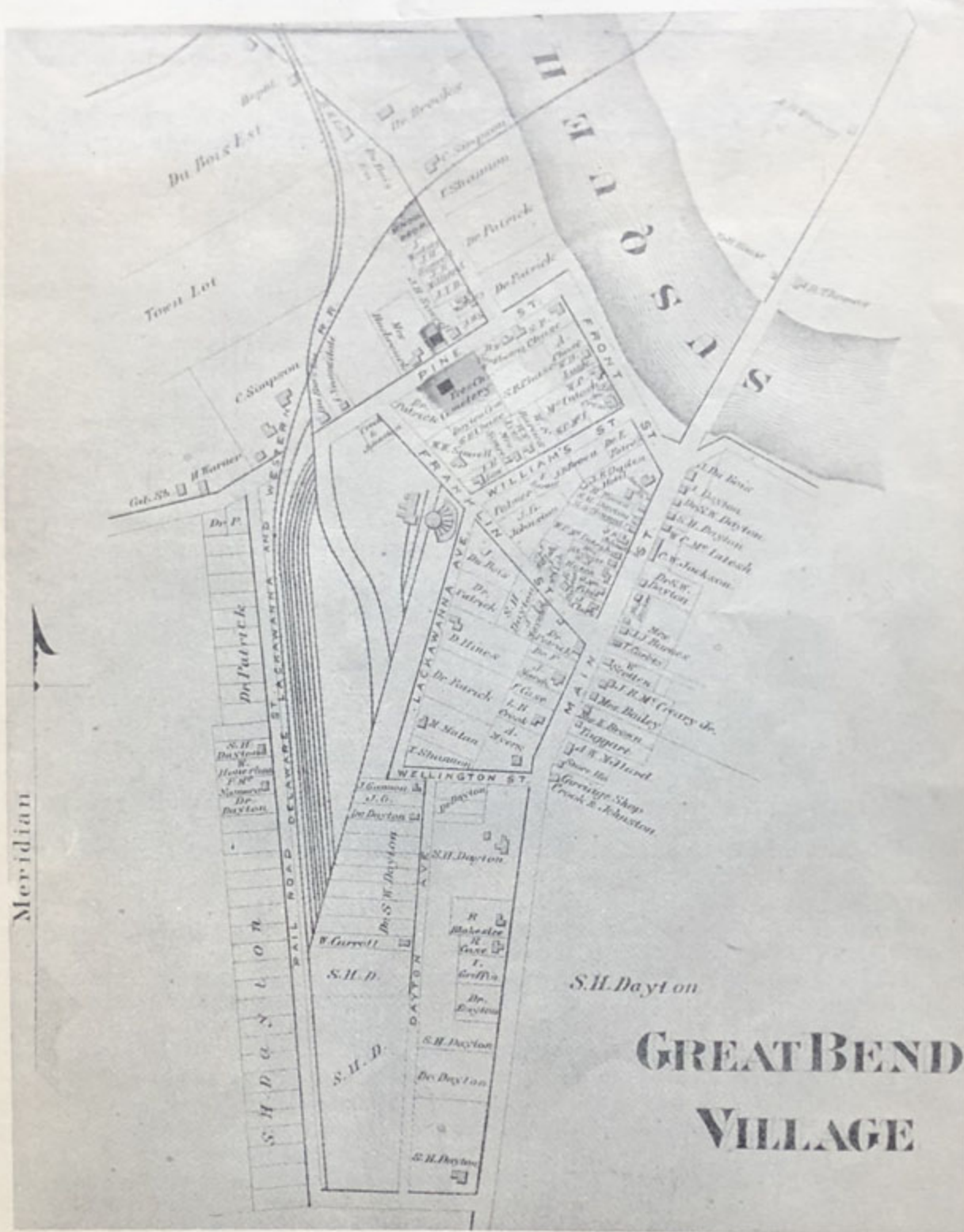


# HALLSTEAD

1874 — 1974









Centennial Log Cabin (1887)



# History of Great Bend Village — Hallstead

## The First Settlement to 1887

In a new country, the most important and also the most difficult task to be performed is to subdue the forest and convert the lair of wild beasts into a home for civilized man. This was the settler's task! His accomplishments, if not as brilliant as those of the Indian, were equally lasting; his life, one of equal danger and death, was spent upon one continued battle-field, different from that of the marital hosts where the struggle is short and expected. He was often called upon alone to meet death in a struggle with fearful odds. Startled at mid-night by a shrill war-whoop, he wakened to see flames, his home, his family, even the babies, being killed or burned by the savage foe. Yet, he pressed on into the wilderness snatching them from beasts and presenting the cleared lands to his followers.

November 1814 was an important date in our history, for it was then that a township, called Willingborough, became Great Bend. This township included that portion of land which in 1874, was renamed Hallstead for the President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

Nestled in the valley on the south side of the Susquehanna River, Great Bend Village (later called Hallstead) was surrounded by hills and wild forests that sheltered and protected it. The mountain named "Manatonome" rose six hundred feet and formed a backdrop of magnificent mountain scenery. A mountain, southeast of here, was named "Miantonomah" for the famous Indian chieftain of that name. These are not arbitrary names, for the Indian once occupied this beautiful sequestered valley, hunted the deer and the elk on these mountains and fished in the deep waters of the Susquehanna River that winds leisurely along through the flat lands.

To the North, the Iroquois - the Six Nations - was the most powerful Indian confederation on the continent. Their "Long House" reached from the Hudson River East, Lake Erie, West, and the Mohawk River Center. At the "Three Apple Trees" - above the farm owned formerly by Mr. Carl - they met and decided questions of peace and of war. A short distance above the apple trees was the chosen burying - ground of their dead. This was on the Dimon farm, once owned by Mr. F. C. Carl and now occupied by a member of the Swartwood family.

To the South, the Lenni-Lenapes-Delawares - next most powerful Indian confederacy, once claimed all this region. Later, they were conquered by their foe, the Six Nations. The fugitive Tuscaroras, from their former seat in

the Carolinas, formed a village at Lanesboro. Along the boundary lines of these great warring tribes, the first settlers of Hallstead - yes of Susquehanna County - made their homes.

A rough log cabin with a roof made of branches, or slabs split of logs, was the home built by the Ozias Strong family of Connecticut who were the first white settlers of this region. Their lone cabin was located at "Salt Lick," now "Harmony Creek", that flowed into the Susquehanna River. The Strong's saw hundreds of Indians wandering up and down this valley. The records show that on June 11, 1790, Benjamin, son of Ozias Strong, owned 600 and 1 acres south of the Susquehanna River both sides of the mouth of Salt Lick. This tract was sold to Minna DuBois and Seth Putman on June 23, 1791. It was, until recently, still DuBois property.

The hill, just beyond the Dimon farm, was called Mount Tuscarora in remembrance of the Indian tribe. There were, farther west, the Trowbridge hill standing out toward the river, DuBois Hill and Round Top. The still, deep, silver sheen waters of the Susquehanna River, as it flowed first in one direction then in another, reflected this beautiful mountain scenery. The Indians, with an intuitive perception of beauty, had a camping-place and built a little village here in the valley. The "Three Apple Trees" and "Red Rock" were landing marks of Indian occupancy for many years even before the white men, also coming on the river in their canoes, took possession of the lovely valley surrounded by its wild forests and majestic hills.

Hallstead, situated on the south bank of the river, had a main business road extending from the bridge up the New Milford Valley, and was a part of the Great Bend and Cocheton Turnpike. The Great Bend Village post-office was established in 1861 with James B. McCreary Jr. as postmaster. On August 25, 1887, when William S. Barnes was postmaster, the name was changed to the Hallstead Post Office. One of the early buildings used for the Post Office was on the site of the present George Prentice home, corner of Pine and Church Streets.

Hallstead grew gradually along the turnpike and river, at first a small turnpike village, then art stepped in and enlivened the village by adding the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. No Indian war-whoop ever sounded so shrill as the locomotive whistles, and no deer were so swift as their express trains. The village grew with over 800 inhabitants.

The town was not laid out very regularly. The old main



road and Susquehanna Avenue did not then intersect at right angles, and other streets partially conformed to the original streets. There were Pine and William Streets extending south from Susquehanna Avenue to Franklin Avenue. Lackawanna and Dayton Streets intersected at Wellington street. On Main Street, near the present bridge, the old Strong residence and hotel became the Mitchell Hotel and subsequently the DuBois residence and hotel - one of the oldest hotel sites in Susquehanna County. The corner below Shaw's Barber shop, now empty, is still a desirable one and Susquehanna Avenue, which extends along the river from this corner, is one of the most desirable locations for private residences in the borough. Rev. James B. McCreary occupied the old-fashioned long house which Jeremiah Baker occupied for a store and dwelling as early as 1822. Simon B. Chase occupied a house on the corner of Susquehanna Avenue and Pine Street where the Clyde Hinkley apartments are located.

James Bowes, an Englishman, came here from New Orleans and first built a store on the Great Bend Village (Hallstead) side of the bridge. This was one of the first stores in all this region of country. In 1807 or earlier, the first merchants had stores here. There were, at various early times: hardware stores, harness shops, dry-goods stores, the Dr. F. D. Lamb drug store, a jewelry store, cabinet maker's shop and undertaker's establishments.

In 1801, there were, at least, five inn-keepers. Two of them - James Parmater and Sylvanus Hatch - owned half a ferry. Jonathan Cunningham had a ferry opposite the Trowbridge farm. This was called the "lower ferry". It was a very profitable business thus, on the opposite side of the river another opposition ferry was opened. As the road through here was fast becoming a busy thoroughfare, both made money. Since the country above was mostly wilderness, the river did not freeze entirely over, as it has many years in our time, thus the winter season brought problems to the ferry. But using the thick shore-side ice, the ferry owners cut wide ice-bridges on each side of the river. These bridges extended into the river as far as the thickest ice projected. Then another ice-bridge was cut to join those extending from the shores. Held in place and splashed with water from the water channel, the bridge section's joints froze together and a safe ice-bridge was formed. Across this bridge in winter, teams passed and travelers paid freely to cross the river. In the fall of 1814 the first "subscription bridge" was completed. In 1812, the state gave permission for a bridge to be built but no money was provided with the charter, therefore, subscriptions were taken and paid for this first wooden bridge that crossed the river here.

As the south side of the river village grew, it was decided to erect a log school house (where the Methodist

Church now stands). An ungraded, one room school, but the 3-R's were taught as each child wrote on his slate - or shiny pieces of bark - and read from his Bible or a book that had found a home in this settlement. It was a beginning of learning in the wilderness.

October 10, 11 and 12, 1887 were filled with endless memories for the citizens of Hallstead and of Susquehanna County. These were the dates of the Susquehanna County Centennial celebration, that was held in Hallstead, the oldest white settlement in the County.

The splendid mountains, the silent river, the site of the first log hut, the broad sweep of the valley, the dust of those pioneers and of the others who followed them lived with everyone as they recalled their early struggles, their victories, their defeats, and their voices seemed to echo in time.

Many committees were formed throughout the County, but none worked more eagerly or more zealously than the people of our community. A "Relic Hall" held as much of the old treasures of pioneer days as everyone could produce. It was no strange sight for days before October 10, to see wagons loaded with family heirlooms moving up Main Street to the "Relic Hall!" The "Banquet Tent," where the oldest people of the county were feasted, was a center of attraction also and people came first to hear the "elders" - men and women - speaking of their "I remember when and where" days. The "Centennial Tree," a sturdy elm, was planted by the Governor with great ceremony near the site of the first log hut, in honor of the first 100 years of growth and of progress. The "Old Well", the site of the first free, fresh community water source and a place to meet a neighbor or a friend, was unearthed. A "Log Cabin," 15x20 feet, for many years the home of the Osterhouts, was found by James T. DuBois in Wolf Hollow, a small, prosperous settlement about two miles northwest of the village. The next day, after Mr. Osterhout gave the cabin for this celebration with a final warning, "Treat it well, boys; it was there I spent the happiest days of my life," men mounted the roof, sawed it into three parts, lowered them and carefully loaded them upon wagons. Many hands began to remove the chinkings, plugs and moss. The southeast and northwest corners of the cabin were marked, and starting at the top, the men took them down and put them into wagons. Then the floor was lifted and loaded. Within an hour, the old log house was on its way to Hallstead. It was rebuilt on the original site of the Strong cabin.

Furniture for the cabin came from many sources - too numerous to mention. The fac-simile of the first home built within Susquehanna County became the place where the Governor, and other distinguished guests, kindly shook



hands with and greeted nearly five hundred of the oldest living settlers of the County.

Then a search was made for an ancient "Well" that existed in the legendary lore of the village. It was found covered with the debris of time and filled with the rubbish of nearly a century. The "Well" was cleaned, up went a sweep over the "Well", and ancient-looking curb was built around it, and in its depths, crystal pure water to quench the thirst was there for many years. The village fairly smiled at the honors that were in store for her during the Centennial days.

One brilliant feature in the decorations of Main Street was the Ross block in which J. Clark, Jr. had located the headquarters of the Susquehanna Transcript - the only daily in the County. The large building was fairly buried beneath flags and bunting and a large picture of the log cabin, drawn by Mr. Clark, attracted universal attention.

On the border of the river, in the grove, Great Bend and Hallstead Drum Corps erected a fine dancing pavilion and a large number of booths and eating places "sprung up" on all sides. The new iron bridge across Salt Lick received finishing touches, and the big guns from Montrose were planted near the tents. John Maynard had wheeled his famous anvil to the banks bordering Salt Lick and had placed the "noisy roarer" ready to salute the dawning of the Centennial Monday. The Indian summer

had come, and it was welcomed as it had rarely been welcomed before.

The celebration began October 10, 1887, by the firing of cannon and the unfurling of flags. The opening event was the parade of committees from the Log Cabin to the Relic Hall; these were lead by the Hallstead Cornet Band. An address by Hon. S. B. Chase ended that opening event. The evening found the town lighted by fireworks. Then came the day devoted to sports and amusements followed by the "Governor's Day". This day ended the Centennial with a "Grand Naval Battle" on the river and fire works there and also from top to the middle to the bottom of the mountain behind the "Log Cabin."

The centennial celebration on that day, saw over 20,000 people in Hallstead with no one "disturbing the peace". As the last burst of fire-balls faded into velvet darkness, the great flood tide of people, that had poured into Hallstead at sunrise, now set their faces toward their homes, and everyone carried away, in memory, the 100 years of life and progress in the County. As a final act, the Centennial Poem and the Centennial Hymn having been placed on record, the Log Cabin was purchased by James T. DuBois, who endeavored to preserve it for the bi-centennial. This log cabin stood in its place on the DuBois farm, located on the shores of Salt Lick, for many years.





Main Street 1880



Susquehanna Ave. 1884



The Town Pump, Intersection of Church and Pine Streets



Hallstead Oil Well 1900





James T. DuBois Home



Cline Hotel



First Tuttle Furniture Store - Arlington Hotel

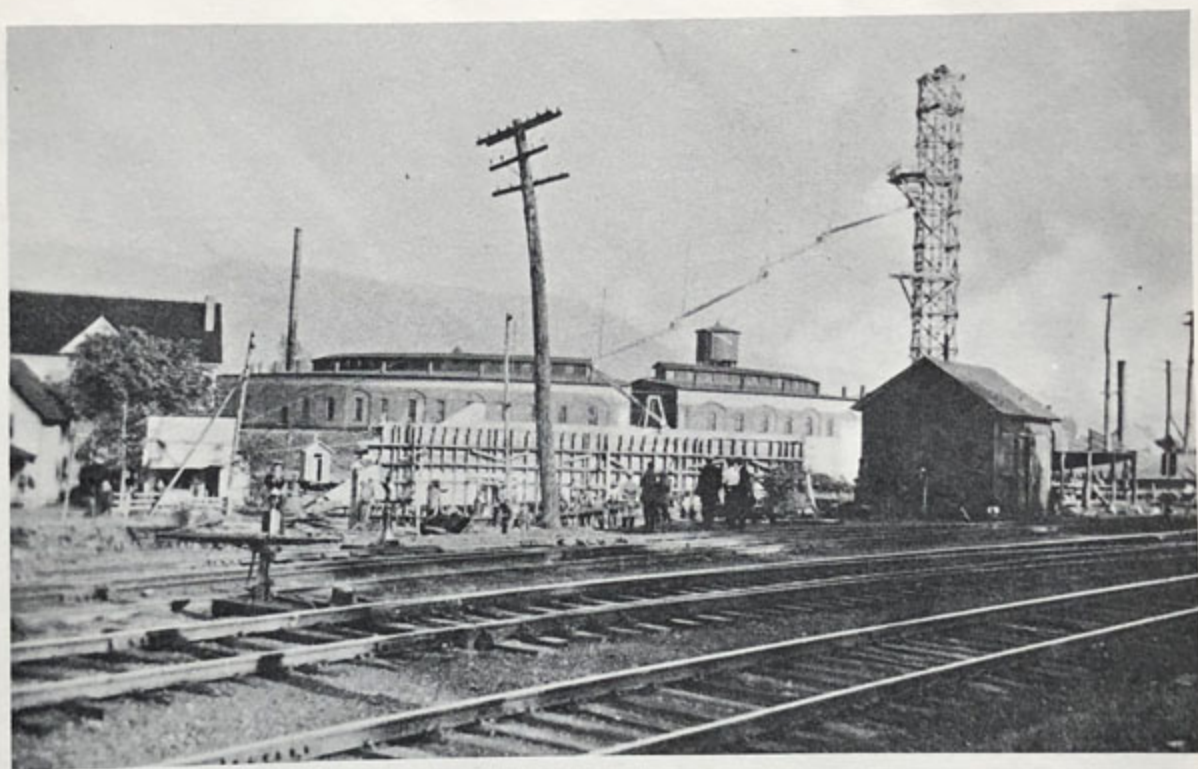


Second Tuttle Furniture Store

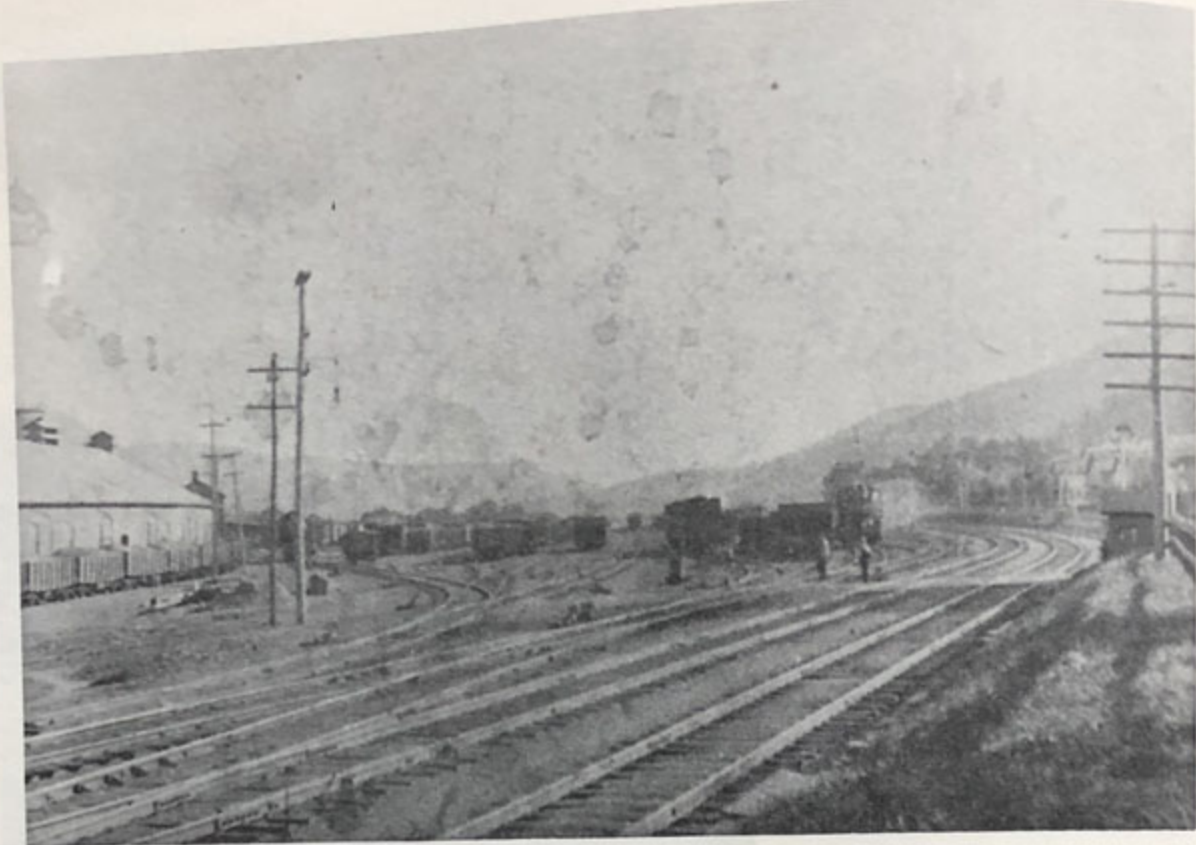




Extending lines to Binghamton, N.Y.



Building the Lackawanna \$15,000,000 "Cut off," through Hallstead, Pa. On Roosa property.



Round House and Yards



Railroad Yards





YMCA



Fire Hall



loaded with mail, to fulfill a contract, and one of Mr. VanVleck's sons rowed the precious cargo over those partially submerged fence posts to dry land. Sometimes, he rowed a female school teacher across to her work in Great Bend High School.

Since that time, the road has been raised several feet and much larger drains have been placed to carry off the excess water. With the building of the Penn Can Highway, the flooding is but a memory of the past. Now, a motel, two service stations, two restaurants, two banks, two shopping Plazas, two apartment buildings, and two doctors' offices are located where the flood waters flowed every spring. We are thankful, when the river rises high on its banks in the spring or in the fall, because of a heavy rainfall, the people do not become alarmed for fear of a flood. They are of the past.

Most hotels seem to have been located on the corner of Main Street and Susquehanna Avenue, where in the early 1850's the last hotel building, called "The Clune House" destroyed by fire in 1921, was built. Before, this same site, and possibly part of the Clune House, was used as a stopping place dating back to Minna DuBois who came here in 1791. This, at one time, was the DuBois residence and Inn, then the Mitchell Residence and Inn before it became the "Clune House." In the early days the Indians would bring the settlers salt in large iron kettles to this site. If anyone tried to follow them to the salt source, when they left in the morning, the Indians would wander around until they were left alone. In a short time they returned with more salt; the source was never found.

When the Clune family owned the last hotel on this corner of Main Street and Susquehanna Avenue, the family of seven lived in a portion of the second floor- it was a three story building. The first floor contained a bar-room, no women allowed, a large dining room, two lounges and a library containing books and newspapers. The front part of the second floor, facing the Main Street, and the entire third floor contained rooms for rent to travellers. When the hotel burned in 1921, the family moved to the home now occupied by the "Tuttle Funeral Home" and the Harold Tuttle family.

Many fires small and large plagued the village and, as it grew, the community of Hallstead. The "face" of Main Street was changed many times because of fire; schools burned, homes were lost and the bank threatened by flames. On December 15, 1887, Susquehanna County Centennial year, a preliminary meeting was held in the Village Rink to consider the advisability of organizing a fire company. William Snyder called the meeting to order, Charles Simpson was elected chairman with John Douglas as his secretary. Committees were appointed to solicit

subscriptions and to secure prices of fire fighting equipment.

Hallstead Fire Engine and Hose Company No. 1 was organized on Jan. 18, 1888 and was incorporated on April 18, 1892. Committees reported \$416 subscribed and that a hand engine and four hundred feet of leather hose could be bought for \$150.00. Joseph Gruslin, an engineer on the D.L.&W. Railroad, was instructed to purchase the hand engine. He did this and brought it to Hallstead on a coal train on his "regular run". Three trustees were appointed to take charge of the engine and of the equipment.

The Fireman's Hall was built by the D.L.&W. Railroad Company - on the site of the present fire hall; the original building is part of the 1974 building. The first meeting was held in the new hall, Feb. 14, 1889. The "Nay Aug Steamer" was purchased from the city of Scranton, April 19, 1891. This apparatus, for many years, served not only our community, but on many occasions it was loaded on a "flat-car", engine was attached, and a fast run was made to fires along the railroad line. It was disposed of in 1916.

A chemical wagon was added to the equipment, but in 1920 the Town Council purchased a Ford Chemical and Hose Truck. This served the community well for several years, but after a series of disastrous fires, the Council authorized the purchase of a "Buffalo Pumper" on Feb. 25, 1930. A more modern piece of equipment has been purchased since that date, to add to the effectiveness of our fire protection.

In 1904, the company purchased the Fireman's Hall from the D.L.&W. Railroad Company. Many improvements have been made and a large addition to the original building has been constructed. The room for the equipment has been enlarged to adequately house the equipment. There have been changes also in the meeting and social rooms on the second floor. For many years, the people of the community have come to the lower floor of the Fire Hall to cast their vote at election time. Thus the company not only protects our community from fire, but also serves as the voting area for the people of the area.

Next to the fire hall stands a small structure built of stucco. This is the "Town Hall", "Library" and has been, when necessary, "The Jail". It is here the "Town Council" meets; it is here the town "Library", supported by the Hallstead Civic Club-its founder, has shelves of good books, magazines and records for the people of the community to borrow. This was not always the home of the "Hallstead Library". Its beginning was a humble one in the old Lamb House on Susquehanna Avenue. Its



beginning was in two rooms, one with shelves - four of them - on one side, a table-desk and a large wooden box with a hinged cover on it. This box of books was on loan to the library from the Montrose County Library. The four shelves were filled with books given to the Library by members of the Civic Club, by many citizens who had books to discard from their attics or from their own book collection. It was, indeed, a humble start, but the library, open for two hours each week - weather permitting - was a busy place. When the "Town Hall" was built, the "Library" was given a shelf space, and it grew not only in its number of books - the Civic Club by that time was donating a yearly sum for the purchase of books - but also in the number of reading public many of whom paid 2c a day for "over due" books.

Now the selection of books increases constantly. A "Library Board" has been selected, and its members are approved by the Town Council. The Council has contributed to the success by giving free space, heat and in other ways. The State Government also has been contributing to the support of the library; however, it has set specific qualifications to be met by the library in order to qualify for the money. The Civic Club pays the librarian to keep the library open a specified number of hours each week, to keep the files and catalogue of books in order and to help the patrons as she can. The club also has had the room painted and steel shelves, and a filing cabinet have been added. The "small fry" have a space to read at their own tables; the teenagers find their very favorite records, books and magazines available to them. The adults find old friends in the classical section and make new friends in the mystery section, the romance adventure portion of the library or they can find the latest "Best Sellers" recommended by the book section of the newspaper. Yes, the community has grown in the "Reading is Knowledge" area thanks to our Civic Club's sponsorship.

Every community has always had a bank of some sort; as history tells us, "Wells Fargo Company", in the very early days of the western part of the country, served this purpose. Our community had no Wells Fargo aid, but on May 5, 1905, the First National Bank was organized for business and has had a steady increase in business. In 1925, the entire second floor of the bank was burned - all office equipment was saved. Then a new building was built on the site of a former ice cream store then owned by a Mr. Brown and later by Charles Cinnamo. This building served its purpose for many years. In 1964 the present larger bank building was constructed on a site where a barber shop once stood. The former bank building was purchased by George Stover for a residence and for his Real Estate business. Orin Watkins was cashier of the

bank from 1911 - 1961, then William Kirby, "Bill" to all of his many friends, was cashier until he retired.

Fire is a common cause of damage, loss and destruction. We have had such happenings in our community. Many "small fires" have been fought by our fire company, but there are at least four that are usually referred to as "The Big Fires", for in each fire, a portion of the town, one side of Main Street or the other, or a building of great importance has been left in smoking ruin. On Feb. 5, 1915, a fire started in the Eugene Swartz Building used by the Post Office. It spread to a house owned by Rose Dayton, the H. J. Brown building used for a store, with a dwelling above a barber shop. All one side of Main Street was in ruin; even the J. B. Roger's Building used as a store room, also a dwelling and a stable nearby, were destroyed. Firemen were on duty for twelve hours.

Then, on June 8, 1915, there was a fire on Franklin Street. J. M. Gillespie owned a large building next to the Y.M.C.A. which had been purchased from the railroad by Hoffman and Ross. Fire started in the Gillespie building and spread to the Y.M.C.A. Both buildings "burned to the ground" because of low water pressure.

On Feb. 28, 1921, again there was a fire on the corner of Main Street and Susquehanna Avenue. The "Clune House" burned in spite of four streams of water on the flames. As a precaution, the fire department of Binghamton responded, but the entire building was in ruins. Fortunately the homes on Susquehanna Avenue and the business buildings on Main Street near the hotel, did not burn. The three story building behind the hotel, called the "Annex" and used as the hotel laundry, did not burn. It remained standing until 1960 when it was torn down. This corner was later used as a Service Station, built by the owners Minton and Bogart. It was used as a residence, in the back and upper floor of the building, and on one side of the front, there was a fine restaurant operated by the family. When "the corner" was sold, the building was torn down and the present "Riverview Apartment" building was built by Kirk Hinkley Sr.

On Feb. 27, 1925, Main Street as it was in the 1840's burned. Every thing between the bank to the old Shaw Home - the site of the newer parking lot next to Raymond's Hardware Store - was destroyed. It was so cold that water froze on everything. Next to the Shaw Home, was a small Millinery Shop owned by Miss. Nellie Gaynor; above the Shaw Home - up the street - was Hanarhan's building, a store on the first floor and a residence on the second floor. There was the Roger's building, the ground floor of which was occupied by the Conrad Motor Co. Then the Whited building with "Brown's Sugar Bowl" - a place for young and old to enjoy good ice cream, candy, and the very latest cosmetics and town gossip. The Young's Garage and Opera House with residence above it were lo-



cated here on Main Street too. In the "Big Fire" of 1925 this was all destroyed. Conrad Motor Co. lost 30 or 35 cars, the owners of the "Sugar Bowl" saved very little, Young's Garage and the Opera House was a total loss, however, all of the cars from the garage were saved. The second floor of Hanarhan's building burned and the store on the first floor had water damage. All of Lacey's household goods were lost - they were residents of the second floor. Estimated damage was \$75,000, partly covered by insurance. An eye witness described it as the worst fire in town. Heat was so intense that it broke windows across the street and winds carried the flames to each building.

There were also other fires that people will recall: the "old school building" burned in October 1906, The Grace Episcopal Church in Great Bend burned Feb. 21, 1954, the Silk Mill burned in December 1931, the Singer Building, owned by Rosen, Rosen, Hall & Kime, burned March 23, 1964 and the Arlington Hotel on Franklin Street burned Dec. 6, 1971. Yes, fires like floods cannot be "run from", they must burn themselves out or be "Put Out" by man's efforts.

Just recently a fleet of five or six large trucks equipped with the latest testing devices for finding oil and gas moved along some of the streets in our community. Oil is not new to our area; we had our own oil well years ago, down Main Street on the flat land behind the Giangrieco residence. For years, the oil derrick stood there as a reminder of the oil and gas pockets found there years before. Is the treasure yet to be found beneath the earth in larger quantities, or was it a small vein found in the marshes?

There have been so many large and smaller stores in Hallstead from time to time that it would be almost impossible to keep them in "Time Order". However, let us consider those that "were" in the past in relation to location of stores in the "present", 1974. An early store keeper was Joseph Bowes who built an elegant house, (for those days), on the river bank. He had marble mantels shipped from Philadelphia. He kept a store in the house and customers came great distances to trade with him. He extended the hospitality of his home and kept them over night. The home burned in 1869.

Another early store was operated by Col. Jerimah Baker who started a tannery and then kept a store in the home on Susquehanna Avenue where James B. McCreary built his present home. The house that was standing on this site, the Bache House with corn husks in its walls for insulation, was the oldest house in Hallstead - the McCreary and the Ticknor homes on Main Street are also in the "oldest home" class. The Bache House dated back to the early 1800's and was often referred to as the "long house" in early history. As the town grew, many small

stores were opened along Main, Susquehanna, Franklin and Pine Streets.

The "Bank's Store" on Main Street, a two story wooden building with a large storage cellar beneath it, was the home of the first American Legion Post - the Mark O'Neil Post - in honor of our World War I dead. The members of the Legion enjoyed their business and recreation rooms over Bank's Store, and for years the large porch was a resting place of the members, and music from the phonograph could be heard along Main Street. When fire destroyed the building, the Legion moved to a building farther down New York Avenue than their present home. One night a train whistle blew and blew - a signal that the engineer or the fireman saw flames along their route in Hallstead. It was true, the Legion Hall was on fire. The present two story - yes three if the basement is considered - building of brick was built. Here there are not only a meeting room but also a kitchen where food for banquets, wedding receptions and public dinners is prepared. "Bingo" is played on one night a week and a large crowd of "regulars" are playing. There is also a bar if one desires something stronger than water to drink. The Legion has progressed from its humble beginning above Bank's Store, but it still remembers Mark O'Neil, our first honored war hero.

We have spoken of "Hanarhan's Shoe Store" on Main Street. It was one of the leading sources of foot wear in our town for years. Then, Mr. V. D. Hand occupied a J. B. Roger's Block, the present home of the store known as "Resseguies' Store", and a bit of competition entered the shoe picture. Finally, Daniel Hanarhan became one of the early undertakers - Mr. Henry Warner was the first undertaker in the area, having his business on the corner of Pine Street and Chase Avenue. Mr. Hanarhan - in later years - had a dry goods store on Main Street. In 1938 the two Resseguie sisters, Marge and Alberta who had worked for Mr. V. D. Hand, bought the "Hand's Department Store". For many years now, these two women, natives of Susquehanna County, with their friendly, courteous, helpful and cooperative manner, have served the area most successfully. Theirs is the store with the "friendly atmosphere".

On the same site as this Department Store, years ago, J. B. Rogers owned a dual store. On one side was "Roger's Five and Ten", on the other side was "Roger's Hardware Store". Mr. Vogel, Ed and Joe's father, managed the hardware store and Florance Fernan was manager and chief clerk of the "Five and Ten". When fire swept this away, it was a wooden building, J. B. Rogers had constructed a stucco, brick and stone two-story building, the present Resseguie Block, up stairs above Hand's store, the first men's town basketball team held its games; the high school boys' and girls' teams played in league competition



for the first time; dances were held there regularly; churches had their yearly bazaars in this hall. It was a community center. Later, Gus Brown had his first tavern there until it was condemned for public use. Now, it is a storage place for the store.

Farther down Main Street, on the present Tanner block site, Mr. Tingley, Helen Tanner's father, had a grocery store for years. Everyone knew Mr. Tingley for his sharp wit and his friendly smile. The store occupied the first floor and the family residence the second floor. When the store closed, later an apartment was made in the front of the first floor and the office of the tax collector occupied the rear of the first floor. Helen Tingley Tanner was tax collector for years. Now, the first floor has one apartment and no office.

Mrs. Lamson had a small restaurant on the upper end of Main Street near the bridge, the site now is an empty area. The "Third Railers", men who worked on the railroad out of Hallstead and who had rooms at Mrs. Decker's house, next to the VanZandt home and telephone exchange, on lower Main Street near the Corner of Franklin and Main Streets, ate their meals at Mrs. Lamson's Restaurant. This was also the favorite stop of the truck drivers who always seem to know where the best food is served for the best prices. When this restaurant closed, the building later burned, people from town went to "Mrs. Faulding's Tea Room" which was located in a large house on lower Main Street where the Hackle Gas Station and Garage is now. The specialty was chicken and waffles, a type of food many people enjoyed.

The John Harzie store on Franklin Street, now torn down, was on the now empty corner across from the site of the former Arlington Hotel. This small store had groceries, ice cream, candy, in fact, almost anything one could want even fresh fruits. Its neighbor was the Grogan Home with their Barber Shop on the first floor. These two places of business were very prosperous for many years.

When fire destroyed much of one side of Main Street, John built a block - occupied now by the variety store between Stover's Insurance Office and Tim Carman's Store. Walter Cox had a drug store in this block where the Variety Store is now, and "Tim's Market" was then "Stover's Grocery". The building hasn't changed in outward appearances, but the interior has as the owners changed. Edward Austin, who bought Cox's Drug Store, began to clean and renovate his store, and Tim Carman has painted and renovated the grocery store.

One small bake shop of long ago on the corner of Church and Pine streets was owned and operated by a German family, Mr. and Mrs. Keiling. Every day one could hear the friendly bell sounding as Mr. Keiling drove his bakery wagon around the streets of Hallstead. Besides the fresh home made bread, rolls, German crumb cake

and jelly roll, there were big cream puffs filled to overflowing with rich cream, and there were large sugared doughnuts; these were the children's treat when they came out to the Baker Wagon with their mother. Mr. and Mrs. Keiling always had a special treat for the "young ones".

On the Main Street, below the present barber shop, where Mike and Grace Jesse had the Par Gas business - then the Sun Gas - and their residence, for years Charlie Cinnamo had an Appliance and Gift Shop. Then he began to sell only gas stoves and bottled gas. This was the business that was later bought by Mike and Grace Jesse who had their residence in the rear of the store. Later they sold the business to what is now Par Gas of New Milford and have the entire first floor as their residence. Gus Brown had his Tavern in that portion of the building now occupied by the Shaw Barber Shop which moved there as the former barber shop was torn down. Gus had gone out of the tavern business and owns and operates a Lumber and Supply business on the route to New Milford.

Between the Jesse residence and the State Liquor Store, there was a "Five and Ten Cent Store" owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Fields. After Mr. Field's death, Irene Fields, his widow, managed the business, then when she moved from Hallstead, she sold it to Mrs. Lake who came back to this area from Chicago where she had formerly made her home. When the store closed after a few years, it was used for many purposes before the Montrose Dry Cleaners opened their present shop.

On the corner of Pine Street and Chase Avenue, a grocery store was owned and operated for years by Mr. Chambers. "Pappy" Stover later owned and ran it in our time and now it still is open with yet another owner. This store for years has served the people who live "above the tracks". At the other end of Chase Avenue, was the store owned and operated for years by William Allen. Many were school mates of both Margaret and Josephine Allen who worked in the store with Loretta Donovan Fernan. This store had several owners. The building too "changed hands" many times and at last, became an apartment house then owned by Ralph Baglino.

H. O. Bullard owned and operated a feed store and grocery store on the site of the present Larry Osterhout home. It was a large building with a dwelling on the second floor. The Hinkley brothers, Winfield and Ralph, bought the feed business and later sold it to go into another business. These two brothers owned the large "ice house" located near a large pond at the lower end of New York Avenue across from the Leroy Baker home, then the Hinkley home. Every winter, when the pond froze, men worked diligently long hours, the owners included, to fill the ice house from top to bottom while the ice lasted on the pond.



A short distance from the pond, near the river and railroad tracks, was the William's Meat Packing Plant. Cattle came to this plant, then managed by the Hinkley brothers, by rail and later by truck. The cattle were killed and the meat prepared for packing then shipped out to the market by train and again later by truck. The business at a later time was owned by the Hinkley brothers who years after sold it to Swift & Co. for whom Winfield managed the plant. Ralph and Winfield's sons, Kirk Sr. and Clyde were buyers of cattle for the Swift Company for many years until the business was moved to other Swift Plants.

There were Beauty Shops on Main Street, too. Ruth Bullard operated a shop for years in the end of the block now owned by Swawolas. This had, at one time, been a drug store owned by Mr. Swartz - Walter Cox was the druggist. Then, next to the old post office building, now Rex's Tavern, was Marys Beauty Shop, owned and operated by Mary VanLoan (Inman) who sold her shop to Dorothy Rood (Maloney). Now the shop has a new owner operator under the title "B.J.'s Boutique". On lower Main Street, there is the "Sutton Beauty Shop" and at the very edge of the town, "The Beauty Nook" owned and operated by Marilyn Barnard. Two other Beauty Shops are Doherty's and Hughes located in the "upper part" of town. "Beauty is Power", said an old quotation; we have the possibility of power in our community.

Lumbering was the first main industry of the early settlers. Many saw mills were in operation from time to time in the area. "Day's Saw Mill" was the last in operation in Hallstead. Maple, Beech, Ash, Pine and Hemlock, towering trees of virgin timber, stretched unbroken as far as the eye could see. Chestnut trees furnished a harvest of nuts each fall, as well as providing beautiful lumber. The sugar maple trees gave a seasonal business in maple syrup and maple sugar products, but it was not long before the virgin timber had been used. The chestnut trees, diseased many years ago, were gone. Now, in some portions of our area, new seedlings are being found again. What a treat it was in the cold winter to roast chestnuts on an open fire!

In the 1900's, a silk mill was built on New York Avenue - about where the Legion Building is located. Mr. Bernstein was the builder and manager. This industry employed between twenty and thirty girls. Later, when the mill was closed, it was used for storage. It was burned in 1932.

In 1900, the American Chair Manufacturing Company moved here from Brandt, Pa. and built a factory at the end of Park Avenue. This plant had its own railroad switch; all raw materials and the finished products were shipped in and out by rail. Mr. Harmes was the owner-manager in 1930 when the firm went out of business. In 1940, the Parlor City Box Company used the building for a

short time; then, the "Singer Company" came into the building to manufacture furniture. This was about 1946; the building burned in 1964.

Just below the above mentioned factory site, on the railroad spur, Mr. Clarence Claxton had his "Blue Stone" yard. Stone from the quarries in the mountains was shipped first by train, later by truck, to all parts of the country. G. E. Williams also owned and operated a large "Stone Dock" at the edge of Main Street, in the New Milford direction. Both of these men could look with pride at the stone that came from their docks as it lies in famous veterans hospital patios and in the areas of some of the famous national buildings. We are in the so called "Blue Stone Belt" and have furnished, through our many quarries, stone for building in "far away places".

In 1883, Edwin Tuttle, a carpenter, came to Hallstead from Franklin Forks. The first house he built is the double house on William Street once called the "Viena Smith" home, and now it is owned by Robert Squier. In 1886, he built the building on the corner of Franklin and William Streets, which until 1971 was called the Arlington Hotel. This was a two story building, when Edwin built it, with the Tuttle residence on the second floor and the furniture and funeral business filling the first floor. This was a very desirable site for years, and then in 1892, the family built a large two story building near the first post office on Pine Street next to the Baptist Church property. Again their residence was on the second floor, the furniture business on the first floor and funeral business storage space was in the large basement. In 1919, Olin E. Tuttle took over the business after his father's death.

In 1938, the building on Pine Street was sold and the new owner renovated the building's entire three floors - basement included - and had an apartment house there until the land was purchased by the Baptist Church. The building was torn down so that a new brick parsonage could be built. The Tuttles moved their residence and business into the Charles Langly house on Susquehanna Avenue. This was built and designed by Francis E. Ericson in 1884. Before the Olin E. Tuttle family moved there, it had been the home of the Clune family, the Minton and the Bogart families, the Walco family and now it is the residence - second floor - of the Harold Tuttle family. Harold took over the funeral business when his father retired - or partially so - in 1952.

In 1886, the first building that Edwin Tuttle erected on the corner of Franklin and William Streets was bought by Nick Major who added a third floor and called it the "Arlington Hotel". This has changed hands many times until it burned on December 6, 1971.

In the rear of the bank, today, there is a large parking lot that extends behind "Tim's Market" and as far as the "Riverview Apartment's" back entrances. Can you picture



in your mind a large "Livery and Hack" service there? This, in 1900, was the "Jacob's Hack and Livery Service" site. However, the competition, "Simpson's Hack Service" was located at Pine Street and Lusk Avenue. Both men had a thriving business under their signs, "Horses and Rigs for Hire". However, Fred Simpson out-last-ed his competitor. For years, Fred had the contract to carry mail from the trains to the post office then across to the Great Bend Post Office and back. This mail was carried in a one horse rig. Fred was always on time, never missed a mail train, but never seemed to hurry "Old Dobbin". On Sunday, before cars were used by everyone, Fred had a long coach with seats on both sides. This held perhaps twenty people. Those, who attended services at the Catholic or at the Episcopal Churches in Great Bend, rode with Fred from the corner of Main Street and Susquehanna Ave. to the Main Street in Great Bend. They all paid a sum of ten cents for the round trip. If it was bad weather, Fred took you to the church and met you there after the services. He also took people, in a one horse covered buggy, to the various picnic and other spots of recreational beauty.

In 1909, some of the Demer brothers, master glass cutters, left their homes in Honesdale, Pa. during a strike and came to Great Bend to cut glass for Mr. Herbeck formerly of Honesdale. They worked in what was recently referred to as the "Old Brass Foundry" building. About 1910, Fred Day and other builders of the community, built a factory on Lower Main Street. Into it moved the "Herbeck-Demer Cut Glass Company". This building is now the main portion of the Hallstead Foundry. When Mr. Herbeck returned to Honesdale and his factory there, the name of this business was changed to the "Demer Brothers' Cut Glass Factory." It employed, in addition to the seven members of the Jacob Demer family, from thirty to fifty people plus salesmen who had "show rooms" to display their "samples" in the large cities of the United States. Some of the people of the community who worked there were: Dora Prentice, Fred Dean, Lucy Barry, John Nemire, who came from Deposit, and Harry Kunsman. It was here that Joseph Demer designed and cut the now famous "Demer Rose" pattern which can be found today not only on glass in private homes but also in Glass Museums in America as well as in European countries.

World War I was the foe of the cut glass business, as the "blanks", uncut glass, were made of German Potash either here in this country or in Germany. Since most of their "blanks" came directly from Germany, there was soon a shortage of uncut glass. This German glass was the only heavy glass with the right consistency to be cut by the diamond edged stone wheel. Libby Glass Company was experimenting, but none of their glass, at that time, could be cut in this way. A few years after the close of

that war, the Libby Company was the first American company to make a lighter weight glass that could be cut in this method. As the result of this difficulty, the Demer Brothers closed their factory about 1917. The building was used next by Victor Stimpson and Mr. Casserus from New Jersey for making pistons. Soon their business closed and the building was empty for a few years.

In 1929, the Foundry, started by the partners, Alfred Hall Sr. and Elmer Kime of Scranton, was opened in the former Demer Brothers' Building. In the forty-five years of its business, it has grown in leaps and bounds. A second foundry was purchased and operated in Benton, Penna.

However, the route to the success now enjoyed by the operation, a major economic factor in our area, began over rough and rocky roads. It began operation August 1, 1929 as a partnership of four people. The famous stock market crash of 1929 occurred immediately following the opening. The effect upon the new business venture was great. Many contracts for castings, promised when the foundry started, never materialized.

From 1929-1933 were years of never ending challenge. Orders for castings were so scarce that the foundry was forced to set prices at just about cost. Many of the firms that the young industry supplied with castings went bankrupt. Financial conditions were very bad throughout the country. Conditions began to improve about 1937, when the manufacture of the line of warm air furnaces was begun under the trade name, "Hallstead". Many of these furnaces were supplied to jobbers with their own trade name. Many of the large orders sent to such places as: Baltimore, Philadelphia and Buffalo are still in service in private dwellings.

An order for cast iron window grills and circular non-skid stairs for the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor was filled by this foundry. As conditions improved, many additions were made to the original building. The foundry grew not only in size but also in the latest equipment for the growing work force. In 1962, a new modern office building adjacent to the foundry on its Main Street site was built.

The business was incorporated July 1, 1957 with the name changed to "Hallstead Foundry Inc." Most of the employees are local residents, but some drive over forty-five miles to work in the foundry which has grown to become one of the leading gray iron foundries of the East, pouring out many tons of metal each day.

The trucking department has grown with equal speed, delivering the Hallstead castings in a radius of hundreds of miles. Castings are supplied to the automotive, electrical, plumbing, heating, textile and medium machinery fields. Many of these castings are machined and assembled into units which are shipped all over the world.



In 1972 and 1973, the outside of the building was remodeled, the interior was also altered and a costly system was installed that helped to eliminate any form of pollution. This is only one example of the great cooperation the Hallstead Foundry always has given to the community.

It was a sad occasion when in 1974 one of the founders, Alfred Hall known as "Al" by the entire community, died. His sons with Mr. Kime and the entire incorporation will carry on in a business that has been and is an important Susquehanna County as well as a major Hallstead industry.

The earliest pioneers never lost sight of the need for education in a more or less formal way. As the community grew, it was decided to build a log school house where the Methodist Church is located on Church Street. This served for many years. Rev. Mr. Colmon was the first principal of the "grade school", as it was called since it taught pupils as their need arose; his stay was for one year. Samuel S. Wright and several other men taught for one or two years. T. L. Wood then was principal for six or seven years and was succeeded by I. M. Gray. Mr. Gray decided that there should be a formal grading and placement of pupils into "Grades". He accomplished the "grading of pupils" and advanced the system of education. Miss Nellie Simrell taught four years, and in 1887 was acting principal of the two room, eight grade school, with a population of about 200 pupils.

"Knowledge is Power" has been a basic truth, or considered as such, for a long time. The early school buildings were rude and simple in style. Built of logs, the interior had slab benches upon which the scholars sat to face toward the writing tables, their backs toward the center of the room. The fire place occupied one end of the building, and logs were used to heat the school room. Many early teachers undertook the preparation of this fuel as a healthy morning exercise. Teachers were seldom educated to teach, in those days, but the best educated farmers or mechanics spent a part of each year in teaching. Male teachers taught for ten, or even eight, dollars a month - female teachers for a dollar per week and board. Schools were open three to six months per year. The teacher was paid by the patrons of the school in proportion to the number of days they sent the children to school. Prior to the law of 1834, no assistance by public money or appropriation was given, except from the "county funds"; aid could be obtained from these funds in special cases by an act passed in 1809. There were schools in Great Bend Village as early as 1800 and 1801.

This early log school was replaced by a two story wooden building on Franklin Street - about where the present Hallstead Elementary Building stands. The new building was in service for years until it burned in Oc-

tober, 1906. On the same site, a brick and wood building was erected. It served as a grade and three year high school. In 1925, it became a four year high school, and no longer was it a necessity for students wishing a "higher education" to travel to Binghamton for their "fourth year". In 1931, the building had an addition of an auditorium-gymnasium, stage included. Now sports and formal physical education classes became an integral part of the school curriculum. The entire interior was remodeled and the activities of the school increased. For every step forward, it seems some things are lost. Now, the very active debating teams, that each year were in Forensic Competition in the county, seemed to lose interest. Public Speaking, also a part of Forensic Competition, took second place to sports and home talent plays. Soon both seemed lost in the increased interest in organized sports.

The children on the west side of the railroad tracks attended school for their first two years in a two room building on Fourth Street. This little, white school house with its play yard for recess also was used for a summer "Pay School" taught for a month each summer by Jane Watkins (Hinkley). Each pupil paid a dollar to attend, and all eight grades were taught according to the grade of the pupils in attendance. Later the building was the "Grange Hall." Here the Grange held its meetings and had "Box Socials" and "Square Dances" for the public entertainment of both old and young people. It is now a dwelling place.

Each year the enrollment of the Hallstead School grew. So did that of Great Bend and of New Milford Schools. The need for larger buildings grew, both New Milford and Hallstead buildings had been enlarged: Great Bend remodeled its building and built an auditorium-gymnasium across the street from its main building. Still none of the districts had enough room for its growing school population. The drive by the State for greater consolidation was swung into "high gear." With constant pressure from the Department of Public Instruction, a much larger jointure was formed. This was called the "Blue Ridge Joint School District."

On July 7, 1952, the thirty directors of the Great Bend Township and Borough, Hallstead Borough, Jackson Township, New Milford Borough and Township set their seal and signatures to a document which reads in part "— it is agreed that each and everyone of the aforesaid school districts shall unite with each other to establish a joint public school."

An official agreement with the State Public School Building Authority was signed in June, 1956, and bids for a new school were opened. The final inspection of the new building was held June 24, 1959. The building is



located on a nineteen acre plot in New Milford Township. It had a capacity of over 778 pupils.

In addition to this Junior-Senior High School plant, there are the elementary departments in Great Bend, Hallstead, and New Milford Boroughs.

This new modernly equipped school is a "far cry" from the log house of the early years, or from the first wooden building or even from the first high schools in the district. Even the last high school has had an addition of eight large class rooms - some are double class rooms with folding doors between for use in "team-teaching," a suite of offices for the School Board Secretary, the pay-roll office, the Superintendent's office and that of his secretary, and a business machines room. Even now, 1974, there are plans for renovation of some parts of the building for wider use, when the new elementary building is constructed behind this building.

Plans for a new elementary building are on the drawing board. No longer will the Hallstead and Great Bend buildings be used for school purposes. Perhaps the building in New Milford will be renovated to house a "Middle School" - one of the newer methods of housing the grades between elementary and junior high school age groups, approved by the State Department of Education. What will become of the Hallstead and Great Bend buildings? Will some civic group create a sports and a library center for the Great Bend people? Will Hallstead civic groups suggest a youth recreation center for their youth? Time will tell! Why such concern for youth? The answer may be, "To help make better citizens: no man can have a richer legacy to the world than a well educated and well-rounded family."

A growing population means a greater need for health protection. In the pioneer days, the roots, leaves and certain plants supplied by nature with the help of the pioneer folks who made tea, tonic, and salves from "things at hand" to heal and to cure the common ailments, was the only source of "health protection." But medical men came forth into the villages too, not just to sell "swamp water" from the rear of a colorful wagon, but some had gained a basic medical knowledge, or else seemed to have "healing hands" with even less real knowledge; others had even more knowledge as colleges and hospitals were found to teach healing. Our community recalls: Dr. Vanness, Dr. Blair, Dr. Merrell, Dr. Fatouhi, Dr. Markarian, Dr. Latham and now Dr. Allen. These medically trained men have all served our needs, or are serving them in 1974. Their offices have been located on Church Street, Susquehanna Avenue, Main Street, William Street, Pine Street and more recently in the Plaza just across the river bridge. Each has found no empty waiting-room, for our need of doctors has, at times, seemed critical.

In the early days, doctors served as Dentists also; then dentistry became a special branch of the health care. We have had many dentists come and go in our community, but two have been here longer than any others. Many people will recall when Dr. Powers had his dentist office in part of what is now Ruth McAulliff's home. Coming from New Milford, he had his office open two days a week from nine A.M. to six P.M. to make time for the school children to come in after school hours. Dr. Robison, from New Milford, has had daily office hours on Main Street in the present Maloney building for a long time. His patients, like those of Dr. Powers, come from a large area to have work done. In the Plaza at the Great Bend end of the bridge, Dr. Allan Hinkley has his office on the first floor of one of the Kirk Hinkley Sr. apartment buildings. He is a native of Hallstead, a son of Kirk Hinkley Sr., a former graduate of our high school, who returned after his very extensive and special training to live and to work in his "home town." These are the doctors who are, or have, cared for the teeth of the people of the community.

The press is a media that is important at all stages of development of a community. From the exchange of news in the village square or along the paths or roads of old to the establishment of a single sheet newspaper, the media has had great value. The editor of an early paper had all the room needed to write against wrongs of every kind, and gains were not so large that anyone would attempt to bribe him. There was, however, no great cry against the wrongs of humanity in the early paper. They were edited according to the old-fashioned idea of giving the larger part of the paper to the latest news from Europe. "Latest" - this means as late as it took a sailing vessel to cross the Atlantic, a New York, Philadelphia or Boston paper to publish it, and slow coaches to carry it to the pioneer location. There were also the messages of Presidents and Governors, essays - stilted though they were - on grave subjects, a vast amount of poetry and advertisements - all of these comprised the larger part of the material found in these earliest news papers.

Hallstead had its share of newspapers starting with the "Messenger." Its building was located on the corner of Main and Franklin Streets where Joe Vogel now has a service station. The "Messenger" was a weekly sheet serving the area for a long time. Then, James T. DuBois built a brick two story building on Church Street. Here Fred Church and Bruce Chase started a weekly paper, the "Hallstead Herald." This was a good weekly paper - judging from its circulation and its great popularity. Then the "County Herald" edited and owned by Ira Thomas took its place. This paper was put out weekly by the Thomas Family. It was here, no doubt, that Lynn Thomas, who was recently called "the last of the hand type setters" at his retirement from the newspaper business,



learned his skill under the best type setter, his father Ira. This "paper family," as a side line, took photographs of families at times of weddings, graduation, and church events important to the family. Many of these photographs can be found, no doubt, in family Bibles and in other "family treasure chests."

The "County Herald" building and printing equipment, at last, came to the Tuttle family, by purchase. The Thomas family sold their home on Church Street and closed their offices. There have been no more local newspapers in the community. The "Binghamton Press," "The Morning Sun," both of Binghamton, N.Y. and the daily Scranton papers now supply the people of the community. The Montrose weekly paper and the Susquehanna weekly paper are also found on the news stands. We do have sources for news, but there is not very much local news supplied by these papers.

The old maxim, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," was part of the life of even the earliest pioneer family. At the time of the first settlers, there was quite a large island, called Lathrop Island, a short distance up river of the Penn Can bridge location today. It had been used by the Indians as a favorite place for fun and games. The early settlers used it as a picnic place. At the close of the spring planting, as a type of thanks to God and to each other for a cooperative planting, the people gathered on the island and closed off one end of the river with nets. Then the men would start driving the fish into the nets. Everyone jumped into the river and threw out fish upon the shore. Each child was given five fish, each woman had thirty, and the men divided the rest. "Pleasure," you ask? "It sounds like a day of work." It was a day of sharing, of laughter as some one slipped into the waters and was wet to the neck, but most of all a day of seeing each other and helping to provide food until the harvest came. Then, there was another "picnic of thanksgiving" held on the island. Then each family brought food from their fields and "cold cellars" again the fish were netted and an exchange of crops might be made. The home made jams, jellies and dried fruits were sampled and, perhaps, shared with one family who had not quite enough for the cold winter ahead.

This island was used until the late 1800's when a group of young vandals, who had not suffered the pangs of hunger on cold winter days, set fire to the brush on the island, and trees, that had kept the river from destroying it in the past, were themselves destroyed, and gradually, the river succeeded in washing the island away.

Between 1903-1908, sulky horse races were held on the beautiful track that was built on the flat land between Great Bend and the bridge to Hallstead. For five years, the "surreys with the fringe on top" crowded around the edge of the track to see whose horse or whose sulky would be

driven the fastest and go to the center of the track - the winner's circle. Not just men of "low character" were at the races, women, children, entire families went to appraise the animal and its driver, usually the owner or a member of the family who had "a way" with the horse, and not to grasp the meager prize given to the winner. The trophy meant more than any money could in those days.

In 1895, the original building, belonging to the United Presbyterian Church, was moved to the lot on the north-west side of Main Street, set back from the street. This was now called "Clune Opera House." It was used for almost every form of amusement except opera, including home talent shows, Chautauqua lectures and concerts, high school graduation exercises and movies. At one time, it was a roller skating rink - The Hallstead Rink - and a dance hall where public dances were held once each week. This place of amusement, like others, burned in 1925. Strange as it may seem, the smaller, yet newer part of the original church, was moved to a lot on Orchard Place where the owner, E. E. Tuttle, used to store his hearses. Today, after a later conversion, it is the home of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Gervase still on Orchard Place, its second original site.

Does it seem hard to believe that at one time there were two public bands here? Where are those avid musicians who played in the school bands, today? Of those early bands, one was the "Connor's Band," the other the "Bullard Band" - later these two combined to form the "Bullard Band." There was the original "Band Stand" on the river bank. It was a vine-covered structure in a beauty spot; then, the river bank was always well kept and a riot of color from the flowers growing there. There was no danger of vandalism, then. At one time, it was part of the Clune family property, and the members of the family used the "under room" for storage of their boats and canoes and the dressing room for a bath house. It was a place of civic pride where people gathered to hear the weekly band concerts and to eat home made ice cream and cake furnished for sale by the various Sunday School classes of the town's churches.

Later, the band stand was moved to the park on Chase Avenue when the Minton and Bogart families were going to remove it from the river bank for vandals were again at work to destroy it. The town council moved it, but it was not used too frequently in its new location, and now it is a part of Silver's garage.

On Mount Monatonome, James DuBois built a beautiful home, overlooking the valley, suitable for a man of his diplomatic position. The furnishings came from many corners of the world, and even the interior decorations, with the shields of many foreign consulates he had served, were part of the walls. The wide front porch, circling the front of the house, made a view of the



entire valley and the winding river a veritable living picture. Then, lest he forget the castles of Europe, below the house, on a perfect old-world site, a castle was built by an artist. It became an object of curiosity as people rode in Simpson's surrey up to the "look out" point and explored the castle with its dungeon, chains and all. In time, the empty castle fell into ruins, only a fire place and the wall of the dungeon stood. This had to be torn down too, for safety to thrill seekers who were climbing over the ruins in search of some treasures or of wild flowers that had pushed their way between the stones of the once cold, dark stone floor of the castle. When people left the castle, they could ride, or walk along the road that lead to the stone table and stone benches on the "look out" point. Here, inspite of the rattle snakes lying coiled in the warm sunshine on the rock ledges, people ate their picnic lunches or just rested before making that final steep climb to the top of the mountain. At the peak, one could see for miles up and down river, wandering slowly on its course, then, they could follow the foot path around the peak and return to the starting place, the stone table and benches. After another rest, the descent to the "DuBois House" and its neighbors, "The Castle." The DuBois home later became a restaurant, "The Three Gables Tea Room," owned and operated, in the summer, by Mrs. Marie Schumann, a former trained nurse of New York and Florida. For years Marie served excellent meals to people from all of the area and far beyond. Now, after being empty for a number of years, the building made more modern is the residence of a family named Swavola, who own half of the northeast side of Main Street's business section that has so many empty buildings, at present.

Our recreation, from its start in a small village, has been varied and changing as time passed. Now, our young people, and some not so young, say there is nothing for amusement in Hallstead. Are they correct or is it the usual cry of an age of discontent? We hear motor cycles roar along our streets in the summer, we see the most modern "bikes," two wheelers and those with "training wheels" for the youngest generation, go speeding by. Do you wonder what Archie Fisk on the first two wheeler with the high wheel in front would think if he saw these young folks speeding along? How would Mr. Fisk's father and Dr. Merrell, who drove the first motorcars in Hallstead, feel about the fifty and fifty-five mile speed limit? A shake of the head, you think, at such daring, dangerous speeds by such "wild" people? Perhaps, perhaps!

Hallstead has had its people serve in the Diplomatic Services also. Honorable James T. DuBois attained recognition as a diplomat. He was Minister to Columbia, South America; he was sent to Leipsic, Germany as United States Consul; to Geneva, Switzerland; to Singapore and to the Straits Settlement. He was in the State Department

in Washington, D.C. He was later the editor of an influential paper in Washington, D.C. He liked to spend his time between appointments - if there was any time - in his mountain home in Hallstead. His summers, when he was permanently in Washington, were spent here. Mr. DuBois was also a gifted speaker, and a striking figure in the black cape he wore.

Dr. Merrell served two terms as Representative, and his son-in-law, Arthur DuBois, worked in foreign service in many countries. His center, from which he worked, was the Pentagon Building in Washington, D.C. He resided in Washington, D.C. for many years. After his retirement in post World War II years, he came to live in the former residence of Dr. & Mrs. Merrell, the parents of his wife Rena Merrell DuBois. Even then, he was recalled to the Pentagon to be consulted on foreign affairs in his field of work abroad. Now, Rena DuBois, makes her home at the base of the mountain, perhaps a planned summer retreat for the Arthur DuBois family after retirement, facing Salt Lick and the site, for many years, of the 1887 Centennial Log Cabin.

We have also in our community, many people - to whom some may refer as the "Old Timers," or "Older Generation" of people who were born here and have spent most, or all, of their life at home in Hallstead. Some of those are: Lucy Barry, Leta Brown, Rena DuBois, Lou Finley, Florence Florance, Ethel LaBarr, Timothy Reed, Blanche Tuttle and Mame Whalen. No doubt, there are others, but these are the people who have been referred to your author as being natives in the "upper age bracket."

Now last, but in no means the least of our history, are the churches that have served the people of Hallstead. The history of each is given as correctly as it could be obtained from many sources. We like to think of ours as a Christian Community whose people believe in a Supreme Being - call Him by whatever name the faith of your choice dictates. Perhaps there are times when the critics would call our community "unmindful" of those ten vital rules, the "Commandments of God," given to mankind centuries ago, but each person in our country has the right to religious freedom, and thus the people of Hallstead exercise this right with these churches serving those who chose to enter and to become an active part of any religious group.

The early history of the church work and privileges in this region at best, can be given imperfectly. The preaching of "The Word," in the early days of this community, was more "Rare than Regular," church meetings occurring at irregular intervals in private homes. The early records show that the first two organized churches were The First United Presbyterian Church and The Baptist Church, both located in Hallstead. Grace



Episcopal Church and the Catholic Church, both located in Willing-borough on the North side of the river, long served the people of this community.

**THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.** - This church, the first in Susquehanna County, was founded in 1789 by a little band of settlers from Connecticut under the leadership of Captain Daniel Buck. They started holding meetings in each others homes or in a school house near the former Erie Station in Great Bend.

February 15, 1790, the Rev. Mr. Stephens, Mr. Buck's brother-in-law, came from Connecticut, administered the sacraments, and pronounced the body of believers covenanted together a "Congregational Church of Jesus Christ." There were seventeen members.

On March 7, 1790, the Rev. Daniel Buck was ordained, and, no doubt, installed as minister by Rev. Joseph Badger of Blandford, Mass. "Priest Buck," as he was called, was a man of imposing appearance and of considerable wealth. He appears to have been a very versatile man, as he was a doctor, as well as a minister and had fought in times of war. He lived in a log cabin on the "flats," between Hallstead and Great Bend, on the old F. C. Carl farm - in the general vicinity of the Penn Can Highway exit.

Some of the members of the congregation, angered at being disciplined by the pastor, accused him of heresy. The congregation was divided into two parties - Church and Murch, the latter being the name of one of the most active accusers. Mr. Buck felt that his usefulness as a pastor had been impaired by the dispute, and he resigned in 1797. He died in 1814 and was buried in the old Grace Church Cemetery in Great Bend.

For a number of years, the church was without a regular pastor and services were conducted often by Captain Ichabod Buck. At the suggestion of his son Ilijah, the first Sunday School was started in 1817 or 1818.

Some people rode horseback for many miles over the crudest paths; others came to church by canoe. They brought a box lunch to eat between the morning and the afternoon services.

The strictest standards of orthodoxy were required. For a number of years, all the churches in this vicinity were Congregational, but then other denominations began to arrive and original groups split into factions, and a certain lack of mutual respect manifested itself.

In 1814, a council of ministers convened to "regulate" the church, which was considered to have strayed from the orthodoxical path. On March 2, 1830, the church voted to adopt the confession of faith and form a government of the Presbyterian Church. Services were to be held in a log school house - where the Methodist Church stands now - but soon it was decided to build their own church.

The people specified that the church should be built of sawed pine siding, shingled with good pine shingles and painted white. It was to be 20 by 40 feet, Gothic style windows and surmounted by a belfry and steeple. At a special meeting in 1820, it was voted that John McKinney the parish clerk, and Abraham DuBois should build the church at their own expense, and be reimbursed later by selling pews to members. The church was dedicated January 1, 1831. In 1851 an addition, containing Sunday School Rooms, was built, and a new bell was hung in the tower - the same bell is used today.

The present church was built in 1895 and the original building moved to the northwest side of Main Street. The Rev. James B. McCreary, a native of Wilkes-Barre, supplied the church for two years, then after a lapse of five years, he returned to serve nearly thirty years until 1864; this was the longest pastorate in the church's history.

Despite financial stringency, the church decided in 1888, to build a parsonage. The "parsonage," as it was called, was completed in 1890, and Rev. L. W. Church was the first to occupy it.

When the Susquehanna County Centennial was celebrated in 1887, it was decided to build a new church in "memory of our honored fathers." The corner stone was laid September 3, 1895. While the building was being constructed, services were held in the Railroad Y.M.C.A. on Franklin Street - located near the site of the present playground.

When the new house of worship was dedicated May 7, 1896, a musical instrument called a "Vocalion" was purchased. With imitation pipes across the top, it produced tones similar to those of a pipe organ. This was used for twenty-five years, and in 1930, it was rehabilitated and was used until 1946.

The 125th. anniversary of the church was observed in 1914 at a special service. In 1948, the church was remodeled and renovated to provide many needed conveniences. During the 50's, further improvements were made including the purchase of a new organ in 1957 and larger parking facilities were provided.

Many changes have occurred in the past 175 years; parking lots, electricity, automatic oil furnaces, and from 17 members, the congregation has grown to over 254 members. The old pioneer would be shocked at some of the modern changes, but they would find no diminution of faith or fervor, as we continue to worship today, as well as they did yesterday, Jesus Christ.

**SAINT LAURENCE CATHOLIC CHURCH.** - The work of forming and centralizing this parish dates back to 1847. Rev. Father O'Reilly, the pioneer priest of the north tier of counties of Pennsylvania, had established already a college and convent schools at St. Joseph's Susquehanna County, and attended, with zeal and care, the spiritual



wants of the few Catholic families in this locality at that early date.

The settlers came many miles on foot, by canoe and on horseback using faint paths as roads to mark their way. Many left their log cabin homes at dawn and returned home at early dusk to hear the Word of God and to partake of His Holy Sacraments.

At first, they assembled in private homes along the river bank. Mr. E. Carlisle generously furnished an apartment where the faithful assembled to worship God when the missionary came from his distant home to break for them and their little ones the "Bread of Life." In time, the services also were held at the home of Mr. Richard Stack, a prominent Catholic of the community.

In 1866, the present church was commenced. In 1867, it was finished and soon freed from all debt through the generous and voluntary contributions of individuals and people at large. A drygoods merchant from Susquehanna, Mr. H. P. Doran, was most active and energetic in forwarding the completion of the building. As a mark of his generosity, he donated all of the first stained-glass windows that were in the church.

In 1872, Bishop O'Hara appointed Rev. J. A. Mullen a first resident rector. He devoted his attention to the building of a pastoral residence and making many other needed improvements. The work was carried on by Rev. James Loughm until failing health caused his death. He is buried in St. Laurence Cemetery.

Rev. J. P. McManus was appointed rector in 1833. A studious, quiet man, he began, in his own way, the work of renovating and beautifying the interior of the church intrusted to his charge. His knowledge of the fine arts and his exceptional taste in blending colors, enabled him to embellish in rich, bright fresco and arabesque tracery, the interior of the church.

Rev. M. H. Dunn was appointed to be rector in January 1887. He devoted his attention to the wants of the outside missions at New Milford and at Nicholson. The church edifice is located on Franklin St. in Great Bend. It is a neat, brick structure with beautiful interior decorations.

During Rev. Father McCabe's pastorate from 1957-1970, additional land was purchased, a large parking lot was made to accommodate the growing congregation. The old rectory was torn down, and its place a beautiful, modern, two-story, red brick home and rectory was built. This house of modern design has meeting and Sunday School rooms in the basement that is furnished in practical, good taste and is adaptable for any purpose. Setting among the pines of the spacious, landscaped grounds, this home adds beauty and dignity to its corner of the community.

The present pastor, Rev. Father Ryan, had the entire interior of the church renovated - two side entrances were

cut, a new altar was to replace the old one, a new heating system was installed, a new roof was put in place, new pews were added, wall-to-wall carpeting was installed, the interior was repainted and an electric bell system that rings the time at noon, at evening vespers time and at the start of the regular services. The church wore its "new look" at a belated 100th. anniversary celebration in 1972. The congregation is large, filling the church to overflowing at both the new Saturday evening and the Sunday morning services at this church and at the Mission Church services in New Milford. The fervor is the same as that of the early pioneer settlers, and although the large parking area is filled with cars, not with horses nor with canoes drawn up from the river, the congregation still echos the Psalmist: "I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of thy house and the place where thy glory dwelleth."

**GREAT BEND BAPTIST CHURCH** - This name was given to the first Baptist Church which was situated in the Borough of Hallstead. The first Baptist preaching in Great Bend, goes back to March 18, 1807, when Peter Root, a Massachusetts missionary, did preach on the Lord's Day at Randolph Settlement and at the Bend. On September 4, 1825, Jesse B. Worden said that there was some prospects of a church being gathered here. On October 25, 1825, a council recognized twelve baptized believers to which nine more members were added in a few weeks.

The first church building was dedicated August 22, 1832. Because of a residual debt, two districts, and rival communities, as well as the failure to support a regular ministry, the original building went out of the hands of the Church, and it was used as a school until the 1870's when the Church regained possession. The church reorganized on September 28, 1872 and continued ministry in the original building.

Much human credit for the reestablishment and growth of the ministry in the community rests upon the work of Dr. John A. Davis, pastor from 1894 to 1899. Under his leadership, the members grew in spiritual stature as well as in numbers. Ground was broken, May 30, 1895 for the present building which was dedicated on Dec. 4, 1895.

The present church is built on the same location as the original church. The back wall of the present building is, in fact, the wall of the original church. The original church was moved to Lackawanna Avenue and was used by the firemen and later for the school while the new school was being built. The railroad gave free transportation for the shipping of stone, much of which came from local quarries. The beautiful stained-glass windows were donated by church families. The first service in the present building on Dec. 4, 1895, was a "Thanksgiving Service Prayer Meeting;" this was where the "Roll Call"



and "Thank-Offering" — an annual event since this beginning — originated. In 1898, the last of the debt was paid.

Families drove several miles with horse and wagon to get to services — there were horse sheds behind the church. Railroaders would get off their engines and come down to church in dirty overalls to testify for Christ.

In 1953, the church members realized the need for a new parsonage. The old house was torn down, adjacent land was purchased and cleared in October, and the foundation was laid for the new home. In June 1954, the eight room, brick parsonage was completed and Pastor Young's family moved into it. In eight years, a special service, "Burning the Mortgage Note," was held after morning service.

Since this time, many improvements have been made in and out of the church; hard wood floors have been laid, carpeting has been put down, windows repaired, new electrical lighting, a new front entrance, a new roof, and in 1965, an Educational addition was built.

Today, we thank God for all who have served Him here in the past and ask that His Hand continue upon us as we meet the problems of this life as He tests us in our faith and purpose of winning souls and of edifying the saints.

**GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH** - The first preaching by an Episcopal clergyman in Great Bend was in 1847 by ministers from New Milford. Rev. Messrs. Long and Skinner occasionally held services in Mrs. James Lusk's house, and an organization was affected about 1852.

Grace Church was built in 1853 with the corner stone laid on Nov. 16, 1853. In 1859, eight men of the church petitioned for a charter which was granted by the court. This building of 1853, in its setting of old trees, casting their shade over the near by cemetery, was one of quiet serenity. This beautiful small House of God burned completely February 21, 1954, a short time before services were to be held. Many of the former members of this church are now members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in New Milford; others have found other places to worship.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH** - Church records show that when the incorporated society known as the Methodist Episcopal Church was very new Methodism itself had been here for many years. As early as 1842, when there was no church yet in Great Bend, Methodist meetings were held in the school house that stood on the site of the present church. The pastor, Rev. Lucius Woodford, was of the Windsor Circuit.

After a Methodist society was organized at Great Bend, the meetings on the Hallstead side of the river, were discontinued. Between that time and the organizing of the Hallstead society, several ministers on the New

Milford Circuit and at the Great Bend Station held meetings here. Among several, Revs. Sweet and Faulkner held meetings in the school house on Franklin Street, and afterward in Stockholm Hall, corner of Pine Street and Chase Avenue - where a grocery store stands today. Rev. Faulkner, during his pastorate, 1892-1893, held services in the Baptist Church and in the Y.M.C.A. home.

As the town grew and the number of Methodists increased in Hallstead, it was thought that the interests of Methodism could be served best by erecting a church. At the third quarterly conference of Great Bend M.E. Church, October, 1894, a resolution was adopted to the effect that, "It was now time that the Methodist people in our sister town Hallstead, should have a church of their own."

Three lots were obtained free of cost: the Ross property on Church Street, adjoining the D.L. & W. Railroad tract, a lot offered by the Hallstead Improvement Company with a pledge of \$500, and a lot on Pine Street offered by Captain R. C. DuBois. After general discussion, a vote was taken, and it was unanimously decided to accept the property on Church Street, where the present church stands.

A subscription was taken and nearly \$1500 was pledged. To decide "where" to build was one thing, to decide "what" to build was another. On the subjects of size and of cost, there was difference of opinion. Because of this difference, the project was delayed so long that it appeared the entire project would fail. Plans obtained from the Church Extension Society were decided upon, at last.

The dimensions of the church proper were 30 x 60 feet, and the wing substituting for a classroom was 32 x 14 feet. The style of the building was Gothic. A large portion of the gables was covered with shingles, rounded at the ends or cut into other fancy shapes. The balance of the building was clapboard. The original church had six distinct colors of paint - now it has been covered with white siding and has one color, white.

The interior of the building was finished in natural wood, Georgia pine. The auditorium seated 238 people, and the classroom, opening into the auditorium, seats 60 people. The stained-glass windows, fifteen of them besides the gable windows, were presented by friends of the society. The corner stone was laid September 11, 1895. The following items were placed in the corner stone: a Bible, a copy of the M.E. Discipline, a photograph of the pastor, Rev. John S. Crompton, a copy of these papers: the Christian Advocate, the Hallstead Herald, and the Great Bend Plaindealer, and historical statement of the movement.

The church was dedicated on March 17, 1896. The church was filled for morning service, and one hour before afternoon services, there was no more room - every



available foot of space was filled. Evening Services had even more people hoping to get into church for service.

The next Sunday, the service was held at 2:00 p.m. and the Rev. Crompton preached to a crowded church. The following Sunday, a Sunday School was organized, and it was at this time the people decided they could support a minister of their own. The annual conference was petitioned to send them a minister. Rev. E. E. Riley was appointed by the conference. During his pastorate of one year, the church growth was rapid and healthy. A Society of Epworth League was organized, and on June 21, 1896 a Junior Society was formed.

In 1904, the interior of the church was entirely overhauled and beautified - painted, new carpets and the floors stained. On April 23, 1906, the trustees voted to purchase the property, adjacent to the church, as a parsonage. In 1912 Hallstead and Great Bend were made one with Rev. W. I. Andrews as pastor. During the next three years repairs were made: the church was painted and re-roofed, electric lights and a furnace were installed, the prayer room was built in the basement. There have been many repairs and improvements on the church

property, even the parsonage was sold, but the zeal and faith of the members have not changed from that of its founders. The willing, consecrated workers make and record the history of the M.E. Church of Hallstead. "Leaving their foot prints on the sands of time, they are glad to have been a part of His plan; glad to have helped, if ever so little, in the betterment of man."

About ten or fifteen years ago, on the very edge of town, A Kingdom Hall was built. This is the place of worship of the Jehovah's Witnesses, a name adopted after Isa. 43:10, "Ye are my witnesses." This preselytizing Christian sect, founded by Charles T. Russel, has grown greatly in numbers in our community.

"A HUNDRED YEARS AGO," a poem by a young woman, was written in honor of the Susquehanna County Centennial held in Hallstead in 1887 - we were then Great Bend Village and just that year our name was changed to Hallstead. It seemed a fitting tribute to Amie Drinker to close our own centennial history with her poetry. If you read it in the light of OUR first hundred years as a community, it is as meaningful now as it was then.



## A HUNDRED YEARS — AMIE DRINKER

Pine, hemlock, beech, stout arms embraced,  
Close-fronted, as to meet a foe,  
Spread, right and left, a billowing waste,  
'Tis just one hundred years ago.

### II

Come but the winter winds to smite  
With steely edge their columned pride;  
No harvest marks the summer's flight,  
No dropping seed the gay spring tide.

### III

How gay — the bird life all awake!  
How still as a cathedral nave!  
You hear the beast that seeks the lake,  
His lapping tongue that strikes the wave.

### IV

Oh, virgin shade and virgin soil;  
Oh, cloistered beauty kept for God;  
Hearken! the heavy feeto of toil  
Is on thy consecrated sod.

### V

And man the spoiler, man the lord,  
And man the priest unveils thy charms,  
'Tis spoken, the creative word —  
Give fruitful breasts and clasping arms.

### VI

The forest falls, the sunshine lifts  
Its banner from the rugged hills,  
Strong hands compel reluctant gifts  
And smiling wealth the valley fills.

### VII

I knew the land, I knew its reach  
Of waving hill-tops, to the blue  
Of distant mountains stretching back,  
Of pine and darksome hemlocks too.

### VIII

I know the sunset's purple flame,  
Its changeful moods, its breezes free;  
I know! "Who shall divorce proclaim,  
Sweet Nature, between thee and me?"

### IX

And one whose blood is in my heart,  
One who a "hundred years ago" is dead,  
Who in those rude times had his part,  
Gives me, today, my daily bread.

### X

Who cared for the unborn, who planned  
A future for the unknown heir;  
The wide primeval forest scanned  
And saw a wealthy future there.

### XI

Bloom, pleasant nooks, where I have lain,  
The noonday sunshine brooding still,  
And felt God come in golden rain,  
To wed the mead, the vale, the hill!

### XII

Toss tree tops, in the mid-day heat;  
Thwart, dancing winds the sunbeams warm;  
Laugh, waves, I've trod with naked feet,  
Hills I have climbed through calm and storm;

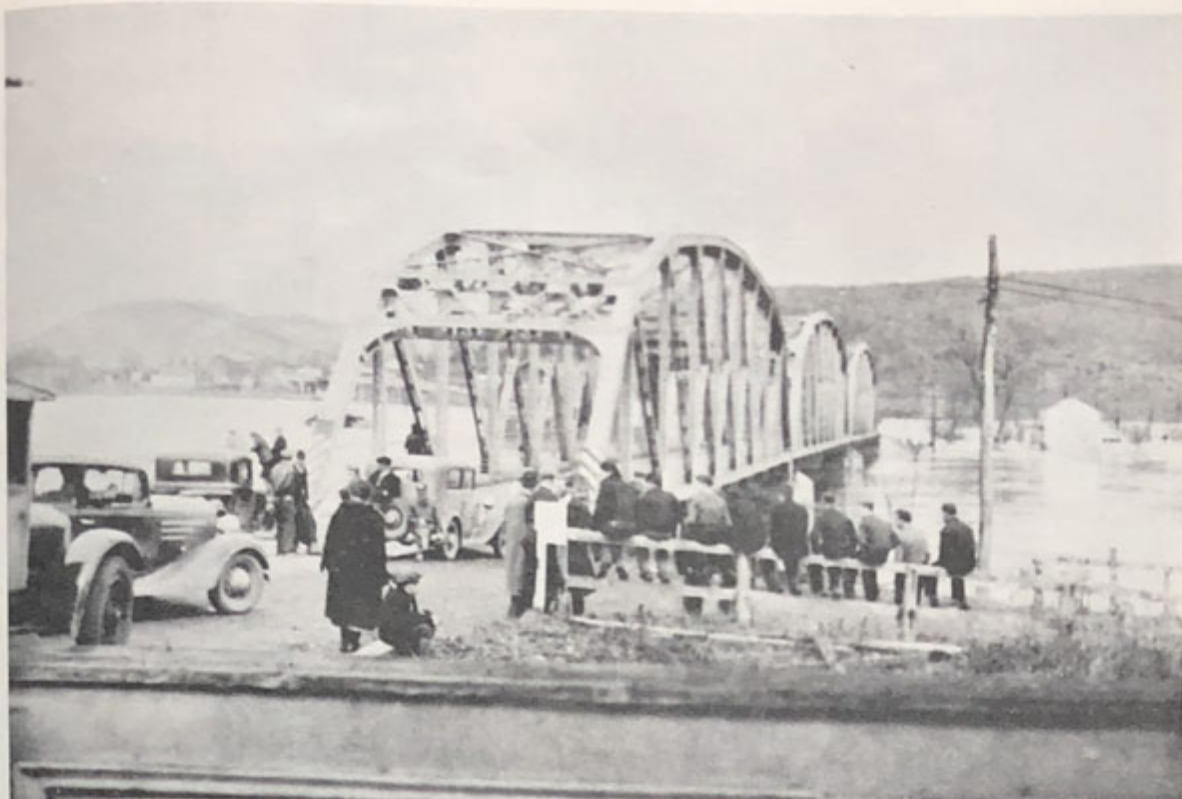
### XIII

Yet, when the wheat springs, comes the tare,  
Naught perfect here, naught wholly clean;  
For "fair is fowl, and fowl is fair,"  
And earth hangs heaven and hell between.

### XIV

Lord of the harvest, watch this field,  
Curse thou the tare, bless thou the grain;  
Bid it a tenfold measure yield  
When comes "a hundred years" again!





Flood Tide 1900's

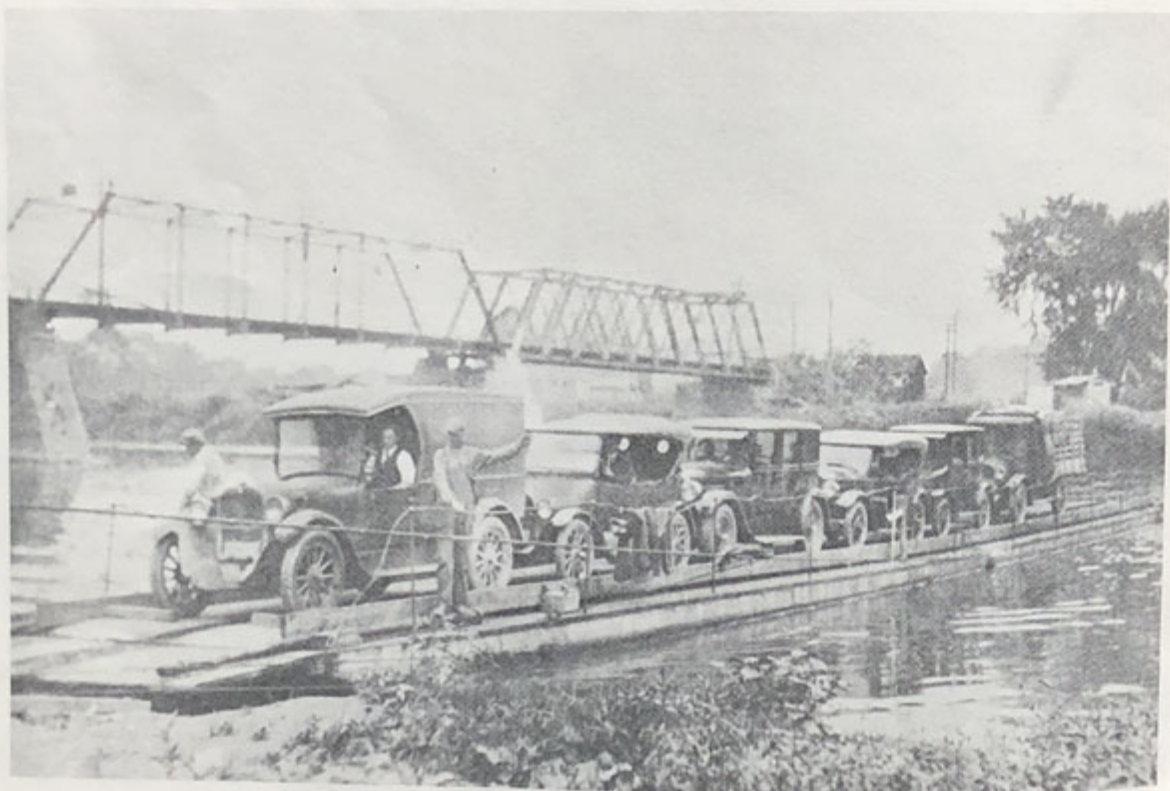


Flood 1900's





C. R. Stone's Ferry 1925



C. R. Stone's Ferry 1926





Flood





Silk Mill at Hallstead, Pa.



John Williams Meat Packing '74





Hallstead Iron Foundry Inc. 1974



Hallstead Iron Foundry - Office Building





First Bank before fire 1925



People's National Bank of Hallstead 1974



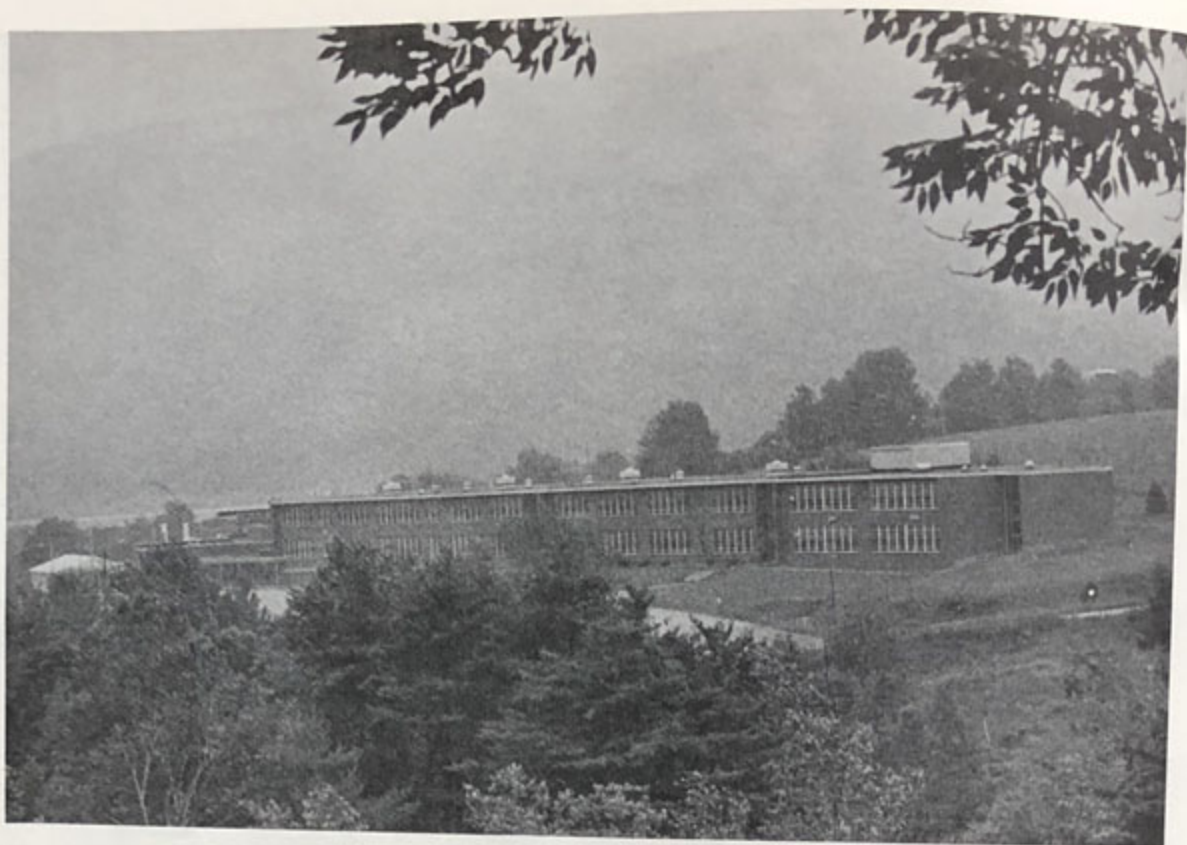


Hallstead High School Building and Ruins after fire of October 13, 1906



School Replacement — 1906 Fire





Jr. Sr. High School 1974

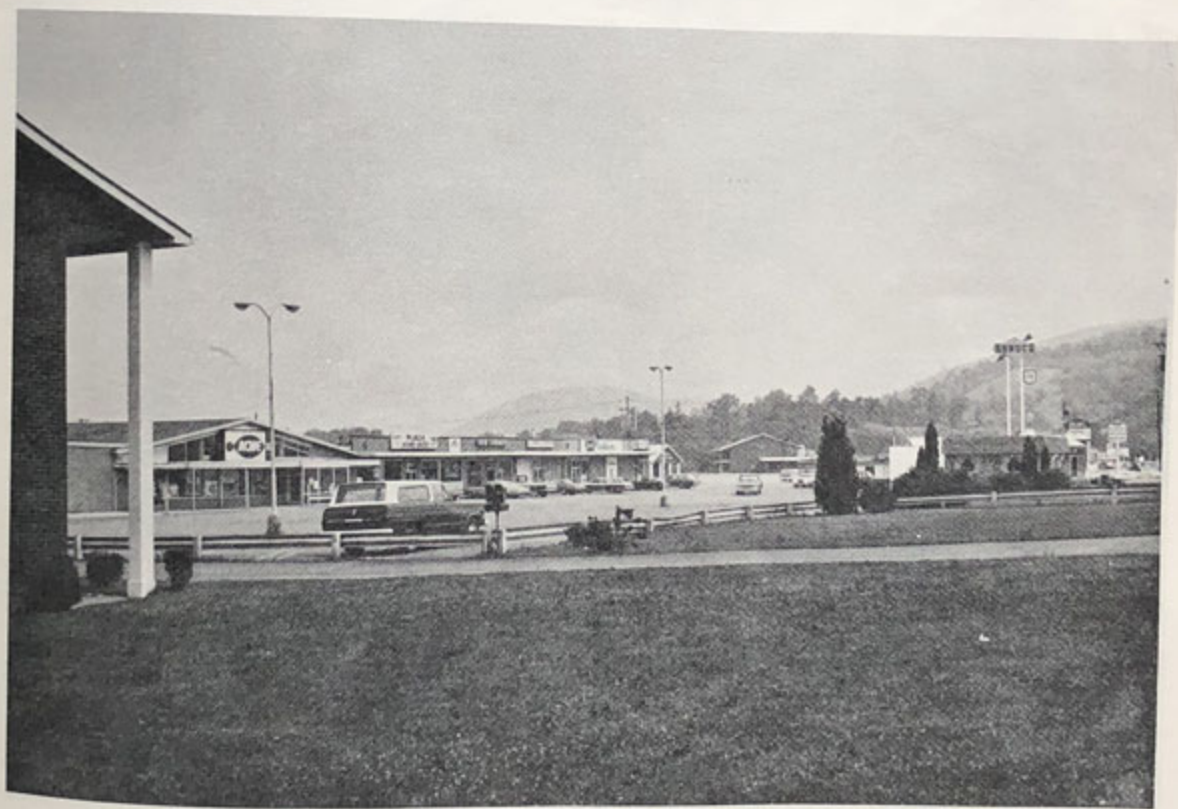


Post Office 1974





Hallstead Plaza 1974







Riverview Apartments 1974





First Presbyterian Church



Present Presbyterian Church



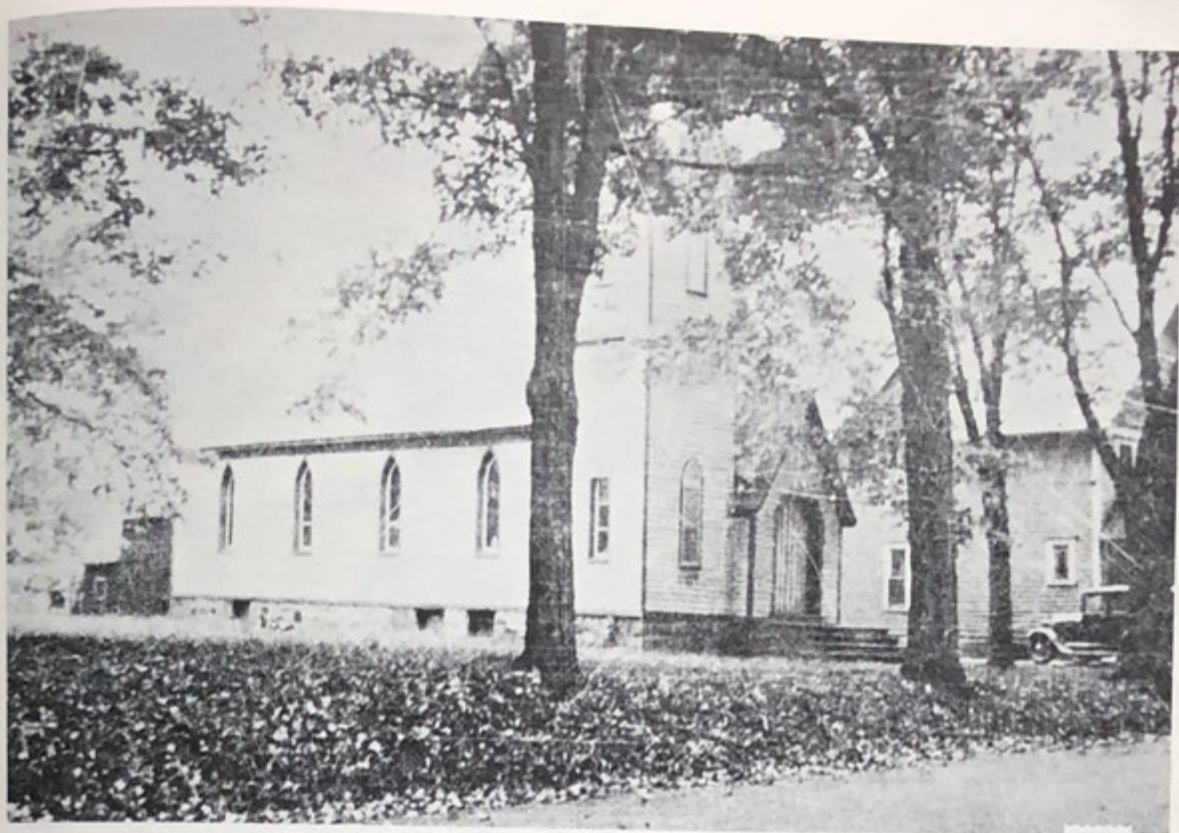


First Baptist Church



Present Baptist Church





Episcopal Church







Methodist Church



Catholic Church



---

# Peoples National Bank Congratulates the Borough of Hallstead on its 100th Anniversary.

We are proud to have been a part of this  
community for the past 69 years.

Our continuing policy of helping people build a better community and  
better ways of living by putting people first makes us proud of our past  
and confident of our future.



1905



1974

Offices located at

Main St., Hallstead 879-2175  
Main St., Hop Bottom 289-4124  
Hallstead Shopping Plaza 879-2195  
Main St., Susquehanna 853-3191

## Peoples National Bank of Susquehanna County

Member F.D.I.C.

---



---

## OWL SURPLUS, INC

MITCHELL SHULMAN

3 Locations

Route 11, 7992 Brewerton Rd.

Clay, N.Y. 13041

315 699-5296

See Hank

Routes 11 and 106

Kingsley, Pa. 18826

717 289-4348

See Maxine

Main Street, Route 11

New Milford, Pa. 18834

717 465-3149

Herb & Fred

Compliments of

## New Milford 5 & 10

---

## HALLSTEAD SANITARY SERVICE

Septic Tanks and Cesspools

Cleaned

### J. B. Birtch

Phone 879-2485

Hallstead, Pa.

Compliments

## DISCOUNT GROCERIES

Rt. 11

250 Main St.

Hallstead, Pa.

Laceyville, Pa.

W. Pittston, Pa.

Live a Little at

### REX'S

### Bar & Grill

Main St.

Hallstead, Pa.

Compliments

## Grange National

## Bank

## of Susquehanna

## County

---

## BOLENS

DANIEL GLEZEN

Hallstead, Pa. 18822

Phone (717) 879-2338

RD No. 2

America's Finest Outdoor Power Equipment

---



Compliments of  
**Montrose Beverage**  
**Quality Beer & Ales**

Pabst - Utica Club  
Stegmaier - Ballantine  
Crystal Soda - Ice

Phone 278-2337

Montrose, Pa.

**Wilmarths Television**

Zenith - RCA - SONY

Sportmaster Bicycles

Ph. 465-3763

New Milford

**Donald Dean & Sons  
Inc.**

FINISHED WOOD  
PRODUCTS

SOLID AND GLUED UP  
DIMENSION STOCK

QUALITY MOULDINGS

KITCHEN CABINET PARTS

**MONTROSE**  
**PENNSYLVANIA**

**AL TILLEY**  
**Chevy - Olds - Saab - Inc.**

Dura-Coat Rustproofing

E - Q Lifetime exhaust  
Systems

Reasonable Wrecker Rates

"Where the Action Is"

**Montrose, Pa.**

Best Wishes on Your 100th Year

**Sales & Service**

John Martin - Ted Kohnke  
Joe Robertson - Bud Vitale

**VITALE** Ford  
Mercury

**Montrose, Pa.**

24 Hour Wrecker Service

**Resseguie's Dept. Store**

HALLSTEAD, PA. 18822

PHONE 879-2987

BEST WISHES

**Joseph Vogel  
Mobil Station**

Main St.

Hallstead

Phone 879-9792

**RODNEY DAVIS**

Houck Method Furniture Stripping

Paints & Varnishes removed from  
wood & metals

Evenings and Weekends  
303 DuBois Street  
Hallstead, Pa.

Due to odd hours call (717) 879 - 2664 after 5,  
week days, Sat. & Sun. all day.

**WILDERS**

**Clothing & Foot Wear**

Shopping Plaza  
Hallstead

**DOBBS  
Country Kitchen**

Rt. 11  
Hallstead

**Marshmans**

**Family Grocery Store**

New York Ave.

Hallstead

**New Milford Diner**

HOME MADE

BREAD PIES CAKES  
HOME COOKING

Leona Welch

Reba Bennett

COMPLIMENTS

of

**Ted Winnie  
Auto Sales**



**Lee's  
Furniture Store**

**MONTROSE**

Your Complete Home  
Furnishings Store

**Custom Draperies**

**Free Decorator Service**

**Wall to Wall Carpeting**

**Montrose Dept.  
Store, Inc.**

The Store of Friendly Service

**Montrose, Pa.**

**IRVING N. LOOMIS & SONS**

**CONTRACTORS**

**Manufacturers of**

**Concrete Pipe**

**Phone 717-278-1375**

**Montrose, Penna.**

**For The Best In Hamburgers**

**And Soft Ice Cream**

**This Is The Place**

**Red Shutters**

**New Milford, Pa.**

**EVELYN WOOD, Prop.**

---

## Mobil Station

William Mess, Prop.

Great Bend, Ph. 879-2480

## James B. McCreary

### Insurance

Auto - Fire - A & H - Bonds

Phone 879-2131

103 Susquehanna Ave.  
Hallstead, Penna.

---

## HALLSTEAD SUPPLY CO., INC.

Lumber and Building Supplies

Area Code 717-879-2183

Hallstead, Pa. 18822

Your One Stop Lumber Yard

FREE-DELIVERY

## HOULIHAN HARDWARE

Clothing — Footwear

Sporting Goods

NEW MILFORD, PA. Phone 465-3179

---

## BUD LAWRENCE

Dealer in Hay and Straw  
"We Deliver Anywhere"

Phone  
Area Code 717  
465-3273

281 Church St.  
New Milford, Pa.

## Ross' Garage

### & Trailer Sales

R. D. 2, Box 5A Hallstead, Penna. 18822

---

## Trading Post

Gregorys

879-4121

Used Furniture

Compliments

## Park View Hotel

New Milford

---



---

Congratulations to the  
Borough of Hallstead  
on its  
Centennial Celebration  
**Hallstead Foundry, Inc.**  
Main St., Hallstead

We would like to take this opportunity to thank  
the many residents of the Hallstead area who  
have supported the Hallstead Foundry for  
the past 45 years.

The Family of Alfred J. Hall

---

---

Congratulations and Best Wishes

on your

100 yr. Anniversary

**MAGNETIC LABS.**

**HALLSTEAD, PA.**



Compliments  
and Good Wishes

**MATIS LINGERIE, INC.**

Susquehanna, Pennsylvania 18847

Apr. May June July Aug. Sept.  
Mar. Oct.  
Feb. Nov.  
Jan. Dec.

"DEPENDABLE SERVICE"

**JOE'S DISPOSAL  
SERVICE**

Garbage Collection

Weekly Pick-Up

JOSEPH BLACHLEY  
427 Washington Street  
Great Bend, Pa. 18821

Phone  
879-2984

# Congratulations Hallstead

## on Your First 100 Years

**IBM**

## **Doherty's Beauty Shop**

**Modern Hair Styling**

60 Railroad Ave.

Hallstead, Pa.

Ph. 879-2340

M. J. Gillespie

(717) 879-2263

## **The Keystone Hotel**

Great Bend, Penna. 18824

FOOD

ROOMS

BAR

**Phone 879-4387**

## **Audie's BEAUTY SALON**

104 DuBois  
Hallstead, Penna. 18822

Audrey Hughes, Prop.

## **Pauline's Flowers**

Great Bend, Pennsylvania 18821

Area Code 717 - Phone 879-2417

Compliments

## **JOHN W. CONARTON FUNERAL HOME**

Great Bend

Indian  
Motor Cycles

Yamaha

We Service All Makes Motorcycles, Snowmobiles

## **Great Bend Sales & Service**

Route 11 - Great Bend, Pa.

Roper Lawn & Garden Equip.

LeRoy White Jr.  
Floyd E. White  
Owners

LeRoy White  
Service Manager  
Tel. 879-4501

## **Corner Store**

**Don & Lois Waterman**

Great Bend Ph. 879-2220

## **Endless Mountains Antique Center**

### **Alyces Tea Cup**

Antiques Bought & Sold

Main St.

Great Bend

Ph. 717-879-4129



**THE MONTROSE INDEPENDENT  
AND  
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY PRESS**

Serving all of Susquehanna County



QUALITY PRINTING SINCE 1816

Montrose Publishing Co.

10-20 South Main Street / Montrose, Penn. 18801  
717-278-1141

We are proud to have been selected to print  
the Hallstead Centennial publication.

**WEBB & LESLIE  
INS. AGENCY**

131 Main Street Susquehanna, Pa. 18847

COMPLETE Insurance Protection

Phone 853-4222  
853-3144

**The Perrine Furniture Store**

Furniture, Carpets and Appliances

Robert Langford, owner

241-245 Main St. Ph. 853-3131

Susquehanna, Pa.

18847

**B. K. NORRIS  
DISTRIBUTOR**

DIAL: 853-3103

216 ERIE AVENUE

SUSQUEHANNA, PA.

18847

GENESEE

BALLANTINE

SCHMIDTS

BUDWEISER

SODA

Best Wishes

**Hallstead Inn**

Don and Evelyn Gillespie

Compliments of

**Raymond Hardware  
Co., Inc.**

33 Years of  
Dependable Service  
to  
Hallstead & Vicinity

COLOR TV

AIR CONDITIONING

OPEN YEAR AROUND

QUEEN SIZE BEDS

# **Colonial Brick Motel**

HALLSTEAD, PA. 18822

C. H. HINKLEY, Mgr.

Phone (717) 879-2162

GREAT BEND EXIT NO. 68

INTERSTATE 81



Compliments  
of  
**Hallstead  
Plaza**

**Jays  
Summit  
Inn**

Compliments  
Louden Hill Store

New Milford Ph. 465-7212

Richard Stone, Mgr.

Barbara Hall  
Doug Wilcox

Judy Fletcher  
Doug James

**Susquehanna  
Beverages**

1-3 East River St.—Susquehanna, Pa. 18847

Best Wishes

**Bob Treible**

Excavating 879-2503

Phone 853-3446

*Gibbons Schaefer Schlitz Miller*

**Service - Quality - Dependability**

Susquehanna County's Oldest  
Mobile Home Dealership

**Get the Best Deal  
From Your Hometown Boy**

**Hallstead Mobile Homes**

Richard Vincent, Owner

Route 11 — Hallstead, Pennsylvania 18822

AC 717 - Ph. 879-2982

Located in the Mountain View Plaza

Compliments

**Hallstead  
Foundry Inc.**

Hallstead, Pa.

**Great Bend Sunoco**

24 hr. Wrecker Service

Rte. 11 Hallstead

Edward Manchak Ph. 879-4268

**A & E**

**AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE**

Day Phone 879-2763 — Night Phone 879-2960

Hallstead, Pa.

"Body Work & Wrecking Service"

**SUZUKI '74**

Hallstead Motor Sport

53 Main Street — Hallstead, Pa. 18822

Phone — (717) 879-2025

**WHITED STUDIO  
PHOTOGRAPHY**

HALLSTEAD, PA

Dwight Whited  
Phone: 717 879-2349

John Lynch  
Phone: 717 879-4130



HAPPY BIRTHDAY,  
HALLSTEAD

From

**The Louise Bache  
Business and Professional  
Women's Club**

**Doug Bush's  
Sunoco Service**

(Great Bend Road)    Susquehanna, Pa. 18847

State Inspection No. 0137

Wheel Alignment

Phone 853-4307

**A FRIEND**

**BENSON BROS.**

Atlantic Heating Oil

202 E. Main St.

SUSQUEHANNA, PA.

Phone 853-3154

---

Congratulations to  
**Hallstead**

George and Shirley  
Vacca

**Arrow Spinning Co.**  
Susquehanna, Pa.

Compliments of  
**Donohue Ceramics**

**Daisy Donohue Owner**  
207 Fourth St. Hallstead, Pa.

Candid Portraits — Wedding — Children  
Advertising — Industrial

**Joseph A. Chilletti**  
Photographer  
Hallstead, Pa. Area 717  
879-2264

---

Congratulations

**HALLSTEAD**

On Your first 100 years

Commonwealth Telephone Co.  
of Penna.

---



---

# Harold E. Tuttle Funeral Home

5 Susquehanna Avenue

Telephone 717/879-2287

- Hallstead, Penna. 18822 -

Established 1886

THREE GENERATIONS SERVING THE COMMUNITY FOR  
EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS

---

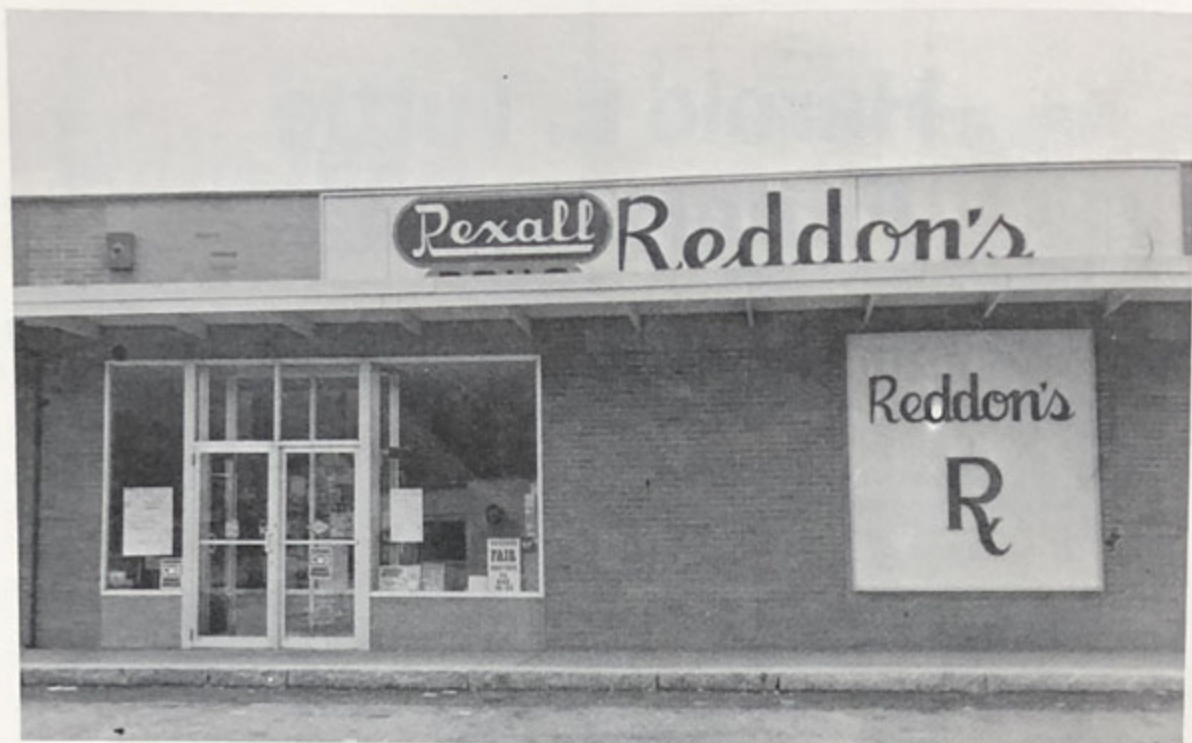
# Stover Real Estate Insurance Agency

18 Main St.

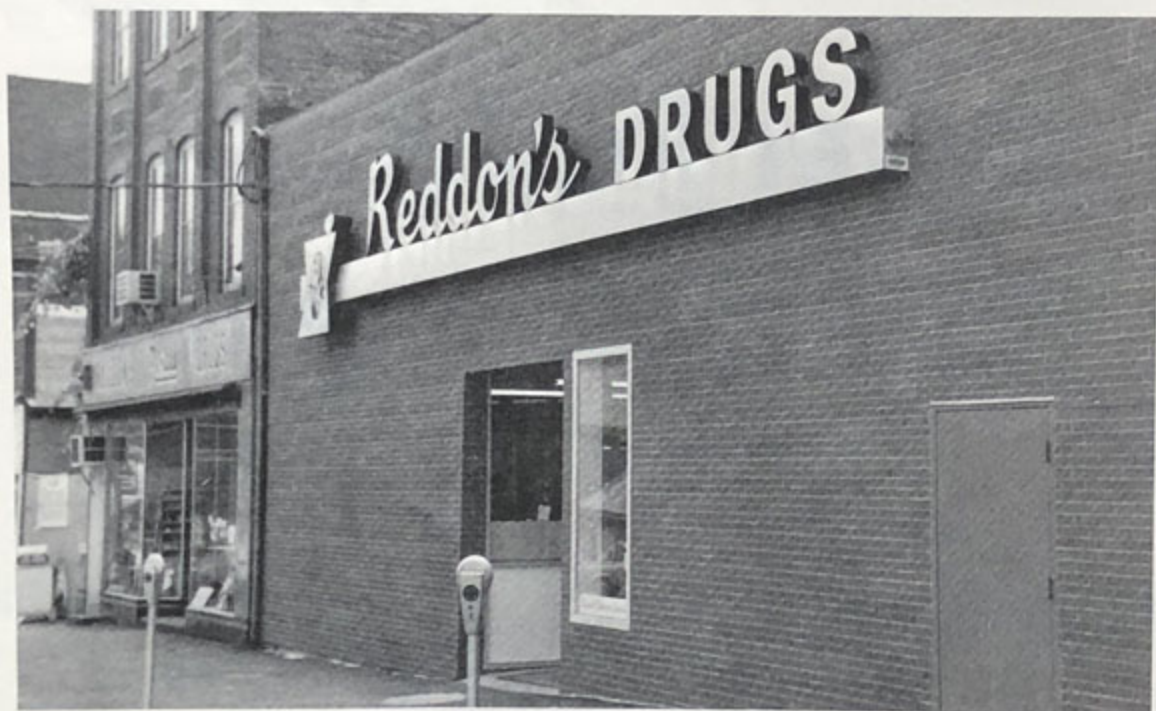
Hallstead, Pa.

Phone 879-2188

---



HALLSTEAD, PA.



SUSQUEHANNA, PA.



---

# **For God and Country**

**COMPLIMENTS**

**Hallstead-Great Bend**

**American Legion**

**Post 357**

**Wyco Supply Co.**

Grow Ave. Montrose, Pa.

John Deere — Jeep

**Rifenbury Antiques**

Snake Creek Road

Compliments of

**Hallstead Fire  
Company**

Compliments of

**Evans Insurance Agency, Inc.**

22 Public Avenue

Montrose, Penna. 18801

Est. 1930

Phone 278-1930 or 1717

# **SEDDON-LATHROP OIL CORP.**

## **DISTRIBUTORS OF MOBILE PRODUCTS**

**MONTROSE 278-1128**

**NEW MILFORD 465-3101**



---

**MOST BANKS  
ARE CLOSED ON SATURDAY  
BUT DID YOU KNOW  
COUNTY NATIONAL  
GREAT BEND OFFICE  
IS OPEN  
FROM 9:30 AM to 1:30 PM**



**EXIT 68 OFF RT. 81  
Mountain View Plaza, Great Bend, Pa.  
(717) 879-2152**

member F.D.I.C.

---

Compliments & Best Wishes

**Beavers Restaurant**

Exit 68 off Rte. 81, Great Bend, Pa.

Phone 717-879-4373

**Great Bend Exxon**

Bruce Conklin - Seldon Carey

Open 24 Hours

Official Penna. Inspection Station

Exit 68, Route 81 and 11

Phone 879-4124

Great Bend, Pa.

---

**HALLSTEAD CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE**



photo by John Lynch

Left to right, Marsha Testa, secretary; Peter Testa, Mayor of Hallstead; Clair Keefer, sales manager; and standing in back, James O'Neil, co-chairman; Howard Thatcher, amusement director; Jack Ord, treasurer, and Douglas Melhuish, chairman.

---

The Hallstead Centennial Committee wishes to express their gratitude to Miss Dorothy Demer and Mrs. Helen Meagley and their staff for their fine work in preparing this book.

---