TRUE.

SPENCER TRACY'S

ROBUST BARITONE IS HEARD IN THE ROLE of MANUEL,

A PORTUGESE FISHER-

MAN. HE WEARS

MAKE-UP FOR THE

FIRST TIME !

DIRECTOR VICTOR FLEMING

WAS SURPRISED TO FIND

BARTHOLOMEW

(INSTEAD OF ONE FROM THE STUDIO WARDROBE) FOR THE SCENE WHERE HE IS HAULED OUT OF THE SEA IN "CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS"

USED HIS OWN SUIT

By Wiley Padan

LIONEL

BARRYMORE

WHILE AN ART STUDENT PARIS HE READ ALMOST

NOTHING ELSE

WORKS OF THE FRENCH

BARRYMORE AS CAPTAIN DISKO TROOP.

LEO

says:

FAN

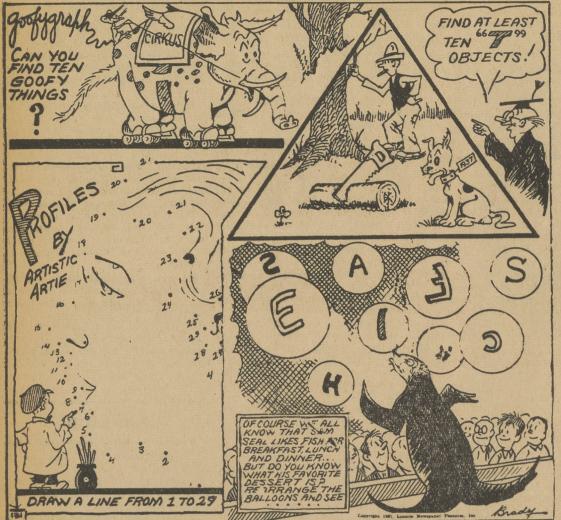
TS TRUE! THAT

THE GREATEST PART OF

FREDDIE BARTHOLOMEW'S

FROM NEW

OUR PUZZLE CORNER



DETECTIVE RILEY

THEM NOW!

THE

IS

AIMING

DEATH-

PROJECTOR

RILEY'S

PLANE!

FLEEING

HIS

RAY

AT

MANDARIN

SIX DEGREES TO THE LEFT,

AH, THEY'RE IN FOCUS-

NOTHING CAN SAVE



HEN

MICKEY RODNEY

NAS STABBING IN

HE "MICKEY MCGUIR

OMEDY SERIES HIS

ONCE A MONT



EXCERPTS FROM THE HISTORY OF DALLAS By WILLIAM PENN RYMAN

INSTALLMENT THREE

Ephraim McCoy settled, made a small clearing, and built a house in the year 1797 on the lower side of the present road, about half way between Raub's Hotel in Dallas Borough and the "Corner School House", near present residence of William Goss. This house, like all the houses of that region at that time, was built of logs, and was but little better than a hunter's cabin. McCoy was the original grantee from the State of the northwest quarter of Lot Two of Certified Bedford Township.

He was a Revolutionary soldier, and was lame from a wound received in battle. He was unable to do much and drew a pension. He cleared a small spot when he first settled there, but in later years worked but little, spending much of his time fishing at Harvey's Lake, which was a famous hunting and fishing resort. McCoy said it was still visited by Indians and he frequently saw them passing by a trail through the woods where Dallas now stands, to and from the lake.

Abram Honeywell informs me that he remembers McCoy well, and says that when McCoy died the nearest burying grounds was at Huntsville, and there being no drivable roads yet opened between Dallas and Huntsville, McCoy's body was carried by the pallbearers about two miles to the Huntsville burying ground for interment. I give this incident as it was related to me by Mr. Honeywell, but it is proper to state that MicCoy sold his Dallas land in 1817, and is noted in the first assessment book of the newly organized Dallas Township, 1818). as having "removed" and his name does not appear thereafter as a taxpaper of Dallas Township. This may be the date of his death. He left no kin and but little can be learned of him. There is no tombstone to mark his grave at Huntsville.

William Trucks, a Connecticut Yankee, in 1801 bought of Daniel Barney of Wilkes-Barre, the Connecticut title to lot three of certified Bedford with a warrant against all persons claiming the same by any title derived from, by, or under the State of Connecticut or the Susquehanna Company. William Trucks, Jr., afterwards completed the title by securing a patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is on this lot three of certified Bedford that nearly all of the present village and much of the borough of Dallas now stands. William Trucks, however, though a pioneer, did not go so far into the wilderness from the settlements of Wyoming Valley. He did not venture beyond the banks of Toby's Creek, the village of Trucksville, which took its name in his honor.

As early as 1796 he was a resident of Kingston Township and the owner of 36 acres of "occupied" and and 208 acres of "unoccupied" land, one horse and two cattle. He was by occupation a carpenter and millwright. In 1804 his holdings were 13 acres of unimproved land and three cattle. In 1800 Benjamin Carpenter, Oliver Pettebone and William Trucks were appointed as committee, "by the proprietors of Kingston, for the purpose of leasing the public lands in said town to William Trucks' Seventy acres were thus leased for a term of 999 years. The lease was dated 4th April, 1800.

In 1813 William Trucks, Jr., conveyed all of lot three of certified Bedford to Philip Shaver.

In the year 1807 we find him, for the first time





assessed as owned of a grist mill and a saw mill. These mills were at Trucksville. The grist mill must have been built at an earlier date, however, as we find it mentioned in a petition for a road view as early as 1804. It was built of logs, two stories high, and stood on the same ground now occupied by the present steam grist mill in that village. It had but one pair of mill stones, and they were made from a large boulder of conglomerate rock, known as "flat iron rock", which used to stand by the road side opposite the old John Gore saw mill that formerly stood a quarter of a mile. above the present toll gate of the Kingston and Dallas turnpike. These mill stones were cut out and set by Mr. Trucks himself. At this mill the grain was first run through the stones and ground. It was caught in bags below and carried upstairs again by hand, where it was thrown into a hopper and shaken by hand through a coarse cloth and thus bolted.

The saw mill was erected by Mr. Trucks about the same time, possibly a year or two later. It stood against the steep rock hillside, about four rods above the stone mill dam, which now stands at the point where the Kingston and Dallas turnpike crosses Toby's Creek in the lower end of the village of Trucksville. Those mills and the William Trucks settlement at that point were very important improvements in the early part of this century. It was the first foothold of settlement and civilization on that side of Kingston Mountain. William Trucks built substantially as if he intended to stay and develop the country. The house in which he lived was built of logs, hewn on four sides, and stood on the flat ground where the store building late occupied by J. P. Rice, Esq., and now by William Patterson, Esq., stands, about four or five rods below the present grist mill. This house had two rooms down stairs. The chimney was built in the center and had two fire places. It was warm and strong.

In 1809 William Trucks was commissioned justice of the peace by Governor Snyder, for Plymouth, Kingston and Exeter townships. In 1811 he sold his mills to Joseph Sweatland, who soon afterwards added a distillery to the grist mill. The same year William Trucks moved to Wayne Township, where he spent the balance of his days, leaving powers of attorney with his son, William Trucks, Jr., and his friend, Daniel Ayers of Ply-mouth, to dispose of the balance of his interests in Luzerne County.

In 1814 Jacob Rice purchased part of the Trucks improvement from the Sweatland family and settled at Trucksville. The distillery was distasteful to Mr. Rice and soon disappeared.

(Continued Next Week)