



THE
JOURNAL
OF THE
Lycoming County Historical Society

VOLUME XVII
NUMBER TWO

FALL
1981

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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CONTENTS

	Page
Greetings From the President's Desk	4
Daughters of the American Revolution	5
Sketch of Lycoming Chapter, DAR	9
A Few Activities of the Lycoming Chapter	11
Junior Organization Formed by Lycoming Chapter DAR	16
The Insignia and Seal of the National Society DAR	18
The DAR is a Patriotic Organization	19
Revolutionary War Patriots of Lycoming Chapter of the DAR, 1971 - 1981	20
James V. Brown Public Library	22
Three Real Daughters of the American Revolution	26
Stories of Jaysburg and Newberry	31
Did You Know?	32



COVER PHOTO: This silk flag is the original made for the Lycoming Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is now in the collection of the Lycoming County Historical Society Museum. We wish to thank Gladys E. Widemire for donating the photograph.

GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

October, 1981

Dear Members:

As your new president, I wish to say I am honored to be chosen to serve the Lycoming County Historical Society and I thank you for your confidence. I shall try to do all that I can to further the efforts of those who in the past have made, and who are now making, this Society and Museum an outstanding educational and cultural community asset.

I have already found it a special privilege to be working with our very superior director, Andrew K. Grugan, and his excellent professional and volunteer staff. As many of you know, we have in our Society not only an outstanding community asset, but one of the finest historical organizations in the country. We are accredited by the American Association of Museums. We have had, over the years, visitors from many sections of the United States, some of them recognized authorities in the field of history, who have been much impressed by the Museum and its programs. The major credit for this esteem must go to Mr. Grugan and his staff.

With this year's program we begin the celebration of our seventy-fifth Anniversary of the founding of our Society in 1907. We are fortunate to have on this program outstanding speakers whose research and study have given them a great wealth of knowledge about local history, and who will present topics of special interest for our 75th Anniversary.

We urge you to attend as many of these programs as possible. Tell others about them. Bring friends with you. While our Society and Museum have had wide acclaim, far too many in our own area are quite unaware of all that is offered here.

The Society now has over 900 members. The life and growth of our Society depends upon its members and their interest and activity. Membership fees make up a major portion of the income. In this 75th Anniversary year, let us do all we can to increase membership, and also to encourage members to step up from individual or family to sustaining memberships.

In closing, we wish to pay tribute to Harold B. Taylor, who was treasurer of the Lycoming County Historical Society and whose death occurred May 28, 1981. Mr. Taylor faithfully carried on the work of that office for twelve years. His services were very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Clarence R. Mutchler, *President*
Lycoming County Historical Society

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

I would like to share with you a few of the findings which my sister, Letha Felix Kauderman, and I have researched and compiled from the records of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and those of our local Lycoming Chapter. We became involved in this research in connection with our Chapter's eighty-fifth anniversary recognition project.

Lycoming Chapter was organized as a member of the National Society (NSDAR), which had been founded six years earlier.

The NSDAR has a fascinating history; and since it was organized before our local chapter, let us digress a bit and take a look.

On the thirtieth of April, 1890, the Sons of the American Revolution, who were meeting in Lexington, Kentucky, voted down a motion to admit women into their Society. No doubt, this vote struck the spark which fired a number of women who were direct descendants of American Revolution patriots into founding a patriotic organization of their own.

ORGANIZATION

The records of the NSDAR show that the first informal organizational meeting to consider the formation of a National Patriotic Society of Women was held on July 29, 1890 at the home of Mrs. Brown on 17th and K Streets, NW, Washington, DC with five women present: Mrs. Brown, (Mrs.) Ellen Hardin Walworth, Mrs. Wolff, Miss Mary Desha and Miss Eugenia Washington.

On August 9, 1890 another meeting was called at the Langham Hotel, the residence of Mrs. Walworth. The meeting was attended by the hostess, Miss Desha and Miss Washington. These three women laid important groundwork for organizational procedures, which included ideas and the full blessing of

(Mrs.) Mary Smith Lockwood of Washington. Mrs. Lockwood was unable to attend this meeting. All were in agreement that the name of Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, should be selected for the first President General of the NSDAR.

The first organizational meeting, October 11, 1890, is now recognized as the official date of the founding of the National Society. However, it must be remembered that the groundwork for this meeting was formulated at the previous meeting on August 9, 1890. The October 11 meeting had been planned originally for Columbus Day, but since it fell on Sunday in 1890, the meeting was held the day before, October 11. Columbus Day had been chosen because through the interest of a woman, Queen Isabella of Spain, Columbus was enabled to make his discovery.

At this meeting of October 11, 1890, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, the First Lady of the United States, was formally and unanimously elected first President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This meeting was recessed until the afternoon of October 18, at which time the letter of acceptance from Mrs. Harrison was read. She served as President General until her death on October 25, 1892.

The choice of Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison, himself of noteworthy revolutionary ancestry, was a happy one for the Daughters of the American Revolution. Our records show that the effect upon the public opinion of NSDAR was instantaneously favorable.

When first planned, the organization was neither understood nor appreciated. In its intents of good faith to secure recognition for the women of the Revolution, as well as for the men, and especially for those women left on

lonely frontiers to care for the crops and protect their children and homes from the Indians who besieged unprotected settlements, the Society sought to bring together women from all parts of the country. These early Daughters of the American Revolution hoped that in so doing, all would be united in a joint effort in commemorating battles in which their ancestors had fought shoulder to shoulder.

And the Society claimed as an especial object the preservation of history and historical spots, and the application of patriotism to the needs of daily life.

The First Lady of the Nation's President was in all her sentiments and activities the number-one woman of public interest; so her acceptance of the office of President General of the NSDAR was telegraphed as a news item all over the Country.

No doubt we would have justified our work by its dignity and worth in the course of time. However, when the Associated Press telegraphed countrywide the news of Mrs. Harrison's acceptance of the office, it gave us a flying start which was equal to possibly twenty-five years' growth.

A vigorous and ably conducted campaign had resulted in the election of Benjamin Harrison. The middle West knew him as a great lawyer; and North knew him as a fine soldier; the South knew him as a descendant of one of Virginia's signers of the Declaration of Independence; and his widely publicized work in the Senate made him a familiar figure to the public. He was a Godly man with high moral principles, a good citizen and a loyal patriot. Newspaper articles of the day show that he was encouraged and actively supported by a charming wife, who created a good home life when he was a struggling young lawyer. Their home she guarded; and added honor to his name during his years of military service. She kept pace with every advance in his legislative career; and finally, she stood at his side,

a sweet as well as attractive and dignified figure in the White House, the Nation's First Lady.

Through Benjamin Harrison's approval of his wife's consent to serve as the First President General of NSDAR, a guaranty of our patriotism was stamped on the new organization. This helped to establish our National Society as a group of patriotic women. Also, due to the fact that Mrs. Harrison, too, was of old Revolutionary stock was proof of the simplicity and sincerity of the objectives of the NSDAR.

WHO WAS CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON?

Caroline Scott was the daughter of the Reverend John Witherspoon Scott, one of the founders of Oxford College for Women at Oxford, Ohio. He was its president during the time when Caroline was a student there. She was wooed and married at her home across the street from the college, from where she left as a bride of Benjamin Harrison. He was a young lawyer who resided in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Caroline Scott was of Scottish ancestry. Her first paternal ancestor in America was Lord John Scott (Laird of Arras), who left Scotland after 1679 and settled near Philadelphia. It was on land owned by this John Scott that the Reverend William Tennent in 1726 founded the historic "Log College", out of which primitive institution, in time, evolved Princeton College. From this same John Scott descended both Caroline Scott Harrison and Lucy Webb, the wife of President Hayes.

Caroline was descendant of both John Scott, Commissary General of the Pennsylvania lines in the Revolution, and of Saul Rea, who was Justice of the Peace during the Revolution and a member of Congress. She was the seventh woman admitted into the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is proved by her national number, "seven". Her grandfather, the

Reverend George McElroy Scott, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1793, was the first Presbyterian minister to locate in western Pennsylvania, where her father, John Witherspoon Scott, was born.

Mrs. Harrison was deeply loved by her associates in the Daughters of the Revolution who, after her death, honored her by presenting the lovely and now historic White House portrait of her to the Nation. This portrait was painted by Daniel Huntington of New York and was unveiled on February 22, 1894 by Mrs. Adalai Stevenson, the second President General. In presenting it, she said, "It is eminently proper that the first offering that the Society makes to the Country should be the portrait of its beloved first President General." At the conclusion of her presentation, the Marine Band played "Love's Old Sweet Song," a great favorite of Mrs. Harrison. This was followed by the recitation of "an original Poem to Caroline Scott Harrison"; and "A National Hymn for the DAR," which was sung in public for the first time.

THE SOCIETY'S FIRST AND SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

The first Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held on February 22, 1892 at the Church of Our Father in Washington, DC. Mrs. Harrison presided and delivered the speech of welcome. This was followed by the first reception at the White House given to honor the Continental Congress. The President and Mrs. Harrison received about one hundred delegates. This is described as one of the most brilliant affairs of the administration.

The next year the President and his daughter, Mrs. McKee, putting aside their sorrow, again received in honor of the Second Continental Congress. At this Second Congress, the War Department provided flags for the decorating of the meeting place. These were put

up by three sailors from the receiving ship, Dale. The rooms were beautifully decorated with orchids (her mother's favorite flowers) and other flowers sent from the White House by Mrs. McKee in memory of her mother.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

The National Society was less than a dozen years old when the Daughters purchased the first of twenty plots of ground which make up an entire city block bounded by 17th, 18th, C and D streets, northwest in a beautiful section of Washington, DC. The Society's buildings are Memorial Continental Hall (1905) and Constitution Hall (1929) connected by the Administration Building (1923, enlarged 1950).

For many years Memorial Continental Hall on 17th Street, across the Ellipse from the White House grounds, was the only building. Its historical auditorium is now the DAR Library.

This great genealogical library has a collection of about 70,000 books and pamphlets, and over 50,000 manuscripts. "Some of the manuscript material is available in no other library." (See DAR Handbook). Non-members pay a nominal fee.

The DAR Museum, in 1973, was accredited by the American Association of Museums. It is in the Administration Building, as are: (1) the Americana Collection of thousands of original historical documents pertaining to the American Revolution; and (2) the Historical Research Library. All of these are open to the public, except during the NSDAR Continental Congress in April of each year.

The Society's third building is Constitution Hall, which is on 18th Street. Its great auditorium seats 4,001 persons, and is the largest in the Nation's Capital.

PURPOSE OF THE SOCIETY

The purpose of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution from its earliest beginnings has been: to gather material for history, to preserve souvenirs of the Revolution, to study the best methods of perpetuating the memories of our ancestors and celebrating their achievements. "These purposes, just stated, embody the Society's three-fold objectives: to combine an historical appreciation of the past with patriotic service in the present and educational training for the future."

ELIGIBILITY

(Bylaws of the National Society
of the
Daughters of the American Revolution)
Article III

Section 2. "Any woman is eligible for membership in the National Society

of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is not less than eighteen years of age, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unfailing loyalty to the cause of American Independence, served as a sailor, or a soldier or civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States or as a recognized patriot, or rendered material aid thereto; provided the applicant is personally acceptable to the Society."

NSDAR TODAY

From the solid beginnings laid by the early founders, there had developed the largest, most far-reaching organization of women in the world. As of February 1, 1981, NSDAR has a total membership of 208,248 ladies with one-third being in the 18 - 35 year-old age group.



SKETCH OF LYCOMING CHAPTER OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA

Researched and compiled from the Chapter Records and the American Monthly Magazine, volume XV number 6, Washington, DC, December 1899.

Several ladies of the Williamsport area felt there ought to be a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution here; but no one took the initial step until late 1896 when Mrs. William Emery (nee Mary White), by open invitation to all ladies interested in forming a chapter to meet at her home, made the start.

On November 23, 1896 twenty ladies met in Mrs. Emery's home at 835 West Fourth Street, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. They discussed the feasibility of organization. This meeting led to the formation of the Lycoming Chapter.

The charter was granted on December 9, 1896. The following sixteen ladies were the charter members:

- * Mrs. Mary White Emery
- * Mrs. Josephine Searle Bently
- * Mrs. Emma White Almy
- * Mrs. Elizabeth Hepburn Doebler
- * Mrs. Anna Mercy Doebler
- * Mrs. Gula White Johnson
- * Miss Kathryn Dickinson Burrows
- * Miss Anna Rachel McClure
- ** Mrs. Martha White Gamble Voorhees
- * Miss Helen Gertrude Johnson
- * Mrs. Anna Butler Snyder Bertrand
- * Miss Mary Beck Snyder
- * Mrs. Margaret McMicken Huber
- *** Mrs. Julia Russell Harris
- * Mrs. Mary Wilson Laird
- * Miss Margaret Jane Russell

* Deceased **Resigned ***Transferred

The following members were elected as the first officers of the Lycoming Chapter: Mrs. Mary White Emery, Regent; Mrs. Josephine Searle Bently, Vice Regent; Miss Anna Rachel McClure,

Secretary; Mrs. Gula White Johnson, Treasurer; Mrs. Mary Wilson Laird, Registrar; and Miss Kathryn Dickinson Burrows, Historian.

On February 22, 1897 the Chapter was entertained at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Emery. It was decided that the main work of Lycoming Chapter would be to establish a local public library; and that other projects would be secondary to their one great aim.

This public library project caught the interest of Mr. James Van Duzee Brown (of Holland Dutch descent), one of the early lumbermen of Williamsport. His wife, Carile Cone Brown, later became Lycoming Chapter's second Regent in 1898.

July 4, 1897 was celebrated in a patriotic manner in the Park Hotel ballroom. The members of the Tiadaghton Chapter of Sons of the American Revolution were the honored guests. It was one of the "Gala Affairs" of 1897 in Williamsport.

By fall the DAR ladies realized their membership had grown so rapidly that they would have to abandon holding their meetings at the Regent's home. So they secured a room in the Park Hotel. Their meetings were held at 4:00 o'clock on the third Friday afternoon of each month, excepting July, August and September. They now had sixty members.

In 1898 Mrs. James Van Duzee Brown was elected Chapter Regent and in a short time the James V. Brown Public Library became a reality.

In January 1899 the Chapter completely furnished a room in the local Home for the Friendless.

In 1900 there were sixty-five members. Mrs. Mary White Emery was elected for a second two-year term. She was followed by Mrs. Allen P. Perley of Graystone Manor on Vallamont Drive, Williamsport.

Mrs. Perley served for two terms, 1902 to 1906. In 1907 she became our Pennsylvania State Regent for two elected terms. And in 1911 she became Vice President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which office she held for two terms. A severe health problem

Lycoming Chapter, over the years, has been blessed by having fine leadership through its regents and supportive officers.

PAST REGENTS OF LYCOMING CHAPTER

* 1896 - 1898	.....	Mrs. Mary White Emery
* 1898 - 1900	.....	Mrs. Carile Cone Brown
* 1900 - 1902	.....	Mrs. Mary White Emery
* 1902 - 1906	.....	Mrs. Allen P. Perley
* 1906 - 1909	.....	Mrs. Sarah Burrows Coryell Hays
* 1909 - 1912	.....	Mrs. Rebecca Yarnell Robinson
* 1912 - 1914	.....	Miss Kathryn Dickinson Burrows
* 1914 - 1919	.....	Mrs. Agnes Werick Rhodes
* 1919 - 1921	.....	Mrs. Florence Osterhout McCauley
* 1921 - 1924	.....	Mrs. Kathryn Lawson Beeber
* 1924 - 1927	.....	Mrs. Aimee Spicer Hastings
* 1927 - 1930	.....	Mrs. Florence Slate Lyon
* 1930 - 1933	.....	Mrs. Sylvia Bowman Hays
* 1933 - 1936	.....	Miss Gladys Jones
* 1936 - 1939	.....	Mrs. David Forrest Burrell
* 1939 - 1942	.....	Mrs. Carl Adelbert Schug
** 1942 - 1944	.....	Mrs. Carl W. Herdic
* 1944 - 1947	.....	Mrs. C. Howard Bowman
* 1947 - 1950	.....	Mrs. Ernest E. Landon
* 1950 - 1952	.....	Mrs. Leroy F. Derr
1951 - 1952	.....	Acting Regent Mrs. Don L. Larrabee
1952 - 1953	.....	Mrs. Don L. Larrabee
* 1953 - 1956	.....	Mrs. Melvin C. Donkle
* 1956 - 1959	.....	Mrs. William B. Arnold
1959 - 1962	.....	Mrs. Paul D. Bailey
* 1962 - 1965	.....	Mrs. James P. Lamason
*** 1965 - 1968	.....	Mrs. J. Paul H. Hively
1968 - 1971	.....	Mrs. Clarence E. Bierman
1971 - 1974	.....	Miss Gladys A. Tozier
1974 - 1977	.....	Miss Gertrude H. Hill

made it necessary for her to decline the nomination for President of the National Society.

While this fine and capable lady held these Chapter, State and National DAR offices, she brought many honors to our Chapter and to our City. Many of the members of the Lycoming Chapter entertained in their homes for the State and National officers and committee members. Pennsylvania State Congress was held here. Our Park Hotel was in its heyday; and the part it played during the NSDAR State Congress helped in spreading its fame. Through extensive publicity it, along with our City, become known nationwide.

1977 - 1980	.....	Mrs. Stanley Bassett
and		
1980 -	.....	Present Regent Mrs. Frederick A. Snell

Lycoming Chapter, over the years, has continued to carry the objects of this Society, which are:

"(1) To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women, who achieved American Independence; by the acquisition and protection of Historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the American Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots; and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

"(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people; to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

"(3) To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American Freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."



A FEW ACTIVITIES OF THE LYCOMING CHAPTER

It is impossible to list all of the Chapter's activities entered into during the past eighty-five years. So we are listing just a few. Please note that these efforts are meant to benefit the general public as well as DAR members.

Lycoming Chapter supports the endeavors of the National and State Societies of the DAR organization, which include the following:

SCHOOLS

(1) The two Society (owned, maintained and operated) schools in the Appalachian area are Tamassee School in South Carolina and Kate Duncan Smith School in Alabama. Both are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The contributions in cash to these schools are supplemented by boxes of clothing,

books and miscellaneous items for resale thus providing additional funds. Our Chapter members also contribute to four "approved" schools, mainly in the form of scholarships, clothing and gifts. (To qualify as an approved school, a school or college must be for underprivileged girls and boys, who would not have an opportunity for an education).

The first of the DAR schools to be established was Tamasee, South Carolina in 1919 by South Carolina Daughters and made a project of the National Society in 1920. Tamasee enrolls children who need a home and education provided for them. These children attend grades one through eight on campus and then continue their training at the county high school. There are approximately one hundred sixty boarding pupils.

(2) The Kate Duncan Smith DAR School at Grant, Alabama was organized in 1924 by the Alabama Daughters. This is a day school for kindergarten through twelfth grade, and is the only junior-senior high school in the one hundred square mile area it serves. The enrollment at present is over nine hundred.

(3) The Berry Schools, Inc., Berry College and Berry Academy are at Mount Berry, Georgia. "The institutions were founded by Miss Martha Berry in 1902. Miss Berry, a member of the DAR, told the DAR delegates at the 13th Continental Congress in 1904 about her school, then in a log cabin. This school became the first to be placed on the approved list. Both Berry College and Berry Academy are co-educational. The Berry Schools have a beautiful campus and probably the largest college campus in the world."

(4) Crossnore School, Crossnore, North Carolina was established in 1911 as a one-room schoolhouse. The first boarding students were eight girls, who lived in the attic of the teacher's cottage and five boys, who slept in a grist mill loft. In 1921 the school was added to the DAR approved list.

(5) Hillside School in Marlborough, Massachusetts dates from 1901. It provides year-round care for worthy boys needing a boarding home and school. A traditional course in academic study is offered in grades three to eight during the school year; and there is also a summer camp program.

(6) The Hindman Settlement School in Hindman, Kentucky was established in 1902 as a rural educational social center. It contributes significantly to education in the area. Its library serves the high school and community. A fairly recent addition to its educational program is a musicmobile, which is specifically related to the folk music wealth of the region.

Lycoming Chapter also supports two Indian Schools: Bacone and St. Mary's.

(7) Bacone College in Bacone, Oklahoma was approved in 1941 for DAR aid in the education and financial assistance of Indian youth.

The NSDAR project for 1977 - 1980 was to provide and furnish a central printing shop, which will enable the Society to coordinate all their printing and duplicating work. This will reduce such reproduction costs and curtail maintenance expenses.

(8) St. Mary's Episcopal School for Indian Girls in Springfield, South Dakota was selected in 1941 as an approved school for DAR support. The NSDAR project for the school has been based on developing Arts and Crafts Work. Many of these Indian girls are exceptionally artistic. The beautiful beadwork necklaces from this school are in great demand. Music scholarships are made available to these talented girls.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STUDENT LOANS

The local Chapter contributes to the National Scholarship and Loan Committee. Through this committee, the National Society aids worthy and ambitious students by awarding scholarships for medical training, including physical therapy, occupational therapy and nursing. States and chapters also grant loans and scholarships.

The National Society awards an \$8,000.00 American History Scholarship annually; \$2,000.00 per year for four years to a qualifying senior in a high school graduating class.

DEFENSE

Lycoming Chapter co-operates fully with National to carry out their suggestions to keep up to date on National defense issues and act accordingly.

AWARDS

The local Chapter each year awards a Good Citizenship Medal to the most outstanding, all-round member of the graduating class of each area senior high school.

Each year we promote American History Month to help preserve our freedom by stimulating a deeper understanding of American History and appreciation of our Country. Included in these endeavors is the sponsorship of the annual American History Essay Contest for the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades in all area schools which wish to participate.

Locally, the newspapers, radio and bulletin boards are used to stir interest in American History.

VETERAN-PATIENTS

Men and women in Veterans' Hospitals are sent many personal items to show our appreciation for their services for our Country. Most of these items are handmade by our Chapter members.

CONSERVATION

The Conservation Committee was established in 1909 by the 18th Continental Congress of NSDAR. Lycoming Chapter has an impressive record of tree-planting by many members. Concern for wild animal life and stray domestic animals has led to Chapter provision of animal shelters and year-round feeding, where needed.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

For many years, this Society has endeavored to help in preserving many valuable, unpublished records of a genealogical nature. We have copied, prepared in proper form, published and placed in the NSDAR Library, Washington, DC, the Pennsylvania State Library in Harrisburg, as well as our James V. Brown Public Library and the Ross Library in Lock Haven a great many volumes of otherwise inaccessible data. The Lycoming County Historical Society, Berks County Historical Society in Reading, Pennsylvania and Clinton County Historical Society in Lock Haven recently have been presented copies of records.

Types of Records Copied

From courthouses: marriage records, wills, deeds, tax lists.
From churches: marriage, birth and death records, vestry minutes or sessions books.
From cemeteries: tombstone inscriptions and burial records.
From private sources: Bible records, diaries.

LINEAGE RESEARCH

Our Chapter has held lineage work shops for our members and for interested individuals in the area.

Over the years, a great many people have been assisted in researching their family lines.

Scores of membership and supplemental application papers have been completed for prospective members of patriotic organizations. Many lineage records published by the Lycoming DAR ladies are shelved in the Pennsylvania Room of the James V. Brown Public Library.

THE MARKING OF HISTORICAL SITES AND GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS

The Lycoming Chapter, on June 10, 1901, erected a Boulder Monument in the Calvary Methodist Churchyard at West Fourth and Cemetery Streets. This monument commemorates the Plum Thicket (also called Plum Tree) Massacre of white settlers by Indians on June 10, 1778. On this day, on this site a bloody massacre was perpetrated by a company of about twenty Indians. Mr. Snodgrass, Mrs. Peter Smith, Mrs. William King, several children and others were cruelly shot, tomahawked, or stabbed and scalped. The two King

sisters, two and four years of age, were carried away by the Indians. Seven years later these children were rescued in Canada.

The grave of Lt. William King, Sr. of the Fourth Battalion, Northumberland County Militia of Pennsylvania, is said to be on the site of the new church building; also that of Arad Sutton, Sgt. of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line of the Revolutionary War, nearby. These two graves were marked by the DAR in 1930.

Some of the other graves of soldiers of the American Revolution, upon which Lycoming Chapter has erected grave markers are:

Mathew Brown	White Deer Valley Cemetery	1907
Henry Lebo	Hall's Station Cemetery	1908
Simon Cool	Lycoming Creek, grave near No. 2 bridge	
Peter Pence	Gebhart Cemetery, Nippenose Valley	
Patrick Lusk	Lycoming Presbyterian Cemetery, Newberry (body later moved?)	1914
Capt. John Clendenen	Lycoming Presbyterian Cemetery, Newberry	1918
Robert King	Lycoming Presbyterian Cemetery, Newberry (body later moved?)	1918
Sgt. Henry McCartney	Clinton Baptist Cemetery, Montgomery	1930
Henry Shoemaker	Emanuel Lutheran Cemetery, Muncy Valley	1932
Godfrey Fiester	Emanuel Lutheran Cemetery, Muncy Valley	1932
Jacob Hill	Emanuel Lutheran Cemetery, Muncy Valley	1932
John Nicholas Beaver	Emanuel Lutheran Cemetery, Muncy Valley	1932
Peter Dunkelberger	Emanuel Lutheran Cemetery, Muncy Valley	1932
Christopher Dimm	Emanuel Lutheran Cemetery, Muncy Valley	1932
John Farley	Farley Cemetery, White Deer Valley	1932
John Donaldson	White Deer Cemetery, Allenwood, PA	1932
Abner Johnson, Sr.	Old Biedler Cemetery, adjoining Old Shamokin Twp. Baptist Cemetery Now Rush Twp., Northumberland County, PA	
Mattheis Nafzger	Family Cemetery near Hamburg, Berks County, PA (jointly with Berks County Chapter, DAR)	1976
Col. William Hepburn	Wildwood Cemetery, Williamsport, PA (jointly with GAR, the National Guard Units and the Veterans of Foreign Wars)	1933
Michael Ross, founder of Williamsport	Williamsport Cemetery, Washington Blvd., Bronze Tablet	1931

Michael Sechler

Army of Independent Troops of Horses, PA Dragoons and General Washington's bodyguard. Erected and dedicated large memorial marker May 28, 1970

BICENTENNIAL BRONZE PLAQUE

On August 22, 1976, Lycoming Chapter DAR dedicated a bronze plaque in memory of Soldiers of the American Revolution, whose bodies still rest in the beautiful grassy plot which had been the old churchyard of Lycoming Presbyterian Church on Arch Street in Newberry. This plaque was made part of the huge memorial cross marking the cemetery.

Some years ago, many families moved their loved ones who were interred there to other local cemeteries. However, many bodies still remain; and among these are a number of veterans of the Revolutionary War, namely: Danforth Bowen, Henry Dougherty, Thomas Mahaffey and probably others unknown who served (for whom we, at present, have no documented proofs).

MARKERS SPONSORED BY LYCOMING CHAPTER

FOR GRAVES OF SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812 (Government Markers)

William Bower, Land Grant - Baptist Cemetery, near Allenwood, PA
 Robert Cutter - Stone Church Cemetery, White Deer Valley, PA
 John Houser - Maple Hill Cemetery, White Deer Valley, PA
 Lt. Col. David McMicken - Jersey Shore Cemetery, PA
 Samuel McClees, Land Grant - Presbyterian Cemetery, near Allenwood, PA
 John Pott - Rank Cemetery, near New Columbia, Union County, PA
 John Rheam - Pennsdale Cemetery near Trout Run, PA
 John Shaffer - Stone Church Cemetery, White Deer Valley, PA
 George Shaffer - Stone Church Cemetery, White Deer Valley, PA
 Samuel Shaffer - Stone Church Cemetery, White Deer Valley, PA



JUNIOR ORGANIZATION FORMED BY LYCOMING CHAPTER DAR

The Lycoming Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution announced that it was sponsoring a Junior Organization in the June 3, 1953 issue of The Williamsport Sun, which carried this news article:

"Mrs. Don L. Larrabee, who retires as regent on Friday, was hostess at her home, 54 Grampian Boulevard, to the junior group of the Lycoming Chapter DAR. She entertained at a dessert bridge.

"Present for the occasion as honor guests were two state officers: Miss Mildred Wynne, chairman of junior membership and Miss Elise de la Cova, historian. Both are residents of Philadelphia and were house guests of Mrs. Larrabee.

"Mrs. J. Austin Kennedy has been appointed temporary chairman of the Junior Organization. She will plan a September meeting at which permanent officers will be chosen and junior members will be formally received.

"Junior members, it was explained, are eligible to all the privileges of a DAR chapter; but they also enjoy an opportunity to hold additional meetings for their own age-group.

"Young women who are sharing with Mrs. Kennedy in forming the junior organization for Lycoming Chapter include: Miss Cleo Tietbohl, Mrs. James Madden, 3rd, Mrs. Donald Ertel, Miss Barbara Watkins, Miss Ann Huffman, Mrs. Clarence Derr, Mrs. William Devaney, Miss Joan Krimm, Mrs. Paul E. Case, Mrs. A. Roy Flanigan, Jr., Mrs. Donald L. Cameron, Mrs. Dietrick Lamade, Miss Martha McCafferty, Mrs. Russell Curry, Mrs. William Vanderlin and Mrs. Walter Malloy.

"This group will participate on

Friday in the Flag Day service of the Lycoming Chapter. The program will be held in the Women's Club at 2 o'clock. The meeting will be the occasion for installing new officers in the senior organization.

"During their visit, Miss Wynne and Miss de la Cova spoke about various phases of junior membership. They also presented motion pictures of the Kate Duncan Smith School in Grant, Alabama.

"This school is one of two established and operated by the DAR. It serves the mountain areas of Alabama, providing education in grades one through twelve, including instruction in domestic arts and vocational fields."

The junior group progressed so enthusiastically and so rapidly that by September 1953 they were ready to operate as a Junior Chapter.

The following account appeared in The Williamsport Sun on Thursday, October 1, 1953:

"Twenty Charter Members Form Junior Chapter.

"A junior committee of the Lycoming Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution formed a permanent organization with twenty charter members at the home of their advisor, Mrs. Don L. Larrabee, on September 30, 1953.

"Mrs. J. Austin Kennedy was elected its first president. Chosen to serve with her were: Miss Joan Krimm, vice president and program chairman; Mrs. R. E. Deffaa, recording secretary; Mrs. Robert Lee Strous, corresponding secretary; Miss Cleo Tietbold, treasurer; Mrs. Robert A. Bullock, publicity chairman; Mrs. Russell Curry, membership chairman; and Mrs. James A. Tyson, Jr., historian.

"In addition to the officers, the following are charter members: Mrs. A. Roy Flanigan, Jr., Mrs. Rankin Watson, Mrs. Richard Eiseman, Miss Ann Huffman, Mrs. James Madden, Jr., Mrs. Donald Ertel, Mrs. Paul E. Case, Mrs. Walter Malloy, Mrs. Harry Krimm, Mrs. Sheldon Evey, Mrs. William Vanderlin and Mrs. John Benyon.

"This Junior Committee is to meet the last Thursday of each month and its meeting of October 29 will be in the home of the president.

"Plans have been initiated for a duo piano concert by Mrs. J. Milnor Dorey and Mrs. Glenn Russell in March. The proceeds will be divided between the

Helen Pouch scholarship fund and the Tamasee School at Tamasee, South Carolina."

Other records of Lycoming Chapter and those of its Junior DAR Committee show that from the very first meeting its enthusiastic members set high standards of achievement for themselves. Among other activities, they sponsored fine cultural programs of music and art, the proceeds of which provided for many needs of the children of the DAR approved schools - especially the DAR schools for Indian children. At the present time, many of the important offices and chairmanships are held by former Juniors of this organization.



THE INSIGNIA AND SEAL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

From the early history of Daughters of the American Revolution, we learn that the National Society was organized in three meetings; and at the third meeting on October 18, 1890, the colors of Washington's staff (dark blue and white) were chosen for the seal and motto. The motto was "Home and Country" until 1977, when it was changed to "God, Home and Country". A seal bearing the image of a woman seated at a spinning wheel was adopted.

The present seal conforms to the NSDAR (National Society Daughters of the American Revolution) Bylaws, which provide that "The Seal of the National Society shall be charged with the figure of a Dame of the period of the American Revolution sitting at her spinning wheel, with thirteen stars above her, the whole surrounded by a rim containing the name, 'The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution', the motto, 'Home and Country' and dates '1776' and '1890'." The young woman who sat for the sketch of the Dame was Miss Meikleham, one of the great-grand-daughters of Thomas Jefferson. The spinning wheel, now on display in the DAR Museum in Washington, DC is the one that belonged to Dr. Good's mother - the one from which he made his original sketch.

On October 24, 1891, the National Board ruled that "All use of the Seal, or cut of the same, except officially, shall be forbidden."

THE INSIGNIA

Publications by National Chairman of Insignia say: "The official insignia of our Society was adopted by the National

Board of Management on May 26, 1891, and patented on September 22, 1891. The NSDAR Bylaws state that "The official insignia of the National Society shall be in the form of a spinning wheel and distaff. The wheel shall be seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and of gold, with thirteen spokes and a field of dark blue enamel upon a rim bearing the name DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION in letters of gold; upon the outer edge of the wheel, opposite the ends of the spokes, are thirteen small stars which may be set with precious stones if the owner so desires. Underneath the wheel a gold distaff one and one-half inches long, filled with platinum or white-gold flax."

The only change since 1891 has been the change in the DAR motto, when it was changed from "Home and Country" to "God, Home and Country". This change was enthusiastically received by the local chapters.

It was largely in the home where our Revolutionary ancestors were taught the love of God and the redemptive work at Calvary. Let's remember - these were our very own ancestors, who were the great prayer warriors who moved on their knees to bring our great nation into being.

How wonderful it is to be able to say that we still have God-loving, God-honoring, praying women in our DAR today - ladies who are concerned about the present and future destiny of our Land and have added God's name to our National Motto.

THE DAR IS A PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has commanded high respect from patriotic citizens over the years.

Its members always have been encouraged to fly their American flags every day of the year - not merely on holidays. Our national flag is just as beautiful and meaningful and can awaken just as much patriotism, as it unfurls in the breeze on ordinary days as it does on special days. For many Americans today, there must be a special celebration in order to inspire them to display their flags.

Our flag is beautiful. It has been carried through victory and defeat; and over the coffins of brave patriots who gave their lives for our Great Nation. Our flag should be more dearly loved by all of us. Our flag stands for all we have been and what we are as a nation.

We would like to quote from an editorial which refers to then Col. John Glen's famous speech to Congress. This address was described as the epitome of patriotism. The editor says: "It was particularly refreshing because for some strange reason, we often feel inhibited about expressing patriotism. I would say it is more than strange, in fact it is shocking for Americans to feel thusly. Surely, a proud American should never be ashamed to admit the tear, the lump in the throat, or as John Glen calls it 'that hard to define feeling when the flag goes by'. And as he wisely added, 'Let's hope that none of us ever loses it.'"

The DAR Manual for Citizenship is a boon to immigrants seeking knowledge concerning a strange land and its flag. This booklet has been explaining its

message of patriotism to thousands of newcomers. Last year, 55,000 manuals were distributed, free of charge, by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, largely through its chapters. At present, very few of our cities have Americanization Schools.

Most of us would agree that respect for our country and its flag can be developed only through the teaching of those things for which it stands. The DAR stresses the fact that the fate of a nation depends upon an enlightened public opinion - not alone upon material wealth, but upon the quality of its womanhood and its manhood. Victory must be won on moral and religious fronts to insure all our freedoms.

There is a plaque in the DAR Memorial Continental Hall, their first building in Washington, DC, which reminds all who pass that Americans have and should accept certain duties and responsibilities as citizens. This inscription reads:

HERE IN THIS MEMORIAL HALL DEDICATED TO OUR PATRIOTIC ANCESTORS, IT IS FOR US TO COLLECTIVELY AND INDIVIDUALLY DEDICATE OURSELVES ANEW TO THE SERVICE OF HOME AND COUNTRY. WE ARE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF A SOCIETY OF LIVING, ACTIVE AMERICAN WOMEN PLEDGED TO THE PERPETUATION OF AMERICAN IDEALS OF GOVERNMENT, AMERICAN IDEALS OF RELIGIOUS FAITH AND FREEDOM... WE COME HERE AS TO A SANCTUARY. FOR THE SERVICE OF COUNTRY IS ALSO A SERVICE OF GOD."...



**REVOLUTIONARY WAR PATRIOTS
OF
LYCOMING CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS
OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1971 - 1981**

Lt. Elisha Alden
Lt. Col. John Henry Antes
Richard Arthurs
Ens. Joseph Avis
Jonathan Barrett, Sr.
George Michael Bauer
Capt. Thomas Beale
Sol. Isaac Bear
John George Beeber
John Bieber
Claudius Boatman
Benjamin Buffington
James Butler
Robert Campbell
Sgt. Joel Chapin
Jacob Conrad
John Craven
John Daughtery
Brig. Gen. John P. DeHaas
John Donaldson
Archibald Eason
Joseph Eck, Jr.
John Edley
John English
Elnathan Field
Andrew Flatt
Capt. George Focht
Jacob Fullmer
Capt. Christopher Gardner, Jr.
PS George Gortner
James Grier
Michael Grove
Frederick Hahn
Jon Nicholas Haupp
Jacob Hehn, Sr.
Capt. William Hepburn
Capt. John Daniel Hill
Peter Holler
Conrad Hoover
PS Samuel Hoyt, Sr.
Maj. John Huling
Abner Johnson
George Kenley (Kinley)
Ens. William King
PS William Thomas Laird
Henry Lantz

Capt. Patrick Anderson
Sgt. Peter A. Apgar
Col. Samuel Ashley
Jacob Bailey
Isaac Bartho (Barto)
Nicholaus Bauer
PS Aphraem Bear
Nicholas Beaver (Beeber, Bieber)
Arthur Bell
William Bloom
Lt. William Boatman
PS John Burke
Daniel Callahan
Lt. Col. William Chamberlain
David Clark
Benjamin Corson, III
Sgt. Adam Crist
PS George De Benneville, MD
Lt. Christopher Dimm
John Dunlap
Henry Eby
Joseph Eck, Sr.
Sgt. James English
Nicholaus Felix
Godfrey Fiester
John Flexer
Adam Follmer
Adam Fulmer
Samuel Gilbert
Jacob Grammer
Henry Grim (Grimm)
Sgt. Edward Hackett
Dudley Hammond
Jeremiah Haycock
Reverend Paul Henkel
Capt. Jacob Hill
John Holbrook
John Garrison Holmes
Martin Hoover
Sol. John Huhn
Joseph Israel
Mark Jordan
William Kern, Sr.
Conrad Kriss
Laban Landon
Jacob Lantz

George Leibert
Col. John Leshner, Patriot
Capt. John Linnington
Theophilus Little
Robert Love
Samuel MacMinn
Alexander McNitt
Samuel Mapes
James Marshall
William Marshall
Jacob Shipman Mathias
Capt. John Brandt Missimer
Capt. Jacob Moser
Philip Moyer (Mayer)
Peter Neece
Samuel Nichols
Henry Ohl
Lt. Christian Quigley
Michael Rishel
John Roll
Ens. Jethro Sanborn
George Adam Schaffer
Capt. Daniel Schneider
Christopher Seebold, Sr.
George Shellhammer
PS Walter Shewell
CS Rudolph Shuman
Harold Simon
William Singley
Jacob Sober
Joseph Solleberger
Ebenezer Sprout, Sr.
John Staples
Ebenezer Stevens
Ambrose Strong
James Tison, I
John Tozier
Michael Unger
Cornelius Vincent
PS Ichabod Warner
Stephen Watts
Frederick Weed
Lemuel Wells
Capt. John Wilkins
John Peter Willier, Sr.
Ludwig Wissinger
Jacob Yoder

Philip Leonard
Samuel Lewis
Sgt. John Lins
George Longenberger
Hazekiah Lytle
Col. Richard McAllister
Capt. Joseph Mackey
Abraham Marsh
Peter Marshall
Sgt. Jacob Martz
Johannes Minnich
Ephraim Morey
Johannes Martin Moyer (Mayer)
Matheis Nafzger
Sgt. James Nichols
Johannes Nixdorf
St. Samuel Patchin
Matthew Riffle
Martin Ritter
PS David Ryther
Sgt. Luke Saunders
Andrew Schnabel
Ens. Samuel Schooley, Jr.
Peter Shaffstall (Schoffstall)
Lt. Col. Robert Shewell
Mathias Shipman
Aaron Simmons
Nathan Sims
Samuel Smith
John Sober
Lt. John Spencer
Adam Stahl
Baltzer Steck
Augustus Storrs
Lt. Samuel J. TenBroeck
Jacob Tomb
Comm. Peter Trexler, Sr.
Lambert Van Dyke
Daniel Wade
James Watts, Sr.
Benjamin Weed, Patriot
John Peter Weimer
Thomas White
Lt. William Williamson
PS Casper Winck
Sgt. Wyatt Wolcott
Ens. John Young

Abreviations: CS - Civilian Service
PS - Patriotic Service
Sol. - Soldier

JAMES V. BROWN PUBLIC LIBRARY WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA

Reaserched by Sarah Felix Fredericks and Letha Felix Kauderman from the record files of Lycoming Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, newspaper files of the Williamsport Sun, the Gazette and Bulletin, the Sun-Gazette and Grit, and the files of the Brown Library.

The first project of Lycoming Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) was to make possible a public library in the Williamsport area. Ideas were formulated and made known during the terms of the first two regents of the Chapter. Mrs. William Emery (nee Mary White), the first regent, served 1896 - 1898; while Mrs. James Van Duzee Brown (nee Carile Cone), the second regent, served 1898 - 1900.

Mrs. Brown's husband, James Van Duzee Brown, became deeply interested in the dream of the local ladies of the DAR and offered to sponsor their undertaking. This offer resulted in the opening of a free public library in Williamsport on June 18, 1907.

Records show that the new James V. Brown Library was not the first effort in the area to establish a public library. An attempt had been made in the late 1890's, when a small library was established in the small, but progressive Newberry area, under the supervision of the Williamsport School Board.

For several years before his death on December 8, 1904, James V. Brown had formulated plans and specifications for the construction of a public library in Williamsport. Also, he had selected the site - the plot whereon stood the Henry Brown mansion - on the northwest corner of East Fourth and State Streets, opposite the Scottish Rite Cathedral. Henry Brown was James V. Brown's brother. James V. Brown resided at 239 East Third Street on the northwest corner of East Third and Basin Streets.

JAMES V. BROWN

It was the lumber fortune of this very generous man that made possible our beautiful Public Library.

He was born in Hartford, New York. His family founded Brown University. He moved to Williamsport in 1859 and purchased the Updegraff and Herdic Flour Mill, which he operated until 1866; at which time he sold his interests and became involved in the local lumber industry. At this time, he became a member of the company of Thomas and James Thompson, later known as James Thompson and Company. In a short time, he became a partner in Brown, Early and Company. These men manufactured lumber in mills which they erected on Park Street.

In 1868, James V. Brown became president of the Williamsport Water Company, in which he was active for more than thirty-six years. He masterminded the development of the city water system. He was an outstanding president of the Citizens' Gas Company; and was one of the original stockholders in the old Market Street Bridge Company. He was a controlling stockholder of the former Gazette and Bulletin; and was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, where he was a director until his death. He was a Pennsylvania elector when William McKinley was elected to the Presidency of the United States in 1896.

TRUSTEES OF THE LIBRARY

It is sad that neither James V. Brown nor his wife lived to see the library when completed. Mr. Brown's will states that the library, which bears his name, is to be managed by nine

trustees - the mayor; the rector of Christ Episcopal Church where Mr. Brown had been senior warden and a vestryman; the superintendent of Williamsport schools; one person to be selected by City Council to serve for a period of five years; by Edmund Brown Piper, his brother-in-law; Orange Sabin Brown, his brother; and J. Clinton Hill and J. Artly Beeber, attorneys.

A sum of \$150,000.00 was stipulated in his will for the library building; \$10,000.00 for the purchase of new books at the start; plus money for an endowment fund which would yield an income of \$10,000.00 a year. Until the endowment became operative, Mr. Brown directed that \$8,000.00 be set aside for maintenance. He stipulated that the library was free to the public with one exception - a small fee for loss or destruction of books.

According to the December 10, 1904 issue of the Williamsport Sun, the total bequest was believed to be in excess of \$400,000.00.

Shortly before April 1, 1905 the trustees informed the Williamsport Wheel Club that they were ready to begin construction of the library, as soon as the Club could grant permission for the Henry Brown mansion to be moved across State Street to its new location of the Young Men's Democratic club.

The local newspapers of the day show that:

The Henry Brown Mansion, 49 x 90 feet, was the largest brick building ever to be moved in Williamsport, up to that time. The strategy to accomplish this feat involved making an excavation four feet deep and 90 or more feet in width across State Street and into the new foundation on the northeast corner of East Fourth and States Streets. Preliminary operations, including the removal of the east porch, were started on June 30, 1905.

In September 1905, bids were opened and the contract for construction of the new library was awarded to Edwin Gilbert and Company of Philadelphia.

The October 4, 1905 issue of the Gazette and Bulletin announced that: "The first work on the James V. Brown library was begun yesterday when the contractor took out a building permit, stating the estimated cost at \$110,000.00. This is the largest permit issued from the office of the city engineer since 1887, when the Federal Building was erected."

The architect for the French Renaissance-style building was Edgar V. Secler, a noted Philadelphia building designer. He designated white marble for the principal portions of the front of the building and grayish brick for the plain wall surfaces to harmonize with the white of the stone work.

By the end of January, the ordered marble was delivered and necessary equipment moved on location to begin construction.

Formal laying of the cornerstone of March 12, 1906 was a very impressive ceremony, including a full Masonic ritual conducted by the two local lodges at that time - Lodge 106 and Lodge 397, F & AM.

The Sun-Gazette records give this description of the Masonic participation in the program:

"James A. Pugh, district deputy grand master, conducted the ceremonies at 4:30 p.m. Two and a half hours before the start of proceedings, a crowd of spectators began to assemble. A feature of the occasion was the first appearance of the Teteque Band under the direction of George L. Fisk. Orator for the ceremonies was C. LaRue Munson. Members of the Brown Family and immediate relatives occupied seats on a platform adjoining the main stage."

While the library was under construction, the Williamsport Board of

Education offered and did store books for the library in the nearby Franklin Elementary School located on the north-west corner of Mulberry and Edwin Streets.

Orange S. Brown, brother of James V. Brown, was the first president of the library's board of trustees. When he moved to Williamsport from New York State, he became engaged in the flour mill business. In 1887, he purchased the Gazette and Bulletin, then the leading morning newspaper in the West Branch Valley, from Charles E. Fritcher. Orange Brown continued as its publisher until his death on January 21, 1908. This gentleman, in January 1903, was appointed postmaster of Williamsport by President Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Brown succeeded Charles W. Scott and served until his death.

The other officers of the original library board were: David A. Howe, vice-president; Edmund Brown Piper, secretary-treasurer; C. LaRue Munson; the Reverend W. Northey Jones; J. Artley Beeber; Seth T. Foresman; and Charles A. Lose, superintendent of schools.

The records of the James V. Brown Library tell us that O. R. Howard Thomson was named the first librarian and by September of 1906 had taken charge of plans for the library's arrangement and operation. Born in London and educated in Philadelphia, he was the son of Dr. John Thomson, who organized the free library system in Philadelphia. Before coming to Williamsport, Mr. Thomson had charge of the West Philadelphia and Wagner Branches of the Free Library of Philadelphia. His years of service to the Brown Library were to span a period of thirty-seven years, ending with his death on December 23, 1943.

Helping catalog the original 10,000 volumes in Brown Library collection was Miss M. Elizabeth Crocker, assistant librarian, who later became head librarian of the Ross Library in Lock Haven.

The book capacity of the Brown Library was 60,000 to 70,000 volumes.

Other members of the original staff were: Miss Catherine Bennett, who eventually succeeded Mr. Thomson and whose unprecedented fifty-three years of service extended until 1960; Miss Madeline Foresman; Mrs. Beryl King; and Miss Ruth Jones.

Among gifts presented to the Library, before its opening, was a set of official records of the Union and Confederate Armies - 125 volumes in all - by Congressman Elias Deemer.

The library opened on June 18, 1907. On that day 150 books had been checked out by noon. When the children's room was opened at 2:00 p.m., about seventy school children and younger were at the door to get books.

A reader's card was permitted to any resident of Williamsport, South Williamsport, DuBoistown, Loyalsock Township and Montoursville. Two books could be borrowed by card holders, but only one could be fiction. By December 31, 1907, 100,000 books had been signed into circulation.

After the death of Orange S. Brown in 1908, David A. Howe filled the chair of president of the library board. Mr. Howe was a pioneer lumberman and president of the Hamilton Trust Company of Philadelphia. He was a native of Wellsville, New York. As a boy, he came to Williamsport to live with his uncle, James V. Brown. He attended Dickinson Seminary and later was affiliated with two lumber firms - Brown, Early and Company and Brown, Clarke and Howe.

He was vice president and a member of the board of directors of the Sun and News Publishing Company and a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank. He and two other 33rd degree Masons, John L. Hall and Timothy S. Clark, financed construction of the Acacia Club on Market Street

and presented it to the Masonic fraternity. The building was dedicated June 30, 1910 and opened for use on July 1.

In later life, Mr. Howe served a term in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He also served as assessor for the City of Williamsport. Mr. Howe died October 27, 1925 and bequeathed \$50,000.00 to the library to be used as a fund for additions to, or enlargement of, the building. Plans for a reference room had been approved by Mr. Howe, before his death, and in December 1939 the

David A. Howe Reference Hall was opened for service. It provided space for an additional 35,000 volumes, thus bringing the library's total book capacity to 95,000.

At last the 1896 - 1898 dream of the Lycoming Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution became a reality, through the generosity of James V. Brown and members of his family in sharing their lumber fortunes with the community they loved.





STATIRA NUTT CHRISTIE (MRS. THOMAS)



HELEN ALLEN SLOAN (MRS. THOMAS)



MISS MARY JANE LYNN

THREE REAL DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Lycoming Chapter is extremely proud to boast of having as members three Real Daughters of the Revolutionary War, one of whom is also a Real Granddaughter.

To be a "Real Daughter", a person had to be the legitimate daughter of a man or woman who served or aided in the cause of the American Revolution.

A "Real Granddaughter" had to be the grandchild of a grandmother or grandfather who served or aided in the cause of the American Revolution.

In 1979 this Chapter purchased and dedicated three grave stones for these three ladies: Statira Nutt Christie (Mrs. Thomas), Helen Allen Sloan (Mrs. Thomas) and Miss Mary Jane Lynn.

A REAL DAUGHTER; ALSO A REAL GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: STATIRA NUTT CHRISTIE (MRS. THOMAS)

Statira Christie was born Statira Nutt, daughter of William and Lucy Nutt. She was born 4 April 1813 in the town of Whitefield, Lincoln County, Maine. Her grandfather was William Nutt, Sr. Both her father and grandfather engaged in the Revolutionary War. Her father was "Immediate Servant" to Colonel Cogswell of Massachusetts.

In 1837 she was married to Thomas Christie. They had seven children: Laura V., Thomas M., Perley M. (who died in infancy), Perley M., William W., Samuel N., and Abigail D. (who died at the age of eight). In January 1851 she left her native state with her five children and with her aged mother, came to Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, leaving Maine on Monday and arriving in Lock Haven on Saturday, traveling night and day by "steam cars, horse

cars, steamboat, and stage coach". In 1853, her husband bought a property in Dunnstown (near Lock Haven) and built a house on it, where she resided until her death on Monday, 1 January 1900. Her funeral was held at her home; and she was buried in nearby Dunnstown Cemetery.

This Real Daughter (who was also a Real Granddaughter) of the American Revolution became an early member of the Lycoming Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution on 10 May 1898. Her National Number is 24927. Her death was the first to be recorded in the Archives of the Lycoming Chapter, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

HELEN ALLEN SLOAN (MRS. THOMAS)

Helen Allen was born at Oneida Castle, Town of Luicklam, Shenango County, New York on October 7, 1814. She was the daughter of Jacob and Armenia (Brown) Allen. (Jacob Allen was the cousin of Brigadier General Ethan Allen of Revolutionary War fame).

Jacob Allen was born at Horton, New York on or about January 20, 1755. He enlisted as a private from Horton, New York on May 2, 1775. He served nearly eight years. He was captured by the British at Croton River on October 17, 1781 and held prisoner at the famous old Sugar House, New York, until June 20, 1782, when he was exchanged. He received an honorable discharge at the expiration of his term of service.

Helen (Allen) Sloan was the wife of Thomas Sloan. She became a member of the Lycoming Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution on January 13, 1909. Her National Number is 70421.

This remarkable Real Daughter of

the War of the Revolution, died on April 1, 1909, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. Stiber, of Cedar Run, Pennsylvania. She is buried at Wellsboro, Pennsylvania.

MISS MARY JANE LYNN

Mary Jane Lynn was born in Buffalo Valley, Kelley Township, Union County, Pennsylvania on 23 November 1817 and died in Williamsport, Pennsylvania on 19 February 1905. She was buried in Wildwood Cemetery, Williamsport.

She was the daughter of John Richie Lynn and his wife, Jane Darrough. Mary Jane's father was born in Scotland on 4 September 1755 and died in Mifflinburg, Union County, Pennsylvania. He served as a private soldier from the State of Pennsylvania under the command of General Wayne in the war of the American Revolution. He is listed as "Private No. 120" on the enactment of Pension papers for Miss Mary



In closing, I would like to add one more facet to complete the picture you may have formed of the DAR Organization.

Like the State and National Societies, the Lycoming Chapter has been an active, patriotic organization, which has a demanding work schedule, but also has another side. The Society enjoys good fellowship and an enjoyable social program, including: luncheons, dinners, fine speakers, excellent music, and the annual State Conference and National Congress with their traditional gala activities.

Jane by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America for twelve dollars per month, approved 30 May 1896.

Miss Lynn was accepted into membership by the National Board of Management of the Daughters of the American Revolution on 6 February 1901 and became a member of the Lycoming Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution while (Mrs.) Mary White Emery was Chapter Regent.

Mary Jane Lynn's Certificate of Membership is stored with her application papers in the files of the Registrar of the Lycoming Chapter, NSDAR. She is one of the three Real Daughters of the American Revolution of Lycoming Chapter, NSDAR. Her National number is 34939.

We admire and repect these three lovely ladies, who came from fine pioneer stock and were such an inspiration to our Chapter.

STORIES OF JAYSBURG AND NEWBERRY

Taken from records of Mrs. W. P. Felix (nee Margie Agnes Flexer) and Mr. C. Lee Berry. Researched by Sara Felix Fredericks and Letha Felix Kauderman.

THE NEWBERRY BAND IN THE EARLY 1880'S

The Newberry Cornet Band would have been no band had it not been for the Grimes boys: James, Francis, Charles, Harry, Wilson ("Wilts") and their brother-in-law John Fenderson. It was quite a family affair, but a fine band. I forgot to mention that the father of the Grimes boys was the leader for several years. Father, Benneville Grimes, was a direct descendant of Charlemagne. Other members of this band were: Howard Fessler, Professor Conn, Adam Brown, Herdic Wood, John Aungst, Harry Ott and Albert Ott.

NEWBERRY'S EARLY FIRE SERVICE

Our city records show that Newberry had no fire company until 1890. The nearest company was housed at Campbell Street. To make the situation worse, the fire horses were worked by the city on the streets. Many times, when fire alarms were sent in, the teams were many city blocks away from the engine house. However, these horses were so well trained that at the first clang of the fire bell at the fire house, they would start for the fire house on a dead run. "Bucky" Edler, holding the reins for dear life, did not try to stop the team, because this was impossible. Many times they arrived at the engine house minus the wagon seat and sometimes the wagon box.

NEWBERRY RAILROADS IN 1883

An old newspaper item in a Newberry Scrapbook says: "Newberry's only claim to industrial fame in the 1880's was the Dodge's Mill, the largest saw mill in the country, but it didn't seem to be a big help in developing the community. It was the coming of the Reading, and the Jersey Shore - Pine

Creek and Buffalo railroads, and the inducements they offered, which gave a new lease on life to the town. This was in 1883."

A ONE-WARD TOWN

In one of Williamsport's early articles published in 1931, Mr. C. Lee Berry, one of the Newberry historians of that day, wrote: "I recall when the town was a one-ward town (the 7th) and Joe Ranck was the Squire. After it was divided and the 11th Ward was created, Cap Leonard was alderman of the 11th Ward. These were very exciting days in the lower end, especially Queen Street."

THE FIRST COURT OF LYCOMING COUNTY

After the erection of Lycoming County (when Governor Mifflin signed Senator William Hepburn's bill for the formation of a new county, to be called Lycoming, on April 13, 1795) the first court was held at the home of Thomas Caldwell in Jaysburg, as well as the next one or two sessions. (See Meginness' *History of the West Branch Valley*, volume 1.)

THE FIRST JAIL OF LYCOMING COUNTY

Jacob Latcha erected a building in Jaysburg. It was 16 feet by 24 feet and built of logs, which were lined on the inside with four-inch planks. The planks were spiked on vertically, and the windows were iron-barred. The last session of Court was held in one of the rooms of this jail. (See Meginness' *History of the West Branch Valley*, volume 1.)



DID YOU KNOW?

Researched by Sarah Felix Fredericks and Letha Felix Kauderman.

1. Did you know that a number of Indians were buried in the old Lycoming Presbyterian Cemetery? The bodies of several were removed in the early 1900's; and according to our parents and early local newspapers, a number of Indians still rest in this cemetery. As a child, I (Sarah Felix Fredericks) saw the odd manner in which two Indian graves in this Arch Street, Newberry cemetery were marked. The bodies were buried near trees and then tomahawks were thrust deeply into the trunks to serve as grave markers. Over the years, as the trees had grown, the tomahawks had become imbedded almost out of sight.

2. Did you know that several backyards of homes on the east side of Funston Avenue had headstones marking graves of the old Presbyterian cemetery, which fronted on Arch Street in Newberry? This is the burial ground where the Lycoming Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a bronze plaque, on the large cemetery cross, in honor of the Revolutionary War soldiers, who are buried there.

3. Earliest Graves: From the old and weathered grave markers, which were legible in 1890, Mr. C. C. MacMinn made a list of persons buried in the Arch Street Cemetery in Newberry: "The oldest grave, which still retained its marker, was that of John McMeen, one of the oldest members of the nearby old Presbyterian Church. His body lies at the foot of a large tree, which was planted there when it was a sapling. A wooden slab had been nailed to the tree to mark the grave. As the tree grew, the slab became encased in the trunk." Mr. C. C. MacMinn estimated the time of his ancestor's burial to be between 1790 and 1800.

"Some of the names found on book and tablet" are: Stuart, McMeen, Flexer, Caldwell, Cummings, Armstrong, Bennett, Torbet, Hayes, Carothers, Mahaffey, Thompson, Allen, etc.

4. Fair Play Men: One of the Fair Play Men, Thomas Ferguson, was slain by an Indian on Newberry Hill, an area in the northern section of the town. His body was laid to rest in a wilderness area which later became the undenominational (but later called Lycoming Presbyterian) burial ground. This wilderness area, at the time of his burial, is recorded as being a veritable wildwood of trees, bushes and wild roses. And the site remained as such until it was developed into a church cemetery. It was believed by Mr. C. C. MacMinn and Mr. C. Lee Berry that Thomas Ferguson was the first to be interred in this plot.

5. Epitaph in Old Lycoming Presbyterian Cemetery: This epitaph, on the grave stone of Isaac Smith, witnessed to all who passed by his strong spiritual faith:

"Go home my friends,
Dry up your tears;
I must lie here
'Til Christ appears."