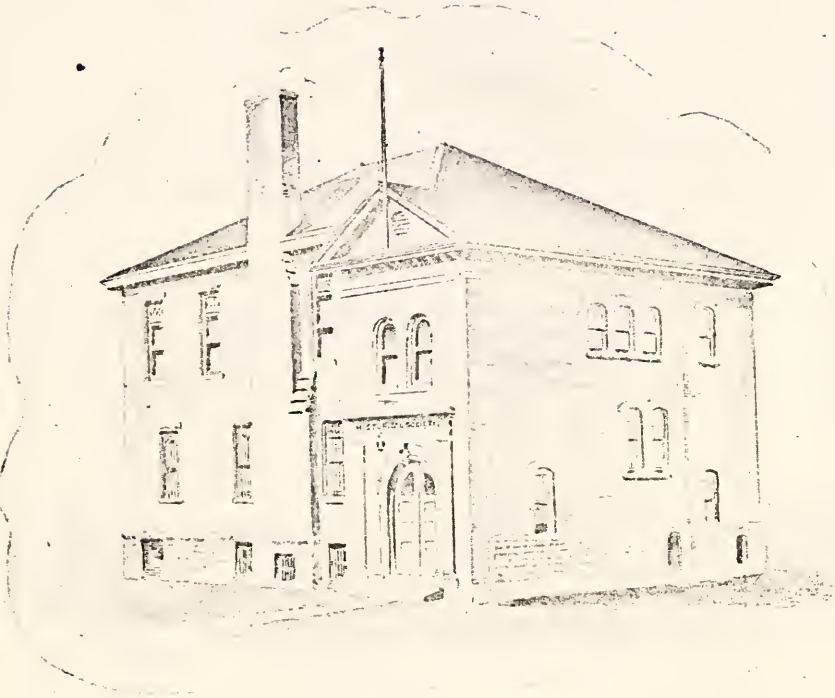

Wyoming Historical and Geological Society,

WILKES-BARRÉ, PA.

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PROCEEDINGS

AND

COLLECTIONS

OF THE

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

VOLUME IV.

WILKES-BARRÉ, PA.
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.
1899.

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PREFACE

3

The Publishing Committee of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society takes great pleasure in presenting to the members of the Society the Fourth volume of its "Proceedings and Collections."

Thirteen years have elapsed since the Third volume, "The Memoir of Harrison Wright, Ph. D.," was published, and more than that period of time since the list of members was printed, although the hiatus has been slightly filled by fifteen brief titles from the Society's press.

In resuming the issue of the "Proceedings and Collections" it is the present purpose of the Committee to issue a similar volume annually, and the work on volume Five will begin during the summer, so as to secure its delivery early in the coming year.

The Committee found it necessary to issue the first part of the present volume, "The Memoir of Sheldon Reynolds, Esq.," without waiting for the Proceedings of the Society, as a matter of justice to our late honored President. In binding the volume, the Memoir (pages 1 to 78) should take its place immediately after page xlii.

The labor of the entire work of preparation, proof reading and issue of volume Four has fallen upon the Corresponding Secretary, who wishes to assume all responsibility for such errors as may appear.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,
WILLIAM REYNOLDS RICKETTS,
MISS HANNAH PACKARD JAMES,
Publishing Committee.

PROCEEDINGS AND COLLECTIONS

OF THE

Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Volume IV. V. WILKES-BARRÉ, PA. Part 1.

PROCEEDINGS.

Annual Meeting, February 11, 1893.

The meeting convened at 11 o'clock A. M. Meeting opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hayden.

President Calvin Parsons in the chair. The Society proceeded with the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen receiving all the votes cast were declared elected:

President, Calvin Parsons.

Vice Presidents, Rev. Henry L. Jones, Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, F. V. Rockafellow.

Trustees, L. H. Taylor, M. D., H. H. Harvey, Edward Welles, Hon. C. A. Miner, S. L. Brown.

Treasurer, Andrew H. McClintock.

Recording Secretary, Joseph D. Coons.

Corresponding Secretary, Sheldon Reynolds.

Librarian, J. Ridgway Wright.

Assistant Librarian, Dr. F. C. Johnson.

Curators—Mineralogy and Conchology, I. A. Stearns.
Paleontology, Ralph D. Lacoe.
Archæology, Sheldon Reynolds.
Numismatics, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.

Historiographer, George B. Kulp.

Meteorologist, Rev. Franklin Blanchard Hodge, D. D.

The Historiographer reported thirteen deaths during the year, viz: Henry Colt Wilson, William Penn Miner, Fred Landmesser, J. H. Hildreth, John C. Phelps, Edward Jones, J. A. Price, Hubbard B. Payne, Brinton Coxe, J. Vaughn Darling, Henry M. Hoyt, Jay Gould, Houghton B. Robinson.

The following persons were elected to Resident membership: John M. Crane, Shepherd Ayers, Asher Miner, Jacob Roberts, Jr.

The question of the time and manner of opening the new building was presented by Mr. Reynolds, who moved that the Trustees be appointed a Committee with full power to arrange for the formal opening of the building. The motion was seconded, discussed and carried. The report of the Treasurer was read, received and filed. The report of the Secretary was also read, received and filed. On motion of Rev. Mr. Hayden, the Secretary was instructed to request Mr. William B. Miner to deposit with the Society, either as a gift or a loan for safe keeping, the files of local newspapers left by his father. Dr. F. C. Johnson, referring to a Moravian map of the settlements along the Susquehanna, from Harris Ferry to Plymouth, on motion, Dr. Johnson was requested to read a paper on this map. On motion, W. H. Sturdevant was elected to represent the Society at Hartford, Conn., in an effort to obtain copies of maps and other documents relating to Wyoming.

Special Meeting, November 20, 1893, 8 o'clock P. M.

Present, sixty-two members, one hundred visitors. President Calvin Parsons in the chair.

This meeting was called for the formal presentation to the Society, by the Directors of the Osterhout Free Library, of the building erected for the use of the Society.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hodge, the President announced the object of the meeting.

Henry A. Fuller, Esq., on behalf of the Osterhout Free Library, in a brief address, presented the building to the Society.

Hon. Stanley Woodward, on the part of the Society, accepted the building in an address which appears on page 83.

The formal exercises having been brought to a close, those present were invited to inspect the rooms, and the President announced that the rooms will be opened to the public on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from two to five o'clock.

Annual Meeting, February 10, 1894.

President Calvin Parsons in the chair.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. H. L. Jones.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The election of officers for the ensuing year being in order, the following persons were duly nominated and elected :

President, Sheldon Reynolds, Esq.

Vice Presidents, Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones, Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, Calvin Parsons, Hon. Stanley Woodward.

Trustees, Hon. Charles A. Miner, Edward Welles, H. H. Harvey, S. L. Brown, Richard Sharpe, Jr.

Treasurer, Andrew H. McClintock.

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.

Recording Secretary, Sidney Roby Miner.

Librarian, Hon. J. Ridgway Wright.

Assistant Librarian, Harry R. Deitrick.

Curators—Mineralogy, Major Irvin A. Stearns.
Paleontology, Ralph D. Lacoe.
Archæology, Sheldon Reynolds.
Numismatics, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.

Historiographer, George Brubaker Kulp.

Meteorologist, Rev. Frank Blanchard Hodge, D. D.

Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., presented the report of the Corresponding Secretary, showing the additions to the library and cabinets during the year. On motion the report was received and referred to the Publication Committee.

Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Curator of Numismatics, made his report and requested an appropriation to his department, which was received and referred to the Trustees.

A. H. McClintock, Esq., the Treasurer, presented his report, which was received and referred to the Publication Committee.

The Historiographer reported the death of four members, viz : Frederick Ahlborn, Hon. Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, George Butler Griffin, Horace Hollister, M. D. The report was received and referred to the Publication Committee.

Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., read the report of the committee appointed to prepare a special minute on the death of Hon. A. T. McClintock, LL. D., late president of the Society. The report was received and referred to the Publication Committee.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hayden the Society recommended to the Trustees an appropriation of $200 for the purchase of books.

Calvin Parsons presented to the Society a medal made in Newgate prison.

The following persons were elected to membership, viz : George C. Lewis, Harry R. Deitrick, H. H. Ashley, William C. Allan, William R. Ricketts.

The Trustees were requested to provide a suitable sign to be placed over the door of the Society building.

Quarterly Meeting, May 19, 1894.

Vice President, Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones, in the chair.

The minutes were read and approved, and contributions were formally acknowledged. The following persons were elected to membership: Resident, Edwin H. Jones; Honorary, Dr. Chas. J. Stille, President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

A resolution of thanks was adopted to Conyngham Post, G. A. R., for the guidon and flag of the Wyoming Artillery carried during the Mexican War, and presented to this Society.

Dr. F. C. Johnson read a very interesting and original paper describing the efforts made by the Moravian Missionaries from Bethlehem, to plant the gospel banner among the Indians of Wyoming Valley. On motion of G. M. Reynolds a vote of thanks to Dr. Johnson was unanimously passed.

Quarterly Meeting, December 21, 1894.

Vice President, Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones, in the chair. Major J. Ridgway Wright was appointed Secretary p. t.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

An old survey entitled "Drafts of J. Arndt's Land on Bowman's Creek," with letter of explanation, was presented to the Society by C. I. A. Chapman, Esq., and the gift acknowledged.

The following persons were elected to membership: Resident members, Rev. John B. Sweet, Hon. George W. Shonk; Corresponding member, Prof. O. T. Mason, Washington City, D. C.

In the absence of the President, Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., through his serious illness, A. H. McClintock, Esq., read a very interesting paper written by Mr. Reynolds, entitled "The Frontier Forts of Wyoming Valley," and prepared by him as a member of the State Commission, appointed by Gov. Robert E. Pattison, for the purpose of locating the early forts of the state.

On motion, the thanks of the Society were tendered both to Mr. Reynolds for the able paper, and to Mr. McClintock for his delightful reading of the same.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hayden, the Committee on Publications was instructed to find out all they could relative to the publication of the above paper by the State, and secure as many copies as possible for the Society.

On motion, the Secretary p. t. was instructed to write Mr. Reynolds a report of the meeting, and of the reading of the paper as prepared by him, with the thanks of the Society for the paper, and the individual and collective "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year" of the members.

Annual Meeting, February 11, 1895.

Vice President, Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones, in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Jones announced the death of Sheldon Reynolds as president of this Society, which occurred on the eighth instant.

Mr. S. L. Brown presented the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously:

"WHEREAS, This Society has learned with profound sorrow of the death of its President, Sheldon Reynolds, Esq.; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of Hons. Stanley Woodward, J. Ridgway Wright, and A. H. McClintock, Esq., be appointed to draft resolutions of regret and of sympathy with his bereaved family, and to prepare a memorial of Mr. Reynolds for this Society.

Resolved, That the rooms of the Society be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days.

Resolved, That we adjourn until Monday, February 25th, at 11 o'clock A. M."

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hayden it was directed that the front door of the building be draped in mourning, and a floral tribute be furnished by the Society for the funeral.

Adjourned Annual Meeting, February 25, 1895.

Vice President, Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones, in the chair.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Hayden, the minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and approved.

The election of officers for the ensuing year being in order, the following persons were duly nominated and elected:

President, Hon. Stanley Woodward.

Vice Presidents, Rev. Henry L. Jones, S. T. D., Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, Capt. Calvin Parsons, Col. G. Murray Reynolds.

Trustees, Hon. C. A. Miner, Edward Welles, H. H. Harvey, S. L. Brown, Richard Sharpe, Jr.

Treasurer, Andrew H. McClintock.

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.

Recording Secretary, Sidney Roby Miner.

Librarian, J. Ridgway Wright.

Assistant Librarian, Harry R. Deitrick.

Curators—Mineralogy, Irving A. Stearns.
Paleontology, Ralph D. Lacoe.
Archæology, J. Ridgway Wright.
Numismatics, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.

Historiographer, George Brubaker Kulp.

Meteorologist, Rev. Frank Blanchard Hodge, D. D.

The Treasurer read his report, which was received and referred to the Publication Committee.

The Corresponding Secretary also read his report which was similarly referred.

The report of the Librarian was also read and so referred.

The report of the Committee appointed to prepare a memorial presented a minute, which was read by Mr. McClintock, adopted by rising vote, and referred to the Publication Committee. It will be found printed in full on page 9 of the present volume.

On motion, H. H. Harvey, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, and J. Ridgway Wright were appointed a Committee to revise the By-Laws, and report at the next meeting of the Society.

The Rev. Mr. Hayden read a list of the societies of which the late president, Sheldon Reynolds, was a member, and presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to send official notice of the death of our late president, Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., to the various Historical Societies of which he was a member, with a copy of the Wilkes-Barre paper containing a sketch of his life."

The contributions were formally acknowledged.

The following persons were elected to membership: Mrs. Stella Dorrance Reynolds, and Miss Helen M. Reynolds.

Quarterly Meeting, May 24, 1895.

President, Hon. Stanley Woodward, in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and contributions formally acknowledged.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Resident—Col. E. B. Beaumont, U. S. A., W. F. Dodge, Col. C. B. Dougherty, Alex. Farnham, Dr. A. G. Fell, George A. Flanagan, Hon. G. M. Harding, George B. Hillman, Edwin H. Jones, Charles W. Lee, George P. Loomis, Charles F. Murray, R. Van A. Norris, Gen. E. S. Osborne, Frank Puckey, P. Butler Reynolds, William Sharpe, C. J. Shoemaker, R. C. Shoemaker, Dr. W. S. Stewart, E. W. Sturdevant, Burton Voorhis, Thomas Darling, Moses W. Wadhams, J. Butler Woodward, Dr. H. Newton Young, Miss Mary L. Bowman, Miss Emily Cist Darling, Miss Grace Derr, Mrs. Jennie D. Harvey, Mrs.

Josephine Wright Hillman, Mrs. Anna Miner Oliver, Mrs. Ellen E. Thomas, Mrs. Stella H. Welles.

Corresponding—Mr. Maynard Bixby, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Committee on By-Laws made the following report:

Amendment to By-Law II, second paragraph: "All names proposed for membership shall be referred to the Board of Trustees as a committee on membership, and upon the affirmative recommendation by the majority of the committee shall be voted upon at any meeting of the Society," which was approved and referred to the next quarterly meeting.

The following resolutions proposed by Rev. Mr. Hayden were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Publication Committee be requested to consider the matter of publishing, for this Society, Mr. Reynolds' paper on the 'History of Wilkes-Barre.'

"*Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be authorized to correspond with the Connecticut Historical Society relative to the Susquehanna manuscripts in possession of the latter Society, and, if necessary, personally to examine these MSS. and report to this Society whether it is important to take any steps toward procuring copies of the same.

"*Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary and the Librarian be appointed a committee to secure the preparation and reading of historical and scientific papers at the regular meetings of this Society.

"*Resolved*, That the Corresponding Secretary be authorized to send to each of those elected to membership this evening, on payment of their dues, a copy of the publications of the past year."

Quarterly Meeting, October 4, 1895.

President, Hon. Stanley Woodward, in the chair. Rev. Mr. Hayden was appointed Secretary p. t.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Resident members—Rev. H. H. Welles, D. D., Frederick Corss, M. D., John C. Bridgman, John J. Hines, W. Murray Alexander, W. V. Ingham, Daniel A. Fell, Jr., Addison A. Sterling, Dr. J. T. Howell, Ira M. Kirkendall, Henry A. Fuller, Dr. Ernest U. Buckman, William C. Shepherd, Pierce Butler, Benjamin Dorrance, Frank W. Wheaton, L. Denison Stearns, Robert P. Broadhead, Charles W. Bixby, Leslie L. Ryman,

Charles H. Alexander, Eugene A. Rhoades, H. J. Dennin, James A. Timson, P. M. Carhart, John S. Harding, Gaius L. Halsey, Capt. Cyrus Straw, Col. J. C. Paine, Hon. Alfred Darte, Isaac M. Thomas, Mrs. Annette J. Gorman, Mrs. Sarah R. Woodward, Mrs. Anna M. Maffit, Mrs. Katherine Umsted, Mrs. Augustus D. Farnham, Mrs. Francis B. Brundage, Mrs. Martha Bennett Phelps, Mrs. Lydia A. Stites, Mrs. Ruth B. Hillard, Mrs. Sarah C. Parsons, Mrs. Louise D. Davis, Mrs. Mary F. Pfouts, Mrs. Clorinda W. Stearns, Miss Priscilla L. Paine, Miss Mae E. Turner, Miss Anna Bennett Phelps, Miss Lucy B. Ingham, Miss Amelia B. Hollenback, Miss Martha Bennett, Miss Julia G. Butler.

Honorary members—President E. D. Warfield, LL. D., Lafayette College ; Dr. Samuel A. Green, Massachusetts Historical Society ; Right Rev. N. S. Rulison, D. D., Bethlehem ; J. P. Lesley, State Geologist ; Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., Corresponding Secretary Connecticut Historical Society.

Corresponding members—Henry W. Pickering, Esq., Boston ; Capt. John M. Buckalew, Fishing Creek, Pa. ; John W. Jordan, Assistant Librarian Pennsylvania Historical Society ; Frank Butler Gay, Secretary Connecticut Historical Society ; George S. Conover, Geneva, N. Y. ; W. M. Samson, Rochester, N. Y.

The Committee on By-Laws reported the following amendments, which were laid over to the next quarterly meeting :

Article 3, to be amended by inserting the word "original" in the first line before the word "limits," so as to read, "any person not residing within the original limits of the county of Luzerne may be elected a corresponding member."

Article 6, by adding to the first paragraph the words "excepting that persons elected after November 1st in any year shall be exempt from payment of dues for that year."

Article 6, second paragraph, by adding to the third sentence the words "the fund called the Harrison Wright Memorial Fund, and any other such special fund, can be likewise invested and the interest used."

Article 8, by substituting the word "four" for the word "five" in the fourth line.

Article 14, by adding the word "and" before the word Paleontology in the third line, and omitting the words "and Conchology."

Article 16, so as to read "the President, Librarian and the four Curators shall constitute a cabinet committee, &c."

Article 17, by adding the words "to members" after the word

"distribution" in line four, and adding to the article this sentence: "the publications not distributed to members, or exchanged with kindred societies, shall be sold by the Trustees, and the proceeds added to the Harrison Wright Fund, and such of the special funds as they think best."

Order of business, page 14, by inserting after number II "reading of minutes of the last stated and all subsequent meetings."

On motion of Mr. E. W. Sturdevant, the amendment to By-Law II, second paragraph, proposed at the last stated meeting, was unanimously adopted.

Capt. John M. Buckalew, of Fishing Creek, Pa., being introduced, read a most interesting paper on "The Ancient Forts of the Fort Augusta Section of the State."

On motion, a vote of thanks was given to Capt. Buckalew.

Stated Meeting, November 8, 1895.

The President, Hon. Stanley Woodward, in the chair.

A very interesting paper was read by Dr. F. C. Johnson, dedescriptive of "A Moravian Vesper, and a visit to Nazareth, Northampton county."

A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Johnson.

Quarterly Meeting, December 13, 1895.

Vice President, Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones, in the chair.

Minutes of the last quarterly meeting were read and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary acknowledged the receipt, during the past six months, of six hundred and sixty-six volumes and pamphlets; fifty-five pictures and other articles, especially a very old crane, waffle irons, etc., used by and presented in the name of the late Mrs. A. T. McClintock; the records of the old Triton Fire Company, by A. Constine; the seal of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, by G. S. Bennett; a crayon portrait of Gen. William S. Ross, by Hon. C. A. Miner; and a crayon portrait of Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., by Mrs. Reynolds. A vote of thanks was passed for the various contributions.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Resident members—Dr. Charles Long, E. W. Mulligan, William F. Hessel, D. J. M. Loop, Jesse T. Morgan, Dr. F. L.

Hollister, R. B. Brundage, F. M. Kirby, S. M. Park, Benjamin R. Tubbs, W. J. Trembath, Rev. L. L. Sprague, A. S. VanWickle, D. D. Brodhead, Abram G. Hoyt, Charles O. Perkins, John A. Turner, Mrs. A. A. Dickson, Mrs. Ella H. Emory, Miss Elizabeth Rockwell.

Corresponding member—Major H. P. Ward, Columbus, Ohio.

On motion of Mr. S. L. Brown, the amendments to the By-Laws proposed at the last quarterly meeting, October 4th, 1895, were adopted.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hayden, Hon. Stanley Woodward was elected to deliver the address at the annual meeting on February 11, 1896.

On motion of Major J. R. Wright, a committee of three, Messrs. Wright, Woodward and Hayden, were appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Mrs. A. T. McClintock and Mrs. R. B. Hillard.

Stated Meeting, January 10, 1896.

Vice President, Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones, in the chair.

The President introduced, as the speaker of the evening, Dr. William Henry Egle, the State Librarian, and an Honorary member of this Society, who delivered an interesting and popular address, entitled "Pedigree Building."

On motion, a vote of thanks was unanimously extended to Dr. Egle for his kindness. After the address, brief remarks were made by members of the Society, and others.

Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting, February 11, 1896.

The President, Hon. Stanley Woodward, in the chair. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. H. H. Welles, D. D. Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden was made Secretary pro tem. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The election of officers for the ensuing year being in order, the following persons were elected unanimously:

President, Hon. Stanley Woodward.

Vice Presidents, Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones, Capt. Calvin Parsons, Col. G. Murray Reynolds, Rev. Dr. Frank B. Hodge.

Trustees, Hon. Chas. A. Miner, Edward Welles, H. H. Harvey, S. L. Brown, Richard Sharpe.

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.

Recording Secretary, Sidney Roby Miner.
Treasurer, Dr. Frederick C. Johnson.
Librarian, Hon. J. Ridgway Wright.
Assistant Librarian, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.
Curators—Mineralogy, Irving A. Stearns.
Paleontology, Ralph D. Lacoe.
Archæology, Hon. J. Ridgway Wright.
Numismatics, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.
Historiographer, George Brubaker Kulp.
Meteorologist, Rev. Frank Blanchard Hodge, D. D.

The report of the Treasurer, A. H. McClintock, Esq., was read and referred to the Publication Committee.

On motion of the Secretary, a vote of thanks was most heartily given to the retiring Treasurer for his valuable services during the past ten years.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was also read and referred to Publication Committee.

The Librarian reported additions to the Cabinet 54, and to the Library 1070 during the past year.

Mr. Hayden, from the Committee appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Mrs. A. T. McClintock and Mrs. R. B. Hillard, presented the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wise providence to remove from our midst two of our most valued members, Mrs. Andrew T. McClintock and Mrs. William S. Hillard, members whose historical and cultivated tastes, consistent Christian lives, and personal interest in this Society, as well as in every good work for the improvement of the city, have made them both honoured and beloved by all who knew them, we desire to place on record our sense of the loss which this Society has sustained by their death. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That this expression of our sorrow, as well as of our sympathy with the bereaved families, be spread on the minutes, and the Corresponding Secretary instructed to send a copy of the same to each of the respective families of the deceased."

The following persons were elected to membership:

Resident members—Robert H. Laning, Towanda; Rev. N. G. Parke, D. D., Dr. A. C. Shoemaker, O. M. Brandow, Laning Harvey, Hon. John Lynch, Dr. O. F. Harvey, E. H. Chase, A. D. Smith, Lord Butler Hillard, Miss Mary Harvey, Miss Elizabeth M. Sharpe, Miss Sallie Sharpe.

Honorary members—Rt. Rev. J. M. Levering, D. D., President Moravian Historical Society.

Corresponding member—Granville Henry, of Bethlehem, Pa.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. R. D. Lacoe for his generous donation of three large cases of drawers for the Paleontological collection, and for his kindness in arranging the collection in the cases.

The annual address was then delivered by the president, Hon. Stanley Woodward, on "The Pennamite and Yankee in the Wyoming Valley." See page 95.

On motion, the thanks of the Society, for his address, was extended to the president, and the address referred to the Publication Committee.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hayden, Chief Justice Charles E. Rice was unanimously elected to deliver the next annual address, February 11, 1897.

Stated Meeting, April 10, 1896.

Vice President, Henry L. Jones, S. T. D., in the chair.

The President introduced Mr. John W. Jordan, Assistant Librarian Historical Society of Pennsylvania, who read an original and very interesting paper on the "Military Hospital at Bethlehem during the Revolutionary War."

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Jordan for his admirable address, which was also referred to the Publication Committee.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Resident—John Laning, W. D. White, William Stoddart, Walter S. Carpenter, George S. Ferris, Mrs. Alice McClintock Darling, Mrs. Esther Shoemaker Norris.

Quarterly Meeting, May 8, 1896.

Vice President, Rev. Dr. Jones in the chair. Rev. Mr. Hayden was elected Secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Contributions to the Society received formal acknowledgment.

The Rev. Mr. Hayden reported to the Society the gift by Mrs. A. J. Griffith and family, of Pittston, of a very extensive and valuable collection of Indian relics gathered from Pittston and vicinity by the late A. J. Griffith. This collection numbers several thousand specimens.

A vote of thanks was unanimously extended to Mrs. Griffith and family for this rare addition to the Cabinet of the Society.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Resident—John D. Farnham, Edward E. Hoyt, E. Constine,

Alexander B. Coxe, Sterling Ross Catlin, J. H. W. Hawkins, William Loveland, Mrs. Mary J. Foster, Mrs. G. W. Guthrie.

Honorary member—Mrs. A. J. Griffith, Pittston.

Corresponding members—Jacob K. Griffith, Latrobe, Pa.; William Griffith, Pittston, Pa.

Stated Meeting, June 16, 1896.

Held in St. Stephen's Parish building.

President, Hon. Stanley Woodward in the chair. Rev. Mr. Hayden acting as Secretary.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Mrs. Ella Reets Parrish, Mrs. Minnie Strauss Galland, Ralph H. Wadhams, George W. Leach, Sr., Edward S. Morgan, Hon. William J. Scott, Theodore S. Welles, Herbert Conyngham, C. D. S. Harrower.

The Rev. Mr .Hayden then announced that the president of the Society had kindly accorded to the Wyoming members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution the privilege of awarding at this meeting the prizes offered to the pupils of the public schools of this county, by the Sons of the Revolution, for the two best essays on the subject of "Pennsylvania in the Revolution." These prizes, awarded by the committee, Messrs. John W. Jordan, William H. Egle and Dr. F. C. Johnson, members of the Wyoming Historical Society, were then presented by Rev. Mr. Hayden, as a member of Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, as follows: To Earl T. Chamberlain, of Kingston, first prize, ten dollars in gold; to Claude B. Raife, of Wilkes-Barre, second prize, the bronze medal of the Sons of the Revolution.

After this digression, the President introduced Hon. J. B. Austin, of Hackensack, N. J., who delivered an address, with stereopticon views, on "the Orinoco and the El Dorado."

On motion of the Secretary a vote of thanks was offered to Mr. Austin for his instructive lecture, and to the Rector of St. Stephen's Church for the use of the Parish building.

Quarterly Meeting, October 9, 1896.

President, Hon. Stanley Woodward, in the chair.

The Corresponding Secretary reported additions to the library since the annual meeting: Books, 253; pamphelts, 171; pictures, 80; newspapers, 70 bound volumes of the New York World,

New York Tribune and others. A special vote of thanks was extended to the donors, especially to Mr. D. Dimock Searle for the 70 volumes of newspapers.

The following persons were unanimously elected to Resident membership: Hon. Jacob Roberts, Jr., Dorrance Reynolds.

The Rev. Nathan Grier Parke, D. D., of West Pittston, was then introduced, and read a very interesting paper on "The Bell of the Old Ship Zion." See page 111.

A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Parke, and his address was referred to the Publication Committee.

Stated Meeting, November 13, 1896.

Vice President, Col. G. Murray Reynolds, in the chair.

The following persons were unanimously elected to membership: Mrs. A. F. Derr, Mrs. Isaac P. Hand, Miss Anna M. Hunt, Dr. Charles A. Miner, Felix Ansart, F. M. Chase, Byron G. Hahn, R. P. Robinson, F. M. Nichols, E. U. Buckman.

Dr. Fredrick Corss was then introduced, who read a paper on "The Mound Drifts of the Susquehanna Valley."

The thanks of the Society was extended to the speaker, and the paper was referred to the Publication Committee.

Quarterly Meeting, December 11, 1896.

Vice President, Col. G. Murray Reynolds, in the chair.

The following persons were unanimously elected to Resident membership: Miss Ella M. Bowman, Miss Marie E. Lape, Dr. W. F. Roth, Wilson J. Smith, Col. Samuel H. Sturdevant.

The Rev. Sanford H. Cobb, of Albany, N. Y., the speaker of the evening, then delivered an extremely interesting paper on "The Palatines, or the German Imigration to New York and Pennsylvania."

A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Cobb, and the paper was referred to the Publication Committee.

Annual Meeting, February 12, 1897.

Vice President, Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones, in the chair.

After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hayden the minutes were read and approved.

The election of officers being in order the following persons were nominated and elected for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. Stanley Woodward.

Vice Presidents, Rev. H. L. Jones, S. T. D., Capt. Calvin Parsons, Col. G. Murray Reynolds, Rev. F. B. Hodge, D. D.

Trustees, Edward Welles, A. F. Derr, S. L. Brown, Hon. Charles A. Miner, Richard Sharpe.

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.

Recording Secretary, Sidney Roby Miner.

Treasurer, Dr. F. C. Johnson.

Librarian, Hon. J. Ridgway Wright.

Assistant Librarian, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.

Curators—Mineralogy, William Reynolds Ricketts.
Archæology, Hon. J. Ridgway Wright.
Paleontology, Ralph D. Lacoe.
Numismatics, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.

Historiographer, Wesley E. Woodruff.

Meteorology, Rev. F. B. Hodge, D. D.

The Corresponding Secretary presented the report for the past year which was read and referred to the Publication Commmittee.

The Treasurer read his report which was similarly referred.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Resident—Mrs. John N. Conyngham, Mrs. Sallie P. Sharpe, Miss Mary A. Sharpe, Miss Ellen U. Sturdevant, Roland S. Chamberlain, J. Ford Dorrance, William H. Taylor, Abram G. Nesbitt, James M. Coughlin, H. C. Shepherd, A. H. Van Horn, Wesley E. Woodruff.

Corresponding members—Rev. Sanford H. Cobb, Albany, N. Y.; Lt. H. M. M. Richards, Secretary Pennsylvania German Society; Philip A. Bruce, Corresponding Secretary Virginia Historical Society, Va.; Col. John F. Meginness, Williamsport, Pa.

The following members having paid the usual fee of $100, were all transferred to the Life membership: Mrs. Sarah W. Guthrie, Miss Sallie P. Sharpe, Miss Elizabeth Sharpe, Miss Mary A. Sharpe, Miss Amelia B. Hollenback, Dorrance Reynolds, William Penn Ryman, Lewis H. Taylor, M. D., Abram G. Nesbitt, George Riddle Wright.

Dr. F. C. Johnson offered the following amendment to the By-Law which was referred to the next Quarterly meeting:

Resolved, That Article No. 6 shall be so amended that the first section shall read thus, "The fiscal year of this Society shall begin January 1st. Resident members shall pay the sum of $5.00 a year, excepting that persons elected during the last three months of the year shall be exempt from dues."

Contributions to the Society were formerly acknowledged.

A vote of thanks was offered to the family for the portrait of Mr. Charles Morgan; to Mr. Edward Welles for the portrait of George M. Hollenback; to the Ingham family for that of Dr. Charles F. Ingham; to the Spring Brook Water Supply Co., for those of Isaac S. Osterhout, Col. H. B. Wright, and B. G. Carpenter; to Miss Anna Dorrance for that of Col. Charles Dorrance; to the Sharpe family for the portrait of Richard Sharpe, Sr., and to Miss Mary A. Sharpe for a framed engraving entitled "The Death of Montgomery."

Hon. Charles E. Rice, Chief Justice, who had been elected to deliver the address at this annual meeting was prevented being present by the session of his Court. Mrs. C. E. Rice very kindly consented to read a paper before the Society in his place. Owing to the serious illness of her son she also was unable to be present, but a very interesting paper on "John Witherspoon, Signer of the Declaration of Independence," which she had prepared for the Society, was read by Mrs. G. Murray Reynolds. The Society extended a vote of thanks to Mrs. Rice, with the request that she permit the Society to publish the paper. Dr. William H. Egle, State Librarian, was elected to deliver the address at the next annual meeting.

Special Meeting, April 19, 1897.

(ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.)

By order of the President a meeting of the Society was held this evening at 7.30 in place of the meeting of the 23d, in order to celebrate the battle of Lexington. The Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Colonial Dames of America were the invited guests of the Historical Society. Present, 80 members and others.

Vice President, Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones, in the chair.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Resident—Christian H. Scharar, John Sturdevant, A. R. Root, Miss C. R. Troxell.

Corresponding members—Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. A., Philadelphia.

The President then introduced the guest of the occasion, Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., who read a paper on the "Defenses of the Delaware River during the Revolutionary War."

A vote of thanks was extended to the speaker and the paper was referred to the Publication Committee.

Quarterly Meeting, May 21, 1897.

Vice President, Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones, in the chair.

Rev. Mr. Hayden was made Secretary pro tem, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. George Cotton Smith for the portrait of Mr. A. C. Laning; to Mr. Charles P. Hunt for that of Mr. Charles Parrish; to Andrew Hunlock for that of Calvin Wadhams, a former President of this Society, and to his family for that of Gov. H. M. Hoyt, all of which had been presented to the Society.

The following persons were unanimously elected to Resident membership: Miss Sarah B. Thomas, John E. Sayre, Johnson R. Coolbaugh, John P. L. Sahm. Miss Sarah B. Thomas was transferred to the Life membership list.

The amendment to Article 6 of the By-Laws, proposed at the last annual meeting, was adopted.

Lieutenant H. M. M. Richards, of Reading, Pa., who was associated with the late Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., in the Frontier Fort Commission, then delivered an address on the Pennsylvania German, entitled "The German Leaven in the Pennsylvania Loaf."

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Richards and the paper was referred to the Publication Committee.

Rev. Mr. Hayden read in part, and referred to the same committee, a paper entitled "Capt. Joseph Davis and Lieut. William Jones, slain at Laurel Run by Indians in 1779." To be published with the paper of Mrs. John C. Phelps on the same subject, under the seal of this Society.

The Corresponding Secretary called attention to the fact that June 24th will be the 400th Anniversary of the discovery of America by John and Sebastian Cabot. After remarks by Dr. Harry Hakes pertinent to the subject it was moved by Judge Woodward and voted that this Society shall celebrate the occasion, and Dr. Hakes was invited to deliver the address.

On motion, Dr. F. C. Johnson, S. A. Miner and Rev. Mr. Hayden were appointed to make suitable arrangements.

Special Meeting, June 24, 1897.

Called to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by the Cabots. President, Woodward, in the chair.

Dr. Harry Hakes was introduced by the President, and read

an elaborate paper entitled "John and Sebastian Cabot, a 400th Anniversary Memorial of the Discovery of America."

A vote of thanks to the speaker for his admirable address was unanimously passed, and the paper was referred to the Publication Committee.

Quarterly Meeting, October 8, 1897.

Vice President, Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones, in the chair.

The minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Resident—Dr. S. W. Trimmer, Eugene B. Jenkins, A. D. Deane, S. Alexander Hodge, Miss Josephine Hillard.

Honorary member—Thomas L. Drown, LL. D., President Lehigh University.

Corresponding members—F. G. Adams, Cor. Sec. Kansas Historical Society; Frank Halsey, New York; Professor William Frear, State College, Pa.

Dr. Fredrick Corss, of Kingston, read a very instructive paper on "Fossils in the River Drift at Pittston."

A vote of thanks was extended for the paper which was referred to the Publication Committee.

A. H. McClintock, Esq., from the committee on Memorial of Sheldon Reynolds, read a paper entitled "The Work of the late Sheldon Reynolds in this Society."

A rising vote of thanks was passed, and the paper referred to the Publication Committee. See pages 12–19.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to convey to the President the sympathy of the Society during his tedious illness, with the sincere wish for his speedy recovery.

Quarterly Meeting, December 10, 1897.

Vice President, Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones, in the chair.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Lawrence Myers, Mrs. Mary Margaret Yeager, Dr. Maris Gibson. Mr. Lawrence Myers and Mrs. Mary M. Yeager were also elected Life Members.

Dr. F. C. Johnson read a description of the ice flood of 1784, written for a Philadelphia paper at the time by the Rev. Jacob Johnson, M. A. This article was brought to light by O. J.

Harvey, Esq., in the course of his researches for his forthcoming "History of Wilkes-Barre," in which it will appear.

A vote of thanks was passed both to Mr. Harvey and to Dr. Johnson, for the privilege of hearing the description.

Mr. W. S. McLean then read for the Historiographer, Mr. W. E. Woodruff, Esq., absent from home, biographical sketches of the late Charles Parrish and Miss Emily I. Alexander, members. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. McLean, and the sketches were referred to the Publication Committee. They appear on pages 157-162.

The Secretary reported the receipt of a portrait of Payne Pettebone, Esq., late a President of the Society, presented by Mrs. Pettebone. The Corresponding Secretary was requested to return the thanks of the Society for the gift.

Stated Meeting, January 14, 1898.

Vice President, Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones, presiding.

The Rev. David Craft, D. D., of Lawrenceville, Pa., was introduced and read an extended paper, entitled "The French at Asylum, Pennsylvania."

On motion of Rev. Mr. Hayden, the thanks of the Society were extended to Dr. Craft, and the paper was referred to the Publication Committee.

Annual Meeting, February 11, 1898.

Vice President, Rev. Dr. H. L. Jones, in the chair.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. H. H. Welles, the minutes of the last two meetings were read and approved.

The election of officers being in order the following persons were nominated and elected for the ensuing year:

President, Hon. Stanley Woodward.

Vice Presidents, Rev. H. L. Jones, S. T. D., Capt. Calvin Parsons, Col. G. Murray Reynolds, Rev. F. B. Hodge, D. D.

Trustees, Edward Welles, A. F. Derr, S. L. Brown, Hon. Charles A. Miner, Richard Sharpe.

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.

Recording Secretary, Sidney Roby Miner.

Treasurer, Dr. F. C. Johnson.

Librarian, Hon. J. Ridgway Wright.

Assistant Librarian, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.

Curators—Mineralogy, William Reynolds Ricketts.
Archæology, Hon. J. Ridgway Wright.
Paleontology, Ralph D. Lacoe.
Numismatics, Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.
Historiographer, Wesley E. Woodruff.
Meteorology, Rev. F. B. Hodge, D. D.

The Corresponding Secretary read his report for the past year. It was received with a vote of thanks and referred to the Publication Committee. See page xxxvii.

The Treasurer also read his annual report which was likewise referred. See page xxxvii.

The Chairman then introduced the speaker of the evening, Ethelbert D. Warfield, LL. D., President of Lafayette College, who delivered the annual address on "The Battle of King's Mountain, 1780."

A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. Warfield, and the address was referred to the Publication Committee.

The donations to the Library and Cabinet during the past year were duly acknowledged.

REPORTS.

XXV

Report of the Corresponding Secretary for 1893.

To the President and Officers of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society:

During the year ending February 11, 1894, there have been added to the Library by donation:

From individuals, 25 volumes, 66 pamphlets.

From various departments of the United States Government, 98 volumes, 58 pamphlets, 5 atlasses.

From Pennsylvania State Library, 35 volumes, 6 pamphlets.

From Corresponding Societies, 24 volumes, 99 pamphlets.

By purchase, 7 volumes.

Making a total of 189 volumes, 229 pamphlets, 5 atlasses.

Yearly files of the following publications have also been presented by their respective publishers:

Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, Bulletin of the Tennessee State Board of Health, Naturalists Leisure Hour, Official Gazette United States Patent Office, Wilkes-Barre Record, Evening Leader, Wilkes-Barre Telephone, Samstag Abend, Democratic Wachter, Luzerne County Express.

The Pennsylvania Magazine, and the American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal, and the Catalogue of United States Government Publications have been added by purchase.

The Muster Roll of the Wyoming Artillerists, Mexican War, was presented by Mr. Arnold Rohn Lewis, of Allentown, and the Estate of Hon. H. M. Hoyt, deceased, has presented, in addition to several volumes of historical works, a steel engraving of the Battle of Gettysburg.

To the cabinets have been added about fifty specimens of minerals, and eight specimens to the other departments.

Since November 22, 1893, the rooms have been open to the public twenty-three afternoons and eleven evenings with an attendance of 693.

Respectfully submitted,

SHELDON REYNOLDS,

Corresponding Secretary.

Report of the Treasurer for the Year 1893.

RECEIPTS.

By Balance on hand, February 11, 1893,		$ 279 92
" Dues received from Members,	$ 610 00	
" Balance due on Sale of Lot,	4,500 00	
" Interest on same,	121 90	
" Interest on Investments,	262 50	
Total receipts for the year,		$5,494 40
Total Debit,		$5,774 32

EXPENDITURES.

To Bond of Electric Light Co. and Interest,	$4,556 25	
" Furniture, Book-cases, Fixtures, &c.,	289 22	
" Printing, Stationery and Postage,	75 65	
" Books and Binding,	91 47	
" Salaries,	254 10	
" Supplies, Cleaning and Moving, &c.,	228 24	
" Carpets,	126 95	
		$5,621 88
Balance on hand, February 10, 1894,		152 44
		$5,774 32

ANDREW H. McCLINTOCK,
Treasurer.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary for 1894.

To the President and Officers of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society:

GENTLEMEN—In making this, my first report as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, a word of explanation is necessary to avoid the appearance of interfering with the work of other officers of the Society. Soon after my election to the office of Corresponding Secretary, the President and Librarian solicited my services in the work of selecting, arranging and adding books to the Library, eliminating from the library works not of immediate value to the Society, etc., etc. Hence my work during the past year has been largely in assisting the Librarian to make the Library of practical use. In this the President and the Librarian have been very helpful and considerate. My report however must to some extent supplement that of the Librarian. During the year I have written 180 letters, many of which have brought valuable gifts to the Library. Among these are The Life of John Pickering, Esq., The Life of Hon. John Banister Gibson, The Hartford Land Books, 100 pamphlets from Yale College, nearly fifty from the University of North Carolina, the completed set of the Essex Institute Quarterly, The Diplomatic Correspondence of the Revolution from Hon. Matthew Quay, etc.

One letter addressed to the Connecticut Historical Society refers to the Susquehanna manuscripts in the possession of that Society, which should be examined by some competent person from the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society with a view to procuring copies of such as are not already in the possession of this Society. This privilege the Connecticut Historical Society is willing to accord. Another letter was addressed to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society in reference to the Index of the manuscripts of Hon. Timothy Pickering, owned by that Society, which Index is now in press and will issue during this year.

In eliminating from the Library such works as were in duplicate and of no real use to the Society because not pertinent to its work, the privilege which is ours as a Public Depository has been utilized, and with the consent of the Government we have sent to Washington ten sacks of duplicate Government publications (363 volumes) which stand to our credit there. We have received

already a valuable return for filling out our incomplete sets of Government books that belong exclusively to the Society and do not form any part of the Public Depository books. These Depository books, which are simply deposited with us, as with many other Libraries and Societies, are subject to recall by the Government in case of necessity. This need may never arise, but if it does the Government is at liberty to draw from us or any other Depository such of the volumes as may be needed to fill Government Libraries. These Depository books number over 2,000 volumes. The Osterhout trustees have kindly given them shelf room in the tower of the Library where I have arranged them systematically so as to be of immediate use if called for by any one. Unfortunately so far, they are a sealed treasure to every one here but the Corresponding Secretary of this Society, but it is hoped that they can in time be made available to every one with ease. They contain every page published by the United States since 1859, including Geological Surveys and all other scientific works issued by the Departments, Indian History, Diplomatic Correspondence, Patent Office Reports, Papers of the Smithsonian Institute, American Historical Association, and a vast treasure of historical matter relating to this country without which the history of our land cannot be accurately written. They also contain what is doubtless unkown to many, the valuable History of Wilkes-Barre, written for the tenth census, by our late President Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., of which he was too modest to speak, but which it may be well for this Society to re-print in her proceedings. These volumes increase at the rate of 200 and more annually.

There have been added to the Society during the past year about 1,000 books and nearly as many pamphlets. All of this accretion has not been added to the Library proper. We have added to the Library proper, 750 titles or books; that is 270 bound volumes, and 480 pamphlets, twenty of which were by purchase. In addition to these the estate of Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, has given us over 500 volumes, the greater part of which will go on our shelves or in the exchange department. Dr. Hakes has also given us 100 volumes of his Columbus for our exchanges. We have obtained by gift over 200 volumes of the last State Geological Survey. From Miss James, 85 volumes, Hon. C. A. Miner, 23, Rev. J. B. Sweet, 53, Hon. W. H. Hines, 12, J. K. P. Fenner, 12, other sources 17. These have enabled us to make our own two sets complete and six sets in duplicate for exchange, leaving us over 200 odd volumes. As these sets are worth over $50 per set, numbering over 100 volumes in a set, they are a valuable addition to our exchange list. The Librarian should be authorized to make these sets complete by purchase of the few lacking volumes. As soon as it is possible, with the limited time at our disposal, the duplicate volumes in our exchange department will be utilized and thus largely add to our working Library.

With the approval of the Publication Committee I have placed in the hands of the printer a series of valuable papers, bearing on the still incomplete history of the Massacre of Wyoming, that have been known to few persons in the valley at this time, although published by the United States Government over a half a century ago in the rare and forgotten public documents not one of which is in this or the Osterhout Library. This publication includes the various petitions of the Wyoming survivors of the Massacre to Congress for relief and compensation for the losses by the War, with their affidavits of what they saw at the massacre. This will be preceded by a brief history of the event with much new data, including an original document of the Massacre from Col. John Butler, and his Indian ally. This publication will be ready for distribution next month.

I would like to call attention to the fact that we have endeavored during

the past year to make as full as possible our literature of Yale College and the colleges of Lafayette, Lehigh and Princeton, from which institutions most of our college graduates have received their degrees. The literature also of Trinity, Columbia, Amherst and other colleges, North Carolina, Michigan, Indiana and other State Universities has not been neglected. It would be well if every alumnus of our various colleges would send to the Society such publications of their Alma Mater as they may have. College literature forms a very important part of our biographical history and its value must not be overlooked in an Historical Society Library.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Report of the Treasurer for the Year 1894.

RECEIPTS.

By Balance, February 11, 1894,		$ 157 44
" Dues and Arrears,	$ 380 00	
" Life Membership Fees,	300 00	
" Electric Light Co. Bonds, paid off,	4,500 00	
" Interest on Investments,	375 00	
		$5,555 00
Total Receipts,		$5,712 44

EXPENDITURES.

To Plymouth Bridge Co. Bonds,	$4,500 00	
" Savings Account, Life Memberships,	300 00	
" Books and Magazines,	101 67	
" Binding,	25 78	
" Printing and Stationery, &c.,	26 89	
" Furniture,	64 80	
" Salaries,	263 10	
" Postage and Express,	38 99	
" Taxes on Washington Street Lot,	20 04	
		$5,341 27
Balance Cash on hand,		371 17
		$5,712 44

RESOURCES.

Cash in Savings Bank,	$ 585 99	
Five Plymouth Bridge Co. Bonds,	4,500 00	
Six Water Co. Bonds,	3,000 00	
		$8,085 99

ANDREW H. McCLINTOCK,
Treasurer.

Report for the Librarian for 1894.

BOUND VOLUMES—By purchase, 17; by donation from correspondents, 63; by donation from United States Government, 75; by donation from other sources, 136. Total, 291.

PAMPHLETS—By purchase, 1; donated by correspondents, 333; donated by other sources, 122. Total, 456.

YEARLY FILES DONATED—Wilkes-Barre Record, bound; Leader, bound; News Dealer, unbound; Telephone, unbound; Samstag Abend, unbound; Democratic Wachter, unbound.

Official Gazette United States Patent Office.

Bulletin American Geographical Society, purchased.

Historical Journal.

American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal.

Williams and Mary College Quarterly.

Pennsylvania Magazine.

Monthly Catalogue of Government Publications.

This list does not include duplicates, etc., mentioned in Mr. Hayden's report.

I desire to publicly thank Mr. Hayden for the very great assistance he has been to me in rearranging the Library and in weeding out the duplicates and irrelevant matter.

J. RIDGWAY WRIGHT,
Librarian.

Report of the Treasurer for the Year 1895.

RECEIPTS.

By Balance, February 11, 1895,		$ 371 17
" Dues of Members,	$ 455 00	
" Life Membership Fees,	400 00	
" Interest on Investments,	400 00	
		$1,255 00
		$1,626 17

EXPENDITURES.

To Insurance,	$ 112 50	
" Binding,	38 25	
" Printing, Publications, &c.,	153 80	
" Flowers and Draping rooms for Mr. Reynolds,	57 07	
" Postage and Express,	43 23	
" Salaries,	335 15	
" Books, Magazines, &c.,	86 04	
" Furniture and Supplies,	119 10	
" Numismatic Collection,	20 00	
" Deposit in Savings Account, Life Members,	400 00	
		$1,365 14
Cash on hand,		261 03
		$1,626 17

RESOURCES.

Balance Savings Account, February 11, 1895,	$1,008 93	
Six Water Co. Bonds	3,018 75	
Five Plymouth Bridge Bonds	4,500 00	
		$8,527 68

ANDREW H. McCLINTOCK,
Treasurer.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary for 1895.

To the President and Officers of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I beg herewith to present my report as Corresponding Secretary for the past year. When we entered upon this year in the history of the Society it was with many misgivings, and under the shadow of the great sorrow that had befallen us in the death of your predecessor, President Reynolds. This Society has been for years so largely dependent on two or three members, who were able to devote to its interests not only love for the work, and intelligent zeal, but time and study, that when such losses befell us as the death of Dr. Wright, Dr. Ingham and Sheldon Reynolds we hardly knew where to turn for some one to fill their places. This very need has doubtless been beneficial in making more general the interest of the *members* in the welfare of the Society, and has excited personal action which might not otherwise have been aroused. So that with the most valued services of our deceased officers before us, conscious of the difficulty of filling their places, and appreciating the importance of the legacy which they have left to us in their admirable work in building up the Society, the past year has been made more than usually prosperous in many ways. There has been a decided effort to perfect, so far as possible, and on lines which the efficient officers referred to had laid down, the purposes of this organization. This has been shown in the large additions to the membership, the library and the cabinets. Since the last annual meeting the membership of the Society has been doubled by the election of 117 resident members and 16 honorary and corresponding members. And in addition to the usual quarterly meetings there have been held two very successful social meetings, at which interesting papers have been read by members of the Society. As Corresponding Secretary I have issued over 1400 pieces of mail. This includes over 300 official letters, fully 50 unofficial letters, 650 notices of meetings issued for the Secretary during his absence from sickness, and 390 acknowledgments of donations, &c., including 200 copies of the Society's publications sent to members and societies. I have received 171 official communications.

Among the donations there is one that deserves the especial notice and the formal thanks of the Society, *i. e.*, the three large cabinets of drawers generously given by Mr. Lacoe, the Curator of Paleontolgy, and by him put in place in the basement, and personally filled, by careful selection, with the most valuable portion of our large collection of coal flora. So that we are now able to keep these treasures in closed drawers, secure from atmospheric injury and dust, easily displayed to the student, and are also provided thus with greatly needed space for our growing library. We have also been singularly fortunate in having had presented to us five accurate and finely executed portraits of deceased officers and benefactors, *i. e.*, from Mrs. Judge Woodward we have received a crayon portrait of our President, Judge Woodward, one of the four founders of the Society in 1858; from Mrs. Sheldon Reynolds a crayon portrait of our last and lamented President; from Mr. W. L. Conyngham and Mrs. Charles Parrish crayon portraits of Judge John N. Conyngham, once a President of the Society, and his son Col. John Butler Conyngham, one of the four founders of the Society. Through the generosity of Hon. Charles A. Miner we have also a fine crayon portrait of our first liberal benefactor, Gen. William Sterling Ross, who gave $2,000 for the nucleus of our valuable cabinet and our numismatic collection. The walls of the Society now hold portraits or photographs of every de-

ceased President of the Society since its foundation, except that of Dr. Dennis, which we still hope some one will kindly present to us soon.

During the year we have had the pleasure of listening to valuable historical papers read before the Society by Capt. J. M. Buckalew, Dr. F. C. Johnson, Dr. Wm. H. Egle, and have in store for this evening another paper from our President, whose scholarly addresses have ever been the delight and admiration of our people. During the coming year we have secured promises of historical papers from several gentlemen, among them one to be read on the 10th of April by Mr. John W. Jordan, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and one on the "Old Mills of Wyoming Valley," by Hon. Charles A. Miner at a later date.

We have issued during the past year one publication, *i. e.*, the "Massacre of Wyoming," with introduction by the Corresponding Secretary, and are in daily expectation of receiving, from the State, copies of the valuable papers on the "Frontier Forts" of Wyoming and Sunbury sections of the State, prepared and read before the Society by the late Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., and by Capt. J. M. Buckalew, both members of the State Commission appointed to locate and report the history of all the Frontier Forts of the old Colony of Pennsylvania. These two reports have been printed by the State as part of the Archives, and this Society is to receive 400 copies of each to be issued under our seal as Publications of the Society, and to be distributed to the members without charge.

One great difficulty in the way of the advancement of this Society has been inability to publish its treasures, owing to lack of funds to meet the expense. So that some members have paid their dues annually for ten years without receiving any "*quid pro quo*." It is not to be expected that persons will be glad to pay annually the sum of five dollars merely for membership in an association the results of whose work they rarely see. And as was stated, years ago, by the late Dr. Harrison Wright, not only is an Historical Society known by its publications, but these are necessary to stimulate interest in the work of the Society on the part of its members. Where no such publications are issued the Society has no *public* existence; takes no standing among the similar organizations of the land; commands no respect, and receive no courtesies. This need we have endeavored to meet during the past year by increase of membership, and by more frequent meetings. It has always been a difficult matter for the Corresponding Secretary to understand why what *he* can do by personal effort, cannot be done equally as well by any other. During the past nine months he has presented to the Society 112 applications for membership, careful in his selection as to the material. This has been done without more than ordinary effort on his part, simply a request to any person of his acquaintance whom he might meet, and whom he deemed worthy of such a membership. It many cases the person asked has stated that he has always desired to become a member but did not know that he would be eligible. Now, suppose that each member of the Society, with barely the same exertion, should ask some one person of his or her acquaintance whom they might know to be worthy to become a member of this Society, how quickly would the membership be doubled, and thus the revenues of the Society increased.

The Trustees two years ago wisely gave permission to the three patriotic societies in this section—the "Colonial Dames," the "Daughters of the American Revolution," and the "Sons of the Revolulution"—to hold their respective meetings in the rooms of this Society, under certain limitations. Of this permission the "Daughters" and the "Sons" have availed themselves, with the result that historic inquiry has been greatly quickened, many valuable historical papers have been read before these societies, and many of their members have become members of the Historical Society. These organizations have stimulated not only historical study, but that study which is the real and only true

basis of all historical research—*genealogy*. The first questions for the student of history to ask is, "who am I?" "what am I doing here?" "whence came I?" and from these queries, going back through the history of his family to the history of his section, learn the history of his country. This line of work requires suitable books, books of local and family history, then biography, then State history, then *United* States history; and to meet this need we should have our library full of the history of the New England States, whence almost every member of this Society came originally. Several liberal members have remembered to buy such works and present them to the Society. It is with this need in view that so energetic an effort has been made to increase our membership, and thus to increase our revenue. To this end also, and yet with the higher purpose of commemorating the most valued services of our most versatile and efficient member, at whose feet the rest of us have been willing to sit and learn, Dr. Harrison Wright, whose name must forever be closely associated with our work, an effort has been made to secure a fund to be called "The Harrison Wright Fund," for permanent investment. The Corresponding Secretary is rejoiced to be able to report that subscriptions have been received amounting to over $600, and nearly $500 of this amount has been deposited in bank. As the subscriptions have been limited to the relatives and immediate friends of Dr. Wright, it is expected to increase the amount to $1,000 by the addition of such funds as are received from the sale of our publications. It is the intention to create a similar fund, in time, to commemorate our late valued President, Sheldon Reynolds, whose untiring devotion to the Society is matter of history.

The Trustees in June last elected the Corresponding Secretary to take general charge of the rooms and to open them to the public, as had been done previously, eight hours during the week. The addition of pictures to the exhibition of the Society has largely increased the public attendance, so that the average attendance during the year ending to-day has been 32. During the past six months the Corresponding Secretary has also attended to all the duties of the Assistant Librarian in cataloguing and locating the large number of books received. He has also filled out and distributed 200 certificates of membership which had never before been issued. These small matters attract attention and please and give additional interest to membership in the Society, and many members have had their certificates neatly framed and hung in their homes, thus showing their personal pride in their connexion with the Society.

There are several members of the Historical Society who have annually paid five dollars dues since 1858, amounting thus to $185 for every such member. There are now some members who will doubtless pay dues annually for the same term of years, when the payment of *$100* at one time will make them *Life members*, and release them from all annual dues, with the same privilege of receiving the annual publication of the Society. If by this means the invested fund of the Society could be increased to $15,000, requiring only 50 more life members, we would be assured of an income of nearly $1,000 annually from the permanent fund. And if members who, in looking to the future, make their wills, will only remember this Society in its true character as a very important factor in the education of the people, and will make it one of their legatees, as has been done in the case of other societies of this kind, future generations would undoubtedly rise up and call them blessed.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Report of the Treasurer for the Year 1896.

RECEIPTS.

By Balance, February 11, 1896.		$ 261 03
" Life Member Fee,	$ 100 00	
" Membership Dues,	1,355 00	
" Interest on Investments,	400 00	
		$1,855 00
		$2,116 03

EXPENDITURES.

To Insurance,	$ 112 50	
" Salaries,	605 70	
" Books, Magazines, &c.,	200 00	
" Postage and Incidentals,	97 70	
" Addresses,	75 00	
" Binding,	23 80	
" Publications,	114 00	
" Furniture, Shelving, &c.,	202 93	
" Music,	25 00	
" Supplies, Repairs, &c.,	35 26	
" Savings Bank Account,	145 82	
" Balance on hand,	478 32	
		$2,116 03

RESOURCES.

Six Bonds Wilkes-Barre Water Co.,	$ 3,000 00	
Five " Plymouth Bridge Co.,	5,000 00	
Two " Spring Brook Water Co.,	2,000 00	
		$10,000 00

F. C. JOHNSON,
Treasnrer.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary for 1896.

To the President and Officers of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society:

MR. PRESIDENT:—In accordance with the custom inaugurated by my predecessors I beg to present to you the report of the Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Librarian, showing the condition of the Historical Society during the past twelve months.

As Corresponding Secretary I have received from various Societies and individuals 310 communications relating to the work of this and kindred Associations. I have myself written 305 letters, copies of which will be found in the letter book; have issued 80 other communications, acknowledged 425 donations of books, pamphlets and other matter; have issued during the absence of the Secretary in California, seeking restoration to health, 650 notices of the annual and monthly meetings; have mailed to members of this Society 880

copies of the publications of the Society and 130 copies of the same to various Societies, making a total of 2,680 pieces of mail for the year 1896, which will give some slight idea of the work which pertains to the office of Corresponding Secretary when attended to.

I beg also to report that the increase of the membership of the Society has been as follows, viz:

Resident members in good standing February, 1895, . . .	104		
Deaths and resignations, ...	6, total,	98	
Added in 1895, 106; in 1896, 69, ...		175	
Total, ...			273
Life Members by payment of $100, 1895, ...	24		
Died, ...	1		
Total, ...	23		
Added in 1896, 1897, ...	12	35	
Total resident members, February 12, 1897, ...			238

This financial aspect of our increased membership is also cause for sincere congratulation and is full of encouragement for the future.

The Harrison Wright Fund, begun in 1895, and limited to $1,000, lacks only $84 of reaching that limit. The amount being $916, of which $800 is already in hand: $725 invested in bonds, $75 in the Savings Bank, the balance being money due from the sale of the publications of the Society which have lately been much in demand by the large libraries of the east. This Fund, with the Life memberships secured during the past month, adds $2,000 to the permanent fund of the Society, which is now $11,000.

During the year four papers read before the Society have been published. Of these, the papers by our late President, Sheldon Reynolds and by Capt. J. M. Buckalew, on "The Frontier Forts," for the printing of which we are indebted to our generous Honorary Member Dr. Wm. H. Egle, the Society being at no expense, except for titles and illustrations; "The Military Hospitals of the Revolution at Bethlehem and Litiz," by Mr. John W. Jordan, the expense of which was nominal, through the kindness of Mr. Jordan, have all been distributed to members of the Society, and the paper read before the Society by Rev. S. H. Cobb, in December, on "The Palatines or German Emigration to New York and Penn'a," is now ready for distribution, the expense of printing it having been borne mainly by the generosity of a member of the Society. A fifth paper is ready for the printer and will also be published and illustrated by the liberality of another member. During the past year interesting papers were read before the Society by the President, on the "Yankee and the Pennamite in Wyoming Valley;" by Rev. Dr. Parke, on the "Bell of the Old Ship Zion;" by Dr. Corss, on the "Mound Drifts of the Susquehanna," all of which will be published during the present year. A lecture was also delivered before the Society by Hon. J. B. Austin, on the "Orinoca and El Dorado."

In addition to the above, the valuable paper which will be read to-night from the facile pen of Mrs. Judge Rice, on "Rev. John Witherspoon, Signer of the Declaration of Independence" and a President of the University of N. J., will also be printed, and we have the promise of a paper from the Secretary of the Pennsylvania German Society, Mr. H. M. M. Richards, of Reading, who was, with Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., a member of the Frontier Fort Commission. The subject will be "The German Leaven in the Pennsylvania Loaf." We are also to have a scientific paper by Mr. A. D. Smith, and one on "The Drift

of Wyoming Valley," by Dr. Corss. Papers are also promised on the "Old Hostleries of Wyoming Valley," and the "Old Mills of Wyoming."

The effort of the Corresponding Secretary to make the Historical Rooms like those of all other live Historical Societies, a gallery of art for the preservation of pictures of local interest, and portraits of deceased officers and members of the Society, and prominent citizens who have passed away, has been a very gratifying success. Fifteen such portraits now grace the rooms of the Society, and many more are promised. Since the last annual meeting, when six such portraits were mentioned, the portraits of the late Mr. Isaac S. Osterhout, the benefactor of the Society, of Hon. H. B. Wright, once President of the Society, and that of Mr. B. G. Carpenter, long a merchant of this city, have been presented by the Spring Brook Water Company. That of the late Col. Charles Dorrance, has been given by his granddaughter Miss Anna Dorrance, that of Mr. Charles Morgan, by his sons, that of the late Mr. George M. Hollenback, by Messrs. J. W. Hollenback and Edward Welles, and that of the late Richard Sharp, Sr., long a life member of the Society, by his family. And last but not least, that of the late Dr. Charles F. Ingham, once President of the Society, and with Dr. Wright and Shelden Reynolds, Esq., one of the most important factors in the life and success of this Society, presented by his family. To Dr. Ingham and Dr. Wright we owe the very careful and accurate classification of the various departments of the Cabinet in Geology, Ethnology, Conchology, and the beautiful and rare pottery which we possess. Miss Mary Sharp has also presented the Society with a copy of the rare engraving of the Death of Montgomery, at Quebec, in 1775. We are promised the portraits of the late A. T. McClintock, LL. D., and Calvin Wadhams, both Presidents of the Society, and of A. C. Laning, H. H. Derr, L. C. Paine, all deceased, and others who were members of the Society.

During the past year the very important collection of Indian remains, belonging to the late Mr. A. J. Griffith, of Pittston, and collected through a long series of years in and around Pittston, and containing several thousand specimens, was presented to the Society by Mrs. Griffith. The Curator of Archæology, Major Wright, and myself, received the gift, had it conveyed to this city, and during the summer, aided by Mr. Phillips, who so generously assisted Mr. Lacoe with the Paleontological cabinet, I arranged the Griffith Collection in a case marked by the name of the donor. It is to be hoped that the example of this liberal member, who felt convinced that the Historical Society was the proper depository for so rich and valuable a collection, may find many imitators in those who possess small or large collections of our local remains within this section.

As Assistant Librarian, and in the absence in the far south of the Librarian, Major Wright, whose cordial co-operation I delight to mention, I have made a new arrangement of the Library. The Curator of Paleontology, Mr. Lacoe, who so kindly presented the Society with the three large cases of drawers in the basement for the coal flora, and during the past year arranged the several specimens in the cases, will soon label them for use. This work having been done, the Trustees authorized the using of the basement room for the Geological and Scientific Library, having book-cases built and cases also for the valuable files of newspapers in which this Society is so rich. Here all the scientific books have been placed, and the room presents a most inviting appearance to the student. To the generosity of Mr. Davis Dimick Searle, we are indebted for 68 bound volumes of Montrose newspapers, and full files of the New York Tribune and World, from the first volume to 1875. This liberal donation increases the number of bound volumes of newspapers in the possession of the Society to over 400.

The Historical Library has been arranged by states in the main room, and the whole is being slowly catalogued in the Library News Letter, through the kindness of Miss James. The sum of $200 has been spent in books, preference having been given to books of local interest and such books of genealogy as would meet, as far as possible, the growing demand for such publications. The additions to the Library have been: bound volumes, 460; pamphlets, 396; total, 850. It is interesting to know that at least 1,000 volumes have been called for or used during the year.

I beg here to repeat, in brief, a suggestion made in my report of 1896. Max Muller has wisely said that the true study of history begins with the individual. In other words, with the study of genealogy. The saying is attributed to President John Adams, that "the man who is not proud of a virtuous ancestry is either a natural fool or an unnatural fool." I do not dare to commit myself to this sentiment publicly, but it is surely true that the man who does not know or care who his grandfather was violates the fifth commandment and dishonors his ancestry. When I came to this valley eighteen years ago, I was full of genealogical enthusiasm. But I kept a "pent up Utica" within, even after meeting such kindred spirits as Dr. Wright and Mr. Reynolds, who also kept their interest in such studies within their immediate circle. But the leaven in these three worked, until now the Wyoming Valley is alive with seekers after ancestry, honored in the service of their country, but not honored by posterity until this late day. Whether because stimulated by the many patriotic Societies that have arisen in the land or not, the fact remains that all large libraries are acting on Max Muller's sentiment, and are filling their shelves with works that bear on the history of families; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the unrivaled Library of the Wisconsin Historical Society, the large Newberry Library of Chicago, enriching their genealogical department and making it the most attractive department in the institution. Whatever best draws students to the library for the use of books must be cultivated. We need to have *our* library thus enriched. We have now but fifty volumes of family history in this library where there ought to be 500. Will not some liberal members either provide the means or donate books for this purpose?

One year ago the Trustees authorized the Corresponding Secretary to open the rooms of the Society to the public three afternoons each week, viz: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 2 to 5 P. M., and Wednesday from 7 to 9 P. M. The attendance on these days for the year just ended has been 4,122 persons. The average attendance has been on Monday, 12; Wednesday, 30; Saturday, 50. Many of the visitors have been children, children who will in future years doubtless be members of this Society, but in some cases the classes from public schools have visited the rooms with their teachers for the study of geology or history. It will be a fortunate day when the public schools learn to know and appreciate the treasures preserved within these walls for practically demonstrating what can be but theoretically taught in the class rooms. Personally, I beg those of you who are members of this Society to encourage its work and its workers by visiting now and then our rooms. We have members who pay their dues promptly but who rarely attend the meetings of the Society, and never enter its doors to examine treasures of whose existence they have no knowledge. Personal interest, manifested by personal visits, is the duty of every member, and it is certainly due to those whose enthusiasm aids to keep the institution before the people.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Report of the Treasurer for the Year 1897.

RECEIPTS.

By Balance, February 11, 1897,		$ 478 32
" Life Membership Fees,	$1,095 00	
" Membership Dues,	975 00	
" Wright Fund,	125 00	
" Donations for Publications,	66 50	
" Interest on Investments,	525 00	
		$2,786 50
		$3,264 82

EXPENDITURES.

To Books and Cabinet,	$ 465 62	
" Printing and Stationery,	120 80	
" Binding,	250 35	
" Furniture, Frames and Shelving,	165 90	
" Addresses,	50 00	
" Salaries,	570 72	
" Postage and Incidentals,	64 80	
" One Water Co. Bond,	973 75	
" Savings Account,	150 00	
" Balance in Treasury,	452 88	
		$3,264 82

RESOURCES.

Six Bonds Wilkes-Barre Water Co.,	$ 3,000	
Five " Plymouth Bridge Co.,	5,000	
Three " Spring Brook Water Co.,	3,000	
		$11,000 00

Report of the Corresponding Secretary for 1897.

To the President and Members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith beg to present to you my annual report as Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Librarian of this Society. As your Trustees have placed in my charge the care of the rooms of the Society, this report must largely cover the work of the past year in all the departments of work except those of Treasurer, Secretary and Curator of Geology, all of which officers I have assisted as my time has permitted. I have to congratulate you that the financial and general condition of the Society have reached a limit of excellence of which we may all be very proud. This is due largely to the interest which has been excited among the members, and in the public mind, by the successful effort to keep our existence and purpose before the people.

The Library of the Society now contains 13,000 books and pamphlets; the membership, including resident and life members, numbers 275; and the invested funds of the Society have increased since my first report four years ago

from $8,000 to $11,000, with a promised further advance within the next two years to $15,000. The details of all this will appear in this report.

As Corresponding Secretary I have received quite 400 communications to the Society, and have written fully 350 letters in reply, copies of which will be found in the letter book of the Society. To this must be added the acknowledgment of the receipt of 1450 books, pamphlets, and other treasures received from donors, exchange and by purchase. Also the mailing of 1200 copies of our publications to members and similar societies and libraries. As Assistant Librarian I have to report the transfer during the summer of 1897 of the 2,000 books which belong to us as a Public Depository of the United States from the tower of the Osterhout Library building to cases especially made for them in the basement room of this Society. These volumes of Government books, once sneeringly called "public documents," and used by us generally for kindling fires, form a library of rare value to those who know their contents and how to use them. We would be very wise had we the opportunity to purchase at almost any reasonable price the volumes we lack to complete this admirable set of over 3,000 books, especially some of the volumes that you and I have thus burned in the fire. The first six annual reports in pamphlet form of the Smithsonian Institute are worth $20 cash; and the first ten reports of the Indian Bureau, pages torn from the volume in which they were printed would cost us even more. These public documents contain everything ever published by the United States since 1775—of our country's history during those 120 years, of her letters, science, geology, ethnology, paleontology, agriculture, patents, forestry, surveys, foreign correspondence and affairs, land, education, and other reports, and make a library without reference to which no writer can prepare an impartial history of America. The especial reports of an historical character and the geological surveys are peculiarly valuable in the library of an Historical and Geological Society. Appreciating the value of these works it will not surprise you to know that one-half of our library is composed of such works, and their number is annually increasing. The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies during the Civil War already number 114 volumes. The Librarian reports that of the 13,000 volumes in our library the bound volumes number 7,250, and the unbound 650; total, books 7,900, pamphlets over 5,000 by actual count, making a grand total of over 13,000. During the past year of the 1,450 books received, 809 were bound volumes and 640 unbound and pamphlets. Of these, 646 are Government publications, 39 Pennsylvania reports, leaving 614 books and pamphlets which were added to our number by gift and exchange and purchase. Of the 3000 books of the Public Depository each volume will soon be numbered in accordance with the system adopted by the Government in its index, thus making these books accessible to the general reader. Our exchange list contains 130 Historical Societies and libraries, with 100 of which we keep up an annual correspondence. Of the volumes added to the library during the past year 150 were purchased, being mainly for genealogical and historical students, these two branches of investigation being at this time most popular, and very important in building up libraries. Among the most valuable treasures in our library are 509 volumes of newspapers, including complete files of the Wilkes-Barre Record and Leader from their first issue, and nearly full files of the New York Tribune to date, and nearly full files of the New York World to 1876. To these the Wilkes-Barre Times has lately been added, and the files of the Waechter and Abend are also complete. It would be well if we could induce every paper published in the county to send us its completed files for preservation. There are still kept in the county valuable files of papers covering the early history of this valley which we have tried in vain to secure, and which it is feared will be withheld until the fire will have forever destroyed them.

The rooms of the Society have been opened to the public every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 2 to 5 P. M., and every Wednesday night from 7 to 9 P. M., with the same average attendance as during the previous year. The number of visitors for 1897 was 3,850. The number of those who use the library is increasing, and would still more increase if it were possible to open the rooms more frequently. But this will doubtless come in time. During the past year the Daughters of the American Revolution have had their meeting in the building regularly twice each month excepting in midsummer.

Through the kindness of several friends we have added a number of portraits to our gallery of deceased members and citizens. The portrait of Payne Pettebone, Esq., a President of this Society in 1875, has been presented by Mrs. Payne Pettebone; that of Calvin Wadhams, Esq., a President in 1873, has also been presented by Mr. Andrew Hunlock; and those of Governor H. M. Hoyt and A. C. Laning by their families, and Charles Parrish by C. P. Hunt. Miss Martha Sharpe has also given us a rare copy of the engraving of the Treaty of William Penn under the old elm tree at the Fairman mansion, which has a somewhat local interest, as the Fairman mansion was subsequently the home of the ancestors of General Paul A. Oliver, and a scion of this old elm tree, transplanted by the General some years ago, is still growing in front of the Log Chapel at Oliver's Mills. Miss Sharpe has also given the Society a valuable and rare map, printed by John Bowles, London, 1740, of the American Continent. Major Wright, the Curator of Archæology, desires especial mention of the valuable gift from Dr. A. C. Shoemaker of Wyoming, of the two skulls and other bones of the Indian remains which were exposed by the subsidence of the ground last year at Wyoming. One of these sculls shows distinctly the stroke of the tomahawk and the circular cut of the scalping knife, which, from its position, proves that the remains are not those of white persons, but of the Indians who once occupied this valley or were slain while invading its soil.

During the past year we have published four valuable papers, which, through the great kindness of members, have been issued without expense to the Society. The publication of our papers is a necessity, as it is thus mainly that we are able to keep in touch with other such societies and with the reading public. It is also due to our members, each of whom pays $5 annually into the treasury, that they should have some practical return for this expense. The publications will cost at least two hundred dollars per annum if continued as they should be in the same ratio, and the Publication Committee will see to it that they do thus continne. During the year thus closed we have had a number of very interesting papers read before the Society, some of which are still awaiting publication.

At the annual meeting in February last Mrs. Judge Rice read a paper entitled "John Witherspoon," which deserves preservation in permanent form. Capt. H. H. Bellas, U. S. A., on April 9th, read before us a very interesting paper on "The Defence of the Delaware River during the Revolutionary War," which also awaits its publication. At the meeting in May 21, Mr. H. M. M. Richards, Secretary of the Pennsylvania German Society, read before us a paper on "The German Leaven in the Pennsylvania Loaf," which, through the generosity of four members of the Pennsylvania German Society, has been printed and distributed to members. June 24th Dr. Harry Hakes enabled us to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the Discovery of America, by reading before the Society a paper entitled "John and Sebastian Cabot," which paper Dr. Hakes published for the Society at his own expense. October 8, Dr. Frederick Corss read a paper on the "Fossils in the River Drift at Pittston," and A. H. McClintock, Esq., of the committee on the Sheldon Reynolds Memoir,

read a graphic account of the work of our late President in this Society. Dr. Corss' paper makes the second scientific paper read before this Society in many years. It is not in keeping with our name and purpose to devote our attention entirely to the History of this section. Its geology should receive our care and research equally with its history, and it is hoped that we may in the future have more such papers as those of Dr. Corss. At the December meeting Dr. Johnson read an original paper written by his ancestor, Rev. Jacob Johnson, of Wyoming fame, on the great flood of 1784, and generously loaned to the Society by O. J. Harvey, Esq., who will incorporate it in his forthcoming History of Wilkes-Barre. January 14th Rev. David Craft read a paper before the Society on an attractive subject of which so little has heretofore been known, "The French at Asylum." When these papers will be published it is not easy just now to say. During the past year we have issued four papers. That by Rev. S. H. Cobb on the "Palatines" was printed by the generosity of A. H. McClintock, Esq.; that by Dr. Hakes by himself; that by Mr. Richards, as has been stated, by four members of this Society who are also members of the Pennsylvania German Society; and two papers whose local interest makes them peculiarly valuable, containing the exercises at the erection of the monument at Laurel Run to the officers and men slain by the Indians at that point in April, 1779, and the address delivered at the dedication of the monument by Mrs. J. C. Phelps, which paper has been printed for us by Mrs. Phelps, with Biographical Sketches of the Officers by the Corresponding Secretary. Our grateful thanks should be voted to these generous friends for this marked interest in our work. I take peculiar pleasure in informing you that the Memorial of Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., our late President, is now in the hands of the printer and will be the next issue of the Society. This, it is hoped, will be followed during the year by the fourth volume of the Society, containing our proceedings of the past four years, with the address of our President, Hon. Stanley Woodward, at the opening of these rooms, and his address on "The Pennamite and Yankee in the Wyoming Valley." It will also contain the history, by Rev. Dr. Parke, of the "Bell of the Old Ship Zion," which peacefully, silently and reverently rests on our third floor. Also a full list of our membership. I have to ask the patience of the members if these publications do not issue as promptly as we could wish, as the work of preparing the copy, reading the proof, &c., must fall on the Corresponding Secretary. Our publications are called for and read by people and societies from Maine to California, and it is important that they should be issued in a style to reflect credit, as they have always done, on the Society and the city.

I beg to remind the members that the duty of securing papers to be read before this Society falls on the already busy Corresponding Secretary; it is their duty to remember their obligation to the Society to prepare such papers when needed, that their talents and abilities are in a sense the property of this Society, and when it needs historical and scientific papers for its meetings it is not generous to decline on the score of lack of ability. College graduates and members of the professions in this educated city have asked to be excused from such a duty, not on the score of want of time, but of the plea of *want of ability*, thus reflecting on their Alma Mater, and also reflecting on their own section, of whose history they should never be willingly ignorant. It is the age of historical research, and the material is always at hand to prepare papers on such subjects. The art of writing does not consist in having something new to tell, but in telling something old and familiar in a new way. The history of the Massacre of Wyoming is not threadbare, as we have found in several addresses delivered at the annual commemoration of that event in the past few years.

This Society, at its annual meeting in 1897, elected its honorary member

Dr. W. H. Egle to deliver the annual address to-night. A week or more ago Dr. Egle wrote me that public duties and his health would entirely prevent his being with us. I promptly wrote to our honored member, President Warfield of Lafayette College, laid our emergency before him, and begged his kindly assistance. We are fortunate indeed that he has so generously and promptly responded, and will to-night tell us of that important struggle in the South country, the centre of which was the desperate battle at Kings Mountain, in which the "Hero of Kings Mountain" on the patriot side, who brought victory to the American arms, was his great grandfather, Gen. William Campbell of Virginia.

In 1885, when our lamented Secretary Dr. Harrison Wright was taken from us, I suggested the propriety of creating a fund for this Society as a suitable memorial for his valuable services. In this both President Dana and the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Reynolds, concurred, and an effort was made to secure such a fund. But circumstances over which we have had no control prevented its accomplishment. In the decade that followed, both Mr. Reynolds and Judge Dana, and also that lover of scientific studies who did much for our Society, Dr. Charles F. Ingham, passed away. Since it has been my privilege to aid in carrying on the work they laid on such strong foundations, I have determined that if energy and perseverance can accomplish the result desired, that funds shall be established by this Society to be permanent memorials of these three co-workers, Dr. Wright, Sheldon Reynolds and Dr. Ingham. With this purpose in view, in 1895 I secured subscriptions from the relatives of Dr. Wright for the Harrison Wright Fund amounting to $600. The By-Laws were changed to provide for the investment and use of this and the other designed funds, and last month I was able to report to the Trustees the completion of the Harrison Wright Fund, it having reached its limit of $1000, by the sale of the publications of the Society. This has been invested, and already the interest of one year has been expended in books properly marked. I was very much gratified indeed at receiving during the past week from the immediate family of Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., subscriptions to a like sum, $600, towards the Sheldon Reynolds Fund, and the money was at once placed on interest in the Anthracite Bank. This is also provided for by the By-Laws, and all moneys received from the sale of our publications will be added to that fund until it also reaches the sum of $1,000. After that it is purposed, with the consent of his family, that such moneys as shall arise from the sale of our publications shall be set apart for the Charles F. Ingham Fund. All these funds will be invested in good securities, and the interest arising therefrom only will be used. The interest from the Wright Fund will be expended in the purchase of such genealogical books as are rare; that from the Reynolds Fund in such American Histories as have a similar value; while that from the Ingham Fund will be spent in scientific books for a geological library. Each book will be marked with its special book-plate bearing the name of the fund and the honored officer whom it is intended to commemorate. These funds should be held as most sacred trusts, not to be used for any other purpose than that for which they are established, that these departed friends, to whose intelligent zeal and loving service this Society owes its established existence to-day, may not be forgotten. They will be forgotten by the generations which will arise in the future, but they will ever be held in remembrance by this Society through these funds.

It is very natural that having witnessed the departure of these strong friends of this Society within ten years the thought should press upon my mind, "what of the future?"

Our lives are limited, but the works we build up may live for generations. But who will take up the work of this Society when the few who are still left

to take interest in its welfare are withdrawn from the things of time and sense? Of course our places can be filled, for no man is ever a necessity in this world. But how can we provide for the support of this work in the future? Societies, like people, require money to live, and this Society can not do its proper work on the income it now possesses, for the time to come. We have just $11,000 invested, with a membership of 240, which bring us an income of about $1,700 in all. Of this sum we should expend annually one-half on our Library. During the past year we have spent $500 in this way. Our invested funds should not be less than $20,000, yielding us an income of $1,000 per annum. Our membership kept up to its present number of 240, should add to this income $1,200, a total of $2,200. This should place the Society above the danger of going backward. The Treasurer's report shows that of our 240 annual members, there are but four who owe as much as the limit the Society allows of two years, dues, at this date, so faithfully have the members kept their obligations. Now, should the few who are really interested in the work be taken away, it would be necessary to employ from the larger cities some one trained in such work to take charge of this Library and these rooms. It was with this end in view that Mr. Sheldon Reynolds and your present Corresponding Secretary, in 1889, made a successful effort to increase our life-membership list, adding to it about thirty members and adding $3,000 to our invested funds. During the past thirteen months I have taken up this work again and have secured the subscription of twenty-eight other members as life-members. These subscriptions are payable within two years, and of the twenty-eight, thirteen have already paid their $100. I shall not hesitate to approach any member of this Society with the same proposition, as it is for their personal benefit, and that of their posterity and home, and I do not doubt that during the present year that number will be increased to 40 additions to the list of life-members now numbering 65, including those yet unpaid. I earnestly beg you will aid me to increase it to 75. This will make your invested fund $15,000. I am not a native of this exquisite valley, for whose wealth and beauty I do not wonder that its early settlers went to war. But you are natives here, the blood of your ancestors has stained its soil in defense of their homes, their bones rest in our cemeteries and grave-yards, and you owe it to posterity to see that their history and their valiant deeds for home and liberty are never forgotten, and you should be proud to have your names forever preserved on the list of life-members of the only Society that can and will perpetuate the memory of your patriotic ancestors. If this is not convenient during your life would it not be wise to immitate the example of Mr. Osterhout, whose testamentary gift we now enjoy, and remember this Society in your will, that after you have passed away your memory may still be kept alive in the work of this institution.

During the past year Mr. W. R. Ricketts, the Curator of Geology, has classified the specimens in the mineralogical cabinet and numbered them and is having the list tpyewritten, so that visitors can identify each specimen. We have offered Lafayette College such of our duplicates as may be useful in replenishing its collection so largely injured by the late fire in Pardee Hall. Mr. Lacoe, Curator of Paleontology, is preparing to label the cases of coal fossils and is rearranging the cabinet in the geological room to which he has added many very rare and beautiful specimens.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,
Corresponding Secretary.

SHELDON REYNOLDS

In Memoriam.

SHELDON REYNOLDS, A. M.,

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE
WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
AND CURATOR OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

BORN KINGSTON, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1845.
DIED SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., FEBRUARY 8, 1895.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The Publishing Committee of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, to whom the various proceedings and papers relative to our late President, Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., were referred for publication, take singular pleasure in presenting to the members of the Society this Memorial.

Although delayed in its issue, by causes difficult to overcome, the Committee are satisfied that this tribute to the life, character and work of one, to whose enthusiastic devotion this Society will be forever indebted, will gratify those who loved and honored the subject.

THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

PART I.

SHELDON REYNOLDS.

ACTION OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, held at its rooms Friday, Feb. 11, 1895, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Society having learned with profound sorrow of the death of our late president, Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., on the 8th inst., therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Hon. Stanley Woodward, A. H. McClintock, Esq., and Hon. J. R. Wright, be appointed to draft resolutions of regret and sympathy with his bereaved family and to prepare a memorial of Mr. Reynolds for the Society.

Resolved, That the rooms of the Society be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days.

Resolved, That we adjourn until February 25th, at 11 A. M.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society was held Feb. 25 at 11 A.M., Rev. Dr. Henry L. Jones, one of the vice presidents, in the chair. The meeting was largely attended, many ladies being present. In calling the meeting to order the chairman feelingly referred to the recent death of the Society's president, Sheldon Reynolds, Esq.

The following report and resolution, prepared by the committee appointed at the recent meeting, were read by A. H. McClintock, Esq., and were unanimously adopted by a standing vote:

In the evening of the 8th of February, 1895, the message

that in time comes to all men came to our beloved president, Mr. Sheldon Reynolds, and with weary mind and body he gave up the bitter and exhausting battle he had waged so long, and quietly, like a tired child, he "fell on sleep."

No announcement can be fraught with deeper meaning and more far-reaching effect to the Society than this.

Not one of the many who have striven for our welfare and advancement gave more of their very essence than did he. More than any one was he the life and commanding influence of the institution, and to his zeal and intelligent foresight we are indebted for much of what we now enjoy.

His whole intellectual life, in later years, was devoted to the study and elucidation of local history and tradition, and to this pursuit he brought a mind of broad and thorough culture, trained in the best schools of modern research, and equipped in a manner that can only be acquired by years of patient and intelligent toil and preparation.

With a modesty which, to those who knew him, was even more charming than the many other graces of mind and person he had been endowed with both by nature and by cultivation, his highest aim was not his personal reputation; nor that he himself might scale the heights of fame; but that this society might stand among its fellows, known everywhere, as ranking any in the land in character and influence. Such a noble and unselfish ambition was worthy of the completest fruition, and, had he been spared to us, no one could have doubted its fulfillment.

But, in the noon-day of his labor, when all that had gone before was but the making ready for the brilliant outcome of the future, he has been taken from us, and we have only the memory of his charming personality, his unsullied life and noble example to comfort us in our sorrow and assuage our grief.

His loss to our Society is of the gravest import; he was our pride, and to him we looked for the success that seemed

so well assured, trusting with confidence in his rare gifts of learning, critical insight and judgment, and his deep-seated love for us and interest in our welfare.

The influence of such a life, devoted to the highest advancement of this institution, should be a never-ending inspiration to us, and should encourage us to follow in his footsteps and endeavor to promote in every way the cause for which he labored during the many years that are now passed away.

Resolved, That we extend to his stricken family our heartfelt sympathy and that a copy of this minute be sent them in the name of the Society.

SHELDON REYNOLDS, AND HIS WORK IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

BEING THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY TO PREPARE A MEMORIAL OF MR. REYNOLDS. READ AT THE MEETING OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, HELD OCTOBER, 8 1897, BY A. H. MCCLINTOCK, ESQ.

A number of years ago this Society occupied a long narrow room on the second floor of the bank building on Franklin street, near the corner of Market.

The room was lighted by two windows at each end. In the front a part was set off as a meeting place, with an old table facing a number of wooden benches. The library was in this end of the room and was contained partly on the shelves and partly in unopened boxes, back of this, and indeed surrounding the room on every side, covering the walls, depending from the ceiling, in cases and under cases, were the collections of the Society. More varied in character than is the case at present, for we have found, although our dual name admits of a wide distribution of subjects, that one institution, limited in means and size, cannot cover all the field of scientific and historical research. It was a wonderful old place, full of quaint surprises and curious conceits, that to the mind of a child were sources of endless amusement and attraction. But what a hopeless mass it really was. Many rare and valuable examples of art and industry from the four corners of the globe, fine mineral and geological specimens and a most interesting collection of archæological objects, piled helter-skelter in a few cases, with bottled snakes and baby skeletons, curiously bent limbs of trees, double cocoanuts, models of ships, innumerable things, all jumbled together without order or logical connection; a chaotic mass of material; some useful and proper for the Society to preserve, and the rest the veriest junk, the sweepings of old garrets and the contents of old cabinets of long gone ama-

teurs in the art of collecting curiosities. Over all was the dust and grime of years of indifference and neglect, and the appearance of the room was indicative of the spirit of the Society. At its inception this institution met with great success. Public spirited men gave of their means, and intelligent and cultivated members brought to the task of arrangement and care of the collections well equipped skill in such lines, and the Society flourished. As is too often the case, however, many of its best friends died, others lost their interest, and to the few who remained the task became so burdensome they left it to younger members to carry on, and these neglected the interests of the Society, and thus decay was fast sapping the life of what should have been an ornament to the community and a pride of this old town.

But better days were in store for us. Among the children who had feasted their eyes on the many fascinating things in the old room was Harrison Wright, a thoughtful, intellectual boy, with scientific and literary tastes developing in early childhood; tastes leading him along the very lines of investigation upon which the Society was formed. In his boyhood and youth he spent many happy and useful hours among the shelves and cases in the old room, and, under the tutelage of Dr. Ingham, a most interesting instructor and one of the most charming men for a boy like Harrison Wright to be attracted to, he grew to be fond of the old place and intensely interested in the world which it unfolded to him. When seventeen years old he left his home and spent four years at the University of Heidelberg. While there he was called upon one day by a townsman whom he little knew, for their lives until then had been apart, but this was the beginning of an acquaintance that was to ripen into an intimate friendship; a friendship which ended only at the death of the first of these two friends to pass beneath the portal that stands between this world and the heaven to come.

The caller was Sheldon Reynolds. Graduating at Yale in 1867, he went abroad the following spring and travelled for one or two years. The trend of mind and education of these two men drew them towards each other, and in later years, both having studied law and been admitted to the bar, they opened an office together in chambers near by the Historical room. Neither had any inclination for the active practice of their profession, and fortunate it was for this Society that such was the case, for the calls upon a man busy in the pursuit of his chosen avocation leave little time for any other occupation, no matter how alluring and absorbing the side attraction may be. To men of their taste the possibilities of the Society opened a field for labor and usefulness which at once seemed to fascinate them. The work at first was very slow. The room was so cramped, so completely out of repair, and the condition of the cabinets and collections in such apparently hopeless confusion that more earnest men than they might well have been turned aside from even an attempt to bring order out of this confusion. But through their steadfastness of purpose and constancy of labor, even the old room took on a new form and as far as was possible an orderly arrangement was made of its contents.

The Young Men's Christian Association having in 1878 left their quarters in the rooms on the opposite side of the hallway of the same building, the Society then rented the entire second and third floors of the building, and the accumulated mass of books, curiosities, geological, archæological, mineralogical and all the other cabinets were spread over the greatly enlarged space in orderly and proper array. What a labor it was to move and classify all these objects, done as it was in the heat of summer and under the pressing necessity of having all in order for the coming centennial anniversary of the Massacre of Wyoming. Throughout all this time these two men labored with the utmost zeal and with

unremitting effort. We have in years gone by commemorated the life and work of Dr. Harrison Wright and mourned his untimely death, and it is not my purpose to revive these sad memories here. In some degree what we all thought of him has been perpetuated in the volume published by the Society shortly after his death, but I wish to speak more fully upon the work here of his friend and co-laborer, Sheldon Reynolds, whose loss to us is equally hard to bear and to understand.

Mr. Reynolds was of New England parentage, his forefathers being among those brave men who came into the wilderness of Northeastern Pennsylvania, and facing hunger, heavy labor, danger and disappointment overcame mountains piled on mountains of difficulties and formed the settlement and institutions which have grown into the thriving, busy region round about us.

He was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., in 1845, and was prepared for college in the local schools and finally at Hopkins Grammar School. After his return from his European trip following his graduation, he studied law under the preceptorship of Andrew T. McClintock, LL. D., and was admitted to the bar of his native county in 1871. Every endowment of nature and education seemed to fit him for his profession. His mind was intellectual, logical and acute, his judgment of the highest order, and his integrity and stedfastness of purpose beyond criticism. His legal studies were prosecuted with the utmost care and in an exhaustive manner. It is, indeed, seldom that a student who stands before the judge, ready to take the oath "to be true to the court and true to his clients," comes there so well equipped for the fulfillment of his apparent purpose, so ready to step forward with great strides into the front ranks among his brethren. His preceptor had been often heard to say that "Reynolds was born to be a judge," so highly did he rate his pupil's ability and integrity.

But it was the literary and historical side of the law that

most attracted him; the rougher side of active practice was distasteful, and there was not, in his case, the necessity of labor for the cause of gain, and therefore he turned away toward other pursuits which were more suited to his scientific and literary cast of mind, and more in keeping with his retiring disposition. Curiously enough, though, in the face of this distaste for active practice as a lawyer, and especially for the mimic warfare of a court room, Mr. Reynolds was an enthusiastic politician, in the better sense of the word, and the intricacies and difficulties of a campaign delighted him, and never was he more in his element than when he was deep in the mysteries of an election, as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. His manner of conducting a campaign was a model too seldom followed by most politicians, and his power of organization and his executive abilities shone brightly at such a time. He introduced business methods and open audits of his accounts in a way that had never before been thought of or attempted, and through his skill and tact gained signal victories in the face of threatened defeats. He refused office, though frequently offered to him; he had no desire for public position, his political ambition being the ambition of a statesman having only the welfare of his country in view and not his personal advancement. His skill and force as an executive officer soon brought him into prominence in business circles, and a number of the local corporations owed their success to his efforts and ability as their chief officer. His chief devotion, however, was for this Society, and it was in his work here, and in kindred subjects, that he took the greatest enjoyment and in which he was most efficient.

There are not many parts of our country especially attractive to the historian. The story of the early hardships and trials of one region are but the repetition, in most instances, of what has happened in other places, or will occur again and again in the march of progress towards the west. But the Valley of Wyoming is almost unequalled in historic

and traditional interest. The conflicts between the savage foe, who tried so hard to hold its fertile plains, and the early settlers at this frontier post, and later the long and bitter strife for the mastery between the contending forces of Connecticut settlers and Pennsylvania claimants made tales of battle, intrigue and heroism that will ever stir the blood and claim the interest of the student of its ancient records. The curious and entirely unique legal questions that arose, and were overcome, as Alexander overcame the Gordian Knot, by cutting them in two as by a knife; the early discovery and mining of anthracite coal, and back of the white man's coming the evidences strewn broadcast of the importance of the region to the aborigines; all these and a host of other causes that will occur to any one conversant therewith, gave to our Valley a mass of historic material and tradition which has, by no means, been exhausted by the number of works published concerning it.

Study and labor among the cabinets and archives of this Society and the companionship of one well versed therein, gave the needed incentive to Mr. Reynolds, and as the charm and beauty of the theme unfolded itself, deeper and more completely did he become absorbed and fascinated thereby.

To fit himself for a truer appreciation of the causes and motives leading to the diverse effects of our history, it became necessary to prepare his mind by careful study and analysis of the critical and exhaustive methods of modern historical research. And this training he obtained by the zealous study of the modern as well as the earlier works upon American history and archaeology. No one had made a more exhaustive study of local history, and because of this careful preparation, coupled with a mind capable of appreciating the wealth and value of the material at hand, and of discriminating between the meretritious and the true, he was eminently fitted to round out the written history of our Valley. From the writer's long and intimate acquaint-

ance with Mr. Reynolds it is evident to him that such would have been the outcome of his study and preparation. The little he has written is but a foretaste of what the future would have given us, had he not been taken from us just when this long and arduous preparation was ripening into the full and rounded fruit ready for its garnering. His style was lucid and compact, though the closeness of his method did not detract from a happy fluency of expression that made the reading of his articles at once attractive and easy, and his argument, when weighing the truth of different traditions and scraps of history, was always clear, judicious, logical and convincing.

The untimely death of Dr. Wright threw upon Mr. Reynolds the burthen of the Society's affairs, and most nobly and conscientiously did he carry on the work. With only the welfare of the institution before him, and indeed with too much of personal modesty and self-abnegation, he labored for our good. His theory of a society of this kind was that only those cabinets and collections which could be properly kept up and which were interesting and proper in a local sense, should be maintained, and that the publications of the society, and the interchange of ideas and breadth of growth incident to the exchange of publications with our sister institutions, gave standing and dignity to be obtained in no other manner.

It is the fulfillment of these plans that has given us our fine and attractive collections, and has made the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society known and respected throughout the length and breadth of this country, and even in foreign lands. We have given up many of our former cabinets, but we have extended and broadened those which have been retained, until there are few societies, outside of the larger cities, that can bear any comparison whatever with this one. And only those who knew our late president and were acquainted with his work among us, can realize how much we have him to thank for our present

flourishing condition. In archæology Mr. Reynolds was especially expert, and this was the study which most attracted him. He had formulated many schemes for the careful examination of the aboriginal remains in this part of the state, and our cabinet in the archæological department, of which he was the curator, is the best evidence of his devotion and skill. From a raw, ill-assorted mass of material, he evolved by arrangement, gift and purchase, what is now an admirable and comprehensive exhibit of local specimens and one that can be expanded, on the lines laid out by him, with constantly increasing value and beauty.

It is, however, after all that has been written of any man, as to his education, culture, ability and work, that the highest praise has yet to be said, and it is not often that we can go further, for this praise should be that he was above all and beyond all, a man, by force of his virtue, steadfastness, nobility and truth. But all these and even more can be said of our friend who is gone, and even then the charm and delight of his personality is but faintly set forth. For who can put into words or formulate set phrases to convey, in any degree, the impressions left upon us of one so dear to us all, and whose character was so rounded and complete. The latter years of his life were consumed in a heroic but hopeless fight with our common enemies, sickness and death, and when the summons came to him it found him with his pen just laid aside at the completion of his thorough and masterly essay lately published by the society, and with tired eyes and exhausted body he laid himself down to his last repose.

The loss to our institution is very great; it is rare that one can be found so fitted in every way to be the guiding hand and brain in so many different paths of science and literature, but his noble and unselfish example should be an enduring inspiration to all of us, and his memory ought ever to remain, fresh and untarnished, before our minds and hearts.

THE REYNOLDS FAMILY.

THE FOLLOWING HISTORY OF THE REYNOLDS FAMILY WAS PREPARED BY THE LATE SHELDON REYNOLDS, ESQ., IN 1889, FOR KULP'S "FAMILIES OF WYOMING VALLEY," FROM WHICH IT IS HERE REPRINTED:

The Reynolds family is of English extraction, and is descended from William Reynolds, one of the original proprietors of Providence, R. I., 1637. James, the son of William, removed to Kingstown, R. I., before the year 1665, where the family remained for seven generations. About the year 1750 the branch of the family now resident is this neighborhood settled first in Greenwich and Coventry, R. I., and finally came to Wyoming with the first settlers in 1769. Benjamin Reynolds' name is recorded among the "men on the ground at Wilkesbarry, on the Susquehanna, belonging to New England, April 12, 1770; and the name of David Reynolds appears as a witness to the articles of capitulation of Fort Durkee, November 14, 1769, also in the list of taxables in 1777 in Wilkes-Barre and Plymouth, and in 1778 in the Plymouth list. It is not known whether he took part in the battle of Wyoming, but from the fact that his brother William was slain in that engagement and that David was one of the garrison of the block house in Plymouth during the winter and spring succeeding the battle, it would seem probable that he was in the battle. The family was located as early as 1771 in Plymouth, at which time the name of William appears on the list of settlers, and where a tract of land was allotted him known as "Reynolds' Pitch." Their residence in Plymouth was continuous from the year 1771, with the exception of the time of the flight after the battle, and the expulsion in 1784 by the Pennamite troops, on both of which occasions the dwelling house and barns were destroyed by fire. William Reynolds, Sr., appears in "A list of the Militia belonging to Col. Nathan Denison's

regiment in a detachment commanded by Zebulon Butler, Colonel," June 21—October 1, 1778. David Reynolds died in Plymouth July 8, 1816, aged eighty-two years.

Benjamin Reynolds, the son of David, was born in Plymouth, Pa., February 4, 1780. Benjamin was sixth in descent in line of William (David 5, William 4, James 3, James 2, William 1, 1637). In the maternal line he was descended from James Greene, of Rhode Island, the ancestor of General Nathaniel Greene. Benjamin Reynolds was one of the prominent men of Plymouth. For many years he held the office of justice of the peace, and was elected sheriff of the county in 1831. As a friend to the cause of education and religion he did much during a long and useful life toward the promotion of its interest in his native village. In 1800 he married Lydia Fuller, a descendant of the Mayflower family of that name, three of her ancestors having been members of the company of Pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock in 1620. She was seventh in the line of Edward (Joshua 6, Joseph 5, Joseph 4, John 3, Samuel 2, Edward 1). The last two were of the Mayflower. In another line she was descended from Rev. John Lothropp, who, fleeing from the oppression of Archbishop Laud, came to America in Winthrop's company. Benjamin Reynolds died in Plymouth February 22, 1854. The children of Benjamin Reynolds and Lydia Fuller Reynolds, his wife, were William C. Reynolds, the father of the subject of this sketch; Hannah, wife of Andrew Bedford, M. D., of Waverly, Pa., the mother of George R. Bedford, of the Luzerne bar; Chauncey A. Reynolds, the father of the late Lazarus Denison Reynolds, of the Luzerne bar; Elijah W. Reynolds, father of John B. Reynolds, of the Luzerne bar; J. Fuller Reynolds, father of H. B. Reynolds, of the Luzerne bar; Clara Reynolds; Emily, wife of R. H. Tubbs, M. D., of Kingston; and Abram H. Reynolds.

William Champion Reynolds, the father of Sheldon Reynolds, was the eldest son of Benjamin and Lydia Fuller

Reynolds, and was born in Plymouth, Pa., in December, 1801. He received his education at the schools near his home and the old Wilkes-Barre Academy, where he was prepared to enter the sophomore class of Princeton College. His purpose of securing a collegiate education, which he had long cherished, had to be given up owing to lack of means; and after leaving the academy, at the age of eighteen, he secured the position of school teacher in his native village and continued in the work of teaching until, by means of his savings and some aid received from his father, he was able to embark in the coal business. In 1820 he began shipping coal to Harrisburg and Columbia; and after four years spent in this pursuit, his experience and the measure of success which had attended his efforts enabled him to extend the range of his business so as to comprehend in addition to coal the shipping to market of other products of the region. About this time he associated himself in business with his kinsman, Henderson Gaylord, under the firm name of Gaylord & Reynolds, and they entered actively upon the business of mining and shipping of coal and the shipping of grain and lumber. The changes that have been wrought in the industrial interests of this community within the last thirty years by means of railroads, canals, and modern machinery have been so great that in order to understand the condition of affairs at the time of which we are speaking, a few words in explanation may be necessary. Before the building of the North Branch Canal the only means of outlet for the products of this region, mainly grain, lumber and coal, were those afforded by the Susquehanna river and the Easton and Wilkes-Barre turnpike. During the spring and fall freshets in the river many small fleets of rafts and arks bore to the markets of Harrisburg, Columbia, Baltimore, and other less important places, the products of the farms and mines that during the intervening seasons had been made ready for shipment and awaited this method of

transportation. The market at Easton was not so much resorted to except in winter, when the snow made comunication less difficult; and then the trade was confined to grain in comparatively small quantities. The main markets were the river towns, as they were called, and the river was the highway upon which the great bulk of the commodities was carried. The region being in such a measure cut off from the markets, another cause operated to retard in a further degree its development. Money was so scarce that little business could be transacted by means of it, and recourse was had to barter, by which method nearly all business was carried on. Wheat being taken in exchange more readily than any other product of the farm, it became the staple product, and was grown in large quantities wherever the land was adapted for this purpose; it served as a medium of exchange, and answered many of the purposes of money in local traffic. The isolation of the place arising from the causes mentioned rendered of little avail its vast natural resources, and restricted its products to the home trade. Under these conditions the establishment of a market that should enable a producer to realize upon the product of his labor became a question of general concern. The river, as said before, was the main highway; but the vicissitudes of river traffic, involving losses that frequently ate up the margin of profits, deterred many from engaging in the business. Some who had made the attempt suffered great losses; others had abandoned the enterprise after a short trial of its uncertainties; a few, however, through energy and foresight, were enabled to succeed, and by the establishment of a permanent shipping business on the river, created a market for the products of the region. The firm of Gaylord & Reynolds engaged with great energy in the shipping business. In connection with this business they established a general store in Plymouth and another in Kingston, where they bought and stored for shipment

large quantities of grain, the supplies being drawn from a section of country many miles in extent. Grain was also bought in the vicinity for future delivery at the place of shipment. From their mines in Plymouth they mined and stored coal in sufficient quantity to supply, in part, during the time navigation was practicable, an increasing demand for that fuel, a market for which depended largely upon the certainty of supply. After the completion of the canal to Nanticoke, connecting this section with the canal system of the state, much of the river traffic was transferred to that avenue, and the trade increased largely. In 1835 the firm of which Mr. Reynolds was a member was dissolved by mutual consent, and he continued the business until 1854, when, the trade having reached such proportions that the canals afforded insufficient facilities for transportation, he retired from active participation in the business and entered upon the project of providing better means of reaching the markets. Believing that communication by rail would answer in the highest degree the demands of the increasing trade, and in addition to enhancing the value of coal lands, would also promote all other industrial interests of this region, he, together with Henderson Gaylord, the late Chief Justice Woodward, William Swetland, Samuel Hoyt, and others, whose interests lay mainly in the development of the mineral resources of the locality, secured the charter for and proceeded to build the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, extending from Scranton to Sunbury, forming connection at the former place with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and to the southward with the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie, and other roads, thereby opening a market for the coal of the Wyoming region reaching from the seaboard to the great lakes and the west. He served several years in succession as president of this corporation, his first term beginning in 1854, the year active operations were begun in the building and equipment of the

road, and continued in the office until the completion of the enterprise, when, at his own request, he was relieved from the duties of the chief executive office, but continued as a director until the year 1865.

In his political belief Mr. Reynolds was a democrat of the Jefferson school, and when a young man took an active part in the management of the affairs of his party. He was elected to the legislature, and, together with his colleague, Henry Stark, represented this district for the term 1836–38, which included the territory now embraced within the limits of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming counties. At that time the question of internal improvements was one of the chief subjects that engrossed the attention of the people. The development of the natural resources and the commercial interests of the state by means of avenues of intercommunication—the system of canals, slackwater navigation and turnpikes—had been undertaken by the state government nearly a score of years before, and the benefits which were expected to accrue to this section by the extension and completion of this work made it a question of the highest importance to the people here. Mr. Reynolds' business experience had made him well acquainted with the need of the proposed improvements and the great purposes they might subserve, and he assumed the duties of the office to which he had been chosen well fitted to represent the interests of this district. He advocated all measures relating to the plan of internal improvements, and labored to bring about its extension throughout this section of the state.

Among the important bills he introduced having relation to this subject was one granting authority to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to build a railroad to connect the head of navigation on the Lehigh River with the North Branch Canal at Wilkes-Barre. The bill was a compromise measure, releasing the company from the operation of certain clauses of its charter bearing upon the extension

of its system of slack-water navigation, but making obligatory the building of the railroad to Wilkes-Barre. Work was begun on the road in 1838, and completed five years later. It was one of the first railroads built in this part of the state, and its completion was looked upon with great satisfaction by the people as a principal factor in the progress and improvement of the place; and that their expectations were not disappointed is shown in the present usefulness of this highway, which, after nearly fifty years of continuous operation, still serves to carry to market a large part of the products of the mines of the vicinity.

The course Mr. Reynolds pursued as representative, and his efforts in furthering the system of internal improvements, were favorably recognized by his constituents in a number of public meetings by resolutions expressing the high regard in which they held his services. The discharge of the duties of representative and the cares incident to the office required more time and attention than he could spare from the demands of an active business life, and at the expiration of his term he declined a renomination to the office.

In 1840 and for several years thereafter he served, by the appointment of the auditor general, as manager of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, representing the interests of the state in that corporation. He was appointed in 1841 associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county for the term of five years, succeeding in that position William S. Ross, and having for his colleague Charles D. Shoemaker. He was chosen a trustee of the Wyoming Seminary in 1845, the second year after the establishment of the school by the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, although a member of a different religious denomination, was continued in the board of management by successive elections for thirteen years. At the time of his death he was a director of the Wyoming National Bank.

Judge Reynolds was a man of correct business habits, far-seeing judgment, industry, and economy. His taste for literature led him to devote to its study much of the time he spared from business cares, and his kindly temperament and cultured mind, united with a fine conversational gift, rendered him a most agreeable companion and friend. He married, June 19, 1832, Jane Holberton Smith. Their children were G. Murray Reynolds, Charles Denison Reynolds, Elizabeth, wife of Col. R. Bruce Ricketts, Sheldon Reynolds, and Benjamin Reynolds. Judge Reynolds died in Wilkes-Barre, January 25, 1869, aged 67 years. Mrs. Reynolds died March 6, 1874.

The father of Mrs. Reynolds, the wife of William C. Reynolds, was John Smith, a resident of Derby, Conn., where he was born April 22, 1781. In 1806 he removed with his family to Plymouth, Pa., having prior to his setting out formed a partnership with his brother Abijah for the purpose of mining and shipping coal. They were the first in point of time who engaged in the continuing industry of the mining of anthracite coal. There were others who made the attempt on the Lehigh, but the obstacles and discouragements which stood in the way proved too great, and the work had to be given up. It was not resumed until about the year 1820. The Smith brothers shipped their first ark of coal in the fall of 1807 to Columbia, and followed it the next year with several others. Prior to 1807 the use of anthracite coal as a fuel was confined almost exclusively to furnaces and forges using an air blast, notwithstanding the fact that Oliver Evans had in 1802, and even before that time, demonstrated on several occasions that the blast was unnecessary for the domestic use of coal, and had successfully burned the fuel in an open grate, and also in a stove, without an artificial draft. In order to create a market for this fuel, it became necessary to show that it could be used for domestic purposes as well as in furnaces and forges; that it was

a better and more convenient fuel than wood, and that its use was attended with no difficulties. To accomplish this the Smiths went with their coal arks sent to market in 1808, and took with them a stone mason and several grates, with the purpose of setting the grates in the public houses, where they might make known the utility of their fuel. In several houses in Columbia and in other towns the fire-places for burning wood were changed by them and fitted for the uses of coal, and coal fires were lighted, careful instructions being given meanwhile in the mysteries of a stone coal fire. After much perseverance and expense in providing coal and grates to demonstrate the valuable qualities of the new fuel, they disposed of a small part of their cargo and left the rest to be sold on commission. Nothwithstanding the thorough manner in which they had set about the introduction of coal as a fuel for domestic uses, it was several years before all obstacles to its use were overcome and they were able to gain a profit from the enterprise. It seems to be the common belief that the anthracite coal trade had its rise on the Lehigh in the year 1820, when three hundred and sixty-five tons of coal were carried to market; yet, as a matter of fact, the industry was begun at Plymouth thirteen years before; and as early as 1812 the Smiths had sent coal to New York city, where in that year they delivered and sold two hundred tons, and for eight years prior to the beginning of the coal business on the Lehigh their annual shipments were considerably in excess of the first year's product of the Lehigh region.

The old and tedious method of mining coal by means of the wedge and pick was in the year 1818 done away with by the Messrs. Smith, who first made use of the powder blast, which greatly facilitated the work of mining and moreover added to the productiveness of the mines. Before this time it was believed that the powder blast was impracticable, for the reason that the cohesion of the mineral was

thought not to be great enough to make this means effective. However, the success of the experiment was unquestioned and the general use of powder in the mining of coal soon followed. Abijah Smith retired in 1825. John continued the business until 1845, when he also withdrew, having been actively and continuously engaged in the industry since 1807. In connection with the mining operations he had established a grist mill, and in the year 1834 he placed in this mill a steam engine to supply the power, which until then had been furnished by water. This engine was the first one in use in the county. He died May 7, 1852, aged seventy-one years. Hon. John B. Smith, of Kingston, is the son of Abijah Smith.

Sheldon Reynolds, the third son of Hon. William C. Reynolds, was born in Kingston, Pa., February 22, 1845. His early education was acquired at the Luzerne Presbyterian Institute, at Wyoming, Pa., and at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. He was prepared for College at the Hopkins Grammar School, at New Haven, Conn., and entered Yale College in 1863; was graduated B. A. from that institution in 1867, and in due course received the degree of M. A. In 1868–69 he studied at the Columbia College Law School, and afterwards read law in the office of Andrew T. McClintock, LL. D., and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county October 16, 1871, having passed a creditable examination before the committee, consisting of Henry M. Hoyt, H. W. Palmer, and E. S. Osborne. Mr. Reynolds married, November 23, 1876, Annie Buckingham Dorrance, only daughter of Colonel Charles Dorrance, a descendant of Rev. Samuel Dorrance. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have one son, Dorrance Reynolds, born September 9, 1877.

THE FOLLOWING SKETCH OF MR. REYNOLDS WAS PREPARED BY GEO. B. KULP, ESQ., AND IS REPRINTED FROM "FAMILIES OF WYOMING VALLEY," PAGE 786:

"Something more than a mere passing acquaintance is necessary to an understanding and appreciation of the legal, professional, and general capacity of Mr. Reynolds. His unobtrusiveness is not only unusual to the calling, but is misleading as to his qualifications. He has been an earnest and conscientious student, has possessed himself of a thorough understanding of the principles of the law, is well read in the decisions and the statutes, and adds to these qualifications for practice an intuitive understanding of men and affairs equal to the best. Despite, however, this admirable equipment for distinguished success in the practice of the law, Mr. Reynolds has discouraged rather than invited clients, being fortunately well enough off in this world's goods to afford that course, and devotes a good portion of his time and attention to general business and scientific pursuits. He is president of the Wyoming National Bank, the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company, the Wilkes-Barre District Telegraph and Messenger Company, and other corporations. He has business interests in other directions in Wilkes-Barre and at Plymouth. In all these undertakings he is looked up to by his fellow investors as an unusually intelligent and safe counsellor and guide. Like nearly all of the family and name in this vicinity, he is a democrat in politics, and for years has taken a deep and at times a very active interest in his party's behalf. He was chairman of the county committee in 1881, and no man who ever held the position labored more earnestly or with better appreciation of its requirements. He introduced a number of reforms into the management of the party, reducing it to regular business methods, and in that way secured and maintained during his incumbency an admirable organization. He tried the efficacy of honest methods in the management of the campaign—the use of the funds placed in his hands by the

candidates and others for the expenses of the canvass, for such purposes only as were strictly within the statutes and the rule of fair dealing as between man and man. The venture was successful, for, notwithstanding there was a third ticket in the field, the Labor-Greenback, deriving its main strength from the democratic party, the democratic ticket was elected, and the chairman of the committee submitted an account in detail, together with the vouchers of all expenditures connected with the campaign, by whom they were audited and approved. This is believed to have been the first instance of accounting and auditing under like circumstances. Mr. Reynolds was chairman of the city committee in 1880, and his administration was equally clean and effective. At the expiration of his term he was solicited to continue in these positions, but his other engagements prevented his doing so. The thoughts of many in the party naturally turned to Mr. Reynolds, in 1884, as a proper candidate for state senator for the twenty-first district, to succeed Hon. Eckley B. Coxe. It was universally conceded that he would fill the position admirably—that he possessed just the qualifications needed in the representative of one of the most important industrial districts in the state, in the higher branch of the state legislature. He was repeatedly urged to permit the use of his name as a candidate, but the conditions of the contest were such as, much to the regret of a very large and influential section of the party, to impel him to decline. Those who know Mr. Reynolds well universally admit that he would grace any public position to which he might consent to be called.

Much of his time and energies are, and for years have been, given gratuitously to the maintenance and advancement of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. For years the most intimate friend and associate of the late Harrison Wright, who was admittedly the most useful and indispensable member of the society named, Mr. Rey-

nolds shared all the other's love for and enthusiasm in the prosecution of its researches incident to its purposes. They were close partners in almost every undertaking ventured in its behalf, and two men never worked together more harmoniously or, combining their opportunities, more successfully, for a given end. He is one of the trustees of the Society, has long served in other official capacities and on its most important committees, and has for a number of years been its corresponding secretary. A paper from his pen on the shell beds of the Wyoming Valley, contained in a recent publication of the Society, exhibits at once the skill and industry of the enthusiastic geologist and antiquarian and his creditable literary ability. He has also contributed a number of other papers, published in the collections of the Society and also in pamphlet form, among others, an article on "The City of Wilkes-Barre," in Tenth Census United States, "History of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre," in History of the Lackawanna Presbytery. Mr. Reynolds is one of a small coterie of men the Historical Society could ill afford to lose. He is a trustee, also, of the Osterhout Free Library, and is one of the most energetic and useful of its guardians. He is also a life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Franklin Institute, and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; member of the Virginia Historical Society, Bangor Historical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is at present president of the Yale Alumni Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania. In 1875–76 he was a school director in the Third school district of this city. With all the duties we have mentioned, and others, to tax his time and capacity, Mr. Reynolds' life is one of active, hard work, performed not from necessity but in response to the promptings of a natural ambition to be active and useful. He is withal a genial gentleman, whom it is a genuine pleasure to know socially."

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PART II.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

WYOMING NATIONAL BANK.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Wyoming National Bank, held on Monday, February 11, 1895, the following resolution was adopted:

It is with feelings of the deepest sadness that the directors of the Wyoming National Bank are called upon to record the death of their president, Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., which occurred on Friday, February 8, 1895.

Mr. Reynolds' connection with the bank, first as a director in 1884, and afterwards from 1892 as its chief officer, was most intimate, and has left the impress of his marked personality upon both the management and the executive department of the institution.

No one of the many able and influential members of the board, who in times past have given character and standing to the bank, was the superior of our late president, and few of them his equal, in the sterling qualities of foresight, calmness, unerring judgment, critical acumen, and above all, high moral purpose in all his actions.

Mr. Reynolds' death occurred in the prime of life, when the study and preparation of his earlier years were in full fruition, and when his cultured mind and firm guidance were most needed by this institution and the community at large.

While we would not question the ruling of a Divine Providence in thus removing from our midst one so dear to us and one whose wise counsel we deemed of such inestimable value, we do, in our heartfelt sorrow, mourn our loss, and carry with us the lasting memory of one whose every thought and action were tempered with courtesy and kindness, and who gave his strongest devotion to the cause for which he labored and the friends with whom he served.

It is our privilege and duty to endeavor in the future to profit by the example he has set before us of integrity, singleness of purpose and strict honor in our dealings with our fellow men, so that the mantle which he has cast aside may fall upon our shoulders, and that when our summons comes we may, in a degree at least, deserve some of the encomiums that will be heaped upon the tablet of his memory.

And it is resolved that we extend to his bereaved family our truest sympathy in their great sorrow, and our hope that the remembrance of the esteem in which their loved one was held by all who knew him, may lighten somewhat the burden of their grief.

IRVING A. STEARNS,
CHARLES D. FOSTER,
ANDREW H. MCCLINTOCK,
Committee.

LAW AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

WHEREAS, The Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association has learned with sincere regret of the death of Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., one of its members, and it desires to express its appreciation of him as a man, a citizen and a lawyer:

Resolved, That in the death of Sheldon Reynolds this community has lost a man whose services were given unselfishly in any position to which he was called.

That the city of Wilkes-Barre has lost a public-spirited citizen, ever alive to her best interests, and who took an active part in establishing and maintaining her industries, and who at the time of his death was at the head of several of her most important institutions.

That the bar of Luzerne county has lost a learned lawyer, who, although not engaged in active practice, was a member of this association, kept in touch with all matters pertaining to the profession, and had its honor and best interests at heart.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of such a valuable member of society, and that we sympathize with his family in their affliction, and that the secretary of this association communicate to them these resolutions, and that the same be published in the papers of this city.

JOHN T. LENAHAN,
WM. C. PRICE,
J. B. WOODWARD,
Committee.

WYOMING VALLEY CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

At a meeting of the Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held Monday evening, February 18, 1895, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has learned with profound regret of the death of Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., a member of its Advisory Board,

Resolved, That in his death the Society has lost a beloved friend and wise counsellor.

Resolved, That to his interest in the Society this Chapter is largely indebted for its formation and maintenance, and through his influence and kindness the Chapter is now permitted to use the rooms of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society for its meetings.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family in their affliction, that a copy of these resolutions be published in the city papers and that the secretary present a copy to Mrs. Reynolds and enter the same on the minutes of this meeting.

SARAH R. B. WOODWARD,
MARY L. R. HAND,
MARTHA H. CORSS,
Committee.

OSTERHOUT FREE LIBRARY.

From the minutes of the Board of Trustees of the Osterhout Free Library, February 22, 1895.

The president announced the death of our late secretary, Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., who has been most closely identified with this association since the beginning, and therefore, on motion, appointed Henry A. Fuller, Esq., Rev. F. B. Hodge, D. D., and A. H. McClintock, Esq., a committee to draft resolutions expressing the feelings of the board at the loss it has sustained.

The committee reported the following minute:

The death of Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., though expected, falls with painful shock upon each member of this board, for we all held him in peculiar endearment. While only a memorial can do proper justice to his life and character, we desire to record a few simple words sincerely expressive of his worth and of our loss. With an intellect of finest quality which showed the fruits of thorough scholarship and broad culture, he united a practical common sense which was remarkable for sagacity and clearness of vision. In every emergency he knew what to do, and how it should be done. Modest, yet never shrinking from duty; gentle, yet always keen to resent injustice or imposition; genial, yet ever dignified, a most winning personality, he was admired and loved by all who knew him. It is fitting to place this testimonial upon the records of an institution which was largely the work of his hands, and was ever an object of his special devotion.

WILKES-BARRE ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company, held February 11, 1895, to take action on the recent death of Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., president of the company,

the following preamble and resolution were presented, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

Prompted by a desire for progressive municipal improvement, Mr. Reynolds was one of the organizers of this company. He became a member of the board of directors in 1883, and was elected president in 1888, since which time he occupied that office by continuous re-election.

Inflexibly honest; possessed of rare intellectual endowments, and a wonderful capacity for patient analysis in sifting the minute details of complicated mechanical and scientific problems; intimately connected with the larger financial and business interests of the community; and gifted with executive ability of the highest quality, Mr. Reynolds impressed his strong yet gentle personality upon the affairs of this company, and by his constant, vigorous effort helped to establish its successful and stable existence. His death in the noon-tide of his labors, falls with special severity upon this board. We will miss the genial, kindly spirit, the mature judgment, the considerate and wise counsel with which he helped our deliberations and guided the direction of our business.

As indicating the formal respect of this board, for the memory of our late president, it is

Resolved, That the foregoing minute be spread upon the records, that the secretary of the company be instructed to forward a copy thereof to the family of Mr. Reynolds, coupled with the expression of our heartfelt sympathy, and that the offices of the company be draped in mourning for thirty days.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA.

The following sketch represents the action of the Historical Society of Virginia on the death of Mr. Reynolds:

Sheldon Reynolds, one of Wilkes-Barre's (Pa.) best known and most representative citizens, died last winter at Saranac Lake, New York, whither he had gone in the hope of securing some benefit for a pulmonary trouble which had strongly developed itself.

The Reynolds family is of English extraction. They came to Litchfield, Conn., in 1750, and were among the first Wyoming Valley settlers in 1769. William and David Reynolds were in the Wyoming Massacre, the former being killed. Benjamin Reynolds, grandfather of Sheldon Reynolds, was born in Plymouth in 1780. He was one of the most prominent citizens of the Valley.

Mr. Reynolds was president of the Wyoming National Bank, the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, ex-president of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company, and president of the Wyoming Commemorative Association. He had business interests in other directions in Wilkes-Barre and at Plymouth. Like nearly all of the family, he was a Democrat in politics, and for years had taken a deep and at times active interest in that party's behalf. He was chairman of the county committee in 1881, and no man who ever held the position labored more earnestly or with greater appreciation of its requirements. Introducing a number of reforms into the management of the party, he reduced it to regular business methods, and in that way secured during his incumbency an admirable organization.

Much of his time and energies were given for years gratuitously to the maintenance and advancement of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He contributed a number of valuable papers published in the collections of

the Society. He was one of the most useful and energetic guardians of the Osterhout Free Library. He was a life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Franklin Institute, and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; member of the Virginia Historical Society, Bangor Historical and American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The last literary work he did was writing a paper on the Early Forts of the Wyoming Valley, a work which employed many hours of his last illness, and which was a thorough, comprehensive and brilliant exposition of the subject.

He was in all affairs with which he was connected looked up to as a man of sound judgment, clear intuition, and remarkable executive ability—honored by the community, respected by all who knew him, and a great favorite among his intimate friends.

(Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. III, p. 300–301.)

YALE COLLEGE.

The following brief sketch is from the obituary notices of Yale College for 1895:

Sheldon Reynolds was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on February 22, 1845, the son of Judge William C. Reynolds, and the descendant of early settlers in the Wyoming Valley.

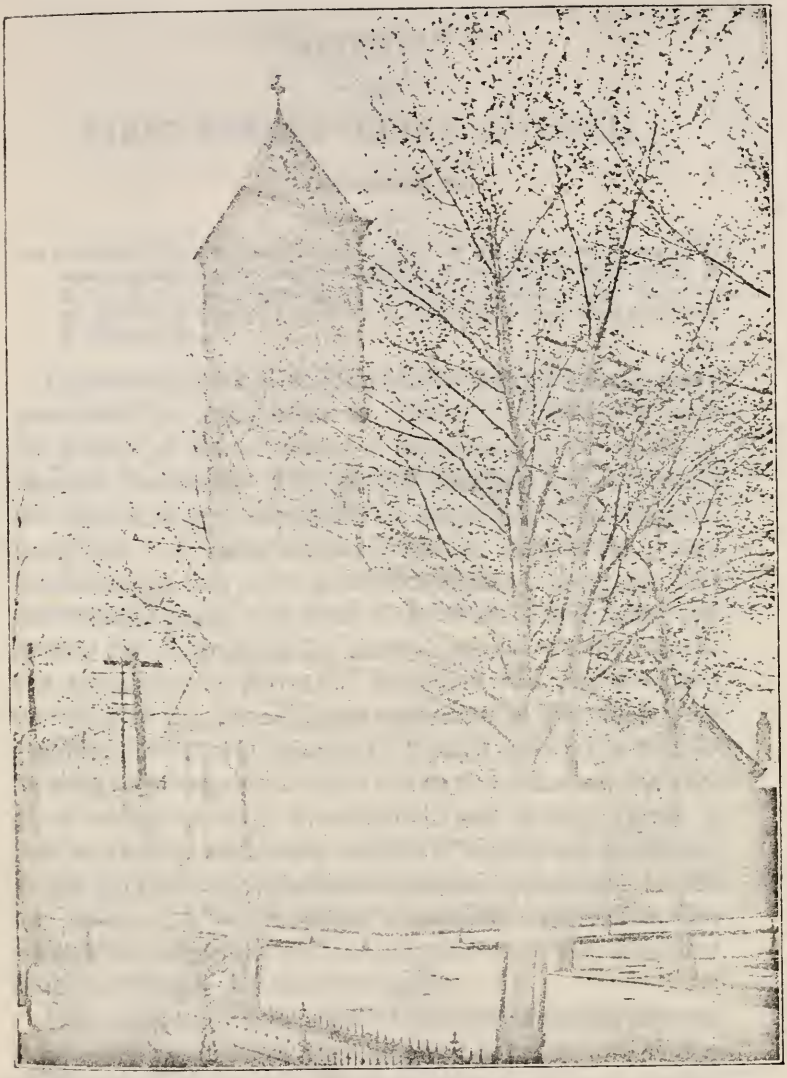
He studied law and was admitted to practice in his native city, but although he had an admirable equipment for success in his profession, not being obliged to depend upon it for an income, he preferred to devote his time to general business and to literary and scientific pursuits. He had rare business qualifications and possessed the absolute confidence of the community in which he lived. He took a deep interest in historical matters, and a special pride in the

Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, to the published volumes of which he made valuable contributions; he was the president of this society at the time of his death. He was a democrat in politics and had served usefully on local committees, but declined nomination for more public positions.

He had been in poor health for four or five years before his death, and his last illness, from pulmonary trouble, dated from the spring of 1894. He died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on February 8, 1895, at the age of 50.

He married Miss Annie B. Dorrance, of Wilkes-Barre, on November 23, 1875, who survives him with an only son.

PART III.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

HISTORY

OF THE

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PAPER WAS PREPARED BY MR. RRYNOLDS IN 1894 TO BE READ AT THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PASTORATE OF REV. F. B. HODGE, D. D., WHICH OCCURRED ON THE 25TH OF FEBURARY, 1894. OWING TO MR. REYNOLDS' ILLNESS IT WAS READ ON THE OCCASION MENTIONED BY GEORGE R. BEDFORD, ESQ.

The history of the First Presbyterian Church during many years after its organization in 1772, is so interwoven with the history of the settlement of Wyoming, as to be nearly identical therewith. The growth, progress and success of the Church, in any community, is dependent upon the prosperity and well being of its friends and supporters. Any circumstances that work to the detriment of the people that disturb their peace, rob them of the fruits of their labor and destroy their homes, in like manner impoverish the Church and jeopardize its interest. Moreover, the character and traditions of the people, their condition in life, their geographical location in relation to foreign intercourse and influences must impress certain characteristics upon the religious society of such a community and thereby endow it with an activity and power capable of worthy achievements, or else deprive it of influence and impair its usefulness. We may glance, therefore, at the conditions under which this Church was organized and the circumstances that imperiled both the Church and the community.

The controversy between the Connecticut settlers and the proprietary government involving the political jurisdiction of Wyoming, began, with the first attempts to form a settlement within the territory, but after a few years gave place,

for the time being, to the exciting events of the revolutionary war, the chief of which, concerning the people here, was the battle and massacre of Wyoming.

At the close of the war the old controversy, now inherited by the state of Pennsylvania, was renewed with resolute purpose and increased bitterness, the demoralizing effects of which continued to be felt until the beginning of the present century.

Governor Hoyt, in his Brief of Title in the Seventeen Townships, says: "The controversy herein attempted to be set forth, one hundred years ago, was raging with great fierceness, evoked strong partisanships, and was urged, on both sides, by the highest skill of statesmen and lawyers. In its origin it was a controversy over the political jurisdiction and right of soil in a tract of country containing more than five millions of acres of land, claimed by Pennsylvania and Connecticut, as embraced, respectively, in their charter grants. It involved the lives of hundreds, was the ruin of thousands, and cost the state millions. It was righteously settled in the end. We can now afford to look at it without bias or bitter feeling."

The effects of the controversy continued to be felt by the inhabitants until the passage, by the legislature of the state, of the Compromise Act of 1799, causing a sense of insecurity, impairing titles and destroying values. The labors of an industrious and frugal people for an entire generation were neutralized, and their prosperity and growth obstructed.

The settlers were mainly New England men, excepting in the township of Hanover; these came from Lancaster county, Pa. The New England men were Congregationalists and Presbyterians, and those from Lancaster county were Presbyterians, originally from the north of Ireland. In a sermon preached in 1853, which we shall have occasion to quote frequently, Dr. Dorrance, alluding to the character of these people, many of whom he knew, said: "The ances-

tors of both the Puritans and the Scotch Presbyterians had been tried in the furnace of affliction; they had suffered persecution in the old world and endured hardships in the new. Their principles confirmed by a long and painful experience of oppression, privation and war were inherited by their children. They were not common men who emigrated to this then unknown wilderness of Wyoming to make for themselves a home; their labors, their valor, their constancy are above praise. Their moral virtues, honesty, sobriety, love of order, humanity and benevolence are abundantly set forth in their laws framed and executed by themselves." And their patriotism, perhaps their crowning merit, is attested by the numbers who served in Washington's army and the devoted band who fell in defense of their homes at Wyoming.

In a community composed of men and women such as these, the Church is wont to exercise an influence and power reaching far beyond the sphere commonly attributed to it; an influence that pervades the community and touches the hearts and consciences of all Christians, and a power that controls, in a measure, the methods and actions of men less amenable to its teachings. Moreover, it tends to form public opinion and mould the laws governing the community. And while, in appearance, the civil and religious governments are separate, they do, in effect, form a union for the control and guidance of those under their protection.

Such seems to have been the relation of the Church and people of Wyoming. Deprived of this mutual aid and support neither, it is believed, could have survived the succession of calamities that befell the little colony.

We find in the ancient records of the town that the town meeting, composed in its membership of the proprietors and settlers of the district, deliberated upon and decided all business affecting the welfare of the people, whether of secular affairs or that which touched their religious concerns. The

minutes of these meetings often contain the action taken to provide for the defense of the settlement against the imminent attack of the enemy, and in the next paragraph record the amount to be paid the "settled minister," and the manner in which his salary is to be raised: "Nov. 1772. Voted that those who belong to Hanover shall mount guard in ye block-house where Capt. Stewart now lives, and those that live in Kingston shall come over and do their duty in ye fort at Wilkes-Barre until they shall fortify and guard by themselves in Kingston. Voted that Mr. Christopher Avery is appointed to collect in those species that ye proprietors and settlers have signed to ye support of ye Rev. Mr. Jacob Johnson ye year expiring. May, 1773. Voted that there be a constant guard kept at the fort in Wilkes-Barre of 12 men and that they keep it day and night, and that they be relieved every 24 hours; Voted that the ferryman be obliged to carry the guard across on free cost; and the people across on Sundays to meeting on free cost."

In 1768 the Susquehanna Company directed its committee to engage the services of a pastor for "carrying on religious worship and services according to the best of his ability in a wilderness country," who should accompany the second colony that set out for Wyoming in the year 1769.

The minister was to receive, as compensation for his services, "one whole share or right in the purchase and such other encouragements as the others were entitled to." The settlers were to provide, in addition, "sustenance according to the best of their ability." The Rev. Geo. Beckwith, Jr., of Lyme, Conn., was selected for the office; and at a meeting of the Susquehanna Company held at Hartford, November 27, 1770, it was voted that the Rev. Geo. Beckwith, Jr., of Lyme, be entitled to one whole share in the Susquehanna purchase in part pay for his services in the ministry at Wyoming for the benefit of the settlers there."

In 1770 the company, realizing that a settled pastor and

a permanent Church organization was necessary to the well-being of the people, and highly desirable as well for the aid and stability it would lend to their colonizing enterprise, ordered that for the support of schools and an "orthodox gospel ministry" three shares of land in each township should be reserved, one for schools, one for the erection of a Church and parsonage, and one for the support of a pastor. Each share thus appropriated was one-fifty-third part of a township five miles square, and contained about three hundred acres of land, making nine hundred acres in each township for these purposes. In addition to this provision it was stipulated that the pastor should receive a salary which was raised by an assessment on the tax rate. This had been the custom in the mother colony, and was continued here for some years.

This manner of raising the money was afterward given up owing to some objections urged against it, and the salary of the minister was made up by voluntary contribution, though the right to lay a tax for this purpose was not questioned.

Mr. Beckwith was a Congregational minister, the son of Rev. George Beckwith, of Lyme, who was a minister of some note, a graduate and trustee of Yale College. The son, George Beckwith, Jr., was born about 1747, and was graduated from Yale College in 1766. He remained but one year in his charge at Wyoming. After leaving this place he was ordained pastor of a Congregational Church in what was then known as Litchfield South Farms (now Morris), Conn. He was dismissed from the pastorate in 1781, but continued to live there until about 1807, when he removed to the house of a son in Lisle, N. Y. He died of paralysis in Triangle, Broome county, N. Y., in October, 1824.

He was succeeded by temporary supplies until in 1772 the Rev. Jacob Johnson was called. Mr. Johnson expressed his willingness to come to Wyoming in the following letter:

"GROTON Septr. 4th 1772.

"To the People, Setlers in the Towns, on the East Branch of the Susquehanna.

"Brethren & Christian Friends

"The Country where You are now settleing is undoubtedly within the Claim of Connecticut Charter. And of vast importance to the Colony and more peculiarly so to you that are settling there not onely on account of your Temporal Interest but more especially so as it Respects the Kingdom of Christ & the Interest of the Christian Religion This hath lain with great weight on my Mind for a number of years past that I could have no Rest in my Spirit 'till I made you a visit And I hope my labors were not in vain in the Lord ——

"And whereas You have been pleased to Request and Desire me to come again as also to the Comtes at Windham have shewn their approbation thereof & full concurrence therein—And having opportunity the Day past to Confer with Capt Butler on these things as also to receive from him a subscription for my Temperal Suppert the Present Year I do now in addition to my other Letters Send you this Further to let you know my Purpose and Determination is to come and see you To preach the Gospel and Christ unto you Provided my way be made plain by the Advise of Counsel & Concurrence of church & People here which I shall next attend to —— Our People have had it under Consideration for some Time past—I have conferd with Some & had the mind of others in the Ministry who all as far as I can learn well approve of & think it my Duty to Remove I have conferd with Several of our Principal People both of church and society who much Desire my Continuation in the Ministry here But yet appear willing to submit to my Remove if it may be for the greater benefit & enlargment of Christs Kingdom elsewhere which I doubt not will be sufficiently plain & evident before a Counsel If

any thing should fall out to the Contrary I shall let you know by the first oppertunity In the meantime shall be makeing all convenient Readiness to be on my Journey to you at lest by the Middle of the next Month or sooner if I can get the way open for my Remove.

"You will I hope provide some Convenient House or Place for Public Worship that may best commode the several Towns for the Present near unto which a House or Place for my Residence untill things are further settled I heartily thank you one and all for your Regards Shewn & Kindnesses bestowed on me when with you. As also fer the Provisions you have generously made by subscription Should I again come among you I heartily & sincerely pray a Blessing may descend down from Heaven upon you that the God of all Grace & everlasting consolation may be with you That He would multiply seed to the sower & Bread to the eater that You may increase & fill the Land, be a Terrer to all your Enemies a comfort to all your Friends Yea that you may be for a Name & Praise in all the Earth So wishes So prays Yours in our Lord Jesus Christ

"JACOB JOHNSON.

"To the People at WilksBarre & other Towns on the Susquehanna East Branch."

Near the close of the first year of Mr. Johnson's ministry an invitation was extended to him to continue as pastor of this Church. "August 23d, 1773, at a town meeting, it was voted that a call or invitation shall be given to the Rev. Jacob Johnson, late of Groton, in the Colony of Connecticut, who for some time has been preaching in this place, to become our pastor. II. That Mr. Johnson shall be paid £60 the year ensuing in the present list, and his salary shall rise annually as our list rises until it reaches £100. The ensuing year shall begin on the first day of January, 1774."

"Voted that Mr. Johnson shall be paid the next four months the same proportion that he is to be paid the ensu-

ing year," &c. A subsequent resolution provides that Mr. Johnson's salary, instead of rising with the list, shall rise five pounds per year until it rises to one hundred pounds; and "voted that Messrs. Jos. Sluman, Obediah Gore and Jabez Sill be a committee to wait upon Mr. Johnson and shew him the proceedings of this meeting and receive his answer."

The proceedings of the meeting seem to have been satisfactory to Mr. Johnson, for he accepted the call and continued to be the gospel minister of this Church during the remaining years of his life.

We have no record of the ministry of Mr. Johnson. Whatever Church records had been kept were doubtless destroyed, as were also nearly all other records of the time. We know, however, that services were regularly held when actual war was not being waged. Prior to 1778 a house of worship, called a house for public use, had been built, which served the needs of the congregation for a few years, but this, in common with most all other buildings, was destroyed by the savages at the time of the Battle and Massacre of Wyoming. Upon the return of the inhabitants after their flight from the valley they seem to have met for worship in the school houses, of which there were several, and at the humble homes of the settlers. Col. John Franklin, in his journal, says: "Sunday, 28 Feb., 1789, I attended meeting at Mr. Yarrington's, Mr. Johnson preached"; and "Sunday, 28 March, 1789, attended meeting at Yarrington's to hear Mr. Johnson."

The field of labor to which Mr. Johnson had come was extended, as from his letter it seems he regarded all the towns of the "East Branch" as within his charge. This would include Lackawanna on the northeast and Plymouth and Hanover on the south and west. He doubtless did preach at intervals in these widely separated localities, as many of his successors did until as late a date as 1845.

During these years the Church was self-supporting, the

organization was preserved, and its sustaining influences were felt in the community. Much more was probably accomplished, but we have now no means of knowing how much, or in what way, or by what methods its activity was exerted.

Mr. Johnson was graduated from Yale College in 1740, licensed to preach by the Fairfield East Association April 29, 1742, and became a missionary to the Indians at Canajoharie, New York, whose language he learned and preached in it quite fluently. In 1749 he received a call from the North Society of Groton, and he remained in charge of the Congregational Church at that place until 1772, when he resigned and came to Wyoming. He died in Wilkes-Barre March 15, 1797, being nearly 77 years of age. Dr. Dorrance says of him: "He was a man of very considerable learning, eminent for his piety, and was always highly esteemed."

The loss of most of the written records of this time is sufficient reason for quoting from one of the few that has come down to us, viz., the Records of Hanover Township, in support of the fact that there was proper consideration on the part of the inhabitants of the importance of maintaining a Church and pastor in each township, in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the Susquehanna Company, before mentioned. At a meeting of the "Proprietors of the District of Hanover, legally warned, and held at the house of Titus Hinman in said District Mch. 25, 1776. John Jameson, moderator, and James Lesley Clerk, * * * Voted: that there be left six acres where the committee shall think proper for the use of a meeting house and other things necessary for public use in the Common as called now." It will be remembered this appropriation of land was in addition to the 900 acres voted by the Susquehanna Company. Again "March 3d, 1778, adjourned meeting at the house of Jeremiah Bigsford in said town of Hanover at 10

o'clock in the forenoon, Edward Spencer, moderator for the said meeting, * * * Voted: Capt. Lazarus Stewart, Wm. McKerachen, and Caleb Spencer be a Committee to look out and engage a Minister to preach for said District the Summer ensuing." Of this committee Capts. Stewart and McKerachan were killed in the battle of Wyoming four months after this date, as was also Jeremiah Bigsford, at whose house the meeting was held; Edward Spencer, moderator, was in the battle but escaped with his life.

A hiatus appears in the records owing to the events which followed; and the next entry bearing on the subject is to the effect that on January 14, 1790, authority was given to trustees of the town to sell the public land, and "Voted: The principal sum of said lands when sold is never to be broken but still kept on interest and that interest to be drawn for the benefit of the Gospel Literature; and the principal chargeable on said town," etc.

Besides the ministrations of the regular pastor, the inhabitants had the benefit of the preaching of other ministers who occasionally visited them. The interest of the Congregationalists of Connecticut in the welfare of a body of people who had recently removed from among them, and with whom they had constant communication and frequent intercourse, continued for many years, and not infrequently ministers of that denomination visited the settlement. The Connecticut Missionary Society embraced this region in its field of labor and from time to time its missionaries preached to the people in the several towns. The Rev. Elias von Bunschooten of the German Reformed Church at Minisink on the Delaware, seems to have rendered the greatest assistance in this work; during many years prior to 1791 he was accustomed to visit the valley at intervals, pursuing for weeks at a time his self-imposed labors without compensation. The date of his first coming is not known. He was instrumental in establishing in 1791 the Congregational Society

of Hanover Township. A house of worship had been built in that township some time prior to this date and although it was uncompleted it served as a place of worship.

Mr. Von Bunschooten was born October 26, 1738; he was graduated from Princeton College with the degree of A. B. 1768; licensed to preach 1773, and settled in the ministry first at Shagticoke, afterward at Minisink, finally at New Brunswick, N. J., where he died January 10, 1815, and a monument was erected to his memory.

In 1791 services were held in the then new log court house on the Public Square; its use in part as a house of worship was continued until the completion, several years later, of the Church building known as "Ship Zion." The log court house was removed in 1801 to another part of the Public Square to make room for the new court house, and was afterward occupied and known as the Luzerne County Public Academy, the predecessor of the Wilkes-Barre Academy.

Meantime measures were taken by the people to provide a Church edifice of their own. At a town meeting held April 1, 1791, it was "voted: that there be a committee of five appointed to point out the spot of ground on which a meeting house shall be built, and to draw up a subscription for the purpose of raising money to assist the above purpose; also they are to prepare a plan of the building which they are to lay before the proprietors at their next meeting, also to report generally on the subject;" "voted that Zebulon Butler, Nathan Waller, Daniel Gore, Timothy Pickering and John P. Schott be a committee for the above purpose. Test, Arnold Colt, clerk."

With the exception of the House of Public Worship destroyed in 1778, and possibly one in Hanover township, this was the first effort made by the public to build a Church in this vicinity. From the fact that this action was taken by a town meeting by a unanimous vote, it seems evident there

could have been but few, if any, dissenters from the prevailing form of religious worship, that is, Congregationalism, or as it was then commonly called, Presbyterianism. The names of the subscribers to the fund for the erection of the building confirm this view, as with a single exception, says Dr. Dorrance, there were of this denomination. Neither were there any conditions governing the manner of the use of the building or providing for its occupancy by any particular denomination, which would probably have been the case had there been any claim adverse to the Congregationalists or Presbyterians. In corroboration of this statement, Dr. Peck in his book on "Early Methodism" says: "Rev. Elisha Bibbins had charge of the Wyoming Circuit in 1820–21. During the first year, 1820, we had good times at most of the appointments, especially at Wilkes-Barre. In this place we had to hold our prayer meetings at private houses," &c. In 1826 Dr. Peck himself was settled at Wilkes-Barre, and says: "The society had suffered serious inconveniences for the want of a suitable place of worship, and during the present year they petitioned the county commissioners to give them a lease of a hall in the upper part of the court house for a chapel * * * the lease is dated March 8, 1827. It held for ten years and the consideration is the nominal sum of 10 cents per annum."

It seems improbable that Dr. Peck's congregation should have submitted without a protest to the inconveniences mentioned by him if they had had any claim on Ship Zion, and the circumstance is in corroboration of Dr. Dorrance's statement that the subscribers to the building fund were Congregationalists with one exception.

At an adjourned meeting of the proprietors of the town of Wilkes-Barre, April 23, 1791, Zebulon Butler, moderator, the committee appointed at last meeting "report that in point of situation and convenience it is their opinion that opposite the court house on the northwest side of Main street is the

most eligible place that a meeting house can be erected on. They further report a plan of building which they judge should be sixty feet in length and forty-five feet wide, with a steeple at one end and proportionable high. Also that it stand at least three rods from the street. Voted that the above report be approved of. Voted that same committee be continued for the purpose of raising money by subscription for the building of said meeting house and that they be empowered to call a meeting of the proprietors when they shall think necessary to make a report of the encouragement they receive at a future meeting."

The encouragement the committee met with in their task seems to have been of a flattering nature, for, at a meeting held on Tuesday, the 13th day of November, 1792, Matthias Hollenback, moderator, "The committee appointed to report on the mode of building a meeting house now report in favor of a brick meeting house, which report is accepted;" and the committee is directed to contract for sufficient number of brick to build said meeting house to be delivered at a suitable time next summer.

The committee found, however, that the brick were not to be had, and so reported to a meeting of August 3, of the next year; although the minutes of the same meeting record the leasing of the brick yard belonging to the town. Not being able to secure brick the committee was directed to "proceed immediately to contract for building a stone meeting house, and that said committee be paid for their services." The subscribers to the fund were ordered to be notified to pay one-half the amount of their subscriptions to Lord Butler, the treasurer, by the first day of November next.

At a meeting January 10, 1795, the committee were directed "to proceed and contract for a frame and siding-boards, shingles, nails, etc., for to build a frame meeting house early next spring." A little later it was deemed ad-

visable to take an account of money on hand and subscribed, and, if found sufficient, to proceed with the work, otherwise to defer it for another year.

The building was begun in 1800 and enclosed in 1803. The principal cause of delay in the building of the meeting house was doubtless owing to the controversy in regard to the ownership of the lands, or as it was called, the right of soil, before mentioned. This question was still unsettled; the confirming act of 1787 that promised to bring about a better condition of affairs and to quiet the settlers in their possession was repealed April 1, 1790. The people here were looked upon as intruders by the state authorities. They had not yet secured legal title to their lands. By the repeal of the law the Pennsylvania claimants gained a standing in court and brought a large number of suits and expected to get possession of the disputed land. The people were beset with anxiety and misgivings that gave a hopeless, or at best, uncertain outlook to the future. It was a time of confusion, perplexity and doubt. The compromise act of 1799, however, finally put an end to the long controversy and brought peace and security to the community.

Judge Conyngham, in his address on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Court House, in 1856, says of this building: "The Church which stood near to us on the Public Square, and which has been lately taken down, was raised in 1800. Its towering and well proportioned spire will be long remembered as the landmark which caught the eye of the traveler approaching our village by the public roads from every direction. The first minister who preached in this Church was Rev. Andrew Gray, a Congregational clergyman. A Church had been erected previous to this time on the hill in Hanover township, and was probably the first building exclusively for religious worship put up in the county."

Rev. Andrew Gray was of Irish birth; he had succeeded

Mr. Von Bunschooten in the charge of the Church at Hanover, and was settled there in 1792. He married the daughter of Capt. Lazarus Stewart. He is spoken of as an eloquent speaker, of a genial temperament, and fond of society. He remained but three years in this charge, and then removed to New York state, and died in Sparta at an advanced age.

Notwithstanding the returning prosperity and the hopeful future it proved a difficult task to raise the necessary funds to complete the building. The old ferry house was ordered sold and the proceeds applied for this purpose. These, added to the subscription lists, would not make up the sum needed, and recourse was had to a lottery scheme, then a common method of raising money for public and quasi-public purposes. The lottery, although it promised well, was not a success; the Church, however, is said to have derived some benefit from it, but it entailed a heavy loss upon several worthy men through the lax management of the enterprise.

It was called the Wilkes-Barre Meeting House and Bank Lottery. There were 13,950 tickets to be issued in two classes at three and six dollars each respectively, making in the aggregate, $55,800, there were 4493 prizes ranging in value from $7.50 to $4000, the grand prize; the aggregate amount of prizes equaled the value of the tickets, viz., $55,800, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The twenty per cent. deduction on all prizes and the prizes attached to the tickets unsold, represented the profits to accrue from the undertaking. This scheme seemed to meet the approval of the public, and was organized by the aid of twelve commissioners, who were the most prominent men of the town, and whose names were printed on the tickets. The drawings were made in February, 1809, and continued for several days. Three men were employed as agents to sell the tickets and make the drawings. In order that the

money arising from the sale of tickets should be accounted for, the agents were required to give bonds. Four men of means and high standing in the community undertook to guarantee the fairness of the drawings and proper application of the money received. The agents, charged with the duty of selling tickets, began their work with much energy. Tickets were offered in every quarter where there might be a chance of disposing of them. Among others the Philadelphia merchants took many tickets in exchange for goods, partly to help in a good cause, mainly to increase their trade in this region by gaining the friendship of the people here, and possibly with some small hope of drawing a prize. Tickets were sold elsewhere, far and near, and payments were made in almost anything of value: farm produce, horses, cattle, chaises, wagons and agricultural implements. This method of conducting the business involved the additional task of converting these various commodities into cash to provide for the payment of the promised prizes, and would, even under the most skillful management, confuse the accounts and bring about loss, but under the stewardship of the agents the result was grievous to contemplate. The guarantors relying upon the integrity of the agents paid little attention to the details of the business until the drawing took place, at which time it appeared that there was not enough money in hand to pay the prizes, the deficit being about $13,000.

The guarantors alarmed by this state of affairs then took charge of the business and made an effort to induce the ticket holders to bear a share of the loss by agreeing to a compromise by which they should receive a less sum than the ticket called for. They succeeded, after much work, in reducing the amount to about $8000. Most of the Philadelphia merchants readily agreed to the plan in view of the unfortunate circumstances. Some, however, demanded the full payment; one in particular, a man known for his close

dealings, refused all overtures. Some one, however, explained to him that in case payment was refused he never would dare to go to Wilkes-Barre to enforce his claim, because the Yankees up there were the men who went to war with the whole state of Pennsylvania; that they were used to fighting Indians, Tories and the British, and that they were a very remarkable people and were not to be coerced. The man relented. Having reduced the sum to $8000 the guarantors borrowed this amount of the branch bank of Pennsylvania, at Wilkes-Barre, and paid the prizes, dividing the loss among themselves, $2000 each. It is said that in those days one might buy the best farm in the valley for $2000. On the day of the final settlement and payment of the loss by the gentlemen who had made themselves responsible, one of the number who lived on Carey avenue, set out for his home greatly depressed by the burden he had assumed, and meeting his wife at the threshold of his home, a lady of many accomplishments, fond of society and very hospitable, he said to her, "no more parties until this debt is paid," and proceeded to nail a broad plank across the front of the door of his house in evidence of his determination to economize, which remained there many years, and was, perhaps, never removed during his lifetime.

Before this house of worship was finished efforts were made to secure a pastor but they were not attended with success until several years later; during this time the pulpit was supplied by missionaries sent out under the auspices of the Connecticut Missionary Society, as well as others who, under temporary engagements, preached from time to time. The earliest records of the Church that have been preserved bear date July 1, 1803. On that date the congregation of Wilkes-Barre, augumented by a number of residents of Kingston and other neighboring villages, took the name of the Church of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston. A Confession of Faith and Covenant were adopted and signed by twenty-seven mem-

bers of the Church. A little later Hugh Connor, Nehemiah Ide and Daniel Hoyt were chosen to the office of deacon. During the three years next following, there being no settled pastor, the pulpit was supplied by missionaries of the Connecticut Society, Messrs. Jabez Chadwick and James Woodward, and also Mr. Porter, who, at a later period, removed to Catskill and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity—a preacher of talent and celebrity. "About the time of his laboring here Errorists had become bold and pestiferous. Mr. Porter, though a mere youth, fearlessly and successfully encountered their Champion in a public debate held in an orchard in Plymouth, in the presence of a large audience gathered from all points. His companion in one of these tours was Rev. D. Harrower, an able and excellent minister, who spent over sixty years in the public service of his Master."

In August, 1806, the Rev. Ard Hoyt, of Danbury, was ordained and installed pastor of the Church of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston; there being at that time thirty-four members. Six years later the covenant of the Luzerne Association of Congregational Churches was adopted by this Church. During his pastorate of eleven years eighty-five members were added to the Church. Sixty-one on profession and by letter from other Churches twenty-four. Mr. Hoyt continued his pastoral relations with the Church until November, 1817, at which time he resigned his charge.

Dr. Dorrance, who remembered Mr. Hoyt, says of him: "He was a man of sound mind, of energy and firmness of character; his youth had been devoted to mechanical employments, but being deeply impressed with a sense of spiritual things he left his secular calling and entered upon a course of study preparatory to preaching the gospel, and in due time was inducted into the ministry. Few men have exhibited a life so uniformly consistent with their professions. With him there was no compromise of duty. He was a

fearless preacher of the doctrines of grace. He labored incessantly, extending his efforts as a missionary throughout various parts of the county. The effect of his labors was evident in the edification of the Church; its members were thoroughly instructed in every good word and work." On the foundations laid by him others have builded with satisfaction and confidence and the structure survives with honor to all connected with its founding. Mr. Hoyt was born in Danbury, Conn., 1770. He was, while resident of Wilkes-Barre for seven years, president of the board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre Academy. After his resignation as pastor he was appointed a missionary to the Cherokee Nation of Indians in the State of Tennessee, where he labored faithfully with much success until his death. He died within the present limits of the State of Alabama, February 18, 1828.

The year following Mr. Hoyt's departure Mr. Hutchins Taylor, a missionary of the New York Evangelical Society, was minister in charge. He assumed the duties with a view of permanent settlement, and near the close of his term he received a formal call to become the pastor of the Church, at a salary of $600. He declined the invitation, as he was to assume the same relation to the Kingston congregation, now about to form a new Church. The increase in the membership of the Church at this time, especially of the Kingston part of the congregation, through the preaching of Messrs. Taylor and Barrows, seemed to warrant a division of the congregation and the organization of another Church. Other reasons also for a division were urged by the Kingston people. The Presbytery of the Susquehanna accordingly, March 2d, 1819, divided the Churches of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston, the members in Kingston constituting a separate Church, Mr. Hutchins Taylor becoming its first pastor. He was a devout, laborious and humble minister; his pas-

toral relations with the Kingston Church extended over a period of three years.

The Rev. Eleazer S. Barrows also preached occasionally during this time, 1817 to 1821. He was an eloquent speaker, and his preaching proved so acceptable that the congregation made an effort to enter into permanent relations with him as their settled pastor at a salary of $800, but he, for reasons not stated, declined the call.

The Rev. D. Moulton was stated supply 1819 and 1820, and in the following year he preached in Wilkes-Barre, Kingston and Newport. A much worn subscription paper bearing the familiar names of many in the congregation attests the fact that an earnest effort was made to pay Mr. Moulton for his services. He may have remained in this field of labor for a longer time.

During the period of five years succeeding 1817 there were added to the Church thirty-seven members and twenty-one were dismissed to unite with the Kingston Church.

Early in the spring of 1818, the first Sunday School in Wilkes-Barre or in this vicinity, was established under the auspices of this Church by certain of its members. The school soon drew into its ranks persons of other denominations; but the use of the shorter catechism, which had been adopted in the beginning, was objected to; and as the teaching of the catechism was continued notwithstanding the objections, some of the persons of other denominations thereupon withdrew, and in the fall of this year organized other similar schools. An incident worthy of remark relative to the establishment of this Sunday School is that on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the school, Hon. Oristus Collins, the superintendent in 1818, was present and delivered an address on the organization and work of the school.

Mr. Hutchins Taylor having severed his pastoral relations with the Church in Kingston, the two Churches again uniting, called, June 15, 1821, the Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve.

He accepted the call and continued in this charge until 1826 when he gave up his relations with the Church in Kingston, and thereafter, until the year 1829, was pastor of the Wilkes-Barre Church alone. He was succeeded in the Kingston Church by Rev. James Wood who had assisted him in his labors in the two Churches. Mr. Wood was at that time a licentiate from the Theological Seminary at Princeton; he afterwards became a professor in the Seminary at New Albany and was a writer of some note on theological topics. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Mr. Gildersleeve resigned in 1829, but continued for a time to preach in the vicinity as a missionary. Like his predecessors, Mr. Gildersleeve, in addition to his regular duties, was accustomed to preach in Hanover, Newport, Pittston and other neighboring villages. During his pastorate there were two revivals of religion—one in 1822, when thirty members were received into the Church on profession, besides a number added to the Kingston Church; and another in 1826, when nearly fifty were united with the Church. Some of these, said Dr. Dorrance, were residents of Hanover, Newport, Pittston, Providence, etc., and became the foundation of separate Churches. The whole number added during Mr. Gildersleeve's ministry of eight years, was 129; on profession ninety-five, by certificate thirty-four.

Mr. Gildersleeve was educated at Rutger's College. Before he was called to this Church he had been settled for a number of years over the Church in Liberty county, Georgia. He removed from Wilkes-Barre to Bloomfield, N. J., and died within a few years.

This Church for a period of more than fifty years after its organization had been under the auspices of Yale College. Among the institutions of learning Yale College was the chief representative of the Congregational Church; most of its ministers were educated there; its traditions were preserved there; and its main support and strength were drawn

thence. In a more restricted sense the Connecticut Missionary Society, an organization of the Congregational Church, exercised an influence over the Church at Wyoming. It maintained close relations with this Church; and at intervals, during many years, the pulpit was supplied by its ministers. Furthermore, the great majority of the inhabitants that settled Wyoming were natives of Connecticut, the home of Congregationalism; they preserved their associations with the home Church and established their own religious society in accordance with its rules of government; and, lastly, many of the promoters of the scheme of settlement of this region were graduates of Yale College, and likewise were of the Congregational Church. Among them were Eliphalet Dyer, the advocate of Connecticut before the Trenton Tribunal, of the class of 1740, the same class with Rev. Jacob Johnson; Silas Deane of the class of 1758, a member of the first Continental Congress, and, in 1776, financial agent of the United States in France; William Judd, colonel commanding a regiment of the Connecticut line during Revolutionary War, class of 1763; Vine Elderkin of the same class, and Jonathan Fitch of the class of 1766, and Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a treasurer of Yale College for many years. The influence arising from these several causes became weaker by the lapse of time; the first generation of the people had nearly all passed away, and with these passed away also many of the associations and ties that had united the community with the mother colony; new associations grew up, communication and intercourse with other sections followed; business interests intervened, and what had been looked upon as a principle and rule of conduct became little more than a sentiment. In 1829 the Rev. Nicholas Murray was called and accepted the pastorate of this Church. He had been educated at Williams College and studied at the Princeton Theological Seminary. Through his instrumen-

tality the Church became Presbyterian in name as well as in government. Since this date Princeton College has exercised a like influence and borne the same relationship toward this Church that Yale College had established prior to this time. An unbroken succession of men, graduates in both the academical and theological departments of Princeton College, have for more than sixty years formed its pastorate.

In August, 1829, the Churches of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston joined in a call to the Rev. Nicholas Murray. In the month of June, this year, Mr. Murray had accepted an appointment of a mission from the Board of Missions of the General Assembly to the borough of Wilkes-Barre, for two months. During this engagement he became acquainted with the people and the field of labor, and when he received the call of the Churches he took time to deliberate. He looked upon the Church of Wilkes-Barre as in a most distracted state. There were two parties in it who differed on most subjects affecting the Church's welfare. After, however, prescribing certain conditions, one of which was "that the Church of Wilkes-Barre become, previous to my ordination, Presbyterian," he accepted the call and was duly ordained and installed pastor of these Churches November 4, 1829. At a meeting of the Church and congregation held September 8, 1829, the change in the form of Church government was made in accordance with the condition stated. His biographer says, "in Wilkes-Barre he found a large, intelligent community, among whom were men of high professional standing, and a circle of cultivated society. It was necessary for him at the very outset of his ministry to meet the demands that would be made upon him by a refined and intellectual people." He himself said: "I had commenced my ministry in a community proverbial both for its intelligence and its disregard of religion; amid external opposition, and with a

Church small and rent by internal discords. A more unpromising field none could desire."

He entered upon his duties with zeal and diligence. His earnestness aroused an interest on the part of his congregation and in a few months time the meetings for prayer were numerously attended. The Church on the Sabbath became more full and solemn and he found himself in the midst of the first revival of his ministry, and, he adds, one of the most precious he ever witnessed. He labored in this field with marked success; under his ministration the Church became united and harmonious; he won the confidence and love of all his people; a greater interest and earnestness in the work of the Church was apparent than had been known for years. Rev. Dr. Janeway, of Philadelphia, thus refers to him: "His settlement at Wilkes-Barre was an era in the history of that Church and region. A new influence went forth, and Wyoming felt his hand in the new and vigorous measures for the spread of the gospel truth." By his advice the congregation was induced to sell their interest in the old Church "Ship Zion" to the Methodist congregation, and to build a Church more suited to their uses. The Church then built cost something more than $4,000, exclusive of the lot, which was the gift of the late Judge Matthias Hollenback. One thousand dollars were received from the Methodist congregation for the old meeting house and applied on the payment of the new Church building, $1,200 were raised by Mr. Murray from churches in other places, the rest was paid by this congregation excepting $650 which remained as a debt and burden on the Church for some years. The building was situated on Franklin street on the lot now occupied by the Osterhout Free Library; it contained sixty-two pews and had a seating capacity of about four hundred.

In his effort to secure the means to build this Church Dr. Murray visited other congregations; in making an appeal

for aid to the First Presbyterian Church, of Elizabeth, N. J., the people were so impressed by his sermon that they soon afterwards, upon the resignation of their pastor, Dr. McDowell, called him to be their pastor. During Dr. Murray's pastorate here of less than four years there were received into the Church sixty-six, fifty on profession and sixteen by letter. The call of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, he accepted, and was installed in that charge on the 23d of June, 1833. He left the Churches here with much reluctance. His biographer says: "He had formed new, strong and endearing ties, which it was hard to sunder, and it may be truly said they never were sundered, for he and the people of the Valley cherished the warmest reciprocal attachment so long as he lived. Dr. Murray was born in Ireland, December 25, 1802; he was bred in the Roman Catholic faith, but after coming to this country he embraced the Protestant religion. He was educated at Williams College, graduating in 1826, and afterwards was graduated from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1843; his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. After leaving Wilkes-Barre he continued in the pastorate of the Elizabeth Church until his death, February 4, 1861. He gained great reputation through his controversial letters to Bishop Hughes of the Roman Catholic Church over the non de plume of Kirwan."

Rev. John Dorrance succeeded Dr. Murray in the pastorate and was installed August 22, 1833. On the same day the Church building, just referred to, was dedicated. Dr. Dorrance's relations to this community were somewhat different from those of his predecessors; he was at home here and among his own people; his family had been resident here since the settlement of the place; his acquaintance with the people was general; he knew of their early struggles, their losses and their bereavements nearly as well as though he had had part in them. He was not dependent

upon his salary for his support. He entered upon his mission with great earnestness and resolute purposes; his zeal in the work was strong and continuous; he strove to discharge his duty here as the pastor of this Church, and to so build up and invigorate it that its influence and power might be felt throughout this region in the upbuilding of other Churches and gathering together of many congregations. The Church became not only self-sustaining, but was able to lend aid to other communities, and help in the organization of other Churches.

Dr. Dorrance extended the field of his labors throughout the county, preaching for a time regularly at Nanticoke and Newport, also at regular intervals at Pittston and Providence, and intermediate points in the Valley of the Lackawanna, thus holding the ground and preparing the way for missionaries and the organization of Churches. The influence of the Church was much extended and several Churches were afterwards organized within the localities thus visited: one in Tunkhannock and one in Falls, Wyoming county, and one in Providence, composed mainly of members of this Church resident in that neighborhood. Out of the Providence Church soon afterwards grew the Church of Scranton and the Church of Pittston. At a later period a Church organization was effected at White Haven, and the Coalville chapel was established, now the Presbyterian Church of Ashley.

Dr. Dorrance was assisted in these labors, and in other missionary work in this region, by several missionaries stationed here from time to time under his charge, among them were the Revs. Thomas Owen, John Turbot, Orrin Brown, John Rhoades and Isaac Todd. Their field of labor was chiefly the upper Susquehanna and vicinity.

Under the auspices of this Church also the Wilkes-Barre Female Institute was established in 1854, and a substantial brick building was erected for the purposes of the school

at a cost of about $12,000. During Dr. Dorrance's ministry the frame building that had served as a house of worship since 1833, was removed, and on its site was erected a handsome brick structure. The building was begun in 1849 and finished soon afterward at a cost of $15,000. It was occupied by the congregation until 1888.

There were several periods of unusual religious interest under Dr. Dorrance's pastorate, one in 1836, and another in 1839, when the efforts of the pastor were supported by the preaching of the Rev. Daniel Baker, and fifty-four members were received into the Church; also in 1843 about fifty were received; again in 1858, when seventy-eight united with the Church. Owing to the incompleteness of the record the number who united with the Church during Dr. Dorrance's ministry of twenty-eight years, cannot be given accurately, but, as stated by him in a sermon delivered on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate, in 1858, there had been received, up to that time, five hundred and forty; of these, three hundred and seventy were on profession, and one hundred and seventy by letter.

In addition to these, twelve ministers of the gospel were given to the Church by this congregation during Dr. Dorrance's pastorate. In reviewing the work of his ministry, he said: "It is questionable whether any Church has sent forth, consecutively, twelve preachers of the gospel more efficient or more promising. Three of these received the highest honors of the college class to which they belonged in one of the very best institutions of learning in the Union, and others of their number are hardly, if at all, their inferiors. The good which has been done and which may be effected by them is inestimable. If nothing more were accomplished by this old fashioned congregation of which some of our precocious and aspiring young gentlemen seem to be ashamed; if this day its mission were ended, its candlestick removed, and its light forever extinguished, still the

blessed fruits of its toil and its prayers will abide through the faithful labors of its sons in communities far distant, and even among the heathen many precious souls will be saved and many a gem will be set in the Redeemer's crown to shine throughout eternity."

Dr. Dorrance was graduated from Princeton College in 1823, and after the prescribed course of study at the Theological Seminary of the same institution, he was ordained, November, 1827, by the Presbytery of Mississippi. He was the pastor of the Baton Rouge Church from 1827 to 1830, and from 1831 to 1833 was settled over the Church at Wysox, Pa.; in the latter year he was called to this Church, where he continued until his death, April 18, 1861. In 1859 Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In an address of the occasion of Union Services at the old Forty Fort Church in 1888, Hon. Steuben Jenkins said of Dr. Dorrance: "He was a man of much more than ordinary talents and character, all of which he devoted unstintedly to the service of his Master, and to the upbuilding of His kingdom on earth. His manner was mild and attractive, inspiring confidence in every word and work. In the councils of the Church his moderation prevailed over the most violent and vehement appeals of his brethren. In times of excitement, when words and feelings ran high, his cool manner and good common-sense suggestions were always accepted as safer and more to be relied upon than extreme measures. He had the unlimited confidence of all his associates and his word was law among them. They always found his counsel to lead in the prudent and safe path. He became a tower of strength in his Church throughout all the lines of its organization. He was grave without austerity, firm without obstinacy, mild without weakness, and with his intercourse with the world, blameless."

The Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., succeeded Dr. Dorrance,

and was installed in September, 1861. In 1864 the General Assembly assigned him the post of Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology in the Allegheny Seminary; his pastoral relations with this Church were thereupon dissolved. During the three years of his ministry here one hundred and four persons united with the Church: upon examination, sixty-six; by certificate, thirty-eight.

Dr. A. A. Hodge was graduated from Princeton College in 1841, and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1846. He was ordained in May, 1847, and the three years following he labored as a missionary in India. From 1851 to 1855 he was settled as pastor of the Church of Lower West Nottingham, Md. He was pastor of the Church at Fredricksburg, Va., 1855 to 1861, and in the latter year he was called to the pastorate of the Wilkes-Barre Church. From 1864 to 1877 he occupied the chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology in Allegheny Seminary, and from 1866 to 1877 he was also pastor of the North Presbyterian Church of Allegheny. In 1877 he became associated with his father, the Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D., in the professorship of Systematic Theology in Princeton Theological Seminary, and upon the death of his father, in 1878, he succeeded to that professorship, which position he held until his death, November 11, 1886. In 1862 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Princeton College, and from Washington College the degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Hodge was for many years, and at the time of his death, trustee of Princeton College. He was the author of the "Outlines of Theology," "The Atonement," "Commentary on the Confession of Faith," and "Life of Dr. Charles Hodge." He wrote also many tracts on theological subjects, magazine articles and book reviews.

In 1864 the Rev. S. B. Dod was installed pastor of this Church. During his ministry of four years eighty-five members were added to the Church: on examination, twenty-

six; by certificate, fifty-nine. In October, 1868, Mr. Dod resigned the pastorate.

Rev. Samuel B. Dod was graduated from Princeton College in 1857, and after some time spent in study in Berlin, Germany, entered the Princeton Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1861. He was ordained in June, 1862, and in that year accepted a call from the Church of Monticello, N. Y., where he continued until his call to Wilkes-Barre, in 1864. Mr. Dod is a trustee of Princeton College, and director of the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J. He was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. F. B. Hodge, D. D., whose twenty-fifth anniversary in the pastorate of this Church we to-day celebrate.

Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., was elected a Resident Member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society February 11, 1874, and subsequently filled most of the important offices of the Society, being Treasurer from 1880, 1881, 1882; Trustee, 1884, 1885, 1886; Corresponding Secretary continuously from 1884 until made President, 1895; Assistant Librarian, 1885, 1886; Curator of Archæology and History, 1884—1895; President, 1894. He was also connected with the following societies:

Life Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Life Member of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.

Member of the Association for the Advancement of Science.

Member of the Historical Society of Virginia.

Corresponding Member of the Historical Society of Bangor, Maine.

Corresponding Member of the Anthropological Society of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Reynolds was also appointed by Governor Robert E. Pattison, May 23, 1893, a member of the "Indian Fort Commission, consisting of five persons, whose duty it was to make inquiry and examine into and make report to the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the advisability of erecting suitable tablets marking the various forts erected as a defence against the Indians by the early settlers of this Commonwealth prior to the year 1783."

The result of Mr. Reynolds' research was the valuable paper referred to in his Bibliography, page 78, which the State of Pennsylvania published, with the other reports of the Commission, in two handsome volumes, in 1896.

The following sketch of Mr. Reynolds by Andrew T. McClintock was printed by the State as a preface to that exceedingly accurate and admirable historical paper by Mr. Reynolds:

IN MEMORIAM.

"The article following this introductory note was written by Mr. Sheldon Reynolds during a long illness which ended in his death at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on the 8th of February, 1895. It was dictated in part by him to his brother, Col. G. M. Reynolds, and was finished almost with the life of its author. To those whose privilege it was to know Mr. Reynolds, his story of the troubled times of the last century is fraught with peculiar and almost painful interest. The manful and heroic effort he made to end his task against the heavy odds of his physical weakness and fast advancing disease, and his final accomplishment of his labors, were most characteristic of his spirit and tenacity of purpose. How well the work was done the article speaks for itself, and no one could know from its perusal that the hand which wrote it could at the last scarce clasp a pen, and that the calm and judicial tone which pervades the account of the early trials and hardships of our forefathers was the expression of one whose life was fast ebbing away and who felt himself urged by the most pressing necessity to complete a work which he knew too well to delay at all would be to leave unended.

"Mr. Reynolds was of New England stock, his ancestors, coming from Litchfield, Conn., were among the first of the original settlers in the Wyoming Valley, and one of the name laid down his life in defense of his home and kindred with the many other heroes whose blood stained the fair fields of the Valley on the fatal third day of July, 1778.

"Mr. Reynolds was a graduate of Yale University in the class of 1867. After his graduation he was called to the

bar and for a short time practiced law. His mind was eminently judicial and logical, and had he cared for fame as a lawyer he had all the equipment of careful training and natural aptitude which would soon have brought him distinguished success in his profession.

"But his tastes lay not in this direction. The study of history and archæology fascinated him, and he especially delighted in the elucidation of the local traditions and history with which this region overflows. To fit himself for this form of study, he trained his mind in the most rigid and exacting school of modern historical research, and followed the foremost examples of critical methods in this branch of literature; and then, when all these years of careful preparation were passed and the field he had labored in was ripe for fruitage, he was taken from us and we have left but the memory of his patient, zealous work, the benefit and charm of which have been denied us except in the few short articles which came from his pen.

"His was a noble character, full of love for truth, winning and lovable. Companionable in the highest degree to the intimate few who knew that beyond the reserve and quiet pose of manner lay a spirit full of life and enthusiasm, a mind stored with a fund of knowledge and general information, and that an hour spent in his company was sure to bring one both pleasure and profit. Only those who knew him thus can appreciate to its full meaning the loss to a community of a citizen with such broad aims, noble impulses and unselfish desire and willingness to labor for the advancement of every worthy enterprise; and only those who knew him thus can understand how deep-seated is the sadness and the personal bereavement that comes to one whose years of comradeship with him had cemented a friendship that only death could break."

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PART IV.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.
1899.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.
WILLIAM REYNOLDS RICKETTS.
MISS HANNAH PACKARD JAMES.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING. 81

The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society has had two benefactors during its life of forty years, whose noble and valuable gifts to the Society are deserving of perpetual record,—General William Sterling Ross, and Hon. Isaac Smith Osterhout.

General William Sterling Ross presented to the Society February 11, 1859, at a cost of $2,000, the extensive "Chambers' Collection" of coins and curiosities, numbering nearly 10,000 specimens, "a nucleus around which other contributions gathered, and which really gave the Society success, and a prestige and name that commended it to the friends of science everywhere."

Hon. Isaac Smith Osterhout, in his last will and testament, dated January 27, 1881, gave almost his entire large estate for "establishing and maintaining" in the city of Wilkes-Barré "a free library to be called 'The Osterhout Free Library.'" In providing for this now most valuable and important institution he added:

"And my will is, and I further direct, that in the erection and arrangement of the [Library] building hereby authorized, the same shall be so contructed that, in addition to the space required for the accommodation of said free library and the increase thereof, as hereinbefore provided for, a portion of said building shall be devoted to the use and accommodation of the WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, without charge for rent, heat or light of the rooms that may be devoted to and used for the purposes of said Society; my said trustees and their successors, or the directors of said free library, to designate the portion of said building to be used by said Society, and to have the general control and supervision of said building."

In 1893 the Trustees of the Osterhout Free Library, in accordance with the will of Mr. Osterhout, erected for the use of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society the handsome and commodious building referred to in the Address of Hon. Stanley Woodward, of November 30, 1893.

This building, situated in the rear of the Library property, facing on Franklin street, is portrayed in the half-tone representation of it in these pages as perfectly as it was possible to do considering the great difficulty of securing a good photograph, owing to the location of the building. The building is of brick, erected at a cost of $12,000, A. H. Kipp, Architect. It has a frontage of sixty feet, and a depth of forty feet. It is three stories in height, and is furnished with all the modern improvements, heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and comparatively fire-proof. The lower story contains the Scientific Library and Paleontological Collections; the second floor contains the Historical Library and the Geological Collections, and the third floor contains the Archæological and Ethnological Cabinet—these forming one of the greatest attractions of the kind in the eastern portion of Pennsylvania. The building was occupied by the Society with its large library and collections, and formally presented and accepted, November 30, 1893, on which occasion the Address of Hon. Stanley Woodward, one of the Founders of the Society, was delivered.

THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

ADDRESS OF HON. STANLEY WOODWARD, 83

BEFORE THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NOVEMBER 20, 1893, WHEN THE SOCIETY TOOK FORMAL POSSESSION OF ITS NEW HOME.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have been requested on behalf of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, to formally announce the grateful acceptance by them of this building, from the legal representatives of the Hon. Isaac S. Osterhout, whose gift, by a suitable provision in his last will, it was. Connected, as it originally was, in his own mind, with the library which bears his name, and so located now as to be identified in its general purpose with that noble charity, it forms part of a benefaction which speaks for itself, and, better than words can do, invokes and for all time will command, universal and genuine gratitude.

Mr. Osterhout was a wealthy but a plain man. His accumulations were the result of a patient and faithful devotion to his business as a merchant, and of the careful reinvestment of the profits of that business in real estate in the vicinity of his home. He knew Wilkes-Barre well and he had the utmost confidence in her progress and prosperity. It would seem that men were sometimes confused by the very nearness of their opportunities and disposed to look for investments so far away from home that they can be seen only in a light too distant and dim to reveal their true value. Here, as in some other cases, familiarity seems to breed contempt. The sea of insolvency is covered with wrecks caused by the ambitious efforts of men who, in an undue haste to grow rich, have embarked their all upon distant and unknown waters with no better chart than a prospectus and with no pilot but a professional promoter. Of this class of men Mr. Osterhout was not one. He grew up with the

town and its community—was part and parcel of it—knew its history and believed in its future. He was entirely familiar with our local history and he saw in this Historical Society the germ of a grand idea, which, fully developed, would prove an instructive and conservative force in a region of country whose romantic history and commercial importance would attract to itself the attention and interest of generations yet to come. And as the foundations of his fortune had been laid here he resolved that here his money should be disbursed. As he had fared well himself at the hands of the community and had grown with its growth, he wisely judged that the best return within his power was to dedicate his wealth to the general advancement of the same community in directions which would tend to instruct and elevate it.

The Osterhout Free Library of which, by reason of its founder's testamentary benefaction, this Society, although an entirely distinct organization, may now be considered an adjunct, has already proved itself a public blessing and vindicated the soundness of the idea of which it is the conspicuous exponent. It has been clearly demonstrated that the masses of the people are glad to embrace the opportunity for education and self culture afforded by the open doors of a well conducted free library. Even the limited number of our people who have room enough and money enough to maintain private libraries, find that it is quite impossible to keep up with the grand march in all branches of human knowledge, which science and art, discovery and travel, fiction and romance, invention and industry are making the natural pace of our advancing civilization. To them the public library is a grand reference book, where they may supplement their home reading with the more comprehensive study of many authors and thus become thoroughly informed upon subjects which they must otherwise approach with a merely superficial touch. To the men and women

of more moderate means, whose houses and purses are too small for many books, the Osterhout Library is a benefaction and a blessing which it would be difficult to overstate. And that it is doing practical good will be clear to a merely casual observation of the people of all ranks and classes who throng its passages and draw upon its shelves.

I have already suggested that the Historical Society will hereafter be looked upon as an adjunct to the Osterhout Free Library. This results mainly, of course, from the fact that the will of the founder provides for their being united in the same, or practically the same, location. But there is another reason why they naturally go together. They are both intended for popular instruction, and they are both open and free to all who wish to enjoy them. There are many departments of research and study, wherein the learning of the books of the library may be illustrated and pointed by the object lessons contained in the fossils, the rocks and slates, the pottery, the coins, the weapons, the medals, the minerals and the curious collections of various kinds, now carefully classified and arranged in this new and spacious home of the Historical Society. The library and the Historical Society are natural allies, and I have no doubt will prove the best of neighbors.

Just before the close of the last century there was built at what is now the corner of Northampton and Washington streets in this city, the first inn or tavern of which we have any tradition. It was erected by Jesse Fell, and was known as the Fell Tavern. The structure was of logs and a small section of it is still standing. The tavern from time immemorial has been an institution of great importance among English speaking people. The German has his garden, the Frenchman has his cafe, but the Englishman prefers his inn. The English instinct on this subject was expressed by Dr. Johnson, when sitting in the Mitre Tavern, he said to Boswell, "there is nothing which has yet been contrived by man

by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn," and by William Shenstone, when he scratched with a diamond upon a pane of glass in an old English tavern, the lines:

> "Who'er has traveled life's dull round,
> Where'er his stages may have been,
> May sigh to think he still has found
> The warmest welcome at an inn."

And by Shakespeare in Henry IV, in those inimitable descriptions of the frolics of the Prince of Wales, with Sir John Falstaff, and his companions, at the Boar's Head Tavern, which have made the men in buckram immortal caricatures of bombast and falsehood, and the phrase, "shall I not take mine ease in mine inn," a familiar proverb.

The old Fell tavern was after the fashion of an English inn. The county of Luzerne had just been organized, a court established, and Wilkes-Barre was beginning to assume the honorable and important position of the county town. The judges and lawyers and jurymen, the parties and their witnesses, all the people who came to court must have a place to "put up," as the phrase was. Lines of stages were being established and occasionally a traveler from a distance would want accommodation. I have had, from a former resident of this city, now deceased, and who, upon his first visit to Wilkes-Barre, was for a short time a guest of the Fell tavern, a description of the customs of that day. The living or sitting room was big and well furnished with old-fashioned high back, split wood chairs; a large fire-place in which great logs of hickory wood were burning so brightly as to furnish both light and heat, made a winter's evening cheery and attractive to all comers; at one end a modest assortment of decanters containing the various beverages with which our ancestors were wont to sterilize their water; a barrel of cider on tap in the corner; the atmosphere redolent of tobacco; the ornaments on the walls consisting

chiefly of rifles and powder horns and antlers, interspersed with relics of the Wyoming Massacre, and of the Indian sway in the valley, with, here and there, a rough portrait of some revolutionary hero. There were less than five hundred people in Wilkes-Barre then, but a large percentage of the men folk gathered nightly in winter in the big room of the tavern, and sat around the wood fire and discussed the affairs of the time, crops, prices, politics, religion, the luck of the hunter who had just come home to get a wagon to haul in his game, the prospect of a good spring for shad in the Susquehanna, the coming lawsuit to be tried at the next term of the court, and the merits of the opposing council (there were then but four lawyers at the bar)—all these and many other such themes the stranger heard the old settlers talking about, as they sipped their hot sling on a winter's evening in the old Fell tavern in the year of our Lord 1800.

But the old tavern had other attractions. The upper floor was so constructed that the whole space could be transformed into a ball room, and here, during the sessions of court and on other grand occasions, the girls and the matrons as well as the men paced through the statley minuet or threaded the maze of the cotillion, and during many a festive night "soft eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again and all went merry as a marriage bell." I have in my possession a diary kept, as was the fashion by the young ladies of that day, apparently for the double purpose of a confessional and conscience-prodder, and as an abstract of the time, also, in which the writer describes a ball on the evening of St. John's Day, at the Fell tavern, in the year 1803. That the hilarity of the occasion was somehow overdone, may be fairly inferred from the statement that "some of the gentlemen on the floor might better have been in their beds."

In the main room of this tavern Jesse Fell, on the 11th February, 1808, first tried the experiment of burning an-

thracite coal in a common grate. It is not claimed as is sometimes erroneously stated, that this was the first use of our coal as a heat producer. It had been for several years employed by blacksmiths in their shops, where, by means of the draft from the bellows, it had been easily ignited and made to burn. And while there were earlier experiments in the use of Anthracite coal as a fuel for domestic purposes there is no satisfactory evidence that it had come into common use as a house fuel, or had superseded the use of wood for that purpose, until the discovery made by Fell. Upon the fly leaf of a book called the "Illustrations of Masonry" now in the custody of this society, Fell then and there made this entry:

"February 11th of Masonry 5808, made the experiment of burning the common stone coal of this valley in a grate in a common fire place in my house, and find it will answer the purpose of fuel, making a clearer and better fire at a less expense than burning wood in the common way. Jesse Fell, Borough of Wilkes-Barre, February 18th, 1808."

By a coincidence which, in view of subsequent events, may be regarded as noteworthy, it so happened that on the 11th day of February, 1858, exactly fifty years later, four men were riding together in a carriage on a road leading to this city. One of them, a grandson of Jesse Fell, had upon that day, by a mere accident, taken up this "Illustrations of Masonry" and examined its contents, but without any particular reference to the entry on the fly leaf to which I have referred. Being interrupted, he had put the book in his pocket, and while driving produced it, and called attention to the entry. While this was being examined, it suddenly occurred to one man of the party, that it was the exact fiftieth anniversary day of the event. It was at once resolved that something should be done to commemorate the occasion. A meeting of a number of the prominent gentlemen of the town was called for that evening, at the old Fell

tavern, which was still a public house. An old grate was procured—said to have been the original one, but for this I do not vouch—and set up in the ancient fireplace. A fire was built, and around it gathered a number of young antiquarians, all inspired with the thought that they were assembled in the very room, and about the very hearthstone, where anthracite coal had been first burned as a fuel. It would be neither possible nor perhaps profitable, to recall all that was said and done, but you will be interested in knowing that it was at this meeting, thus hastily convened, that a plan of permanent organization was adopted, which became the foundation of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Of the four men who were driving together upon that day, the present speaker was one, and of the four is now the sole survivor. The others were Henry M. Hoyt, J. Butler Conyngham, and James P. Dennis. The proceedings of the meeting at the old tavern were carefully preserved, and are now spread in full upon the records of this society.

It is hard to realize, as we look about us to-night, that this grand enterprise now become an institution, and a permanent endowment, dedicated to the entertainment and instruction of our people, came of so humble and, we may add, of so accidental an origin. For it must be confessed that the men who met in the old Fell house on the 11th of February, 1858, and at other places and times soon afterwards, did not and could not foresee how the seed then sown was to germinate and grow. Of each and every one of these men it may be said, in the familiar words of Emerson:

> "He builded better than he knew—
> The conscious stone to beauty grew."

What the society has done will, in a measure, be made apparent by a survey of the various exhibits which, carefully classified and arranged, are spread before you in these

spacious apartments now to be thrown open to the public in the new building. To fully appreciate their value, however, will require a more patient and studious consideration.

Situated as we are in almost the exact centre of the most extensive anthracite coal field of the world, we are naturally interested in the study of the nature and origin of anthracite coal. It so happened that the mining of our coal, on a large scale, began almost co-temporaneously with the organization of this society. Fossils showing the nature of the animal and vegetable life upon the earth, at the period of the carboniferous or coal formation, have been gathered in great numbers. The fossils are found, not in the body of the coal, but in the layers of slate which separate the veins of coal, and of these the society has now more than two thousand selected specimens. These constitute an object lesson in the history of the coal formation, and from them we are enabled to form a correct judgment of the structure of this portion of the earth, at the time that these mighty deposits were imbedded within it.

The written history of the Wyoming Valley goes back less than a century and a half. For centuries before, this region had been peopled by races of men of whom there are no records except such as they left behind them in the form of the utensils, the pottery, the weapons of war and the "mute memorials" of many kinds, which uncivilized and savage life bequeaths as the sole testimonials of its existence and character. It is claimed, and I believe justly, that nowhere else is there to be found so complete a collection of what may be termed local aboriginal relics, as that possessed by this society. This valley was probably, for centuries before the historic era, the home and the hunting ground of the rude people who gravitate naturally toward regions of country where little expenditure of labor is required to sustain life. Hence it is that relics, such as I have referred to, are found in greater profusion here than in many

other less favored regions of country, and when this society was once firmly established, private collections came to it from many quarters. These, with additions made by the society itself, some of whose members have spent much time and labor in exploration, now constitute one of its most valuable and interesting departments.

The time allotted for this ceremonial does not permit me to do more than simply allude, in a very general way, to a few of the other exhibits contained in this collection. It has been the aim of the Society to preserve the unwritten history of Wyoming. To do this, local publications, letters, pamphlets, county and town records, and more than five hundred volumes and manuscripts have been gathered, all throwing a greater or lesser light on the history of this valley and the people who have lived in it.

Aside from the collections of merely local interest, you will find here nearly five thousand specimens of coins, medals and kindred curiosities. The foundation of this department was laid by General W. S. Ross, who, soon after the organization of the Society, purchased the Chambers collection of three thousand specimens, and presented it to the Association.

In the geological department will be found specimens of mineral coal from every quarter of the globe where it is known to exist, as well as rocks illustrating the different crust formation of the earth in their proper sequence. Of other minerals there are nearly two thousand specimens, many of them of great value.

In the fossiliferous, botanical and choncological departments, the Society has acquired collections which are very interesting, and which will prove the nucleus of a grand museum for the future.

The generous bequest to this society by Mr. Osterhout, in his last will, would never have been made, had he not witnessed the devotion, enthusiasm, and unselfish labor of

a few men, some of whom have passed away—some of whom are still the working members of the association—and felt, that with such men to care for its future, his benefaction would be well placed, and wisely administered.

I have occasionally heard it hinted that the Historical Society was a mere hobby, and that the men who were devoting themselves to its cause, were of the kindred known as cranks.

Galileo, who was condemned, because he taught the Copernican system of the revolution of the planets, to imprisonment at the inquisition, and to recite once a week for three years, the seven penitential psalms, was a man with a hobby. Columbus, borrowing $80.00, from the Queen for the purpose of buying a suit of clothes in which he might appear at court, and plead for an opportunity to do that which, once done, gave to Spain the empire of a new world, was, no doubt, a typical 15th century crank. And the men everywhere who tread new paths, and expend study and time and labor upon ideas, especially upon those which do not promise to pay dividends in cash, are likely to be regarded as at least impracticable. Among the least lovely of all the specimens of the genus man, is he who prides himself on being thoroughly practical. To such a man, the mummy of an Egyptian King, five thousand years old, and reasonably well preserved, would be worth just what it would bring for old rags, or as fuel to start a fire. A piece of pottery exhumed from the grave of a pre-historic race would to our practical man be of no value, because for a moderate price he could purchase a pot, much better fitted to boil potatoes, by walking half a block. The slates and fossils which serve to tell us the history of our anthracite, to him are worthless truck—mere clinker to choke the fire which cooks his dinner. The spears and arrows, the tomahawks and war clubs of an aboriginal and savage race, do not interest or attract him, because, as death dealing

agencies, they have been superseded by repeating rifles and the Krupp gun. The ancient coins of Rome and Greece, and the specimens of the earliest currencies of the world, are to the thoroughly practical man absolutely wasted as exhibits, and should be at once set afloat to swell the volume of the circulating medium. Such practical men as I have described will find little here to instruct or interest them.

Let me conclude this imperfect and hastily prepared tribute to the giver of this beautiful home for our Historical Society, with a word of thanks to the men who built up the institution itself—who have made it their specialty—their hobby, if you please—and who to-night are to be congratulated on the splendid success which has crowned their unselfish work.

THE PENNAMITE AND THE YANKEE IN WYOMING.

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ANNUAL ADDRESS OF HON. STANLEY WOODWARD, PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY, FEBRUARY 11, 1896.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with no expectation of being able to say to this intelligent audience, anything on the subject selected for my paper which they have not already heard, that I have consented to act as essayist on this anniversary occasion of our Society. But there are many historical periods and episodes which may be re-considered again and again, and always with interest, when they pertain to places and things which concern ourselves, and with which we are in familiar contact. And certain it is, that no portion of American history is richer in its lights and shadows, its romantic adventures and its eccentric departures from the ordinary and the commonplace, than that of this beautiful valley of Wyoming, where we are so fortunate as to live. But even here, amid the cares and business of every day life we are liable, unless now and then reminded of it, to forget the historic past. It is therefore wise to pause occasionally in the grand march of present progress, and take a backward look.

The struggle during the latter part of the eighteenth century between the Connecticut colonists, and the representatives of William Penn, for the possession of the valley of Wyoming, when viewed from a present point of time, is, in some of its aspects, most interesting and unique. To comprehend it accurately, will require a brief review of certain historical facts and conditions which underlie the epoch in which it happened, and disclose its true character.

This continent when discovered by Columbus, by Americus Vespucius, the Cabots and their successors, was called

the New World. And to the European mind this use of the word "new" was intelligible and necessary. But in view of more recent research, it is now asserted that our continent is probably the oldest dry land of all the earth, and the very first to make itself visible above the waters from which it was lifted. Says Agassiz: "while Europe was represented only by islands rising here and there above the sea, America already stretched an unbroken line of land from Nova Scotia to the far west." So recently as the year 1852, a human skeleton was dug up from an excavation made for the foundations of a large building in New Orleans, at a depth of sixteen feet, and beneath four successive forests of buried cypress. From a calculation based on the yearly deposits of the river, it is supposed that this skeleton must have laid where it was found for many thousand years. Other fossils point, with more or less definiteness, to a pre-historic people upon this continent, whose mounds, earth works, relics of stone and copper, and human skulls are now preserved in societies like this throughout the world. Bryant, in his history of the United States, speaking of the fact that copper was known and in use among these people, states that in a copper mine in Minnesota, was found, eighteen feet beneath the surface in a deserted trench, a mass of copper of about six tons, raised upon a frame of wood five feet in height preparatory to removal. From these ancient mines, of whose workings the American Indians had no tradition, was supplied the metal used by the Mound builders a thousand miles distant in the valley of the Mississippi. From that agricultural region probably, the miners came with the supplies for their summer support, and the method of conveyance which took them and their provisions to the mines, sufficed, no doubt, for carrying back the ore to market, across the lakes and the long land journey. They must have had boats, but how they provided without animals for the car-

riage of such heavy burdens over hundreds of miles of land, it is not easy to understand.

What became of these people who preceded the Indians by many centuries, can only be surmised, and it is no part of this paper to discuss. Suffice it to say that this continent was peopled by inhabitants who possessed many of the arts of life, before the earliest date of authentic human history. They disappeared, and in their place appeared a savage people without culture or art, who have left no monuments, whose remnant is to day the American Indian of our far west frontier.

It is an interesting fact that no traces of pre-historic people —reliably such—have ever been found in the Wyoming Valley. It is claimed that in 1769 the remains of an ancient fort were found near Toby's creek, in Kingston township, and another in what is now known as Plains township. But this claim seems to have been based on the fact that large trees, seven hundred years old, were found within the enclosures. But as medals and coins of the time of King George I. were also discovered at the same place, it would seem more reasonable to suppose, that, while the trees were old, the forts were of much later date. So far as shown by facts which are well established, it seems clear that this region of country was originally peopled by tribes of Indians, who roamed its surface unrestrained by any law except that of self preservation, and who left no monuments to their memory.

And this brings us to a brief consideration of the historical process of events which resulted in the colonial settlement of this portion of North America, and the gradual substitution of an Anglo Saxon people for the Indian races, who, for centuries of time, had made it their home and their hunting ground. Of course this review must be in the nature of a broad generalization rather than a specific narrative.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century this fair valley,

as well as nearly all the territory now comprising the state of Pennsylvania, was in the possession of Indian tribes, constituting what were later known as the Six Nations. But as early as 1578, Queen Elizabeth, had granted letters patent to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, "for planting and inhabiting of her people in America." Under this grant Gilbert had entered the bay of St. John's, in Newfoundland, and taken possession of a large territory in the name of the Crown. In 1584 the Queen also granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, a patent "for the discovering and planting of new lands and countries." Under this grant, after almost incredible hardship and suffering, an English lodgment had been made upon the southern portion of the American coast, which was named Virginia, in honor of the unmarried Queen. And here all further effort of colonization by the English, for some twenty years, ceased. Then came the grants by King James, to the two great combinations known respectively as the London, and Plymouth, companies, and these were followed by various other concessions from the Crown, made at different times, under which additional colonies, eleven in number, were planted along the Atlantic coast. The New England colonies were settled under a grant made in 1620, in which the grantees were incorporated by the name of "the council established at Plymouth, in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New England in America." These colonies were named New Plymouth, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Haven. While these events were transpiring in the north and south, the Hollanders had slipped into New York and taken possession of it, founding their claim on the discovery of that bold sailor, Henry Hudson, who, in the year 1609, had entered the waters of New York, near Sandy Hook, and sailed up the noble river which preserves his name, to the point now known as Albany. Hudson had been in the employ of the Dutch East India

Company, but the English government claimed the whole Atlantic coast by reason of alleged prior discovery, and in 1664, Charles II. granted the territory settled by the Hollanders to his brother the Duke of York; and this was followed by dispatching a military force to demand the surrender of the country to the British Crown. Terms were agreed upon, which, while they recognized to some extent the rights of the Dutch, practically transferred the title over to England, who gave to it the name of New York. So, in one way and another, England was coming to be the owner of America, and in 1763, the crisis of her power on this continent was reached, when the settlement with the French government, by the declaration of peace of that date, enthroned her as mistress of the grandest estate in this new world, which ever enriched the treasures of a Crown.

The prodigious capacity of John Bull, to swallow and absorb, has become a proverb. Recent international history has freshly brought to mind this propensity of the mother country, and invested it with new interest. And the doctrine of Monroe, has become a national instinct which the world is bound to respect. England herself recognized and approved this doctrine when it was first announced, and when she saw in it safety for herself. We ask her to adhere to her original position, and to curb her lust of dominion and her thirst for power. The study of English colonization on this continent will convince us, no matter how friendly our sentiment toward the English people, their institutions and their laws, that aggression has been the predominant passion of Great Britian, and that her conscience and her philanthropy have never been permitted to stand in the way of her material thrift. There is no prodigy in the way of growth by colonization in the history of nations, to be compared to that of England. Glance a moment at the map. Here is England, a little triangular island, whose greatest length north and south is about 400 miles, with a breadth of less than 300

miles, containing 51,000 square miles of territory, with a population considerably less than one-half that of the United States. And then reflect that this little island is the owner of possessions, in the way of colonies and dependencies, covering one-sixth of all the land surface of the globe, with nearly the same proportion of the earth's population. On the continent of North America she has the dominion of Canada, containing 3,500,000 square miles, exceeding by half a million the square miles embraced in the United States. And she also owns Newfoundland, whose contents are 40,000 square miles; the West Indian Islands with 14,000 square miles; Bermuda with 24,000 and Honduras (Central America) with 13,500 square miles. In contemplating such a stupendous and world-wide sovereignty, we are apt to recall that splendid passage in the speech of Daniel Webster, delivered in 1834, wherein he describes the apparently hopeless cause of the American colonies in their revolutionary struggle. They (the colonies) "raised their flag against a power to which, for purpose of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome in the height of her glory is not to be compared—a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

Great as England was and is, and devoted during all her history, as her government has been, to the cause of colonization, it may be safely said that she was not in the habit of granting the same portion of her territory twice, and to different parties. But in this Wyoming instance which we are considering, a tract of country (including this valley) extending from north to south a whole degree of latitude, and from east to west five degrees of longitude, was granted by the same King, first, in 1662, to the colony of Connecticut;

and a second time, nineteen years later, in 1681, to William Penn. The grant to Connecticut was confirmatory of that made by King James I. in 1620, to the Plymouth company, already referred to, and intended to embrace a part of what is known as New England; but by some error of description, which has never been explained, it was found to reach around New York, and to enclose the territory now comprised in several of the northeastern counties of Pennsylvania. The grant to William Penn, covered the entire territory of our state, including, of course, that portion which had already been granted to Connecticut.

That Connecticut did not for many years know of this windfall, is shown by two facts. First, for the reason that about twenty-one years after the date of the grant, or in 1683, she entered upon negotiations with New York, as to the boundary line between that colony and herself, which was finally fixed where it now is. In other words, Connecticut recognized New York as her southern boundary line. Another suggestive fact in this connection is, that ninety-one years elapsed after the grant from King Charles, before any actual settlement was attempted in Wyoming by the Connecticut people. It probably argues nothing against our Yankee ancestors however, that they did not establish themselves here at an earlier date. Land was plentiful in those days, and the fertile soil along the Connecticut river, was more attractive than the distant Pennsylvania valleys in possession of Indian tribes. The first step in the new departure was taken in 1753, when an association was formed in Connecticut, called the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company. This consisted of 840 persons, and in 1762 a small delegation was sent to Wyoming to effect a settlement. They located at the mouth of Mill Creek, where they built log houses and made some improvements. The following year other settlers arrived, and these made a similiar settlement near the river, at what is now the southerly boundary of our

city. But the foothold thus gained was very soon lost. The settlers were attacked by the Indians, many were killed and the survivors fled to their old homes in Connecticut. There is no record of any other Yankee colonization in Wyoming for six years.

During these years the Penn government had not been idle. Commissioners had been appointed by the Proprietary government, who had surveyed the lands along the Susquehanna, and divided them into two grand Manors, the river being the dividing line. The land on the east of the river was called the Manor of Stoke, that on the west the Manor of Sunbury.

The distinction between the two titles of Connecticut on the one side, and of William Penn on the other is worthy of notice. The former rested on a royal charter granted first to the Plymouth Company, and then to the Colony. The title of Penn grew out of a direct grant by the King, in payment of a debt which the English government owed to Admiral Penn, the father of William, who had been a distinguished officer in the English navy for many years. The settler under the Connecticut title became the absolute owner of the land in his possession. The settler under the Penn government on the contrary, was merely a tenant, paying a nominal rent and agreeing to hold the land against hostile intrusion. The title of the Connecticut owner was allodial, that is, in the nature of a freehold estate. The Pennamite held his lot by a title resembling that of the Feudal tenure of the middle ages, rendering service and paying tribute to a sort of Lord Paramount, the Quaker William Penn. And both parties claimed to have secured the Indian title.

Thus early in the year 1769, we find the Pennamite and the Yankee located in Wyoming, each claiming the right of possession, and each with a colorable title to the soil. Nothing was left but to fight it out, and thus began the

struggle which became that quaint episode in our local history, known as the Pennamite and Yankee war. Both parties built forts, and in 1771 the Yankees, represented by forty settlers who came together from Connecticut, had erected a block house on the west side of the river, and given the spot the name of Forty Fort, which it still bears. On the river bank opposite South street in this town stood Fort Durkee. This was attacked by the Penn people, but the Yankees made a stout resistance, and held the fort for some time. Meanwhile the Pennamites in some way procured from down the river an iron cannon, a four-pounder, and the sight of this engine of death seems to have paralyzed the garrison, who at once surrendered and fled the country. Then came the Paxton Rangers from Lancaster, under Capt. Stewart, who hated William Penn, for some alleged grievances in their own section of the State. Fort Durkee was attacked and captured for the Yankees. Captain Ogden still held the fort at Mill Creek, but the Connecticut folks, having now captured the old iron cannon, proved invincible, and laying siege to the fort, captured it. There was another block house called Fort Wyoming, on the river bank at what is now the Northampton street corner, and this, like Fort Durkee, was sometimes in the possession of one, and again of the other contestant.

In 1775, Col. Plunket, in command of a force of seven hundred men from the West Branch of the Susquehanna, came up the river in boats, intending to enter the valley at Nanticoke, and drive out the Yankees from their settlements. Col. Plunket was accompanied by the sheriff of Northumberland county, who came representing the civil force of the Penn government, and whose purpose it was to arrest the Yankee leaders and land them in prison. But a small force, under Colonel Zebulon Butler, took possession of the high cliffs at the end of the valley, fortifying them in a hasty way, and, after a short engagement,

repulsed Plunket's forces, and they retreated down the river. And this was the last effort made by the Penn people to drive out the Yankees from Wyoming by force of arms.

Three years prior to the expedition of Col. Plunket, the Susquehanna Company at Hartford had adopted a code of laws for the government of the Wyoming settlement, and provided for the election of civil officers; and in October, 1773, the General Assembly of Connecticut had opened negotiations with the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania, for an amicable adjustment of the Wyoming controversy. This effort proved a failure, and in 1774 all the territory within the Connecticut charter, extending from the Delaware river to a line fifteen miles west of the Susquehanna, was erected into a town named Westmoreland. This town embraced nearly five thousand square miles, and was made part of the Connecticut county of Litchfield. Zebulon Butler and Nathan Denison were commissioned as justices, and the people proceeded to elect selectmen, collectors of taxes, grand jurors, and tything men, after the Connecticut fashion. Members of the general assembly were elected, and took their seats in the Connecticut legislature, travelling by Indian paths on horseback to the Hudson, and thence proceeding by sloop to Hartford. The population of Westmoreland at this time, was about two thousand, and the town embraced the territory of what now constitutes six counties in this state. At this point of time there was little left of the Penn government in Wyoming. The Yankee star was in the ascendant.

And then came the war of the Revolution, in the midst of which, for six years, the local contest was lost sight of, in the grander struggle between the American colonies and the mother country. The Pennamite and the Yankee suspended the discussion of their respective rights to the possession of Wyoming, while the momentous issue of American independence awaited the arbitrament of arms. The

battles of Lexington on the 19th April, and of Bunker's Hill on the 17th June, 1775, aroused the patriotic ardor of the struggling colony in far off Wyoming. On the 1st of August a meeting was held in Wilkes-Barre to express the sentiment of the people, and I doubt whether in all the later history of our town, there has ever been a public demonstration of a truer and more unselfish love of country. Let me read the resolutions then and there adopted:

"At a meeting of ye Proprietors and Settlers of ye town of Westmoreland, legally warned and held in Westmoreland August 1st, 1775, Mr. John Jenkins was chosen Moderator for ye work of ye day. Voted that this town does now vote that they will strictly observe and follow ye rules and regulations of ye Honorable Continental Congress, now sitting at Philadelphia.

"Resolved by this town, that they are willing to make any accommodation with ye Pennsylvania party that shall conduce to the best good of ye whole, not infringing on the property of any person, and join in common cause of Liberty in ye defence of America, and that we will amicably give them ye offer of joining in ye proposals as soon as may be.

"Voted, This meeting is adjourned until Tuesday, ye 8th day of this instant, August, at one of the clock in ye afternoon, at this place.

"This meeting is opened and held by an adjournment, August the 8th, 1775.

"Voted, That this town has but of late been incorporated and invested with the privileges of the law, both civil and military, and now in a capacity of acting in conjunction with our neighboring towns, within this and the other colonies, in opposing ye late measures adopted by Parliament to enslave America; also, this town having taken into consideration the late plan adopted by Parliament, of enforcing their several oppressive and unconstitutional acts of depriving us of our property, and of binding us in all cases, without ex-

ception, whether we consent or not, is considered by us highly injurious to American or English freedom; therefore, we do consent to and acquiesce in the late proceedings and advice of the Continental Congress, and do rejoice that those measures are adopted and so universally received throughout the continent, and in conformity to the eleventh article of the association, we do now appoint a Committee to attentively observe the conduct of all persons within this town, touching the rules and regulations prescribed by the honorable Continental Congress, *and will unanimously join our brethren in America, in the common cause of defending our liberty.*

"Voted, That Mr. John Jenkins, Joseph Shuman, Esq., Nathan Dennison, Esq., Mr. Obadiah Gore, Jr., and Lieutenant William Buck, be chosen a committee of correspondence for ye town of Westmoreland.

"Voted, That Jonathan Fitch, Mr. Anderson Dana, Capt. Wm. McKarrachen, Mr. Caleb Spencer, Capt. Samuel Ransom, Lieut. George Dorrance, Mr. Asahel Buck, Mr. Stephen Harding, Mr. John Jenkins, Jr., Mr. Barilla Tyler, Jr., Mr. Elijah Witer, Mr. Nathan Kingsley, Mr. John Secord, and Mr. Robert Carr, be chosen a committee of inspection for ye town of Westmoreland."

As Westmoreland was at this time a Connecticut town, the men who went from here into the Continental army, were mustered into Connecticut regiments. Two companies, commanded respectively by Captains Durkee and Ransom, were promptly raised and mustered into service. The devastation of Wyoming, and the expedition of the mongrel force of tories and Indians, which swept down upon the devoted valley in 1778 from the Canada frontier, would never have occurred, if the gallant Yankees who had volunteered their services to the country under Durkee, and Ransom, had been permitted, as they should have been, to stay here and garrison Wyoming. No more touching and heroic

poem was ever written in the dry formula of human history, than the appeal made by the Wyoming people to their government, to send home their husbands and sons to protect them from savage massacre, and the malevolence of the tory miscreants, who loitered along the edges of the settlement, spying out its weak and vulnerable points, and keeping the enemy well advised of the situation.

It is not my purpose, and it would exceed the limit of your patience, to recite again the oft-told story of what is known in history as the Wyoming Massacre. But as you read the names upon the monument which perpetuates the memory of those who fell in defense of their Wyoming homes, you will observe that they are New England names. The Yankee and not the Pennamite, fought the battle of Wyoming, and ran the gauntlet of the scalping knife of the warrior, and the torture of Queen Esther at the bloody rock.

When the Revolutionary war ended by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis on 19th October, 1781, and the colonies were free, the question, Who owns Wyoming? again recurred. But now it was to be settled, not by war and bloodshed, but by the calm judgment of a judicial tribunal. At the joint request of Connecticut and Pennsylvania the Congress recognized as commissioners to constitute a court the following gentlemen: William Whipple of New Hampshire, Welcome Arnold of Rhode Island, Churchill Houston and David Brearly of New Jersey, and Cyrus Griffin of Virginia. The court thus constituted organized at Trenton on 12th November, 1782, listened to the testimony of witnesses and many documentary proofs, as well as to elaborate argument of learned counsel, and finally, on 30th December, 1782, announced their decision of the case as follows:

"We are unanimously of opinion that Connecticut has no right to the lands in controversy. We are also unanimously of opinion that the jurisdiction and pre-emption of all the territory lying within the charter of Pennsylvania and now

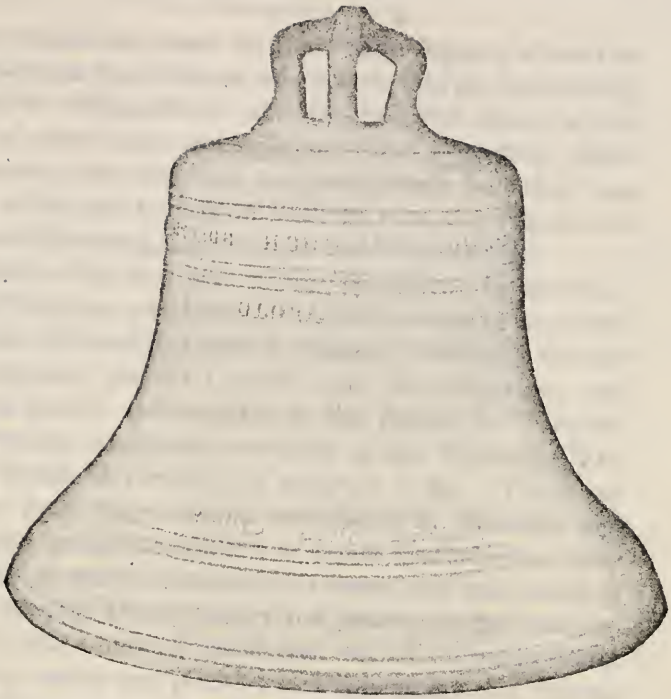
claimed by the state of Connecticut, do of right belong to the state of Pennsylvania."

The jurisdiction of Connecticut in Wyoming and Westmoreland, ceased with the decree of Trenton.

On September 25, 1786, or four years after the decree in favor of Pennsylvania, an Act was passed erecting the county of Luzerne. The Yankees were still here in possession of the soil which they had cultivated with their hands, and enriched with their blood. But they were no longer united in sentiment, and while the majority were willing to submit, and trust to the magnanimity of Pennsylvania to do them justice, others were recalcitrant, and looked to Connecticut and the Susquehanna Company to keep up the fight. About this time a formidable effort was made by the disaffected element, to organize a new state out of the Westmoreland country. If time permitted it would be an interesting study to contemplate this singular episode in our local history. Gen'l Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, and who demanded its surrender "in the name of the Almighty and of the Continental Congress," came to Wyoming to head the movement, and succeeded in stirring up the people to such an extent that a new civil war seemed imminent. This new danger was averted chiefly through the sagacious diplomacy of Timothy Pickering, a Philadelphia lawyer of New England origin, who persuaded the people to abandon the new state project, and who was instrumental in securing from the legislature of Pennsylvania several quieting enactments, the most important of which was the compromise law of 1799, under which, and its supplements, the Pennsylvania claimants were compensated and the equities of the Connecticut settler recognized, where actual settlements had been made prior to the decree of Trenton, in any of the seventeen townships, as originally laid out under the Susquehanna Company. To these actual settlers certificates were issued by Commissioners appointed for the purpose, which were fol-

lowed by patents, issued to the certificate holders under the broad seal of Pennsylvania. And thus ended the Pennamite and Yankee war.

Are we not justified in the claim that we are living on historic ground? This beautiful valley, once the haunt and the home of the Red Man, was to the wild instinct of the savage an Indian paradise. Here the maize grew almost of itself, and the little labor required in its cultivation was work for women. The children could take trout from the mountain streams and shad from the river. Wild fruits flourished in the woods. The braves brought home venison and game of many kinds, to keep the larder full. Here, later on, the Pennamite and Yankee struggled for dominion, and seldom met except in conflict. Here their descendants and successors now live in perfect peace, in the enjoyment of all the blessings which civilization, religion, education, wealth and culture vouchsafe to the most favored people. Wyoming is now the synonym for material prosperity and widespread wealth. From the mouth of the Lackawanna, to the point where the Susquehanna breaks through the mountain at Nanticoke, is but eighteen miles. But in that strip of earth, flanked on the east and west by our rugged mountains, lies buried more real value, than can be found anywhere on the globe within similiar territorial limits. Wyoming now is furnishing to the country, and the world, heat, and power, and light, as well as history, and poetry and romance. The shriek of the locomotive awakens now the echoes from the hills, which once responded to the Indian war whoop. And here are the representatives of all the nations of the earth. The Yankee and the Pennamite have been merged, and almost lost in this cosmopolitan composite, which now makes up the mass of our people. To leaven this mass, and to assimilate its many and somewhat discordant elements into a harmonious and peaceful whole is the problem of the new era.



Bell of the Old Ship Zion.

THE BELL OF THE "OLD SHIP ZION."

THE FIRST CHURCH BELL IN WILKES-BARRE.

READ BEFORE THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OCTOBER 9, 1896, BY REV. NATHAN GRIER PARKE, D. D.

The church that stood on the Public Square, where the Wilkes-Barre Court House now stands, was the first church erected in Wilkes-Barre; and the bell that hung in the tower of that church and for almost half a century called the people to worship, was the first church bell that was heard within the bounds of what is now the counties of Luzerne, Wyoming, Lackawanna and Susquehanna.

It was not the first bell calling the people to the worship of God, that was heard within the bounds of the territory once included in Luzerne County. Bradford County was originally part of Luzerne, and the Moravians who were the pioneer missionaries to the Indians in Northern Pennsylvania, established a mission in the Wyalusing Valley in Bradford County, as early as 1764. It was an offshoot from their mission established in Nazareth and Bethlehem under the auspices of Count Zinzendorf as early as 1742. A monument recently erected near the mouth of the Wyalusing creek, marks the locality of the mission. Here in 1764 a mission house was erected, surmounted by a belfry in which was placed a bell that called the Indians and their teachers to worship "on the Sabbath and on other days esteemed holy by the Moravians." This Moravian mission bell, so far as is known, was the first church bell heard in this part of Pennsylvania. It was, however, a small affair compared with the bell that hung in the tower of the "Old Ship Zion," the silvery tone, of which, in its youth, reached as far north as Pittston and as far south as Nanticoke. From this locality—the Wyalusing Valley—the Indians in 1772, by the state authority, were removed

to the western part of the state, and subsequently to Muskingdom in Ohio. This move from the banks of the Susquehanna was made by the Indians very reluctantly and with sad hearts. Apparently to comfort them on their way, they took their church bell with them on the boats on which they floated away from their homes, and their church, and their graveyard. They placed the bell "in Timothy's (a Moravian Indian's) canoe that aheaded the squadron, and tolled it until the voyagers en route for the Allegheny Country, had rounded the point down the river which shut out from their view forever the "Huts of Peace."

A Moravian friend in Bethlehem, who has given some attention to the history of the Moravian Indians, and their self-sacrificing teachers, is under the impression that the Indians took the bell to their new "Gnadenhutten," on the Muskingdom, Ohio, where it probably rests among their sacred relics.

The bell of which I have been asked to write, that was heard for so many years in Wyoming Valley and the surrounding country from the tower of the "Old Ship Zion" is now in the possession of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, after more than half a century of faithful service and a somewhat migratory experience.

A correspondent of one of our county journals, a few years since, after looking the bell over somewhat carefully, thus wrote of it: "Our Valley has few more interesting historical relics than this old bell. A dingy, rusty looking object, it is a mere pigmy in size as compared with some of its more sonorous neighbors. Up one side extends a crack, looking as though the bell had once received a heavy blow or had a severe fall during the course of its eventful career. One side of the bell is even rustier and blacker than the other, appearing as though it had been scorched by fire. There is enough metal in it to make one twice its size if it were ever recast, the lips or lower edge

being very thick. Engraved upon the side in letters destined to last as long as the bell itself, is the date of its casting and the name of its founder: 'George Hedderly, Founder, Philadelphia, August the sixth, 1811.' Upon either side immediately below the date of its casting appear these two latin sentences, on one side, 'Gloria in Excelsis Deo,' on the other, 'Fili Dei Miserere;' while around the lower edge of the bell appears this inscription in English: 'I will sound and resound unto Thy people, O Lord, to call them to Thy word.' A free rendering of the Latin sentences would be — 'Glory to God in the highest' and 'Have mercy on me, O, Son of God.'"

The exact date of its purchase in Philadelphia, who bought it, and how it was conveyed here, over the mountains or by water, are matters we do not know. The probabilities are that it was bought by Judge Hollenback who was among the earliest merchants in the Valley, and interested in building and maintaining the church in which it was hung. His old ledger might throw some light on this subject. The nearest approach to the date of the elevation of the bell into the tower of the church, is a statement of Elisha Atherton, who was born about the close of the last century. He said to the writer of this paper, some years before his death: "When I was a boy about twelve years old I accompanied my father to Wilkes-Barre, where he did his trading, as did nearly all the people of Luzerne County at that time, and while I sat in the wagon and held the horses, I saw the mechanics lifting the bell to its place in the tower of the church on the Square." As he remembered the event, there was a crowd of spectators present and the work, for want of suitable machinery, was tedious and difficult and somewhat dangerous. From this statement we infer that the bell must have been brought to Wilkes-Barre shortly after it was cast. The casting was in August 1811, and sometime in 1812, shortly after the

building of the church was completed, the bell entered on its work of "sounding and resounding" to call the people to the sanctuary. This date corresponds with that given by Pearce in his Annals of Luzerne County. He says that the church was completed in 1812, and that the ringing of the "Curfew Bell" commenced the same year, probably immediately after the hanging of the bell.

As the church on the Square was a Union church, all Christian denominations represented in the town used it for their worship. The venerable Nathaniel Rutter, who came to reside in Wilkes-Barre in 1825, and at that time worshipped with the Episcopalians, says: "When I came here there were three congregations worshipping in the old church, which was the only church in the town, viz. the Presbyterians or Congregationalists, the Methodists and the Episcopalians, and the same bell served them all."

Besides this service for these congregations, it was the curfew bell for the town. Its voice was heard every evening at nine o'clock, virtually saying to young men and maidens who were out, that it was time they were at home. Young men who courted their wives in Wilkes-Barre, fifty or sixty years ago, when the Puritan spirit prevailed to a greater extent than it does now, were not always pleased with this signal "to leave," after which the window shutters were closed. After ringing at nine o'clock every night it gave the day of the month. Besides this, it tolled at every funeral, and gave the age of the person who was being laid to rest.

The sexton of the church whose duty and privilege it was to give direction to the service of the bell for some thirty years, was known as "old Michael." He was a native of Geneva, Switzerland, and came to Wilkes-Barre in 1802. Henry Ward Beecher is represented as saying that "the Lord never made but one good sexton, and he served in his father's church." But Beecher did not know Michael.

Dr. John Dorrance, who knew him well, esteemed him highly and wrote of him tenderly and lovingly when his work was done. Michael had his idiosyncracies, but he was marvelously faithful in all his work; and of no part of his work was he more faithful than in ringing the bell of which he was the official guardian, and its voice was seldom heard except at his bidding. There was no great skill required in ringing the bell, but Michael was only satisfied that the work was properly done when he did it himself. No lighthouse keeper on our Atlantic coast is more watchful of his lamp than Michael was of this old bell, now in the custody of this Historical Society. An excellent sketch of John Michael Kienzle is published in the Wilkes-Barre *Historical Record*, Vol. 1, page 173.

The Presbyterians of Wilkes-Barre left the church on the Square, and built for themselves a house of worship on Franklin street during the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray, between 1829 and 1833. They did this partly because of some misunderstanding with their Methodist brethren as to the property rights in the old church, and partly because they wished a more comfortable place of worship. The spire of the old church was confessedly graceful and its pews uncomfortable. The new church cost them their pastor. The congregation of Elizabeth, N. J., to which Mr. Murray was sent to solicit funds to build the new church, was pleased with the young preacher and called him, and he accepted the call. Going into the new house did not relieve the old bell from service for the Presbyterians. It continued to be the only church bell in Wilkes-Barre, so far as we know, until 1851, when the Presbyterian congregation moved into the house now used and owned by the Osterhout Free Library, in the tower of which a new bell, purchased by Mr. Rutter, Mrs. McClintock and Mrs. Wright, was hung, "to sound and resound" in calling Presbyterian people to the house of

God. The Methodists about this time, completed a new brick church on Franklin street, the predecessor of the elegant church in which they now worship. The Episcopalians had some years previously, in 1822, withdrawn from the old church on the Square, and erected a small frame house on Franklin street, where their commodious and well-appointed sanctuary now stands. (On the authority of Judge Woodward I may state that the Episcopal Church on Franklin street, of 1822, had a bell. When hung we do not know.)

As a result of these progressive movements on the part of the churches, the mission of the "Old Ship Zion" and its bell, so far as Wilkes-Barre was concerned, was at an end; and in 1857 they were sold and purchased by Mr. George Hollenback and Judge Oristus Collins. Most of the lumber in the house was purchased, when it was taken down, by W. C. Gildersleeve, who used it in building a barn in the rear of his house on Franklin street. The bell, when being taken down, fell some distance, and was so injured as to very materially affect its market value.

The Presbyterians of Pittston, who had just completed a new house of worship and were feeling the hard times of 1857 and 1858, proposed to buy for their new sanctuary this damaged bell of Messrs. Hollenback and Collins. It was judged good enough for a young church that had very little money. Mr. Collins, who was not troubled with sentiment, was entirely willing to sell, but Mr. Hollenback seriously objected. The bell was almost as near to him as to the old Sexton. It was associated in his mind with all his early life. It had tolled at the funeral of his parents, and that of his friends and relatives who had lived and died in Wilkes-Barre. He did not wish it taken from the town. It belonged to him in more senses than one. In his judgment Wilkes-Barre had no more interesting historic relic. Through the persuasion of his wife, and his sister, Mrs.

Chester Butler, who were warm friends and helpers of the Pittston church, Mr. Hollenback consented to let the bell go to Pittston with the understanding, however, that it should not go out of the valley. It was purchased and taken to Pittston. There it did good service until after the sanctuary in which the Presbyterians now worship on Franklin street was completed. Then it came back to Wilkes-Barre. The Osterhout Free Library purchased of the Presbyterians their church building. They did not purchase the bell that hung in the tower, but they (the Presbyterians) did not propose to hang it in the tower of their new church, and it was for sale.

It then occurred to the pastor of the Presbyterian church of Pittston that the way was now open to return the old bell to the home of its youth. He communicated with Judge Dana, at that time President of Library Board, and proposed to present the bell to the society. The result you know. The Wilkes-Barre bell, taken from the Osterhout Library building, which the Building Committee of the Presbyterian church generously offered to sell for less than half its value, was purchased and placed in the tower of the First Presbyterian church of Pittston, where it is now doing service; and the bell of the "Old Ship Zion" came back to Wilkes-Barre, to rest in the care of those whose fathers and mothers it served so faithfully in the days of its youth and its advanced life.

The old liberty bell that called together the men who signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and that is so carefully guarded and cared for in our Quaker city, and is associated with the trials and struggles and life of our nation, is among the richest of our national treasures. Money could not buy it. Without its environment of patriotic sentiment it is worth nothing more than any other old bell. With this environment its value to us cannot be computed in dollars and cents. This old church bell that

has done such faithful public service in this valley for three-quarters of a century, and of which this Historical Society has become the trusted custodian, has a value here that it can have nowhere outside of Wilkes-Barre. Its voice was not heard in the days of the Revolution in our first struggle with the mother country, when our beautiful valley was baptized with the blood of patriots, but the bell was here in the War of 1812 and its voice was heard in notes of gladness when victory perched upon our banners. To the sons, and daughters, and wives, and mothers of many of those who perished in the Wyoming Massacre, in 1778, its voice was familiar. Some of them never heard any other church bell; and when they rested from their labors, it tolled their death knell.

To those who will visit these Historical Rooms in days to come, descendants of the Wyoming pioneers whom we delight to honor, this bell will have nothing to say orally any more than the Sphinx that looks out over the valley of the Nile, but it will be a reminder of the fact that their fathers, whatever others may have thought, had faith in God and in the Son of God to whose service it was dedicated before it was born, and to whose service it was most faithfully given.

SUPPLEMENT.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF MR. CHARLES I. A. CHAPMAN.

The bell of which you inquire, at the time I was a boy in Wilkes-Barre, was the "Town Bell," the "Court House Bell," being in evidence only on the first Monday of January, April, August and November, except by special dispensation, first of "Old Michael" and second of the authorities at the "Fire Proof." Dispensation of Michael Kienzle! Blessed old impersonation of loyalty—Legitimacy, I had almost said of Sovereignty and Feudalism! Sexton, Burgess, Magister, Bailiff, Town Warden and General Fac-

John Michael Kienzle
High Constable

totum! how shall I describe thy virtues, thy accomplishments! How tell of the blood-curdling effect of thy *threat* with the *uplifted cane*, or of the genial old Dutch warmth of the *bestowed penny* to an unusually peaceable gamin! Let me leave the bell a moment while I recall the indignation of your mien when one morning you saw at "Bowman's Corner" the new sign of B. F. Wells, an *interloper* from "Jersey," who had dared to put up on his house the words "Meat Market." "Take dat sign down Michter Wells! Dere ish but one Market in dish town, and dat ish over yonder!" pointing across to the little, long, one-story brick shed which stood exactly in the center of Market Street, adorned with chopping blocks and great hooks on which hung temporarily the ladders and leather fire buckets, and by which stood the mighty "Reliance" fire engine, one of the "Seven Wonders" of my boyhood. "Take dat sign down or I takes him down!" But the sign kept its place and the triumph of the "Jersey Man" was the beginning of a long line of *defeats* and *innovations* endured by "*Yankeedom*," ending in the banishing of the swamp water from the Square, the immediate death of the frogs, and the prohibition, yea! the tyrannical prohibition! of free cow-pasture on the Square, also the stopping of the 9 o'clock Curfew, and the consequent termination of Michael's reign forever! God bless his memory! How we used to watch for that "bowl of pennies" with which the old man occasionally came into the door of St. Stephen's Vestry Room, pennies for distribution, "all for us," but to be immediately dropped into the "offering" plate.

I must let the old man go with one more little story—how we scattered one fine night at his sudden appearance at the head of a ladder on Franklin street. It was not "Progressive Euchre" but "Old Sledge," and I was that night to be initiated into its mysteries by Bill Jones, Coke Gibbs and Joe LeClerc. But alas "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley"—the venerable *head*, the

cane and *lantern* appeared on the scene as unexpectedly as the "Ghost of Banquo," and the terrible words "I takes the money and the candles and *does you all in the jail!*" How we scattered! and to this day the cold chills crawl over me when I think of the scene, and I impute to that interview the fact that I have never become a *proficient* at cards.

But the bell. I am away off from the bell. I know nothing as to where it was cast, and have forgotten even the inscription, but the sound is in my ear forever—the hallowed sound that struck my ear on such a September morning as this of my writing, or as on those Indian summer mornings which are close at hand—struck my expectant ear, when with Testament in hand and shoes duly blacked I started at its summons for the little White Church on Franklin street, to join my class under Judge Conyngham or Wm. Norton or Nathan Rutter, or occasionally wended my way to "Mr. Dorrance's Meeting" in company with Bert Conyngham or Henry Wells or Frank Butler or Tom Lynch. Oh! those were halcyon days—the days after the "Baker Revival." Then—oh then, the bell had a charm, a music almost angelic! I think of it sometimes when I see a magazine picture of angels ringing Christmas bells. You've all seen it. Then how we used to listen to the sound on the night of July 3rd! It seemed as though the whole of *Colonial History*, the voices of *Washington* and all his generals were coming to us as we woke from the first nap and heard that bell and listened for the "Old Sullivan Gun" which soon followed with the first salute! Town of my youth! I have spent with thee but few days of my adult life, but I love thee—how I love thee—how I love and cherish all thy memories, and think of thee amid the wakefulness of these glorious autumn nights.

"The smiles, the tears of boyhood's years, the words of love then spoken,
The eyes that shone now dimmed and gone, the aching hearts now broken;
Thus in the stilly night ere slumber's chain hath bound me,
Fond memory brings the light of other days around me."

THE CONNECTICUT CHARTER

AND

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

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ADDRESS BY REV. WILLIAM G. ANDREWS, D. D., OF GUILFORD, CONN., DELIVERED IN THE ROOMS OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BEFORE THE WYOMING MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, THE MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, AND OTHERS, JULY 4, 1895.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Children of the Revolution:

I know that you will forgive a Connecticut man for being glad to believe that some of you cherish among your Revolutionary heirlooms commissions signed by Jonathan Trumbull. You will forgive me for aspiring to a share in your proud memories of Revolutionary heroes who fought under Zebulon Butler, in the 24th Connecticut Regiment. You will forgive me, too, as a native of Litchfield county, for the pleasure with which I read the other day that in the great year 1776, the Connecticut Assembly gave John Jenkins, of the town of Westmoreland, in that county, leave to build a powder mill within its limits, limits which included this spot. And when I remind you that the glorious struggle in behalf of which that ancient commonwealth used such authority here, resulted in the extinction of all the claims to jurisdiction, and nearly all the claims to territory based upon her charter from King Charles II., outside the small district which she now occupies, and at the same time assure you that the citizens of Connecticut rejoice with you to-day over the the Declaration of Independence, with as little thought as you of the vast possessions which it cost them, and with as few regrets, you will easily understand that I am not about to discuss questions of claims, or of rights, or any question as to which all of us cannot be in the fullest sympathy. But I doubt whether any theme can better accord with the time and place than one to be indicated in a

general way by naming the two instruments to which I have just referred—the *Charter of Connecticut* and the *Declaration of Independence.* And I shall try to show you how the recognition given in the former to the People, by a King, helped to prepare for the People's accession, announced in the latter, to a throne loftier than a King's.

The Charter of Connecticut was granted on the twenty-third of April, 1662, and the territory which it gave to the freemen of the colony was very much larger than his Majesty's kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland. It extended from Narragansett Bay to the Pacific Ocean, and, roughly speaking, occupied the space between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of latitude. Narrow as this strip of land was when we consider its enormous length of nearly twenty-seven hundred miles, and nearly impossible as it was that the whole of it should ever be controlled by one local government, there is much which kindles the imagination in the King's grant to Connecticut. It was a domain which embraced long reaches of half the great rivers on the continent; which was washed by Lake Erie and Lake Michigan and the Great Salt Lake; within which lay the noble hills which make the lower Hudson more picturesque than the Rhine, and that California Alp, Mt. Shasta, with its robe of glaciers, seamed with sapphire, its white crown set with ruby by the sun as he plunges into the western sea; within which now stands that wonderful embodiment of material strength and greatness, the Black Babylon besides Lake Michigan, now more memorable for its appeal to the spiritual nature in the vision of beauty which it summoned mankind to gaze at, the "White City;" lying like a newly found pearl in its rose-stained shell; a domain in which poetry has woven garlands which do not fade, in which History mines for the "stone most precious," the diamond of constancy, of manly courage and womanly patience; where this happy festival was once kept in such grief and dread, amidst the unburied bodies of

your dead heroes, boys and aged men, by the surrender to fierce marauders of the rude stronghold which had guarded this Valley, and by the conflagration which consumed your infant city, while our festival received here a fresh and more solemn consecration from "sorrow * * Priestess in the vaults of Death." (July 3, 1778.)

To me, accustomed to think of my native state, though I find its outward aspect full of charm and its story crowded with noble achievements, as nevertheless always seeming to be clad in homespun, there is a strange fascination in the thought of the jeweled zone clasped by a monarch's careless hand about the virgin continent, and carelessly labeled Connecticut.

But King Charles, the second, was really doing far more than he dreamed of. He was yielding the immemorial claim of king's to the ownership of the earth. The charter begins by reciting, as the motive for granting it, the acquisition of the soil which the grantees occupied by purchase and conquest, and its subjugation and improvement "at the only endeavor, expense and charge of them and their associates and those under whom they claim." That is to say, the King was giving the colonists their own. He was making confession that those who had redeemed the wilderness for civilization were its rightful possessors. The reservation of one-fifth of the gold and silver "in lieu of all demands," showed that the newly recognized lords of the soil had still a lord paramount, but they never had any gold or silver ore to give him. Of course the colonists of 1662, had then subdued little more of the wilderness than lay along their chief river and by the sea. The Housatonic valley was scarcely less a waste than the valley of the Susquehanna. But their children and children's children might subdue the whole, and they have in fact been found fighting ever since among the "captains of industry" throughout a far vaster realm than the charter gave their fathers. And the charter in

effect declared that the Connecticut belt belonged to the people of that time, and of all time; the King's claim gave way to the people's claim forever.

But what sort of a guardian did the King prove of the territorial rights which he conceded so royally? Little more than a year had passed when the charter of Rhode Island (July 8th, 1663), began to thrust the Connecticut border back from the shore of Narragansett Bay, greatly, be it said, to the enrichment of our history, in which we should sadly miss the stirring tale of that small commonwealth. In less than two years (March, 1664) King Charles gave his brother, the Duke of York, the territory between the Delaware and the Connecticut, calmly robbing his subjects not only of what they had received as his grant, but of a large part of the soil which they themselves had won from nature. The compromise which was soon effected merely gave the Duke of York the eastern boundary which Connecticut had years before (1650) conceded to the Dutch, (whose claim to the valley of the Hudson was better than that of any body else), and deprived Connecticut of no territory in that direction which she ought to have possessed. But ten years later (1674-'75) the royal brothers again illustrated the perfidy of the Stuarts by the issue and the acceptance of a patent which once more extended New York to the river Connecticut. This dismemberment, which an armed force actually attempted to accomplish, the colonists successfully protested against, acting, as its rulers naturally said, "in faithfulness to our royal sovereign, and in obedience to his Majesty's commands, in his gracious charter to this Colony." (Trumbull, I., 329.) To repel this invasion of their rights was a matter of life and death to the colonists, but there must have been much honest enjoyment in being able to do it by proclaiming their fidelity to the sovereign who was so false to them. How false he was and how much value he set upon an instrument bearing his own

kingly seal, was shown once more in 1681, when he gave away five degrees in longitude of the territory which he himself had made Connecticut soil, lying west of the Delaware. William Penn was a far worthier recipient of royal bounty than James Stuart, but the transaction sufficiently completes our illustration of the security which charters, as grants of territory, enjoyed in the keeping of the crown. Perhaps the most prominent result of royal action in partitioning the American soil has been disputes about boundaries, barely ended to-day.

On the Fourth of July, 1776, a new sovereign, not then clearly recognized as such, assumed the essential rights and powers of the King of England. The signers of the Declaration of Independence spoke "in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies," and the People had become royal. The people declared the thirteen colonies independent states, and the people had nearly won independence for the states, before, in 1781, the Articles of Confederation assumed to transform a nation into a league of sovereignties. And before this unconcious abdication of the still uncrowned king (an abdication which never really took effect), his voice was heard speaking through the Continental Congress, and summoning one state and another to yield to the people what the people was soon to win, the vast regions stretching beyond the settlements to the Mississippi. (September 6th, 1780.) To this region there were other claimants besides Connecticut, pleading similiar royal grants. For six hundred miles Virginia was her next neighbor on the south, like Massachusetts on the north, and these three no longer asserted ownership to the Pacific only because other kings, besides the king of England, there challenged the ownership of the earth, and he had not made good his rights against them. In short, two-thirds of the royal land-grants had been practically void from the outset. The demand for the surrender of nearly all the rest, now

urged by Congress, not in the name of States (for the claimant States out-numbered the others) but of the Union, that is of the American people, was reasonable and just. It rested on the principle underlying the Connecticut charter, that the lands belonged to those who had expended blood and treasure for them and could effectively occupy them. And when Connecticut offered (October 10th, 1780) to cede the larger part of what she claimed west of Pennsylvania, she was, while seeming to relinquish chartered rights, in fact maintaining the spirit of the charter. That instrument, with others more or less resembling it, had virtually transferred control over the territory west of the Atlantic from King to people; a people capable of exercising that control had announced itself in the Declaration of Independence, and Connecticut, with her sister states, now recognized the new power, the new sovereignty, freely indeed, yet loyally. The formal cession of the land in question was delayed for some years longer (1786), but the offer was, and was felt to be, a sufficient pledge that the people's demand would be respected.

Far more signficant, as it seems to me, of the new order which the Declaration of Independence opened, and of the fact that a new king had been therein proclaimed, more completely master of the American soil and ruler over the American commonwealths than any King of England ever was, was what took place in November, 1782. The Articles of Confederation had meanwhile gone into effect, and in them Mr. Bancroft says that "America had seated anarchy deep in the very source of legislation." The states were separate sovereignties, and there was, as far as the Articles went, scarcely any central authority at all. (Cent. ed. vi., 352-3.) Yet those Articles had provided that the "United States, in Congress assembled," should "be the last resort on appeal" in all disputes between states about boundaries, jurisdiction and everything else. And under this provision the United States, that is the people of America, took away

from Connecticut what was left of her claim under her charter, alike as to territory and jurisdiction. Five degrees of longitude and one of latitude then passed at the mandate of a sovereign who had done his best to make himself impotent, from Connecticut to Pennsylvania.

Connecticut had, three months after the Declaration of Independence was issued, interpreted that document for herself by declaring the King's charter to be now the Constitution of the State "under the sole authority of the people thereof," adding that "this republic (Connecticut) is, and shall forever be and remain a free, sovereign and independent state."

Nevertheless, she now recognized the power which had made her free and given her such sort of sovereignty and such a degree of independence as she could possess, namely the power resident in the people of the United States, as entitled to deprive her of almost the last remnant of what her charter gave her. And the decision to which she submitted, whatever its legal quality may have been, was not only to be defended on grounds of high expediency, but was on the whole in accordance with the spirit of the charter. While seeming to nullify that instrument, still so fondly cherished, it embodied its fundamental principle, that the people occupying one territory, large or small, ought to control the whole of it.

And with this it embodied the republican doctrine asserted by Connecticut, when, in the very act of confirming the charter, she had disowned dependence "on any King or Prince whatever." In saying this she had not perceived (and therefore had not denied) the revelation made just before of the sovereignty of the people, but she could not have proclaimed that sovereignty with more solemnity than by the obedience which she rendered in 1782. And while she felt herself to have been deprived of a rightful possession, she had in fact lost to Pennsylvania what she had been ready to yield not quite a generation before (1755) to the new

commonwealth which her citizens, with her full approbation, then intended to establish on the Susquehanna. That other commonwealths, wholly independent of her, should be established on her lands still farther west would have assuredly been equally agreeable to her; and while she would not have given her land to the province of Pennsylvania, the diminution of territory which she now suffered unwillingly was presumably no more than she would once have freely consented to.

But what particularly interests us is this: that the lordship of the soil, vested by the royal charters in certain bodies of British subjects which might be regarded as so many distinct peoples, was at last vested by the Declaration in one people. And that one people, not yet duly organized as a nation, dared to use its lordship in the presence of well-organized commonwealths, each fancying itself supreme. In those earlier instruments the monarchs of England had unconsciously evoked a sovereign on this hemisphere whose word of power was heard in the later one, and thenceforth the bodies politic erected by a distant ruler felt, if they did not know, that "the shout of a king was among them."

But far more interesting and important than any grants of territory is the erection by charter of those bodies politic; especially interesting and important is the recognition of political rights given in the charter of Connecticut. It was a recognition and confirmation rather than an original grant, for those rights were already in use, but it was marvellous that a Stuart king, seeing them in use, should not rather have snatched them away. Instead of that he solemnly established in the "body pollitique" called Connecticut, a nearly independent republic of the most democratic type. Its people chose all their local rulers, including the governor, who everywhere else except in Rhode Island, and for a time in Massachusetts, represented, vigorously, the supreme authority in England. They set up their own courts, in their own way, for determining all causes; they were allowed

"to Make, Ordaine and Establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable Lawes, Statutes," and so forth, "not contrary to the Lawes of this Realme of England." And their conformity to English laws was to be ascertained, not by sending them to England for revision, but as a Connecticut jurist seems to have convinced Lord Hillsborough in 1768, through the judicial interpretation which they might receive when particular cases should come before the courts. Every function of government was to be exercised here, in every form short of absolute severeignty, and the charter of Charles II., had in fact recognized a state, a true political society, within the king's dominions, standing beside and really outside of, his "Realme of England." He did not know it, but by this act pre-eminently (though other acts of kindred character were performed by himself and others), his dominions were undergoing transformation from a nation into an empire and the British constitution was becoming imperial. There was to be henceforth, as the late Mr. Green put it, "an aggregate of political bodies" grouped around "a central state," instead of "an aggregate of individual citizens," forming one state.

Others perceived this as little as the king. The idea that true political societies, essentially differing from "other corporations within" the kingdom, such as boroughs and banks, societies * * exercising almost independent powers of government was, I will not say unwelcome, it was unintelligible to English statesmen. Lord Hillsborough called it a century later (1768) "a polytheism in politics." It nevertheless took place as a process of historical development, and the charter of Connecticut is one of the momentous indications that the process was going forward.

The failure of England to see this, or, to quote Mr. Green once more, "to grasp the difference between an empire and a nation," the attempt of England to govern America as if its colonies were mere "districts of individual citizens," instead of political societies with large political rights, was

what produced the Revolution and the independence of America. In fact the place of Connecticut in the British Empire was curiously like that which she and her sister states now occupy in the Federal Union, and the federal system is an evolution from the imperial system. The nation, the "central state," is present as of old, but it now occupies the same territory as the states, and is the aggregate of the citizens of all of them, considered as individuals. How thoroughly, though so unwittingly, King Charles had done the work of erecting states, with adequate powers of self-government, is shown by the simple fact that the people of Connecticut could use his charter as their state constitution until 1818, as the people of Rhode Island used theirs until 1842. It long served its purpose as easily in the American Union as in the British Empire. And it kept the people of Connecticut thoroughly loyal to the crown; they were intensely proud of their place in the empire. And their loyalty was in part the result of their freedom; they profoundly reverenced the crown of England because they were Englishmen, and also because it left them as freemen, to take care of Connecticut pretty much as they pleased.

But how did the crown of England guard and cherish these priceless rights of the little commonwealth? Was the charter viewed as a grant of political power, safer in royal keeping than it was as a grant of territory? In the very act of issuing the charter the crown terminated the existence of another commonwealth, very much against the will of those most concerned, the Jurisdiction of New Haven. This small state has an interest of its own as formed by the combination of half a dozen still smaller states (in one of which, now the town of Guilford, I have the happiness to live), although these minute republics did not, I think, form a federal union. But in entering into combination as a single state they used at least as much power of original political action as the states which now constitute our Union. The political society so formed was crushed by the charter itself,

leaving us, on the shore of Long Island Sound, our own grievance as respects Connecticut, though the benefits which came of the enforced absorption soon caused the grievance to be forgiven and forgotten.

And this aggression on the unchartered rights of New Haven was followed by a long series of attempted aggressions on the chartered rights of Connecticut. The successor of Charles II., his brother James, tried, in 1687, to beguile the people into surrendering the charter, and as tradition tells us, compelled them to hide it in the famous oak, which so became more memorable and sacred than the royal oak which concealed King Charles himself, after the battle of Worcester; and, as history tells us, compelled them to submit for nearly two years to a government contrary to the charter, and therefore a usurpation. In 1693, William III., (who was finally constrained to recognize the charter as still valid) sent the governor of New York to take the command, unauthorized by the charter, of the Connecticut troops, though the extreme fondness of a Connecticut captain for martial music made it impossible for the people to hear the new commander's commission read, and he never got command. All through the eighteenth century (or three quarters of it) the colony was in constant alarm for the precious instrument which sheltered the colonial liberties. Under each successor of Charles II. down to George III., the loss of the charter was dreaded, and the defence of the charter was the most important duty of an agent of Connecticut (one of the most accomplished statesmen of the Revolutionary period, William Samuel Johnson), who spent five of the eleven years, between the Stamp Act and the Declaration of Independence, in London, watching the Parliament and the Ministry. The charter was never utterly lost but it was never safe.

The accession of the new sovereign, the People, on the Fourth of July, 1776, as we may say, took the form of an announcement that all charters were safe, that the political societies existing here were confirmed in their powers of

self-government. What makes this festival so glorious is the signing in the name of the American people, of the great instrument which declared those societies, the colonies, "free and independent states." They were independent, that is to say, of foreign control. The people which emancipated them being the people which inhabited and controlled their whole territory, scarcely meant to declare them independent of itself. Of course the Federal system with its combination of central and local government was not described in the Declaration; it was simply growing into form under the action of historic forces. But central and local governments, the nation and the states, were both present. And the presence of the states and the security of their rights under their new sovereign, made their sovereign's power and dignity not royal but imperial.

The charter of Connecticut was now in safer keeping than ever before, and while that commonwealth continued to show its ancient jealousy for state rights, the instrument which certified them remained secure until the people of Connecticut chose to replace it by another.

The people of America, the sovereign people, wear therefore the crown of empire. It is to wear it worthily, not, chiefly, by reproaching its agents of whatever sort with unfaithfulness to their great trust. If magistrates and legislatures are worse than we are ourselves it is our own fault that they are magistrates and legislatures. What we have to do is to see to it that we are, each one of us, as men and women, worthy of our inheritance of virtue. A Son of the Revolution is "heir of all the ages," and the great treasure of the ages is the character, manly and womanly, which is wrought (as it was on this spot), by heroism and sacrifice. As each individual citizen is what every citizen is pledged to be, each state, and the nation, will be noble and pure. And our empress, America, will keep her bright crown untarnished; no hand, then, shall ever snap that beautiful girdle which the hand of history has set with stars.

RECORD OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, 133

NOTICED IN THE

SUSQUEHANNA DEMOCRAT, PUBLISHED AT WILKES-BARRE, PA., FROM JUNE 27, 1828, TO OCTOBER 9, 1831, INCLUSIVE.

WYOMING REPUBLICAN, PUBLISHED AT KINGSTON, PA., FROM APRIL 18, 1832, TO MARCH 4, 1835, INCLUSIVE.

WYOMING REPUBLICAN AND HERALD, PUBLISHED AT KINGSTON, PA., FROM MARCH 11, 1835, TO DECEMBER 1, 1836.

Compiled by GEORGE C. LEWIS, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Date at extreme right of page designates paper in which notice was published.

AYRES, ELIJAH, of Exeter, Pa., died suddenly May 4, 1829 . May 8, 1829.

ABBOTT, JOHN, married to Miss Hannah, daughter, of Cornelius Courtright, March 11, 1830 . . . . . March 19, 1830.

ALEXANDER, WILLIAM H., married to Miss Maria Ulp, daughter of Barnett Ulp, December 2, 1830 . . . . . December 10, 1830.

AKERLY, MISS JANE., married to Major Clark, Dec. 30, 1830 . Jan. 7, 1831.

ADAM, infant son of J. J. Adam, died January 4, 1831 . . January 7, 1831.

ABBOTT, DORMAN, eldest son of Abrel Abbott, of Mauch Chunk, died at Bethlehem, February 6, 1833, ... February 13, 1833.

ABBOTT, PHILIP, died March 8, 1834 . . . . . March 12, 1834.

AGARD, JOHN, of Nichols, N. Y., married to Miss Martha P., daughter of General Samuel Thomas, March 6, 1834 . . . . . March 12, 1834.

ALKINS, HART, married to Miss Sarah Eick, October 19, 1834, both of Wilkes-Barre, ... November 12, 1834.

ATWATER, MISS LYDIA, married to Avery W. Bailey, at Providence, Pa., November 3, 1834 . . . . . November 12, 1834.

ATWATER, CHARLES T., married to Miss Elizabeth Snyder, at Providence, Pa., November 3, 1834 . . . . . November 12, 1834.

AVERY, MISS EMILY, daughter of Henry Avery, of Salem, Wayne county, Pa., married to Albert Skeer, of Kingston, Pa., December 16, 1834, ... December 24, 1834.

ALLABAUGH, SARAH, married to Jacob Gruver, June 4, 1835, June 17, 1835.

ALRICKS, MISS JANE, daughter of the late James Alricks, married to Ovid F. Johnson, at Harrisburg, Pa., July 28, 1835 . . . August 12, 1835.

ALCHLEY, JAMES, died suddenly near Nanticoke, aged 60 years, June 6, 1836 . . . . . June 8, 1836.

ARNDT, A. H., of Green Bay, Wisconsin Territory, married to Miss Caroline M. Albright, of New Troy, Pa., August 30, 1836 . . . Sept. 7, 1836.

ALBRIGHT, MISS CAROLINE, of New Troy, Pa., married to A. H. Arndt, August 30, 1836 . . . . . September 7, 1836.

ADAMS CHARLES, married to Miss Sarah Darling, August 22, 1836, at Hanover . . . . . September 7, 1836.

ATHERHOLT, MISS NANCY, daughter of Mr. C. Atherholt, married to John Faser, April 21, 1835 . . . . . May 6, 1835.

BERGSTRESSER, JOHN, died at Berriesburg, Dauphin county, June 16, 1828, aged 26 years . . . . . July 18, 1828.

BULKELY, MARY ANN, daughter of Jonathan Bulkely, died August 19, 1828, aged 2 years, 6 months . . . . . August 22, 1828.

BRACE, DR. ALFRED, at Northmoreland, married to Catharine, daughter of Abraham VanLoon, of Exeter, Pa., Sept. 21, 1828 . . Sept. 26, 1828.

BLANCHARD, DAVID, of Pittston, married to Lydia Sophonia, daughter of Mr. Salmon Lathrop, formerly of Sherbourne, N. Y., October 9, 1828 . . . . . October 17, 1828.

BARNES, MARY ANN, daughter of Gilbert Barnes, married to Henry Mundy, late of New Brunswick, N. Y., October 9, 1828 . . October 10, 1828.

BRACE, MISS MARY, died at Northmoreland, October 7, 1828, obituary . . . . . October 24, 1828.

BOWMAN, ELLEN, daughter of late Captain Samuel Bowman, married to Rev. James May, January 8, 1829 . . . . . January 9, 1829.

BOWMAN, EBENEZER, died March 1, 1829, a soldier of the revolution, obituary . . . . . March 6, 1829.

BROWN, AMOS, died at Stonington, Conn., February 17, 1829, a soldier of the revolution . . . . . March 20, 1829.

BALL, PHEBE, married to John Chatfield, March 18, 1829, at Tunkhannock . . . . . April 10, 1829.

BENNETT, JOSEPH PLATT, son of Ziba Bennett, died June 8, 1829, aged one year . . . . . June 12, 1829.

BUTLER, son of William L., died July 20, 1829, aged 3 years . July 24, 1829.

BUTLER, MISS ANN, of Kingston, married to the Rev. Joseph Castle, of Auburn, N. Y., September 6, 1829 . . . . . September 11, 1829.

BROWN, MISS SALLY, daughter of late Captain Jesse Brown, at Plymouth, married to Robert Williams, October 15, 1829 . . . October 23, 1829.

BAILY, LYDIA FIDELIA, daughter of Benjamin F. Bailey, drowned at Factoryville, Pa., November 2, 1829, aged 2 years . . Nov. 13, 1829.

BUTLER, MISS HARRIET, daughter of the late Zebulon Butler, married at Philadelphia, to John S. Silver, of Mount Carbon, November 30, 1829 . . . . . December 11, 1829.

BLACKMAN, MISS CLORINDA, wife of Major Eleazer Blackman, died December 26, 1829, aged 61 years . . . . . January 29, 1830.

BODLE, MISS SARAH, married to John R. Moore, April 10, 1830, at Northmoreland . . . . . April 16, 1830.

BENEDICT, CAPT. JOHN, died at Pittston, August 30, 1830, aged 48 years, ... September 3, 1830.

BENNETT, A. J., married to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Bennett, September 5, 1830 . . . . . September 10, 1830.

BLAKESLEY, SARAH, married to Charles Tracy, September 6, 1830, at Montrose, both of Springville . . . . . September 17, 1830.

BENNETT, MISS MARY ANN, married to A. J. Bennett, September 5, 1830, both of Hanover . . . . . September 10, 1830.

BRINK, SUSAN D., daughter of late John Brink, married at Oxford, N. J., to Thomas Wright, of Wilkes-Barre, January 1, 1831 . . Jan. 14, 1831.

BOWMAN, MRS. SUSAN, wife of Rev. Samuel Bowman, daughter of the late Samuel Sitgreaves, of Easton, died January 1, 1831 (*Lancaster Intelligencer*) . . . . . January 14, 1831.

BENEDICT, ANDREW E., married to Miss Mary Ann Neely, February 10, 1831, both of Exeter . . . . . February 18, 1831.

BOWMAN, WALTER, died at Windham, Conn., March 30, 1831, aged 81 years, formerly of Pomfret, Conn., obituary . . . . . April 15, 1831.

BREESE, MRS. ELIZABETH, married to James Gannon, August 11, 1831, ... August 24, 1831.

BOWMAN, CHARLES, son of James W. Bowman, died August 21, 1831, aged 7 years . . . . . August 24, 1831.

BIRD, MR. DERRICH, died August 22, 1831, ... August 24, 1831.

BUCKINHAM, MISS FRANCES, late of Connecticut, married to Captain Stephen Vaughn, June 21, 1832 . . . . . June 27, 1832.

BOWERS, PHILO, married to Miss Catharine Sailor, at Pittston, June 21, 1832 . . . . . June 27, 1832.

BALDWIN, MRS. PENELOPE, wife of David Baldwin, daughter of General S. Thomas, died December 14, 1832 . . . . December 19, 1832.

BIRD, MISS SARAH, of Kingston, married to Webster Stewart, December 26, 1832 . . . . . January 7, 1833.

BUSKIRK, PETER, married to Miss Maria Finch, Dec.26, 1832 . Jan. 2, 1833.

BALDWIN, MISS ELEANOR, died at Troy township, Richland county, Ohio, February 13, 1833, obituary . . . . . March 20, 1833.

BALDWIN, ANN, infant daughter of David Baldwin, died April 29, 1833, ... May 1, 1833.

BUTLER, JULIA, wife of Steuben Butler, died May 16, 1833, aged 44 years, daughter of late Col. Eliphalet Butler, of Colchester, Connecticut, obituary, ... May 29, 1833.

BRUNSON, MRS. KATHERINE, wife of Ira Brunson, died in Plymouth township, July 22, 1833 . . . . . August 7, 1833.

BOGARDUS, THOMAS O., son of Jacob J. Bogardus, of Lehman, married to Miss Amy G. Lewis, daughter of Rev. Griffin Lewis, of Plymouth, September 5, 1833 . . . . . September 11, 1833.

BEDFORD, JOHN, died at Norwalk, Ohio, August 28, 1833, aged 26, formerly of Pennsylvania, obituary . . . . . September 11, 1833.

BOYD, DR. EBEN LITTLE, married to Miss Ruth Ann Ellsworth, September 19, 1833, ... October 9, 1833.

BETTLE, SAMUEL D., died November 10, 1833, . . November 13, 1833.

BLACKMAN, MRS. PHILENA, wife of Elisha Blackman, daughter of William Searle, of Pittston, died in Providence, Luzerne county, Pa., December 8, 1833, obituary, ... December 25, 1833.

BUTLER, SYLVINA M., eldest daughter of J. L. Butler, died May 20, 1834, aged 3 years, 3 months and 17 days, ... May 28, 1834.

BUTLER, MRS. POLLY, relict of late Lord Butler, died October 28, 1834, obituary, ... October 29, 1834.

BENNETT, MRS. JANE, married at Kingston to Baltes Carpenter, November 6, 1834, ... November 12, 1834.

BAILEY, AVERY W., married to Miss Lydia Atwater, November 3, 1834, ... November 12, 1834.

BURTIS, J. M., married to Miss Mary, daughter of Maj. O. Porter, December 8, 1834, ... December 17, 1834.

BULFORD, MRS., married to P. N. Foster, both of Plymouth, Pa., March 4, 1835, ... March 11, 1835.

BATES, THEODORE O., at Windham, married to Miss Huldah Ann Spaulding, August 2, 1835, both of Windham, . . . August 12, 1835.

BUCK, CHESTER, of Wyalusing, married to Miss Betsy D. Redfield, near Tunkhannock, December 30, 1835, ... January 6, 1836.

BIXBY, MAJOR SAMUEL, at Windham, married to Miss Lydia Purington, February 7, 1836, ... February 10, 1836.

BARNES, JOSEPH, of Wilkes-Barre, married to Miss Mary Ann Barnum, of Kingston, February 23, 1836, ... March 2, 1836.

BARNUM, MISS MARY ANN, of Kingston, married to Joseph Barnes, February 23, 1836, ... March 2, 1836.

BACON, MISS HANNAH E., of Huntington township, married to Mr. Daniel Stiles, of Black Creek, February 22, 1836, ... March 2, 1836.

BARKER, FRANCES PHEBE, daughter of Rev. Abel Barker, died August 16, 1836, and a few hours after

BARKER, PHEBE ANN, wife of Rev. Abel Barker, died August 16, 1836, obituary, ... August 17, 1836.

BEARDOLD, GEORGE, son of Peter Beardold, died September 18, 1836, aged eight years, ... September 21, 1836.

CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES, died Sept. 4, 1828, aged 42 years, . Sept. 5, 1828.

CATON, WILLIAM, married to Miss Polly Wheeler, at Plymouth, January 18, 1829, both of Plymouth, ... January 23, 1829.

CANOUGH, JOHN, a native of Ireland, died at Wilkes-Barre, January 17, 1829, ... January 23, 1829.

CORTRIGHT, CHARLES, married to Rebecca Hart, daughter of Jacob Hart, February 19, 1829, ... March 6, 1829.

COOK, JOSEPH, died February 19, 1829, aged 102 years. Was present at Braddock's defeat. Enlisted in the Continental Army. (From Telegraph), ... March 20, 1829.

CAPWELL, STEPHEN, married to Miss S. L. Simmons, February 12, 1829, at Abington, ... February 27, 1829.

CHATFIELD, JOHN, at Tunkhannock, married to Miss Phebe Ball, March 18, 1829, ... April 10, 1829.

CONNOR, HUGH, died June 5, 1829, aged 85 years, obituary, . June 12, 1829.

CAPWELL, SUSAN, married to Thomas J. Maynard, at Factoryville, July 16, 1829, ... July 26, 1829.

CASTLE, REV. JOSEPH, of Auburn, N. Y., married to Miss Ann Butler of Kingston, September 6, 1829, ... September 11, 1828.

COURTRIGHT, CATHARINE, daughter of Henry Courtright, of Plains, married to John Snow, of Dundaff, Pa., Jan. 12, 1830, . Jan. 15, 1830.

COURTRIGHT, HANNAH, daughter of Cornelius Courtright, married to John Abbott, March 11, 1830, ... March 19, 1830.

CAPWELL, MISS ELSY, married to Dr. John Wilson, both of Abington, Pa., March 3, 1830, ... March 19, 1830.

CARPENTER, THOMAS, married to Miss Elizabeth Craver, April 11, 1830, ... April 16, 1830.

CRAVER, MISS ELIZABETH, married to Thomas Carpenter, April 11, 1830, ... April 16, 1830.

COURTRIGHT, JOHN, died at Pittston, May 16, 1830, aged 40 years, obituary, ... May 21, 1830.

COLT, LUCINDA, wife of Arnold Colt, died December 28, 1830, aged 63 years, obituary, ... December 31, 1830.

COURTRIGHT, ELIZABETH, married to Charles Wright, January 1, 1831, at Pittston, ... January 7, 1831.

CLARK, MAJOR, married to Miss Jane, daughter of Caleb Akerly, December 30, 1830, ... January 7, 1831.

CIST, MISS MARY ANN, daughter of Jacob Cist, married to Nathaniel Rutter, January 13, 1831, ... January 14, 1831.

CAREY, ELEAZER, married to Mrs. Rebecca D. Chapman, August 26, 1831, ... August 31, 1831.

CLARK, MISS HANNAH, married to Joseph Rogers, both of Northmoreland, ... April 15, 1831.

CHAPMAN, MRS. REBECCA D., married to Eleazer Carey, August 26, 1831, ... August 31, 1831.

COOPER, MISS FANNY, married to Raymond Perrin, September 11, 1831, ... September 21, 1831.

CAMPBELL, MISS POLLY, daughter of the late James Campbell, married to Jameson Harvey, of Plymouth, Dec. 28, 1832, . . January 2, 1833.

CORAY, DAVID, killed in log-chute, near Mauch Chunk, April 24, 1833, particulars, ... May 1, 1833.

CHANDLER, JOSEPH R., editor of the *U. S. Gazette*, married to Mrs. Maria H., daughter of Benjamin H. Jones, July 3, 1833 . . . July 17, 1833.

CONYNGHAM, DAVID HAYFIELD, died at Philadelphia, March 5, 1834, aged 83 years . . . . . March 19, 1834.

CARVER, MISS RUTH ANN, married to Samuel Jackson, both of Eaton, ... August 20, 1834.

CULVER, AARON, married to Miss Eliza Garey, both of Kingston, September 4, 1834 . . . . . September 17, 1834.

CULVER, MRS. ELIZA, wife of Aaron Culver, died September 19, 1834, ... September 24, 1834.

CARPENTER, BALTES, married to Miss Jane Bennett, at Kingston, November 6, 1834 . . . . . November 12, 1834.

CAMPBELL, MISS SARAH, married to Martimer D. Parsons, November 2, 1834 . . . . . November 12, 1834.

CARVER, MISS MARY, daughter of Isaac Carver, of Kingston, married to Robert S. Lewis, Jan. 17, 1835, the latter of Exeter . . Jan. 21, 1835.

CARVER, REV. SAMUEL, died May 26, 1835, aged 67 years, obituary, ... June 3, 1835.

COURTRIGHT, MAJOR MILTON, of Pittston, married to Hannah, daughter of John Passmore, of Susquehanna county, May 21, 1835 . June 10, 1835.

CAREY, MISS FRANCES S., daughter of Eleazer Carey, of Wilkes-Barre, married to Peter M. Osterhout, of Tunkhannock, August 11, 1835, ... August 19, 1835.

CURTIS, MISS MERILLA, of Kingston, married to Joseph P. Fellows, of Providence, Pa., October 1, 1835 . . . . . October 14, 1835.

CLARK, MILTON, at Plymouth, married to Miss Almira, daughter of William Evans, December 24, 1835 . . . . . December 30, 1835.

CARPENTER, MISS ABIGAIL ELIZA, of Northmoreland, married to John M. Harris, December 31, 1835 . . . . . January 6, 1835.

CHURCH, ADDISON, married to Miss Mary Johnson, April 7, 1836, both of Kingston . . . . . April 13, 1836.

CHANDLER, ABRAM, of Northmoreland, married to Miss Almede, daughter of Rev. Oliver Lewis, of Exeter, April 14, 1836 . . . April 20, 1836.

CEARL, IRA, at Plymouth, married to Miss Ellen Davenport, May 5, 1836, ... May 11, 1836.

CHAHOON, MARY, daughter of Anning O. Chahoon, died August 13, 1836, aged 5 years . . . . . August 17, 1836.

CORSS, REV. CHARLES C., married to Miss Ann, daughter of Major Ziba Hoyt, September 1, 1836 . . . . . September 7, 1836.

COREY, MISS CELINDA, daughter of late David Corey, married to Job J. Harvey, September 1, 1836 . . . . . September 7, 1836.

DENISON, WEYMAN, son of Col. Lazarus Denison, died December 3, 1828, aged 20 years, obituary . . . . . December 5, 1828.

DALE, ELIZABETH, at Covington, married to Michael McWade, December 15, 1828 . . . . . December 26, 1828.

DAVID, MRS. ELIZABETH, wife of Capt. Daniel David, died December 29, 1828, at Greenfield . . . . . January 9, 1828.

DYMOND, JOHN, JR., at Northmoreland, married to Miss Hester, daughter of Jacob Hallstead, January 8, 1829 . . . . . January 23, 1829.

DULANY, MRS. LOUISA A., at Philadelphia, married to Samuel D. Gross, M. D., January 28, 1829, both of Philadelphia, . . . January 16, 1829.

DUNCAN, MISS MARY B., at Aronsburg, Centre county, married to Mr. Alexander Graham, June 10, 1829 . . . . . June 26, 1829.

DRAKE, GEORGE C., of Wilkes-Barre, married to Miss Abigail, daughter of George Haines, of Columbia, June 11, 1829 . . . . June 19, 1829.

DOBSON, LYDIA, married at Mauch Chunk to John Speece . April 30, 1830.

DONLEY, ELIZABETH N., married to George W. Layng, of Kingston, July 9, 1830 . . . . . July 16, 1830.

DENNIS, WILLIAM J., drowned in the Susquehanna river, January 1, 1831, aged 13 years . . . . . January 7, 1831.

DODSON, JAMES, died in Salem township June 1, 1831, aged 75 years, ... June 8, 1831.

DENISON, GEORGE, died August 21, 1831, aged 42 years; resolution of Bar Association, August 24, 1831; obituary . . . . October 12, 1831.

DENISON, MISS MARY, daughter of Col. Lazarus Denison, married to Chauncey A. Reynolds, November 6, 1832 . . . . November 7, 1832.

DURHAM, JANE, wife of Alfred Durham, died at Tunkhannock, May 7, 1833; obituary . . . . . May 15, 1833.

DENNIS, MRS. MARGARET, died June 14, 1833, aged 60 yrs, June 19, 1833.

DENISON, MRS. CAROLINE, wife of late George Denison, died July 1, 1833, aged 35 years . . . . . July 3, 1833.

DORRANCE, MRS. NANCY, wife of Col. Benjamin Dorrance, died February 2, 1834 . . . . . February 5, 1834.

DORRANCE, LEMUEL, married to Miss Mahala, daughter of Orange Fuller, March 20, 1834, both of Northmoreland . . . . March 26, 1834.

DUANE, COL. WILLIAM, died in Philadelphia, November 24, 1835, aged 76 years . . . . . December 2, 1835.

DORRANCE, MRS. MARY S., of Lykens Valley, married to the Hon. David Scott, at Harrisburg, March 1, 1836 . . . . . March 16, 1836.

DOBSON, THOMAS, late of England, married to Mrs. Edith Lameraux, of Plymouth, March 4, 1836 . . . . . March 23, 1836.

DAVENPORT, MISS ELLEN, at Plymouth, married to Ira Cearl, May 5, 1836 . . . . . May 11, 1836.

DARLING, MRS. SARAH, married to Charles Adams, August 22, 1836, ... September 7, 1836.

DUPUY, JOHN F., masonic, J. N. Conyngham's remarks at funeral, ... November 9, 1836.

EDWARDS, BENJAMIN, at Windam, on the 10th of November, 1828, married to Miss Hannah Fasset, ... November 21, 1828.

EVANS, MISS LUCINDA, married to Chandler Newberry, February 26, 1829, ... February 6, 1829.

EWING, JOHN, died February 12, 1831, aged 50 years, court crier of the courts of Luzerne county for several years, ... February 18, 1831.

EGLE, MISS MARY A., of Harrisburg, married to Francis J. Smith, of Plymouth, April 10, 1832, ... April 18, 1832.

ELLSWORTH, MISS RUTH, married to Dr. E. L. Boyd, September 19, 1833, ... October 9, 1833.

EDMONSTON, ARCHIBALD, of Washington, D. C., married to Miss Ann C., daughter of Elnathan Wilson, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., at Princeton, N. J., February 6, 1834, ... February 19, 1834.

EICK, MISS SARAH, married to Hart Alkins, Oct. 19, 1834, . Nov. 12, 1834.

EVANS, MISS ALMIRA, daughter of William Evans, married at Plymouth to Milton Clark, December 24, 1835, ... December 30, 1835.

EVANS, STEPHEN, died Mar. 9, 1836, in Union township, . Mar. 16, 1836.

FASSET, MISS HANNAH, married November 10, 1828, to Benjamin Edwards, at Windham, ... November 21, 1828.

FASSET, MISS PARNE S., married November 10, 1828, to John M. Frost, ... November 21, 1828.

FROST, JOHN M., married to Miss Parne S. Fasset, November 10, 1828, ... November 21, 1828.

FRENCH, SAMUEL, at Berwick, married to Miss Lydia Wadhams, both of Plymouth, May 20, 1829, ... May 29, 1829.

FISHER, MRS. MARY, died in Hanover township, May 13, 1830, age 105 years, 7 months, 18 days. She was born in Germany on the 24th of September, 1724; brought to America while an infant; inhabitant of this county forty-four years, ... May 21, 1830.

FELL, JESSE, died August 11, 1830. Obituary, August 13, 1830. Funeral notes, August 30, 1830.

FOSTER, JOHN, died Jan. 2, 1831, at Covington, aged 42 yrs . Jan. 21, 1831.

FULLER, MINER, married to Mary Major, Aug., 23, 1832, both of Lehman, ... August 29, 1832.

FLAKE, MISS CATHERINE, wife of George Flake, and daughter of the late Frederick Stall, died at Philadelphia, Dec. 6, 1832, . Dec. 19, 1832.

FINCH, MISS MARIA, married to Peter Buskirk, December 28, 1832, both of Kingston, ... January 2, 1833.

FAIRCHILDS, MISS ELIZA, died April 25, 1833, ... May 1, 1833.

FULLER, MISS MAHALA, daughter of Orange Fuller, (both of Northmoreland) married to Lemuel Dorrance, March 20, 1834, . March 26, 1834.

FREAR, JOHN W., married to Miss Eliza Miner, December 3, 1834, both of Eaton, ... December 10, 1834.

FOSTER, P. N., married to Mrs. Bulford, March 4, 1835, both of Plymouth, ... March 11, 1835.

FASER, JOHN, married to Miss Nancy, daughter of C. Atherholt, April 21, 1835, ... May 6, 1835.

FRANCE, JONAS, married to Margaret Shafer, July 5, 1835, both of Kingston, ... July 8, 1835.

FELLOWS, JOSEPH P., of Providence, Pa., married to Miss Merilla Curtis, of Kingston, October 1, 1835, ... October 14, 1835.

FELLOWS, JOSEPH, of Providence, Pa., his murder referred to . July 13, 1836.

FANNIN, COL., massacred by Mexicans. Letter from Charles B. Shain, a survivor, ... June 1, 1836.

GROSS, SAMUEL D., M. D., at Philadelphia, married to Miss Louisa A. Dulany, January 8, 1829, ... January 16, 1829.

GRAHAM, ALEXANDER, at Aronsburg, Centre county, married to Miss Mary B. Duncan, June 10, 1829, ... June 26, 1829.

GIDDINS, JOHN, of Wilkes-Barre, died at Bear Creek, December 7, 1829, aged fifty years, ... December 11, 1829.

GRAVER, MISS ELIZABETH, married to Thomas Carpenter, April 11, 1830, ... April 16, 1830.

GORDON, MARY, daughter of James A. Gordon, died at Erie, Pa., aged three years, ... August 27, 1830.

GARDNER, HARRIET, of Exeter, married to Silas Sutton, November 21, 1830, of Falls, ... December 3, 1830.

GORE, PETER, married to Mrs. Sarah Luke, June 28, 1831, at Covington, ... July 21, 1831.

GANNON, JAMES, married to Mrs. Elizabeth Breese, August 11, 1831, at Covington, ... August 24, 1831.

GREENOUGH, MISS SUSAN, daughter of Ebenezer D. Greenough, of Sunbury, married to William B. Scott, of Wilkes-Barre, February 6, 1833, ... February 13, 1833.

GARRISON, MISS MARY, married at Eaton, to John W. Huff, April 18, 1833, ... April 24, 1833.

GEARY, DANIEL, married to Miss Mary Ann Tupper, September 26, 1833, both of Braintrim, ... October 9, 1833.

GIBBS, JOB, died October 1, 1833, aged 68 years, ... October 9, 1833.

GAREY, MISS ELIZA, married to Aaron Culver, September 4, 1834, both of Kingston, ... September 17, 1834.

GORE, GEORGE, married to Miss Harriet, daughter of Dr. John Smith, both of New Troy, February 5, 1835, ... February 11, 1835.

GREGG, ANDREW, died at Bellefonte, May 20, 1835, aged eighty. One of the early settlers of Penns Valley, ... June 3, 1835.

GRUVER, JACOB, married to Sarah Allabaugh, June 4, 1835, . June 17 1835.
GALLUP MRS. FREELOVE, relict of late Hallet Gallup, died Plymouth, April 25, 1835, ... April 29, 1835.
GAR-YAN-WASH-GAR (corn planter), Seneca Chief, died March 7, 1836, aged about 100 years. (From *Buffalo Journal*), . . April 13, 1836.
HOFFMAN, CHARLES, son of Matthias Hoffman, died August 15, 1828, aged eighteen months, ... August 22, 1828.
HAFF, JAMES D., married to Miss Nancy, daughter of Jonathan Hancock, October 23, 1828, ... October 24, 1828.
HOYT, JAMES, infant son of Capt. Ziba Hoyt, died January 18, 1828, ... January 23, 1829.
HANCOCK, NANCY, daughter of Jonathan Hancock, married October 23, 1828, to James D. Haff, ... October 24, 1828.
HALSTED, MISS HESTER, married to John Dymond, Jr., at Northmoreland, January 8, 1829, ... January 23, 1828.
HOLLENBACK, MATTHIAS, died February 18, 1829, aged 77 years. Obituary, February 20, 1829. Obituary, February 27, 1829.
HART, MISS REBECCA, married to Charles Cortright, February 19, 1829, ... March 6, 1829.
HARVEY, daughter of Harman Harvey, drowned in Hunlock's Creek, April 2, 1829, ... April 17, 1829.
HELME, JOHN, son of Major O. Helme, died April 15, 1829, aged 15 years, ... April 17, 1829.
HOWARD, MATILDA, married to Erastus Smith, April 12, 1829, at Pittston, ... April 24, 1829.
HANN, JACOB, of Huntington township, married to Miss Nancy Johnson, April 19, 1829, ... April 24, 1829.
HAINES, ABIGAIL, of Columbia, married to George C. Drake, of Wilkes-Barre, June 11, 1829, ... June 29, 1829.
HALL, CATHARINE, of Harrisburg (daughter of late Doctor Hall), married to Garrick Mallery, June 29, 1830, ... July 9, 1830.
HANCOCK, JONATHAN, died July 12, 1830, aged 62 years, . July 16, 1830.
HEISTER, GENERAL JOSEPH, late Governor of Pennsylvania, died at Reading, Pa., June 10, 1832, ... June 20, 1832.
HARVEY, JAMESON, of Plymouth, married to Miss Polly, daughter of the late James Campbell, December 28, 1832, ... January 2, 1833.
HAFF, MISS ANN, daughter of Joseph E. Haff, of Lehman, married to Thomas Patterson, of Mauch Chunk, Feb. 6, 1833, . . Feb. 13, 1833.
HUFF, JOHN W., married to Miss Mary Garrison at Eaton, April 18, 1833, ... April 24, 1833.
HESSLER, MISS SUSAN, of Tobehanna, married to Michael Staiger, of Stoddartsville, June 1, 1833, ... June 12, 1833.
HURLBURT, CHARLES S., son of Lyman Hurlburt, died October 12, 1833, aged nine years, ... October 30, 1833.

HANCOCK, DAVID SCOTT, son of William Hancock, died April 6, 1834, aged four years, three months, ... April 9, 1834.

HOYT, HENRY WESTON, son of Elias Hoyt, died March 11, 1835, aged thirteen years and eleven months. Obituary, ... March 13, 1835.

HARDING, ISRAEL, died at Eaton, May 7, 1835, aged 80 years. A soldier of the Revolution. Obituary, ... May 13, 1735.

HAYDEN, S. F., died at Windham, July 22, 1835. Obituary, . Aug. 12, 1835.

HARRIS, JOHN M., of Northmoreland, married to Miss Abigail Eliza Carpenter, December 31, 1835, ... January 6, 1836.

HODGSON, MATTHEW, died at Covington, April 7, 1836, aged 56 years. Emigrated from England in 1819. Obituary, ... April 30, 1836.

HICKS, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, formerly of this locality, and three children died in Illinois. Survived by his widow and six children.

HICKS, SARAH, aged 14;

HICKS, JACOB, aged 18; children of Capt. William Hicks, were both drowned down the river while returning to Wilkes-Barre. Mrs. Hicks, who is a daughter of Jacob Holgate of Philadelphia, with four children arrived last week, ... June 8, 1836.

HOYT, MISS ANN, daughter of Maj. Ziba Hoyt, married to the Rev. Charles C. Corss, September 1, 1836, ... September 7, 1836.

HARVEY, JOB J., married to Miss Celinda, daughter of the late David Cory, September 1, 1836, ... September 7, 1836.

INGLES, MASON, accidentally killed at Windham, April 11, 1834, aged 30 years, ... April 16, 1834.

INMAN, NATHAN, son of Col. Edward Inman, died at Hanover, November 2, 1835, aged 32 years, ... December 23, 1835.

JOHNSON, MISS NANCY, married to Jacob Hann, at Huntington, April 19, 1829, ... April 24, 1829.

JONES, REUBEN, married to Cynthia, daughter of Darius Williams of Kingston, June 18, 1829, ... June 26, 1829.

JACKSON, HUGH S., married to Mary Ann Yarrington, daughter of Luther Yarrington, of Wilkes-Barre, June 12, 1829, at Towamensing, Lehigh county, ... June 26, 1829.

JOHNSON, JEHOIDA PITT, died January 8, 1830, aged 63 years. Obituary, ... January 15, 1830.

JOHNSON, MISS ELEANOR, married to Samuel C. Stockbridge, both of Pittston, ... January 29, 1830.

JEWETT, MRS. PATIENCE, died January 27, 1830, aged 81 years, ... January 29, 1830.

JOHNSON, MISS HANNAH H., daughter of the late John Johnson of Germantown, Pa., married to James M'Clintock, of Wilkes-Barre, May 3, 1832, ... May 23, 1832.

JACOBS, WILLIAM, of Newport, married to Miss Phebe, daughter of Mr. John Sharps, of Kingston, October 4, 1832, ... October 10, 1832.

JACKSON, JOSEPH, died in Monroe township, March 29, 1833, aged 64 years, ... April 24, 1833.

JACKSON, MISS ELIZABETH, daughter of William Jackson, died at Kingston, April 7, 1833, aged 18, ... April 10, 1833.

JOHNSON, MRS. JANE, wife of Abraham Johnson, died July 7, 1833, aged 60 years, ... July 10, 1833.

JONES, REUBEN, died in Plymouth, March 16, 1834, aged 71 years, a soldier of the Revolution, ... March 19, 1834.

JACKSON, SAMEUL, married to Miss Ruth Ann Carver, both of Eaton, ... August 20, 1834.

JACKSON, HUGH S., died at South Easton, Pa., September 24, 1834. Obituary, ... October 23, 1834.

JONES, MISS REBECCA, daughter of John Jones, of Berwick, married to George Shoemaker, of Kingston, January 14, 1835, . January 31, 1835.

JACKSON, WILLIAM, of Kingston, died April 8, 1835, aged 55 years, ... April 15, 1835.

JOHNSON, OVID F., formerly of Wilkes-Barre, at Harrisburg, married to Miss Jane, daughter of James Alricks, of Harrisburg, July 28, 1835, ... August 12, 1835.

JOHNSON, MISS MARY, married to Addison Church, April 7, 1836, both of Kingston, ... April 13, 1836.

JONES, ASA, died August 31, 1836, aged 78 years, . . September 7, 1836.

JACOBS, GEORGE, died September 10, 1836, aged one year;

JACOBS, MARTHA, died September 13, 1836, aged three years. Only children of Wm. Jacobs of Exeter, ... September 21, 1836.

KEITHLINE, CHARLES, killed by falling from the bridge to the ice below, January 24, 1829, aged 50 years, ... January 30, 1829.

KUNKLE, MARY ANN, of Dallas, married to John Rice, March 5, 1829, ... March 13, 1829.

KEELER, NANCY, daughter of Asa Keeler, died August 25, 1830, at Northmoreland, aged 14 years, ... September 3, 1830.

KECK, JOHN, was shot by his son Henry Keck, June 17, 1829 . June 19, 1829.

KECK, ELIZABETH, died August 29, 1831, ... September 7, 1831.

KNIGHT, MISS FRANCES R., married to Dr. A. B. Wilson, March 5, 1833, both of Berwick; . . . . . March 20, 1833.

KINSMAN, MISS JANE, married to Cyrus Vaughn, of Windham, Mass., April 12, 1834, ... April 23, 1834.

KIDDER, LUTHER, married to Miss Martha, daughter of Hon. David Scott, October 13, 1835, ... October 21, 1835.

KELLER, PETER, at Plymouth, married to Miss Mary Snyder, April 20, 1836, ... May 11, 1836.

LEECH, THOMAS, a stranger from opposite Philadelphia, died August 30, 1828, aged 59 years. Particulars, ... September 5, 1828.

LATHROP, LYDIA SOPHONIA, daughter of Salmon Lathrop, married to David B. Blanchard, October 9, 1828, ... October 17, 1828.

LAYNG, GEORGE W., of Kingston, married to Elizabeth N. Donley, daughter of James Donley, of Philadelphia, July 9, 1830, . . . July 16, 1830.

LECLERC, HENRY, son of Joseph P. Leclerc, died aged nine months, ... January 14, 1831.

LEE, SAMUEL, died in Newport, June 3, 1831, aged 22 yrs . June 8, 1831.

LUKE, MISS SARAH, married to Peter Gore, June 28, 1831 . July 20, 1831.

LECLERC, infant son of Joseph P. Leclerc, died July 29, 1831 . Aug. 3, 1831.

LEWIS, MRS. JEANETTE, wife of Dr. James R. Lewis, died January 19, 1833, aged 28 years, ... January 30, 1833.

LEWIS, MISS AMY G., daughter of Rev. Griffin Lewis, of Plymouth, Pa., married to Thomas O. Bogardus, Sept. 5, 1833, ... Sept. 11, 1832.

LANE, MISS SALLY ANN, eldest daughter of Rev. George Lane, died in Berwick, September 4, 1833, aged 23 years. Obituary, Sept, 11, 1833.

LACEY, MISS SARAH, married to Miner Terry, September 19, 1833, ... October 9, 1833.

LYMAN, LEWELLYN, in Bradford county, married to Miss Julia Ann Woodworth, October 10, 1833, ... October 23, 1833.

LAZARUS, GEORGE, Jr., married to Miss Edith, daughter of Mr. John Sharps, November 21, 1833, ... December 4, 1833.

LANDON, MISS CLARISSA, of Exeter, married Rev. Erastus Smith, October 14, 1834, ... October 23, 1834.

LEWIS, ROBERT S., married to Mary, daughter of Isaac Carver, of Kingston, January 17, 1835, ... January 21, 1835.

LOCK, EMMEUS, died Febrnary 23, 1835. Obituary, . February 25, 1835.

LORD, MRS. HULDA, wife of Alexander Lord, died April 8, 1835, aged 56 years, 3 months, 25 days, ... April 15, 1835.

LITTLE, JAMES, son of George W. Little, died November 15, 1835, ... November 25, 1825.

LAFEY, MISS ANN, married to Aaron Rumsey, December 3, 1835, both of Kingston, ... December 5, 1835.

LATHROP, MISS JANETTA, of Carbondale, married to William Wurts, of Wilkes-Barre, March 15, 1836, ... March 23, 1836.

LOMERAUX, MRS. EDITH, of Plymouth, married to Thomas Dobson, late of England, March 4, 1836, ... March 23, 1836.

LEWIS, MISS ALMEDE, daughter of Rev. Oliver Lewis, of Exeter, married to Abram Chandler, of Northmoreland, Apr. 14, 1836 . . Apr. 20, 1836.

MARCY, ELIJAH, son of Ebenezer Marcy, died at Pittston, September 28, 1828, ... October 3, 1828.

MUNDY, HENRY, married to Mary Ann Barnes, Oct. 9, 1828 . Oct. 10, 1828.

MILLER, JOHN, lately of Ireland (transient), died October 28, 1828, ... October 31, 1828.

McWADE, MICHAEL, at Covington, married to Elizabeth Dale, December 15, 1828, ... December 26, 1828.

MINER, HELEN, only daughter of Robert Miner, died at Wrightsville, March 4, 1829, ... March 6, 1829.

MYERS, LAWRENCE, son of Philip Myers, died at Sunbury, Ohio, aged 35 years, May 7, 1829, formerly of Kingston, ... May 22, 1829.

MAY, REV. JAMES, married to Ellen Bowman, daughter of late Capt. Samuel Bowman, January 8, 1829, ... January 9, 1829. Was ordained by Bishop Onderdonk, Oct. 11, 1829, . . Oct. 16, 1829.

MAYNARD, THOMAS J., at Factoryville, married to Susan Capwell, July 16, 1829, ... July 24, 1829.

MINER, CHARLES, Jr., third son of Asher Miner, died at his fathers house in Westchester, July 20, 1829, aged 15 years, 4 months, 15 days, ... July 31, 1829.

MARCY, CYRUS, son of Col. Abel Marcy, died at Tunkhannock, July 27, 1829, aged 21 years, ... August 7, 1829.

MILLER, LEWIS, at Pittston, married to Adelia Ann, daughter of D. Smith, November 8, 1829, ... November 20, 1829.

MILLER, MISS SOHPIA, daughter of Rev. J. Miller, married to Imanuel Nothrop, at Abington, December 31, 1829, ... January 8, 1830.

MAXWELL, MISS SUSAN H., daughter of Mr. William Maxwell, of Franklin county, married May 12, 1829, to Mr. Elliot Francis Wyeth, of Harrisburg, ... May 22, 1829.

MOORE, JOHN R., at Northmoreland, married to Miss Sarah Bodle, April 10, 1830, ... April 16, 1830.

McALPIN, HIRAM, of Massachusetts, married to Miss Louisa, daughter of Hezekiah Parsons, June 21, 1830, ... June 25, 1830.

MALLERY, GARRICK, of Wilkes-Barre, married to Miss Catherine Hall, daughter of late Dr. Hall, at Harrisburg, June 29, 1830 . July 9, 1830.

MALLORY, WILLIAM, of Montrose, married to Miss Melissa, daughter of Noah Stevens, at Blakely, January 26, 1831, ... February 4, 1831.

MINER, MRS. MARY, wife of Asher Miner, died at Westchester, February 6, 1831, aged 50 years, ... February 18, 1831.

MOOR, LUKE, married to Miss Emma Metcalf, Aug. 25, 1831 . Aug. 31, 1831.

METCALF, MISS EMMA, married to Luke Moor, August 25, 1831, ... August 31, 1831.

M'CLINTOCK, JAMES, of Wilkes-Barre, married to Hannah H., daughter of late John Johnson of Germantown, May 3, 1832, . . May 23, 1832.

MAJOR, MISS MARY, married to Miner Fuller, August 23, 1832, both of Lehman, ... August 29, 1832.

M'CLINTOCK, MRS. HANNAH, wife of James M'Clintock, died at Wilkes-Barre, April 23, 1833. Obituary, ... May 1, 1831.

MYERS, MADISON, of Frederick, Md., married to Miss Harriet Myers, of Kingston, Pa., May 23, 1833, ... May 29, 1833.

MYERS, MISS HARRIET, of Kingston, married to Madison Myers, May 23, 1833, ... May 29, 1833.

MINER, MARY ANN, infant daughter of Dr. Thomas W. Miner, died June 12, 1833, ... June 19, 1833.

MILLER, MISS MARY, married to Martin Smith, December 5, 1833, both of Eaton, ... December 11, 1833.

MEDA, MISS ELIZABETH, of Northmoreland, married to Sylvester White, of Bradford county, January 5, 1834, ... January 8, 1834.

McCLURK, SAMUEL, of N. Y. state, married to Miss Maria Trucks, of Kingston, Pa., at Spoon River, Ills., Feb. 4, 1834, . . March 12, 1834.

METCALF, RICHARD, married to Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. Roger Moister, March 13, 1834, ... March 19, 1834.

MOISTER, MISS MARY, daughter of Rev. Roger Moister, married to Richard Metcalf, March 13, 1834, ... March 19, 1834.

MORRIS, GEORGE W., of Greenwood, Columbia county, married to Miss Maria Thomas, of Plymouth, April 9, 1834, ... April 16, 1834.

M'SHANE, MISS SARAH, daughter of Ezekiel M'Shane, late of Philadelphia, married to E. B. Worthington, at Kingston, Pa., May 1, 1834, ... May 7, 1834.

McALPINE, ALBERT, married to Mary Ann Wright, daughter of Josiah Wright, both of Wilkes-Barre, October 2, 1834, . . October 15, 1834.

MUMFORD, REV. M. M., married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Jacob Rice, October 14, 1834, ... October 23, 1834.

MINER, MISS ELIZA, married to John W. Frear, December 3, 1834, both of Eaton, ... December 10, 1834.

MYERS, PHILIP, died at Kingston, April 1, 1835, a soldier of the Revolution, aged 76 years. Obituary, ... April 15, 1835.

MONTROSS, DAVID, of Northmoreland, married to Miss Lavinia Phillips, of Pittston, May 21, 1835, ... June 3, 1835.

MARTIN, MRS. BETSEY, wife of Anson Martin, died at Windham, September 1, 1835, aged 40 years, ... September 9, 1835.

MANN, CYRUS, married to Mrs. Margaret Van Tile, April 14, 1836, both of Northmoreland, ... April 20, 1836.

MADISON, JAMES, died June 28, 1836, aged 86 years, . . . July 6, 1836.

NAGLE, JOHN, died at Stoddartsville, November 13, 1828, aged 77 years, a soldier of the Revolution, ... November 21, 1828.

NEWBERRY, CHANDLER, at Plymouth, married to Lucinda Evans, February 26, 1829, ... March 6, 1829.

NEWMAN, THOMAS, married to Miss Susan Sterling, at Braintrim, November 8, 1829, ... November 20, 1829.

NOTHROP, IMMANUEL, married to Miss Sophia, daughter of Rev. J. Miller, at Abington, December 31, 1829, ... January 8, 1830.

NEELY, MISS MARY ANN, married to Andrew E. Benedict, February 10, 1831, both of Exeter, ... February 18, 1831.

NESBITT, MISS ELIZABETH, of Plymouth, married to Mr. Lewis Prince, of Kingston, March 30 1833, ... April 10, 1833.

NICHOLSON, SAMUEL T., of Wilkes-Barre, married to Miss Frances, daughter of Benjamin Slocum, late of Tunkhannock, October 2, 1834, ... October 15, 1834.

OSTERHOUT, PETER M., of Tunkhannock, married to Miss Frances S., daughter of Eleazer Carey, of Wilkes-Barre, August 11, 1835, ... August 19, 1835.

ORR, MISS DOROTHY, daughter of John Orr, married to Barney A. Riley, March 14, 1834, both of Dallas, ... March, 26, 1834.

OAKLEY, MISS MARY, of Kingston, married to William Willitt, May 1, 1834, ... May 7, 1834.

PATTERSON, infant daughter of Nathan Patterson, died at Mauch Chunk, December 17, 1829, ... December 26, 1829.

PARRISH, NATHAN, Sr., died at Plymouth, July 26, 1829, aged 72 years, a soldier of the Revolution, ... August 7, 1829.

PICKERING, COL. TIMOTHY, Epitaph on Monument, . . June 26, 1829.

PETTEBONE, JANE, daughter of Joshua Pettebone, died December 7, 1829, aged 14 years, ... December 11, 1829.

PARSONS, LOUISA, daughter of Capt. Hezekiah Parsons, married to Hiram McAlpin, June 21, 1830, ... June 25, 1830.

PAXTON, JAMES, an aged citizen, died at Nescopeck, November 9, 1830, ... November 19, 1830.

PERRIN, RAYMOND, married to Miss Fanny Cooper, at Plymouth, September 11, 1831, ... September 21, 1831.

PETTEBONE, MISS SALLY ANN, daughter of Joshua Pettebone, married to George Reece, September 6, 1832, ... September 12, 1832.

PATTERSON, THOMAS, Jr., of Mauch Chunk, married to Miss Ann, daughter of Joseph E. Haff, of Lehman, Feb. 6, 1833 . Feb. 13, 1833.

PRINCE, LEWIS, of Kingston, married to Miss Elizabeth Nesbitt, of Plymouth, March 30, 1833, ... April 10, 1833.

PICKERING, MRS. NANCY, wife of Dr. Isaac Pickering, and youngest daughter of late Jesse Fell, died at Catawissa, January 15, 1834, ... January 22, 1834.

PORTER, GOVERNOR, of Michigan, died at Detroit, July 6, 1834. Obituary, ... July 23, 1834.

PARSONS, MARTIMER D., married to Miss Sarah Campbell, November 2, 1834, ... November 12, 1834.

PETTIBONE, SAMUEL T., married to Miss Ann Reel, November 18, 1834, both of Kingston, ... November 19, 1834.

PORTER, MISS MARY, daughter of Maj. Orlando Porter, married to J. M. Burtis, 8 December, 1834, ... December 17, 1834.

PUTNAM, MRS. MARY E., married to Henry H. Wells, December 28, 1834, both of Owego, N. Y., ... December 31, 1834.

PARKER, MISS LUSINA, daughter of Mr. Elijah and Mrs. Elizabeth Ide, and adopted daughter of Mr. Reuben and Mrs. Holgate, died April 1, 1835, aged 20 years. Obituary, ... April 8, 1835.

PACE, MRS. ANNA, relict of late Michael Pace, died at Plymouth, April 21, 1835, ... April 29, 1835.

PHILIPS, MISS LAVINIA, of Pittston, married to David Montross, of Northmoreland, at Pittston, May 21, 1835, ... June 3, 1835.

PASSMORE, MISS HANNAH, daughter of John Passmore, of Susquehanna county, married to Major Milton Cortright, of Pittston, May 21, 1835, ... June 10, 1835.

PARSONS, MISS FLUVIA MALVINA, a native of Connecticut, died at Pittston, Pa., September 11, 1835. Obituary, . . September 30, 1835.

PETTEBONE, OLIVER GATES, married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Pettebone, Dec. 15, 1835, both of Kingston, . . Dec. 30, 1835.

PETTEBONE, MISS ELIZABETH, married to Oliver Gates Pettebone, December 15, 1835, ... December 30, 1835.

PURINGTON, MISS LYDIA, at Windham, married to Major Samuel Bixby, February 7, 1836, ... February 10, 1836.

PARKER, MISS SARAH, of Kingston, married to Almanza Rogers, of Northmoreland, March 10, 1836, ... March 16, 1836.

PACE, MARIA, infant daughter of Michael Pace, of Plymouth, died aged 5 months, ... September 21, 1836.

PETTEBONE, GEORGE, son of Noah Pettebone, died October 12, 1836, aged one year, ... October 26, 1836.

RICE, JOHN, married at Kingston to Miss Mary Ann Kunkle, of Dallas, March 5, 1829, ... March 13, 1829.

RAY, ALEXANDER, at Exeter, married to Jennet Sickler, daughter of William Sickler, March 15, 1829, ... March 20, 1829.

ROBINSON, CHARLES MINER, died April 15, 1829, aged 19 years, ... April 17, 1829.

RUSSEL, WILLIAM, died June 27, 1830, ... July 2, 1830.

RUTTER, NATHANIEL, married to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob Cist, January 13, 1831, ... January 14, 1831.

RUSSEL, MRS. CHRISTINA A., died January 15, 1831, aged 62 years, ... January 21, 1831.

ROBBINS, JOHN, died August 22, 1831, aged 45 years, . . . Sept. 7, 1831.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM C., of Kingston, married to Miss Jane, daughter of John Smith, of Plymouth, June 19, 1832, ... June 20, 1832.

REECE, GEORGE, married to Miss Sally Ann Pettibone, daughter of Joshua Pettibone, September 6, 1832, ... September 12, 1832.

RAUB, SALLY ANN, died September 28, 1832, aged 20 years, at New Troy, ... October 3, 1835.

REYNOLDS, CHAUNCEY A., of Plymouth, married to Mary, daughter of Col. Lazarus Dennison, November 6, 1832, . . . November 7, 1832.

ROBINSON, SYBIL, daughted of Mr. Jared Robinson, died at Windham, November 2, 1830, aged 18 years, ... November 5, 1830.

ROGERS, JOSEPH, married to Miss Hannah Clark, both of Northmoreland, ... April 15, 1831.

ROSECRANTS, JOHN, married to Miss Sarah Ann Whitney, August 25, 1833, at Tunkhannock, Pa., both of Tuscarora township, Bradford county, ... September 4, 1833.

REYNOLDS ———, an infant daughter of William C. Reynolds, died August 30, 1833, ... September 4, 1833.

RHON, EDWARD, died August 30, 1833, aged 35, . . September 4, 1833.

RILEY, BARNEY A., married to Miss Dorothy Orr, daughter of John Orr, March 14, 1834, both of Dallas, ... March 26, 1834.

ROBINSON, ALMIRA, wife of Rosewell Robinson, daughter of Col. Joseph Burgess, died March 17, 1834, at Windham, ... March 26, 1834.

RICE, MISS MARGARET, daughter of Jacob Rice, married to Rev. Mumferd, October 14, 1834, ... October 23, 1834.

REEL, MISS ANN, married to Samued T. Pettibone, November 18, 1834, both of Kingston, ... November 19, 1834.

ROGERS, MELINDA, wife of Almanza Rogers, died at Northmoreland, December 20, 1834, aged 42 years. Obituary, . . December 24, 1834.

REYNOLDS, GEORGE, died June 24, 1835, at Plymouth, aged 18 years, son of Benjamin Reynolds, ... July 1, 1835.

RUMSEY, AARON, married to Miss Ann Lafey, December 3, 1835, both of Kingston, ... December 9, 1835.

REDFIELD, MISS BETSEY D., married to Mr. Chester Buck, December 30, 1835, ... January 6, 1836.

ROGERS, ALMANZA, of Northmoreland, married to Miss Susan Parker, of Kingston, March 10, 1836, ... March 16, 1836.

REYNOLDS, MARY CLINTON, daughter of William C. Reynolds, at Kingston, died August 20, 1836, aged 2 years, . . . August 24, 1836.

ROGERS, MRS. MARY, wife of Elder Joel Rogers, died October 7, 1836, aged 52 years. Obituary, ... October 26, 1836.

ROBINSON, MISS MARY ANN, daughter of John W. Robinson, married to Hendrick B. Wright, April 21, 1835, ... May 6, 1835.

SHRYNER, SAMUEL, died at Pittston, August 9, 1828, aged 30 years, formerly of Northumberland, Pa., ... August 22, 1828.

STODDARD, THOMAS A., married to Lydia, daughter of Captain Jared Slauter, October 16, 1828, ... October 24, 1828.

SLAUTER, LYDIA, daughter of Captain Jared Slauter, married October 16, 1828, to Thomas A. Stoddard, ... October 24, 1828.

ST. JOHN, AMELIA, daughter of Benjamin St. John, died October 22, 1828, ... October 24, 1828.

SHERMAN, REV. MORGAN, of Auburn, N. Y., married to Miss Caroline Stewart, of Berwick, on January 16, 1829, ... January 23, 1829.

STEWART, CAROLINE, at Berwick, married to Rev. Morgan Sherman, January 16, 1829, ... January 23, 1829.

SIMMONS, MISS S. L., married to Stephen Capwell, February 12, 1829, at Abington, ... February 27, 1829.

SEARLE, MRS. MARY, wife of William Searle, died at Plainsville, February 12, 1829, aged 47 years, ... March 13, 1829.

SICKLER, JENNET, married to Alexander Ray, at Exeter, March 15, 1829, ... March 20, 1829.

SMITH, ERASTUS, at Pittston, married to Matilda Howard, April 12, 1829, ... April 24, 1829.

SLOCUM, MISS RODA, daughter of William Slocum, of Tunkhannock, married to James Wright, May 27, 1829, ... May 29, 1829.

SMITH, CHRISTINA, daughter of John Smith, died June 7, 1829, aged 25 years, ... June 12, 1829.

SEARLE, CORNELIUS, died June 14, 1829, aged 24 years, . June 19, 1829.

STEWART, JOHN, formerly of Philadelphia, died at Pittston, March 16, 1829, aged 62 years, ... March 20, 1829.

SLOCUM, SARAH, died at Pittston, March 17, 1829, . . . March 20, 1829.

SHOEMAKER, COL. ELIJAH, died July 14, 1829, aged 51 years, ... July 17, 1829.

SCHOTT, CAPT. JOHN PAUL, died at Philadelphia, July 18, 1829, aged 85 years, ... July 24, 1829.

SMITH, VALENTINE, August 15, 1829, died at Newport, aged 54 years, ... August 21, 1829.

STERLING, MISS SUSAN, married to Thomas Newman, at Braintrim, November 8, 1829, ... November 20, 1829.

SMITH, ADELIA ANN, daughter of D. Smith, married at Pittston, to Lewis Miller, November 8, 1829, ... November 20, 1829.

STARK, MRS. RUTH, wife of Henry Stark, died at Tunkhannock, November 8, 1829, aged 21 years, ... November 20, 1829.

SILVER, JOHN S., of Mount Carbon, married to Miss Harriet Butler, daughter of late Zebulon Butler, of Wilkes-Barre, at Philadelphia, November 30, 1829, ... December 11, 1829.

SNOW, JOHN, of Dundaff, married to Catherine, daughter of Henry Courtright, at Plains, January 12, 1830, ... January 15, 1830.

STONE, MRS. SARAH, wife of Raphael Stone, and daughter of late Jonas Ingham, of Bucks county, died at Wyalusing, December 30, 1829, ... January 29, 1830.

STOWBRIDGE, SAMUEL C., married to Eleanor Johnson, both of Pittston, at Providence, ... January 29, 1830.

SPEECE, JOHN, late of Wilkes-Barre, married at Mauch Chunk, to Miss Lydia Dobson, ... April 30, 1830.

SWALLOW, JACOB, died at Sunbury, Ohio, October 29, 1830, aged 44 years, formerly of Pittston, ... November 19, 1830.

SUTTON, SILAS, of Falls, married to Miss Harriet Gardner, of Exeter, November 21, 1830, ... December 3, 1830.

SLOCUM, son of Giles, died in Exeter, January 1, 1831, aged six months, ... January 7, 1831.

SITGREAVES, SUSAN, daughter of Samuel Sitgreaves, and wife of Rev. Samuel Bowman, died at Lancaster, January 1, 1831, . Jan. 14, 1831.

STEVENS, MISS MELISSA, daughter of Noah Stevens, of Blakely, married to William Mallory, of Montrose, January 26, 1831, . February 4, 1831.

SITGREAVES, REV. SAMUEL, died at his residence, Georgetown, Md., August 12, 1830, son of late Samuel Sitgreaves, of Easton, aged 32 years, ... August 20, 1830.

STEPHENS, WILLIAM J., married to Dorothea Wood, August 30, 1831, ... September 7, 1831.

SMITH, FRANCIS J., of Plymouth, married to Miss Mary A. Egle, of Harrisburg, April 10, 1832, ... April 18, 1832,

SMITH, MISS JANE, daughter of John Smith, of Plymouth, married to William C. Reynolds, June 19, 1832, ... June 20, 1832.

SAILOR, MISS CATHARINE, at Pittston, married to Philo Bowers, June 21, 1832, ... June 27, 1832.

SLOCUM, MAJ. BENJAMIN, aged 62 years;

SLOCUM, EBENEZER, aged 66 years. Obituary notice written by Charles Miner, and published in *Village Record*, at Westchester, Pa., August 10, 1832, copied in *Wyoming Republican*, ... August 22, 1832.

SMITH, WHITNEY, of Wilkes-Barre, married to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Samuel Thomas, of Kingston, Sept. 11, 1832, . . . Sept. 12, 1832.

SHARPS, MISS PHEBE, daughter of John Sharps, of Kingston, married to William Jacobs, October 4, 1832, ... October 10, 1832.

STEWART, WEBSTER, of Wilkes-Barre, married to Miss Sarah Bird, of Kingston, December 28, 1832, ... January 2, 1833.

SKEER, MRS. JOANNA, wife of Albert Skeer, died January 26, 1833, aged 36 years, ... January 30, 1833.

SCOTT, WILLIAM B., of Wilkes-Barre, married to Miss Susan, daughter of Ebenezer D. Greenough, at Sunbury, Feb. 6, 1833, . . Feb. 13, 1833.

SWETLAND, MRS. JANE, only daughter of Rev. Samuel Carver, died April 23, 1833, ... May 1, 1833.

STAIGER, MICHAEL, of Stoddartsville, married to Miss Susan Hessler, of Tobehanna, June 1, 1833, ... June 12, 1833.

SHAVER, JOHN, of this neighborhood, while on a visit at St. Louis, Mo., died with cholera May 28, 1833, ... June 26, 1833.

SWAIN, FREEBORN, late of Tunkhannock, Pa., died at Southport, N. Y., June 12, 1833, ... June 26, 1833.

STAGE, MISS ADA, married to Mr. Pennington Williams, August 18, 1833, both of Falls township, ... September 4, 1833.

SHUPP, PHILIP, died at Plymouth, October 5, 1833, aged thirty-nine years, ... October 9, 1833.

SHOEMAKER, MRS. MARY, wife of Hon. Charles D. Shoemaker, died December 2, 1833, aged 31 years, ... December 4, 1833. Obituary, ... December 11, 1833.

SHARPS, MISS EDITH, daughter of John Sharps, married to George Lazarus, Jr., November 21, 1833, ... December 4, 1833.

SMITH, MARTIN, married to Miss Mary Miller, December 5, 1833, both of Eaton, ... December 11, 1833.

SHARPS, JACOB, 2d, of Kingston, married to Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph Schooley, December 5, 1833, ... December 11, 1833.

SCHOOLEY, MISS MARY ANN, married to Jacob Sharps, 2d, December 5, 1833, ... December 11, 1833.

SMITH, DEODAT, died February 1, 1834, ... February 5, 1834.

SCHWEINITZ, REV. LEWIS D. VON, head of Moravian Society, died at Bethlehem, February 8, 1834, ... February 19, 1834.

SUTTON, MRS. SARAH, relict of late James Sutton, died in Exeter, August 20, 1834. Obituary, ... September 17, 1834.

SLOCUM, MISS FRANCES, daughter of Benjamin Slocum, late of Tunkhannock, married to Samuel T. Nicholson, of Wilkes-Barre, October 2, 1834, ... October 15, 1834.

SMITH, REV. ERASTUS, married Clarissa Landon, at Pittston, October 14, 1834, ... October 23, 1834.

SNYDER, MISS ELIZABETH, married to Charles T. Atwater, November 3, 1834, ... November 12, 1834.

SKEER, ALBERT, of Kingston, married at Salem, Wayne county, to Miss Emily, daughter of Henry Avery, of Salem, December 16, 1834, ... December 24, 1834.

SHOEMAKER, GEORGE, of Kingston, married to Miss Rebecca, daughter of John Jones, of Berwick, January 14, 1835, . . . January 21, 1835.

STEWART, THOMAS JR., son of Thomas Stewart, of Britain township, Bucks county, was drowned in the Ohio river about April 1, 1835, aged 34 years. Was returning home. (From Bucks county *Intelligencer*), ... January 24, 1835.

SMITH, MISS HARRIET, daughter of Dr. John Smith, of New Troy, married to George Gore, February 5, 1835, ... February 11, 1835.

SHAFER, MARGARET, married to Jonas France, July 5, 1835, both of Kingston, ... July 8, 1835.

SHOEMAKER, NATHAN, son of the late Col. Elijah Shoemaker, of Kingston, died at Muncy, Lycoming county, July 3, 1835, . . July 15, 1835.

SPAULDING, MISS HULDA ANN, at Windham, married to Theodore O. Bates, August 2, 1835, both of Windham, ... August 12, 1835.

SCOTT, MISS MARTHA, daughter of the Hon. David Scott, married to Luther Kidder, October 13, 1835, ... October 21, 1835.

SCOTT, MRS. ELIZA JANE, wife of Dr. David Scott, died at Towanda, Bradford county, December 2, 1835. Obituary, . December 23, 1835.

SINTON, JOSEPH, died January 29, 1836, aged 62 years. Obituary, ... February 17, 1836.

STILES, DANIEL, of Black Creek, married to Miss Hannah E. Bacon, February 22, 1836, ... March 2, 1836.

SCOTT, HON. DAVID, at Harrisburg, married to Mrs. Mary S. Dorrance, of Lykens Valley, March 1, 1836, ... March 16, 1836.

SNYDER, MISS MARY, at Plymouth, married to Peter Keller, April 20, 1836, ... May 11, 1836.

STRANGER, MISS CHARLOTTE P., daughter of Mr. Philip Stranger, of Windham, died April 22, 1835, aged 13 years, ... May 6, 1835.

TAYLOR, ARNOLD, died at Kingston, September 21, 1828, aged 32 years. Obituary, ... September 26, 1828.

TAYLOR, ELEANOR, wife of Mr. Samuel Taylor, died at Lowrytown, September 18, 1828, aged 24 years, 10 months, 2 days, . . Sept. 26, 1828.

TUBBS, CAPT. SIMON, died at Huntington, October 22, 1828, aged 49 years, ... October 31, 1828.

TAYLOR, EDMUND, married to Mary, daughter of Elnathan Wilson, December 28, 1828, ... January 2, 1829.

TAYLOR, REBECCA, wife of Reuben Taylor, died in Falls township, November 1829, aged 94 years, formerly of Norwalk, Conn . Aug. 20, 1830.

TAYLOR, THADDEUS, died June, 1830, at Falls township . Aug. 20, 1830.

TRACY, CHARLES, married to Miss Sarah Blakesley, September 8, 1830, at Montrose, both of Springville, ... September 17, 1830.

TRACY, MISS MARY ANN, died April 19, 1831. Obituary . April 22, 1831.

THOMAS, MISS MARY ANN, daughter of Samuel Thomas, of Kingston, married to Whitney Smith, of Wilkes-Barre, September 11, 1832, ... September 12, 1832.

TERRY, MINER, married to Miss Sarah Lacey, September 19, 1833, both of Braintrim, ... October 9, 1833.

TUPPER, MISS MARY ANN, married to Daniel Geary, September 26, 1833, ... October 9, 1833.

THOMAS, MISS MARTHA P., daughter of General Samuel Thomas, married to John Agard, March 6, 1834, ... March 12, 1834.

TRUCKS, MISS MARIA, of Kingston, at Spoon River, Ills., married to Samuel McClurk, of N. Y. state, February 4, 1834, . March 12, 1834.

THOMAS, MISS MARIA, of Plymouth, married to George W. Morris, of Columbia county, April 9, 1834, ... April 16, 1834.

UTLY, EDWARD, formerly of Cortland, N. Y., died of small-pox, October 11, 1830, ... October 15, 1830.

ULP, MARIA, daughter of Barnet Ulp, married to William H. Alexander, December 2, 1830, ... December 10, 1830.

ULP, BARNET, died April 26, 1833, aged 50 years, ... May 1, 1833.

VAN HORN, ESPY, died at Williamsport, his residence, in 35th year of his age, ... September 11, 1829.

VAN LOON, CATHERINE, daughter of Abraham Van Loon, of Exeter, married to Dr. Alfred Brace, at Northmoreland, . . . Sept. 26, 1828.

VAN TILE, MRS. MARGARET, married to Cyrus Mann, April 14, 1836, both of Northmoreland, ... April 20, 1836.

VAUGN, CAPT. STEPHEN, married June 21, 1832, to Miss Frances Buckinham, lately of Connecticut, ... June 27, 1832.

VAUGHN, CYRUS, married in Windham, to Miss Jane Kinsman, April 12, 1834, ... April 23, 1834.

WILSON, MRS. MINERVA, wife of Dr. A. B. Wilson, died May 31, 1831, at Berwick, ... June 8, 1831.

WALLER, CAPT. NATHAN, died July 11, 1831, aged 79 yrs . July 13, 1831.

WILSON, MISS MARY, daughter of Elnathan Wilson, married to Edmund Taylor, December 28, 1828, ... January 2, 1829.

WHEELER, MISS POLLY, married to William Caton, at Plymouth, January 18, 1829, both of Plymouth, ... January 23, 1829.

WYETH, ELLIOT FRANCIS, of Harrisburg, married to Miss Susan H. Maxwell, May 12, 1829, ... May 22, 1829.

WRIGHT, JAMES, of Tunkhannock, married to Miss Roda, daughter of William Slocum, of Tunkhannock, May 27, 1829, . . . May 29, 1829.

WADHAMS, MISS LYDIA, married to Samuel French, May 20, 1829, both of Plymouth, ... May 29, 1829.

WILLIAMS, CYNTHIA, daughter of Darius Williams, married to Reuben Jones, at Kingston, June 18, 1829, ... June 26, 1829.

WILLIAMS, ROBERT, married to Sally, daughter of late Capt. Jesse Brown, at Plymouth, October 15, 1829, ... October 23, 1829.

WILSON, DR. JOHN, married to Elsy Capwell, March 3, 1830, both of Abington, ... March 19, 1830.

WRIGHT, CHARLES, at Pittston, married to Miss Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Cornelius Courtright, January 1, 1831, . . January 7, 1831.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, of Wilkes-Barre, married to Miss Susan D., daughter of the late John Brink, at Oxford, N. J., Jan. 1, 1831, . . Jan. 14, 1831.

WEST, infant daughter of George West, died, age one year, . . Jan. 14, 1831.

WATSON, SUSAN, daughter of William Watson, died January 15, 1831, at Covington, aged 4½ years, ... January 21, 1831.

WOOD, WILLIAM, only child of Job W. Wood, died May 26, 1831, aged 17 months, ... June 3, 1831.

WILSON, MRS. MINERVA, wife of Dr. A. B. Wilson, died at Berwick, ... January 8, 1831.

WALLER, CAPT. NATHAN, died July 11, 1831, aged 79 years. One of the old settlers, ... July 13, 1831.

WOOD, MISS DOROTHEA, married to William J. Stevens, August 30, 1831, ... September 7, 1831.

WORTHINGTON, MRS., wife of Elijah Worthington, died at Pittston, October 2, 1831 . . . . . October 5, 1831.

WILSON, DR. A. B., married to Miss Frances R. Knight, March 5, 1833, both of Berwick, ... March 20, 1833.

WALSH, PETER, died at New Ross, Ireland, March 7, 1833. He was a celebrated character in the annals of Temperance. Obituary, ... June 12, 1833.

WILLIAMS, PENNINGTON, married to Miss Ada Stage, August 18, 1833, both of Falls township, ... September 4, 1833.

WHITNEY, MISS SARAH ANN, married to John Rosencrantz, August 25, 1833, at Tunkhannock, both of Tuscarora township, Bradford county, Pa., ... September 4, 1833.

WOODWORTH, MISS JULIA ANN, married to Llewellyn Lyman, October 10, 1833, ... October 23, 1833.

WHITE, SYLVESTER, of Bradford county, married to Miss Elizabeth Meda, Northmoreland, January 5, 1834, ... January 8, 1834.

WILSON, MISS ANNA C., daughter of Elnathan Wilson, of Wilkes-Barre, married to Archibald Edmonston, of Washington, D. C., at Princeton, N. J., February 6, 1834, ... February 19, 1834.

WORTHINGTON, E. B., editor of *Wilkes-Barre Advocate*, married to Miss Sarah McShane, eldest daughter of Ezekial McShane, late of Philadelphia, May 1, 1834, ... May 7, 1834.

WILLITT, WILLIAM, of Wilkes-Barre, married to Miss Mary Oakley, of Kingston, May 1, 1834, ... May 7, 1834.

WRIGHT, MISS MARY ANN, daughter of Josiah Wright, married to Albert McAlpine, October 2, 1834, ... October 15, 1834.

WELLS, HENRY H., married to Mrs. Mary E. Putnam, December 26, 1834, both of Owego, N. Y., ... December 31, 1834.

WRIGHT, HENDRICK B., married to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of John W. Robinson, April 21, 1835, ... May 6, 1835.

WURTS, WILLIAM, of Wilkes-Barre, married to Miss Janetta Lathrop, of Carbondale, March 15, 1836, ... March 23, 1836.

WHITE, WM. BISHOP, died in Philadelphia. Obituary, . July 27, 1836.

YARRINGTON, MARY ANN, daughter of Luther Yarrington, married to Hugh S. Jackson, June 12, 1829, ... June 26, 1829.

YARRINGTON, ABEL, son of D. Yarrington, died October 21, 1829, at Dundaff, aged seven months, ... October 30, 1829.

YOST, SAMUEL, died in Sugarloaf township, July 6, 1836, aged 55 years, ... July 13, 1836.

The newspapers from which the above list was compiled are all to be found in the Historical Society Library.

OBITUARIES.

CHARLES PARRISH.

Charles Parrish was born in Dundaff, now Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1826, and died suddenly at Hotel Stenton, Philadelphia, Sunday evening, December 27, 1896. He was descended from Thomas Parrish, who was born in England, in 1612, and who came to this country in 1635. He was a noted physician. A son, Thomas Parrish, was graduated at Harvard. Another son, John Parrish, was one of the original proprietors of Groton, Mass. He was a Selectman, a Deputy to the General Court, and a man of civil and military honors. His grandson Isaac, was a lieutenant in the French and Indian war. From Isaac Parrish there came two generations of sons who were called Archippus. The second of these was born in Windham, Conn., in 1773. He married Phoebe Miller, a woman of Revolutionary ancestry. They came to the Wyoming Valley in 1810. Archippus Parrish was, according to the reckoning of those days, a man of large fortune. Most of this was lost however through unfortunate investments and Archippus Parrish became the proprietor of one of the famous hostelries of the earlier days of Wyoming Valley. The hotel stood on the southeast corner of the square and East Market street.

Charles Parrish, one of the nine children of Archippus Parrish received a common school education at the old Wilkes-Barre Academy, and at fifteen entered upon what proved to be a remarkable business career. After seven years as a clerk with Ziba Bennett, he became a partner. He was married June 31, 1864, to Mary, daughter of Judge John

N. Conyngham, LL. D. The widow survives him, as also three daughters—Anna Conyngham, Eleanor Mayer, and Katherine.

The name of Charles Parrish is closely associated with the marvelous growth of the Wyoming Valley, and the development of its magnificent resources. He was one of the pioneers in the coal business and was the head and front of some of the greatest of the coal corporations. The Kembleton Coal Co. was the first product of his energy. Then Mr. Parrish became the President of the so called Philadelphia Coal Co., which opened and operated the Empire mine. The coal was shipped by canal. When the freshet of 1862, destroyed the Lehigh canal from White Haven to Mauch Chunk, Mr. Parrish set about organizing the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad. He was also the organizer and for many years the President of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. He was interested in the opening and operation of the Sugar Notch mine, Pine Ridge mine, the Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre railroad, the Pennsylvania Canal, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., and in many lesser concerns. He was for many years President of the First National Bank of this city, and President of the Hazard Rope Works. He was one of the projectors of the Wyoming Valley Hotel, and was interested in several of the largest manufacturing interests that have added to the wealth and the resources of this city and its environment.

In fact Charles Parrish may be justly said to have fairly represented the genius and the modern spirit of business enterprise in this valley and for years he was the leader in originating and developing important and far reaching commercial schemes. It is sometimes said of statesmen that they are of two kinds—those who are great in their calling and those who represent great ideas. The same distinction applies equally to business minds. There are many who are great in their calling. But those who represent great

ideas are so few that they can be counted, as a century's product of any locality, on the fingers of one hand. Charles Parrish represented great commercial ideas. His ability lay, not so much in guarding the enterprises already set on foot and in planning the current details of the present, as in the inestimably greater field—that of forecasting the future, and building, not for to-day, not for the coming months, but for the future years. He was therefore essentially broad-gauged both in theory and practice.

His own city needed him and made him President of the council 1866-74. He was also once nominated for State Senator. His was a pioneer mind of clear perception and of optimistic confidence. Schemes of his that made other business men waver, at last in justification by successful outcome made these same men stand amazed. And a few instances of this character made it natural that Charles Parrish should be eagerly sought for counsel by those who knew his sagacity and unerring judgment. It is an interesting question whether the tremendous concerns in which he was interested and whose principal burdens he so long bore did not at last combine to sap much of his vitality. This explanation very likely makes clear the secret of his enfeeblement during his later years, and if the bodily ailing can be thus explained is it not also fair to suppose that the mind that had formulated and made possible vast schemes should, after long years, yield to the strain and develop an unnatural optimism that proved to him disastrous. For he made and lost three great fortunes, though he never doubted that he should be able to acquire another.

Charles Parrish was for most of his life the corporation man, the capitalist and the coal operator, and yet he was always a brother to his fellow men. There was never a disagreement between capital and labor in which his sympathies were not aroused in behalf of the toiler. His private charity gifts were enormous. Many such instances have come to

light since his death that were never before suspected. The system of workingmen's insurance companies was his suggestion. The tender, sympathetic side of his nature, it is fair to say, is not, and never was so well comprehended by his intimates as it is and was comprehended by the scores of poor whom he aided practically, and among whom his memory is held in tenderness and affection.

There is hardly anything in the way of material progress of which we as a community boast—to say nothing of the development of the coal business and its aggrandizement of wealth—with which the name of Charles Parrish is not intimately associated. He was one of the earliest members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, having been elected in 1858, and in 1889 he became a life member. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.

MISS EMILY ISABELLA ALEXANDER.

Miss Emily Isabella Alexander, died at her residence in Wilkes-Barre, 14 South River street, Thursday, February 18, 1897, at 1.30 o'clock. Her illness had been a long and severe one. She had not in fact been in vigorous health for years. Her family is one of the oldest in this section, and the old homestead was at Hanover. On her maternal side Miss Alexander was descended from a colonial line—the Hibbards, Beardsleys, Nichols and Burritts—of Connecticut. On her paternal side she was decended from John Alexander, of County Donegal, Ireland, who by his wife Isabella Marks, had five sons, all born in Ireland, all of whom came to Pennsylvania and settled at Carlisle, about 1760. The eldest of these, Thomas Alexander, was the direct ancestor of Miss

Alexander. His brother, Major William Alexander, served through the Revolutionary War. He was commissioned Captain, 7th Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental line, June 1, 1776, ranking from May 18, and April 16, 1780 was promoted Major of the 3d Pennsylvania Regiment. He retired July 1, 1783. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati, his diploma being now in the possession of his legal heir to that society, John Alexander, brother of Miss Alexander. Another brother, John Alexander, was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Pennsylvania Battalion, January 9, 1776, promoted First Lieutenant March 23, 1776, made Captain 4th Pennsylvania, Continental line, March 20, 1777, resigned July 11, 1781, and died August 4, 1804, at Carlisle, aged 51. Still another brother, Samuel Alexander, served in the Pennsylvania line.

Thomas Alexander was among the members of the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, 1773, with his brothers William and Samuel. He married Agnes Mitchell, and died June 15, 1802. His eldest son, John Alexander of Carlisle, married July 4, 1798, Hannah Downer Hibbard, and had William Hibbard Alexander, born Carlisle, November 19, 1805, died Wilkes-Barre, 1864. He married December 2, 1820, Maria Ulp, daughter of Barnett Ulp of Wilkes-Barre, and his first child was Miss Emily Isabella Alexander.

She was a woman of strong character and had a disposition that made her particularly dear to her intimate friends, who loved her with a strong and abiding affection. She was a student of the best books all her life and she was happy in the association of the great minds of literature. Her library was one of varied excellence and was a large and splendidly selected one. A naturally fine mind was hers and it was enriched by the love of books and by extensive travel. She was a student also of the arts and this taste had been largely fostered by her travels abroad. She was not by nature a solitary person, but she always delighted in the companion-

ship of her friends, from many of whom she was isolated much on account of her physical ills. She was singularly loyal in her friendships and there was a quality of pure gold about her character that those who had known her best and longest had grown to appreciate and value. And among other noble attributes was that of patience in affliction, which showed itself conspicuously in the last few months of her life. Much beloved in life, in death she is sincerely mourned.

Miss Alexander was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, and since 1881, a resident member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Obituaries of the following deceased members will appear in Volume V.:

Col. Samuel H. Sturdevant.

Isaac Long.

Capt. Lazarus Denison Stearns, U. S. V.

H. Baker Hillman.

CHARTER.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County:

The petition of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society respectfully represents: That they are an association duly incorporated under the laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by the decree of this Court duly made on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1858, for literary and scientific purposes, such as are embraced within corporations of the first class specified in section second of an act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874. That in pursuance of the provisions of the said act of the General Assembly, they are desirous of improving, amending and altering the articles and conditions of their charter so as to come under the provisions of and have the powers and immunities of the said act of General Assembly and its supplements, the same as though they were originally incorporated thereunder, and to abolish, abandon, and be forever released from all and singular the articles and conditions of their present charter which in any manner do or may conflict or interfere with the same, or with the certificate and provisions hereinafter set forth; and at a meeting of said corporation, duly convened, the following improvements, amendments and alterations of the said charter were duly adopted:

The first section or article of said old charter shall be left as it now stands, so as to read as follows, to-wit:

I. The name of this corporation shall be the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

The second section or article of said old charter shall be amended and altered so as to read as follows, to-wit:

II. The purposes for which it is chartered are literary, scientific and historical, for the collection and maintenance of a library and museum, and especially for the collection and preservation of relics and records connected with, and calculated to elucidate, the history of Wyoming Valley and its vicinity.

And to strike out and annul all the other sections of said old charter, and amend and alter the same so as to read as follows, to-wit:

III. The place where the business of said association is to be transacted is Wilkes-Barré, Pennsylvania.

IV. The term for which it is to exist is perpetual.

V. The corporation has no capital stock. The membership thereof shall be composed of the present members, and of such other persons as may, from time to time, be admitted by vote, in such manner and upon such requirements as may be prescribed by the by-laws. The said corporation shall nevertheless have power to exclude, expel or suspend members for such just and legal causes, and in such legal manner as may be ordained and directed by the by-laws.

VI. The oversight and management of the said corporation shall be vested in a board of five Trustees, and such officers of the corporation as may, under the by-laws, be Trustees *ex-officio*. The said five Trustees shall be elected annually by members of the corporation on such day and at such place as may be fixed by the by-laws. The said Trustees shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and until their successors are legally elected, subject, nevertheless, to the power of amotion of any Trustee from the said office by the said corporation for legal cause and upon such proper and legal notice and hearing as may be provided by the by-laws. The names and residences of those chosen Trustees, who shall hold office until the next annual election of Trustees, and until their successors are legally elected, are :

CHARLES F. INGHAM, M. D., Wilkes-Barré, Pa.
EDWARD P. DARLING, ESQ., " " "
RALPH D. LACOE, ESQ., Pittston, Pa.
SHELDON REYNOLDS, ESQ., Wilkes-Barré, Pa.
HARRISON WRIGHT, ESQ., " " "

This corporation shall be subject to the provisions of, and have all the powers, immunities and privileges granted, or intended to be granted, to corporations of the first class, by the above recited act of Assembly, approved 29th of April, A. D. 1874, and its supplements.

VII. The by-laws of this corporation shall be deemed and taken to be its laws, subordinate to the statute aforesaid, this charter, the constitution and laws of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They shall be altered and amended as provided for by one of the by-laws themselves, and shall prescribe the powers and functions of the Trustees herein, and those to be hereafter elected ; the times and place of meeting of the Trustees and of the members of this coporation for

the various purposes and needs of this corportion ; the number of members who shall constitute a quorum at the meeting of the members of this corporation and of the Trustees ; the qualifications and manner of electing members ; the manner of electing officers, and the powers and duties of such officials and all other the concerns and internal management of said corporation.

VIII. These amendments shall be deemed and taken to be subject to and under the present constitution of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the act of General Assembly aforesaid, and its supplements, their purpose and object being to come within the provisions of and to possess the powers and immunities of the same.

IX. All articles and provisions of the said constitution, granted May 10th, A. D. 1858, which in anywise interfere with the foregoing provisions, are hereby annulled, superseded by and merged into this amended charter.

The foregoing report of the committee, in form of petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county, passed third reading at the meeting of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, held December 1st., A. D. 1882, was voted upon by sections and unanimously adopted, and committee (consisting of Edward P. Darling, J. W. Hollenback and W. P. Ryman) continued with request to press to confirmation by the court.

Certified from the records of the society.

SEAL OF SOCIETY.

HARRISON WRIGHT, *Rec. Sec'y,*
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Luzerne county, ss :

In the Common Pleas, No. 158, January term, 1883. In the matter of the amendment of the charter of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society :

And now, the 11th day of December, A. D. 1882, the foregoing amendment and alterations of the charter of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society having been duly presented to this Court, in order that the same might be deemed and taken to be part of the charter of said corporation, and it appearing that such amendments and alterations are lawful and beneficial, and do not conflict with the requirements of the act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, entitled "An

Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th day of April, 1874, nor with the constitution of this State, it is hereby ordered and decreed that notice thereof shall be given by publication in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided.

By the Court.

And now, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1883, the within amendments, alterations and improvements having been presented to this Court, accompanied by due proof of publication of notice thereof, and no cause having been shown to the contrary, it is, on motion of W. P. Ryman, Esq., ordered and decreed that upon the recording of the same the said amendments, alterations and improvements as within set forth, shall be deemed and taken to be the charter of the said corporation.

By the Court.

Charles E. Rice,
President Judge.

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Luzerne, } *ss:*

Recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for said county, in Charter Book No. 1, page 527, etc.

Witness my hand and official seal, at Wilkes-Barré, this 15th day of January, 1882.

{ SEAL. }

C. J. Volkenand,
Recorder.

per H. W. Heidenreich,
Deputy.

BY-LAWS.

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MEMBERSHIP.

1. The membership shall consist of four classes: Resident, Corresponding, Honorary and Life.

2. The election of members shall be by ballot, and three-fourths of all ballots shall be necessary to elect. The names of candidates for membership, together with the names of the members by whom they are proposed, shall be read at a meeting of the society, and shall not be balloted for until the next succeeding stated meeting. Candidates for resident membership shall make application in writing.

Amended as follows: All names proposed for membership shall be referred to the Board of Trustees as a committee on membership, and upon the affirmative recommendation of a majority of such committee shall be voted upon at any meeting of the Society.

3. Any person not residing within the original limits of the county of Luzerne may be elected a corresponding member. A resident member upon removing from the county may become a corresponding member, on giving notice of his removal and paying all arrears; a corresponding member cannot continue such after returning to the county for permanent residence, but may become a resident member.

4. Any person of recognized attainments in science or belles-lettres shall be eligible to honorary membership.

5. No member who shall be in arrears for two years shall be entitled to vote or be eligible to any office; and any failure to pay annual dues for two consecutive years, after due notice from the Treasurer, shall be considered a forfeiture of membership; and no person whose name shall be expunged from the rolls of the society under the provisions of this clause shall be reinstated without the payment of his arrears, and then only at a regular meeting, by a majority vote of the members present.

6. The fiscal year of the Society shall begin January first. Resident members shall pay, upon admission, the sum of five dollars, and after the next succeeding annual meeting the sum of five dollars each year, excepting that persons elected after October 1st in any year shall be exempt from payment of dues for that year. The payment of one hundred dollars at one time by a member not in arrears shall constitute him a life-member, with an exemption from all future payments.

All moneys received on account of life-memberships shall be securely invested by the Trustees in the name of the Society, and shall form a fund to be called the Life-Membership Fund, the interest only of which shall be available for the uses of the society. The fund called the Harrison Wright Fund, and any other such special fund shall be likewise invested and the interest used. The Trustees shall pay to the Treasurer annually the accrued interest of said funds, or add the same to the funds as they deem for the best interests of the Society. Corresponding and honorary members shall not be required to pay an entrance fee or annual dues.

7. Resignation of membership shall be made in writing addressed to the President of the Society.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

8. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a board of five Trustees, four Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, an Assistant Librarian, four Curators, a Meteorologist, and a Historiographer. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting, and hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected.

9. The President, or in his absence, the highest officer present, shall preside at all meetings of the Society, and regulate the order thereof, and when required give the casting vote. The President shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the board of Trustees.

10. The Recording Secretary shall keep full minutes of all meetings, and have the same transcribed into a book of record. He shall have custody of the by-laws, records, and all papers appertaining to his office. He shall give notice of the time and place of all meetings.

11. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all the correspondence, and preserve on file all communications addressed to the Society. He shall keep a letter-press, or other fair copy of all letters written by him, and read at each meeting such part of the correspondence as the President may direct. He shall notify officers and members of their election, and communicate all special votes to parties interested therein, and acknowledge all gifts to the several departments.

12. The Treasurer shall collect the annual dues of the members, and other income of the Society, and deposit the money in one of the Wilkes-Barré banks to the credit of the Society, subject to the check of the Treasurer. He shall pay under prop-

er vouchers all the ordinary expenses of the Society; and shall, at the annual meeting, present a statement of the receipts and expenditures during the year, together with a full report of the financial condition of the Society. He shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in a sum to be fixed by the Trustees, and by them held as security.

13. The Librarian shall preserve and arrange in proper order all books, pamphlets, documents, manuscripts and other papers of the Society, and keep a catalogue of the same, numbering them with the proper numbers of both the general and special catalogues. He shall keep a record of all gifts and bequests to this department, with the date and name of the donor.

14. There shall be one Curator for each of the following departments: Archæology and History; Numismatics; Geology and Mineralogy; and Paleontology. Each Curator shall have the charge and management of the special department assigned to his care, and shall arrange, classify and catalogue the same in such manner as shall be approved by the Cabinet Committee. He shall keep a record of all gifts to his department, together with the date and name of donor.

15. The Trustees shall have entire charge of the business management of the affairs of the Society. They shall examine and audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and authorize and direct the investment of the surplus funds. They shall make such appropriations from the funds for the library, cabinets and other purposes as in their judgment shall seem necessary. They shall have the power to remit the dues of members in cases when circumstances render it proper.

16. The President, Librarian and the four Curators shall constitute a Cabinet Committee who shall have supervisory care of the library and collections. They shall direct the manner of expenditure of the moneys appropriated by the Trustees for the maintenance and increase of the library and cabinets, and provide suitable cases, fixtures and supplies, and have authority to make exchanges. They shall make a detailed report at the annual meeting showing the condition of the departments under their care.

17. A Publishing Committee shall be appointed by the President, consisting of three members, to hold office one year, who shall prepare for publication and superintend the printing and distribution to members of all papers and documents which by the Society are ordered to be printed. The publications not distributed to members or exchanged with kindred societies

shall be sold by the Trustees and the proceeds added to the Harrison Wright Fund and such other funds as they think best.

18. The Meteorologist shall keep a record of the temperature, barometric pressure, direction and velocity of winds, degree of cloudiness, and amount of rainfall by daily observations, and as nearly as practicable at the hours adopted by the U. S. Signal Service department, and submit reports thereof at each stated meeting.

19. The Historiographer shall collate and keep a record of such current events of local or public interest as he may deem worthy of preservation; and prepare notices of members deceased during his term of office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20. The annual meeting shall be held on the eleventh day of February, at eleven o'clock A. M.; in case, however, the same falls on Sunday, the meeting shall be held on the preceding Saturday. Stated meetings thereafter shall be held on the second Friday of May, September and December, at eight o'clock in the evening, at the hall of the Society. The President may call special meetings whenever he shall deem it necessary. Seven members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting.

21. The Trustees shall hold regular meetings four times each year, to-wit: on the Monday evenings preceding the stated meetings of the Society; also adjourned and special meetings as may be necessary. A majority of the Trustees shall be a quorum.

22. All reports of committees must be in writing and addressed to the President, and shall be recorded by the Recording Secretary.

23. All books, pamphlets and manuscripts shall be regularly numbered and marked with the name "Wyoming Historical and Geological Society," and bear the proper numbers of the general and special catalogues.

24. All gifts to the library or cabinet shall, when practicable, have the name of the donor attached thereto.

25. No article belonging to the Society shall be taken from the rooms without permission of the Cabinet Committee.

26. No person shall have the right to use any manuscript of the Society in the preparation of any paper or essay unless such paper or essay shall be read before the Society and become its property.

27. The Society shall select, at the annual meeting, one of

the members to deliver an address at the succeeding annual meeting.

28. If any member shall violate the laws and regulations of the Society with intent to injure its interests, written charges may be preferred against such member at any meeting, and, after reasonable notice and hearing, the Society may, at the next stated meeting, by a three-fourths affirmative vote of all members present, fine, suspend or expel the offending member.

29. The by-laws may be amended at a stated meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present; provided the proposed amendments shall have been read at the stated meeting next preceding.

30. Cushing's Manual shall be deemed and taken as part of the law of this Society, subject, however, to its charter and by-laws.

ORDER OF BUSINESS AT ALL MEETINGS OTHER THAN ANNUAL MEETINGS.

I. The Recording Secretary shall enter on the minutes the names of members present.
II. Minutes of last stated, and of any subsequent special, meeting read for correction and approval.
III. Acknowledgment of contributions.
IV. Reading of correspondence.
V. Nominations for membership.
VI. Balloting for candidates for membership.
VII. Reports of officers and committees.
VIII. Deferred business.
IX. New business.
X. Addresses.
XI. Adjournment.

ORDER OF BUSINESS AT ANNUAL MEETINGS.

I. Meeting opened with prayer.
II. Recording names of members present.
III. Reading of minutes of last stated and all subsequent meetings.
IV. Election of officers for ensuing year.
V. Reports of officers and committees.
VI. Notices of death of members read.
VII. Nominations for membership, and balloting for candidates.
VIII. Resolutions and miscellaneous business.
IX. Addresses.
X. Adjournment.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1899.

PRESIDENT,
HON. STANLEY WOODWARD.

VICE PRESIDENTS,
REV. HENRY LAWRENCE JONES, S. T. D.,
CALVIN PARSONS,
COL. GEORGE MURRAY REYNOLDS,
REV. FRANCIS BLANCHARD HODGE, D. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

RECORDING SECRETARY,
SIDNEY ROBY MINER.

TREASURER,
FREDERICK CRISMAN JOHNSON, M. D.

LIBRARIAN,
HON. JACOB RIDGWAY WRIGHT.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN,
REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

TRUSTEES,
HON. CHARLES ABBOTT MINER, EDWARD WELLES,
SAMUEL LEROI BROWN, RICHARD SHARPE,
ANDREW FINE DERR.

CURATORS,
PALEONTOLOGY—RALPH D. LACOE.
MINERALOGY—WILLIAM REYNOLDS RICKETTS.
ARCHAEOLOGY—HON. JACOB RIDGWAY WRIGHT.
NUMISMATICS—REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

HISTORIOGRAPHER,
WESLEY ELLSWORTH WOODRUFF.

METEOROLOGIST,
REV. FRANCIS BLANCHARD HODGE, D. D.

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE,
REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,
WILLIAM REYNOLDS RICKETTS,
MISS HANNAH PACKARD JAMES.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

1858 to 1899.

PRESIDENTS.

James Plater Dennis, Chairman, ... February 11 to March 11, 1858.
Hon. Edmund Lovell Dana, 1858–'60.
Gen. Wm. Sterling Ross, . . . 1861.
Charles F. Ingham, M. D., . 1862–'63.
Welding Fell Dennis, M. D., 1864–'65.
Volney Lee Maxwell, . . . 1866–'67.
Martin Coryell, ... 1868.
Hon. John Nesbitt Conyngham, LL. D., ... 1869.
Hon. Hendrick Bradley Wright, ... 1870–72.
Calvin Wadhams, ... 1873.
James Plater Dennis, ... 1874.
Payne Pettebone, ... 1875.
Andrew Todd McClintock, LL.D., 1876.
Calvin Parsons, ... 1877–'78.
John Welles Hollenback, . . 1879–'80.
Hon. Charles Abbot Miner, . . 1881.
Charles F. Ingham, M. D., . 1882–'83.
Hon. Edmund Lovell Dana, 1884–,88.
Andrew Todd McClintock, LL. D., ... 1889–'91.
Calvin Parsons, ... 1892–'93.
Sheldon Reynolds, ... 1894.
Hon. Stanley Woodward, . 1895–'99.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Charles F. Ingham, M. D., ... 1858–'59.

Andrew Todd McClintock, LL.D., 1860.
Hon. Hendrick Bradley Wright, "
George Matthias Hollenback, . "
Charles Denison Shoemaker, . . "

Charles F. Ingham, M. D., . . . 1861.
William Wallace Loomis, . . . "
George Matthias Hollenback, . "
Edward Rodman Mayer, M. D., "

Volney Lee Maxwell, . . . 1862–'63.
Payne Pettebone, ... "
Charles Morgan, ... "
David Richardson Randall, . . "

Andrew Todd McClintock, LL.D., 1864.
Payne Pettebone, ... "
Rev. George David Miles, . . . "
Rev. Alexander A. Hodge, D. D., "

Andrew Todd McClintock, LL.D., 1865.
Payne Pettebone, ... "
Rev. George David Miles, . . . "
Volney Lee Maxwell, ... "

Hon. Hendrick Bradley Wright, 1866-'67
Payne Pettebone, ... "
Col. Charles Dorrance, ... "
Hon. John Nesbitt Conyngham, LL. D.

Payne Pettebone, ... 1868.
Augustus C. Laning, ... "
John Milton Courtright, ... "
Stiles Williams, ... "

Andrew Todd McClintock, LL.D., 1869.
Thomas Ferrier Atherton, . . . "
Payne Pettebone, ... "
Hon. Hendrick Bradley Wright, "

Payne Pettebone, ... 1870–'72.
Calvin Parsons, ... "
Andrew Todd McClintock, LL. D., "
Douglass Smith, ... "

Payne Pettebone, ... 1873.
James Plater Dennis, ... "
Andrew Todd McClintock, LL. D., "
Calvin Parsons, ... "

Payne Pettebone, ... 1874.
Hon. Ziba Bennet, ... "
Andrew Todd McClintock, LL. D., "
Calvin Parsons, ... "

John Welles Hollenback, . . . 1875.
James Plater Dennis, ... "
Andrew Todd McClintock, LL. D., "
Calvin Parsons, ... "

Calvin Parsons, ... 1876.
Hon. Ziba Bennett, ... "
John Welles Hollenback, . . . "
William H. Sturdevant, ... "

Hon. Charles Abbott Miner, 1877–'78.
Hon. Ziba Bennett, ... "
John Welles Hollenback, . . . "
William H. Sturdevant, ... "

William H. Sturdevant, . . 1879–'80.
Hon. Charles Abbott Miner, . . "
Edward Rodman Mayer, M. D., "
Joseph A. Murphy, M. D., . . . "

Edward Rodman Mayer, M. D., 1881.
Joseph A. Murphy, M. D., . . "
Col. Charles Dorrance, ... "
William Lord Conyngham, . . "

Edward Rodman Mayer, M.D., 1882–'83
Rev. Henry Lawrence Jones, . "
Calvin Parsons, ... "
Lewis Compton Paine, ... "

Charles F. Ingham, M. D., . 1884–'89.
Rev. Henry Lawrence Jones, . "
Calvin Parsons, ... "
Hon. Eckley Brinton Coxe, . . "

Rev. Henry Lawrence Jones, 1890–'91.
Hon. Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, "
Calvin Parsons, ... "
Hon. Eckley Brinton Coxe, . . "

Rev. Henry Lawrence Jones, 1892–'93.
Hon. Eckley Brinton Coxe, . . "
Hon. Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, "
Ferdinand Vandivere Rockafellow, "

Rev. Henry Lawrence Jones, . . 1894.
Calvin Parsons, ... "
Hon. Eckley Brinton Coxe, . . "
Hon. Stanley Woodward, . . . "

Rev. Henry L. Jones, S. T. D., . 1895.
Hon. Eckley Brinton Coxe, . . "
Calvin Parsons, ... "
Col. George Murray Reynolds, . "

Rev. Henry L. Jones, S.T. D., ... 1896–'99.
Calvin Parsons, ... "
Col. George Murray Reynolds, ... "
Rev. Francis Blanchard Hodge, D. D., . . . "

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

William Penn Miner, ... 1858.
Welding Fell Dennis, . . . 1860–'62.
Hon. Edmund Lovell Dana, ...
. 1862–63; 1876–'79; 1881–'83.
James Plater Dennis, . . . 1864–'65.

Martin Coryell, . 1866–'68; 1870–'75.
Calvin Wadhams, ... 1869.
Douglass Smith, ... 1880.
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B. A. Barnes, ... 1860–'61.
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Harrison Wright, Ph. D., . . 1872–'85.
Jacob Ridgway Wright, . . 1885–'86.
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David Chase Harrington, . . . 1868.
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Frederick Crisman Johnson, M. D., ... 1874–'76.
James Plater Dennis, . . . 1877–'81.
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Life, ...	73;	" 66.
Resident, ...	336;	" 220.

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* Denotes that member is deceased.

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1858.

June 7. "The Cadent, Vergent, Umbral and Vespertine Series of Professor Rogers' Pennsylvania State Survey;" by Dr. Charles F. Ingham.

1860.

Feb. 11. "First Impressions of England and Scotland;" by General William S. Ross.

1862.

Mch. 3. "The Red Pipe Stone Quarries;" by Dr. Charles F. Ingham.

1864.

Mch. 7. "The Tides in the Bay of Funday, with an account of a visit to Cape Breton and the Albert Coal Mine;" by Martin Coryell.

1868.

July 6. "Inaugural Address;" by President Martin Coryell.

Aug. 3. *"A Biographical Sketch of the late General William Sterling Ross;" by Hon. Hendrick B. Wright.

1873.

May 2. "A Geological Tour from New York City to Wilkes-Barre;" by Martin Coryell.

June 6. "Cinnabar;" by Harrison Wright, Ph. D.

July 5. "Early Printing;" by Harrison Wright, Ph. D.

Sept. 5. "Heliography;" by Eugene C. Frank.

Sept. 5. "The Natural Tunnel in Virginia;" by Martin Coryell.

Oct. 3. "Graphite in Luzerne County, Penn'a;" by Harrison Wright, Ph. D.

Oct. 3. "Concretionary Form of Structure in the Coal Slate at Plymouth, Penn'a;" by Harrison Wright, Ph. D.

Nov. 7. "Tobacco;" by Harrison Wright, Ph. D.

Dec. 5. "Cuba;" by Martin Coryell.

1874.

April 3. "Silica;" by Dr. Charles F. Ingham.

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1880.

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1881.

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1882.

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1883.

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