



THE
JOURNAL
OF THE
Lycoming County Historical Society

VOLUME IX
NUMBER TWO

FALL
1973

JOURNAL
of the
LYCOMING COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Published Semiannually in Williamsport, Pennsylvania

Museum Office - 858 West Fourth Street
Telephone (Area Code 717) 326-3326

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VOLUME IX	FALL
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 COVER PICTURE — Action at our auction on June 17, 1973. The results are given
 in Mr. Noyes' letter.

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 1973-1974  
 MEMBERSHIP MEETING PROGRAM  
 LYCOMING COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

- July 28, 1973  
 Society tour to Titusville and the Drake Oil Well Museum.
- September 20, 1973 (6:30 p.m.)  
 William H. Shank, P.E., Industrial and Engineering Marketing Consultant, York, Pa., will present an illustrated lecture on "The Amazing Pennsylvania Canals" at a dinner meeting at the Wesley United Methodist Church.
- October 18, 1973 (8:00 p.m.)  
 Dr. Maurice A. Mook, retired professor of Penn State University and Lycoming College, will speak on recent discoveries about the life of Severin Roesen in Williamsport.
- November 15, 1973 (8:00 p.m.)  
 William J. Wewer, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, will talk on "Historical Activity in Pennsylvania."
- December 13, 1973 (8:00 p.m.)  
 The Williamsport Consistory Choir, under the direction of Robert N. Sheffer, will present a Christmas Program. This 40-man musical group will delight those in attendance.
- January 17, 1974 (8:00 p.m.)  
 Andrew K. Grugan, Director of our Museum, will talk on "The History of Folklore of Lycoming County from 1700 to 1950."
- February 21, 1974 (8:00 p.m.)  
 George C. Deffenbaugh, Supervisor of Social Studies in the Williamsport Area School District, will give an illustrated talk on "India."
- March 21, 1974 (8:00 p.m.)  
 Dr. Robert H. Ewing, retired Professor of History at Lycoming College, will talk to us on "Reminiscence as History."
- April 18, 1974 (6:30 p.m.)  
 John W. Heisey, Director of Research and Library, Historical Society of York County, York, Pa., will give an illustrated talk on "Handwoven Coverlets." Members are urged to bring any coverlets in their possession for display. This will be a dinner meeting — tentatively scheduled at the Wesley United Methodist Church.

GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Dear Members:

With great satisfaction I report to you that our June 17th Antique Auction, under the capable direction of Past President Donald Carson, netted our Society \$3,705.01. More than 300 persons were in attendance. Our sincere thanks go to Bob, Chuck and Rich Roan for donating their services as auctioneers.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Journal is a listing of tours by school students from Lycoming and adjacent counties as well as from other institutions. This is but one major service our Society and Museum offers to the public.

Thirty-seven Society members and friends journeyed to the Drake Oil Well Museum at Titusville on July 28 to learn how oil was discovered and refined and became one of the major products of our economy. Watch for our next tour announcement.

This summer and fall we are conducting a membership drive to augment the support to our Society and Museum. Some 800 letters will be mailed to prospects during the next few months. The response to date is encouraging.

We cordially urge you as members to pay us a visit from time to time. You'll find the changing exhibits and other items worth viewing.

Sincerely,  
 Charles E. Noyes, Sr., President

August 1, 1973

## SCHOOL TOURS OF THE MUSEUM

Serving the schools, and other organizations and institutions in Lycoming County, is one of the many functions of your Society and Museum. Often times, this service extends into other counties of the Commonwealth. The listing below covers only the many tours of our building by schools and other groups. Those starred (\*) are from outside Lycoming County.

In 1972, 127 individual tours, involving 5,363 students and 505 adults, journeyed through the Museum. This year, to July 12, 118 tours, involving 4,753 students and 430 adults, likewise observed the historical contents in the building. Total for the 18 months was 245 tours — 10,116 students and 935 adults.

In addition, during the past 18 months, many, many other individuals have registered at the lobby desk, toured the building, and purchased novelties or historical material.

| 1972 | School-other Gp.      | Stu. | Ad. | 1972  | School-other Gp.         | Stu. | Ad. |
|------|-----------------------|------|-----|-------|--------------------------|------|-----|
| 1-12 | Muncy Sorority        | 25   |     | 3-22  | Jackson                  | 56   | 2   |
| 1-17 | Girl Scouts           | 10   | 1   | 3-23  | Jackson                  | 55   | 2   |
| 1-17 | Welcome Wagon         |      | 26  | 3-28  | Cochran                  | 62   | 2   |
| 1-25 | Becht                 | 55   | 2   | 3-29* | Lock Haven Campus        | 20   | 1   |
| 1-25 | Montoursville High    | 140  | 5   | 3-29  | Cochran                  | 60   | 2   |
| 1-26 | Becht                 | 58   | 2   | 3-30  | Round Hill               | 49   | 2   |
| 1-27 | 4-Mile                | 55   | 2   | 4- 3  | Sorority                 |      | 25  |
| 2- 1 | 4-Mile                | 42   | 2   | 4- 4  | Salladasburg             | 66   | 2   |
| 2- 2 | Muncy Elem.           | 46   | 2   | 4- 5  | Salladasburg             | 59   | 2   |
| 2- 2 | Jackson               | 28   | 1   | 4- 6  | St. Anns                 | 74   | 14  |
| 2- 3 | Muncy Elem.           | 47   | 2   | 4- 7* | Westfield                | 100  | 3   |
| 2- 9 | Jersey Shore Elem.    | 61   | 2   | 4-11  | Women Loggers Congress   |      | 14  |
| 2-10 | Hughesville Elem.     | 54   | 2   | 4-13  | Tioga Elem.              | 40   | 3   |
| 2-11 | Lose                  | 33   | 2   | 4-19* | Keystone Central Elem.   | 45   | 7   |
| 2-16 | Jersey Shore Elem.    | 59   | 2   | 4-25* | Sugar Valley Elem.       | 70   | 8   |
| 2-17 | Hughesville Elem.     | 60   | 2   | 4-27  | So. Wmspt. Elem.         | 48   | 3   |
| 2-18 | St. Joseph Elem.      | 25   | 2   | 4-25  | Girl Scouts              | 18   | 4   |
| 2-18 | St. Joseph Elem.      | 25   | 2   | 4-27  | Lincoln                  | 12   | 2   |
| 2-20 | Brownie Scouts        | 11   | 2   | 5- 3  | Jersey Shore High        | 50   | 2   |
| 2-22 | Jersey Shore Elem.    | 59   | 2   | 5- 4* | Buffalo Crossroads Elem. | 60   | 7   |
| 2-22 | Sorority              | 11   | 10  | 5-15  | Roosevelt Jr. High       | 30   | 1   |
| 2-24 | Hughesville Elem.     | 62   | 2   | 5-16  | Lycoming College         | 12   | 1   |
| 2-28 | St. Joseph Elem.      | 25   | 2   | 5-16* | Flemington Elem.         | 24   | 2   |
| 2-29 | Webster               | 56   | 2   | 5-17  | S. Wmspt. High Spec. Ed. | 13   | 1   |
| 3- 1 | Washington            | 46   | 2   | 5-19  | Transeau                 | 21   | 1   |
| 3- 2 | Sheridan              | 52   | 2   | 5-23  | Becht                    | 28   | 1   |
| 3- 7 | Jackson               | 51   | 2   | 5-23* | Antique Interest Club    |      | 30  |
| 3- 8 | Woodward Twp.         | 49   | 2   | 5-24  | County Sch. for Retarded | 15   | 2   |
| 3- 9 | Lose                  | 56   | 2   | 5-25  | Covenant-Cent. Church    | 16   | 1   |
| 3-14 | Lincoln               | 43   | 2   | 5-30* | McGee Elem.              | 50   | 4   |
| 3- 2 | Divine Prov. Hospital |      | 11  | 5-31* | Dickey Elem.             | 38   | 2   |
| 3- 9 | Boy Scouts            | 18   | 2   | 6- 1* | Dickey Elem.             | 52   | 3   |
| 3-15 | Cochran               | 57   | 2   | 6-13  | Little League            | 160  | 20  |
| 3-15 | Central Elem.         | 60   | 3   | 6-20  | Title I Camp             | 95   | 10  |
| 3-16 | Hepburn Twp.          | 51   | 2   | 6-30  | School of Hope           | 22   | 5   |
| 3-20 | Pine St. Nursery      | 25   | 6   | 7- 6  | Little League            | 30   | 7   |
| 3-21 | Jackson               | 47   | 2   | 7-11* | Half Moon Garden Club    |      | 37  |

| 1972   | School-other Gp.         | Stu. | Ad. | 1972  | School-other Gp.          | Stu. | Ad. |
|--------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|---------------------------|------|-----|
| 7-13   | School of Hope           | 26   | 3   | 1- 4  | Becht                     | 48   | 2   |
| 7-18   | 4-H Club                 | 14   | 3   | 1- 9  | 4-Mile                    | 54   | 2   |
| 7-20   | YWCA Wives               |      | 19  | 1-10  | 4-Mile                    | 58   | 2   |
| 7-25   | 4-H Club                 | 15   | 1   | 1-10  | YWCA Wives                |      | 15  |
| 7-26   | 4-H Club                 | 16   | 1   | 1-11  | 4-Mile                    | 49   | 2   |
| 7-27   | Camp Lycogis             | 28   | 6   | 1-11  | Becht                     | 58   | 2   |
| 7-28   | Montoursville Recreation | 70   | 5   | 1-15  | Welcome Wagon             |      | 28  |
| 8- 1*  | Lock Haven Title I       | 70   | 5   | 1-17  | Becht                     | 27   | 2   |
| 9-26   | Stevens Jr. High         | 60   | 2   | 1-18  | Becht                     | 51   | 2   |
| 10- 3  | Clay                     | 36   | 2   | 1-19  | Wmspt. Area Com. Col. For | 20   | 1   |
| 10- 4  | Cochran                  | 45   | 2   | 1-19* | Millwood Spec. Ed.        | 11   | 2   |
| 10- 5  | Cochran                  | 46   | 2   | 1-21  | Brownies                  | 17   | 3   |
| 10- 5* | Lock Haven Elem.         | 60   | 4   | 1-23  | St. Joseph Elem.          | 38   | 2   |
| 10-10  | Cochran                  | 48   | 2   | 1-23  | Brownie Troop             | 26   | 5   |
| 10-11  | Cochran                  | 48   | 2   | 1-24  | St. Boniface Elem.        | 68   | 10  |
| 10-16  | Wmspt. Area Com. Col.    | 33   | 1   | 1-24  | Brownie Troop             | 15   | 3   |
| 10-17  | Cochran                  | 47   | 2   | 1-25  | So. Wmspt. High           | 40   | 2   |
| 10-18  | Franklin                 | 50   | 2   | 1-29  | Girl Scouts               | 22   | 4   |
| 10-19  | Franklin                 | 56   | 2   | 1-30  | St. Ann Elem.             | 62   | 2   |
| 10-24  | Hepburn Elem.            | 52   | 2   | 1-30  | Brownie Troop             | 15   | 2   |
| 10-25  | Hepburn Elem.            | 57   | 2   | 1-30  | Girl Scouts               | 29   | 6   |
| 10-26  | Hepburn Elem.            | 54   | 2   | 1-31  | Lyter Elem.               | 52   | 2   |
| 10-27  | Hepburn Elem.            | 53   | 2   | 2- 1  | High School (Wmspt.)      | 65   | 2   |
| 10-28* | Col. Co. Hist. Soc.      |      | 20  | 2- 1  | Montoursville Elem.       | 53   | 2   |
| 10-29  | Girl Scouts              | 12   | 1   | 2- 6  | Jersey Shore History Club | 60   | 2   |
| 11- 1  | Jackson                  | 69   | 2   | 2- 6  | Montoursville Elem.       | 47   | 2   |
| 11- 2  | Jefferson                | 61   | 2   | 2- 7  | Montoursville Elem.       | 60   | 5   |
| 11- 3  | West Branch School       | 10   | 1   | 2- 8  | Church of Saviour Elem.   | 11   | 2   |
| 11- 7  | Jefferson                | 48   | 2   | 2-13  | Immaculate Con. Elem.     | 48   | 2   |
| 11- 8  | Lewis Twp.               | 57   | 2   | 2-14  | Hughesville Elem.         | 26   | 2   |
| 11- 9  | Lincoln                  | 80   | 3   | 2-14  | East Lycoming Elem.       | 55   | 3   |
| 11-10  | Lycoming College         | 12   | 1   | 2-16  | Lincoln                   | 24   | 2   |
| 11-14  | Lose                     | 53   | 2   | 2-16  | Lincoln                   | 19   | 2   |
| 11-15  | Lose                     | 60   | 2   | 2-16  | Cub Scouts                | 10   | 2   |
| 11-15  | Crippled Children        | 10   | 3   | 2-20  | East Lycoming Elem.       | 51   | 2   |
| 11-15  | St. Joseph Elem.         | 51   | 2   | 2-21  | East Lycoming Elem.       | 60   | 2   |
| 11-17  | Jefferson                | 60   | 2   | 2-22  | East Lycoming Elem.       | 68   | 2   |
| 11-19* | Heshbon Scout Troop      | 20   | 4   | 2-27  | East Lycoming Elem.       | 56   | 2   |
| 11-20  | St. Joseph Elem.         | 15   | 1   | 2-27  | Cub Scouts                | 15   | 3   |
| 11-20  | Loyalsock High           | 41   | 2   | 2-28  | So. Wmspt. Elem.          | 57   | 3   |
| 11-21  | Round Hill               | 55   | 2   | 3- 1  | Duboisstown Elem          | 57   | 2   |
| 11-22  | Sheridan                 | 50   | 2   | 3- 1  | Girl Scouts               | 13   | 3   |
| 11-28  | Sheridan                 | 50   | 2   | 3- 1  | Boy Scouts                | 23   | 2   |
| 11-29  | Transeau                 | 51   | 2   | 3- 2  | Southern Ave. Elem.       | 64   | 2   |
| 11-30  | Washington               | 43   | 4   | 3- 2  | School of Hope            | 17   | 5   |
| 12- 5  | Washington               | 39   | 2   | 3- 5* | Northeast High            | 35   | 2   |
| 12- 6  | Webster                  | 55   | 2   | 3- 6  | Lincoln                   | 14   | 2   |
| 12- 6  | Bishop Neuman High       | 36   | 6   | 3- 6  | Sorority                  |      | 21  |
| 12- 7  | Webster                  | 51   | 2   | 3- 8  | So. Wmspt. Elem.          | 67   | 3   |
| 12- 7  | Bishop Neuman High       | 34   | 6   | 3- 8  | Lose                      | 21   | 2   |
| 12-11  | Girl Scouts              | 32   | 6   | 3- 8  | Cub Scouts                | 7    | 3   |
| 12-12  | Woodward Twp.            | 51   | 2   | 3- 9  | Central Elem.             | 26   | 1   |
| 12-13  | Woodward Twp.            | 57   | 2   | 3- 9  | School of Hope            | 14   | 4   |

| 1972  | School-other Gp.      | Stu. | Ad. | 1972  | School-other Gp.       | Stu. | Ad. |
|-------|-----------------------|------|-----|-------|------------------------|------|-----|
| 3- 9  | B. Neuman High        | 25   | 1   | 5-17* | Lewisburg Elem.        | 91   | 4   |
| 3-12  | Lose                  | 25   | 3   | 5-18  | Salladasburg Elem.     | 70   | 4   |
| 3-13  | So. Wmspt. Elem.      | 45   | 2   | 5-21* | Milton Elem.           | 49   | 8   |
| 3-14  | So. Wmspt. Elem       | 40   | 3   | 5-18  | Lose                   | 40   | 2   |
| 3-14* | Lock Haven Spec. Ed.  | 15   | 3   | 5-22* | Pine Elem.             | 50   | 3   |
| 3-14  | Cogan House Elem.     | 65   | 5   | 5-23* | Lock Haven Elem.       | 60   | 2   |
| 3-15  | Elimsport Elem.       | 36   | 2   | 5-24  | Muncy Elem.            | 54   | 2   |
| 3-15  | Wmspt. High           | 25   | 2   | 5-30* | Turbotville Elem.      | 17   | 4   |
| 3-15* | Castanea Elem.        | 19   | 2   | 5-30* | Dickey Elem.           | 44   | 3   |
| 3-19* | Turnpike Elem.        | 55   | 2   | 5-30  | Wmspt. High            | 68   | 1   |
| 3-20  | Montgomery Elem.      | 58   | 2   | 5-31* | Magee Elem.            | 60   | 2   |
| 3-21  | Becht                 | 55   | 2   | 6- 4  | Pub. Co. Trainables    | 17   | 3   |
| 3-21  | Brownie Troop         | 21   | 4   | 6- 4  | Muncy Elem.            | 32   | 2   |
| 3-22  | Cogan House Elem.     | 65   | 4   | 6- 5* | Lamar Twp. Elem.       | 27   | 4   |
| 3-22  | Montgomery Elem.      | 67   | 3   | 6- 6* | Pine Elem.             | 11   | 2   |
| 3-23  | Wmspt. Area Com. Col. | 22   | 1   | 6- 6  | Divine Prov. Hosp.     | 14   |     |
| 3-26* | Limestone Elem.       | 50   | 4   | 6-11* | Millville Elem.        | 57   | 3   |
| 4- 2  | Pine St. Day          | 22   | 7   | 6-12* | Turbotville Jr. Grange | 15   |     |
| 4- 3* | Middleburg High       | 24   | 1   | 6-19* | Lock Haven Elem.       | 95   | 10  |
| 4- 3  | Brownie Troop         | 25   | 1   | 6-28  | Jersey Shore Elem.     | 40   | 3   |
| 4- 4  | West Branch           | 14   | 1   | 7-11* | Knoxville Jr. High     | 56   | 15  |
| 4- 5  | Jefferson             | 21   | 1   | 7-12  | Jersey Shore Elem.     | 54   | 4   |
| 4-13  | Jefferson             | 18   | 4   | 7-12* | Smethport Elem.        | 98   | 6   |
| 4-16  | Cochran               | 65   | 3   |       |                        |      |     |
| 4-16  | Lairdsville Spec. Ed. | 40   | 2   |       |                        |      |     |
| 4-17  | Cochran               | 65   | 3   |       |                        |      |     |
| 4-17  | Transeau              | 29   | 1   |       |                        |      |     |
| 4-18  | Lycoming College      | 12   | 1   |       |                        |      |     |
| 4-18  | W. Area Com. Col.     | 26   | 1   |       |                        |      |     |
| 4-19  | Jersey Shore High     | 38   | 1   |       |                        |      |     |
| 4-21  | Cub Scouts            | 8    | 1   |       |                        |      |     |
| 4-26  | Brownie Troop         | 22   | 4   |       |                        |      |     |
| 4-27  | McCall Middle         | 60   | 2   |       |                        |      |     |
| 5- 1* | New Columbia Middle   | 120  | 4   |       |                        |      |     |
| 5- 3  | St. Boniface Elem.    | 44   | 1   |       |                        |      |     |
| 5- 4  | Canal Society         |      | 20  |       |                        |      |     |
| 5- 7* | Dickey Elem.          | 50   | 3   |       |                        |      |     |
| 5- 8* | Sugar Valley Elem.    | 45   | 10  |       |                        |      |     |
| 5-10* | Mansfield Elem.       | 108  | 4   |       |                        |      |     |
| 5-14* | Tioga Elem.           | 118  | 8   |       |                        |      |     |
| 5-15* | Dickey Elem.          | 69   | 4   |       |                        |      |     |
| 5-16  | Head Start            | 14   | 1   |       |                        |      |     |

## 65 YEARS AGO

Gas Lamps were being erected in Brandon Park, replacing the old style oil lamps, which had been in use since the opening of the park.

## WILLIAMSPORT'S MUSICAL HERITAGE

## Home Talent Opera Company Stages Appearance on Williamsport's Musical Scene in 1879

An early musical organization which was chiefly choral was the Musicial Association. Mention of a concert in Doebler's Hall by the group in April, 1864, appeared in a local newspaper.

An early choral group which gave considerable impetus to the musical life of Williamsport was the Handel and Haydn Society of 1871. This organization maintained not only a chorus but also an orchestra under the direction of F. Krauslick.

\*\*\*

In 1879, an opera company of home talent was organized through the efforts of A. W. F. MacCollin and Mrs. T. S. Halsby. In 1886, the company was reorganized as the Mikado Opera Co. under the direction of Charles R. Saft. Productions were presented aiding the Home for the Friendless (now the Williamsport Home) and the City Hospital.

\*\*\*

During the 1880's, two separate but similar singing groups existed — one for women known as the Ladies' Vocal Club and the other for men known as the Schubert Club. In April of 1891 the two clubs merged as the United Singing Club.

An organization which left a lasting impression on the musical life of the city was the Williamsport Oratorio Society, which flourished during the 1890's. Having had its beginning back in 1884 as the Williamsport Choral Union, it reorganized under its new name in 1890.

The moving force of these organizations was their director, Roscoe Huff, one of the most esteemed musicians in the annals of Williamsport's musical history.

\*\*\*\*

Mr. Huff came to Williamsport in 1884. An outstanding organist, he had been a pupil of Frederic Archer, organist of Crys-

tal Pallace, London, and Alexander Guil-mant, organist of Trinity Church in Paris.

Coming to Williamsport, Mr. Huff became organist of First Presbyterian Church. He maintained a studio in the old Young Men's Christian Assn. on West Fourth Street, and became closely identified with local musical circles.

He established an almost legendary reputation in this city as a concert organist. Monthly organ recitals were given by him during the winter season. Looked upon as a real musical treat, those recitals were attended by capacity audiences who showed deep interest in the classical programs.

Under the direction of Mr Huff, the Oratorio Society carried on an ambitious program. The highlight of each year was a May Festival which, for several years, brought the Boston Festival Orchestra to Williamsport for a joint concert with the Oratorio Society.

\*\*\*

As the years went by, it became increasingly difficult to meet expenses merely from admission fees to the concerts. In order to raise the needed money, the society gave some local entertainments and initiated a plan to obtain subscribers for its concerts.

Perhaps the most oft-recalled choral group of the city is the Chaminade Club. Formed in 1898, it enjoyed an active existence until the 1930's. Instrumental in the organization of this club for women vocalists were Miss Josephine Coleman, Mrs. Ernest Greenwood, Miss Jessie Kline, Mable Duple-Schiele, and Miss Minnie Swartz.

\*\*\*

Members were secured through invitation. Roscoe Huff was engaged as director and Mrs. Lillian Reider as accompanist. The object of the club was "the study of part

songs and choruses as a means of cultivation and general improvement with an ultimate object of giving at least two public recitals annually."

\*\*\*

A two hour rehearsal was held every Thursday morning in Mr. Huff's studio. The first concerts were invitation events, and the initial performance was given April 17, 1900, in Association Hall.

Many benefit concerts were given by the club. It was the first club in the city to volunteer its services to raise money for war needs during World War I. It gave the first benefit concert in town for the Red Cross on May 8, 1917.

When the national appeal was made for phonograph records to be sent to soldiers and sailors, the Chaminade Club did all the work of soliciting, collecting, and shipping the records in this district.

During the Liberty Loan Drive, the club was called upon to supply music for meetings. Quartets and soloists were furnished for four to six meetings each night.

\*\*\*

On June 26, 1930, the club established a fund for \$200, the income of which was to be used as music prizes for students of the Williamsport High School. Established in memory of Roscoe Huff, the club's director, and known as the Roscoe Huff Memorial Fund, the annual award is still made to that student whose work and progress in vocal study and performance have merited the greatest approval of the music department of the school.

\*\*\*

The Orpheus Club was an organization of male singers which was active during the same period in which the Chaminade flourished. Forerunner of the Orpheus Club was the Trinity Glee Club, a group of men from Trinity Episcopal Church. Roscoe Huff was the director.

For more than 40 years the Williamsport Consistory Choir has ranked as one of the best in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

Credit for the establishment of the male choir goes to Frederic Manson. He was appointed in 1914 to improve the general music situation in the Consistory.

Although Mr. Manson received little formal music instruction as a boy, he had great interest and natural talent in music. He had a special interest in the mechanics and construction of the pipe organ.

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In addition to his work with the choir, Mr. Manson directed the rebuilding of the Masonic Temple organ. He was also the architect for the three manual \$10,000 Moller organ which was installed in the Williamsport High School auditorium in 1922.

Other organs for which Mr. Manson drew plans were those of Trinity Episcopal Church; Bethany Lutheran Church, Montoursville; and St. Luke's Lutheran Church.

The MacDowell Club was a mixed choral group composed of the vocal students of Leon A. Hoffmeister. Heading the club was Marshall L. Hough, president.

In 1933, under the leadership of Mr. Hough, the Williamsport Choral Art Club was formed. Rehearsals were held for a time in the studios of Radio Station WRAK, and later at Trinity Parish House.

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#### WILLIAMSPORT COMPOSERS PLAY STELLAR ROLES IN PRODUCING CELEBRATED HYMNS

Williamsporters always point with pride to the fact that the composer of the Christmas carol, "We Three Kings of Orient Are," lived in this city from 1876 to 1887, during which time he was rector of Christ Episcopal Church.

Born in Pittsburgh in 1820, the Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Jr., was a man of unusual versatility. In music he was well endowed, having come from artistic and musical parents. Through his college years he began the study of harmony and counterpoint. In 1862 he composed "We Three Kings," which is sung at Christmastide throughout the English-speaking world.

He came to Williamsport in 1876 from Plattsburg, N.Y., to assume the rectorship of Christ Church. He remained here until 1887, when he left for New York City. The night before his departure, there was a farewell reception and a purse of \$1,000 was presented to him as evidence of the high esteem in which he was held.

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It has been recorded that Pennsylvania was the fountain source, the kindergarten of hymnody, having turned out more gospel hymns for its size than any other state in the union.

Williamsport played an important part in supplying talent in this field in the person of James M. Black. Mr. Black spent the greater part of his life in Williamsport, having come here in 1881 from New York State where he was born in 1858.

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He is known throughout the country for his musical works, particularly for his hymn, "When the Roll Is Called up Yonder," which has been sung by all denominations and translated into 14 different languages.

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As it often happens that there is a story behind the writing of many of the time-honored hymns of the church, so was there an inspiration for the writing of "When the Roll Is Called up Yonder."

Walking home from church one Sunday morning, Mr. Black's heart was heavy, for one of the young members of his Sunday School class had not answered roll when her name was called. It was reported that she was ill and that the doctor had little hope that she might live.

Mr. Black recalled that he had found Bessie neglected and in shabby clothes sitting on the steps of a broken-down house. He had invited her to come to Sunday School, and although she hesitated at first to accept his invitation, Bessie later became a regular attender, never failing to answer roll call.

As he walked home that day in 1893, Mr. Black was thinking that perhaps the next time Bessie answered to her name it would be at the great roll call. As he wondered if his own name might be on the same roll, the words for the hymn seemed to come spontaneously to him, and he wrote them down that afternoon. The same evening he set the words to music.

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Others of his best-known hymns are: "I Remember Calvary," "Where Jesus Is 'Tis Heaven," "We Shall Reign with Him in Glory," and "When the Saints Are Marching in."

In several of his hymns, Mr. Black made use of words written by a Williamsport woman, Mrs. Kate E. Purvis, an assistant vocal instructor at Dickinson Seminary in the late 1880's.

Mr. Black was editor of several gospel song books published by the Methodist Book Concern in New York and Cincinnati. Appointed by the bishops of the Methodist Church, he was a member of the committee which made up the Methodist Hymnal of 1905.

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Another local hymn writer at the turn of the century was F. W. Vandersloot, founder of the Vandersloot Music Publishing Co.

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A deeply religious man and a member of Pine Street Methodist Church, he wrote a collection of 19 gospel songs and called them "Echoes from Old Pine."

Two of his hymns contain words by E. C. Macutney and Elmer E. Person, who were members of Pine Street Church, and the music for one was written by Miss Mabel C. Gohl, organist of the church, and dedicated to Herbert T. Ames, mayor of the city.

Although many copies of the collection were published, they were never sold but were given to friends and members of the church in which he served as choir director.

Recollections of early concerts in Williamsport always suggested the name of Harry S. Krape. It was he who brought to Williamsport a touch of the musical elegance of the old world.

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Establishing contacts with great musicians and their agents in the period from 1900 to 1920, Mr. Krape attracted some of the world's most brilliant talent to the city for concerts. Among these were Madame Schumann-Heink, Fritz Kreisler, John Philip Sousa, and Geraldine Farrar.

Mr. Krape spent most of his life in Williamsport until his death in 1944. From 1891 to 1894, and again from 1897 to 1898, he served as director of the Repasz Band. He was a fine pianist, having been graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music. He was also a skilled piano tuner, and might well have cashed in on this talent in the larger cities where he was well known for his ability in this line.

Mr. Krape, however, preferred to stay in Williamsport where he derived pleasure in introducing great music to the residents of the city who might otherwise have been deprived of such opportunity.

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During the 1920's, concerts were sponsored by the Lions Clubs. From 1925 to 1930, a series known as the Celebrated Artists' Course combined music and drama presentation.

In 1928, Williamsport became one of the first 10 cities in the country to adopt the Community Concert plan. A voluntary committee of 85 was organized with John H. McCormick as chairman and Mrs. Eaton N. Frisbie as vice chairman. A vigorous campaign succeeded in obtaining a membership of 500 the first year.

During the first few years, concerts were presented in the Williamsport High School auditorium, in the young Men's Christian Association gymnasium, the Elks auditorium, and Dickinson Jr. College gymnasium. In 1936, the series was presented in the Karlton Theatre where they continued until that structure was razed. After that, the concerts were moved to Roosevelt Junior High School auditorium.

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*(These are the sixth and seventh installments of a series describing the history of music in Williamsport, as compiled in 1957 by Mrs. Glen Russell of the Lycoming College music faculty.)*

**WE MUST KNOW WHERE YOU ARE**

If you have moved recently, or contemplate a change of address, please notify the Society Office. We can't keep you up-to-date unless we know where you are. Third Class Mail, which we use, is not forwarded!

**Cherokee Alphabet.**

|                                                                       |                                               |                                               |                         |                         |                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>D</b> <sub>a</sub>                                                 | <b>R</b> <sub>e</sub>                         | <b>T</b> <sub>i</sub>                         | <b>Ꭰ</b> <sub>o</sub>   | <b>O</b> <sub>u</sub>   | <b>i</b> <sub>v</sub>   |
| <b>S</b> <sub>ga</sub> <b>Ꭰ</b> <sub>ka</sub>                         | <b>F</b> <sub>ge</sub>                        | <b>Y</b> <sub>gi</sub>                        | <b>A</b> <sub>go</sub>  | <b>J</b> <sub>gu</sub>  | <b>E</b> <sub>gv</sub>  |
| <b>V</b> <sub>ha</sub>                                                | <b>P</b> <sub>he</sub>                        | <b>A</b> <sub>hi</sub>                        | <b>F</b> <sub>ho</sub>  | <b>Γ</b> <sub>hu</sub>  | <b>G</b> <sub>hv</sub>  |
| <b>W</b> <sub>ta</sub>                                                | <b>C</b> <sub>te</sub>                        | <b>P</b> <sub>ti</sub>                        | <b>G</b> <sub>to</sub>  | <b>M</b> <sub>tu</sub>  | <b>A</b> <sub>lv</sub>  |
| <b>S</b> <sub>ma</sub>                                                | <b>O</b> <sub>me</sub>                        | <b>H</b> <sub>mi</sub>                        | <b>Ꭰ</b> <sub>mo</sub>  | <b>Y</b> <sub>mu</sub>  |                         |
| <b>Ꭰ</b> <sub>na</sub> <b>Ꭰ</b> <sub>na</sub> <b>G</b> <sub>nah</sub> | <b>A</b> <sub>ne</sub>                        | <b>h</b> <sub>ni</sub>                        | <b>Z</b> <sub>no</sub>  | <b>A</b> <sub>nu</sub>  | <b>C</b> <sub>nv</sub>  |
| <b>T</b> <sub>qua</sub>                                               | <b>Ꭰ</b> <sub>que</sub>                       | <b>P</b> <sub>qui</sub>                       | <b>V</b> <sub>quo</sub> | <b>Ꭰ</b> <sub>quu</sub> | <b>E</b> <sub>quv</sub> |
| <b>U</b> <sub>sa</sub> <b>Ꭰ</b> <sub>s</sub>                          | <b>A</b> <sub>se</sub>                        | <b>B</b> <sub>si</sub>                        | <b>F</b> <sub>so</sub>  | <b>S</b> <sub>su</sub>  | <b>R</b> <sub>sv</sub>  |
| <b>U</b> <sub>ta</sub> <b>W</b> <sub>ta</sub>                         | <b>S</b> <sub>de</sub> <b>T</b> <sub>te</sub> | <b>A</b> <sub>di</sub> <b>A</b> <sub>ti</sub> | <b>A</b> <sub>do</sub>  | <b>S</b> <sub>du</sub>  | <b>P</b> <sub>dv</sub>  |
| <b>S</b> <sub>lla</sub> <b>L</b> <sub>lla</sub>                       | <b>L</b> <sub>tte</sub>                       | <b>C</b> <sub>tti</sub>                       | <b>T</b> <sub>tto</sub> | <b>P</b> <sub>ttu</sub> | <b>P</b> <sub>tlv</sub> |
| <b>G</b> <sub>tsa</sub>                                               | <b>V</b> <sub>lse</sub>                       | <b>h</b> <sub>tsi</sub>                       | <b>K</b> <sub>tso</sub> | <b>J</b> <sub>tsu</sub> | <b>C</b> <sub>tsv</sub> |
| <b>G</b> <sub>wa</sub>                                                | <b>Ꭰ</b> <sub>w</sub>                         | <b>O</b> <sub>wi</sub>                        | <b>C</b> <sub>w</sub>   | <b>J</b> <sub>wu</sub>  | <b>G</b> <sub>wv</sub>  |
| <b>Ꭰ</b> <sub>ya</sub>                                                | <b>B</b> <sub>w</sub>                         | <b>A</b> <sub>wi</sub>                        | <b>h</b> <sub>yo</sub>  | <b>G</b> <sub>wu</sub>  | <b>B</b> <sub>wv</sub>  |

**SEQUOYAH OF THE CHEROKEES**

BY GLADYS A. TOZIER

Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport, Pa.

*(From the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE for November, 1972, Vol. 106, No. 9.)*

Now and then through the centuries, a great man appears, who is conspicuous for his powerful intellect and the way he uses it. Sequoyah, an American Indian half-breed, was such a man. Quite alone, solely from the resources of his mind, he worked to create a syllabary for his people, the Cherokee Indians, and thus endowed whole tribe with learning. He is the only man in history known to have conceived and developed an entire alphabet syllabary. Through this, his tribe was enabled to have a written language,

and to learn to read and write. Learning transformed their lives and advanced their civilization by leaps and bounds. The Cherokees became a literary nation.

Sequoyah was born about 1770 at Taskigi (Tuskegee), five miles from the sacred old capital town of Echota, and near Fort Loudoun, which had been erected by the British forces. During his boyhood he lived in this village along the eastern Tennessee river. He was probably the son of Nathaniel Gist, a Virginian and friend of Wash-

ington, who was sent on a mission among the Cherokees and remained several years as a hunter, explorer, and soldier. This paternity is more authentic and plausible than, as sometimes reported, that his father was a German trader. Reared by his Indian mother, he never learned to speak or write the English language. When he was young he seems to have used only his Indian name, "Sikwayi", but at maturity assumed the name of George Guess, sometimes reported as Gist.

From olden times the Cherokee Indians had lived on their ancestral lands in the southeastern part of the United States. As the mountaineers of the South, they held the entire vast Allegheny region of some forty thousand square miles as their own. Their territory today would include parts of Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. They had great terraced towns in western North Carolina. In 1540 they were visited by De Soto, who terrorized and plundered. They became valuable allies of the British in the French-English conflicts.

Sequoyah was slightly crippled in one leg, probably due to some childhood disease. During his life he became an accomplished silversmith, an ingenious natural mechanic, a painter, skillful trader, warrior, teacher and scholar—a leader and person of influence in his tribe. He had no instruction, but the silver workmanship on his spurs and spoons was much admired. The great Tecumseh bought his silver ornaments from Sequoyah. He had a natural talent for drawing that far surpassed that of anyone in his tribe. In painting he mixed colors expertly and began to use the hairs from wild animals for his pens when he had never seen a camel's hair brush.

In 1812 he enlisted as a private in the United States Army, against the hostile Creek Indians, in a Company of Cherokee Mounted and Foot Soldiers. Again in 1813 he served in the Army for three months, then reenlisted three weeks later. He was discharged at Hillabee, in 1814. These facts are well established in the records of the War Department and Pension Office, including an affidavit from his widow Sally.

At an early age this remarkable Indian realized the magic of the written word, which set apart those who could read and write. He never came under missionary influence but knew that the white man, by making marks on paper, could convey messages to others. Like many Indians of his era he wished to learn the secret of their superior power. He became convinced that it was the written language that enabled them to accumulate and pass along more knowledge than was possible when one depended on memory or word of mouth. He decided to invent an alphabet, intelligible to the red man, and use it for the benefit of his people. He said, "I thought that would be like catching a wild animal and taming it." Once, when with a group, he picked up a stone and began to scratch figures on it, remarking that he could teach the Cherokees to talk on paper like the white man, but the others only laughed at him.

About the year 1809, while he was still in Georgia, he began to create his syllabary: a set of characters, each one of which was used to stand for a syllable. He worked systematically for years in developing this written language, experimenting first with pictographs and then with symbols. His young daughter helped identify Cherokee syllables. He made his characters on a piece of bark with a knife, but later sent for paper and pen. He made his own ink. For symbols he took letters and figures from an English speller, and probably printed words from the Greek and Hebrew obtained from missionaries. By invention and modification he built a set of 86 written characters, isolating each one of the Cherokee syllables and assigning a single character to it. Every sound in the Cherokee language could be reduced to writing. In its final form it contained many characters from the English alphabet, but pronounced differently. "H" represented the syllable "mi". He merely used some English letters as convenient shapes for his purpose.

His people thought him crazy, or an evil magician, making queer marks on stone, bark, and paper. His wife flung the whole lot of notes and papers into the fire. Against much active opposition, against discouragement and even menace, he persisted for 12

years in this laborious undertaking. By 1821 he had perfected his alphabet, representing the Cherokee language. Then he had to explain and demonstrate its use to the suspicious Cherokees.

The syllabary was finally approved by the Cherokee General Council. He first taught his daughter and selected youths of the tribe. After the alphabet had been accepted, young Indians came from long distances, and in three days were able to commence letter writing and return home to their villages prepared to teach others. The simplicity of his system enabled pupils to learn rapidly. Almost immediately thousands of hitherto unlettered Indians of the tribe, by simply memorizing the characters, learned to read and write their language. The tribe established schools where the alphabet was taught.

To understand Sequoyah's later life and movements, it is necessary to know something of the history of the Cherokees. They were considered the most civilized and culturally advanced of the southern Indian tribes. By 1796 they had fenced farms, plowed fields, comfortable dwellings, and permanent villages. Along with their economic progress they had begun to ask for schools. The Moravian Brethren came in 1801, later other denominations, and established schools for both sexes—in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Boys were taught agriculture and mechanical arts, the girls sewing, knitting and weaving. By 1808 the Cherokees had formulated a legal code, developed a responsible form of government, and laid out their capital, New Echota.

Spectacular progress began when the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions arrived in 1817. Then the educational work of the missionaries was simplified when just at that time Sequoyah reduced the language to writing. His syllabary was adopted by the missionaries. The great American Board missionary, Samuel A. Worcester, upon arrival at the Cherokee nation in 1825, stated "A form of alphabet writing invented by a Cherokee genius named George Guess, who does not speak English, and was never taught to read English books, is attracting great notice among the people generally." He went to

Boston and had special type made for a printing press. A building was erected for a printing office at New Echota. Press and type were shipped by water to Augusta, Georgia, the last leg of the journey being two hundred miles by wagon to New Echota. In 1828 the tribe began to print a weekly newspaper "The Cherokee Phoenix and Advocate," using vertical columns for Cherokee and English. Fullbloods in the most remote settlements became informed on current happenings. Mission schools multiplied. At the same time, Worcester, with the Board scrupulously paying the tribe for the use of the press, published books of the Bible, religious tracts and hymn books in the Cherokee language. The most nearly complete file of this newspaper in existence is one of the prized possessions of the British Museum in London. A quantity of the Cherokee type is now deposited in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. By 1827 the tribe had established themselves as a Cherokee Nation under a constitution patterned after that of the whites.

As early as 1785 some of the tribe left the Spanish territory in the south and moved beyond the advancing whites who were seizing their land. They settled on the wild hunting grounds in northern Arkansas. In 1809 more families drifted beyond the Mississippi to join what became the Western Division of the Cherokees.

In 1814 General Jackson, attempting to clear the Indians out of eastern lands, pressured the Cherokees to move. Officials in Georgia extracted a treaty from several leaders, binding the whole tribe to yield a large part of their territory and go west. This document was overwhelmingly repudiated by the tribe and their independence upheld by the United States Supreme Court. In 1820 Jackson renewed pressure on the Indians to exchange their land, roughly Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi, for an area in the west. Almost a third yielded and started their journey in nineteen flatboats, floating down the Tennessee, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers, and struggling up the Arkansas, to join the Western Division. The great majority made no attempt to move. They had been learning "civilized" ways and prospering on limited acreage.



In 1822 Sequoyah traveled to the western Cherokees and introduced his syllabary. Thereafter he made his home with them, removing with the tribe five years later to Oklahoma. He convinced them of the utility of his alphabet by transmitting messages between the Cherokees of the East and West. The two divisions began to communicate in writing. Their capital Tahlequah (Tellico), was located in the hilly country near the Illinois river.

About this same time, in the winter of 1819-20, some sixty families left Arkansas and established a settlement in the province of Texas under Chief Bowles. Later, in 1828, when the Cherokees were losing their Arkansas land, more families moved to this East Texas colony, as they sought a place where they felt they would be safe. Tessee Guess, the son of Sequoyah, married Rebecca, daughter of Chief Bowles. Through Sequoyah's invention the Texas Cherokees became literate, laid out farms, raised livestock, built comfortable houses, wore clothing woven and spun by their women.

Sequoyah, in his western home, became identified with their interests and problems. As the white frontier crossed the Mississippi the Cherokees were harassed and alarmed by settlers on their land and theft of their cattle and horses. In 1827 Sequoyah was named as one of a delegation to go to Washington. They were directed to solicit from the Government a compliance with certain unfilled promises in their treaties. Their tracts of land in the Indian Territory had been guaranteed to them in perpetual ownership. The principal result of this visit was a new treaty, executed in May, 1828, by which the Cherokees exchanged their lands in Arkansas for a tract in Oklahoma. This became the permanent home of the tribe. The treaty was largely the work of those desiring to gain the lands and improvements of the Indians. Certain promises made to Sequoyah were redeemed in niggardly fashion.

Sequoyah's fame had preceded him to Washington. Just at this time the first issue of THE CHEROKEE PHOENIX appeared and he became the object of much curiosity and attention. Charles Bird King, celebrated for his many Indian paintings, asked Se-

quoyah to sit for a portrait, the only known picture of him in existence. This painting is in the American Museum of Natural History. It shows him with a turban head-dress, and wearing a rather voluminous jacket. Hanging around his neck is a large medal on a ribbon. He is smoking a slender pipe. In one hand he holds his syllabary and with the other points to a character on the chart. A distinguished author interviewed him through an interpreter and made him the objective of a lecture.

In compliance with the new treaty, the Cherokees, numbering about twenty-five hundred, moved up the Arkansas River to their new home in Oklahoma. Sequoyah located on the west side of Skin Bayou, twelve miles northeast of what is now the town of Sallisaw. He had a ten-acre farm and built a log cabin for Sally and the children. His salt lick was ten miles distant and he often camped there for a week at a time making salt. His home was near a military road running from Fort Smith to Fort Gibson. Passing Army officers often stopped to visit. His alphabet had excited the interest and wonder of persons throughout the land and even in foreign countries. Travelers coming to the Indian territory made a point to see this noted Indian whose fame had spread so far. When Jackson became president in 1828, he intensified his efforts to move all Indians to the region west of the Mississippi River. During the next two or three years five or six thousand Cherokees moved to join the "Old Settlers." Congress, prodded by Jackson, adopted the Indian Removal Act of 1838. The Indians were rounded up at gun point and forced by the military to leave the land of their fathers. They had few belongings to carry and little food. As many as four thousand, mostly children and the aged, died on the long, terrible walk of a thousand miles in the hard winter of 1838-39, suffering dire poverty and hardship. It is called "The Trail of Tears." When they migrated they were already advanced along the road to civilization and could read and write, through Sequoyah's invention.

In the spring of 1839, about thirteen thousand survivors of this tragic removal, after months of suffering and misery, ar-

rived at the Oklahoma settlement. Adjustments had to be made. The differences between this great majority of newcomers and the minority of the "Old Settlers" were deepseated, dating back mainly to the false treaty of 1820. Sequoyah brought his name and influence to bear on this critical situation. He wrote letters to each group urging committees to meet for discussions. Finally he succeeded in uniting the transplanted Cherokees to those of the Indian Territory. They adopted a constitution which has been preserved throughout the existence of the tribe, and in 1841 they reestablished their schools.

During this removal several hundred Cherokees escaped capture and hid out in wooded country. They lived in the mountains and subsisted on what they could gather to eat in the wilds. At times others returned from exile and joined their tribesmen in the hills, out of sight of the government. Gradually they began to buy land through a trader friend, who never failed them. Eventually they were permitted to remain. The descendants of these tribal members now comprise a colony of about forty-five hundred in North Carolina, forming the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians.

When the Texans began their War of Independence from Mexico in 1835, they sought the friendship of the Cherokee Indians, recognizing their just claims to their land under Spanish and Mexican grants. As trouble developed they turned against the Cherokees and killed Chief Bowles and many of his warriors. Sequoyah, deeply moved by their misfortune, wrote urging the evacuees to quit their plans for war and revenge, and advising them to come to the Territory. Most accepted, but some families fled down into Mexico and settled in a small town near San Fernando.

In the summer of 1842 Sequoyah, his son, and another Indian left home to journey overland to the Mexican country. Their horses were stolen and often they were low on food. Sequoyah became ill and several times had to be left in a cave or a secluded thicket to rest while the others scouted ahead for food, horses and information of the Cherokee families. Each time Sequoyah re-

covered enough to travel. Finally they reached San Fernando and were welcomed by the Cherokees. Here Sequoyah died at the age of seventy-three in this Cherokee village, far from his wife, his country, and his friends. Months later the news reached his tribe.

For many years the Cherokee Council had allowed Sequoyah an annual pension, out of admiration and respect for his character, and in consideration of his great invention. This was continued to his widow, Sally. It is probably the first literary pension in American history, and certainly the first and only one granted by an Indian tribe. The people had been appreciative of the great service rendered their tribesmen and had manifested their gratitude by having a medal struck and presented to him. It was made in Washington of silver to the value of twenty dollars. One side was inscribed "Presented to George Gist by the General Council of the Cherokee Nation, for his ingenuity in The Invention of the Cherokee Alphabet in 1825." The United States government took notice of Sequoyah's gift to his tribe by having a copy engraved.

In recognition of his contribution to the early development of Oklahoma, the state chose him as one of their two representatives in Statutory Hall in the National Capitol building, Washington, D.C. The state of Georgia has erected a monument to him, two miles east of the site of New Echota, and has built a replica of the printing office where the Cherokee Phoenix was printed. The Cherokee Council has changed the name of Skin Bayou and surrounding district to Sequoyah County. His log cabin and farm are being restored. The Sequoyah League of California, was incorporated by a group of persons to improve conditions for Indians. His name, probably was given to the Sequoia redwood trees, and Sequoia National Park.

Each year during the summer months, the well-known historical pageant, "Unto These Hills," about the Cherokee life in North Carolina, is presented in the town of Cherokee, in the Qualla Reservation near the southern entrance of the Great Smoky Mountains. The Cherokee drama, "The Trail of Tears" was first presented in 1969

at Tasa-La-Gi, a Cherokee village near Tahlequah, Oklahoma.

Sequoyah has often been called the ablest intelligence produced among the American Indians. One author named him the "American Cadmus and Modern Moses." His most significant memorial is the learning and culture he bequeathed by his alphabet invention to a fine body of Americans, the Cherokee Indians.

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### MOSES VAN CAMPEN

(From STORIES OF WEST BRANCH VALLEY by Katharine W. Bennet)

The father of Major Moses VanCampen lived near the present site of Bloomsburg. It was in this region and the lower West Branch that the famous scout and soldier learned the use of the rifle and tomahawk. It was along the Fishing Creek trail and the Shamokin path that he received his training in the craft of the backwoodsman.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, young VanCampen left with the first West Branch volunteers who joined General Washington at Cambridge. His service was one of thrilling exploits and constant adventure, both in the army and along the frontiers. He was a lieutenant in Captain Thomas Robinson's famous company of rangers which was stationed at Reading during the winter of 1781-82. Early in March he was ordered to the West Branch to rebuild Fort Muncy.

When Lieutenant Van Campen reached Fort Muncy, he erected a small blockhouse in which he placed his stores and immediately commenced rebuilding the fort. He was joined shortly by Captain Robinson and Andrew Culbertson, who had settled along the river where Duboistown now stands.

Mr. Culbertson was anxious for an escort up the river to the plantation of his brother on Bald Eagle Creek. His brother had been killed by the Indians, and he wished to search the premises for buried valuables. A trip up the river held no terrors for the

young lieutenant who had acted as scout and spy for General Sullivan, in the wilderness of the Chemung, and had traversed the West Branch when but a lad in search of game. He gladly offered to command a scout to accompany the troubled pioneer.

He collected a body of twenty sharpshooters and started overland for the Bald Eagle region. Mr. Culbertson with four companions followed in canoes. At the Great Island they pulled the canoes on shore, and the entire party proceeded to the Culbertson plantation which they reached at evening and encamped for the night. They selected their resting place carefully for it was mid-April, about the time the savages and renegades were wont to visit the settlements. Sentinels were placed about the camp and every precaution observed.

At daybreak the river was black with a fleet of dark canoes in which a force of eighty-five of the enemy paddled along on a foray against the settlers. When they saw the canoe of Mr. Culbertson at Great Island, they disembarked and crept along the trail which had been followed the evening before by Lieutenant VanCampen and his scouts. They surrounded the camp in the early morning light and burst so unexpectedly upon the sentries that they had only time to call, "The Indian, the Indian," before the savages were in their midst. The VanCampen forces fought valiantly, but

were overcome by superior numbers. After nine had been killed and several wounded, they surrendered in hope that their lives would be spared. The Indians were commanded by Lieutenant Nellis, who was in the British service and often led the savages in their descent upon the frontier settlements.

The Indians took possession of the prisoners and their arms, cruelly killed those that had been wounded, then started for Fort Niagara by the way of Pine Creek. Lieutenant VanCampen aroused the admiration of his captors by his courage and daring during the fight and his fortitude on the weary march. In endurance and skill in the woods, he equalled them all. But the Indians little realized what a prize they had. For this was Lieutenant VanCampen's second captivity. Two years before he had been captured on Fishing Creek, along with Peter Pence, of Nippenose Valley, and two men from Wyoming. They made their escape after a desperate hand-to-hand struggle in which VanCampen killed a great many Indians. Since then the savages were on the outlook for VanCampen, and, if captured, a cruel and lingering death awaited him.

Once during the march his identity was nearly disclosed. Between the headwaters of Pine Creek and the Genesee, the returning war party met about forty warriors on their way to the frontier settlements. This party sent their interpreter to VanCampen to question him concerning the condition of the frontier from which he had been taken. He was directed to draw with coal on a piece of bark the course of the stream emptying into the Susquehanna, the situation of the forts, and the paths leading to them. The young officer made his map with accuracy for he knew that the Indians were as well acquainted as himself with the country. When questioned about the forces guarding the frontier, he represented Fort Muncy, the Widow Smith's stone cottage, and little Fort Swartz as strongly garrisoned with troops and large scouts sent in every direction for the purpose of waylaying the Indians who might be sent against them. His story produced the desired effect with this war party, at least. They did not go to the West Branch, but in this incursion in-

vaded another portion of the territory which they thought less guarded.

After the examination, the interpreter in a low tone said, "There is only one besides myself in this company that knows anything about you." VanCampen replied rather sternly "And what do you know about me, sir?" "Why," said he, "you are the man who killed the Indians." The young lieutenant had visions of slow torture at the stake. Then the interpreter reassured him by saying that he, too, was a prisoner, and he would enjoin the other acquainted with his history to secrecy.

This was a fey Dutchman named Houser who was found talking aloud to himself, saying over and over again, "Vy, VanCamp's here, vor kilt de Enchens, un ve'll all be burnt to de stake, so sure as mine's gun a firelock, oney way." He was silenced by threats, and the identity of VanCampen was not discovered until he had been turned over to the British at Fort Niagara.

When the Indians learned who he was, they were furious. They demanded of the British commander that VanCampen should be returned to them, and offered several prisoners in exchange for him.

The commander of the fort sent an officer to examine VanCampen. When he learned the gallant scout's history, he expressed grave doubts whether or not they could protect him from the Indians, who were clamoring for his blood. VanCampen insisted that he was a prisoner of war to the British and claimed protection as such. The officer told VanCampen that there was but one condition on which his life could be spared: namely, that he should abandon the patriot cause and join the British. An officer's commission was offered him. His reply was as heroic as had been that of Lieutenant Boyd:

"No, sir, no! My life belongs to my country; give me the stake, the tomahawk, or the scalping knife, before I will dishonor the character of an American officer."

He was not molested but held a prisoner of war until 1783, when he was exchanged.

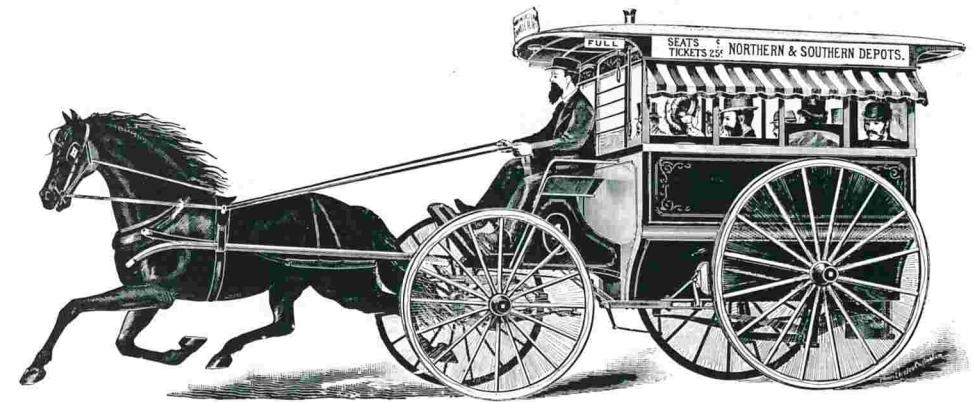
## THE LOST VOICE OF THE TIADAGHTON

This is the Pine Creek Valley and it once belonged to me;  
 I was an American Indian who roamed so proud and free.  
 I watch from where the eagle still makes its stately nest;  
 The guardian of the Canyon where now my people rest.  
 We were the mighty Red Men, the Indian by name,  
 And this was once our land until the White Man came.  
 He crossed the waters with bridges and strung a line in the air,  
 And took over this valley as if he'd always been there.  
 But back before his intrusion, a long, long time ago,  
 This was a land of plenty, for which there was no fee.  
 So Deep and Dark and Dreary, so Awsome, Great, Forlorn,  
 This is the land of our Fathers, the land where we were born.  
 Here where the mighty mountains race upward toward the sky,  
 This is where we lived and now beneath them lie.  
 Campfires once flickered along the water's edge,  
 And great warriors stood upon each lofty mountain ledge.  
 Canoes once shot the riffles upon the water's wrath,  
 Before the railroad came and carved its sweeping path.  
 This was the land of the big pines, towering a sordid world.  
 While far beneath the skyline, mighty Pine Creek curled.  
 Here the moon rose brilliant, cold and crystal clear,  
 Over a land of beauty, a virgin raw frontier.  
 Down the awsome Gorge, Red Jacket often passed,  
 Doing all he could to make our history last.  
 But the age was against us, time was not on our side,  
 Things being unequal, we bravely stood and died.

But though we be invisible, we're very much for real,  
 And in the vast aloneness, our presence you can feel.  
 See my people at twilight from atop the highest hill?  
 Hear the war drums throbbing, echoing down each rill?  
 Yonder swirling smoke rises from the valley floor  
 From councils of the dead, that you thought were no more.  
 As the rugged mountains tower above the bluish haze,  
 Those with piercing eyes can relive the olden days.  
 Can't you hear the thunder as you stand upon the ground?  
 That's the hooves of Indian ponies that throughout the valley pound!  
 Don't you see those teepees in the latter part of fall?  
 Suppose you took them for corn shocks standing there so tall.  
 Can't you hear the war whoops screaming in the night?  
 See those painted faces all around the firelight?  
 Though you think we're dead, we're very much around;  
 The Tiadaghton is not lost, it's only been refound.  
 And we shall endure together from north of Owasse,  
 To the bottom reaches where stands that famed old tree.  
 And through all generations we shall send the raging flood.  
 To remind the living of the taking of our blood.  
 Fierce storms and the unexpected shall be this valley's lot,  
 For we control the heavens, and we'll send you all we've got!  
 And though we have departed this will always be our home,  
 And over these hills and valleys we will forever roam.  
 Great Manitou will protect us through all eternity,  
 So roll on Mountain River through all the years that be!

—James G. Carn

## THE STORY OF THE "HERDIC" COACH



## THE HERDIC COACH

Their Headquarters to be at Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of last evening says that the Herdic personal transportation company have leased the large warehouse of Mr. Hugh Craig, on the northwest corner of Broad and Cherry Streets, and will at once begin the work of alterations to adapt the place to the use for which it has been secured. This building, which is the largest warehouse in the city, will be the headquarters of the Herdic coaches. It will be fitted up with two hundred stalls, and as soon as this work is completed sixty coaches will be put on the streets.

The company have also leased the stables of Mrs. Smith, a well known public house keeper at Broad Street and Germantown Road, and these will be used as a branch station or stopping place. Negotiations are now underway for the establishment of similar quarters in the extreme portion of South Broad Street.

Coach No. 1 was exhibited on Chestnut Street, at the corner of Eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. It attracted quite a throng of spectators. The body of the vehicle is painted a bright red, with the window sashes and top in black, while the running gear is yellow, striped with black, the interior being finished in hard wood, oiled. It presented a handsome appearance, and many

of those gathered about it stepped on the inside. The body is mounted on platform springs, and consequently has an easy motion. The two wheels are about in the centre of the coach, and are very high, or rather seem very high, for the coach is low so that a person can easily get in. It is intended to accommodate eight persons, and is drawn by one horse. About thirty of them are now completed, while 200 are under course of construction at the workshops of the company in the permanent exhibition building and on Belmont Avenue, near the park.

(*Daily Gazette and Bulletin*, Williamsport, Pa., Saturday, August 28, 1880.)

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## THE HERDIC COACHES.

Condition of the Enterprise — What Will Follow Broad Street's Line.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Sunday says: The workshop of the Herdic Transportation company in the Permanent exhibition building presents a busy scene every day. Nearly a hundred men are employed in building the coaches for the Broad Street line, and the work is progressing rapidly. Thirty-five coaches have already been finished and twenty are now in the company's paint shops. It

is expected that the line will be in operation by the first Monday in October, with fifty coaches. These will run every three minutes between Columbia Avenue and Locust Street, and every five minutes above and below those points. Most of the coaches will stop at League Island running south and at Lehigh Avenue running north, and some will carry passengers as far as Germantown.

After the Broad Street line is in running order it is the intention of the company to establish a line of street cabs similar to the hansoms used in London. The coaches to be used for this purpose will be lighter and more compactly built than the others, although the running gear will be essentially the same. These cabs will be stationed at the principal hotels and depots and at various points along the principal thoroughfares and can be had at all hours. A passenger may engage a cab at one of the stands or hail it when passing and the driver will convey him to any part of the city. The fare for any point within a given radius will be twenty-five cents, with a proportionate increase for extraordinary long distances. A card with the rates of fare will be placed in each cab with a view to protecting passengers from the extortion of the drivers. The cabs will probably be finished some time in October.

(*Daily Gazette and Bulletin*, September 30, 1880.)

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### THE HERDIC COACHES

City Solicitor West, of Philadelphia, on Saturday, informed the commissioner of highways that the law forbid him from granting licenses to the Herdic coaches to run on Broad Street in that city, because they would interfere with the franchises of certain street railways. Judge Kelley at once applied for a writ of Mandamus to compel the commissioner to issue the license. This will bring the matter before the courts for adjudication. An interesting lawsuit is now in order. The street railways are represented to be anxious for the legal fray.

(*Daily Gazette and Bulletin*, October 4, 1880.)

### THE HERDIC COACHES

The Argument in Favor of a License  
Continued on Saturday in Philadelphia

In addition to the arguments presented on Monday last in the Herdic coach mandamus, Messrs. William J. Kelly, Jr., and John G. Johnson have just presented additional points to Judge Allison, Peirce, and Biddle, in the shape of a printed brief. Concisely stated, the arguments are that the right to use the highways of the city with vehicles for hire exists apart from all legislation and can be interfered with only so far as legislation restricts the same and then only within certain limits: that the act of 1850 does not prevent the running, neither does any ordinance of councils. The ordinance simply seeks to fix the routes; that it is incumbent upon the chief commissioner of highways to grant the license when the preliminaries of the ordinance have been complied with; that as to the right of the railway companies to prevent any running of omnibuses likely to interfere with their receipts, no inclusive privilege is conferred on these companies by their charters; they are merely permitted to operate lines of tracks upon certain streets, but this privilege is not to include the inherent right of all members of the community to run vehicles for hire upon the same street. The legislature of Pennsylvania in granting a railway company the right to lay down a track on a paved street certainly never intended to forbid the use of that street by citizens who were previously entitled to use it. If ten railroad companies have the right to prevent omnibuses then all other carriers of passengers for hire are prevented, and this would give to the companies the practical ownership of the streets from curb to curb.

To this printed brief Messrs. Christian Kneass, George W. Biddle, and Joseph R. Rhoads, counsel for Mr. Baldwin, have filed in court an answer, in which it is contended that the city, by ordinance, clearly has the right to "regulate" the running of omnibuses and the power to "regulate" routes or even parts of routes, necessarily infers the authority to prescribe to anyone particular company that they shall not run on a particular route or a portion

of it; that the assertion by the plaintiffs that the "sole" reasons by Mr. Baldwin for refusing the license were stated in his letter, is incorrect; on the contrary, his decision was the result of a careful consideration of the whole subject, and especially with reference to the interests of the city of Philadelphia. The city has, of course, no right to obtain revenue by taxing the railroad companies directly, and the reason of Commissioner Baldwin was not based on this view. The charter of the Market Street line provides that there shall be a tax in favor of the city of 4 per cent, on all the dividends over 6 per cent. The city, therefore, has a vested right in the dividends of this company to that extent, and it was for this reason that the chief commissioner says her revenue, derived under the charter may be affected.

(*Daily Gazette and Bulletin*, November 9, 1880.)

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MR. PETER HERDIC having won the suit in Phila., brought against him by a street railway company, will now proceed to place his coaches on the streets. The courts favor cheap fares.

(*Daily Gazette and Bulletin*, November 17, 1880.)

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### THE HERDIC COACHES.

They Began Running Yesterday in  
Philadelphia — How They Were  
Patronized

As soon as General Sickel, president of the Herdic personal transportation company was made aware of the decision of Judge Allison giving his company the right to run coaches over Broad and Market Streets, he at once made preparations to put the coaches on the streets. The drivers who have been engaged were ordered to report for duty yesterday morning, the horses were taken out for exercising, the coaches cleaned up and all the preliminary arrangements made for the start, which took place at half past five o'clock in the morning going down Broad to Market Street, thence from Broad Street and Germantown Avenue.

The coaches began their regular trips then, to the ferries, and return by the same route. Thirty were put on and they ran on three minute time. In the early hours there were but few passengers, but as the day wore on they were much better patronized, and some of them at times were crowded. As the business increases additional coaches will be put on, and arrangements are now in progress to put several larger ones on the road.

(*Daily Gazette and Bulletin*, November 18, 1880.)

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### HERDIC COACH COMPANY

Its Failure in Philadelphia and the  
Appointment of a Receiver

According to the Record the Herdic phaeton company has failed, and Samuel A. Densil has been appointed receiver to take charge of its affairs. The liabilities are less than \$14,000, and the creditors expect to realize the full amount of the claims. The company was chartered in New Jersey over two years ago, with a nominal capital stock of \$50,000. The greater portion of the stock issued was held by Peter Herdic, the president of the company and owner of the patents upon which the coaches were constructed. The company occupied the southwest corner of the Main centennial building for a long time, where their coaches were made; afterward the work was carried on in the old Delmonico Hotel, on Belmont Avenue. The coaches were put on the streets of Philadelphia two years ago and proved a complete failure. They could not stand the wear of stone-paved streets, and during the succeeding winter another company operating them spent large sums of money in repairs. By the following July the company failed, was reorganized, experimented in building its Herdics into a different pattern, and finally was obliged to abandon them entirely and purchase the present omnibuses. Nearly \$60,000 was spent in the attempt to run the coaches in Philadelphia. In other cities the vehicles fared no better. They were soon condemned in Boston, St. Louis and Lafayette, Ind., and the companies formed to operate them failed. In Washington, owing to the prevalence of Asphaltum pavements they have

been in successful operation for a long time, and the company has recently finished a half dozen of them at its shop in West Philadelphia for the Washington company.

The failure of the Herdics to meet popular requirements of course brought disaster to the company manufacturing them, and recently it found itself with a large stock of material on hand in partly finished conditions, but without a market for its wares. Wages for workmen were \$2,000 in arrears, when a meeting of creditors was called, and Joseph Newman, Samuel A. Kensil and Cheney Kilburn were appointed a committee to take the affairs of the company in charge. They decided to pay the wages of the workmen, finish the orders then under contract, and wind up the affairs of the company. Application was accordingly made for the appointment of a receiver, and the company will manufacture no more coaches.

(*Daily Gazette and Bulletin*, December 19, 1882.)

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#### A HERDIC COACH OUT.

One of the two wheel Herdic coaches was on the streets last evening, with Mr. Peter Herdic and several other gentlemen inside. The little box, as it glided along over the cobble stones, attracted much attention and various were the comments on its usefulness where there is no street railway. These coaches are being manufactured here by Ring, Cable & Co.

(*Daily Gazette and Bulletin*, July 15, 1884.)

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#### A NEW DEPARTURE

Herdic Cabs To be Put upon the Streets of This City

Commencing tomorrow morning there will be established in this city a line of the handy little vehicles known throughout the country as "Herdics." Mr. T. A. Thompson is the gentleman embarking in this undertaking. These cabs are admitted by all to be far superior to a carriage in point of comfort and convenience. They will carry, without the necessity of crowding, four full grown persons and the rates to be charged

will be less than is now paid for transportation to and from any given point within the city limits.

It is gratifying to note that Williamsport is coming to the front in the way of rapid transit, and as the management of the line will be in the hands of so reliable a man as Mr. Thompson, we can guarantee the public that they will be well served. By reference to the advertisement, showing the vehicle as it is, the reader will learn the rates of fare to be charged for transportation. Orders by telephone will receive prompt attention. The cabs are being built in this city by the Williamsport Wagon Company.

In the ad mentioned, it states (under a picture of a "Herdic"): "The undersigned will, on the second day of February, 1885, start a line of the above cabs to run anywhere in the City of Williamsport and immediate vicinity at any time during the day or night, at the following RATES:

|                                                |          |
|------------------------------------------------|----------|
| One Passenger, one mile or Fraction thereof    | 25 cents |
| Two Passengers, one mile or fraction thereof   | 40 cents |
| Three Passengers, one mile or fraction thereof | 50 cents |
| Four Passengers, one mile or Fraction thereof  | 60 cents |
| Cabs by the hour, Telephone connection."       | 75 cents |

(*Grit*, February 1, 1885.)

(In the card catalog in the Reference Room of the Brown Library, there are two articles listed dealing with Herdic coaches "seen on the streets of Reading and Chicago," but your editor was unable to find either one on the designated newspaper pages.)

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Perhaps there are few persons, except those of the older generation who lived in Williamsport in the time of Peter Herdic, who knew what a "herdic" is or was.

A "herdic" was a conveyance, or coach, something like the present day bus, only much smaller, and was horse-drawn instead of being propelled by gasoline as in this swifter age. Peter Herdic in his fertile

#### Washington Had 'em Too

It was later on in 1878 that Herdic went to Philadelphia with his new conveyances. This was soon after his failure. In Philadelphia he secured a franchise to run his "canaries" on certain streets where there were no horse-cars. But he went into streets for which the existing street railway companies had previously secured franchises for their horse-cars, but had not yet built their lines, and so, in a measure, the "herdics" were a failure in the Quaker City. Several hundred of the Herdic vehicles were in use at one time in opposition to the horse-car lines of Philadelphia, it is said. In those days the electric trolleys had not yet even been dreamed of anywhere in the country. Larger coaches, capable of carrying sixteen passengers at a time, were introduced in Philadelphia.

Herdic also invaded Washington, D. C., with his coaches, and until eight years ago, seven of these vehicles still were in operation in the national capital. Some of the Herdic coaches were two-horse vehicles, while the smaller variety was drawn by a single horse. It was the one-horse "herdic" that was in use in Williamsport, where the idea was born. This small coach had but two wheels. The larger coaches, which were operated exclusively in the big cities, had four wheels. Washington, like Philadelphia, was at one time crowded with "herdics", and the name of Peter Herdic, because of his "canaries" if for nothing else, became known far and wide. The "herdic" may have been the forerunner of the present-day gas-oline bus.

It is not known today that a single "herdic" is in existence anywhere in the country, unless it be in a junk heap in some obscure section of the land.

(*Williamsport Sun's Expansion Edition* of 1926.)

brain conceived the idea of the "herdic", and this conveyance for some years flourished not only in Williamsport, but in Philadelphia and Washington as well.

There are two stories dealing with the "why" of the "herdic," or the reason for its introduction to the traveling public. One is to the effect that Peter Herdic, having in his failure lost the old horse-car line, which he built and owned, along with his other tangible assets, conceived and started a line of "herdics" in opposition, and to help recoup his losses.

This story of the advent of the "herdics" in Williamsport, where they had their birth, is denied by James W. Maynard, brother-in-law of Herdic, who says that Peter began the operation of a line of "herdics" here when he still owned and operated horse cars. "And," says Mr. Maynard, "he would hardly run opposition to his own transportation company."

#### Also Called "Canaries"

At any rate, the "herdics" were here, and doing business, in the seventies. The first "herdics" seated eight passengers. The little conveyances were painted a bright yellow, and for that reason some persons dubbed them "canaries," a nick-name that clung to them as long as they were in existence.

Peter owned a patent axle, and this he incorporated into the construction of his "herdics". He first started a line of "herdics" here in Williamsport. There was at that time no street car service to Newberry, and in streets other than Fourth on east side of Lycoming Creek. This was before his failure, says Mr. Maynard, who also asserts that it was after Herdic's reverses in business that he took his new mode of conveyance out of town.

Along the line of the old horse railway in Williamsport, passengers were carried in the "canaries" for five cents, while if these conveyances were required to go into another street or deliver a patron, the fare was ten cents. The "canaries" would be driven right up to the curb, and deposit passengers almost at their very doors, which was some advantage over the horse-car service.

## THE COUNTY FAIR (One Hundred Years Ago)

(These various articles on the Fair are taken from the September 17 and 19, 1873 issues of THE CANUSARAGO DAILY HERALD.)

## MUNCY VALLEY FARMERS' CLUB

The Third Annual Fair Will Be Held At  
Hughesville, Pa., September 17, 18 and 19

The Grounds and Buildings of the Society are now in excellent condition, and efforts are being put forth to make the approaching Exhibition even MORE ENTERTAINING AND SUCCESSFUL than it has been any year before.

THE PREMIUM LIST has been thoroughly revised, and embraces the whole range of AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS and ARTICLES OF MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

A cordial invitation is extended to the Farmers and Mechanics of Lycoming and neighboring counties to attend, and bring with them such articles of their growth and Manufacture as will be of interest to the public, and illustrative of the improvements making in the branches of AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

To the ladies A SPECIAL INVITATION is extended to attend, and by their presence, and the display of various productions of their taste and skill, encourage the object of the society.

TRIALS OF SPEED HORSES each day, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Goods can be entered without extra charge upon the purchase of four admission tickets. All articles intended for competition should be placed on exhibition during the first day of the Fair.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued on the Catawissa and Muncy Creek Railroads.

ADMISSION: Admission Tickets, each, 25 cents; Children under 12 year, 15 cents.

Executive Committee: D. Corson, A. R.

Sprout, Benj. Wilson, Geo. VanBuskirk, William Ball, H. C. Reeder, A. J. Kahler, Henry E. Warner, B. M. Ellis.

D. STECK, Recording Secretary; D. M. ELLIS, Ass't. Rec. Secretary; A. C. HENRY, Corresponding Secretary; WM. VANDINE, Treasurer; DR. GEORGE HILL, President; C. BALDWIN, DR. M. STECK, JOHN S. KIRK, Vice Presidents.

THE GROUNDS of the Society consist of an enclosure of twenty acres, on which are erected commodious buildings. They are located in the Muncy Valley, at Hughesville, Lycoming County, Pa., accessible by the Catawissa and Muncy Creek Railroads.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. In the absence of competition, no premiums will be awarded to articles or animals having no merit.

2. The field of competition is open to all who may wish to contribute toward making a successful exhibition.

3. Goods can be entered without extra charge, upon the purchase of four admission tickets; but no article shall compete for more than one premium, except upon payment of one dollar for each time the said article may be entered.

4. Exhibitors will receive a card for each article entered, designating the class and number of entry, and no premium will be awarded to articles or animals to which the entry card is not attached.

5. Grain, fruit, vegetables, flowers, &c, must be the growth of the competitor, and all manufactured articles must be made by the competitor.

6. All articles for competition must be entered by 5 o'clock, p.m., on Wednesday, the first day of the fair, and remain on the ground until Friday, at 3 o'clock p.m.

7. Stands for the sale of refreshments can be obtained by application to the Secretary.

Judges are requested to report themselves at the President's office, on the grounds, by 9 o'clock, the second day of the Fair, when they will be furnished with the books of entry, which they are desired to fill up with the awards and return to the Secretary during the same day.

The Books of Entries will be open on and after the 1st day of September, at the residence of the Secretary, near Hughesville until the morning of the first day of the Fair, when the office will be on the grounds.

## PREMIUMS

Below we give the classes and amount of premiums to be paid by the Club this year, amounting to \$560.00, to which will be added premiums in cattle, sheep, swine, miscellaneous and non-enumerated articles, as placed on exhibition:

|                                                    |          |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Grain, feed and flour                              | \$ 15.00 |
| Vegetables                                         | 15.50    |
| Agricultural implements                            | 14.00    |
| Carriages and wagons                               | 19.00    |
| Lumber and its manufacture                         | 11.00    |
| Leather and its manufacture                        | 13.00    |
| Durham cattle                                      | 41.00    |
| Devons                                             | 41.00    |
| Alderneys                                          | 41.00    |
| Grade and common cattle                            | 31.00    |
| Imported or finely bred horses                     | 19.00    |
| Stallions and horses for all work,<br>Division I   | 33.00    |
| Stallions and horses for all work,<br>Division II  | 18.00    |
| Stallions and horses for all work,<br>Division III | 16.00    |
| Stallions and horses for all work,<br>Division IV  | 30.00    |
| Sheep                                              | \$ 12.00 |
| Swine                                              | 15.00    |
| Poultry                                            | 13.00    |
| Apples                                             | 8.00     |
| Pears                                              | 6.50     |

|                                               |          |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------|
| Peaches                                       | 3.50     |
| Plums                                         | 3.00     |
| Quinces, &c                                   | 6.00     |
| Grapes                                        | 10.00    |
| Cordials, canned fruits, &c                   | 11.00    |
| Bread, butter, cakes, &c                      | 17.50    |
| Domestic goods, needle and<br>ornamental work | 41.50    |
| Fine Arts, penmanship, &c                     | 20.00    |
| Flowers and floral designs                    | 10.00    |
| Cut flowers, dahlias, &c                      | 6.00     |
| Roses, fuschias, heliotrope,<br>verbenas      | 9.50     |
| Total                                         | \$560.00 |

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LIST OF ENTRIES  
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

## CLASS A. — Grain, Feed and Flour

Baker Brothers, 4 entries — red wheat, rye, oats and clover seed; John Fry, red wheat; A. J. Kahler, 2, oats and rye; Coleman Corson, corn; Howard Corson, wheat; Stephen Lutz, peerless potatoes; H. C. Reeder 2, red wheat and rye; Samuel Kahler, Canada potatoes; W. S. Mendenhall 2, red wheat and highest corn ears; Thomas A. Warner, Scott corn; John Gray, timothy seed; Michael Good, excelsior oats; John Bugh, flint corn; George Ball, 6 varieties or brands of wheat flour — white; Treadwell Shoemaker, Lancaster red, Delaware and velvet chaff; Dr. M. Steck, best collection — 26 entries.

## CLASS B. — Vegetables

Baker Brothers, squashes; C. Baldwin, display of vegetables and three heads of cabbage; D. Steck, potatoes — 5 varieties — early rose, early Vermont, sweet potatoes, sweet corn and lot of melons; Mrs. John Fry, beets; Mrs. D. Steck, tomatoes; Mrs. P. Narber, peppers and squashes; Dr. G. Hill, mangel wurtzel, early rose and peerless potatoes; S. C. Busler, pop corn, onions and beans; William Vandine, squash; Edward Michael, pumpkins, celery, pop corn; Daniel Baker, peerless potatoes; Lizzie Lentz, okra; Charles E. Ecroyd, pop corn; Lewis Ball, Jr., field pumpkins; Sarah Ball, onions; C. Baldwin, pumpkins and tomatoes; Mrs. W. York, tomatoes; Mrs. R. Ecroyd, cabbage

and beans; Mrs. Jacob Frantz, cabbage; Jennie Fague, vegetable egg; C. R. Simon, tomatoes; Ellis Bryan, pumpkins and squashes; John Rynearson, potatoes; Miss E. Carr, butter beans; D. Carr, ruta bagas; Mrs. J. C. Laird, tomatoes and mangoes; Jacob Gray, cabbage and beans; George Beeber, sweet potatoes; O. W. Bugh, sweet corn and gourds; John Bugh, preserving gourds; George Bugh, Jr., pop corn; Henry E. Haines, collection of vegetables; B. M. Ellis, pumpkins; Wm. Redeker, Sr., tomatoes; Dr. M. Steck, best collection — 56 entries.

#### CLASS C. — Agricultural Implements

Abram Nevel, fanning mill; Snowden & Artley, two plows; George Steck, pump for wells; B. M. Ellis, Heckendorn, double Michigan and subsoil plows — 6 entries.

#### CLASS E — Lumber and Its Manufactures

S. H. Burrows & Co., four finished bedsteads, one in white, bureau and glass frame, washstand and one glass frame; George Steck, display of bent stuff, hubs, spokes, &c, wood work of sleigh; William Redeker, carving; James Laird & Co., display of bedsteads. — 10 entries.

#### CLASS F — Leather and Its Manufactures

John Eichenlaub, pair of boots; H. M. Parker, pair of slippers and pair Morocco boots; George Beeber, side of upper leather and dressed calf skin. — 5 entries.

#### CLASS G — Durham Cattle

Alfred Lyons, Alderney bull, 3 years old; Elias Edkin, Durham bull, 3 years old, Durham bull calf, Durham Cow, under 5 years. Durham heifer, 2 years, Duram heifer calf; B. Morris Ellis, Durham bull, 4 years, Durham bull, 1 year, cow, 5 years; heifer, 1 year, cow with calf at foot, heifer calf, 7 weeks old, Alderney cow, 4 years, steer, 4 years; William Ellicott, Alderney bull, 3 years. — 15 entries.

#### CLASS H — Grade and Common Cattle

Elias Edkin, grade cow over 5 years, heifer, 3 years, heifer, 2 years, calf, yoke of cattle; Ira Bartlo, yoke of cattle; B. Morris Ellis, grade Alderney heifer, 6 years, with calf, heifer, 2 years, cow, 5 years. — 9 entries.

#### CLASS I — Imported or Finely Bred Horses

Elias Edkin, stallion, 3 years old; James Ecroyd, stallion, 5 years; Leroy Palmer, stallion, 6 years; John Snyder, stallion, 4 years; Israel Buck, stallion, 6 years or upwards. — 5 entries.

#### CLASS J — Stallions and Horses for All Work

##### DIVISION I

Baker Brothers, stallions, 4 and 6 years; Daniel Corson, colt and mare and colt; A. J. Kahler, brood mare with colt at foot; T. A. Warner, colt; Richard Ecroyd, colt; D. Carr, mare and colt; Peter Frantz, brood mare and one year old colt; B. M. Ellis, colt, 2 years, and colt 1 year old — 12 entries.

##### DIVISION II

Elias Edkin, matched team in color; C. R. Simon, single driving horse; Abner Fague, matched team in color; S. P. Kahler, single driving horse; John Gray, single driving horse; Henry E. Warner, single driving horse; Geo. Steck, matched team in color — 7 entries.

##### DIVISION III

Abner Fague, trotting double team — 1 entry.

##### DIVISION IV

Daniel Corson, trotting horse; H. E. Warner, trotting horse. — 2 entries.

#### CLASS K Sheep

Alfred Lyon, Southdown buck; Coleman Corson, common ewes, buck lamb and wool lamb; B. Morris Ellis, Cotswold bucks, lambs, ewe lambs and ewes, and Leicester ewes from Canada; Wm. Ellicott, Southdown buck, 2 Southdown ewes, pair lambs. — 12 entries.

#### CLASS L Swine

John Fry, lot of pigs, 6 months, brood sow; Elias Edkin, Chester White boar, sow and lot of pigs under 6 months; H. C. Reeder, Poland China boar; Henry E. Warner, Berkshire boar, 5 months; Ellis Bryan, 8

fat hogs, sow and pig, six weeks old; David M. Ellis, Maggie boar from Ohio, Maggie sow, lot of half-brood shoats, 3 months. — 12 entries.

#### CLASS M — Poultry

Elias Edkin, collection of fowls, brahmapootras, black Spanish turkeys and ducks; Elmer Clark, trio bantams; Lilly Frantz, trio bantams; Mary Nevel, 2 white guineas; Lewis Ball, Jr., trio of geese. — 9 entries.

The total number of entries in the Agricultural Department is 187.

#### HOME DEPARTMENT

##### CLASS A — Fruits

C. Baldwin, five varieties each, fall and winter apples, sample of five apples, collection of apples, summer or fall pears, 3 varieties winter pears, sample pears, collection of pears, peaches, 5 varieties sample peaches, collection of peaches, Concord grapes, Clinton grapes, collection of grapes, crab apples; Andrew Reeder, 5 varieties fall and winter apples; A. R. Sprout, display of apples, fall and winter apples, 5 varieties of each; Amos Burrows, Concord grapes; Mrs. A. J. Kahler, quinces; M. Jane Ball, Delaware grapes; John M. Frantz, 8 varieties fall apples, 9 varieties winter apples; Lewis Ball, Jr., Isabella grapes; Speaker Ball, native grape; William Ball, Jr., Concord grape; C. Baldwin, quinces and native grapes; C. R. Simon, pears; Matthias Kaupp, fall and winter apples, 5 varieties each, collection of apples, 30 varieties; John Gray, 5 varieties pound apples; B. Morris Ellis, 11 varieties fall apples, 20 varieties winter, and the largest collection of apples, crab apples; Michael Good, Concord, Hartford, Prolific, Clinton, Delaware, Oporto and White Fox (native) grapes. — 45 entries.

##### CLASS B — Cordials, Canned Fruits, &c.

Clara Fague, grape and rhubarb jelly, rhubarb butter; Mrs. Dr. George Hill, grape and cherry butter, Siberian crab and dried apple jelly, dewberry jam; Caroline Wallis, preserved tomatoes; Miss E. D. Steck, mixed pickles, rhubarb jelly, tomato butter; Mrs. J. B. Clark, grape cordial; Miss Emma E. Clark, crab jelly; Mrs. D. M. Steck, collection preserves and jellies; Ella Fague, can peaches; Sarah Wallis, tomato —; —

Ball, Jr., cider vinegar; Sarah Ball, —; Ann Ball, grape jelly; Wm. Ball, grape cordial 12 years old; Mrs. W. York, rhubarb, — and peach jelly, cucumber catsup; Mrs. — Ecroyd, 12 varieties of jellies and mixed pickles; Lizzie Ecroyd, jelly by girl 8 years old; Mrs. B. Smith, pickles; Mrs. B. Morris Ellis, crab apple jelly, peaches and pears; Mrs. A. R. Sprout, pears and plums; Mrs. Ed. Michael, tomato and peach butter, grape jelly and can yellow peaches; Mary VanBuskirk, grape and tomato butter, spiced tomatoes; Kate M. Hepperlin, tomato butter; Jacob Gray, vinegar; Mrs. George Bugh, peach and pear butter; Cath. Fister, canned tomatoes. — 47 entries.

##### CLASS C — Bread, Butter, Cakes, &c.

Mrs. Philip Frantz, loaf bread; Mary Frantz, roll butter; Mrs. P. Narber, roll butter; Mrs. Dr. G. Hill, bread and biscuit; Cornelia Hill, cake; Elias Edkin, 5 lbs. honey, display of honey and roll butter; Mary Worthington, loaf bread, under 15 years; Mrs. A. W. Musgrave, bread and biscuit; Sarah Sisler, ginger cake; Mrs. John Kaufman, bread; Ella Fague, snow ball and gold cake; Sarah Wallis, bread and biscuit; Mrs. Lawson Hughes, peach pie; Mrs W. York, sponge cake; Mrs. J. D. Hill, bread; Mrs. R. Ecroyd, bread and butter; Mrs. P. E. Fry, bread; Mrs. J. D. Hill, biscuit; Mrs B. Smith, pine apple shaped butter; Mrs. John Houghton, bread; Mrs. J. J. Hess, bread and butter; Clara Little, under 16 years, bread, biscuit and sponge cake; Christiana Poust, bread; Kate M. Hipperlein, bread, marble cake, grape, apple and cocoa pies; Mary A. Van Buskirk, under 16 years, bread and biscuit; Kate Hill, print of butter; Lillie Frantz, sponge cake; Susan L. Haines, sponge cake; Cath. Fister, bread, biscuit and apple pie. — 42 entries.

##### CLASS D — Domestic, Goods, Needle and Ornamental Work &c.

Mrs. Andrew Reeder, home made linen shirt and table cloth; Mrs. John Fry, rag carpet; Mrs. Amos Burrows, tidy; Mrs. Geo. Frantz, Emma Frantz, rug and wool chair cushion; feather wreath and hair flowers; Ada Hill, toilet set; Cornelia Hill, pin cushion; Caroline Wallis, tucked skirt; Emma J. Steck, toilet set; Eddie Butler, quilt by

boy 10 years old; Mrs. Dane Corson, quilt; Mrs. J. H. Sprout, pin cushion; Mrs. F. Gearhart, ottoman and two stool covers; Mrs. H. C. Reeder, woven coverlet; Mrs. L. G. Huling, white quilt, sofa pillow, lambrequin blankets; Mrs. Samuel Kahler, coverlet made by exhibitor in 1820; Jane E. Fink and Mrs. Benj. Warner, each a quilt; Catharine Shipman, two coverlets and a sheet; Levina Butler, blanket, table cloth and fancy pocket; Mrs. Jane Ecroyd, sofa cushion, carriage afghan, watch case; Mary H. Ecroyd, toilet mat, chair tidy and bead catch-all; Mrs. William Elliott, child's afghan; Mrs. Blank, embroidery, afghan stitch tidy, worsted tidy and canvass work; Mrs. Geo. Frantz, laurel blossom quilt; Mrs. John Kirk, pair punsey mats; Sadie Patton, sofa pillows, pin cushion, knitted zephyr shawl, embroidered under set, rag carpet, display of wax autumn leaves; Lydia H. Walton, sofa pillow, pin cushion, tatting toilet mats, zephyr tidy and cotton tidy; Lizzie Wallis, case of hair flowers, quilt made by child 8 years old; Mrs. G. L. I. Painter, slippers, toilet set, tatting, quilt, and chair cover; Sade R. Schuyler, child's sack and afghan, zephyr and cotton tidy, zephyr cushion; Mrs. H. Z. Brobst, wax flowers, (cross) cotton tidy and ——— of toilet mats; Ann Ball, calico quilt, spread and cord tidy; Mrs. H. Noble, embroidery; Mary E. Hill, boys quilt; Mrs. R. Ecroyd, crochet material, carriage afghan; Sarah Fague, home-made rug and tidy, stocking yarn and delaine quilt; Mrs. L. G. Huling, Java Canvas tidy; Bell Grim, wax cross and worsted lamp mat; Bryan & Coulter, display of domestic goods, carpet chain, carpet; Mrs. Ed Michael, oak leaf quilt, chair cushion; Mrs. Jane Maloney, wax cross; E. Carr, quilt; Mrs. J. J. Hess, quilt; Ann Ball, delaine quilt; Ella Wanner, two embroidered night dress yokes; braided night dress yokes and cuffs and yoke and sleeves; Mamie H. Bubbs toilet mats; Hannah Kepner, under set, slippers and night dress; Harriet Good, child's cap and sofa pillow; Mrs. George Bugh, stockings, stocking yarn and socks; Clarissa Hill, tidy; Della Hill, 12 years old, tidy; Mrs. J. P. Hill, quilt; Mrs. Charles Ellis, carriage afghan; Anna M. Haines, sofa and toilet cushions, stools, child's sacque and socks; Maria Fague, lounge cover; Mrs. H. Noble,

wax work; Maggie Seal, cotton tidy. — 123 entries.

#### CLASS E — Fine Arts, Penmanship, &c.

Ella Root, collection of paintings, pencilings, landscape, and portraits; Sadie R. Schuyler, black ——— or colored crayon; Mrs. H. Noble, collection of paintings; John W. Trudesell, ———, collection of oil paintings. — 10 entries.

#### CLASS F — Flowers and Floral Designs

Ada Hill, rustic design; Cornelia Hill, pyramid of flowers; M. J. Ball and M. C. Steck, decorative design; Mrs. M. C. Steck, moss basket and flowers; Eddie Butler, hanging basket; Elizabeth Bryan, collection verbenas, round hand bouquets; bouquets of roses, tritoma plant, calla lily, calladium, pyramid coxcomb (celosia), African lily and basket of cut flowers; Mrs. John Kirk, autumn leaves, colored grasses, bleached ferns, crystallized grasses, moss basket, bouquet of thistles, hanging basket and wax autumn leaves; Ann Ball, thirty varieties of zenias; Mrs. R. Ecroyd, moss basket, canna; C. R. Simon, vase of flowers; Bell Grim, decorative design; Miss Carr, variety coxcombs, hydrangea; Mrs. Robert Webster, collection dahlias; Mrs. Geo. Bugh, collection dahlias, four varieties asters, and thirty varieties zenias; Mrs. Abram Bugh, two hanging baskets; Mrs. Mary W. Haynes, pair flat bouquets. — 35 entries.

#### CLASS G — Instruments, Furniture, &c.

Alyan Hill, home made brackets; John W. Truesdell, one organ, six Victor Sewing Machines, frames and fancy articles; Mrs. R. Ecroyd, two picture frames; William Ridker, home made brackets; Wm. Laird, family sewing machine, manufacturing sewing machines. — 8 entries.

#### CLASS H — Miscellaneous and Non-enumerated Articles

John Fry, pine shingles; H. Monroe Narber, pair pigeons; F. J. Kraus, 100 strawberry plants; A. R. Sprout, hay press, crate of berry boxes, crate head and iron ore; Abram Hill, ornamental design; J. H. Sprout, rattle box and farmers' wreath and

frame; Daniel Smith, animal churning power; E. Ball and others, miniature dwelling; Hattie Derr, farmer wreath; J. A. Swartz, patent beehive; Mary Nevel, castor beans; Maria C. Warn, sea shell work; Samuel Kahler, orchard grass; S. C. Bussler, broom ———; Daniel Baker, North Carolina flour corn, mammoth corn, Cincinnati corn and Virginia corn; Henry Ecroyd, cucumber in alcohol; Carrie Kirk, dwarf gourd; Speaker Ball, aroutilla; Ann Ball, sample soap; B. F. Sellers, shoeing hammer; Mrs. R. Ecroyd, plate green beans, bitter bashes; John Maloney, tin groupings; C. R. Simem, vegetable hens' eggs; Mrs. ——— Smith, cross made of pith of flowers; Mrs. ——— Laird, four turned vases; Lilly Hill, ——— work made by herself; Kate M. Hepperlein, ——— brought from Holland 100 years ago; Maria Fague, paper receiver; J. H. Rogers, one elk skin robe, grizzly bear, cinnamon bear, buffalo (killed by exhibitor) robe, and a buffalo calf robe. — 44 entries. In the Home Department 352 entries.

#### LIST OF ENTRIES

In another column will be found the names of every person making entries for the third annual fair, together with the article, or stock, or machine entered, which shows a handsome increase over any former year,—there being *one hundred and eighty-seven* in the agricultural and *three hundred and fifty-two* in the home department — a total of *five hundred and thirty-nine* entries up to Wednesday evening. Other articles have been brought in since then, which cannot compete for premiums, which would probably swell the entries to 570. This clearly shows the popularity of the Club, and its hearty endorsement by the people of the lower end.

#### PROGRAMME FOR FIRST DAY

Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873

At 7 o'clock, a.m. the gates to the Fair grounds will be opened. Tickets may be procured at the office, to the left of the entrance gate. Officers of the Society will be found upon the grounds.

At 11 o'clock the grand entrance will take

place under the direction of the Marshal, in the following order:

1. The Farmers and Mechanics Train will be formed at the head of Main street.
2. Cavalcade of horsemen.
3. Bands of music.
4. Wagons loaded with products and specimens of mechanism entered for premiums.
5. Citizens and visitors in carriages, and on foot.

On passing in at the gate, the procession will make the circuit of the Fair grounds, after which the wagons entered for competition will be examined by the awarding judges. This done, all articles designed for exhibition will be consigned to the proper places.

The judges on Farmers and Mechanics Train, will report at the office of the President at 11 and one-half o'clock.

The band will furnish music from the stand at intervals throughout the day.

At two o'clock p.m. will commence the movement of horses upon the track, under the supervision of the judges in Class I, Division 2, embracing the best matched team in color; best team irrespective of color; best single driving horse or mare; best horse or mare for saddle, &c. The judges appointed are Dr. C. E. Albright, C. K. Sankey, Wilson Opp.

The officers in charge will superintend and direct the movements in regard to the business of Thursday.

#### SECOND DAY OF THE FAIR

Notwithstanding the "prince of humbugs" drew multiplied hundreds from all parts of the country to witness his "mammoth show" in Williamsport on Thursday, (\*), and the fact that the clouds threatened rain, the Muncy Valley Farmers' Club Fair has been largely attended — the receipts have been fully up to the expectations of the management; those in attendance have been more than pleased with the entertainment gotten up for their benefit, and to advance the agricultural and mechanical interests of this section. The people



crowded here on foot, horseback, in carriages, buggies, and by rail. There was comparatively no end to their coming, but at length the streets became comparatively quiet, and the crowd was centered within the enclosure of the Fair Grounds.

There was the test of horses in Class J and Division II, with an interesting game of base ball, at 2 o'clock, together with movements upon the tract, Division III, as to the fastest trotting double team. These afforded variety and entertainment outside of the fine display of stock, goods, &c., on exhibition.

Among the incidents of the day was the summary dismissal from the grounds of one of these traveling sharpers or peddlers who was engaged in a species of gambling. Before the authorities understood the deception practiced upon them the fellow had fleeced some of the unsuspecting ones of twenty or thirty dollars. This money the scamp was compelled to refund, and leave forthwith under penalty of arrest and imprisonment, thus showing that the management mean business when they say "no gambling or horse racing."

There were hundreds of spectators to witness the match game of base ball between a picked nine from Hughesville, Williamsport and Laporte named the "Diamonds," and the "Pioneers" of Williamsport. The "Diamonds" were first to the bat, making two runs the first inning, while the "Pioneers" made but one run. The game was warmly contested with good batting and fielding, up to the close of the fifth innings, when the game stood, "Diamond" 12 and "Pioneers" 7; at the close of the ninth inning, Diamonds 21, Pioneers 9. There was some excellent playing by both clubs, but the Pioneers were out of practice. Max Reinhold, umpire John J. Moltz and Payne scorers.

#### WHAT IS TO BE SEEN

The first thing which attracts the visitor, as he enters the grounds, is an eight-horse engine—running a flying jenny—from the factory of Robbins, Frontz & Co., Hughesville. These gentlemen are active in all that pertains to the interests of the valley. Their work is gaining a wide reputation, and giv-

ing satisfaction wherever introduced. Their order book shows the esteem in which their work is held, as the amount of work now on hand will keep them running for some time.

To your left are the sheds and pens for stock, among which will be found some of the finest horses, cattle, sheep and swine ever exhibited in this county. Reference to the list of entries elsewhere will show who have fine stock and are ready to place the same on exhibition. The display in this department has never been as large as this year, and our farming community visiting the grounds are very highly pleased; the indications are that next year will witness improvements in the agricultural department fully up to the present year over any former display. From the "general talk" in this locality of the fair grounds, somebody expects to win next year whose name fails to appear upon the books of the Club as a competitor, so we forewarn the "lucky ones" to look well to their laurels in the future. From an examination of the fine stock, we wend our way to the

#### HOME DEPARTMENT

The building for the display of articles in this department is 100 x 30 feet, with tables and shelving on each side, and two long pyramids in the center, with a large platform at each end. The inside is handsomely festooned with evergreens, in squares of about 25 feet, at right angles, with hanging baskets in each diamond centre. The pillars, or main supports of the building, are all handsomely trimmed, and stand at each end of the pyramids, representing towers for the same.

As you enter the building, the first platform is occupied by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, represented by their agent, W. L. Laird, with machines and some specimens of their work.

Here, also, is a fine specimen of wood carving, by Wm. Redeker; it is an Indian, full size, painted white, with a bunch of cigars in hand.

The first pyramid is a model of neatness and elegance. It is surrounded with tables, which are really a part of said pyramid.

The entire structure is completely enshrouded or covered with mosses and tinted evergreens, interspersed with natural flowers and bouquets, and crowned with potted flowers in bloom, giving effect and beauty throughout. In each corner and side centre are large decorative designs, which are in competition for premiums.

At the head of this pyramid is a miniature dwelling, the handiwork of Ed. Ball and others. It is a handsome and elaborate cottage, enclosed by a neat iron fence, a fountain in the front yard, throwing a stream as high as the cottage, while the water falls in silvery sprays upon the base, and runs off beneath. The grounds are tastefully laid out and improved. It is a work of merit—a model of neatness and beauty.

Near to this has been placed a pyramid of flowers, entered by Miss Cornelia Hill, in which she has tastefully placed some thirty varieties of flowers. A pair of round hand bouquets, by Elizabeth Bryan, next attracts the eye, and are pronounced "elegant" by nearly every visitor.

We next have a decorative design from Misses J. Ball and C. Steck. It is a square pyramid, its base nearly three feet square, with about an equal height, and surmounted with a tift of variegated flowers. Its four corners are set with bouquets, while the entire surface is covered with variegated dahlias in great variety, and evergreen sprigs.

Mrs. Mary W. Haines has her card affixed to a pair of flat bouquets, near the lower end of this pyramid, which are pronounced elegant in design and highly and artistically wrought. Here is seen a flower in nearly every leaf; and such exquisite taste shows a cultivated mind and heart.

A trio of pyramidal flower vases occupy the lower end. The wood work is that of John Bryan, of Eagle Mills, while the flowers, and handiwork in their adjustment, show the taste and judgment of Miss Elizabeth Bryan. The two smaller pyramids are composed of variegated verbenas, very tastefully arranged, wreathed with a delicate vine, while the centre is composed of velvet coxcombs of different hues and shades, and the delicate green vine also wreathes it, producing a very fine effect. In close prox-

imity to this is a beautiful callistheopical lily, amid a cluster of rich flowers, from the garden of Mrs. A. R. Sprout.

The opposite centre is marked by a basket of cut flowers, prepared by Miss Lizzie Bryan, which is very much admired, and at the next corner Mrs. Robert Webster has a collection of dahlias, which are truly elegant.

This pyramid or table is *the* centre of attraction in this department. It is here the committee in charge have expended a wealth of taste in design and artistic beauty, every touch but adding to the beauty of the whole.

We pass over for the present the second pyramid, as the crowd prevents a fair examination, and find ourself at the lower platform, which is elegantly fitted up by J. W. Truesdell, of Hughesville, and is occupied with a number of the Victor sewing machines, a fine organ, from which occasionally proceeds some excellent music, together with some specimens of his work, which commend both the machine and the operator.

His apartment is carpeted and homelike, while he and his assistants are ready to answer all questions and give all the information necessary to convince the masses that he has a good machine. Elegant chromos and oil paintings are distributed upon the wall and around his quarters, which are in competition for the premium as the best collection, and adds greatly to the attractiveness of this locality. During the past year Truesdell has sold over *one hundred and forty machines*, aggregating \$10,795, a fact which shows the estimation in which the Victor is held in the lower end of the county.

On this platform, and facing pyramid No. 2, Miss Carr has a large assortment of variegated coxcombs, while Miss Lizzie Bryan's calla lily, in bloom, and her caladium, are universally admired. Between these and central of the platform is a rustic design, gotten up by Miss Ada Hill. It is in the form of a pedestal, or stand, shows good taste, in finely wrought, covered with mosses, vines and pine burrs, the whole surmounted with ferns and evergreens. As the visitors look upon this beautiful specimen

of handiwork, they are not prepared to believe that it was thrown from the wagon, and badly broken in its shipment to the grounds, and yet such is the fact. Under the skillful hands of Miss Hill it soon took shape and proportion again, and is very much admired.

On each side of the building, upon the walls and tables, extending the entire length, are arranged very tastefully the handiwork of the ladies, interspersed with potted plants, bouquets, decorative designs, &c., many of which are worthy of special mention, but as we have given elsewhere the names of every person competing for premiums, together with the articles on exhibition, we will not go into general detail, only adding that the style, variety and elegance of the goods call forth universal admiration. The judges today are engaged in the duties assigned them, and their decisions will gladden many hearts, while others will feel that their skill and ingenuity, and the worth and merit of their goods, wares, &c., have been overlooked.

At the risk of even being considered partial we will yet name a few articles that the reader will do well to hunt up as he goes through the building on Friday. The wax flowers, hair and feather work are elegant; the needle work will generally bear the closest scrutiny and be commended; the display of paintings, crayons and chromos, by Miss Root, and others, are highly spoken of. Miss Gertrude and Lilly Hill's work and Indian baskets show elegant taste and superior workmanship, and so we might go on through hundreds of articles. The Tritoma plant, in bloom, of Lizzie Bryan's, and her African lily, are elegant, and rare in this locality.

In the bread, butter, biscuit, cakes, pies, jellies, canned fruits, pickles, &c., the display is good, and it does not require a long continued fast to create a desire "to partake" of the rich delicacies upon which the eyes feast. The can of cherries put up by Mrs. John Ulrich, in 1870, show a handsomer fruit than the yield of last year.

In domestic goods there is but little competition, but Messrs. Bryan & Coulter's specimens of cassimeres, jeans and woolen goods, together with their yarns, are very fine.

Carpets are scarce, but the fact still remains that home made carpets are not entirely ignored in the "lower end."

We now visit the second long pyramid, which is essentially the same in size and form, but it is devoted to fruits, &c., and in beauty of design or finish does not compare with the first. The covering is white paper, its sloping sides are set with narrow shelves on which are placed apples, pears, peaches, grapes, quinces, &c. in profusion, and these occupy the entire surface including the surrounding tables. Above the pyramid, extending its entire length from post to post, vines are trained, bearing large and beautiful clusters of Concord grapes, contributed by Amos Burrows, of Picture Rocks. The end nearest the flower pyramid is occupied with works of art, some of which are exceedingly tasty, and if you have failed to notice these, make another tour through the building. The two vases of bleached ferns and leaves and the crystalized grasses of Mrs. John Kirk are among the handsomest works on exhibition. Miss Steck's basket of everlasting flowers, the dwarf gourds of Carrie Kirk and Harry Ecroyd's cucumber, make up a collection which is beautiful. Phantom Bouquets and sparkling gems comprise the group. The fruits, &c., which add so much to the pyramid are exhibited by B. Morris Ellis, Michael Good, C. R. Simons, A. R. Sprout, C. Baldwin, T. Knapp, Andrew Reeder, John Gray, John Frantz, Jane Ball and Wm. Ball.

We were exceedingly gratified at the display of cereals and vegetables, a few of which we shall make special mention. The potatoes are the largest and finest we have ever seen on exhibition; the yield of some of the varieties has been enormous. The pumpkins and squashes are monstrous; beets, cabbage and all other vegetables very superior. The wheat compares well, the weight being from 64 to 68 pounds to the bushel. Corn, in the ears, is of monster size, while the stalks on exhibition are fearfully tall. In this department the display is not to say very large, but is acknowledged to be very superior.

The contribution of George Steck, of Villa Grove, consisting of spokes, felloes,

hubs, sleigh bendings, wood work, &c., is highly creditable, and the work very superior. Laird & Co., of Hughesville, and Burrows & Co., of Picture Rocks, display great taste in their furniture, while the workmanship will compare with the mammoth establishments of the East or North; John Maloney is in time with his stoves, and will soon have calls for his cook and parlor stoves, as the cold weather sets in.

There is but little machinery on hand — a champion grain drill, a horse power hay rake, a champion mower and Smith's churn power are all that we have seen on exhibition.

#### PROGRAM FOR THIRD DAY

Friday, September 19, 1873

Movements of horses, the best and fastest trotting horse or mare, at 1 o'clock p.m. Capt. Thos. Lloyd, Maj. Samuel Bryan and Abraham Tule, judges.

The premiums will be announced at two and one-half o'clock from the stand.

A game of base ball between the Mozarts and Actives will be played at 2 o'clock.

(\*Please refer to the article on page 16 of Volume IX, Number One, for clarification of this remark.)

#### SOCIAL ETIQUETTE - 1896

Bathing calls for a costume of some material that will not cling to the form when wet. Flannel is appropriate, and a heavy quality mohair also makes a successful dress as it resists water and has no clinging qualities. An oil-silk cap should be worn over the hair. The cut of the dress should be modest; the costume loose and full and it should be made with a skirt. The neck should be cut quite high.

To forget one's ancestors is to be a brook without a source, a tree without a root.

—Chinese Proverb

#### HISTORY

The future Must be understood in terms of things that are to come,

And not the things that used to be.

**THE SUSQUE ROCK AND MINERAL CLUB**

Will Sponsor a Show and Sale of

ROCKS AND MINERALS  
JEWELRY AND SPECIMENS

NOVEMBER 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1973

In the Lycoming County Historical Museum

NOVEMBER 8, 9, 10 — 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

NOVEMBER 11 — 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

**SHOW AND SALE OF PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS**

By the Roten Galleries of Baltimore

NOVEMBER 16, 1973 — 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

**NEW ITEMS FOR SALE IN THE MUSEUM GIFT SHOP:**

HANDMADE PEWTER BY WILLIAM WEBER

(Tablespoons, Porringers, Buttons)

ROCK JEWELRY BY MAGGI

STATIONERY BY CURRENT, INC.

**SPECIAL EXHIBIT BY EXXON**

MODERN SOUTHWESTERN INDIAN BASKETS

NOVEMBER 30, 1973 TO JANUARY 15, 1974