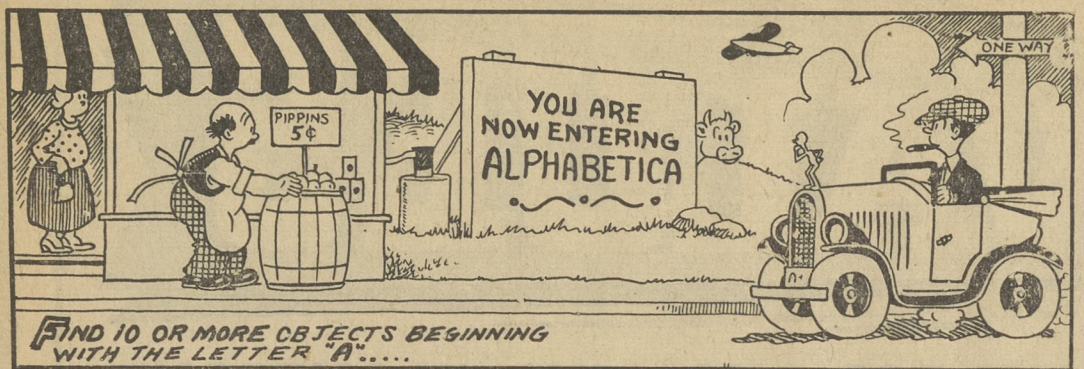
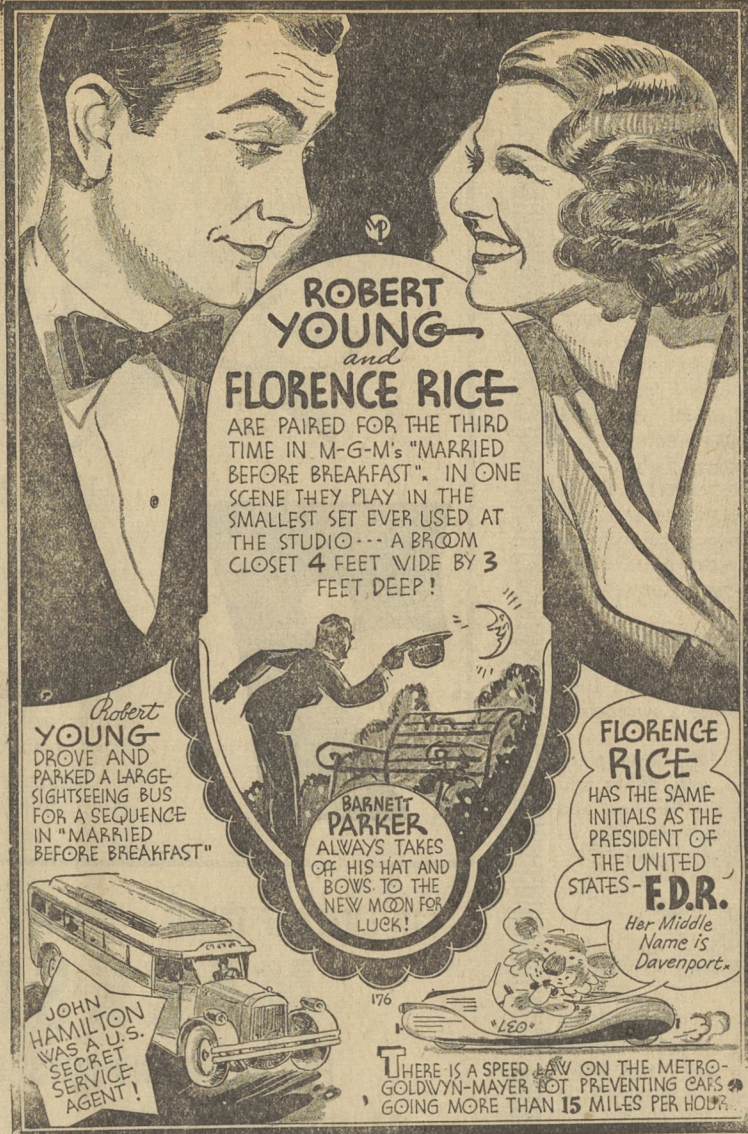
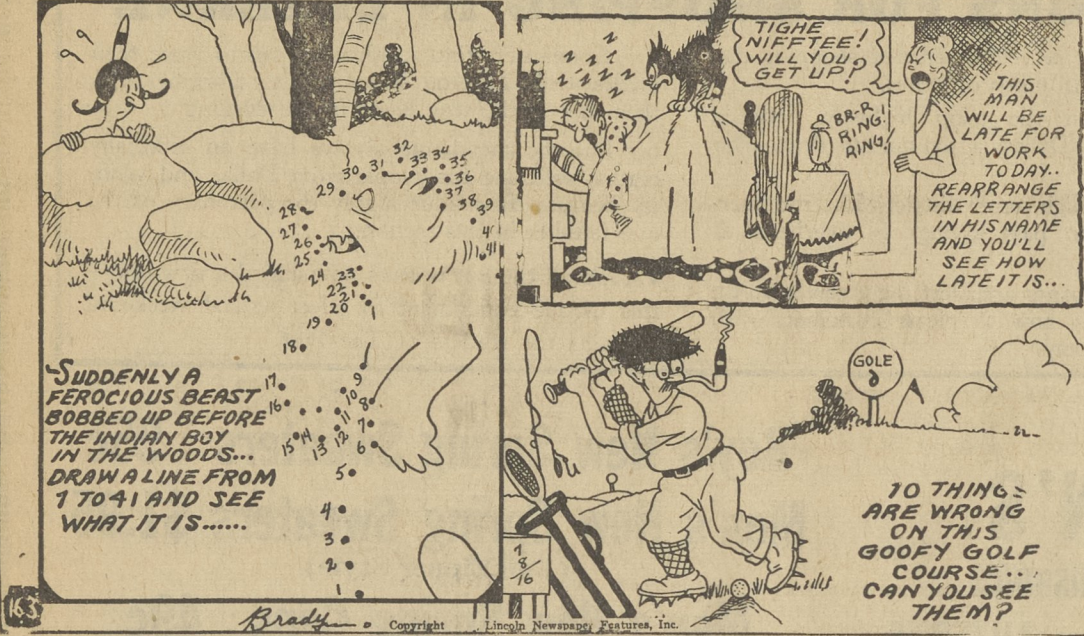


OUR PUZZLE CORNER



FIND 10 OR MORE OBJECTS BEGINNING WITH THE LETTER 'A'.....



EXCERPTS FROM THE HISTORY OF LUZERNE COUNTY By H. C. BRADSBY

(Readers will enjoy Mr. Bradsbys quaint, parenthetical remarks more if they keep in mind that he was writing this history of Luzerne County forty-five years ago, and refers to conditions as he knew them, not as they are in 1938.) —EDITOR

(Continued From Last Week)

Captain Dick, rushing to the aid of the besieged fort, was ambushed, but after taking the provisions of his men, the settlers permitted them to go on to the fort, figuring that their presence would soon exhaust the supplies of the besieged. Another company was started from Philadelphia but Butler, knowing that relief was on the way, attacked vigorously. The gallant Ogden, who had returned with Dick, was severely wounded and Lieut. William Redgard was shot dead. Negotiations were opened and the fort surrendered to Butler. Retiring to Philadelphia, the Pennamite forces met a relief force on the way to the fort and it was ordered to return to Philadelphia.

CLOSES FIRST CHAPTER

This closed the first Pennamite and Yankee war—lasting from January, 1769 to September, 1771. These two facts are now prominently brought to the fore. The proprietaries realized that the people of the province sympathized with the Connecticut settlers, or had grown tired of the profitless contention. On the other hand Connecticut had not kept faith in backing her people in their claims to the land that she had induced them to settle on.

Very few of the "First Forty" had yet brought out their families and in May, 1772, there were only five white women in Wilkes-Barre; Mrs. McClure, wife of James McClure; Mrs. Bennett, grandmother of Rufus Bennett (who was in the Indian battle); Mrs. Sill, wife of Jabez Sill; another Mrs. Bennett, wife of Thomas Bennett, mother of Mrs. Meyers, and Mrs. Hickman, with her husband, Mrs. Dr. Sprague and her daughters, Mrs. Young. The second white child born in the settlement was the daughter of Mrs. McClure.

Not until 1772 had there been any attempt to establish any form of police government.

WILKES-BARRE IS NAMED

Stewart Pearce says that "each individual acted as his own sense of propriety, or his notion of right, might dictate. Even the salutary influence of women, exercised over man in civilized society, was wanting.

"In May, 1772, there were only five women in Wilkes-Barre Township. But in this year quite a number of settlers went east for their families. Lands were surveyed and assigned to claimants, and block-houses were erected on both sides of the river. any new faces appeared in the settlement, men gathered their relatives about them, and marriages were celebrated. The township of Wilkes-Barre was surveyed in 1770 by David Meade, and within its limits the struggles for possession of the valley mostly took place.

"The union of the names of John Wilkes and of Col. Barre, two Englishmen, the latter a brave and accomplished soldier, well known in America, and both celebrated as distinguished advocates of the rights of the colonies against the encroachment of the crown, formed the name Wilkes-Barre. But the village or borough of Wilkes-Barre was laid out until 1772. This was the work of Colonel Durkee, who formed the town plot on grounds immediately adjoining Fort Wyoming which, as has been already stated, was situated on the river bank, near Northampton Street. During that year the people were so busily engaged in preparing to live that there was no time to think of a regular form of government. When difficulties arose in respect to land rights, the dispute was decided by town committees. Those were halcyon days, for there was order without law, and peace without the constable—that was the golden age of Wyoming.

"Ferries and mills were provided for the people and finally, toward the close of this year, as soon as practicable, that is, December 11, 1772, provisions were made for the permanent support of the gospel and of schools. Nor was there an exhibition of religious intolerance, but the views and feelings of the Baptists were consulted by the Presbyterians, who formed much the larger body.

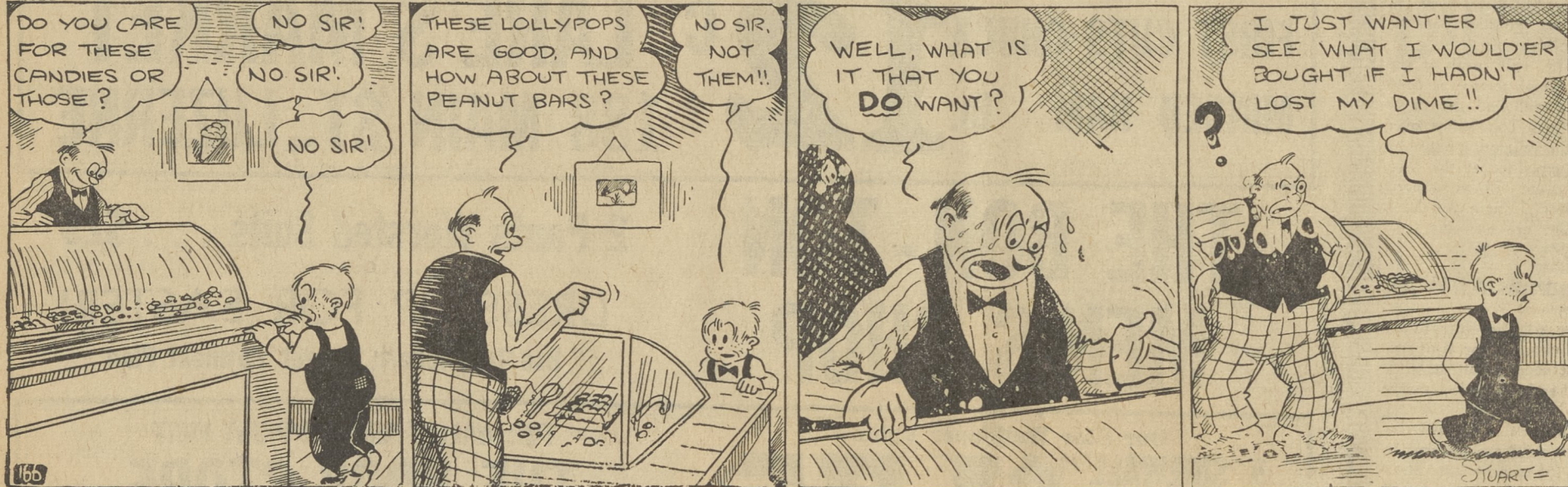
LAWS BECOME NECESSARY

"At length, as the population increased, and the interests of the community became in some degree conflicting, it was deemed necessary by the Susquehanna Company on June 2, 1773, at Hartford, Conn., to adopt a code of laws for the government of the settlement. This code punished crime, enforced order, provided for the election of directors, peace officers and other officers who might be found necessary in every township. Every settler was required to subscribe his name to these regulations, to abide by and to support them. All males of the age of twenty-one years and upward were allowed a voice in the elections.

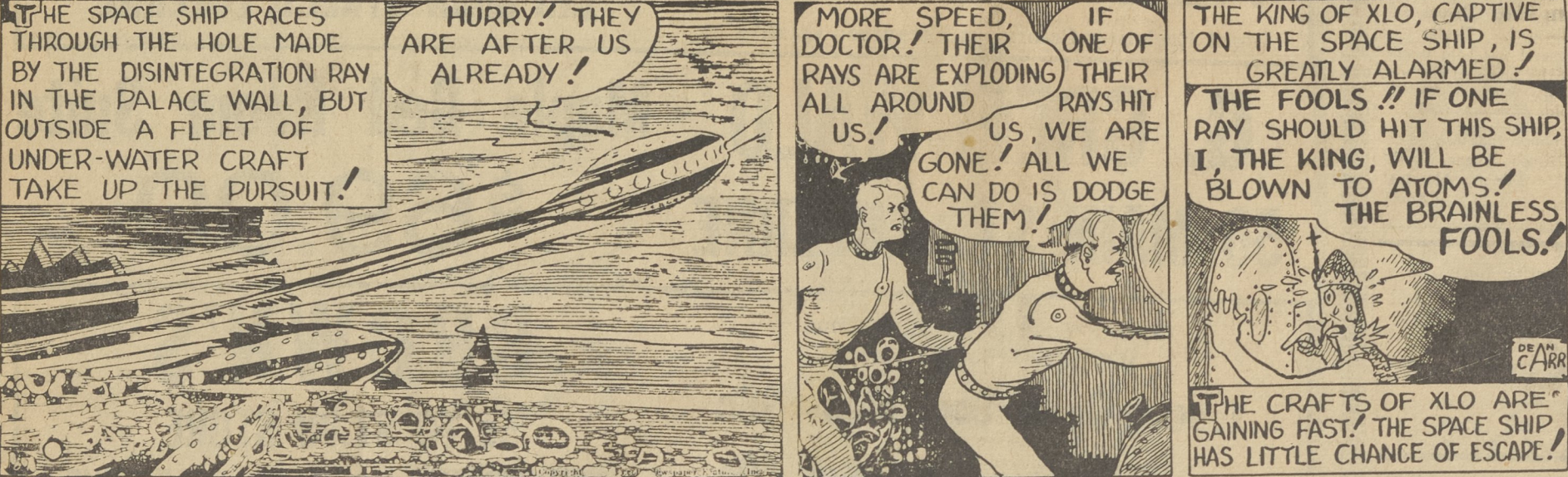
"It may be noted here that at an early period, even before the code of laws, settlers resolved that any person who sold liquor to an Indian should forfeit his goods and be expelled from the colony. It is unlikely that this order was observed. After 1763 there were few Indians in the valley and in a short time almost the entire body of settlers became drinkers. Whisky and rum were consumed in astonishing quantities.

(Continued Next Week)

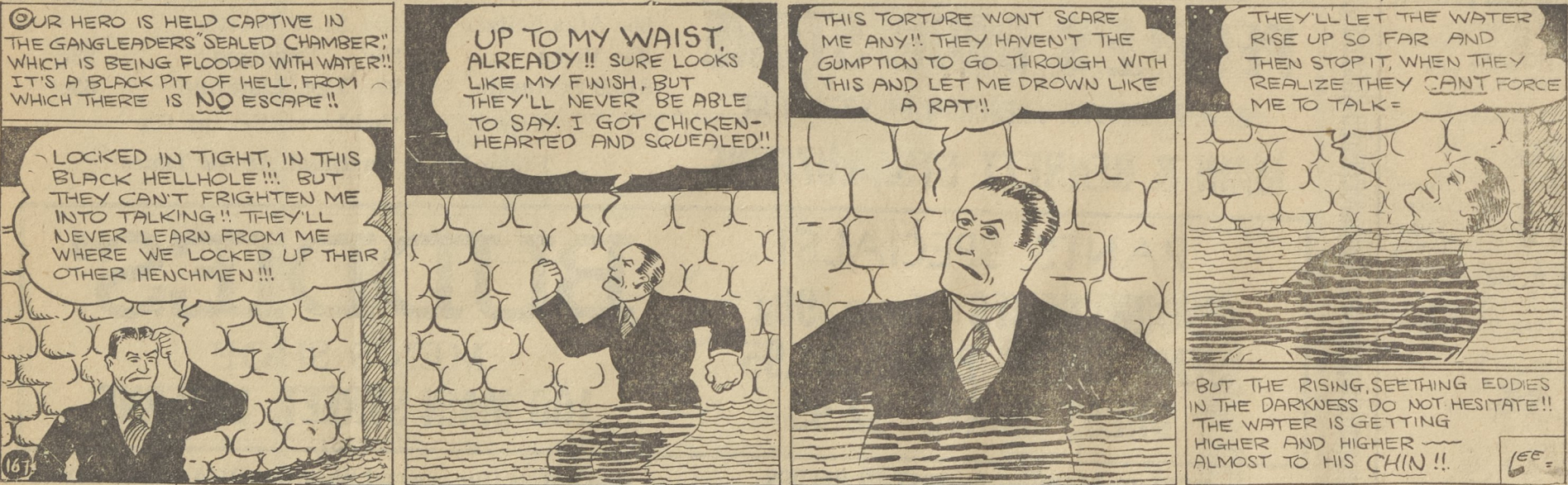
LITTLE BUDDY



DASH DIXON



DETECTIVE RILEY



FACTS YOU NEVER KNEW!!!

