

Historic Places

on the

Susquehanna
Trail

■

By

THOS. W. LLOYD

*Northeastern
Pennsylvania*

G. S. McClintock
COLLECTION

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Price, 75 cents

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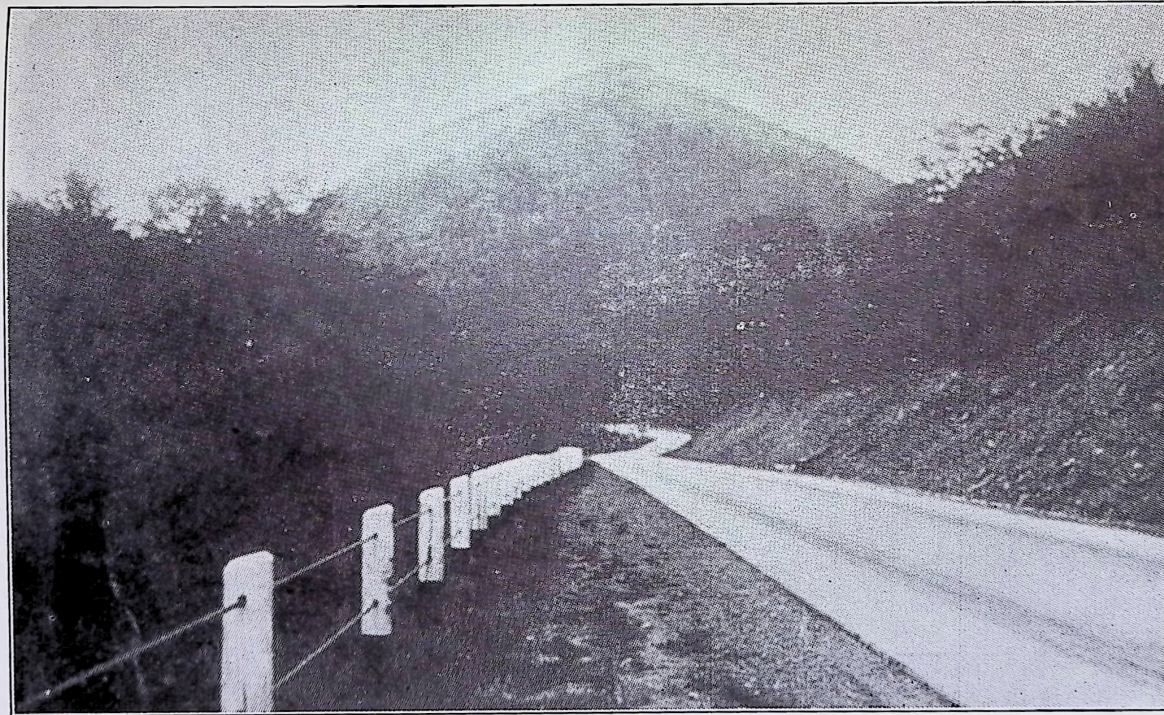
HISTORY
of Interesting Places on
The Susquehanna Trail
"The Scenic Highway of America"

□ □

BY
THOMAS W. LLOYD
Secretary of the
Lycoming Historical Society

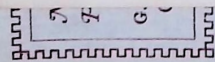
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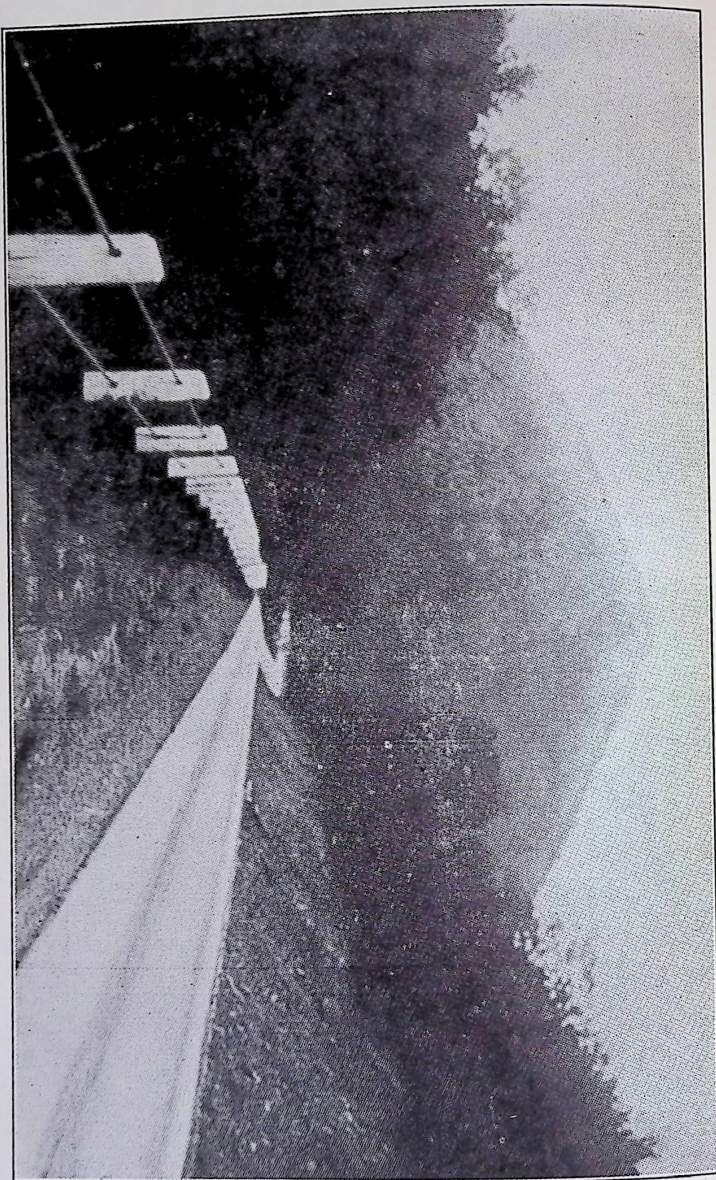
Susquehanna Trail, Above Williamsport



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(Frontispiece)

Susquehanna Trail, Above Williamsport



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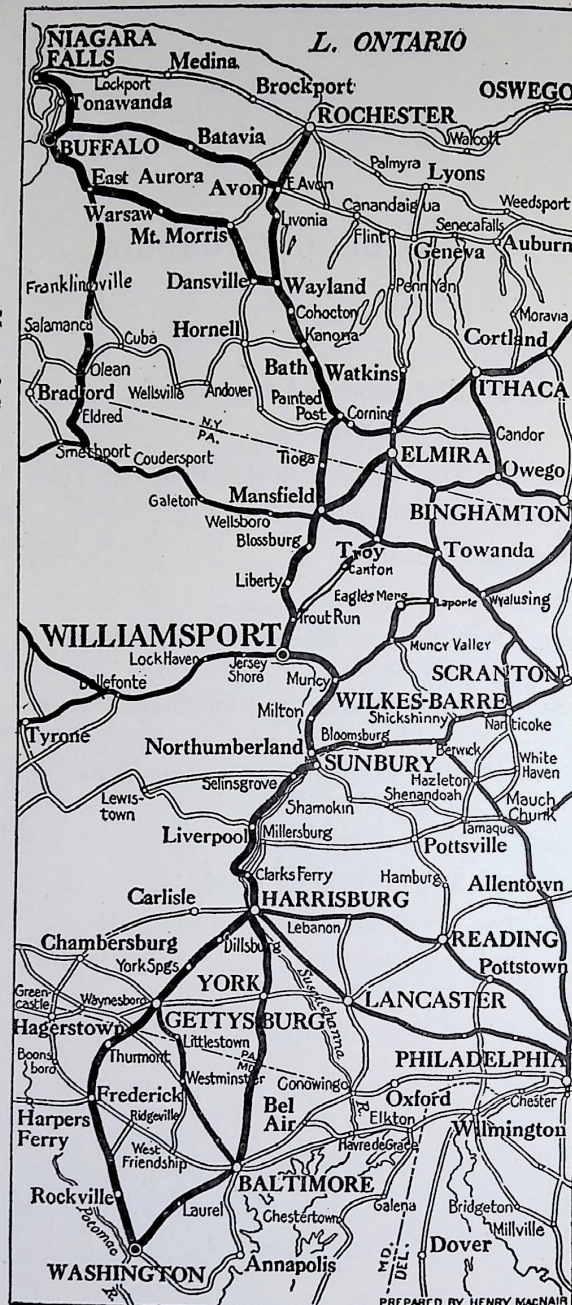
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Map of Susquehanna Trail, Including Important "Feeder" Routes



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Foreword

IT is estimated that fifty millions of Americans take to the road during the summer months and of these, fully ten thousand pass over some portion of the Susquehanna Trail in a single day during the touring season.

The Trail, extending from Washington, D. C., to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, a distance of over four hundred miles, passes through sections of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York which for scenic beauty are unsurpassed by any other part of the United States.

The cities and towns through which the Trail passes also possess much of historic interest and many of them played an important part during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of our history and have an interest of first importance to those who care to follow the thread of our formative development.

It has been the purpose in this narrative to give the interesting facts in connection with the places through which one passes in traversing the Trail and the circumstances under which they were organized as well as the history of the important events which took place in their midst or immediate vicinity.

The story is more or less of a suggestive character and told briefly in the hope that it may stimulate those visiting these sections to a more thorough study of the history of the places through which they pass.

T. W. L.

April 1, 1931

CHAPTER I

Bladensburg - Baltimore

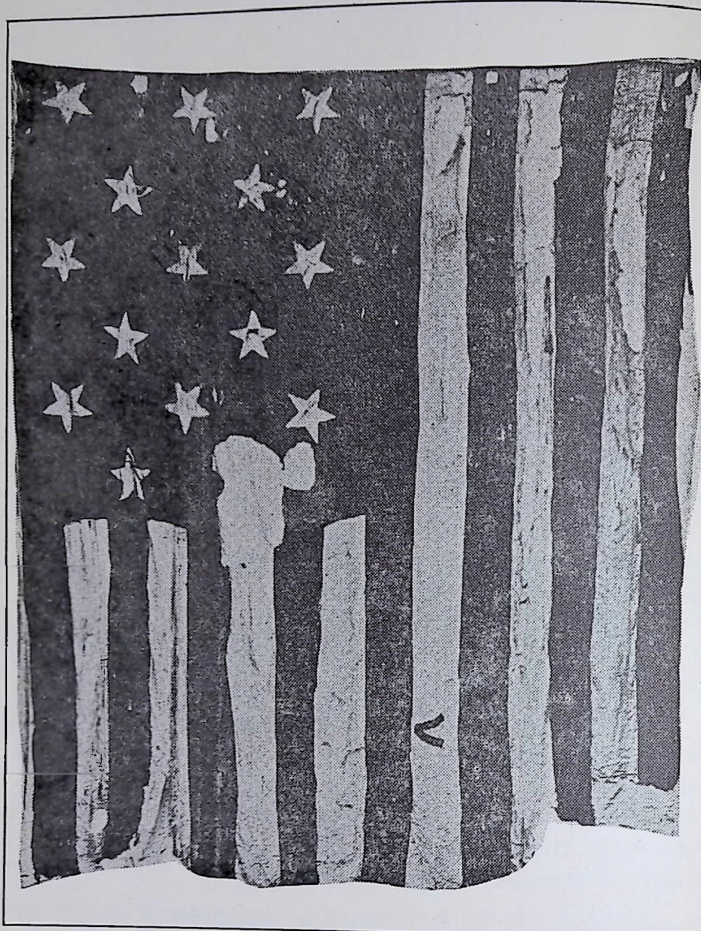
IT is universally conceded by those who have traveled over it, that the Susquehanna Trail is the most beautiful scenic highway in the eastern United States. Stretching away for a distance of 450 miles, it links the national capital at Washington with the Great Lakes and Niagara Falls in an unbroken ribbon of concrete. Rivers and streams have been crossed, side hills removed and mountains leveled in its winding course through the fertile fields, smiling valleys and mountain gorges of the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York. It passes through a succession of interesting places and almost every mile of it opens up new and entrancing pictures of natural beauty.

Leaving Washington, the tourist has the choice of one of two alternative routes, by way of York and Harrisburg, or by way of Frederick and Gettysburg, and by either of which interesting spots, celebrated in history, song or story, are encountered at almost every turn.

Should one take the eastern route the first place of interest reached is the old town of Bladensburg, six miles out of Washington. This historic spot is located on the Anacostia river and before the days of the Civil War it was a port of entry and sailing vessels, loaded with tobacco, cleared from here to all parts of the world. The old King George tavern, built before the Revolutionary War, is still standing, but after the struggle for independence was won the name was changed to the George Washington Tavern, by which it is still known. Bladensburg was laid out in 1742.

Here, too, during the war with Great Britain, on August 24, 1814, five thousand British troops under Admiral Cockburn and General Ross defeated seven thousand Americans under General Winder and then marched on the city of Washington and, to the everlasting discredit of the British nation, burned the national capitol building and the White House.

Nearby, and within sight of the passing tourist, is the old duelling ground on which some of the best blood of the Republic was shed and where, on March 22, 1820, the gallant Commodore Decatur was shot and killed in a duel with Commodore James Barron.



Flag of Fort McHenry

This flag, preserved in the National Museum at Washington, inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner." The flag is thirty-four feet on the fly and twenty-eight feet on the hoist. It contains fifteen alternate red and white stripes, representing the number of states in the Union at that time.

In all more than a dozen duels were fought at Bladensburg and a number of the participants were killed. Here, too, formerly stood a slave auction block where human beings were bought and sold. Bladensburg was named for Richard Bladen, an early settler, many of whose descendants are still living. Continuing north from Bladensburg the tourist passes through a country that was the scene of much historic interest during the Civil War and at Laurel is the point where Early's Confederate cavalry tore up the railroad in 1864 and afterward burned the bridges over the Gunpowder and Bush rivers to the north of Baltimore and thus cut off communication by rail between all points north and Washington city.

A few miles further north, the city of Baltimore is reached, monumental city, site of Fort McHenry and birthplace of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Baltimore as a place on the map has existed since 1670, but only began to show signs of development a century later, and, indeed, not until after the Civil War did it begin to give evidence of becoming a great city. Until then its growth was slow but since that time it has kept pace with other American cities.

In 1776 the Congress of the United States held its sittings in Baltimore for a short time and a tablet on Balti-



Battle Monument, Baltimore

more street commemorates the site of "Congress Hall." Lafayette stopped in the city on his way to Yorktown to join Washington's army and another patriot, Pulaski, completed here the organization of the legion at the head of which he fell at Savannah in 1779.

In the war of 1812-1814 an attack was made upon Fort McHenry in the harbor by British vessels on September 12, 1814, over which the Stars and Stripes floated, and when day broke "the flag was still there" and in the gray dawn of the morning Francis Scott Key, detained on a British vessel whither he had gone in an effort to secure the release of a captive friend, wrote on the back of a letter the thoughts which were passing through his mind. Printed a little later and first sung in a restaurant on Holiday street, the Star Spangled Banner was caught up with enthusiasm, until now, following the flag, it is sung in every portion of the habitable globe.

Baltimore is a beautiful city and the many monuments that adorn its streets and public parks add an attractiveness to the place that makes a short stay here well worth while. Baltimore is also the home of the Johns Hopkins university and hospital and the Peabody Institute, whose fame is nation-wide. Druid Hill Park is one of the most picturesque in the country and two of Baltimore's many monuments, the "Washington" and "Battle" monuments, are among the most imposing of their kind to be found in the United States. The former is located in Mount Vernon Place and the latter in Monument Square.

Baltimore was founded by Charles Calvert and was at first known as St. Marys. It became Baltimore in 1729. The need of a port of entry near the head of Chesapeake Bay had long been felt and attention was early called to a remarkable site on the Patapsco River fourteen miles from the waters of the bay, offering easy access and a harbor for vessels of the largest size and here the city was built. It was named for Charles Calvert, its founder, who was the first Lord Baltimore.

It soon became an important shipping point and "Baltimore clippers" became famous. It has continued to grow and expand from its foundation down to the present time and is now one of the leading cities in the country. It is the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The first message ever trans-

mitted by electric wire was sent from Washington to Baltimore.

In 1904 the city was visited by one of the most disastrous conflagrations that ever occurred in the United States when the loss was estimated at \$125,000,000. Within three years the city was completely rebuilt and the fire has been considered a blessing on account of the spirit of progress which it awakened.

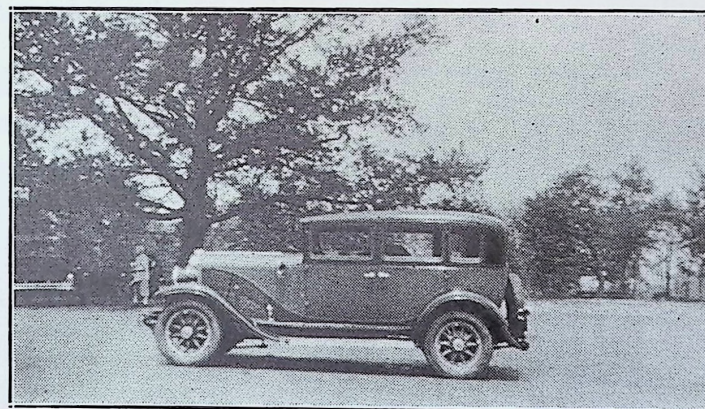
Running out of Baltimore still by the eastern route a beautiful section of northern Maryland and southern Pennsylvania greets the tourist, the highway passing through Notre Dame, Timonium, Cockeysville, Hereford and Parkton, all closely connected with the history of the Revolutionary and colonial periods.

Shrewsbury, about two miles north of the Maryland line, is an old town, having been settled by the Germans as early as 1755 and was at first called Strasburg, the German name for a village or road by a street. It was subsequently called Shrewsbury by the Scotch-Irish settlers, who followed the Germans, after the town of the same name in England.

The invisible line dividing Maryland from Pennsylvania is part of the famous Mason and Dixon line which formed the boundary between the North and South. It played an important part during the Civil War and was the subject of much controversy between the two states until it was finally settled. Interesting markers are placed at intervals along the line.



THEN



NOW

CHAPTER II

The City of York

FIFTY-SEVEN miles out of Baltimore one reaches the ancient city of York, which is one of the oldest places on the Susquehanna Trail. In 1739 a small party of Germans settled on the site which is now the city. It was so pleasing to them that as early as 1741 a survey was made and the town laid out. It soon became an important spot and in 1756 a court house was built in the public square. This building, with some additions and improvements, is still standing. The town was built after the style of the old English city from which it took its name and many of the houses are still standing, an attractive expression of the architecture of the time. It lies on Codorus Creek, which has the distinction of having built on its waters the first steamboat to attempt the navigation of the Susquehanna river above Baltimore, in June, 1826, and which was named the Codorus after the famous stream. The attempt was not a success, although the vessel did ascend the stream for a distance of 150 miles. Codorus means in the Indian, "rapid water."

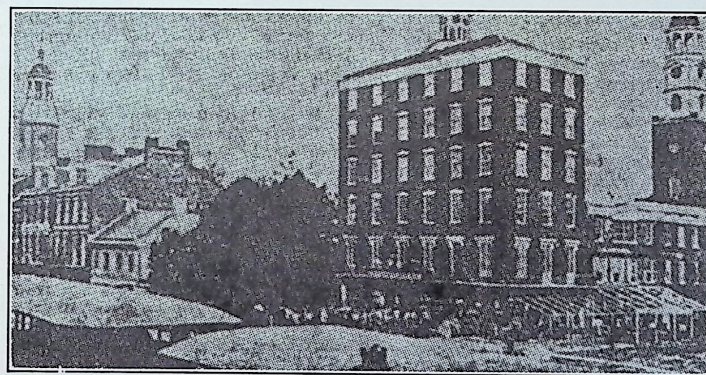
From September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778, York was the capital of the American colonies, the Continental Congress having moved here from Lancaster on the former date. It was brought to York by reason of the advance of Sir William Howe on Philadelphia. This session of Congress held the fate of General Washington in its hands as it was at this time that General Horatio Gates was seeking to supplant him. The sessions of the Congress were held in the colonial court house, a building in the public square which is no longer standing. Here, too, General Lafayette visited the Congress, having been called here to perfect plans for an invasion of Canada. Baron Steuben, the distinguished German tactician, also visited the Congress while in session here.

As early as 1777 a convention of the colonies was held at York to regulate prices during the progress of the Revolutionary War and it thus became well known. Some of the most important acts of the Continental Congress were passed at York and two of the signers of the Declaration of

Independence died and were buried here, Philip Livingston, of New York, and James Smith, of Pennsylvania. Livingston's tombstone may be seen in Prospect Hill cemetery and the latter in the yard of the First Presbyterian church.

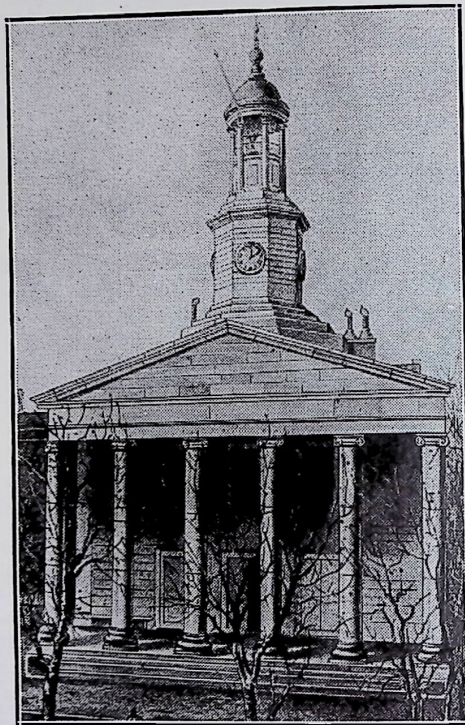
There are three churches in York over a hundred years old and each has a history, the First Presbyterian, Market and Queen streets; Christ Lutheran, South George street, and St. John's Episcopal, North Beaver street. The First Presbyterian was built in the 1790. It was of brick and was used in its original form until 1855 when it was completely remodeled. Several changes have been made since then but the structure is practically as it was in 1855. Christ Lutheran church, situated on South George street, dates back to the year 1760 when the first edifice was erected. A new structure was built in 1812 and various improvements have been made since that time. In 1841 a town clock was placed in the belfry. St. John's Episcopal church was built either in 1776 or 1779. The money for the original building was raised by conducting a lottery. The structure was enlarged in 1834 and again in 1850 and 1883. One of its early rectors, during the Revolutionary War, was a pronounced royalist, which was not at all to the liking of his congregation, so he was ducked in the creek and dismissed from his rectorship.

In one of the historic buildings in York, now marked by a tablet, General "Mad" Anthony Wayne recruited his



First Skyscraper in America, York

army and in the belfry of the old court house hung a bell which was rung when the Declaration of Independence was signed. It was also rung when Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga and Cornwallis at Yorktown and when General Washington passed through York. It is still preserved in the vestibule of St. John's Episcopal Church. It was the gift of Queen Anne of England. Perhaps the most interesting, because one of the oldest of York's historic buildings,



York County Court House

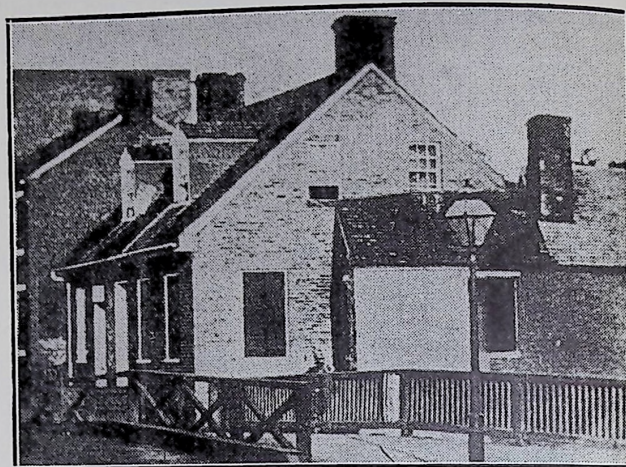
is the old Quaker House on West Philadelphia street. A bronze tablet also marks the site of one other building, on ground occupied by Trinity Reformed Church on West Market street. Here stood an old inn which numbered among its guests at one time Col. Thomas Hartley, of Revolutionary fame, and a friend of George Washington.

The Articles of Confederation were adopted at York and also the first money sent by the King of France in aid of the American cause was received there. The first

national Thanksgiving proclamation was issued from York. York was named in honor of the Duke of York, brother of Charles II, King of England who granted to William Penn the charter for the province of Pennsylvania, and is known as The White Rose City.

Bottstown was laid out in 1750 by Hermanns Botts and was intended to compete with York for the location of the county seat. A number of log houses were built and for a long time it was an important place but was finally absorbed by York in 1884. It is an interesting part of the city.

Twenty-six miles north of York is the city of Harrisburg, capital of the state of Pennsylvania. The run from York is through a beautiful section of country and there are a number of old churches and cemeteries to be found in the towns of Zion's View, Newberrytown, New Cumberland and Lemoyne.



Home of Barbara Fritchie

CHAPTER III

The Western Route — Frederick Town

IF the tourist prefers the western route by way of Gettysburg, which is perhaps the most interesting because of the great battlefield, a short run of fifteen miles brings him to Rockville, situated on beautiful Rock Creek, so named for its many rocks, and from here by a short detour the famous Cabin John Bridge may be reached. This is the highest stone arch in the world and was built to carry the great mains which supply the city of Washington with water. Every state in the Union at the time it was built is represented by a separate stone. Jefferson Davis was then secretary of war and his name was also inscribed on the arch but at the outbreak of the Civil War someone chiselled his name off.

Continuing on from Rockville, one passes through Gaithersburg, Clarksburg and Hyattstown, all intimately

connected with the history of Revolutionary and colonial times and in all of which may be found interesting old churches and cemeteries.

It is interesting to note that the tracts of land in the neighborhood of Gaithersburg were given peculiar and, in some instances, high-sounding names. The following are samples: "Girls' Portion," "Clean Drinking," "Maiden Fancy," "Bear Bacon," "Younger Brother," "Easy Purchase," "Joseph and James," "Contented," "Friendship Enlarged," "Gittings, Ha, Ha," "New Year's Gift," "Easy Come By," "John's Delight" and "Pork Plenty, If No Thieves."

The next important place reached on the Trail is beautiful old Frederick Town, lying at the base of the blue hills of Maryland and where almost every foot of ground is redolent of stories of the past. Noble mountains rise in majestic grandeur and smiling valleys greet the eye as one speeds along. As early as 1740 the early pioneers, driven from home by religious intolerance, sought an asylum in this new land. From the palatinate they came, some from France, some from England and later from Scotland and Ireland, all to be fused in the melting pot of American liberty.

As one enters the town of Frederick the first thing that draws one's attention is the great Roman Catholic buildings which lend such an unusual aspect to the surroundings. The long, dull facade of the novitiate fronts a school and a beautiful church and back of these the great walls of the convent arise, shutting out the world from the cloistered life within. Many eminent men have been associated with the place, notably Father John Du Bois, a French emigre and the friend and classmate of Robespierre and upon whose head there was destined to repose a mitre.

The town took its name from Frederick, Prince of Wales, and father of George the Third, and was given to it by Charles Calvert, before he left the English court. Here it was that in 1755 a young American surveyor, who was destined to write his name at the top of the American scroll of fame, first met the arrogant Englishman, General Edward Braddock, and accompanied him on his disastrous campaign against Fort Duquesne. Here also, at the same time came another distinguished American patriot, Benjamin Franklin, to arrange for the delivery of dispatches to and from the ill-fated expedition about to embark on its fatal mission and who then saw for the first time the young

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soldier with whom he was afterwards to become so closely associated. Braddock left one memorial near Frederick Town, that of a walled-in spring on Catoctin mountain whose icy waters give refreshment to the weary traveler to this day. It is known as the Braddock Spring.

As early as 1765 Father Hunter came to the All Saints' church and a long line of eminent clergymen followed him. The old church is still standing.

In Mount Olivet cemetery on the outskirts of the town will be found the tomb of Francis Scott Key, the immortal author of our national anthem, the "Star Spangled Banner," and back of the Catholic novitiate is that of Roger B. Taney, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States and also author of the famous Dred Scott decision.

In Frederick was laid the scene of Whittier's well-known poem, "Barbara Fritchie," and, although the incident there related is perhaps drawn from a vivid imagination, it is nevertheless true that Barbara Fritchie actually lived and was intensely loyal to the Union cause.

Barbara Fritchie's house is still standing in the town and contains many relics, including the flag which she is supposed to have waved in the faces of the advancing Confederate column but which in any event she displayed from her window; the secretary bookcase, which belonged to Barbara Fritchie and at which General Reno, of the Union army, wrote a message home in 1862; the Staffordshire china coffee pot from which Barbara Fritchie once served General Washington coffee; the note signed by Barbara Fritchie at the age of ninety-two; Barbara Fritchie's bedroom, furnished with her bed, sewing stand and sheets and pillow cases hand-woven by her on the spinning wheel; the dormer window from which it was her custom to keep a flag waving; the cake cutters about 150 years old which were used by Barbara Fritchie to make cookies that were sold in her husband's store, now the curiosity shop; the check of Albert Ritchie, executor of Barbara Fritchie's husband, John Casper Fritchie, and endorsed by her.

Lafayette visited Frederick on his return to the United States in 1824 and amid a great tour of rejoicing was accorded the usual welcoming parades, speeches, dinner and ball.

Some miles northeast of the town, near what is now the Susquehanna Trail there came in 1764 a young man named Robert Strawbridge who had imbibed the doctrines

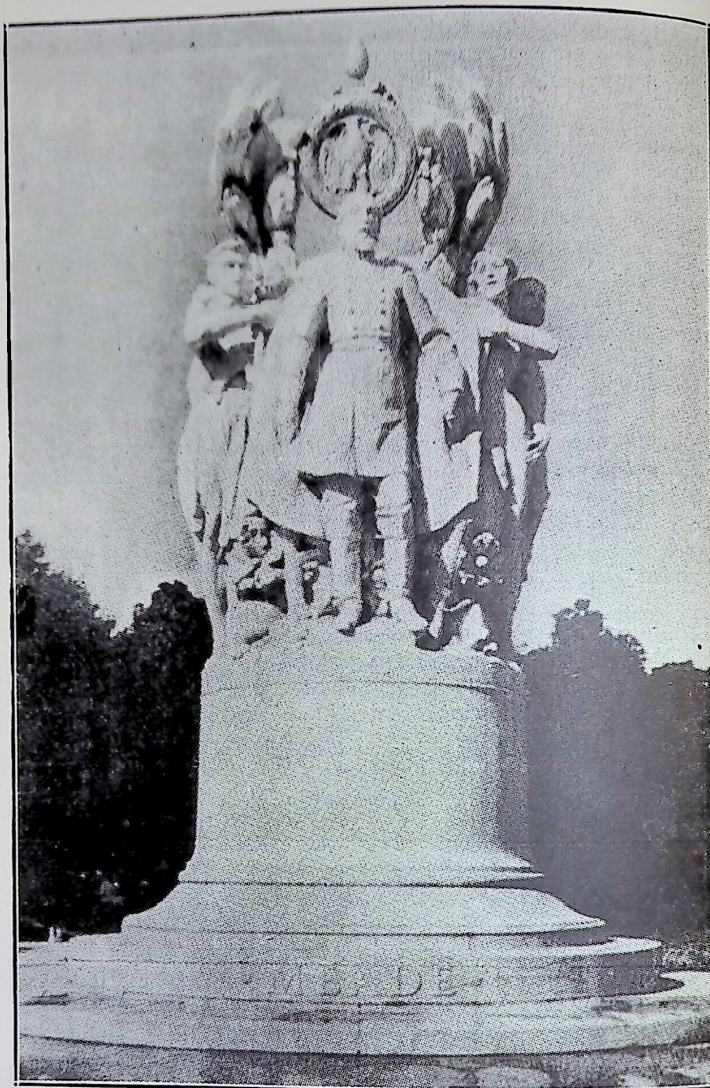
of the Wesleys and started a religious colony. The small log chapel which these people built in the same year antedated any other Methodist meeting house in America.

About a mile north of the town, still on the Susquehanna Trail, stands Rose Hall, where Thomas Johnson, a famous patriot of the Revolutionary War period, lived and died. He it was who led Maryland in its revolt against the British crown and was the man who nominated George Washington to be commander-in-chief of the Continental armies.

Sixty-one miles further the tourist reaches Gettysburg, passing through Thurmont and Emmittsburg, through both of which the Union and Confederate armies marched on their way to the battlefield of Gettysburg in 1863.

At Emmittsburg, which was laid out in 1786 and named for William Emmitt, the tourist will find two interesting old churches more than a hundred years old. These are the Elias church, 1797, and the Church of the Incarnation, 1788. There is also St. Mary's college and St. Joseph college, both Catholic institutions with more than a century behind them. There is also an interesting old cemetery.

It was in this neighborhood that the Confederate and Union armies maneuvered for position prior to the final clash at Gettysburg. At Shephardstown may be seen the ancient inn in which General Early, the Confederate cavalry leader, established his headquarters just prior to the battle of Gettysburg.



Meade Statue, Gettysburg

This statue was erected by the state of Pennsylvania in honor of Major General George G. Meade, who commanded the Union forces at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863.

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CHAPTER IV

Gettysburg

NO trip over the Susquehanna Trail is complete without a visit to Gettysburg, where one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world was fought on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, the high tide of southern invasion turned back and the continued unity of the nation preserved.

The historic battleground covers twenty-five square miles and is dotted with markers placed by the government and various military organizations. Dedicated as a national shrine by the immortal Lincoln, the national cemetery and battlefield are visited by thousands of people every year.

Guides are available for tourists and there are twenty miles of automobile roads and approximately 1,000 markers and monuments. Pickett's charge, the Wheat Field, Bloody Angle, Seminary Ridge, Culp's Hill, the Peach Orchard, Devil's Den, Big and Little Round Top—all these places on the great battlefield may be seen.

At Gettysburg General Lee hoped to win a victory that would compel the withdrawal of Union troops from other parts of the country, secure recognition of the Confederacy by foreign governments, carry panic into the North and furnish supplies to his forces. Having defeated the Union forces at Chancellorsville, he moved north until his van was in sight of Harrisburg and there, hearing that the Union army under General Meade was in close pursuit, he turned to meet it.

Through the foresight of a Union cavalry officer, General Buford, Gettysburg, surrounded by rising ground on two sides, and the meeting place of ten roads, was selected for the encounter.

The opposing forces met on Seminary Ridge, to the west of the town, on the morning of July 1 and, after six hours of desperate fighting, the Union forces were driven from their position and through the town to the heights on the opposite side.

During the night both sides were heavily re-inforced and took positions of new battle lines. The Confederates

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greatly extended the lines which they had captured and the Union army faced them from Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill and later from Little Round Top, Big Round Top and the connecting ridges.

Late in the afternoon of July 2 the Confederates attacked the Union left and were repulsed. In the evening they attacked the Union right and were again unsuccessful. At noon on July 3, began an artillery duel which, in the number of cannon engaged and the amount of ammunition expended, was the heaviest in the history of warfare up to that time. Immediately afterward, Longstreet's assault, commonly called Pickett's charge, attempted to pierce the Union center, but met with disastrous defeat. On July 4, General Lee withdrew his forces.



Jennie Wade

Jennie Wade was struck by a rifle ball and instantly killed.

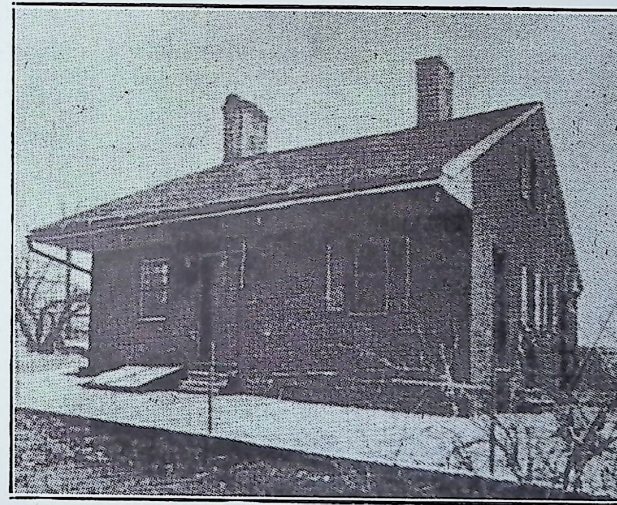
The battle-scarred house in which Jennie Wade was killed still stands on Baltimore street, near the National Cemetery and is open to the public as a free war museum and among its interesting relics is the dough tray at which Jennie Wade was working when killed. There are other bullet-marked houses to be seen in the town as well as many other interesting places.

Aside from the battlefield, Gettysburg is an interesting old town. It was laid out in 1785 by James Getty, from whom it took its name. The old court house built in 1804

is still standing and is a fine example of the architecture of that period. There are many historic buildings in the town, among them the houses in which the Federal and Confederate headquarters were located during the battle and the Dobbin house, the first school building to be erected west of the Susquehanna river, and a number of museums.

Gettysburg is the home of Gettysburg college, the oldest Lutheran college in America, and of the Lutheran Theological Seminary and the Gettysburg Academy. There are also several old cemeteries and churches.

Swinging northeast from Gettysburg, the tourist passes through the famous apple-growing section of Adams county, whose crop is valued at \$1,000,000 annually. Further north the traveler passes through Dillsburg, the birthplace of United States Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, and quaint old York Springs, to Harrisburg. Just before reaching the latter city, Yellow Breeches creek is crossed. This peculiar name was given to the stream under the following circumstances: During the early days when Indians were still plentiful in this section, a woman living at Spring Creek one day washed a pair of her husband's trousers which were of a yellow color. She then hung them on a line to dry and an Indian came along and stole them. Hence the name, "Yellow Breeches Creek."



Jennie Wade's Home in Gettysburg

CHAPTER V

Harrisburg

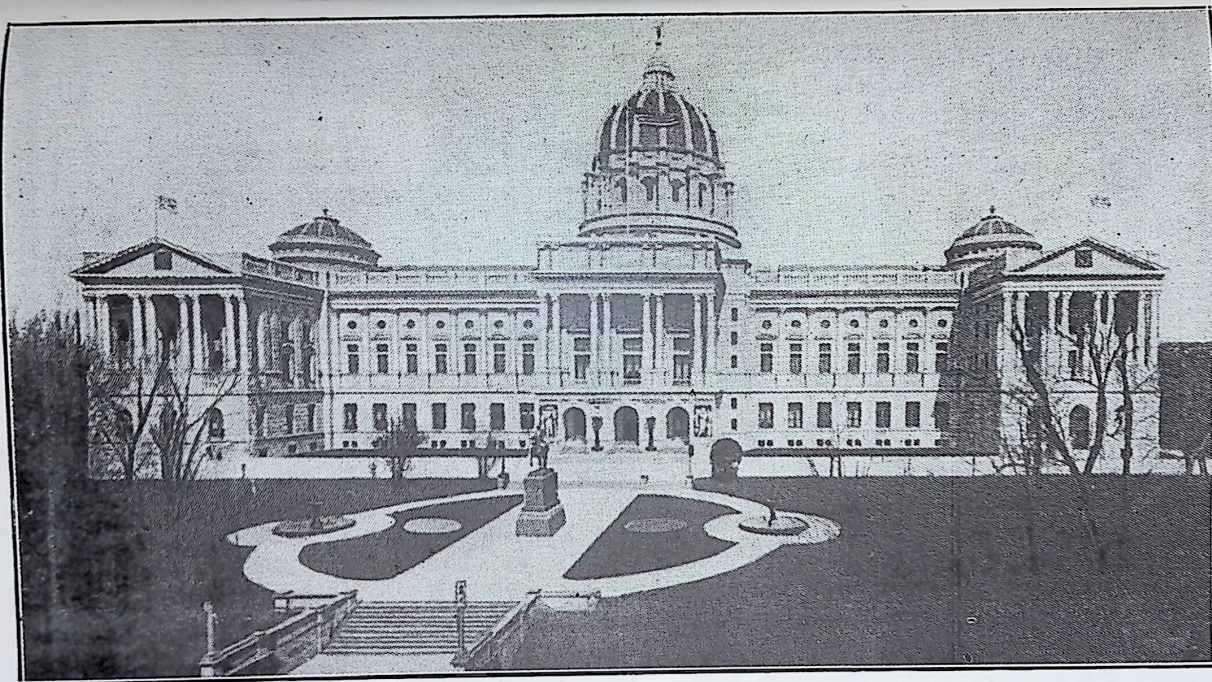
IT was inevitable that the twentieth century should be noted chiefly as a place of trade of transportation.

It was a spot situated on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River, just southeast of the geographical center of the state that John Harris, originally of England, came to as a place of settlement about the year 1719. He was the founder of the city and it was here about the year 1740 that he was born, of whom it was said that he was "the first white child born in Pennsylvania." The Conewago hills who attained the age of John Harris the younger was granted a right of proprietorship of Pennsylvania to run a ferry at the mouth of the Susquehanna and the site of what has since become Harrisburg was called Harris Ferry. From a small settlement it later supplemented by several white settlers, it has grown to a modern and progressive American city with a population of nearly 100,000. From its development into a city, the area of which is nearly 100 square miles. The ferry has been replaced by a bridge spanning the mile-wide Susquehanna at this point.

In the city proper are large freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Company, and outskirts both carriers operate immense freight yards. Today Harrisburg is known as "The Distribution."

In February, 1810, the seat of the state was established at Harrisburg and all of the official connection therewith were gradually moved to the city. The first session of the Legislature was held in the old house and the corner stone of the old capitol was laid in 1819 by Governor Findlay. The history of the city is full of incidents which are prominent in the history of the Nation. The Harrisburg Convention assembly was responsible for the high protective tariff of 1833 and Tyler were nominated in the city in 1839. In the Civil War the city was surrounded by Union forces to prevent its capture by the Confederate Army and that Meade could not stop its rush from the Susquehanna.

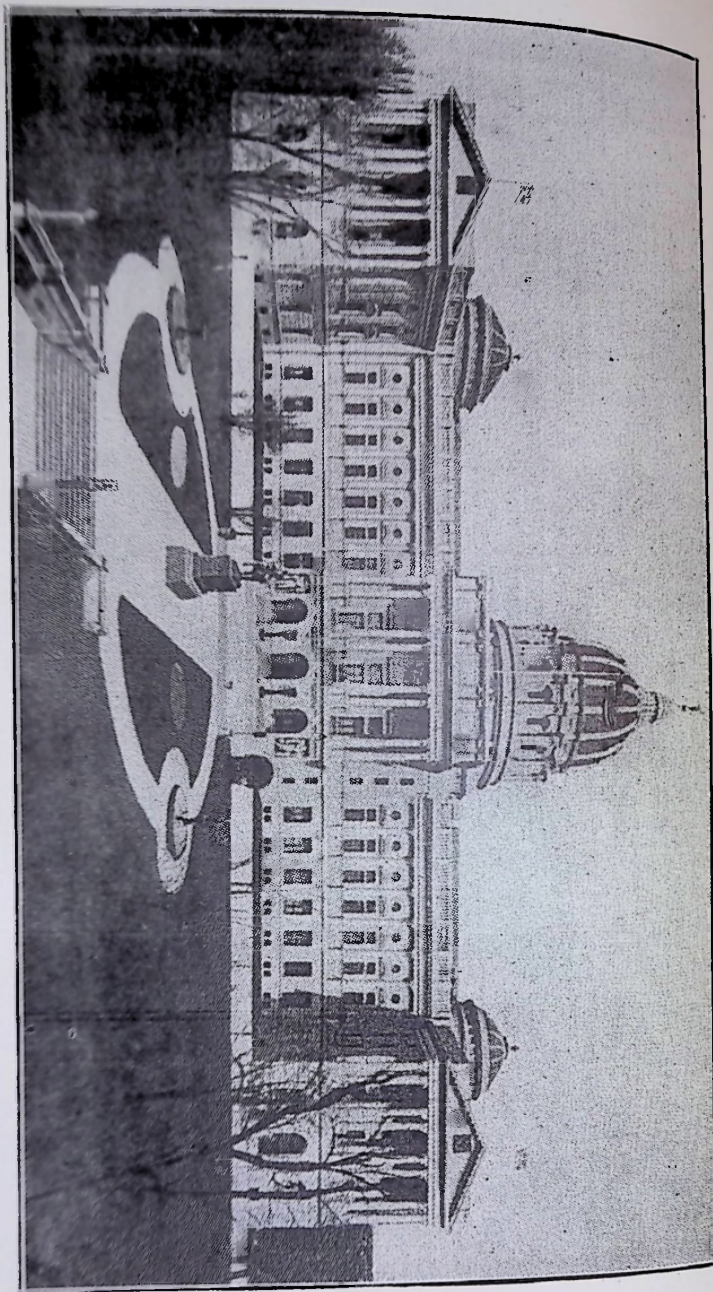
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The Pennsylvania State Capitol Building

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The Pennsylvania State Capitol Building



CHAPTER V

Harrisburg

IT was inevitable that the twentieth century Harrisburg should be noted chiefly as a place of trade and a center of transportation.

It was a spot situated on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna River, just southeast of the geographic center of the state that John Harris, originally of England, selected as a place of settlement about the year 1719. Harris traded with the Indians and it was here about the year 1727 that the founder of the city was born, of whom it was said that he was "the first white child born in Pennsylvania west of the Conewago hills who attained the age of manhood." John Harris the younger was granted a right by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania to run a ferry at the place of his holdings and the site of what has since become the city of Harrisburg was called Harris Ferry. From a single family, later supplemented by several white settlers, Harris Ferry has grown to a modern and progressive American community with a population of nearly 100,000. From a few fields it has developed into a city, the area of which exceeds nine square miles. The ferry has been replaced by five bridges spanning the mile-wide Susquehanna at this point.

In the city proper are large freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading Company, while on the outskirts both carriers operate immense freight classification yards. Today Harrisburg is known as "The Heart of Distribution."

In February, 1810, the seat of the state government was established at Harrisburg and all of the offices in connection therewith were gradually moved to that city. The first session of the Legislature was held in the old courthouse and the corner stone of the old capitol building was laid in 1819 by Governor Findlay. The history of the city is full of incidents which are prominent in the history of the Nation. The Harrisburg Convention assembled in 1821 was responsible for the high protective tariff bill. Harrison and Tyler were nominated in the city in 1839 and during the Civil War the city was surrounded by Union troops to prevent its capture by the Confederate Army in the event that Meade could not stop its rush from the South.

Harrisburg has more than 1100 acres of parks, a greater area than any other city in the state except Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The city has nearly 100 miles of smooth paved streets. As a progressive American municipality, it is now engaged in a civic improvement program involving an expenditure of approximately three million dollars. Less than three years ago an equal amount was spent by the school district to improve the city's educational facilities.

In 1783 the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed a resolution directing the appointment of a Commission to receive "proposals of such person or persons as may offer land to the public for the purpose of building a town or towns on the east bank of the Susquehanna." In March of the following year, two of the three Commissioners elected made their report to the General Assembly that "the place mentioned in the enclosed proposal (that of Mr. Harris) is preferable to any that we as yet know of on or near the Susquehanna."

Under date of July 6, 1785, John Harris, in fulfillment of his proposition to the Assembly to lay out a town, conveyed to certain commissioners by a number of deeds various parts of the town as laid out on a map filed for record with the conveyances. The town was called "Harrisburg" by Harris, the founder, but on August 3, 1786, in the court minutes of the second court held in the town, the court altered the name from Harrisburg to "Louistorough," because the county of which it is and was the county seat was called "Dauphin" at its inception in 1785, after the Dauphin of France, Louis XVI. John Harris is said to have told the judges that they might "Louistorough" as much as they pleased, but that he would never execute a title for any lot in any other name than that of "Harrisburg" and his plan prevailed.

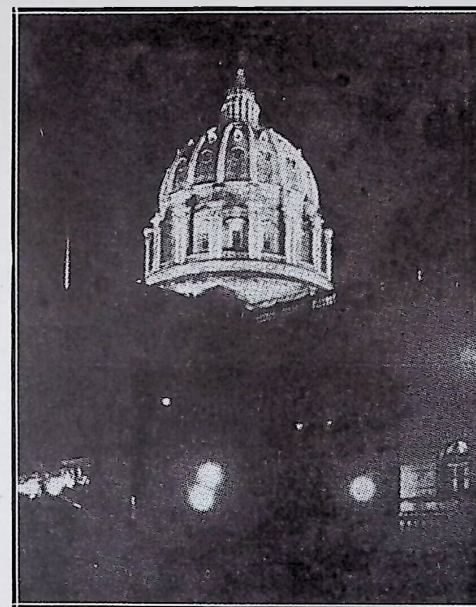
The act to erect the town of Harrisburg into a borough was passed April 13, 1791, and the limits thereof were fixed by law. These limits were extended in 1838 and in 1860 the Legislature incorporated the city of Harrisburg. Again in 1869 the city's boundaries were extended, a water supply provided, and arrangements made for sewerage and some paving.

Harrisburg and Central Pennsylvania plays host every year to thousands of visitors from all parts of the world and is famed for its hospitality. Always an interesting city

because of the Pennsylvania Capitol building and the many evidences of civic progress, the capital of Pennsylvania recently has been the destination of many tourists seeking to headquarter in a modern city in visiting many points of interest accessible by short trips beyond the corporate boundaries of the municipality.

Parks are among the physical civic improvements which have made the Capital City world-famous. Almost encircling the city, the park system provides virtually every kind of recreation. At Reservoir Park are picnic grounds, free tennis courts and public golf links. Wildwood and Cameron Extension are rustic, sylvan spots with streams and a lake, and are traversed by winding roadways.

Huge, novel dance floors, built on large, flat-bottomed boats, ply up and down the river at night along the river parkway, and hundreds of canoes and other small craft dot the river, darting in and out of the picturesque tiny islands. On a large island in the river is the municipal bathing beach, sloping into the water from a shady background of trees where the bathhouses are located. Here hundreds of Harrisburg's visitors mingle with local people enjoying the cool waters of the Susquehanna during the warm months. The grounds of the New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League, free baseball diamonds, tennis courts and athletic fields, as well as the beau-



Dome of State Capitol, Harrisburg, at Night

tiful city nurseries and the immense modern water filtration plant, are also located on Island Park.

Erected at a cost of \$13,000,000, the Capitol Building is flanked by the State Museum, Library and office buildings. It is located in the heart of the city and is surrounded by a beautiful park, the home of hundreds of tame pigeons and squirrels. The Capitol has been surrounded by a new setting during the past year and the State Museum has been re-arranged to accomodate many new exhibits and at the same time affording a better chance to see some of the priceless relics and specimens that heretofore have been overlooked by visitors. To the rear of the main building is being developed a beautiful Memorial Park, from the east end of which begins the three million dollar viaduct being built by Pennsylvania in honor of men and women from the Keystone State who served in the World War.

At the main entrance to the Capitol are sculptural groups by George Grey Barnard, probably the best work of this greatest living sculptor. The main doors are of massive bronze, pronounced by the late Theodore Roosevelt to be the finest in design and proportion he had ever seen.

The rotunda and majestic sweeping staircase lead to the inner beauties of the edifice, the marvelous murals and panels painted by Violet Oakley and Edwin A. Abbey in the Senate Chamber, the House of Representatives and the Governor's Suite. All the subjects treat of history in an allegorical manner. Ornamental marbles, brasses, tile work and rare woods contribute to the beauty of the building.

In the Museum Building are many interesting exhibits, including the immense and famous painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, the fighting figures being actual likenesses and life size.

Above the speaker's rostrum in the House of Representatives is the great painting by Abbey, called "The Apotheosis of Pennsylvania." Here are reproduced the lifelike figures of the great men who have been associated with the history of the State.

To the right of the speaker's platform is "The Reading of the Declaration." To the left of the Apotheosis is Abbey's painting of Penn's Treaty with the Indians. In the rear of the Hall of the House is his "Valley Forge," a painting which has called forth much favorable comment. It pictures Baron Von Steuben drilling the soldiers of Washington's Army. The painting in the dome of the House is symbolical of the passing of the hours of the day.

At Eighteenth and Herr streets is the State Arsenal. Harrisburg has a myriad of pleasing points for visitors. It has spent more than \$14,000,000 since 1902 on major civic improvements, perfect sewage, substantial yet ornamental bridges, latest fire apparatus, incineration plant, model comfort station, large reservoirs, improved filtration and pumping stations, and is conceded to be one of the best ordered cities in the country.

Among the many places of interest to visitors is the grave of John Harris, located in river park in South Harrisburg across from the founder's home. In Capitol Park is a tall shaft in memory of the soldiers of the Mexican War and at Second and State streets is an obelisk honoring Dauphin County soldiers and sailors in the Civil War. World War Memorials are located in the park along Front street.

There is also the old Paxtang Cemetery in which are buried many prominent people of an earlier period, including William Maclay, the first United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The house built by Senator Maclay in 1791 is also still standing. John Harris is also buried in this cemetery and the house which he built in 1766, and was afterward occupied by Senator Simon Cameron, is still standing on Front street.

At different times Harrisburg has had some very distinguished visitors. In 1795 and again in 1796 the eminent Frenchman, Duke de la Rochefoucauld, was a guest of the city; Lafayette visited it on January 30, 1825, and a grand ball was given in his honor; and in 1860 the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII of England, also visited it. There are a number of old churches in the city that are well worth a visit, notably the First Reformed and the Market Square Presbyterian.



The Old Simon Snyder House, Selinsgrove

CHAPTER VI

Selinsgrove

RUNNING north out of Harrisburg the village of Rockville is soon reached. Here one will see the magnificent stone arch bridge carrying the four tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad across the Susquehanna River. The bridge is over a half-mile long, fifty-two feet wide, and consists of forty-two segmental arches of seventy feet span. It cost \$1,000,000. Three miles farther on the village of Dauphin is reached. This is an old settlement, named after the Dauphin of France, son of Louis XVI. There are the ruins of an old colonial and Revolutionary fort located here.

Six miles farther and the tourist comes to the magnificent concrete bridge spanning the river at Clark's Ferry, where he crosses to the other side. At the entrance will be found a bronze tablet with the inscription "The original structure at this location was built in 1828-1829. Replaced 1924-1925." Clark's Ferry was named for Robert Clark, one of the original settlers of the place.

The bridge was constructed and operated as a public utility in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth and dedicated to the people for their convenience and use.

The earliest means of transportation over the Susquehanna River at this point was a ferry owned and operated by Robert Clark. In 1828-1829 the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania replaced the ferry with a dam and a highway and toll bridge supporting a towing path, which was constructed and operated as a part of the state's canal system for the purpose of carrying canal boats across the river.

In 1857 the Commonwealth sold its entire canal system to the Pennsylvania railroad company, which company in 1867 organized and transferred this property to the Pennsylvania Canal Company, which was operated as part of the Pennsylvania railroad system.

In 1915 the Pennsylvania Canal company, having abandoned the canal operation, then entirely replaced by the railroad system, sold the bridge to the present owners, The Clark's Ferry Bridge Company.

The original structure was a covered driveway over a half-mile long and was said to be the longest bridge of its kind in the world. In 1924-1925, in order to meet the increasing demands of vehicular traffic, the present imposing cement structure was built to replace the old wooden affair.

After crossing the bridge, the tourist enters the lower end of the Juniata valley, celebrated in song and story and which takes its name from the Indian meaning, "people of the standing rock."

A little farther on, one reaches Duncan's Island in the river where an Indian massacre occurred in the early days and which afterwards became a famous relay point in the canal and rafting days. Just above this is Clemson's Island where only recently one of the most remarkable collections of Indian relics ever found in the eastern United States was discovered. Continuing on north through New Buffalo, Liverpool, another famous place in the canal and rafting days, and McKee's Half Falls, the interesting old town of Selinsgrove is reached.

Selinsgrove was laid out by John Snyder some time before the Revolutionary War and during that struggle the lots on which the town was located were purchased by Anthony Selin, from whom the town took its name. Selin was a native of Switzerland and had held a captain's com-

mission during the Revolutionary War. He was also a member of the society of the Cincinnati and his certificate of membership was signed by General Washington.

Selinsgrove and the vicinity have an interesting history. On Penn's Creek just north of the town there occurred a frightful Indian massacre on October 16, 1755, known as the Penn's Creek Massacre. On that day a party of Indians killed, scalped and carried away all the men, women and children in the settlement amounting to twenty-five in number, with the exception of one wounded man who escaped and told the horrible story.

About five days after this massacre a party of forty-five men under the command of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, set out from Harris' Ferry for the purpose of pacifying the Indians and restoring the friendly relations which had theretofore existed between them. After visiting the scene of the massacre at Penn's Creek they proceeded to Sunbury. But the Indians were suspicious and the party decided to return home. As they crossed Penn's Creek they were attacked by a party of Indians. A fight ensued but, as the settlers were largely outnumbered, they were quickly put to flight across the river near where Selinsgrove now stands. Harris lost seven men and in crossing the river five were drowned. Harris made a remarkable escape. Being mounted on a horse, a large and corpulent physician asked to be permitted to ride behind him and this incident probably saved Harris' life. They had proceeded but a short distance when a shot killed the physician and Harris' horse was soon afterwards shot from under him. He was thus compelled to swim the river and in this manner made his escape. This fight occurred within the limits of what is now the borough of Selinsgrove and the site is marked by a bronze tablet erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Penn's Creek massacre was the first Indian outbreak following the defeat of Braddock during the French and Indian War. The site is also appropriately marked by the state. The line of the "Treaty of Albany" started one mile north of Selinsgrove and was one of the contributory causes of the Revolutionary War.

Selinsgrove was the home of Simon Snyder who was the only man who ever served three terms as governor of Pennsylvania and it was in his honor that the county of Snyder, of which Selinsgrove is the principal town, was named. Governor Snyder was born in Lancaster but sub-

sequently moved to York and then to what is now Snyder county. In 1816 he built a pretentious mansion in Selinsgrove which is still standing at 121 North Market street and in which he died. It is also appropriately marked by the Commonwealth. Governor Snyder is buried in the old Lutheran cemetery and a handsome monument marks the spot.

The Susquehanna River at Selinsgrove is almost three-quarters of a mile wide and the Mahanoy Mountain, which in the Indian signifies a lick, towers above it to a height of 1,400 feet above the level of the sea.

There are two interesting old churches in Selinsgrove, the First Lutheran at Market and Bough streets, and the St. Paul's Reformed at Market and Mill streets. There is also an interesting old cemetery. At Selinsgrove is also located Susquehanna University.



Colonel's Quarters, Fort Augusta, Sunbury

CHAPTER VII

Sunbury - Northumberland - Lewisburg

RUNNING north from Selinsgrove six miles one comes to the toll bridge, across the Susquehanna River. This may either be crossed into Sunbury or the tourist can pro-

ceed two miles farther north on the same side of the river and cross the free cement bridge into Northumberland. Sunbury, however, is well worth a visit as it possesses a great deal of historic interest.

It is one of the oldest towns in this section of Pennsylvania, having been laid out as early as 1768, and was a part of Pomfret Manor, a tract of several thousand acres granted to Lord Pomfret, of Sunbury, England, from which the Pennsylvania town took its name. At the time when definite knowledge regarding this region begins, it was the site of the Indian village of Shamokin, meaning "place of eels" in the Indian, and the residence of the great chief Shikillemy, overlord of the Iroquois or Five Nations, who claimed sovereignty to this land by right of conquest. Here the Moravian missionaries preached and taught and here Conrad Weiser, the great interpreter, met his dusky friends with that simple ingenuousness which formed the strongest element in his diplomacy, and here the provincial government erected Fort Augusta, the most formidable defensive work in Central Pennsylvania, from which were directed the military movements throughout the Colonial and Revolutionary periods which form so large a part of the history of the northern frontier during these eventful times.

The old magazine of Fort Augusta is still standing and the well attached to it has recently been cleaned out by authority of the Commonwealth and put in the same condition as it existed at the time of the occupation of the fort. For a considerable period the fort was in command of Colonel Samuel Hunter, who was born in Ireland and came to America about the year 1750. He served with distinction throughout the Revolutionary War and died at Fort Augusta, April 10, 1784, and is buried in the Hunter private burying ground on Fort Augusta avenue, near the site of Fort Augusta.

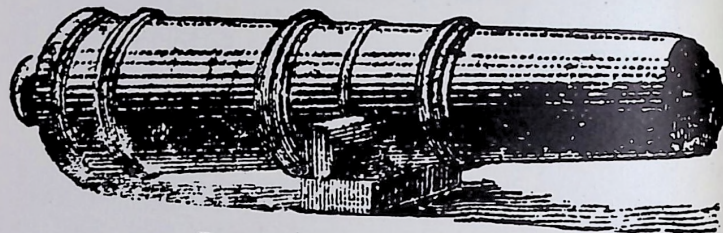
The building of Fort Augusta was begun in 1755 during the French and Indian War and it continued to be used as a defensive fortification until the close of the Revolutionary War. An old cannon which was used as one of the mounts of the fort is still in existence and in the possession of Fire Company Number 1, where it may be seen on the second floor of its building on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets.

This cannon measures from the tip of the cascobel to the end of the muzzle fifty-six and one-half inches; behind

trunnion thirty-three and three-fourths inches. In circumference it measures thirty-nine inches at the base ring and twenty-four and one-half inches at the muzzle and weighs one-half ton. The piece at the muzzle end was broken off with a sledge hammer by an old darky, "Cudgo," while drunk, in 1838.

The cannon has had an interesting and varied experience and has traveled over considerable territory. It began its peregrinations by being taken to Muncy, where it remained until 1774, when it was brought back to Augusta. It is supposed that at the time of the "Great Runaway," in 1778, the cannon was spiked and thrown into the river. In 1798 it was taken from the river by George and Jacob Mantz, Samuel Hahn and George Shoop. After heating it by burning several cords of hickory wood they succeeded in drilling out the spiked file.

It next became the object of political contention, frequently changing from the possession of one party to the other. At one time the party in possession buried it in the



Fort Augusta Cannon, Sunbury

Prince archway, opposite the south side of the public square. Its hiding place was made known by Mrs. Prince having stubbed her toe on a part that jutted above the ground. The place of its concealment being thus revealed the other party stole it and put it in the cellar of Robbin's tannery, at the east end of Market street, near what was then the Cadwallader residence. In 1824 it was stolen from the river bank at Sunbury by citizens of Selinsgrove, then in Union county, and hidden away in Mr. Baker's cellar. In 1825, George Weiser, of Sunbury, on going to Selinsgrove, by some means discovered where it was hidden, and bribed the maid to have the cellar door unlocked, and the dog removed from the premises, when a company from Sun-

bury, consisting of George Hileman, John Eply, John Weaver, John Pickering, James McCormic, Jacob Diehl and others took the cannon from the cellar and started for Sunbury.

After arriving at Sunbury they went to the hotel, then kept by John Weaver, at the corner of Third and Market streets, carried the cannon up to the attic, placed a bed over it on which Joseph Eisely, then a fourteen-year-old boy, was to sleep and give the alarm in case anyone should come to steal it. The cannon having been kept safe, was brought down the next morning and did good service at a Fourth of July celebration. In 1830 it was again stolen from the cellar of Robbin's tannery where it had been placed, by citizens of New Berlin, Union county, named Charles Awl, Samuel Kessler, Charles Baum, Elias Hummel, Michael Kleckner, Thomas Halabush, Samuel Winter and Thomas Getgen. From New Berlin it found its way back to Selinsgrove, where it remained until 1839, when Dr. R. H. Awl, Charles Rhinehart, Henry V. Simpson, Thomas McEwen, Jerry Mantz, Jacob and John Reichstine, Weiser Ziegler, Edward Lyon, Peter Zimmerman and George Mahan led a party to recover it.

Two of the boys went to Selinsgrove on the Fourth of July and learned that the cannon was kept in the fire engine house of the place. The rest of the party at Sunbury took a horse and wagon and, using the ferry flat, crossed the river and met the other two boys late that night at a red bridge which then spanned Penn's Creek. After succeeding in getting the cannon from the engine house, they loaded it, crossed the river and came to Sunbury where George Mahan stole a keg of powder from Edward Y. Bright and at the break of day on the Fifth of July opened fire on the river bank in front of Captain Daniel Levy's residence, who, with sword and pistol, came out and offered to command the defense in case of an attack from Union county.

But there was no attack and the cannon remained in the hands of its captors.

In 1849 thirty young men from Danville undertook to capture the cannon. Jerry Hall, of Sunbury, who was then a clerk in the Danville postoffice, learning of the plan, sent a letter by Clinton Fisher, in advance of the confiscating party, to Captain C. J. Bruner and Captain Henry Wharton, notifying them of the plot. The Sunbury people placed

pickets around the house of Benjamin Krohn, on Front street, where the cannon was concealed. When the Danville party made their appearance they found that they had been outgeneraled and returned to their homes sadder and wiser than they came.

In Sunbury the old piece of ordnance has remained since 1834, frequently changing the place of its abode as different parties got possession of it. It was at first located at the old barracks, on Front near Chestnut street, where the soldiers of 1812 were quartered, being chained and locked to a 500-pound ring stone; then it reposed in Peter Weiser's cellar for a time; the vat of Ziegler's tan yard; the Northumberland county prison; Chestnut street gutter, where it was buried, and John Shissler's cellar, from whom it was stolen. But after all these vicissitudes it now reposes safely in the home of Number 1 Fire Company.

Shikellimy, the great Indian Christian chief, was probably buried in an Indian cemetery which was formerly located on what is now the northern limits of Sunbury above Fort Augusta, but there is nothing to mark the place. There is a marker erected to his memory on the hill opposite the town where there is the profile of a man's face in the rocks which is called "Shikellimy" and which may be plainly seen from the Trail. There is also another marker to the memory of Shikellimy in Sunbury near Fort Augusta. There is also a marker on the site of Fort Augusta.

Sunbury enjoys the unique distinction of having been the first place in the world to be lighted by Edison electricity and a marker in the wall of the City Hotel commemorates this fact.

There are three churches in Sunbury which are probably more than one hundred years old, the Presbyterian, on Market street between Second and Third; Zion Lutheran, at Market and Fifth streets, and the German Reformed, at Chestnut and Second streets. There are also two interesting old cemeteries.

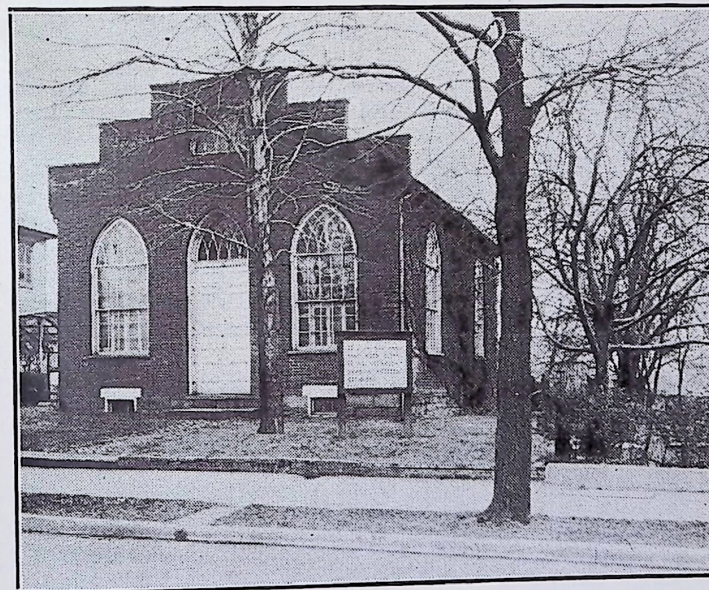
Crossing the two bridges over the North Branch of the Susquehanna River above Sunbury or over the cement bridge across the West Branch if one elects to proceed up the east side of the river and not go through Sunbury, one comes to the town of Northumberland lying at the junction of the two branches of the river.

This is an old and interesting town and when it was proposed to make the Susquehanna River navigable many

years ago gave promise of becoming an important center. This project did not meet with success, however, but Northumberland did become an important place in the navigation of the old canal and was the overnight stopping place for the stage coaches running up and down the road along the river. It is at present the location of the classification yards of the Pennsylvania railroad, probably the largest in the United States.

Northumberland was laid out as early as 1772 and took its name from the county of the same designation in England. At the time of the erection of Northumberland as a separate county it was a strong contender for the location of the county seat, but after a bitter struggle, Sunbury was selected. Religious services were held here in 1775 by Rev. Philip V. Fithian, a Presbyterian missionary to the Indians, who stopped here on his way up the river.

Northumberland was the residence for many years of the noted scientist, Dr. Joseph Priestley, who settled here after he had been driven out of England on account of his



Priestley Church, Northumberland

religious beliefs. His fame rests almost wholly on his discovery of oxygen gas, but he was a man of deep learning on other than scientific subjects and was a theologian before he was a chemist. He was also the discoverer of carbonic acid gas so largely used in soda water beverages.

In 1795 Dr. Priestley began the erection of a pretentious mansion on North Way and completed it in 1795. This house is still standing in good condition and has been the mecca for scientists all over the United States. Dr. Priestley was a Unitarian and founded a congregation of that sect in Northumberland. After his death in 1834 a quaint church edifice was erected by the congregation and is a beautiful expression of the architecture of that day. It is still standing on Front street.

At the time of the removal of the state capital from Philadelphia in 1810 Northumberland was an aspirant for the place and made a strong bid because it was such a central point. But Harrisburg won by one vote.

Northumberland is the junction of the Susquehanna and Lackawanna Trails, the latter leading up the North Branch of the Susquehanna River to Wilkes-Barre and Scranton.

Leaving Northumberland, the tourist enters the gateway to the beautiful valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, almost every foot of which is filled with history of the most intense interest. The name of the river means in the Indian, "Stream of long reaches."

In seven miles Montandon is reached where the stream known as Chillisquaue Creek crosses the Trail and empties into the river. At the mouth of this stream was the home of the famous Mingo Indian chief, Logan, son of the equally famous Shikellimy. Chillisquaue means in the Indian, "place of snow birds."

It was at this point that the only duel in this section and the last one in Pennsylvania, was fought between the famous John Binns, a lawyer of Sunbury, and Samuel Stewart, the first sheriff of Lycoming county. Neither was hit and after one shot a reconciliation was effected.

Opposite the village of Montandon on the other side of the river lies the old town of Lewisburg, home of Bucknell University, and a very interesting place from a historical standpoint. It was laid out by Ludwig, or Lewis, Derr, in 1785, who disposed of the town lots by holding a lottery.

It was at first called Derrstown after the last name of the founder but this was afterward changed to Lewisburg after his first name. There is an interesting old cemetery in the town and several historic churches. Opposite the approach to the bridge directly on the Trail is the site of the home of the famous Indian fighter, Captain John Brady, which is marked by an imposing tablet on the right hand side of the road, erected by the State Historical Commission and the Northumberland County Historical Society.

CHAPTER VIII

Milton - Warrior Run Church - Fort Freeland

A short run to the north and Milton is reached, another historic spot and an old town. It was laid out by Marcus Hulings in 1770 and incorporated as a borough in 1817. There is an interesting old cemetery and several old churches. Near here immediately on the Trail was located Fort Swartz, one of the important defensive fortifications of Colonial and Revolutionary days.

Fort Swartz stood on the left hand side of the Trail about where it crosses under the Pennsylvania railroad tracks about a mile above Milton. It was a log structure named in honor of Lieutenant Christian Godfried Swartz, of Colonel Weltner's German battalion, who stockaded and defended it. It covered the river and its small garrison did some scouting duty. It does not appear to have ever been attacked but was a sturdy little sentinel to challenge and give notice of anything passing down the river toward Northumberland and Sunbury. It was one of a large number of fortifications of the same character that were built by private individuals, primarily as a place of refuge for their families and neighbors.

Fort Boone was located on the same side of the Trail about a mile above Fort Swartz. It was at first a grist mill but was stockaded by Captain Hawkins Boone, a cousin of the famous Daniel Boone of Kentucky. It was at one time defended by Captain John Brady, Captain Samuel Dougherty and Captain Boone, all well-known names in the Revolutionary history of this section of Pennsylvania.

About seven miles north of Milton is the little picturesque village of McEwensville, first named Pine Grove but at a banquet given by Alexander McEwen on the occasion of a military muster October 28, 1825, at the suggestion of General Adam Light, the name was changed to McEwensville. It contains an interesting old church fronting on the highway and an old cemetery.

A mile further on, in a grove of trees just off the highway, stands the old Warrior Run Presbyterian Church, the oldest denominational church in the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna River. The first log church of the name

was built in 1795 just above Watsontown and here Rev. Philip V. Fithian, the first missionary of that faith to visit this section, preached from an open wagon, in the same year, while the congregation sat around in the bushes. At that time the church building was not under roof. The second building, also of logs, was built in 1789 and stood just in front of the present edifice. It was replaced in 1835 by the present commodious brick structure with a colonnaded porch in front. Between the church and the Trail is an interesting old cemetery in which are buried many of the early pioneers and which was at one time an Indian burying ground.

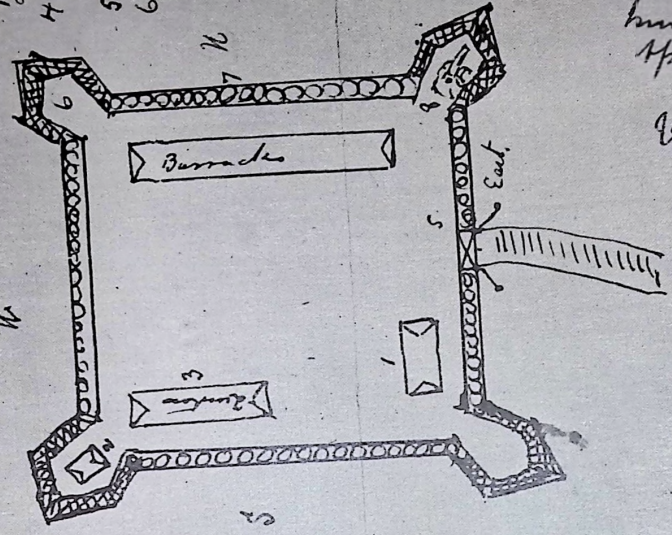
About a quarter of a mile to the right of the highway, directly opposite the old church and within plain view of the Trail is the site of Fort Freeland, the scene of a terrible British and Indian massacre. The sad and melancholy story of this death trap is well known in the Susquehanna Valley. The fort was stockaded in the fall of 1778 by Jacob Freeland, from whom it took its name, and inclosed a large two-story log house. The fort inclosed about half an acre of ground and the timbers of the stockade were about twelve feet high. The entrance was fastened with iron bars. During the winter of 1778-1779 a number of families were gathered in the fort for protection from possible attacks by the Indians, but nothing serious occurred until the twenty-first of July, 1779, when a party of men who were working in a cornfield were attacked by Indians, three of them killed and two others taken prisoner. On the twenty-eighth of July the fort was again attacked by a party of British led by Captain John McDonald and a body of Indians, led by the infamous Seneca chief, Hiokatoo. Jacob Freeland was killed at the gate and the rest of the garrison, seeing that resistance was useless, surrendered. The men and boys were taken prisoner and the women and girls allowed to go.

After the surrender of the fort Captains Hawkins Boone and Samuel Daugherty arrived with thirty men and, supposing the garrison was still holding out, made a dash across Warrior Run when they were surrounded. Captains Boone and Daugherty were killed with nearly half their force. The remainder broke through the lines and escaped. Thirteen scalps of this party were brought into the fort in a handkerchief. Soon after the fort was set on fire and burned to the ground. As far as can be ascertained with certainty, twenty men were killed outright in this engage-

and some others afterward died from their wounds. Master at Fort Freeland was a sad blow to the colony it was soon offset by the recall of Captain Mc- and Hiokatoo to New York state to help meet the of General Sullivan's expedition. Captain McDon- killed at the succeeding battle at what is now Cuy- in New York state, but Hiokatoo lived to the ad- age of 103 and died in 1811. He was the second hus- Mary Jemison, the white woman who was captured Indians when a girl and who lived with them until th. Some of the victims of the Fort Freeland mas- re buried in the Warrior Run Church cemetery. our miles above Fort Freeland on the other side of r was Fort Menninger and the Widow Smith's mill. latter was added a gun-boring mill in 1776 and it but a good many of that much-needed article. The situated west of the gun mill, forming the apex of ular triangle of which the mill formed one base and ll stone house occupied by the Widow Smith the The walls of the fort were two feet thick and are ; today as part of the White Deer flouring mills. harine Smith built the boring mill at her own ex- and it was of untold benefit to the pioneers and sol- the Revolutionary period, but she was never re- d by the state although she petitioned the legis- or a small pension to enable her to support herself ten children. In an effort to obtain this small re- e she walked to Philadelphia and return twelve she died in penury and is buried at White Deer in town grave.

Fort Muncy, Erected Sept. 1778
by Capt Andrew Walker

- 1 Stone House.
- 2 Powder Magazine
- 3 Office Capt.
- 4 Barracks
- 5 Gun Battery
- 6 Wash-house
- 7 Made of fine sand and clay.
- 8 Curtains
- 9 Made of stone
- 10 12 ft high
- 11 8 one foot
- 12 Round iron
- 13 Corners.
- 14 3 rivets



A rough Copy of plan of Fort Muncy, taken from original, made by Captain Andrew Walker, and sent by him to Committee of Safety April, 1779. John Hambright

It stood on a high bank, back 5 or 6 hundred yards from river was surrounded outside with two rows of Abatis.

N. B. The original plan in State Library at Harrisburg 1879

CHAPTER IX

Muncy - John Brady - Fort Muncy Montoursville

DARTING through the gap and swinging around the curve in the Muncy hills, with the Susquehanna River shimmering off to the left and the crest of Bald Eagle Mountain forming an imposing background, the tourist descends the long hill into the town of Muncy whose history is filled with Indian lore and tradition. This is one of the oldest places in this section of the state and was one of the original Penn manors. It was the home of Captain John Brady, famous Indian scout and Revolutionary hero, and within its limits he built his home and stockaded fort. In the cemetery at the edge of town stands a stately cenotaph to his memory and the site of his fort was just along the Trail as one passes out of town going west.

Off to the left is Warrior Spring on the bank of the river, which was a famous meeting place for the Indians in the early days and near it is the village of Port Penn, famous in canal history as a boat-building center. Muncy takes its name from the tribe of Monsey Indians which formerly inhabited this section of Pennsylvania. Passing on west about a mile from the town, where Wolf Run crosses the highway, is the spot where Captain Brady was ambushed and killed by the Indians.

Captain John Brady was one of the outstanding figures of the Colonial and Revolutionary War periods in Pennsylvania. He came of a famous family, all members of which contributed to the history of those stirring times. He was the second son of Hugh Brady, who came of Irish parentage. John was born in Delaware and received a good education for those days. He was a good penman and wrote a round legible hand. He taught school in Delaware before his parents removed to Pennsylvania and settled near Shipensburg in Cumberland county. In 1755 he married Mary Quiggley, whose ancestors were Waldensians. The Bradys had thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, two sons and one daughter having died in infancy. Samuel, the eldest, was born in 1756 and became one of the most daring and intrepid Indian fighters in the western part of the state of Pennsylvania.

At the time of the breaking out of the French and Indian War John Brady was commissioned a captain of the second battalion commanded by John Penn. He was a member of the Bouquet expedition and participated in the engagement at Bushy Run. For this service he was given a grant of land opposite Lewisburg.

At the close of the war he removed with his family to Standing Stone, in Huntingdon county, where his son, Hugh, afterwards a Major-General in the United States army, was born. Subsequently he removed to the tract of land opposite Lewisburg which had been granted him by the province. Here he made improvements and followed the business of a land surveyor, doing work over a large extent of territory. In 1775 he accompanied Colonel Plunkett in his expedition to Wyoming to drive out the usurping Connecticut settlers and was afterwards First Major of a battalion of associators, March 13, 1776. On July 4 of the same year he attended a convention of associators held at Lancaster. October 14, 1776, he was commissioned captain of one of the companies of Colonel William Cooke's regiment which had been recruited in Northumberland and Northampton counties for service in the Revolutionary war.

The regiment left soon afterwards to join the Continental army in New Jersey. Brady went with it and participated in the battle of the Brandywine. He also had two sons in this battle, Samuel, who was a Lieutenant in Captain John Doyle's company, and John, his fourth son, who was then only fifteen years old. Captain Brady and his son, John, were both wounded in this engagement. On his recovery Captain Brady again reported for duty but was ordered by General Washington to return to Lycoming county and join Colonel Hartley at Fort Muncy and aid in defending the frontier. Soon after his arrival he participated with Colonel Hartley in his expedition against the Indians at Tioga Point.

John Brady was killed by the Indians April 11, 1779, on Wolf Run while on his way to his home in Muncy from Fort Muncy, whither he had gone to get a supply of provisions.

About two miles further on, one comes to the old Hall Cemetery on the left of the road at Hall's Station. Here lies the body of Captain John Brady with that of his friend and fellow-soldier, Robert Lebo, at his side. Two miles beyond this point at the left of the road, marked by a tablet

erected by the Lycoming Historical Society and Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Brock, is the site of Fort Muncy, one of the most important of the frontier fortifications during the colonial and Revolutionary periods.

It is probable that some sort of defensive work existed at this point from a very early date but it was not until after the "Big Runaway" in 1778, when all of the inhabitants of the valley were driven out by the Indians, that any serious attempt was made to build a substantial defensive fort.

The many tributaries of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River flowing into it from the north, afforded excellent opportunities for the Indians to float down them in their canoes and fall upon the unsuspecting settlers. The necessity for a central point of concentration, with sufficient strength to resist attack, was, therefore, strongly felt.

The building of Fort Muncy, having been decided upon, Captain Andrew Walker was directed to take his company to that point and erect the fortification at the earliest possible moment. The site selected was on a knoll a short distance from the old Wallis mansion at a point where the cut of the Reading Railroad above Hall's Station is now located. The old mansion, built in 1769, is still standing and may be seen from the Trail.

Work on the fort was begun about August 1, 1778, and so rapidly was it pushed that by the first of September it was practically completed and ready for occupancy. Colonel Hartley, who was subsequently stationed at the fort, was warm in his praise of Captain Walker and his men and, in a letter to the supreme executive council, said he had never seen so much work done in so short a time.

The exact dimensions of Fort Muncy are not known but it occupied considerable ground. It consisted of bastions made of fascines and clay and curtains of stockades, twelve feet high. It contained officers' quarters, rooms for the men of the garrison, storehouse and powder magazine and was mounted with one four-pound iron cannon and three swivel guns. A covered walk at the rear, or on the side towards the river, led to a never-failing spring of water. That it could accommodate from 150 to 200 men is attested by the fact that Colonel Hartley had that many quartered there at the time he started on his expedition against the Five Nations at Tioga Point in the same year.

Fort Muncy was used as a place of refuge by the inhabitants of Muncy Valley on more than one occasion. It was one of the most important fortifications in the state of Pennsylvania north of Fort Augusta at Sunbury and the only one erected on either the North or West Branch of the Susquehanna River by authority of the province.

In the summer of 1779 the inhabitants of the valley were again driven out by the Indians who swept down the river and its tributaries in such strength that many of the inhabitants were forced to leave on short notice and numerous buildings were burned, among them Fort Muncy. Whether any part of it was left standing is unknown but it is quite certain that it was rebuilt, for Moses Van Campen, a celebrated frontiersman and Indian scout, mentions in a letter, that he visited it as late as the year 1782. Whether it was again destroyed is also unknown, but no traces of it now exist and the chances are that after the close of the Revolutionary War, and it was no longer needed for military purposes, it was allowed to fall into decay.

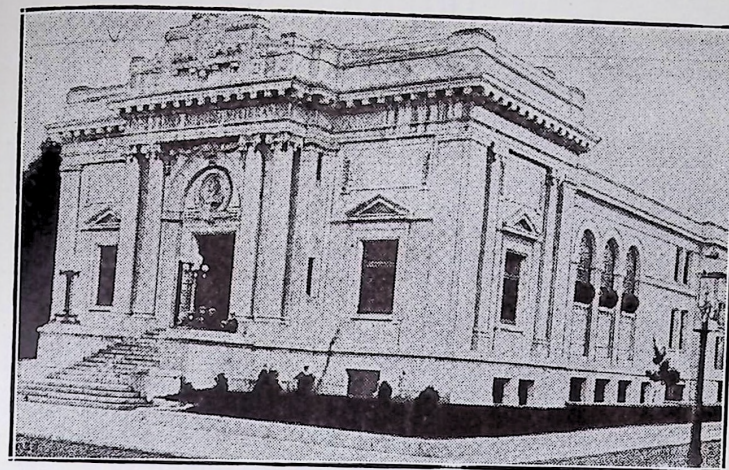
During its existence, it was not only the rallying point for the settlers in case of danger, but it was also used as a storehouse for supplies needed by the inhabitants and it was from it that ammunition, guns and other articles were issued. It was the general distributing point for everything in the way of supplies that the people were in need of.

Leaving the site of Fort Muncy, a run of five miles brings the tourist to Montoursville. It was named for Andrew Montour, the son of the famous Madame Montour, who had an Indian village off to the left of where the town now stands on the bank of the river and known as Otstuagy. Madame Montour was a half breed but a woman of the highest intelligence and ruled her tribe with justice and firmness. She was a prohibitionist and would not allow a drop of liquor to be brought within the confines of her village. Her son, Andrew Montour, was a firm friend of the whites and rendered valuable service as a scout and guide. As a reward he was given a grant of eight hundred acres of land on the site of the present town. The village of Otstuagy was composed of houses built of logs and Madame Montour maintained there a regular republican form of government.

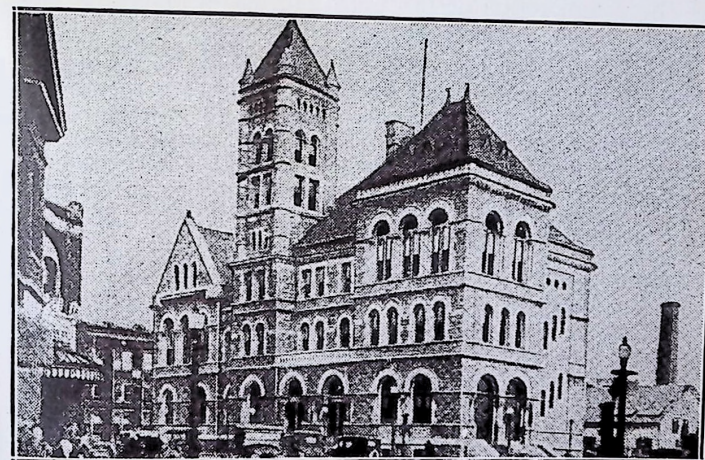
Almost every foot of ground which the tourist is now traversing is filled with thrilling Indian history. It was originally inhabited by a superior tribe of aborigines who

were not only magnificent physical specimens of manhood but were far advanced in the arts of civilization. They came originally from Peru and were a very superior race. They were finally driven out by the Iroquois or Five Nations and were forced to move farther westward. They were known as the Andastes, afterwards Susquehannocks, or Conestogas, names given to them by the whites.

After crossing the bridge across Loyalsock Creek, meaning in the Indian "middle creek" because half way between two others, at the lower end of Montoursville and ascending the curve just beyond, one comes, just off to the left, to the place where James Brady, son of the gallant Captain John Brady, was killed by the Indians.



Brown Memorial Library, Williamsport



Post Office, Williamsport

CHAPTER X

Williamsport

A LEVEL three-mile stretch of concrete brings one to the outskirts of Williamsport, crossing at Miller's Run, just below the city, the famous Sheshequin Trail of the Indians which is marked, on the right side of the road, by a tablet erected by the Lycoming Historical Society.

Williamsport, which is now entered, is a prosperous city of many diversified industries, but at one time the lumber center of the world. During the ascendancy of this business as high as 300,000,000 feet of lumber were caught in the famous boom in the river and sawed into merchantable lumber in Williamsport's fifty saw mills, and it is estimated that while the industry lasted upwards of 9,000,000,000 feet of lumber were manufactured here. Williamsport was also an important place in the rafting business, which consisted of floating down the river large rafts made up of hewed and spar timber, many of the sticks being as much as a hundred feet long without a knot. These went into the construction of the hulls and masts of vessels and some of the staunchest wooden ships that ever sailed the seven seas were built of timbers that were floated down the West Branch of the Susquehanna River past Williamsport.

After the decadence of the lumber industry the city languished for awhile and then some of her leading men got busy and began the effort to secure new industries which resulted in there being at the present time manufacturies in the city that make eighty-four different kinds of products which are shipped to all parts of the world.

Williamsport was the home of one of the most remarkable men the country ever produced, the irrepressible Peter Herdic, whose name became a household word throughout the state. He found Williamsport a little, sleepy village of about 2,000 people and by the touch of his magic wand he transformed it in ten years into a hustling, bustling city of 20,000 people and it has continued to grow ever since. He built hotels, business blocks, rolling mills, lumber mills, street car lines, water works, gas works, brush factories, nail mills, a bridge across the river, started banks, and, in fact, there was scarcely any line of business to which he

did not devote himself. He was the real founder of Williamsport.

The city has some of the finest school buildings in the country and is the home of Dickinson Seminary, one of the leading Methodist educational institutions in the state.

Williamsport lies on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River about a hundred miles directly north of Harrisburg and seventy-five miles south of Elmira. It is the half way point on the Susquehanna Trail between Washington and Buffalo. The Bald Eagle range of mountains extends along the opposite side of the river for sixty miles. It was named for the Indian chieftain, Bald Eagle, who had his nest at Bellefonte. The city lies 528 feet above sea level.

There are a number of good hotels in the city, notably the Park and Lycoming, which are among the finest of their class in the country. Three large railroads enter the city, the Pennsylvania, Reading and New York Central. There are perhaps few more beautiful cities in the country than Williamsport and its healthfulness is unsurpassed, the water supply especially being of the purest character.

Williamsport was laid out in 1796 by Michael Ross. The origin of the name is uncertain, many claiming it was given the first name of William Hepburn, who was largely instrumental in having Lycoming county, of which it is the county seat, erected into a separate county. Others claim it was named after the son of Michael Ross, its founder, whose first name was William. Still others claim it was named for William Russell, who had a wharf in the early days on the river. The name "port" comes from its being the place where settlers coming up the river in flat boats unloaded their household goods.

Williamsport was the scene of many interesting historic events and played an important part in the defense of the frontier in the days of the Revolution. It was also the terminus of the West Branch stage coach lines in the early days and an important port during the ascendancy of the canal.

At the corner of Fourth and Cemetery streets, which is passed in going over the Susquehanna Trail, is the scene of a bloody Indian massacre which occurred on the eighth day of July, 1778. It is appropriately marked by a tablet erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Williamsport has a population of over 45,000, almost wholly American.

CHAPTER XI

The Williamson Road

CONTINUING northward over a stretch of concrete, flanked on either side by towering mountains, a distance of fourteen miles, the village of Trout Run is reached, famous as one of the supply depots in the building of the Williamson road, now a part of the Susquehanna Trail.

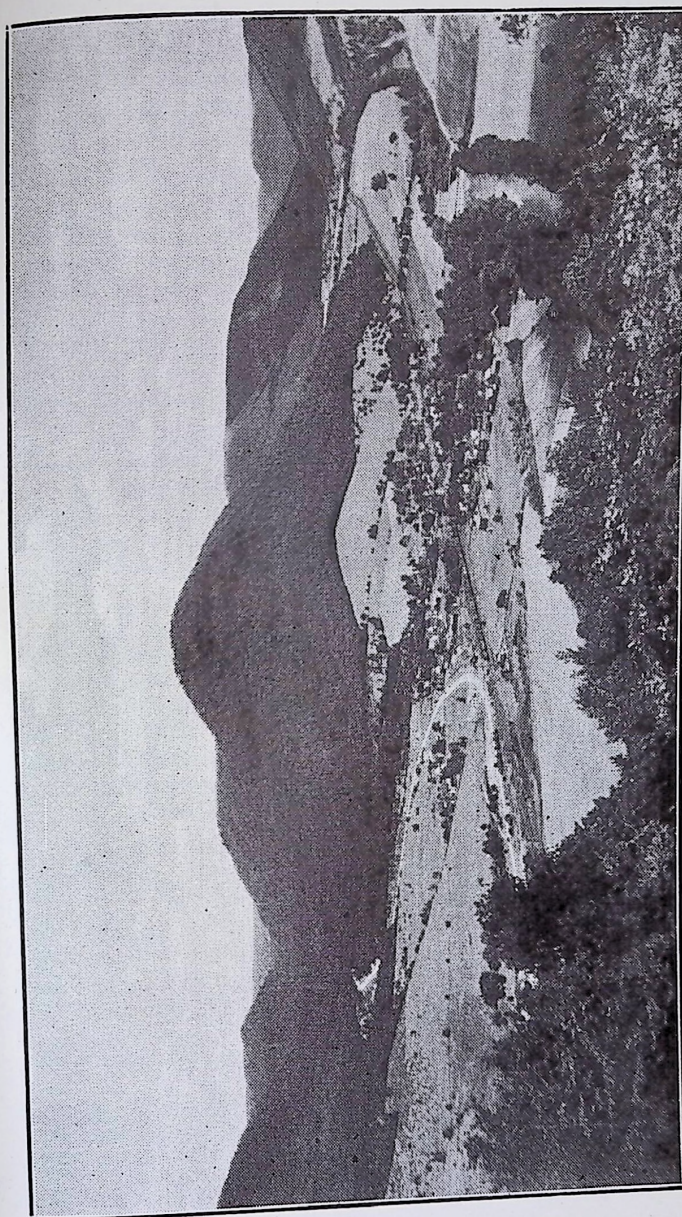
The construction of the Williamson road was one of the most remarkable pieces of engineering ever attempted in this country and that, too, at a time when facilities for doing this kind of work were of the crudest character and most of it had to be done by hand.

In the year 1778 a large body of land was granted by the state of Massachusetts to certain individuals on the Genesee River in western New York state. Among these grantees was Robert Morris of Philadelphia and he subsequently sold 1,200,000 acres of this land to Charles Williamson, who was in reality acting for Sir William Poulteney of Bath, England.

At that time the limits of Northumberland county, of which Lycoming county was a part, extended to the line of New York state and adjoined the Morris and Williamson purchase. Williamson had located at Northumberland where he awaited the arrival of 500 colonists whom, he was advised, were being sent to America by Sir William Poulteney.

At the time there was no road by which these colonists could reach the tract of land in New York state, so Williamson set about to devise some way by which a road could be built through the wilderness. He applied to the legislature and it granted him the paltry sum of \$500 but with this as a starting point, he set about the work of construction. The colonists had arrived from England and he took them to the Loyalsock Creek to which point a road had already been built.

He used the men of the party to do the actual work of building, while the women and children followed on behind and encamped in rude shelters which were erected from time to time as the work progressed. The women did the washing, cooking and baking. In this way the road was constructed through Williamsport, up to Trout Run, over



Trail at Trout Run

CHAPTER XI

The Williamson Road

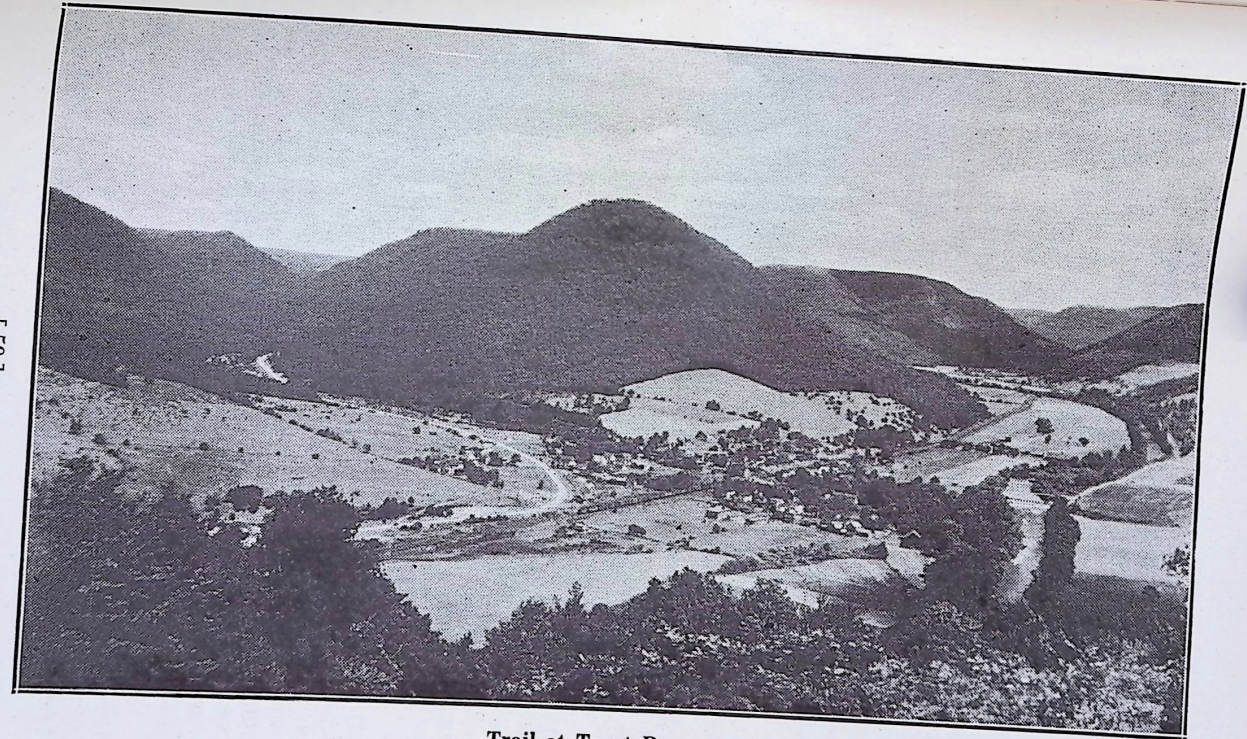
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Trail at Trout Run

Laurel Hill and on to what is now Painted Post, in New York state. Two brothers, Robert and Benjamin Patterson, who had rendered distinguished service in the Revolutionary War, and who were familiar with the country, acted as guides.

Operations were begun in May or June, 1792. An advance detail was sent ahead to erect log houses as depots for supplies and also as a shelter for the women and children. These depots were of a substantial character and were afterwards used as dwellings, notably the one at what is now Liberty, in Tioga county, which became known as the "Blockhouse" so called because, when the building was torn down and rebuilt, the logs were sawed into blocks about the size of ordinary building stone. This "Blockhouse" subsequently became a famous hostelry.

The journey and work were of a very arduous character. The section through which the road ran was an unbroken wilderness, much of which had never been trodden by the foot of white men. Great trees had to be felled, bridges built and the road graded. It was a stupendous task for that day and would be no small job even at the present day.

The road was finally completed through to what is now the city of Bath, in the summer of 1796, and was a lasting monument to the genius and determination of Charles Williamson. Unlike so many enterprises of this character, funds were not lacking to facilitate the work. Williamson had back of him a very wealthy man and he furnished the means with which to complete the undertaking.

Williamson founded the city of Bath and became a very prominent man in his day. He instituted a number of attractive sport events at Bath, among them being a series of horse races, which attracted blooded stock from as far away as Kentucky, all of which were driven over the "Williamson Road." Williamson took the oath of allegiance and became an American citizen. After he had completed the work, he transferred the property to Sir William Poulteney and sailed for the West Indies but was lost at sea.

The "Williamson Road" became one of the most important highways in the state, a great thoroughfare, and played an important part in the settlement of western New York. Stage coaches operated over it for a long time.

Swinging off to the westward from Trout Run the road begins the ascent of the mountain, through unsurpassed scenery for beauty and grandeur, to Steam Valley hill, seven miles long and 1,704 feet above the level of the sea. From here to Liberty the scenery is of a more quiet type but still very attractive. Liberty was formerly known as the "Blockhouse" and the exact location is shown by a stone tablet in the wall surrounding a dwelling on the left hand side of the Trail. It was erected by the Wellsboro chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

This was one of the most important relay stations in the building of the Williamson road and the old building, until it was torn down, remained a famous historic landmark.

In 1793, one Anthonyson, a half breed, French and Dutch, took possession of the Blockhouse, and used it as a tavern. According to his own story, he had spent most of his life as a soldier, during the sorry times of the French Revolution; and he thereby neither improved his morals nor his fortune. He had

no scruple, by way of amusing his guests, of boasting of his bare-faced villainy. There was no one of the ten commandments which he had not specifically broken time and again. With the



Scene During Building of Williamson Road

habits of the old soldier, he had little disposition to get his living by tilling the ground; and found the military mode of pillage much more to his taste. He raised no oats, but always charged travelers for the use of his troughs, and for sleeping before his fire. Whiskey was the staple commodity at his home, serving as meat and drink. Many of the early immigrants to the Genesee country drove their young cattle along. There was a wide track of some fearful tornado not far from his house, in which he contrived to cut an open space with the narrow passage into it, making a kind of unseen pen. To this spot the cattle of his guests were apt to stray in the night. In the morning the poor immigrants were hunting far and wide for their cattle, with Anthonyson for their guide, but on such occasions he never happened to think of the windfall.

The unsuspecting guests, after two or three days of fruitless search, would leave, paying roundly for their detention, and instructing the scoundrel to hunt the cattle and when found to write to a certain address, with a promise of reward for his trouble. Anthonyson never had occasion to write, but he always remarked that he kept his smokehouse well supplied with what he called elk meat. When or where he caught the elk was never known. Some lone travelers who stopped at his house, and were well supplied with money, it was strongly suspected, never reached their destination.

Still traveling almost directly north, a few miles further on and Bloss Mountain is reached, the highest point on the trail between Washington and Buffalo, 2,140 feet.

CHAPTER XII

Blossburg - Painted Post - Bath

A FEW miles more and one runs into the town of Blossburg, founded by Aaron Bloss in 1802 and which for many years was an important coal producing center, coal having been discovered there as early as 1792 by Robert and William Patterson, the two guides who were of so much use to Williamson in the building of his famous road. A marker erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Wellsboro at the end of the bridge nearest the town as one enters it, commemorates the discovery of coal at this place. Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor in President Wilson's cabinet, lives in Blossburg. Blossburg was named for Aaron Bloss. It was at first called Peter's Camp.

The tourist now passes through a succession of interesting little towns: Covington, named for the town in Kentucky, where there is an interesting old cemetery; and Mansfield, the home of one of Pennsylvania's largest teachers' colleges. Mansfield was the end of Williamson's road-building for the time being. Upon reaching this point the party had run out of provisions and Robert and Benjamin Patterson were dispatched to Tioga Point, forty miles away, to secure a fresh supply. While they were gone the rest of the party made a lot of canoes by felling some of the big trees and in these they floated down the Tioga River to its confluence with the Chemung River—meaning in the Indian, "big horn," from the tusk of a mammoth found on its banks—where they were met by the Pattersons with the much needed provisions. Hence the name Canoe Camp, which was at first given to Mansfield but was subsequently changed to the present one after Asa Mann, who laid out the town and whose first thirty acres of land were called Mann's Field.

From here on one passes through Tioga, situated on an island in the river, and which took its name from the Indian, "our gateway." Tioga is one of the most attractive little towns on the Trail and the scenery through this section is marked by a boldness and ruggedness that appeals to the eye with compelling force.

Eight mile farther on one passes through the last town in Pennsylvania, Lawrenceville. In fact, one end of the town is in Pennsylvania and the other in New York state. It is another beautiful town and was named in honor of James Lawrence, the commander of the ill-fated Chesapeake in the war of 1812 and the author of the famous words, "Don't give up the ship."

Crossing the New York state line the first place of interest reached is Painted Post.

This was the former location of an Indian village and it was here that Colonel Pickering held his conference with the Indians growing out of the treaty of Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.) in 1784, with representatives of the Five Nations in 1791. At this conference Red Jacket was the spokesman for the Indians and gave signal proof of his oratorical powers. A battle with the Indians was later fought at Painted Post and the dead were buried in what is now the public square of the town and a post planted to mark the spot. This post was painted red and white, from which the town takes its name. The place where it stood is now marked by an imposing monument. The remains of the Indian village can still be seen. Painted Post is the home of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, makers of the largest air compressors in the world.

From Painted Post the Trail turns to the northwest, the scenery becoming bolder and after running through several typical New York state towns Bath is reached, the city founded by Charles Williamson in the center of a primeval wilderness.

When Williamson reached Bath, his plans were yet to develop. He was so elated over the success of his enterprise that he resolved on having some kind of jubilee at his wilderness home. He constructed a rude theater for nightly plays during the period of the festivities. A race track was built. He issued circulars and handbills, inviting the citizens from Boston to Richmond to come and enjoy the sports. He advertised the natural advantages of a home in the Garden of the Six Nations. He stationed trusted guides in all the leading cities "to meet and conduct gentlemen and their suites to his far famed city upon the waters of the upper Susquehanna."

His was, indeed, a daring project in a wilderness where the savage still skulked; but the adventure and romance of the proposition made an appeal. For weeks the Williamson

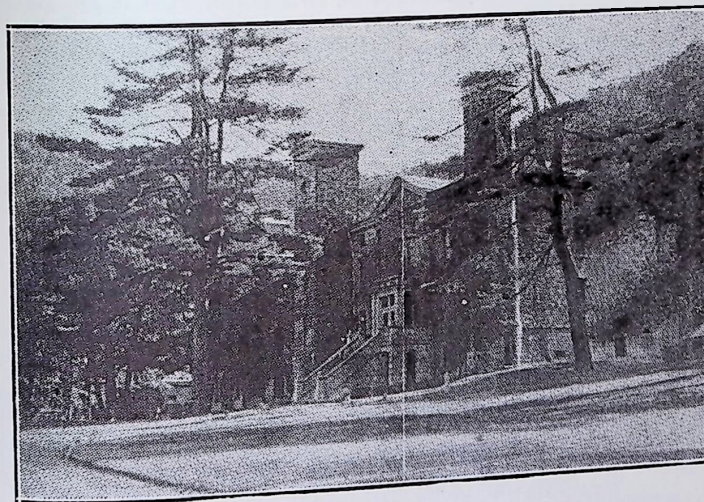
road was a procession of travelers. They came from the far south with their negro slaves. The horse races were in September, 1796, and lasted for several weeks. Among the famous horses entered were Virginia Nell and Silk Stocking. The former was the choice of Maryland and Virginia; the latter, the winner, was backed by New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Canada.

The princely entertainments of the host formed the theme of conversation for many years.

At one time Aaron Burr passed over the Williamson road and forty of the original Mormons, under Joseph Smith, used the highway on their way west to establish their religion in Utah.

Bath is a beautiful little town of 4,800 inhabitants. It has a public library and an old and interesting court house. It also has a public park which contains a marker erected to the memory of Charles Williamson. There are two buildings in Bath over a century old, the dwelling built by Charles Williamson, and the Metcalf tavern.

Cloistered between towering hills, Bath, the county seat of Steuben County, is the American descendant of Bath, England. The significance of its name is revealed in an historical incident of Revolutionary days. A few years



Orphans' Home, Bath

after the War of Independence, the Pulteney Company of England, whose holdings once occupied much of the Empire State, sent Capt. Charles Williamson to America to act in the company's interest. In 1792 he arrived on the present site of Bath and was entranced by the sweeping valley and its green clad hills. It reminded him of Bath, England, the home of Sir William Pulteney. The embryo city of the west he there established was forthwith named in honor of his patron's English home.

As early as 1793 Bath's wide streets were laid out by Charles Cameron, who with his brother and thirty men, came down the Cohocton River on a flat boat. Liberty street, the principal business thoroughfare, is a hundred feet wide, though planned at the time of Bath's founding. At the end of this street lies Pulteney Park, a miniature Boston Commons.

From the first, the settlement grew rapidly, soon boasting a population of 2,000, now grown to over 4,000. The Captain, who had then become Colonel Williamson, had a race track constructed and a theater built. He gave much advertising to the district in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Bath is primarily a banking and trading center with 25,000 people living nearer the community than any other town of equal size. Most of this population is engaged in farming. Bath's mercantile growth has kept pace with its other developments and industrially its products cover a wide range, including ladders, knit goods, harness and saddlery, printing supplies, piston rings and milking machines.

In the public mind, the National Soldiers and Sailors' Home is closely identified with Bath. The grounds of the institution cover 325 acres and lie just outside the village limits. The Home has seventy buildings which at one time housed nearly 3,000 Civil War veterans. Only a handful of 300 remain but the future of the Home as one of the main state institutions is assured. Spanish War veterans are now eligible for admittance and a recent legislative act opens the Home to World War veterans.

Bath offers excellent vacation possibilities. Its hotel facilities are excellent; it has a new golf course and there are two free camp grounds, one operated by the Bath Automobile Club and the other privately. Though only a few miles from Hammondsport on Lake Keuka, the village has

a picturesque lake of its own—Lake Salubria, surrounded by summer cottages and located on the Corning-Bath highway two miles from town.

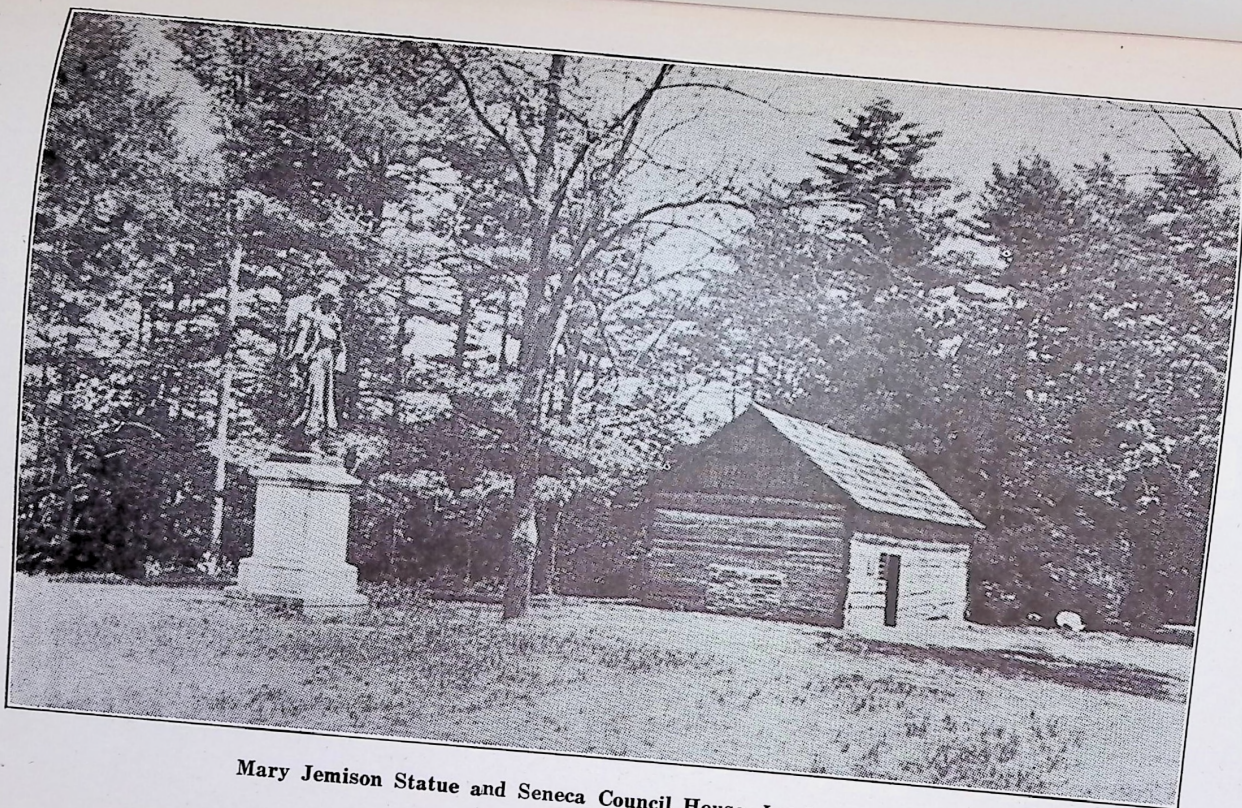
The Davenport Home for Female Orphan Children, founded in 1863 by Colonel Ira Davenport, is situated on the south side of Bath, on the eastern slope of Old South Hill. The Home is privately endowed and has been cared for by the Davenport family. Young girls who have lost one or both parents are eligible to the Home. They are taught and trained in the elementary subjects, special attention being given to the domestic sciences. In their later years they are given an opportunity to enter High School or a training school according to their aptitude. The Home is open to visitors Thursday afternoon.

Genesee Valley - Letchworth East Aurora

RUNNING northwest from Bath, Genesee Valley, which in the Indian garden of the Seneca Indians is called "the garden of the Five Nations." Almost everywhere through this section is historic ground, traversed by General John Sullivan against the Iroquois and marks the of that advance which started from and covered more than 300 miles of wilderness which swarmed with hostile Indians.

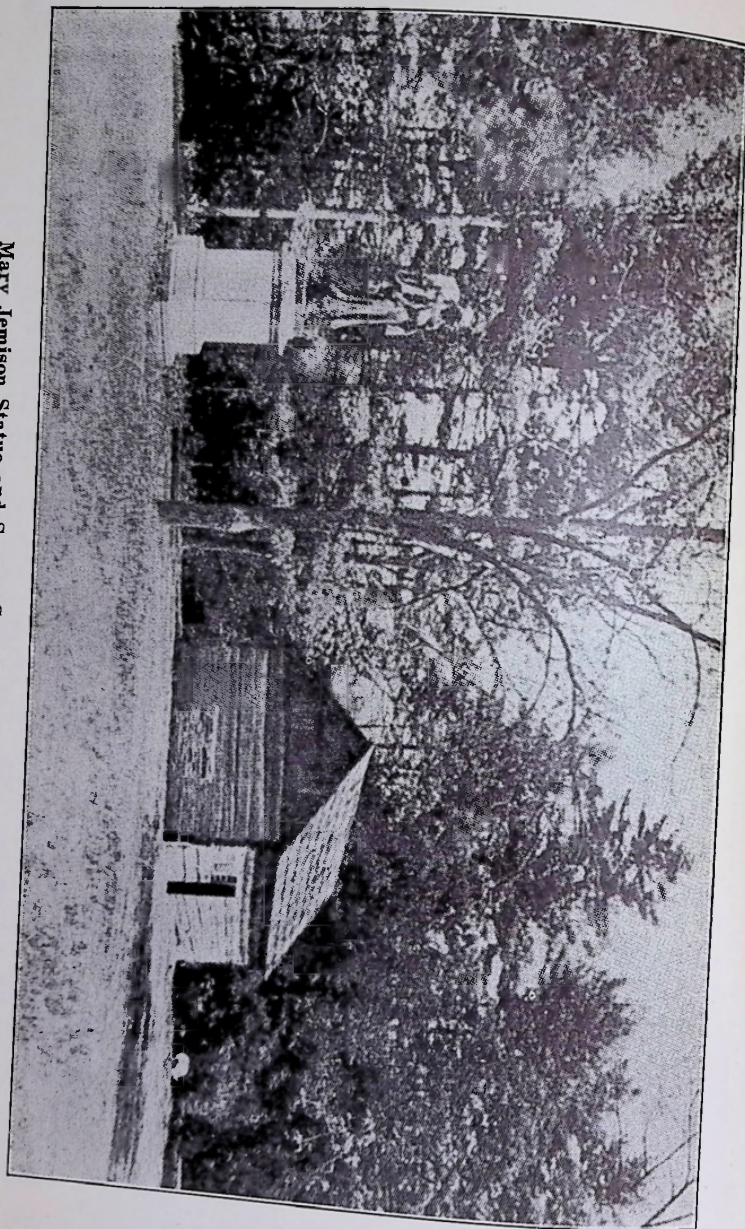
This part of the Trail runs through little towns and at intervals there are cemeteries which possess a great deal of interest to those who like to study tombstones and the miles above Bath is Kanona and a Avoca, named for the famed Vale of then Wayland. Here the tourist has routes, either by the way of Warsaw by Leroy, Avon and Batavia. By the Dansville, an interesting old town from Captain Daniel P. Faulkner, be Dan." Before reaching here Canserv meaning in the Indian, "a place of

A little further on Mt. Morris Robert Morris, the financier of the whom large tracts of land were given Four miles from Mt. Morris is the town and a short detour to the east of two Cuylersville where one of the saddest expedition or, indeed, the entire Revolution Lieutenant Thomas Boyd, Sergeant thirteen others were horribly tortured stake. Near here were located the villages of Little Beardstown, Squakie objectives of the Sullivan expedition.



Mary Jemison Statue and Seneca Council House, Letchworth Park

Mary Jemison Statue and Seneca Council House, Letchworth Park



CHAPTER XIII

Genesee Valley - Letchworth Park - Warsaw East Aurora

RUNNING northwest from Bath, the tourist enters the Genesee Valley, which in the Indian meant "beautiful valley;" the garden of the Seneca Indians and the western door of the Five Nations. Almost every foot of the Trail through this section is historic ground and much of it was traversed by General John Sullivan in his expedition against the Iroquois and marks the extreme western end of that advance which started from Easton, Pennsylvania, and covered more than 300 miles of marching through a wilderness which swarmed with hostile savages.

This part of the Trail runs through a series of beautiful little towns and at intervals there are a number of old cemeteries which possess a great deal of interest to those who like to study tombstones and their inscriptions. Three miles above Bath is Kanona and a few miles further on Avoca, named for the famed Vale of Avoca in Cashmere, then Wayland. Here the tourist has the alternative of two routes, either by the way of Warsaw and East Aurora or by Leroy, Avon and Batavia. By the first route one reaches Dansville, an interesting old town which takes its name from Captain Daniel P. Faulkner, better known as "Cap'n Dan." Before reaching here Canseraga Creek is crossed, meaning in the Indian, "a place of milkweeds."

A little further on Mt. Morris is reached, named for Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolutionary War, to whom large tracts of land were granted in this section. Four miles from Mt. Morris is the town of Liecester which was the western terminus of General Sullivan's expedition and a short detour to the east of two miles brings one to Cuylersville where one of the saddest tragedies of the expedition or, indeed, the entire Revolutionary War, occurred. Lieutenant Thomas Boyd, Sergeant Michael Parker and thirteen others were horribly tortured and burned at the stake. Near here were located the three Seneca Indian villages of Little Beardstown, Squakie Hill and Big Tree, the objectives of the Sullivan expedition.

Thirteen miles west of Liecester one reaches Perry Center and two miles south of this is the beautiful little town of Perry, birthplace and home of Chester A. Arthur, twenty-first president of the United States.

A detour of fifteen miles from Perry Center will take one to Letchworth Park, the most marvelous scenic wonder in the eastern United States, not even excepting Niagara, and which no one can afford to miss if he has the time.

Letchworth Park is the gift of William Pryor Letchworth to the state of New York and embraces the Portage gorge of the Genesee River and within it are the Upper, Middle and Lower Falls. It extends from 3,800 feet upstream from the Upper Falls to 2,000 feet below the Lower Falls, a distance of three miles as the river runs. The height of the Upper Falls is 71 feet; that of the Middle Falls which is about 2,100 feet below the Upper Falls, is 107 feet; and the height of the Lower Falls, about 7,900 feet below the Middle Falls, is 70 feet. The descent of the river within the park is 200 feet. About 800 acres lie on the west bank of the river in Wyoming county and the remainder, a fraction more than 205 acres, on the opposite bank in Livingston county. There are about 6,000 acres in all in the park.

The Glen Iris house, the home of Mr. Letchworth in his lifetime, is situated on a plateau overlooking the Middle Falls. It stands in the midst of extensive lawns planted by Mr. Letchworth in the middle sixties. The lake and fountain are fed from a reservoir on the hillside in the rear of the house.

A little below the Lower Falls and a little beyond the boundary of the park, is the deepest gorge in the river. Here the banks are more than 600 feet high and at one point the whole volume of water of the Genesee River passes through a narrow fissure in the rocks only six feet wide.

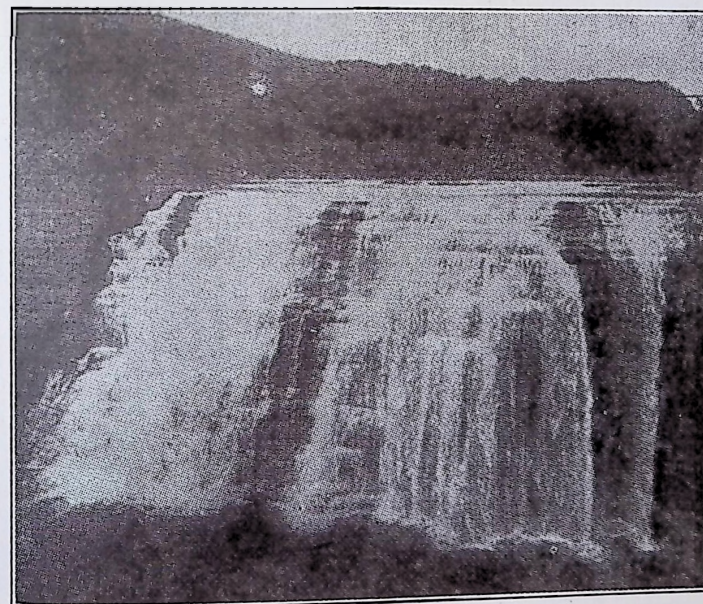
There is a museum on the premises which contains many interesting relics, among them the skeleton of a mammoth mastodon which was dug up nearby and on an elevated plateau stands the ancient council house of the Seneca Indians.

The remains of Mary Jemison, the white woman who spent thirty-five years with Indians and was the wife of Chief Hiokatoo, a Seneca Indian by whom she had six children, are buried here. An imposing monument to her memory is also erected near her grave. There is also a log cabin

on the grounds which Mary Jemison built for her daughter as well as many other interesting things. There is no charge for entering or seeing the park.

Traveling on west from Perry Center, Warsaw is reached in seven miles. Warsaw is located on the Susque-Trail 42 miles southeast of Buffalo. The deep and beautiful valley of the Oatka Creek, varying in width from one-half to one mile, cuts the township into two nearly equal parts. The floor of the valley is at an elevation of about 1000 feet above sea level while the hills on both sides rise to nearly 1,700 feet above tide water.

Elizur Webster, the first white settler, came to Warsaw in the year 1803 from Hampton, Washington County, N. Y. Nearly all of the early inhabitants came from eastern New York or New England. The settlers endured many privations and hardships during the pioneer days. They found the town heavily wooded with maple and beech, interspersed with some other varieties of hardwoods. Wolves were numerous and panthers and bears were present although few in numbers.



Middle Falls, Letchworth Park

The township of Warsaw was formed in 1808 with Elizur Webster as supervisor. It received its name about the time Napoleon was making his famous campaign into Russia and was named for Warsaw, the capital of Poland. It was originally a part of the Holland Purchase, an immense tract of land in western New York owned for some years by rich Hollanders, who considered it a good investment to get their money out of Europe for safe keeping, and away from such agitators and absorbers as Napoleon.

The first road was cut through the forest in 1803. The first church, a Congregational one, was organized July 14, 1808, but has since become Presbyterian. The first meeting house used jointly by the Baptists and Presbyterians was built in 1817 and is said to be the first church edifice built in the state west of the Genesee River. The first Sunday school was formed in 1818, and was one of the very first in this part of the state. The first school was taught in a log shanty in 1807 and a union school with an academic department was opened in 1853 in the cobblestone building on South Main street, now the Masonic Temple. The first post office was opened in 1811.

Besides agriculture of a more or less varied nature, including the raising of grains, cattle and fruits, the early inhabitants of the town found employment in saw mills, grist mills, carding factories, foundries, wagon and carriage shops, asheries and other similar industries of the times. About 1880 salt was discovered in this locality and for the next twenty-five years Warsaw was the center of a great salt industry. Nine plants were located in the township and nearly as many more in townships nearby. The village grew very rapidly during the first part of the period. Finally salt was discovered in Michigan and elsewhere and the Warsaw field's supposed monopoly on the production of salt in the country was disputed. Other localities began to produce salt more cheaply on account of water transportation and finally a salt trust was formed which bought most of the local plants. These the trust gradually shut down until none remain at the present time. Other industries have taken their place, until few villages of 4,000 inhabitants have such a variety of products manufactured within the borders as Warsaw. These include passenger and freight elevators, vegetable ivory buttons, knit goods, pipe organs, lanterns, concrete tile, paper boxes, flour and proprietary products.

With the erection of Wyoming county in 1841, Warsaw became the county seat. The village of Warsaw was incorporated in 1843. The first newspaper was printed in 1828 and the Western New Yorker started in 1841 is still published.

Warsaw furnished soldiers for the War of 1812 and during the Civil war sent 194 of its sons and paid for 200 substitutes from outside its borders. It likewise supplied its quotas for the Spanish American and World wars.

The village prides itself on its splendid municipal water system which supplies the community with an abundance of excellent spring water from a reservoir 300 feet above the village. The indebtedness against the system has been discharged and the system returns a nice net revenue each year which goes into helping pay for other improvements. The village has several miles of paved streets, a municipally owned theater, a fine high school, public library, six Protestant churches and one Roman Catholic church, many up-to-date stores, an efficient fire department adequately equipped with trucks, hose, etc., strong banks with combined resources exceeding \$6,000,000, low insurance rates and a very modern fifty bed hospital. Besides the county buildings and offices, Warsaw is the headquarters for the Farm Bureau and allied organizations, public health nurse, auto bureau, state highway office, etc. The grounds of the Wyoming County Agricultural Society, purchased by the village



Masonic Temple, Warsaw

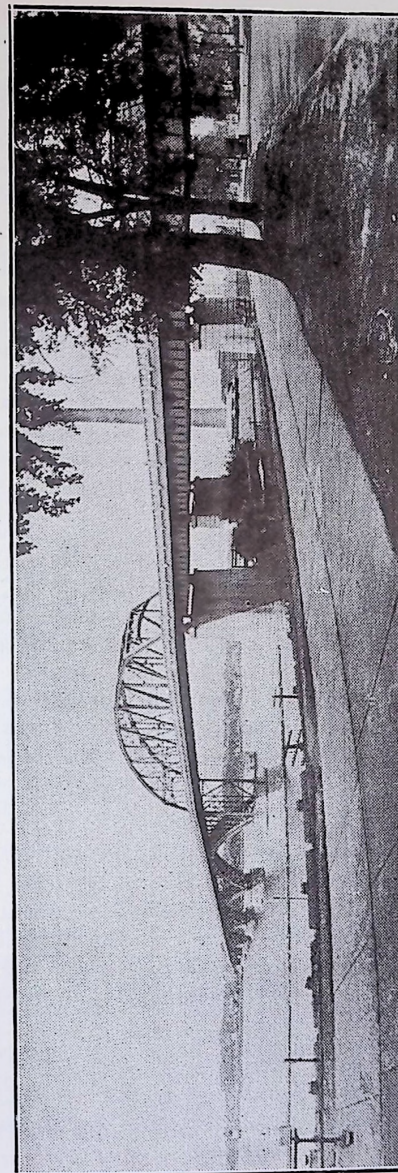
are being developed as a recreational center, with tennis, baseball, football and other athletics carried on there. Adequate supplies of electric power and of gas are also available. The Erie and B. R. and P. railways and motor freight lines furnish transportation into and out of the village.

A few of the prominent men of nation-wide repute who lived here or obtained some of their early education here are: Dr. David Starr Jordon, president emeritus of Leland Stanford Jr. University, and friend of President Hoover; the late Dr. Z. D. Sheffield, president of North China College and noted missionary to that country for over forty years; the late Dr. Merrill Gates, president of Rutgers College, president of Amherst College, head of the Indian Bureau, recipient of seven honorary degrees; Dr. Pierce, pastor of President Coolidge's church while in Washington; and others who have made their mark in the world.

The portion of the Susquehanna Trail from Main street in Warsaw to Buffalo was a part of an old stage route. The road was opened some time between 1803 and 1816, superseding for considerable distance an older road a mile and a half north of it. A half a mile from the center of the village it passes through a beautiful wooded ravine on its way up the steep West Hill. The Trail enters the village from the east down the East Hill over a new right of way opened up since the War. A wonderfully beautiful view of the whole village is obtained from this east approach.

From Warsaw a run of 24 miles brings the tourist to East Aurora, the home of the Roycrofters. It was here that Elbert Hubbard, who lost his life when the Lusitania was torpedoed, founded his colony of skilled craftsmen who still keep up the splendid work he started. Roycrofters means artisans to the king and Elbert Hubbard's motto was, "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

The best kind of printing and binding is done in the Roycrofters' shops as well as copper and brass work of the finest kind. None but skilled workmen are employed and their fame has spread all over the world. A delightful hotel, known as the Roycroft Inn, and a banking institution are part of the business. The name, Aurora, was given as a symbol of the electrical phenomena of the same designation. Originally there were two towns, East and West Aurora, but the latter did not long survive and the name East was never dropped. East Aurora was also the home of Millard Fillmore, the thirteenth president of the United States.



Peace Bridge, Buffalo

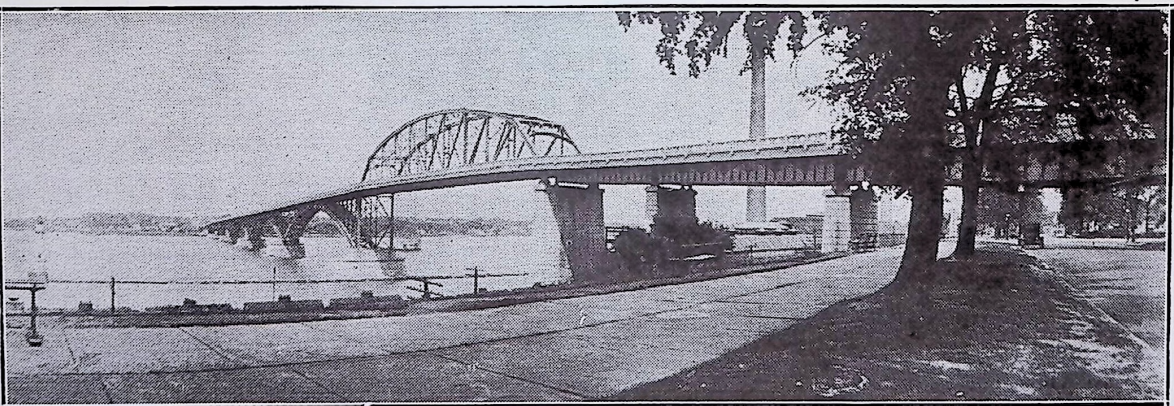
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Peace Bridge, Buffalo

CHAPTER XIV

Buffalo - Batavia

CONTINUING on west from East Aurora in a distance of eighteen miles the tourist reaches Buffalo, the "Queen City of the Lakes." Here in the early days the aboriginal Indians, the French and later the British and Americans battled for supremacy.

It was laid out by Joseph Ellicott, who had assisted Major L'Enfant in laying out Washington at the southern end of the beautiful Susquehanna Trail and with prophetic vision he saw the future importance of the city which is now the fourth commercial entrepot of the world. Ellicott called the city New Amsterdam and, with the beautiful design of Washington City fresh in his mind, he gave to the village a similar system of radiating, broad avenues, embracing in the territory they enclosed rectangular networks of streets.

The avenues are 99 feet wide and the streets 66 feet, thus giving large open spaces which add to the beauty of the city. Incidentally, therefore Buffalo is indebted to President Washington for some of its topographical features.

Lying on the shores of Lake Erie the primitive scenery of Buffalo must have been of incomparable beauty and except where the exigencies of commerce has invaded the loveliness of the prospect by investing one of the greatest harbors in the world with a forest of masts, artists and tourists unite in saying that it is so now. It is especially noted for the beauty of its sunsets which are unrivalled anywhere in the world except possibly by those of the Bay of Naples.

The residential section of Buffalo is celebrated for its beauty, there being few finer streets in the world than Delaware Avenue. The thoroughfares are wide, the dwellings elegant and commodious, the lawn effects charming and the trees superb.

Among the show places are Lafayette Square, containing an imposing obelisk commemorating the memory of the French hero, and old St. Paul's church, one of the most beautiful expressions of religious architecture in the world. The lakeside park is also another beauty spot and a drive

along its well-paved roads and under the green canopy of their umbrageous shade will well repay one for the time taken in a short detour. A visit to the ivy bridge in Delaware Park is well worth while and no tourist should fail to see the magnificent new peace bridge over the Niagara River which joins the United States and Canada. As is obvious, the city takes its name from the large herds of Buffalo that formerly inhabited the western part of New York state.

The eyes of the world were centered on Buffalo recently when the Peace Bridge, spanning the Niagara River between Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, Ontario, was formally dedicated. The Prince of Wales, Vice President Dawes and numerous other high officials of the British and United States governments attended the ceremony.

Diplomatically the dedication was considered by the press of the world as one of the most notable gestures of international friendship between the two countries made in recent years. The bridge was opened to traffic on June 1, 1927, and commemorates one hundred years of peace between the United States and Great Britain.

The span is 4,200 feet long and 8,750 tons of structural steel were used in the construction of the bridge. It has a capacity of 3,000 automobiles an hour and is used by between five and six millions of people a year.

If one prefers the alternative route from Wayland, a run of twenty-three miles takes one through the beautiful little towns of Springwater, Webster, Conesus and Livonia to Lakeville at the head of Conesus Lake, the westernmost of the famous finger lakes. The Indian meaning of the word Conesus is, "place of many berries."

The section through which the tourist is now passing is of great historic interest because almost every foot of it was traversed by the Sullivan expedition in 1779.

A short distance north of Lakeville lies the little town of Avon, also an important place connected with the Sullivan expedition. It was laid out in 1789. It takes its name from the old English word, "afon," meaning water.

Running on northwest from Avon one passes through Caledonia, named for the same place in Scotland, and reaches LeRoy. This place was at first called Balona but was changed to LeRoy in 1813 in honor of Herman LeRoy, one of the purchasers of 85,000 acres of land from the Hol-

land Land Company. It was here that Daniel Webster wooed and won his wife.

Nine miles farther west the city of Batavia is reached. This was the capital of the Holland Land Company. It was settled in 1798 and was at first given the Indian name of Dec-on-go-wa, meaning "the great hearing place." It was the city of refuge for western New York in the War of 1812. General Winfield Scott was here nursed back to health after being severely wounded on the Niagara frontier. Joseph Ellicott founded Batavia in 1901 and gave it the Dutch name of Batavia. The first court house was erected in 1802 and was for many years the only court house west of the Genesee River. It was burned in 1819 and the present imposing structure erected in 1840. There are several interesting old churches and cemeteries in Batavia and there is a Holland Land Company museum in which is recorded every land title of the corporation. There is also a desk on display at which Robert Morris once sat.

From Batavia the tourist can run on into Buffalo or, crossing Conhocton Creek and swinging to the right, go directly to Niagara Falls. Conhocton means in the Indian, "log in the water." By this route one will pass through Tonawanda where there was a block house in the War of 1812 and the town is the western terminus of the Erie Canal. The Indian name for Tonawanda was "swift waters." From here there is a straight run to Niagara Falls, the name of which, in the picturesque Iroquois language means "thundering waters."

We have reached the Trail's end, a trail which began on the placid shores of the Potomac, traversed three states and ended on the turbulent waters of the Niagara River, amidst the foam and thunder of America's greatest scenic wonder.

