EXCERPTS FROM

## THE HISTORY F LUZERNE COUNTY

By H. C. BRADSBY

(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)

July 4, 1776, now dawned upon the world. The memorable day in history, ushering in the transcendant event in the great movements of mankind. Liberty, blessed liberty to man, stepped forth, robed in purity, and on either side supporting her were the stern, strong knights of the plow and the axe, silent and resolved, clad in buckskin and homespun, across whose broad shoulders were slung the long, black match lock rifles.

Independence was declared! From Maine to southermost Florida war was aflame. Its horrors were everywhere in the land, but far more intensely in this lone frontier settlement, that was worse than isolated and unprotected. It was menaced by double dangers on every side, and even within the household there were traitors to the sacred cause.

In November following Colonels Butler and Denison, representatives, returned from New Haven bringing the good news that the town had been made the county of Westmoreland. Jonathan Fitch was made High Sheriff.

During the summer Obadiah Gore, Jr., was commissioned lieutenant and recruited twenty men. About the same time Capt. Strong enlisted a squad of men—ten or twelve.

August 23, 1776, Congress, at the urgent solicitation of Col. Butler, resolved to station two companies at Westmoreland for the defense of the inhabitants. Robert Durkee and Samuel Ransom were elected captains of these companies; James Welles and Perrin Ross, first lieutenants; Asahel Buck and Simon Spalding, second lieutenants; Herman Swift and Mathias Hollenback, ensigns. These companies when raised were stationed one on the east and one on the west side of the river.

In the early winter General Howe had captured New York, the battle of White Plains had been fought; Washington was retreating with his little army of 3,000 men, hungry and nearly naked, through the Jersey.

"The Commander in Chief", says Marshall, found himself at the head of a small force, less than 3,000, dispirited by their losses and fatigues, retreating almost naked and barefoot in the cold November and December, before a numerous and well appointed and victorious enemy, through a desponding country much more disposed to obtain security and safety by submission rather than to seek it by manly resistance."

On December 8, Gen. Washington crossed the Delaware, and Congress immediately took measures to retire from Philadelphia to Baltimore. At this moment of peril, they, "Resolved, December 12, that the two companies raised in the town of Westmoreland, be ordered to join General Washington, with all possible expedition." And the very same day adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 20th.

Promptly obeying the order, the two companies hastened their march, and before the close of the month and the year were within the lines under the command of their beloved Washington.

The people fully knew the dangerous sacrifices they were making, but faltered not a moment. This action of the patriots stands out prominently in the history of that long and terrible struggle. It was pledged to those men that as soon as conditions in the south should be relieved they would be allowed to return to protect their families. It is needless to say this promise was not kept. The imperative necessities of the army of Washington made it impossible, horrid as was the impending alternative.

The people proceeded in the work of organizing every possible safe guard as well as the work for perfecting the machinery for the new county of Montgomery. Great jealousy between the east and the west side of the river had long existed, and the question of locating the county buildings now arose in renewed intensity. After a warm contention Wilkes Barre was chosen as the county seat—the chief rival had been Kingston—settled by Connecticut authorities through appointed commissioners.

Every hour brought additional evidence that there were secret enemies in their midst—Pennites, some of them, who had come and purchased Connecticut claims

One, Adonijah Stansbury, had purchased Chapman's mill and he soon developed into an enemy in disguise. Col. Butler and Major Judd were appointed a committee to investigate him. He was prosecuted and finally persecuted until he was compelled to sell his mill and leave the settlement.

During the summer the people worked on the forts in detachments. The one in Wilkes-Barre occupied what is now the courthouse square. A system of scouts were sent regularly up the river to keep watch of the movements of the Indians. Lieut. John Jenkins in charge of a scouting party extended his trip to Wyalusing, where he was taken prisoner by a band of Indians and tories. Three of his men were taken with him: Mr. York, Lemuel Fitch and old man Fitzgerald.

All except Fitzgerald were taken to Canada. Jenkins was exchanged for an Indian chief and sent to Albany. These were the first prisoners taken from Westmoreland. Other scouting parties were constantly sent up the river. As about all the able young men were in the Continental army they consisted mostly of old men who termed themselves "Reformados". Capt. William Hooker Smith, a physician, commanded the one from Wilkes Barre.

(To Be Continued)



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