

(Readers will enjoy Mr. Bradsby's quaint, paranthetical 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)

## THE BATTLE OF WYOMING (Continued)

The repulse of Col. Plunkett closed the year 1775, and from that source no further invasion was expected that season. Alarms, however, from the Indians at the north were serious.

Through the action of the leading men of the town the Indians were induced to come to Wilkes-Barre in September, 1776, to hold a council, in which the Indian Capt. John represented the sav-ages and Col. Butler the colony.

Capt. John made quite a speech, which, if cor-rectly interpreted. was filled with the affectionate term, "brother", in nearly every sentence, and friendship was effusively expressed. The Indians wanted peace and brotherhood with the settlers; asked that they have a "fire-place" here and a great council, and "wampus" and "calumets" galore. The white man very promptly suspected these over-friendly professions; and, as time proved, it was merely savage cunning to get their warriors among the people and when disarmed, murder them at will. This all increased the fears and dread of the people.

October following, three chiefs from the Six Nations at Onondaga arrived and brought a "talk' from the "great head". This was more of their hypocritical pretensions of brotherly love and another plea for 'a great "fire-place" at Wyoming. They complained that in a cow trade with a white man a certain Indian had been cheated, and demanded restitution, and also wanted flour given to them to take home to their hungry people.

Col. Butler promptly sent word to Roger Sherman of the dangers threatening, and asked for arms to place in the hands of the people for defense against invasion.

## ALLIANCE AGAINST LIBERTY

Soon reports arrived giving information that the British under Col. John Butler (his command'being mostly Canadian's and Indians) were at Oswego, and now the people were convinced the savages were in alliance with the British and were joining Burgoyne.

The town of Westmoreland extended north to the State line following up the Susquehanna river, and in the neighborhood of Tioga Point (Athens) were the strong Indian settlements of Newtown, Oquaga, Sheshequin, Chenango, Owego, and Choconut. From these points they could quickly float in their canoes to Wilkes-Barre.

Chapman, in his history, estimates in round numbers there were 5,000 settlers in Westmoreland at this time. Hon. Charles Miner corrects this statement and from the records shows that the approximate number was 430 able-bodied men, or a total WINGE

WHAT A

WEIRD.

VOICE ??



of 2,580 population.

The patriotic vigilance of the settlers is given in the proceedings of a town meeting of Westmoreland, March 10, 1776:

"Voted, That the first man that shall make fiftyweight of good salt-petre in this town shall be entitled to a bounty of 10 pounds sterling, lawful money, to be paid out of the town treasury.

"Voted, That the selectmen be directed to dispose of the grain now in the hands of the treasurer or collector, in such way as to obtain powder and lead to the value of 40 pounds sterling, lawful money, if they can do the same.'

The Continental Congress having recommended the appointment of committees of vigilance in every town, and the arrest of persons hostile to the cause of liberty, a committee of inspection was established, a measure that became the more pressingly necessary, as, with the breaking out of war, and the prohibition of the part of Connecticut of any further emigration to Wyoming, there had come in strange families of interlopers from Minnisink,, from Westchester. N. Y., from Kinderhook, and the Mohawk, neither connected with Pennsylvania nor Connecticut, between whom and the old settlers there was neither sympathy in feeling nor community of interests-Wintermoots, Vangorders, and Von-Alstines.

A path of communication was opened by the disaffected between New York and Niagara, to strike the Susquehanna some twenty miles above Wilkes-Barre. Some of these new and unwelcome settlers soon made their sentiments known, and disclosed their hostility to the American cause, while others for the time remained quiet, though subsequent events showed the purpose of their emigration to the Susquehanna.

John Jenkins, Sr., and Capt. Solomon Strong were chosen members of the Legislature to attend at Hartford, with instructions to request the Assembly to demand of Pennsylvania 4,000 pounds sterling for losses sustained by invasions and property destroyed. The people took steps to build forts.

The General Assembly of Connecticut had to raise and organize the Twenty-fourth regiment of Connecticut militia at Westmoreland.

The Wintermoots (suspected people) had purchased land and had erected a fort near the head of the valley (Pittston). To counteract this the settlers built a fort above this near the Jennings and Harding families. Forty Fort was strengthened and sites for forts at Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Hanover and Plymouth were arranged.

(To Be Continued)



THIS BEAST

HAS NO REGARD

FOR LIFE ! WE

MUST FIND SOME

IN MY CAR, TOO !! LET'S

MAKE A QUICK DIVE FOR HIM BEFORE HE

GIVES US THE

SLIP AGAIN !!

MECHANICAL MAN,

TO ME !!

HE WILL LEAD YOU



NEVER KNEW!!! YOU

