



JCC sets August Memorial Run

The physical education department of the Jewish Community Center will sponsor the Benjamin A. August Memorial 3.5-mile run on Sunday, Oct. 14, at 2 p.m.

The race, which will begin and end at the JCC, 60 South River St., Wilkes-Barre, is sponsored by Arnold and Sandy Rifkin in memory of Sandy's father.

Trophies will be awarded in the following age groups: First place overall — male and female; 14-under — 1st-3rd places, male-female; 15-21 — 1st-3rd, male-female; 22-29 — 1st-5th, female; 1st-8th, male; 30-34 — 1st-5th, female; 1st-8th, male; 40-44 — 1st-3rd, female; 1st-5th, male; 45-49 — 1st-3rd, female; 1st-5th, male; 50-59 — 1st-3rd, female; 1st-5th, male; 60-over — 1st-3rd, female; 1st-5th, male.

August was born in Austria and came to Philadelphia with his family in 1900. He was a business man, a concerned leader in humanitarian causes, a fine athlete and a self-made scholar.

He made many notable contributions to the community. One of the first camping programs for underprivileged children was established through his efforts. He worked to raise funding for Allied Jewish Appeal. Mr. August was also a fine tennis player.

Though his membership in the Academy of Political and Social Science of the University of Pennsylvania, he once helped host V.M. Molotov, one of the leading Russian diplomats of that era.

For information contact the JCC at 824-4646.

From left, Arnold and Sandy Rifkin, race sponsors, with Richard Evans, JCC health and recreation director.

STANDARD-SPEAKER

HAZLETON, PA
DAILY 24,412

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New book chronicles area industries

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North Mountain, a vast wooded watershed between the north and west branches of the Susquehanna River, with Ricketts Glen Park at its heart, was once the scene of the last major lumbering industry in Luzerne, Sullivan and Wyoming Counties.

The lumber and ice-cutting industries which prospered 100 years ago at the present Ricketts Glen State Park and in its surrounding state game lands is the subject of a new book published by the Wyoming Historical & Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre.

"*Ghost Towns of North Mountain: Ricketts, Mountain Springs and Stull*" was written by Wilkes-Barre lawyer F. Charles Petrillo.

The book chronicles the creation and life of the lumbering towns Ricketts and Stull and the ice-cutting community of Mountain Springs, which were built in the early 1890s. Both one-industry towns, Ricketts and Stull died when the lumbering industry collapsed in 1913. Mountain Springs and its ice industry were doomed when electrical refrigerators became common after World War II.

Ricketts, which once listed a population of 800, was built in 1890 by the Trexler and Turrell Lumber Co. It lasted until 1913 when the area's timber reserves were gone. Ricketts sat along Route 487 four miles north of Lake Jean at Ricketts Glen State Park. The Trexler company leased nearly 60,000 acres of land for lumbering from Col. R. Bruce Ricketts of Wilkes-Barre.

He also had a substantial summer estate and hotel at Lake Ganoga at the top of Red Rock Mountain.

Colonel Ricketts was a Civil War hero who acquired vast tracts of virgin timber lands in Luzerne, Sullivan and Wyoming counties in the 1870s-1880s. He died in 1918 and his Wilkes-Barre mansion is now Rifkin Hall at 80-82 S. River St. on the Wilkes University campus.

The town of Stull existed as a lumbering village on Bowman's Creek above Noxen from 1891 to 1906 when its mill burned. Mountain Springs, also on Bowman's Creek, was a smaller community tied to two artificial lakes built for the ice-cutting industry.

The Mountain Springs ice dams were built in 1890 and 1908 and operated until 1948 when the industry closed.

Stull and Mountain Springs were built by Albert Lewis (1840-1923) and Arthur L. Stull (1862-1942), lumber and ice merchants from the Wyoming Valley. Lewis also own-

ed a massive ice-cutting business at Bear Creek and the Lewis and Stull company also cut lumber from lands at Harveys Lake between 1888 and 1912.

The three towns along with a leather tanning industry at Noxen and a lumber mill at Alderson, a hamlet at Harveys Lake, were created when the Bowman's Creek Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad was built through the North Mountain from Wilkes-Barre to Towanda between 1885 and 1893.

Colonel Ricketts' lands now form the nucleus of Ricketts Glen State Park. One of the lakes at Mountain Springs survives as Mount Springs Lake in State Game Lands No. 57 and is maintained by the State Fish Commission. Only a few stone foundations of the Stull sawmill now mark the site of the old lumber town.

Ghost Towns is available at the historical society's museum and library, 49 S. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre.

HISTORY PAGE

Recalling Ricketts and East Cemetery Hill

By MARK KAHN

Wilkes-Barre Leader Correspondent

In keeping with the Civil War theme of recent weeks, I will continue with the story of Robert Bruce Ricketts who associated himself with an organization not many others from the area joined. Ricketts joined the 43rd Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers more commonly known as the First Pennsylvania Light Artillery Battery F.

Ricketts was born in Columbia County on April 29, 1839. He attended Wyoming Seminary and went on to study law. When the war broke out in April 1861, he quit his studies to join the volunteers and never returned to the study of law.

He enlisted as a private in Battery F and was mustered into federal service on July 8, 1861. By Aug. 5, he was a first lieutenant. Early in August, the regiment was ordered to Washington where the unit was armed and equipped.

Battery F went to Darnestown, Md., on Sept. 12, 1861 and was attached to the Army of the Potomac.

On Dec. 20, 1861, Ricketts came under fire for the first time. On Sept. 17, 1862, the battery opened the Battle of Antietam from a position behind Millers Cornfield.

Afterwards, came Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and then, the Gettysburg Campaign. In January 1863 after Fredericksburg, Ricketts took command of the battery for the first time and it became known as "Ricketts's Battery."

On May 8, he was promoted to captain and at this time Battery G was assigned to be part of the unit, much to the ire of those in Battery G. Ricketts had the infantry surround those who opposed the merger until an agreement could be reached. Eighteen men were arrested but terms were agreed upon.

Ricketts now commanded

OUR Story

"Our Story" is a weekly column devoted to historical events and topics. We welcome guest columns and commentaries. To make arrangements to submit a piece, please call 829-7292.

three officers and 141 non-commissioned officers and privates. The Gettysburg Campaign was where the unit gained its reputation as "Battery Hell."

On the morning of July 2, after the Union Army was pushed through town, the battery received orders to advance to Gettysburg.

Arriving via the Tanytown Road, the battery went into park along the Granite School House Lane. About 4 p.m. the Confederates under Major Latimier, opened artillery fire on the troops on East Cemetery and Culp's Hills.

At about this time, Ricketts was on his way to receive orders when he ran into friends from Wilkes-Barre, Col. E.L. Dana and members of the 143rd PVI.

By about 8 p.m., the artillery duel between Latimier on Brenner's Hill and the Union Artillery on East Cemetery Hill was still raging. Ricketts was ordered to relieve Cooper's Battery which was being pounded.

The battery took a position on East Cemetery Hill next to Capt. Michael Wiedrich's New York Light Artillery Co. I.

Suddenly the regiments of the enemy from general Jubal Early's Brigade began moving up the hill with a terrifying scream.

These troops were Wheat's Louisiana Tigers a Zouave unit with a reputation for being the best fighters in the Army of Northern Virginia.

After close fighting, they overran the union infantry posted at the bottom of the hill who now made for the top.

It took almost an hour to reach



PHOTO COURTESY OF WYOMING HISTORICAL & GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

This home at 80-82 S. River St., Wilkes-Barre, was owned by Robert Bruce Ricketts and his wife, the former Elizabeth Reynolds. It is now a Wilkes University dormitory.

"I never knew how long the fighting lasted... but remember that after everything had become quiet, the full moon was just above Culp's Hill."

Capt. Robert B. Ricketts

as quoted in Peter Tomasik's article in Gettysburg Magazine

the destination, because the cannon fire was so devastating. The guns were filled with grape and canister and were being fired point blank into the enemy.

Weidrich's position was overrun, but Ricketts kept his men in position and each gun in full play until it became evident that sabers, handspikes, pistols and the company guidon would have to be used as weapons.

The men fought bravely with some wounded and killed and the Tigers were repulsed but came again.

It was at this point that Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock sent the brigade of Col. Samuel S. Carroll to reinforce the battery who was holding on so valiantly waiting to be relieved and literally saved the Union left from being overrun.

Ricketts and his men had managed to hold off the "tigers" with minimal loss and Carroll's men pushed them back down the hill a shamble of their former selves.

Estimates of the action state that out of 1,700 men who charged, only 300 made it back

down the hill. They never again were the same fighting force they had been up until this time.

It is only because accounts from the other side of the battlefield are so much more prevalent that one scarcely hears of what happened on East Cemetery Hill.

Indeed, there might have been medal of honor winners here had the reports not been overshadowed by others.

According to Peter Tomasik's "An Encounter With Battery Hell" in the January 1995 issue of Gettysburg Magazine, Capt. Ricketts said in his account of the battle: "I never knew how long the fighting lasted... but remember that after everything had become quiet, the full moon was just above Culp's Hill."

On July 3, the battery remained in position and fired at the enemy at the foot of Culp's Hill and at Seminary Ridge during the artillery duel of that afternoon.

In the interest of space, the further exploits of the battery will not be gone into except to say that

on Dec. 1, 1864 Ricketts, was promoted to major and in January 1865 took command of the 9th Corps of the Army of the Potomac.

In March, Ricketts was promoted to colonel of the Pennsylvania Light Artillery. He was discharged from service on June 3, 1865 and returned to Wilkes-Barre where he married Elizabeth Reynolds of Kingston on Oct. 1, 1868.

The house they lived in 80-82 S. River St. is now a Wilkes University dormitory.

In 1886, the Democratic Party nominated Ricketts for the lieutenant governorship where he helped carry the vote in Luzerne County. In 1888, he was nominated for the governorship but refused the nomination.

Ricketts was a member of the Gettysburg Monument Commission and owned land in Wyoming, Sullivan and Luzerne Counties. This land is now Ricketts' Glenn State Park. He is buried with his wife on land near the park where his home is located.

We welcome your historical works

Do you enjoy local history?

Is there some event or place of local significance that you'd like to see on these pages?

Maybe you've written a local history piece about your town, school or church for an anniversary celebration or a school history project.

The Greater Wilkes-Barre Leader welcomes articles and ideas about local history.

Whether you're a church historian, a teacher or an elementary school student, we invite you to contribute to "Our Story," a weekly column devoted to local history.

To make arrangements, call 829-7292 or send e-mail to: renitaf@leader.net



History *CV 5-15-06*

Wilkes University's downtown campus is home to many of the city's oldest and most historic structures. Learn the back stories of some of these majestic buildings.

Page 4

HISTORY COURSE

Wilkes University is home to many elaborate and historic mansions



A historical marker recalls the art career of George Catlin, the first American painter to create portraits of Native Americans. Catlin Hall, located at 92 S. River St., was named for the famous painter.



Weckesser Hall, at 170 S. Franklin St., is known by some as the 'castle.' One of the largest mansions in the neighborhood, F.M. Woolworth Co. director Frederick J. Weckesser lived there.



Chase Hall, located at 184 S. River St., serves as the university's admissions office. It was built in 1918 for the president and manager of the Lehigh Coal Co.



The gothic mansion at 80-84 S. River St., now known as Rifkin Hall, was owned by Col. Bruce Ricketts. He later donated the land which would become Ricketts Glen State Park.

By Denise Allabaugh
Staff Writer

CVS-15-06

THIS IS THE NINTH in a series on historic places in Wilkes-Barre to commemorate the city's bicentennial.

WILKES-BARRE — Stately mansions which adorn Wilkes University's historic 27-acre campus once were the homes of well-known, successful people.

One of the most elaborate buildings on campus is Kirby Hall at 202 S. River Street, built in 1872. Fred Morgan Kirby, five and dime store magnate and grand scale philanthropist, lived in the home.

The mansion is now home to Wilkes University's humanities division. It was designed by Frederick Withers, one of the most prominent architects in the country at the time, said Dr. Harold Cox, Wilkes University history professor and archivist. A historic marker is located in front of the building.

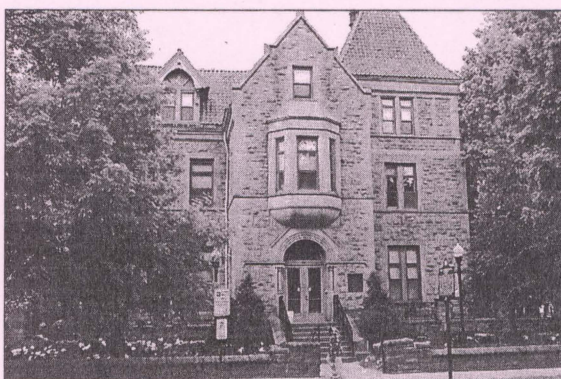
Some call Weckesser Hall at 170 S. Franklin St. the "castle" since it is one of the largest former mansions in the historic neighborhood. F.W. Woolworth Co. director Frederick J. Weckesser lived in the grand home, built between 1914 and 1916. Costing \$200,000 to construct, it is the most expensive

house ever built in Wilkes-Barre, Cox said. New York architect C.H.P. Gilbert designed the mansion. Gilbert's earlier work included a similar Fifth Avenue mansion for F.W. Woolworth himself. Today, Weckesser Hall is Wilkes University's administration building.

Kirby Hall and Weckesser Hall are two of many historic buildings which are part of the River Street Historic District, accepted for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

The enormous Gothic mansion at 80-84 S. River St., now called Rifkin Hall, was owned by Col. Robert Bruce Ricketts, a Battle of Gettysburg hero and lumber baron who donated Ricketts Glen State Park to the people of Pennsylvania. In 1989, Arnold and Sandy Rifkin made their first apartment on the third floor. The mansion, constructed in 1873, is now a residence hall.

The mansion-style Catlin



Kirby Hall, 202 S. River St., was built in 1872. Philanthropist Fred Morgan Kirby lived in the building that now houses the university's humanities division.

Hall at 92 S. River St., another residence hall, is named after George Catlin, the first American painter to create portraits of Native Americans. It was originally built in 1843 as merchant Elijah W. Reynolds' home. Wilkes renamed the home in honor of Catlin (1796-1872), who was a lawyer in Luzerne County for four years before becoming a painter.

Catlin traveled the United States and visited 50 Native American tribes. He created more than 500 oil paintings, which have been featured in museums around the world, including the Louvre and the Smithsonian. A historic marker honoring Catlin can be found at River and South streets.

The two-and-one-half story Tudor Revival Chase Hall at

184 S. River St. was built in 1918 for Frederick Chase, who was president and manager of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. Chase Hall is now the admissions office. It was donated to Wilkes in 1937 by Admiral Harold Stark as a memorial to Mrs. Frederick Chase, Stark's sister.

The oldest building on campus is McClintock Hall at 44 S. River St., built in 1841, Cox said. Now a residence hall, McClintock Hall features a grand piano, floor-to-ceiling mirrors and a three-paned stained-glass inlay in the ceiling.

Standing tall in the middle of Wilkes University's campus is an eight-foot-high statue of John Wilkes, a British member of Parliament who championed the American colonists' desire for independence. The city is named after Wilkes and Col. Isaac Barre, whose name is on Barre Hall at 80 West River St. The mansion-style co-ed dorm, built in 1873, was the home of local mining firm founder Richard Sharpe.

dallabaugh@citizensvoice.com

Can you find the Victorian on your street?

Consultant
and tour book
offer advice and
tips for
identifying
distinctive,
historical
homes.

By MARQUES G. HARPER
mharper@leader.net

TL
10-4-03

Sprinkled throughout the Wyoming Valley are Victorian-style homes, or some variation on the theme, built generations ago. Stopping to study them raises the age-old question: What makes a Victorian a Victorian?

The term refers to homes built between 1860 and 1900 during part of the reign of Queen Victoria of England, said Larry Newman, an urban planning consultant for the Urban Workshop in Wilkes-Barre.

The style is a prime example of industrialization in the 19th century, when new technology allowed people to go from build-

ing boxy-style homes to designing ones with elaborate roofs, turrets and patterns.

"Within that very loose term, there are a whole bunch of different styles," said Newman, who lives in a Victorian-style home on South Franklin Street in Wilkes-Barre.

In many cases, architects of the time mixed and matched varying Victorian styles with other styles, giving the homes distinct looks, he said.

Some Victorian themes to pop up in the area included **Queen Anne**, **High Victorian Gothic** and **Second Empire**. And these days, a walk around downtown Wilkes-Barre can give you the opportunity

to take in a few of these distinctive buildings.

On Wilkes University's campus, **Rifkin Hall**, which was once the mansion of the Murray Reynolds family, is an example of **High Victorian Gothic**. The South River Street property was designed by architect Bruce Price, according to the self-guided tour book of Wilkes-Barre.

Another Wilkes property fitting the bill is **Weiss Hall** on South River Street, which was transformed from Greek Revival to **Queen Anne** in late 1800s. The new look was created by architect Albert Kipp.

See FIND, Page 9D

FIND

Continued from Page 1D

Another striking example of Victorian-inspired architecture is **Bishop Memorial Library** on South Franklin Street. The building, which dates to 1875, is in the Italian Villa style with **Queen Anne** revisions.

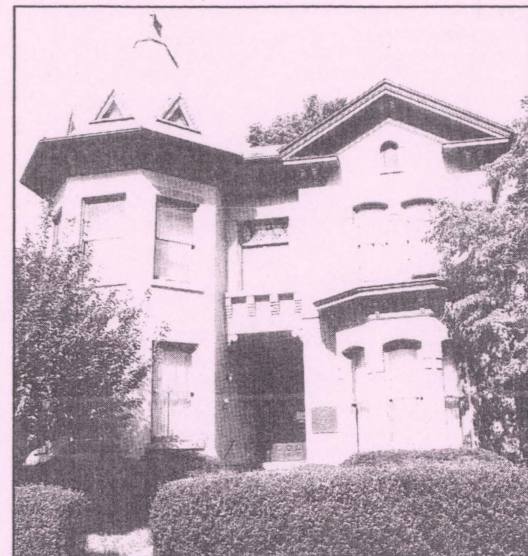
While these buildings helped establish the architecture landscape of the downtown in the 1800s, other parts of the city were booming with Victorian-style homes.

A primary spot to look is along Park Avenue. Decades ago, after the Civil War, new ethnic groups came to the area and settled along Park Avenue or in the neighborhood through which the street runs.

"Park Avenue is one of the city's quintessential Victorian streetscapes," said Newman, who has studied local architecture styles.

Casual observers who walk through downtown or the Heights section of the city should be able to recognize the beauty and detail of Victorians even if they can't identify the exact style.

Because of their detailed designs, Victorians are truly hard work to maintain, Newman said. Over the years, several in the area have been left with pockmarks and blem-



Bishop Memorial Library on South Franklin Street in Wilkes-Barre is an example of an Italian Villa style with Queen Anne revisions.

TIMES LEADER STAFF PHOTOS/DON CAREY

ishes, while others are being restored for a second life in the 21st century.

"There are a lot of Victorian houses that haven't been treated well by successive owners," Newman said. To maintain one, a homeowner might need to spend a decade or so working on the intricate details and patterns, he added.

Newman said he and his wife, Marisue Elias Newman,

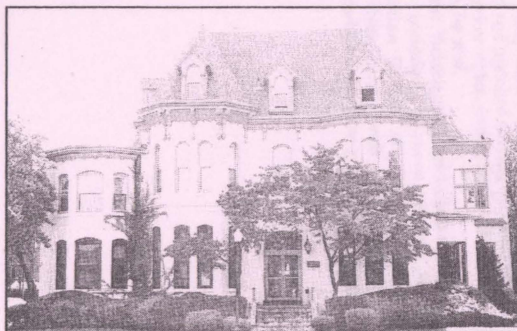
don't expect to finish their home for quite a number of years.

"If you're determined to do it correctly," Newman said, "it has to be a labor of love or you'll drive yourself crazy. But in the end, you'll have a showpiece."

Marques G. Harper, a Times Leader staff writer, may be reached at 831-7324.



Weiss Hall on the Wilkes University campus is an example of Queen Anne architecture, a variation on the Victorian style. The former home was converted from the Greek Revival style in the late 1800s.



Rifkin Hall on the Wilkes University campus is the former mansion of the Murray Reynolds family. It is an example of High Victorian Gothic architecture.

USEFUL TO YOU

Wilkes-Barre urban planning consultant Larry Newman recommends the book "A Field Guide to American Houses" (Knopf, 1984) by Virginia and Lee McAlester. The book will allow you to identify the historical and architectural styles of houses from the 17th century to the present.

Here are definitions of a few styles related to Victorian architecture taken from the Luzerne County Historical Society's self-guided walking tour of Wilkes-Barre:

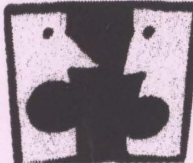
Queen Anne is defined as a late 19th-century style incorporating many different materials and colors such as a combination of brick, stone and shingles. Other common features are steeply pitched roofs, elaborate chimneys and corner turrets.

High Victorian Gothic is described as an eclectic interpretation of the Gothic Revival. It was popular during the mid-19th century and inspired by the colorful Gothic buildings of Northern Italy. High Victorian Gothic buildings combine Gothic Revival forms with extensive polychroming and ornament.

Second Empire is a style popular in the United States during the late 19th century. The style, which originated in France during the reign of Napoleon III, is characterized by the use of mansard roofs, used together with ornate window hoods and surrounds.

12/17/02
Scott—
FYI. Any idea
What this refers
to? Rifkin Hall?
Pang

◆ SAYSO



**EDITOR'S
NOTE:** The
Times Leader
has set up the
SAYSO phone
line, 829-7252,
to accept read-

ers' opinions on matters that inter-
est them. There is no charge other
than the typical one for making a
phone call. Please speak no longer
than 30 seconds.

TL 12-17-02

A COMMENT TO Wilkes

University, to the people in down-
town Wilkes-Barre, to City Vest
and all those interested in main-
taining the historical district.

Question to Wilkes, why when you
replaced your roof did you not put
the ornamental railings on the top
of the roof back? Why were they
removed from the slate roof that
used to be there? And you put on
an asphalt roof which quite frankly
is nowhere near the historical sig-
nificance of a slate roof, certainly
cheaper.

YES RIFKIN
HALL
LOOKING
INTO
RAILINGS

↓
YES AND NO LONGER PRACTICAL.

PEOPLE

JOURNEY through time

New brochure shows walkers where to find Wilkes-Barre's historic gems

By PATRICIA A. PANDYA
Times Leader Staff Writer

WILKES-BARRE — Forget your car keys, shed that bicycle helmet and walk Wilkes-Barre. Whether you're a lifelong resident or in town visiting, you're invited to

use your feet — and a new brochure — to guide you along a picturesque and historic journey through the streets of Wilkes-Barre.

Eight members of the Leadership Wilkes-Barre Class of 1999 designed and produced 27,000 walking-tour brochures titled, "Walk Wilkes-Barre."

The 32-page pamphlet offers two self-guided walking tours covering the north and south sides of downtown. Both tours begin on Public Square and guide the sightseer to architectural and historic landmarks using simple narrative directions, a site-numbered system and a handy foldout map located on the back cover.

"I love walking tours," said Sue Pridemore of the Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor. "I think it's the best way to get people out of their cars and walking around their communities. Livable communities are those you can walk around in."

As chief of visitor services, Pridemore recognized members of the Leadership Wilkes-Barre's Walking Tour project group at a brief program held Aug. 27 at the Wyoming Historical & Geological Society Museum in Wilkes-Barre.

Project group members include George Brown, Maureen Calder, Patrick Endler, David Kellar, Brian O'Donnell, Patrick O'Connell, Teresa Peck and Myra Ward. Larry Newman, Urban Workshop and Jane Adonizio of WYOU-TV are project advisers.

"Walk Wilkes-Barre" offers more than a map.

A three-page introduction provides a backdrop for the tour, exposing the city's founding roots, its anthracite-based expansion and face-altering calamities — fire and flood.

Fifty-one site descriptions highlight unique architectural features and historical facts, fitting each building into its place in history. Throughout the tour narrative, architectural terms and styles are highlighted in bold and defined in a glossary at the back of the brochure.

"The group decided that they wanted to do a glossary," said Newman, an architectural authority holding degrees in the field from Princeton and Harvard. "It explains to people what these various terms mean in a very convenience location — integrated in the brochure. It allows the brochure to serve more as a learning tool."

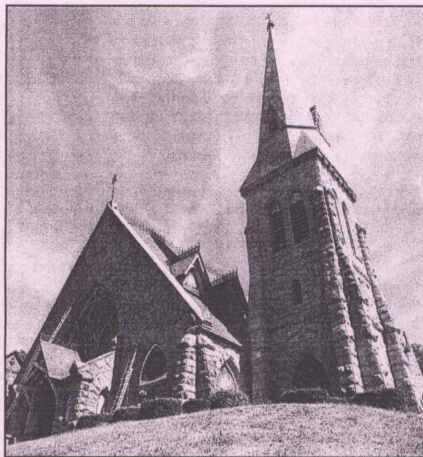
Many of the "humanizing" facts mingled within the descriptions were added at the suggestion of the project group.

Memorial Presbyterian Church, for example, was built by a grieving father to memorialize three children lost to a scarlet fever epidemic. Wilkes University's Rifkin Hall once housed Battle of Gettysburg hero Col. Robert B. Ricketts, the conservationist who donated the land for Ricketts Glen State Park to the people of Pennsylvania.

Even lifelong residents might not be aware

■ See JOURNEY, Page 2E

Walking Tour Preview: Some of the historic sites found along the north and south tours, and excerpts from descriptions in the brochure "Walk Wilkes-Barre" are listed here.



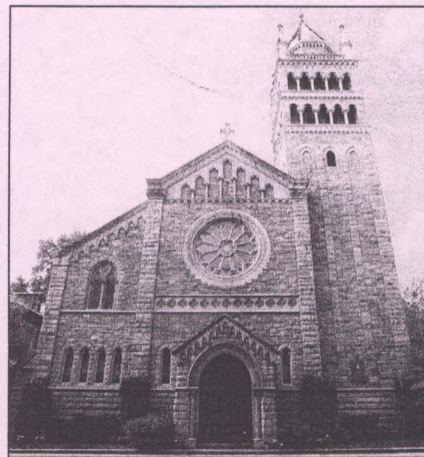
Memorial Presbyterian Church

Designed by Edward Kendell of New York, Memorial Presbyterian Church, 29 W. North St., was built by a grieving father as a memorial to the three children he lost during a scarlet-fever epidemic. The church's rare stone spire and exceptionally well-detailed porches, dormers and cast-iron cresting make Memorial Presbyterian a Gothic Revival gem. (Site #41).



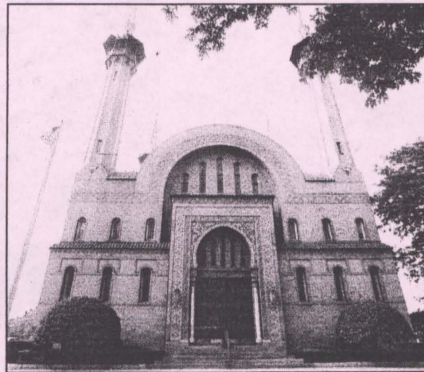
Rifkin Hall

Wilkes University's Rifkin Hall, 80-84 S. River St., is a High Victorian Gothic mansion designed by Bruce Price for the Murray Reynolds family. Price would eventually leave Wilkes-Barre for New York City, becoming one of the most prominent turn-of-the-century architects in the United States. The mansion was also the home of Battle of Gettysburg hero Col. Robert B. Ricketts, an early conservationist who donated the land for Ricketts Glen State Park to the people of Pennsylvania. (Site #13).



St. Stephen's Church

A favorite venue for concerts because of its superb acoustics and pipe organ, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, located at 35-41 S. Franklin St., is a familiar landmark in downtown Wilkes-Barre. St. Stephen's, modeled after Northern Italy's colorful Gothic churches, was built of locally quarried yellow stone and includes an impressive campanile, or bell tower. (Site #30).



Irem Temple

Constructed by Shriners in 1907, Irem Temple's four crescent-topped minarets boldly pierce the sky. The Moorish Revival-style auditorium, its outside patterned after the Mosque of Omar, was the city's premiere cultural venue for many years. It is located at 52 N. Franklin St. (Site #32).

Photos for The Times Leader
by JIM JUKA



Photograph by C. Salonick

ph 717-824-5145

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