

SEPTEMBER 2017

WALLENPAUPACK HISTORICAL SOCIETY



*“Keeping the history of Lake Wallenpaupack alive
and accessible for present and future generations”*



September Awards Dinner

Wallenpaupack Historical Society is pleased to announce the Society's annual Historic Preservation Awards Dinner will honor the Downtown Hawley Partnership on Sunday, September 24th at The Ridge restaurant on Main Avenue, Hawley. The awards dinner will feature a presentation on Hawley's history by Wayne County Historian and Editor of The News Eagle, Peter Becker.

The Downtown Hawley Partnership will be honored for the Partnership's Main Avenue revitalization achievement which has revitalized the Victorian building facades and restored Main Avenue's charm and character with flower boxes and new benches, in addition to other local endeavors that highlight and preserve Hawley's historic past such as the annual holiday house tour during Winterfest, and the support of local merchants who own and operate retail establishments within historic buildings of Hawley.

Wallenpaupack Historical Society's annual awards dinner is open to the public, and the price for a dinner reservation is \$39 per person. Please make your reservation by completing this form and sending to P.O. Box 345, Paupack PA 18451. The dinner begins at 4:00 p.m. on Sunday, September 24th at The Ridge restaurant at the Hotel Belvidere on Main Avenue, Hawley.

ANNUAL PRESERVATION AWARDS DINNER

THE RIDGE, 330 MAIN AVENUE, HAWLEY

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 4:00 P.M.

RESERVATIONS \$39.00

**Please make your reservation by completing this form and sending with your
check, payable to *Wallenpaupack Historical Society*, for \$39.00 per person
attending to:**

WHS, P.O. Box 345, Paupack PA 18451

NAMES of PEOPLE ATTENDING:

PHONE NUMBER:

SEPTEMBER 2017 NEWSLETTER

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Volume 11, Issue 8

Summer Open Houses at The Williams House June through Sept., Tuesdays, 9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon



Wallenpaupack Historical Society hosts weekly open houses at the Williams House during the months of June, July, August and September on Tuesdays from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. Please stop by to tour the Williams House, view WHS publications for purchase, or to speak to a member of the Collections Committee. For further information, please call 570-226-8980.



At left, Ann Wiedenman and Beatrice Martin accession and catalogue new items received for the Wallenpaupack Historical Society collection during a Tuesday meeting. Items donated to WHS this summer include a porcelain tea set belonging to Emmaline Gumble, a business ledger from the Hawley Garage, the original property deed of title for the land where the Paupack School now stands, a model replica of the Stourbridge Lion of 1828, and a book commemorating the 50th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.



**Wayne, Pike, Sullivan County
Antique Dealers Association**

A Non-Profit Organization

Wayne, Pike, Sullivan County Antique Dealers Association Donates \$400.00 to Wallenpaupack Historical Society

Thank you to Elaine Herzog and the Wayne, Pike, Sullivan County Antique Dealers Association for donating \$400 to Wallenpaupack Historical Society this summer.

Editor's Note: In August, Louise Vetterlein's nephew, Chris Mansuy, graciously allowed Kristen Brown, Bea Martin and Nan Brown to view books and articles having belonged to the Vetterlein family of Paupack and which could possibly be of interest to Wallenpaupack Historical Society. One of the items Wallenpaupack Historical Society accessioned was Louise Vetterlein's old Bible. Written in front of the Bible:

*Louise Vetterlein
Christmas 1902
From Louise H. Bold*

Written in the back of the Bible:

Alma [Louise's sister] and I joined Hawley Presbyterian Church March 23, 1913, Easter Sunday

As many people do with their Bibles, Louise had put notes, pretty bookmarkers and small mementos in it. The newspaper clipping below is one of those mementos.

When We Sold the Farm

Dear Editor: We have sold our farm.

We sold the big maples in the front yard, the lilacs that bloomed by the kitchen door, the climbing rose that looked in at the dining room window. We sold a view of peaceful hills that roll on into the horizon, sunsets unobstructed by tall buildings, moonlight where the moon has room to shine.

We sold Sunday walks along the river when the redbud and wild plums are in bloom. We sold the friendly companionship of farm animals, the mocking birds that nested in the orchard, the old shepherd dog that went with the land because he had never been off it. Of course we sold other things, too: fertile land, crops, machinery — for which we received money. But for the God-given chattels there is no price or just compensation.

— Mrs E. W. Hafer, Oklahoma

***Wallenpaupack
Historical Society***

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WallenpaupackHistorical.org



The following text and image are reprinted from *Stories of Pennsylvania*, a book published in 1897 and donated to Wallenpaupack Historical Society in 2017 by Chris Mansuy.

Stories of Pennsylvania
written by Joseph S. Walton, Ph.D., Professor
of History, State Normal School, West
Chester, Penn., and
Martin Brumbaugh, Ph.D., Professor of
Pedagogy, University of Pennsylvania and
President of Juniata College,
published by American Book Company
in 1897

PREFACE. — Pennsylvania, in many respects the most important of the original colonies, has an unwritten history. This volume is a series of sketches, taken chiefly from our

unwritten history, but typifying almost every important phase of our growth.

The basis of all the incidents rests upon the best authority. In most cases the Colonial Records, the Pennsylvania Archives, and the collections of the Pennsylvania Historical Society have furnished the data.



William Penn

Most of the sketches deal with colonial life, because the individual, the hero, for whom the young have most regard, grows less prominent in the increasingly complex social and institutional life of the state. The reader will prize all the more his own rich social, political, educational, and religious environment after becoming familiar with the struggles of an ancestry not so highly favored. The complex life of today will be more clearly comprehended from a view of the initial forces producing it.

Four sincere and noble classes united to build up the commonwealth: —

William Penn and the Quakers, bringing from England, Wales, Holland, and Germany a sturdy and pious body of citizens united by a common religion ;

The Germans or Pennsylvania “Dutch,” attracted to the province by the peace principles of the founder, and a zeal to establish homes in a land of civil and religious liberty ;

The Moravians under Zinzendorf, carrying the Bible to the Indians, and living a community life, singularly devoted to the welfare of the humblest and poorest of their faith ;

The Scotch-Irish, earnest, aggressive, and fearless, defying all restraint and fearing no hostile neighbors, pushing to the frontier with farm and school and church, and training by hardship their sons for heroic service in the state.

INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. CARPENTER’S HALL. — On the 5th of September, 1774, the delegates of eleven colonies met at Philadelphia in the City Tavern, on Second Street, above Walnut, to select a place to hold the first Continental Congress.

The Statehouse (Independence Hall) was likely to be used by the Assembly of Pennsylvania. The Carpenters’ Company had offered the use of their hall. So the delegates went to Carpenters’ Hall to see how it would suit.

John and Samuel Adams came from Massachusetts to stand for freedom ; George Washington, tall, modest, resolute, the hero of the Braddock campaign in 1755, walked by the side of Patrick Henry, whose eloquent speech against the Stamp Act in May, 1765, rang round the world. Thomas Mifflin, Samuel Rhoads, Charles Humphreys, George Ross, Joseph Galloway, John Dickinson, John Morton, and Edward Biddle were Pennsylvania’s chosen delegates.

John Adams said, “They took a view of the room and of the chamber, where there is an excellent library. The general cry was, ‘This is a good room.’ The question was put whether we were satisfied with this room, and it passed in the affirmative.”

Peyton Randolph was elected president, and Charles Thomson of Pennsylvania, who was not a member, was made secretary. Thus began the first Continental Congress. Business of so much importance came before the meeting that Samuel Adams arose on the second day and moved that hereafter the sessions should open with prayer.

Rev. Jacob Duche of Christ Church the next morning read the 35th Psalm. A rumor had just reached Philadelphia that a British fleet had cannonaded and destroyed Boston. This psalm seemed to suit the occasion so well that the whole assembly was profoundly moved.

John Adams wrote : “I never saw a greater effect upon an audience. It seemed as if Heaven had ordained that Psalm to be read that morning. After this Mr Duche, unexpectedly to

everybody, struck out into an extemporary prayer, which filled the bosom of every man present. I must confess I never heard a better prayer.”

You will want to read over and over again this first public prayer for the help of Heaven in the cause of American freedom : —

“O Lord, our heavenly Father, high and mighty King of Kings and Lord of Lords ! who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers of the earth, and reignest with power supreme and uncontrolled over all nations, empires, and governments, look down in mercy, we beseech Thee, on these American States, who have fled to Thee from the rod of the oppressor, and have thrown themselves on Thy gracious protection, desiring to be henceforth dependent only on Thee. To Thee they have appealed for the righteousness of their cause ; to Thee do they now look up for that countenance and support which Thou alone canst give. Take them, therefore, heavenly Father, under Thy nurturing care ; give them wisdom in council and valor in the field ; defeat the malicious designs of our cruel adversaries ; convince them of the unrighteousness of their cause ; and if they still persist in the sanguinary purpose, oh, let the voice of Thy own unerring justice, sounding in their hearts, constrain them to drop the weapons of war from their unnerved hands in the day of battle.

“Be Thou present, O God of Wisdom ! and direct the councils of this honorable assembly ; enable them to settle things on the best and surest foundation, that the scenes of blood may be speedily closed, that order, harmony, and peace may be effectually restored, and truth and justice, religion and piety, prevail and flourish among Thy people. Preserve the health of their bodies and the vigor of their minds ; shower down on them and the millions they here represent such as Thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come.

“All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Savior. Amen.”

After six weeks’ careful debate, this Congress adopted fourteen measures. British goods were not to be imported into the colonies, in order to lessen the profits of the English merchants, and to show that the colonists resented the taxing the people without their consent, quartering troops in the colonies in time of peace, and trying men without a jury. Teas, wines, coffee, pepper, molasses, and sirups were not to be imported or used in the colonies. The slave trade between America and Africa was to be wholly stopped. More sheep were to be raised, and they were to be killed “as seldom as may be,” and none were to be exported. In this way the colonists planned to live as free from British supplies as possible, and to produce at home, as far as might be, the things they needed.

This Congress grew out of a general meeting held in Carpenters’ Hall, July 15, 1774. This meeting was attended by delegates from every part of Pennsylvania. It passed a declaration of rights, and resolved to invite all the colonies to send delegates to Philadelphia, for the purpose of acting as a unit against English oppression.

When the Continental Congress met, it passed, in addition to the above measures, the famous Declaration of Rights. The rights of the colonists were declared to be (1) the right to life, liberty, and property ; (2) the right to tax themselves ; (3) the right to assemble peacefully to petition against grievances ; (4) the rights of Englishmen and their charters.

The Congress adjourned after a banquet at the City Tavern, given in honor of the members by the Assembly of Pennsylvania. John Adams proves that the Quakers at this meeting were not only cold-water men, as a rule, but true patriots as well ; —

“A sentiment was given : ‘May the sword of the parent never be stained by the blood of her children.’ Two or three broadbrims were over against me at the table. One of them said : ‘This is not a toast, but a prayer ; come, let us join in it,’ and they did so.”

