

1: Historical Society

*memorial celebration in commemoration of th anniversary of "setting up" of tryon county held at johnstown, new york
friday and saturday, september 8 and 9,*

By reason of the influence that Johnson exercised over the Indians he became in many respects the most important person identified with the colonial history of America. In signs of the great and final struggle for supremacy in America between England and France began to multiply, and as it was demonstrated in the earlier war in Concluded by the peace, or rather the truce, of Aix-la-Chapelle, that in the final contest the Indians would hold the balance of power, it was evident that whoever could control the Indians was the most important and powerful person in America; the Indians wavered, because of the less aggressive land and colonization policy of the French, and the ceaseless activities of the Jesuits, through the greater influence of Johnson, they remained loyal to England, turned the tide of war, prevented the latinizing of North America, and made possible Anglo-Saxon dominion. Indeed, the influence of Johnson has affected the destiny of the United States as long as time shall endure. Because of his military successes, especially the battle of Lake George and the reduction of Fort Niagara, in , he was created a baronet of the hereditary class by the British government, and in further recognition Parliament voted him a present of 5, pounds. In August, , with more than one thousand Iroquois warriors the largest force of Indians ever assembled, Sir William embarked with General Amherst at Oswego in the expedition against Montreal, the last foothold of the French in America after the fall of Quebec, and took a prominent part in the closing scenes which marked the end of French power in North America. It was through the influence; magnanimity and statesmanship of Johnson that many of the privileges were preserved that are enjoyed by the French in Canada today. Sir William built Johnson Hall in the winter and spring of and moved thither in For twenty years previously he had resided at Mount Johnson, the substantial stone structure not far from the north shore of the Mohawk, in the present town of Amsterdam, now known as Fort Johnson, erected in He immediately surrounded the Hall by a strong stockade, flanked by two stone towers; one of these survive; the other was burned shortly after the close of the Civil War. Although the force of his rebellion soon expended itself, Pontiac himself did not surrender until , in the meantime keeping the settlers on the frontiers in a state of constant terror. On the 23rd of July, , the great Ottawa chieftain surrendered to Sir William at Oswego, and the occasion was the most solemn and picturesque that ever occurred in America in the pioneer days, those peculiarly picturesque times, and has often been made the occasion and theme for pageantry and song. The last great public work of Sir William Johnson was the ratification of a definite boundary between the territory of the Six Nations and the Colony of New York, based upon actual survey, and known in history as the "Fort Stanwix Treaty Line. Through the acquisition of the Royal Grant of , acres and the acquiring of other large areas of land, he became the largest private land owner in America. He induced large numbers in Ireland and Scotland to immigrate to America and settle on his estate. By Johnstown included more than one hundred houses and more than five hundred inhabitants, mostly Scotch Highlanders Roman Catholics. The need of a stronger and more thoroughly organized government became more apparent to Sir William day by day. Johnstown and the valley settlements were on the great western frontier. The seat of the county government was at Albany. This was before the advent of steam and electricity, the telegraph and the telephone and as the means and methods of transportation and communication were so slow the seat of the county was too remote from these settlements for proper effectiveness. Owing to the conduct of unscrupulous traders the relations between the Whites and Indians were fast becoming demoralized. Appreciating these facts, on January 2nd, , Sir William forwarded to the Colonial Assembly, through James DeLancey, a second petition from the inhabitants praying for a division of the county, and largely through his influence, aided by Philip Schuyler and Jacob H. TenEyck, the prayer of the baronet was granted, and on March 12th Tryon County was formed from the westerly part of Tryon County and on May 10th Johnstown was named as the county seat. Tryon County was named in honor of Sir William Tryon, who had just been commissioned governor of the province and commander-in-chief, succeeding Lord Dunmore who was transferred to the government of Virginia. At the request of Sir William the new county

was divided into five districts, viz: Sir William immediately commenced the erection of a court house and jail. The former was completed in August and the first court of Quarter General Sessions was held therein Tuesday September 8th, , thus carrying the old system of English jurisprudence to the western frontier in America. The bench was made up as follows: Since its dedication this old court house has been the scene of many important and sensational legal battles. For many years this was the only brick building, and the only court house between Albany and the Pacific Ocean. Sir William Johnson died suddenly July 11th, In the spring of that year the Indians of the western tribes solicited the Iroquois to take up the hatchet against the whites. The former had several grievances. Several ruthless murders had been committed by unprincipled whites in the Ohio country, including the murder of a brother and sister of Logan, the great Mingo chief; the murder of Bald Eagle, and aged and inoffensive Delaware chief; and the murder of Silver Heels, the favorite chief of the Shawanese. The murderers of these Indians and other unscrupulous whites had also committed many other depredations in the Ohio country in direct violation of treaty agreements made with the Indians. Logan solicited the co-operation of the Iroquois, but the Six Nations would enter into no covenant with their western brethren until they had first counseled with their great white brother. Accordingly a grand council was called to be held at Johnson Hall. It was attended by more than six hundred Indians, the most prominent and influential in America. Sir William had just finished a long speech addressed to the Indians, more than two hours in duration, delivered with fire and enthusiasm, under the burning rays of a vertical July sun, when he collapsed and was carried to the library within the building where he shortly expired. He died at 6 P. His last words were addressed to Joseph Brant, brother of Molly, and war chief of the Iroquois. Turning his kindly eyes upon Thayendanegea, with feeble but earnest voice, he said; "Joseph, control your people-- control your people-- I am going away. His funeral was the most imposing spectacle ever witnessed in the Mohawk Valley in colonial times, and was attended by practically all the leading dignitaries of the country, civil, military and ecclesiastical, and by hundreds of Indians who accentuated the melancholy sentiment of the occasion by loud lamentations, expressing the grief they experienced over the irreparable loss they had sustained in the death of their great benefactor, the beloved War-ragh-igey. Sir William died two years before the outbreak of the Revolution, and it is believed that the impending struggle hastened the end. While he was conscious of the great honors and substantial material benefits that England had deservedly heaped upon him, it is also believed that by reason of his temperament, his broadmindedness and principles, his native strength of character, his deeper feeling and sympathies were with the colonists, and that had he survived he would have espoused their cause. Many guarded utterances made shortly before his demise furnish indubitable proof that there raged in his mind and heart a conflict of feelings that caused great anguish, and perhaps was the proximate cause if his premature death. Indeed, there is much justification for the sentiment expressed by a mourning friend who, standing by the remains of the baronet in his great Hall at Johnstown, in the twilight on that July night, exclaimed: The latter was appointed brigadier-general of the militia of Tryon County in , and his activities in strengthening Toryism throughout the Mohawk Valley was not only offensive to the Whigs, but filled them with apprehension. In the spring of Guy Johnson was holding ca council at Guy Park when news from Concord and Lexington and rumors that he was about to be arrested alarmed him, and accompanied by the members of his family, Joseph Brant, whom he had appointed his secretary, John and Walter Butler, Colonel Daniel Claus, his brother-in-law, and several other prominent Tories, fled to Canada, where he formed active alliances with several tribes of the Six Nations. While Guy Johnson was thus engaged Sir John remained at Johnson Hall, which he fortified, and as military leader and manorial proprietor over a large number of Scotch retainers who were all Loyalists, exerted in a quiet way a powerful influence in favor of the Crown. So was inaugurated the coalition of British, Indians and Tories that a little later resulted in horrors and tragedies which gave to Tryon County the appropriate appellation, "The Dark and Bloody Ground. Schuyler had called for seven hundred militia to assist him. Before he reached Caughnawaga on the Mohawk, a few miles from Johnstown, he had three thousand armed followers, including nine hundred of the Tryon County militia. Johnson was compelled to comply with these terms and gave his pledge so to do. On the following day Generals Schuyler and Herkimer marched to Johnstown where the work of disarmament was carried out. More than six hundred Highlanders were paraded on William Street in the vicinity of the Court House where they

stacked their arms and turned over to the Americans all their ammunition and accouterments for warfare. With six Scottish chiefs and more than one hundred Tory prisoners, and some heavy guns as trophies, General Schuyler marched back to Albany. That Johnson was not acting in good faith in giving his pledge to General Schuyler is evidenced by the fact that early in May the latter was informed that Sir John, Brant and others were holding conferences with the Indians and inciting them to war, and that the baronet was preparing to make hostile demonstrations in Tryon County with his Scotch retainers and the barbarians. There-upon Colonel Elias Dayton with a competent force was sent to Johnstown to arrest Sir John and take him to Albany with his Scotch retainers and their families. But Johnson had been forewarned. Lawrence, and, after great and indescribable hardships, reached Montreal. Colonel Dayton retained Lady Johnson as a hostage for the good behavior of her husband. She was conveyed to Albany where she was treated with the delicacy due to her sex and social position. She attempted to deceive Colonel Dayton by declaring that her husband and his retainers were on their way to Niagara. Upon his arrival at Montreal Sir John was immediately commissioned a colonel in the British service, raised two battalions of Loyalists, called the Royal Greens, and became one of the most implacable enemies of the Americans that appeared during the war. He afterward scourged the Mohawk Valley and Tryon County with fire and sword, spread death and desolation among the frontier settlements, and as far south as the fair valley of the Wyoming. No chapter of American history is darker or replete with greater tales of horror and inhumanity than the revolutionary chronicles of Tryon County, and no page in history teaches more clearly to what extremes of cruelty and unspeakable acts of barbarism human beings will resort to when mercenary instincts and the grosser passions are aroused by war, especially what may be termed family feuds or civil strife. The first onslaught upon the Mohawk Valley and Tryon County by Johnson and his followers was the attack upon Fort Stanwix, and which resulted in the battle of Oriskany, August 6th, one of the decisive, and the bloodiest battle of the war. The military campaign now planned by the British cabinet contemplated three separate enterprises by and through which they hoped and believed would result in the subjugation of the Province of New York. Lawrence to Oswego, reduce Fort Stanwix, ravage the Mohawk Valley and Tryon County, massacre the Whig inhabitants, burn their buildings, destroy their cattle and crops, and after accomplishing their purpose unite with the forces of Clinton and Burgoyne at Albany. But the British reckoned without their host. They did not appreciate the zeal of patriots. They could not appreciate the fire and spirit that moved men fighting for home and country as against mercenaries and hirelings. All three expeditions planned by the British proved abortive. Every student of history is familiar with the horrible details of Oriskany; how brave old Herkimer wounded, his horse shot from under him, his leg shattered, seated upon his saddle, resting against the stump of a tree, calmly smoking his pipe, directed the patriots in this decisive and sanguinary contest, the horrors of which have never been adequately described. More of John T.

2: Museum and Welcome Center of Fulton County, Ohio

The collection will be part of the Fulton County Museum's special exhibit, "Hell & Homefront: Civil War Through Fulton County Eyes", opening in the spring of as part of the th anniversary of the beginning of the United States Civil War.

3: th Fulton County Fair Maintains Reputation | www.enganchecubano.com | Archbold Buckeye

Laurens Dewey of Franklin County, Mathias H. Nichols, of Allen County and John Riley, of Carroll County, were appointed by the legislature of Ohio, Commissioners to fix and locate the seat of Justice in said new County of Fulton.

4: Fulton County, OH - Official Website | Official Website

The Fulton County Courthouse will soon be under renovation, which is resulting in several office moves. This includes the Clerk of Courts-Legal Division, Probation & Juvenile Court, Common Pleas Court and the Commissioners.

5: Fulton County Courts - Record Search

FULTON COUNTY, OH 150TH ANNIVERSARY pdf

The Fulton County Historical Society in Wauseon, OH will present a special exhibit at the Fulton County Museum entitled, "Hell & Homefront: Civil War Through Fulton County Eyes." This is part of a five year project, as part of the th anniversary of the beginning of the United States Civil War, which includes exhibits and [].

6: Fulton County GenWeb

Fulton County Clerk of Court Disclaimer. Welcome to the court case management system of the Fulton County Court. The public access records information viewed on this system reflects the docket entries and information required by Ohio law to be kept by the Fulton County Clerk of Common Pleas Court.

7: years of The Atlanta Constitution

The Fulton County Historical Society in Wauseon, OH announces that the Fulton County Museum's special exhibit, "Hell & Homefront: Civil War Through Fulton County Eyes", will open on Palm Sunday, April 17, as part of the th anniversary of the beginning of the United States Civil War.

8: Records Search | Fulton County, OH - Official Website

As part of the display honoring the th anniversary of the beginning of the civil war, the flag will be rotated between the 2 museums beginning on May 16, , and will remain on display for at least one year.

9: Fulton County, Ohio - Wikipedia

Diana Smoker of Hudson, Wis., strolls past a row of Rumely oil-pull tractors at the Fulton County fairgrounds. The th anniversary of M&J Rumely Co.'s founding is being observed at the National.

The Atlas of Languages Dyson v7 trigger manual V. 8]. Earth patrol Gallium Arsenide Integrated Circuits How to Satisfy Your Woman Every Time Solid waste management in brazil Showa 1926-1939 a history of japan Amherst in the great civil conflict of 1861-65. Poetry in an age of prose: Arnold and Gray Neil H. Hertz The American poets, 1800-1900 White devil John Webster The Sunday school teacher : a look at yourself John H. Schall Memories of Mary Glover Pinkett (Y) Level five: the nature of mind Ford Mustang, Mercury Capri automotive repair manual Mapping the work of policy H.K. Colebatch and Beryl A. Radin. Case study : governing with the news as terror comes to America The Worshipper of the Image (Dodo Press) Class six math book english version Lost in Cyberspace, Leaders Manual Tapes of the river delta Sports Psychology For Runners Freud: political and social thought. To protect and preserve: resisting the / We have moved beyond this God (havent we?): Jesus as the fulfiller of the Old Testament Ballad of the desert A priest for all liturgical seasons Action research activity 2.2 Chesapeake, the Eastern Shore Technological change, employment, and spatial dynamics Phoebe and the hot water bottle Revolution and the rebirth of inequality Crazy Wisdom: Radical Spiritual Eccentrics in Different Religious Traditions Islands of angry ghosts. The chamber plays Lynn R. Wilkinson Coast to Coast Walking Writers Artists Yearbook 2008 (Writers and Artists Yearbook) Colorado: Off the Beaten Path Expert guide to visual basic 6 Whales (Blastoff! Readers (Oceans Alive (Oceans Alive)