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REPORT

OF THE

F. M. KIRBY PARK ~~BOARD~~

TO

THE CITY COUNCIL OF
THE CITY OF WILKES-BARRE

SEVENTH AND FINAL REPORT

OF THE

F. M. KIRBY PARK BOARD

TO THE

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WILKES-BARRE

December 30, 1924

PRINTED FOR THE F. M. KIRBY PARK BOARD
WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA

G. S. McCLINTOCK,
PRESIDENT.

DORRANCE REYNOLDS,
R. V. A. NORRIS,
VICE PRESIDENTS.

F. H. HENDERSON,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

OLMSTED BROTHERS,
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS.

MINERS BANK OF WILKES-BARRE,
TREASURER.

FRED H. GATES,
SECRETARY.

The F. M. Kirby Park Board, created by City Ordinance of March 8, 1921, to effect the planning of the F. M. Kirby Park and to supervise the expenditure of Mr. F. M. Kirby's gift of \$250,000.00 for the creation of the F. M. Kirby Park, has completed the work for which it was appointed, and respectfully submits the following report:

At the first meeting, held on April 4, 1921, the F. M. Kirby Park Board was organized as follows:

Gilbert S. McClintock
Dorrance Reynolds,
R. V. A. Norris,
Fred A. Gates,
Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre,

President
Vice President
Engineer
Secretary
Treasurer

Olmsted Brothers, eminent landscape architects of Brookline, Massachusetts, who have designed most of the noted public parks in the United States, were then retained to make plans for and supervise the construction of F. M. Kirby Park, and have continued in general charge of the work up to the present time.

Upon the recommendation of Olmsted Brothers, Mr. F. H. Henderson was engaged to act as general superintendent and resident engineer of the F. M. Kirby Park Board, in which capacity Mr. Henderson has constructed the Park under the supervision of Olmsted Brothers and under the direction of the F. M. Kirby Park Board. Mr. Henderson has given diligent and skillful attention to the work, and to him is due much of the credit for the present condition of the Park and for the economical and efficient methods used in its construction.

The work was started during the last week of July, 1921, and has continued, without interruption, to the completion of the Park in December, 1924. From July 27, 1921, until January 1, 1922, while the plans and estimates were being prepared, the work done consisted chiefly of clearing the ground, cutting out inferior trees, subgrading the roads, and installing a primary drainage system.

About December 1, 1921, a preliminary plan for the development of the Park was submitted by Olmsted Brothers and approved by the F. M. Kirby Park Board as the basis of operations, to be modified from time to time as might be considered advisable.

With this preliminary plan, the following description of the proposed development of the Park was submitted by Olmsted Brothers and is quoted verbatim, as the planning suggested has been carried out in its entirety.

"The scenic aspect of the Park, which is the most important consideration, is intended to be beautiful, but simple, quiet and peaceful, and its development is to consist largely in merely making the most of and enhancing the scenic effects already existing. There is to be the great open meadow with its varied and gently undulating surface in turf, as the central and principal feature, on which there are to be a few broad-spreading trees, mostly elms and willows, some singly disposed, other in groups; affording long vistas and broad prospects of open landscape.

"These effects are to be further enhanced by enclosing the meadow with an almost continuous, yet irregular and picturesque border or frame of trees and woodland (partly existing and partly to be established), which will itself form part of the scenery and also screen from view objectionable features outside of the park. There are to be enough gaps in this border along Market Street, so that the people can get some scenic enjoyment as they pass by.

"Within the woodland, especially that now existing along the river, there are to be pleasant interior views, in sunlight and shadow, and views outward onto the river. Possibly, if the appropriation and the conditions permit, there will be minor scenic effects and interesting

features of ferns, native lilies, meadow rue, Solomon's seal, and so on. In other places, especially on the northerly side of the Park, some of the smaller growing trees such as dogwood, thorn, hornbeam, flowering crabapple, and so on, are to be used.

ROADS AND PATHS.

"To provide access and to invite people into the park, there are to be a road and paths about as shown. The design of the road and paths is, of course, very important both as regards circulation by the visitors and the manner and order in which the roads and paths present the scenery and other points of interest to the visitor. We have indicated the road twenty feet wide, although it and the adjoining grading are so designed that it can be widened to thirty feet if need be.

PLAYGROUNDS.

"Play facilities are to be provided for in a manner so as to do the least scenic injury. For adults and large children the play areas are to be in the northeast corner and somewhere in this area a park yard, tool house and perhaps office should probably be located. For small children the play areas are to be in the southeast corner."

CONDEMNATION OF LAND.

At this time only a part of the land now included in F. M. Kirby Park had been legally acquired by the City of Wilkes-Barre under condemnation proceedings and not until the Spring of 1923 was it possible for the proposed work to be executed as a whole.

LEASES.

The southerly corner of the Woodward Shaft lot, belonging to the Glen Alden Company, projected into the proposed park in such a manner as to detract from the beauty of the Park and at the request of the F.M. Kirby Park Board the Glen Alden Company executed a lease of that corner of their property to the City of Wilkes-Barre at a nominal price of \$1.00 per year and not only allowed the incorporation of this land as a part of the park, but at their own expense erected a wire fence around their property and made other improvements to co-operate in the work of park development.

The Wilkes-Barre Connecting Railroad Company also co-operated by granting a lease of a part of their land for the planting of white willow trees to screen the view of the railroad bridge and tracks.

BUILDINGS.

The bungalow in the Children's Playground Section was retained and improved to provide a lavatory in the basement and a rest room on the main floor for the use of women and children, leaving four rooms on the main floor to be occupied by a caretaker or employee.

The house on Northampton Street in the Service Yard was retained for use as an office and living quarters for a caretaker. Three old houses, one old barn and one large greenhouse were advertised and sold to the highest bidder; and two houses, three barns and several sheds were torn down and the lumber was used for construction purposes.

DRAINAGE.

A main drain about 3400 feet long and 24 inches in diameter for the removal of surface water from the Park was laid from the river through the lowest part of the meadow to a point near West Market Street and thence continued about 825 feet across the Athletic Field to the Armory lot, thus providing drainage for the Armory building. At the outlet of the 24-inch drain a 24-inch Ludlow flap valve was set in place to close against back water from the river and to open when the water in the river is below the level of the water in the Park.

In addition to this flap valve, a 24-inch Rensselaer Gate valve was set in the pipe line about 100 feet from the river to be operated from the surface when required, and at the lowest point in the meadow, a concrete weir or drain inlet was constructed to allow the surface water to enter the 24-inch drain in large volume.

From the main drain, laterals were extended to provide drainage for all low points on lawns, drives, and walks where required throughout the Park.

As the river backs up into the park in the spring of the year and after heavy rain-falls at other times it was necessary to provide a channel through which the water could flow freely in and out of the Park at these times.

A concrete culvert, eight feet by four feet inside, was therefore built at the lower end of the Park to allow the Park to fill with water from the river before the river over-flowed its banks and to provide a quick outlet for water impounded in the park after a flood.

This culvert, being always open, does its work automatically, and prevents erosion of the banks.

The inlet to the culvert being at elevation 518 and the inlet to the 24-inch drain being at elevation 514, the culvert drains the Park down to elevation 518 and the remaining four feet of water passes off through the 24-inch drain in about 48 hours time or at about the same time that the river itself lowers four feet in elevation.

The total lengths of the various sizes of drains laid are as follows:

3400 Linear feet of 24 inch drain					
250	"	"	"	18	"
115	"	"	"	15	"
700	"	"	"	12	"
300	"	"	"	10	"
2400	"	"	"	8	"
7000	"	"	"	6	"
4000	"	"	"	4	"
13 Man Holes					
75 Catch Basins					

The total cost of drains including labor and material was \$24,063.56.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the Park consists of a 4-inch cast iron main on Northampton Street terminating near a man hole at the junction of Northampton Street and the main drive. The 4-inch main was cut opposite the Field Office and bypassed through a 2-inch pipe and 2-inch meter located in the basement of the Field Office, so that all water used in the Park is metered at this point.

The Athletic Field is supplied by a 2-inch galvanized pipe direct from the Field Office, and provision is made for shutting off and draining all pipes in cold weather except when in use.

The balance of the park is supplied by a 2-inch and smaller pipes extending from the man hole at the junction of drives to the Children's Playground and along the river to the Toilet Buildings near the Band Stand.

The hydrants on the Athletic Field are 2-inch flush hydrants intended for spraying the ground to provide skating when the temperature is favorable during the winter.

The total lengths of the various sizes of water pipe laid was as follows:

- 3100 Linear feet of 2 inch galvanized pipe
- 1250 Linear feet of 1½ inch galvanized pipe
- 1200 Linear feet of 1 inch galvanized pipe
- 8 2-inch Flush hydrants
- 5 ¾-inch Hose bibbs
- 5 Drinking Fountains
- 5 Man holes for gates and blow-offs.

The total cost of water supply including labor and materials was \$4736.91.

ROADS.

The character of the subsoil along the river bank made it difficult to get a solid subgrade for the drive.

A large amount of old concrete which had been dumped in the Park along West Market Street during the resurfacing of that street, and which was very unsightly and difficult to dispose of, was broken up and used as a Telford Base 12 inches deep to form a solid subgrade for this portion of the road.

The drives were subgraded to a minimum depth of 12 inches and a maximum depth of 21 inches below finished grade, a sub base of broken concrete, broken stone, and river gravel was used to bring the drive up to a grade about 6 inches below finished grade, and in this condition the drives were used for construction work for a year to allow the material to become settled and compact before the final surface was laid.

In the spring of 1924 a contract was made with the H. B. Sproul Construction Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania, for a Bituminous Macadam Surface, which we believe will give good service with minimum damage from probable floods. The preliminary estimate of cost included 9000 linear feet of drive, 20 feet wide, or 20,000 square yards at a total cost of \$72,000.00 or \$8.00 per linear foot.

During the progress of the work additional drives were laid out bringing the total area to 23,519 square yards at a total cost of \$80,209.92 or \$3.41 per square yard or \$7.57 per linear foot of drive, 20 feet wide and having an average depth of not less than 15 inches of ballast.

GRADING AND SEEDING.

Practically the entire area of 120 acres required grading and surfacing with loam before seeding and planting.

A small amount of the best top soil was piled and rehandled, but 99% of the material was excavated and placed at one handling.

A large area along the river bank and at the lower end of the Park was covered with sand containing culm which required covering with loam to hold it in place and to grow grass.

The large fills in the Athletic Field, Main Entrance Drive and along West Market Street were made with earth, gravel, ashes and cinders brought in from outside the park and dumped in place without cost or at very low cost.

This material was then spread and graded and covered with 12 inches of top soil from other sections of the park.

The amount of material available for filling from outside the Park at low cost was not sufficient to fill the pond holes and this filling was therefore obtained from cuts along the edges of the ponds and from the sand banks at the lower end of the park.

The total quantity of filling material brought into the Park from outside was about 50,000 cubic yards and the total quantity of loam and earth excavated in the park was about 250,000 cubic yards, making a total of material handled in the grading work of 300,000 cubic yards, at a labor cost of \$67,661.77.

All of the park except, drives, walks, tennis courts, service yard and planting beds was seeded to grass at the rate of about 100 lbs. per acre.

Where the soil was not very good, a dressing of fine ground bone meal was spread before seeding, but in most cases the soil required no fertilizer for seeding.

The seeding done in August and September gave much better results than that done in the spring and practically all of the park was seeded between August 15 and October 1. The seed was bought by the ton at wholesale prices and mixed on the ground in the following proportions:

For Open Lawns and Meadows	
40 lbs.	Kentucky Blue Grass
20 "	Fancy Red Top
30 "	Crested Dog's Tail
10 "	Timothy
For Shady Lawns	
40 lbs.	Kentucky Blue Grass
10 "	Wood Meadow Grass
30 "	Crested Dog's Tail
10 "	Fancy Red Top
10 "	Timothy

The Kentucky Blue Grass, Crested Dog's Tail and Fancy Red Top, were mixed and applied together, but the Wood Meadow Grass and Timothy were applied separately.

In the spring of 1924 after the turf had formed, a small amount of White Clover was sowed and improved the turf by giving it a better growth and color during the dry season.

The method of seeding was to harrow the ground with a tractor double-disk harrow; followed by a tractor brillion pulverizer; followed by a float made of iron pipe frame covered by a net work of iron chain.

The grass seed mixture was then evenly spread by wheel barrow seeders having 14 foot seed boxes; one seeder going back and forth across the field at seven foot intervals, lapping seven feet on each trip. A second seeder worked at right angles in a similar manner, thus covering each square foot of the ground eight separate times. The Timothy was applied separately by Cyclone Seeders and the Wood Meadow seed, being very light, was spread by hand.

After seeding, the surface was dragged by a tractor or team with chain float and then rolled by a tractor with a 1400 lb. roller.

The grass came up very well on most of the area, but along the river bank and at the lower end of the park, where the ground is periodically covered with flood sediment, it is difficult to get good results in turf, but by keeping this area cut frequently with mowing machines the weeds are kept down and a fairly good turf should develop, but if not kept cut, the ground would be quickly covered with a rank growth of weeds.

The turf on that section of the Park lying between West Market Street and Northampton Street has been cut frequently with thirty-inch Coldwell Power Mowers which keep the turf in very good condition, but on account of intensive use, these last but one season. A machine of this type however, seems to be best where the grass requires close cutting and as compared with hand mowers these machines easily save their cost in one season.

The balance of the park does not require close cutting at the present time, but does require frequent cutting with mowing machines to keep down weeds and to keep the grass reasonably short.

For this purpose we found the John Deer, two-horse Mowing Machines to be the most effective.

The force required to keep the grass cut over the whole park during the season of 1924 was:

- 2 Horse Mowers
- 2 Power Mowers
- 2 Hand Mowers
- 1 Man Sharpening and Repairing

The Athletic Field prior to the 1924 football season was covered with a good quality of turf which in places has been almost completely worn out by intensive use by football players with cleats on their shoes.

During the early spring this worn-out turf should be re-seeded and an attempt made to keep the grass growing during the baseball season, as baseball does not wear the turf as badly as football.

The total area of lawns seeded was 98 acres, at a cost of about \$117.00 per acre for labor, seed and fertilizer.

PLANTING.

The planting done will be an important factor in the ultimate appearance of the Park, and is made up of a large number of small shrubs and trees which will require a few years time for development.

The ground was prepared for planting by a minimum top dressing of 12 inches of good loam, mixed with fine-ground bone meal.

The area covered by the planting of shrubs is ten acres.

While the plants are small the rapid growth of weeds makes frequent hand cultivation necessary, but as the shrubs increase in size and shade the ground, they will form a dense mass which will not require so much attention and for this reason and to obtain the desired effect, the shrubbery should not be cut back for several years and should be protected from injury.

The trees and plants used were as follows:

No.	Name	Common Name
25	<i>Acer dasycarpum</i>	Silver Maple
63	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Cutleaf Maple
493	<i>Alnus incana</i>	Speckled Alder
9	<i>Andromeda floribunda</i>	Lilly-of-the-Valley Bush
77	<i>Aralia pentaphylla</i>	Five Fingered Aralia
125	<i>Aronia nigra</i>	Black Chokeberry
1500	<i>Aspidium marginale</i>	Wood Fern
1950	" <i>spinulosm dilatatum</i>	Spinolds Wood Fern
300	<i>Berberis thunbergi</i>	Japanese Barberry
3	<i>Betula nigra</i>	River Birch
170	<i>Carpinus betulis</i>	European Hornbeam
5	<i>Cerasus amanogawa</i>	Japanese Cherry Trees
5	" <i>givicii</i>	" " "
5	" <i>surugada nivi</i>	" " "
1077	<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood
103	" <i>florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
25	" <i>rubra</i>	Red Flowering Dogwood
2051	" <i>sericea</i>	Silky Dogwood
3	<i>Cotoeaster divaricata</i>	Spreading Rose Box
2	<i>Crataegus arnoldiana</i>	Thorn
98	" <i>cordata</i>	Washington Thorn
88	" <i>crus-galli</i>	Cockspur Thorn
23	" <i>oxycantha</i>	English Hawthorn
66	" <i>punctata</i>	Ontario Red Haw
986	<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i>	Alleghany Bush Honeysuckle
1594	" <i>trifida</i>	Yellow Bush Honeysuckle
1	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Burning Bush
534	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Hybrid Golden Bell
17	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
112	<i>Hyacinthus</i>	Hyacinth
5	<i>Juniperis chinensis sargentii</i>	Sargent's Trailing Juniper
273	<i>Ligustrum ibota</i>	Ibota Privet
1201	" <i>ovalifolium</i>	California Privet
1289	" <i>ibots regelianum</i>	Regal's Privet
314	" <i>vulgare</i>	English Privet
42	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree
2	<i>Magnolia alba superba</i>	Hybrid Creamy-white Flower
2	" <i>lenni</i>	" Rose-red Flower
18	" <i>soulangeana</i>	White and Pink Magnolia
144	<i>Narcissus poeticus</i>	Poet's Narcissus
1335	<i>Onoclea struthiopteris</i>	Ostrich Fern
1053	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Ferns
3229	" <i>claytonia</i>	Clayton's Ferns
930	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese Spurge
4	<i>Paeonia, avalanhche</i>	Ivory-wite Peony
4	" <i>Mmle. Emile Galle</i>	Shell-pink Peony
77	<i>Plantanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane
45	<i>Populus carolina</i>	Poplar
16	" <i>deltoides monolifera</i>	"

No.	Name	Common Name
2	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak
257	" <i>palustris</i>	Pin Oak
57	" <i>rubra</i>	Red Oak
25	" <i>velutina</i>	Black Oak
155	<i>Rhamnus cartharticus</i>	Buckthorn
67	" <i>frangula</i>	Carolina Buckthorn
108	<i>Rhodotypos kerroides</i>	White Kerria
64	<i>Rosa Dorothy Perkins</i>	Double Pink Rambler
475	<i>Rosa Blanda</i>	Smooth Native Rose
26	" <i>Excela</i>	Single Red Rambler
33	<i>Rosa Hiawatha</i>	Single Pink Rambler
2187	" <i>lucida</i>	Dwarf Wild Rose
1204	" <i>nitida</i>	Bristly Rose
205	" <i>rugosa</i>	Ramanas Rose
125	<i>Spiraea Van Houttei</i>	Van-Houtte's Spiraea
840	<i>Symphoricarpus racemosus</i>	Snow Berry
2299	" <i>vulgaris</i>	Coral Berry
400	<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow
20	<i>Taxus baccata repandens</i>	Dwarf English Yew
154	" <i>canadensis</i>	American Yew
9	" <i>cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
6	" " <i>capitata</i>	Upright Japanese Yew
11	" " <i>brevifolia</i>	Dwarf Japanese Yew
17	<i>Tilia vulgaris</i>	European Linden
212	<i>Tulipa Europa</i>	Deep Pink Darwin
200	" <i>Faust</i>	Purple Darwin
200	" <i>Cerise</i>	Cerise Darwin
200	" <i>Picotee</i>	White-edged Pink Cottage Tulip
122	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	American Elm
72	<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leaved Arrow-wood
912	" <i>dentatum</i>	Arrow-wood
29	" <i>lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree
422	" <i>lentago</i>	Sheepberry
2394	" <i>molle</i>	Soft-leaved Arrow-wood
3	<i>Wistaria multijuga</i>	Purple Flowering Wistaria
4669	<i>Xanthorrhiza apiifolia</i>	Yellow Root

39674 Total Plants and Trees

Total cost of labor and materials was \$18,596.99

FOOT PATHS.

The foot paths 8 feet wide and 18,000 feet long, were surfaced with gravel or black cinders and finished with red ash or crushed stone.

The total area of foot paths constructed was 16,000 square yards at an average cost of 60½ cents per square yard.

BRIDLE PATHS.

7200 linear feet of Bridle Paths, 12 feet wide, were constructed throughout the Park by the use of the natural soil and harrowing to keep the paths free from weeds and grass.

This surface seems to be a good one for the purpose during the greater part of the year and is inexpensive in construction and maintenance, but has the disadvantage of being somewhat muddy during long wet spells. The total area of Bridle Paths constructed, was 9600 square yards at an average cost of 5 cents per square yard.

TENNIS AND BASKET BALL COURTS.

The seven courts were underdrained and surfaced with six inches of black cinders; bound and finished with two inches of a sand-and-clay mixture and top-dressed with fine, clean stone screenings. To avoid watering the courts during dry weather, the surface was treated with Calcium Chloride which takes up and retains enough moisture to keep the surface hard.

The Calcium Chloride can be obtained in 375 lb. drums from Wing & Evans, 40 Rector Street, New York City at a cost of 1-9/10 cents per pound f. o. b. Scranton Warehouse and should be used whenever the courts have a tendency to become dry and dusty.

The courts, 410 feet by 120 feet, covering an area of 1.13 acres, are enclosed by a 1½" mesh chain-link wire fence 10 feet high, constructed by the American Fence Construction Company, 130 W. 34th Street, New York City, the foundations and entire structure being extra deep and heavy to avoid possible damage from flood conditions.

Tarred nets of the best quality, were installed and the courts were smoothed and rolled daily during the season of 1924 for the use of large numbers of persons. The courts have been in use most of the time during the playing season from 6 A. M. until dark.

The two Basket Ball Courts within the enclosure were equipped with posts and baskets but not much demand developed for out-of-doors basket ball and additional posts were set in these courts for the game of volley ball, for which there seems to be more demand.

The total cost of labor and materials for this work was \$7555.86.

ATHLETIC FIELD.

The Athletic Field was graded at an elevation sufficiently high to keep the surface above the level of ordinary spring floods.

Most of the filling was done with cinders which in themselves, provide good drainage; and underdrains were laid under the running track and within the oval where the soil required drainage.

The Quarter Mile Running Track was outlined by a concrete curb 4 inches wide and 18 inches deep re-inforced with steel rods and having expansion and contraction joints at frequent intervals.

The quarter mile distance was exactly computed 12 inches from and parallel to the concrete curb. The track was surfaced with steam cinders 24 inches deep, bound with local subsoil and thoroughly rolled with a heavy roller to a smooth, hard surface.

Three baseball fields were laid out on the Athletic Field with chain-link back stops 30' x 12' and were in continuous use throughout the season of 1924.

Three other baseball fields and soccer fields were laid out in other parts of the park not originally intended for Athletic Sports, on account of the large number of players.

During the baseball season, six games of baseball are often in progress at the same time.

Under the direction of the Director of Physical Education of the Wilkes-Barre Public Schools, steel bleachers were furnished and erected on both sides of the running track and a football field was laid out within the oval.

During the football season the baseball back stops at the center of the oval, are removed but provision was made for resetting the back stops by 6-inch cast iron pipes set in the ground to receive the back stop posts.

The F. M. Kirby Park Board gave very careful consideration to the various methods for providing winter skating, and, having had reports from many communities as to the different methods in use, decided that spraying the ground was the most practical one to use in Kirby Park. Therefore, they had installed eight two-inch hydrants around the oval in the Athletic Field, supplied by two-inch water pipe direct from the Office Building. These hydrants are located to facilitate the spraying of the oval in winter time to provide skating when the weather conditions are favorable. This method has been used with great success in the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts, during the last ten years, and, while the average winter temperature there is somewhat lower than in the vicinity of Wilkes-Barre, still it was felt that this method could be used successfully here. The ground should be sprayed until it is sealed with a fairly heavy crust of ice on the surface; water should then be sprayed upon the surface, taking care to prevent the formation of ripples by the wind, the water being put on only in thin layers and only when it is cold enough to chill the water without thawing the ice beneath. It will probably be necessary to raise a small bank of loam around the edge, and the general grading of this part of the Park has been completed to meet the requirements of spraying for the winter skating-rink.

SERVICE YARD.

An area of about one acre between the Tennis Courts and the Glen Alden Property was enclosed by a 7-foot chain-link fence for use as a service yard and for storing tools and equipment.

A service shed and tool house with concrete walls, concrete floor and frame roof, was built in the Service Yard at a cost of about \$4000.00

The office building before mentioned, is in the Service Yard.

The Yard was surfaced with river gravel and drains and catch basins were provided for the disposal of surface water.

TOILET BUILDINGS.

On the west side of Northampton Street between the Tennis Courts and the Office Building, a concrete Locker-and-Toilet Building was built, containing separate lockers, shower-baths, and toilet facilities for men and for women.

Heating equipment is provided for furnishing heat to the building in cold weather and for hot water in lavatories and shower baths.

Located about half way down the river bank in the wooded section, are small separate, concrete toilet buildings for men and for women.

At the Children's Playground ample toilet facilities for women and children were provided.

Septic tanks were built outside of all toilet buildings and the overflow of these septic tanks, consisting of clear water from which sediment has been removed, is discharged into the river.

These buildings were erected by Walborn & Barney, Builders and the Plumbing was installed by Martin Kaiser.

The total cost of the three toilet buildings, including sewage disposal, was \$15,985.74.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND.

The grounds around the bungalow near the river, formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas Podmore, were laid out as a play-ground for children.

The intention was to use the large front room of the house and the front porch and as much more of the house as may seem desirable in the future as a rest room for women and children. If only the front of the house is required for that purpose the balance of the house is available as an apartment for the caretaker, with entrance at the rear.

In the basement a lavatory for women and children was built with good heating, lighting, ventilation, screens, etc.

Outside of this lavatory is a pergola with stone pavement, concrete posts and planting spaces for vines.

A broad flight of concrete steps leads to the wading pool and sand beds below, surrounded by close-cut lawns, enclosed by planting and adjacent to a beautiful grove of maple trees.

The wading pool was intended for small children and for wading only, but the tendency has been for large numbers of children of all ages to don bathing suits and go in all over. This section has been used seven days a week by large numbers of women and children during the season of 1924 and requires close supervision by a woman living in the bungalow.

No attempt has been made to install the usual playground apparatus. The combination of water, green lawns, sand beds and shade trees seems to be sufficient without further equipment.

The wading pool, sand beds and concrete steps are all very solidly constructed of concrete thoroughly reinforced with steel.

At the rear of the bungalow in the basement, is a large storage room which might possibly be used for some other purpose if required later.

The cost of all improvements in and around the bungalow and Children's Playground, was \$10,477.56.

BAND STAND.

A Band Stand with concrete foundation and with storeroom beneath, was built in the wooded area near the river at a cost of \$3001.09.

FLAG POLE.

On the Athletic Field a 70 foot steel flag pole with concrete base 8 feet below the surface of the ground, was erected at a cost of \$345.47.

ENTRANCE GATEWAY.

The main entrance to the Park was located about 100 feet beyond the foot of the incline for the approach to the proposed new West Market Street Bridge.

A heavy concrete and rubble stone foundation was built for the Entrance Gateway with the bottom of the footings about 12 feet below the level of West Market Street to protect the gateway from flood damage.

On top of this foundation was built a formal Entrance Gateway of Buff Indiana Lime Stone with granite base, granite curbs and Ohio Blue Stone Flagging; and bronze tablets, suitably inscribed, were bolted solidly on the large posts in accordance with plans and details by Olmsted Bros.

The cut stone work was done by Geick & Traill under contract.

The cost of this work was as follows:

Foundations.....	\$ 3121.88
Cut Stone Superstructure.....	7729.80
Total.....	\$10851.68

LIGHTING AND POLICING OF PARK.

A proposal for lighting the Park at night was obtained from the Luzerne County Gas & Electric Company, and submitted to the Mayor and City Council together with a plan showing the proposed location of pole lines.

As a contract for lighting the Park would be on the basis of an annual charge for each light furnished and such a contract would extend beyond our term of office, this matter was outside of our jurisdiction, but we consider it of the utmost importance that the Mayor and City Council take early action to secure such lighting.

We also recommend and urge such action by the Mayor and City Council as may be necessary to have the Park adequately policed at all times.

On account of the great variation in the number of people using the Park at various times the number of police required will of course vary accordingly, but we believe that the park should at no time be without thorough police supervision.

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT.

As most of the work was done under the direction of the General Superintendent and labor was paid and materials purchased direct and not through contractors, a large amount of tools and equipment was necessary to execute the work. Much of this equipment was worn out and used up during the four years of operations.

Most of the equipment remaining which was not needed for the maintenance of the Park, was sold at the best prices obtainable and the proceeds turned into the treasury.

The following is a complete list and account of stock of equipment and materials turned over to the City of Wilkes-Barre with the completed Park in December 1924:

ACCOUNT OF STOCK.

PLANS.—The following plans showing the completed park and construction details:

CLOTH TRACINGS.

1. Plan showing old property and survey lines.....	100'	to	1"	Dec.	1924
2. Preliminary Plan.....	100'	to	1"	Feb.	1922
3. Plan of West Market Street and Main Entrance.....	20'	to	1"	May,	1924
4. Topographical Plans; Sheets Numbers 1, 2, 3; General Plan of Park.....	40'	to	1"	Dec.,	1921
5. Topographical Plans of River Bank Sheets, 1 and 2.....	40'	to	1"	Dec.,	1922
6. Record Plans of Drains, Water Pipes, etc. Sheets Numbers 1, 2 and 3.....	40'	to	1"	Dec.,	1924
7. Plan of West Market Street and Main Entrance Drive....	20'	to	1"	Mar. 5,	1923
8. Plan of West Market Street Lines.....	4'	to	1"	May 24,	1922
9. Index Plan Showing Buildings on Condemned Land.....	100'	to	1"	May,	1923
10. Plan of Rock Fill at Glen Alden Leased Property.....	40'	to	1"	May,	1922
11. Cross Section Plan of Athletic Field.....	40'	to	1"	Nov. 8,	1922
12. Plan of Athletic Field.....	40'	to	1"	Feb.,	1923
13. Cross Section Plan of Athletic Field.....	40'	to	1"	Jan.,	1923
14. Plan of Inlet Weir to 24" Drain about 750' from the Outlet	2'	to	1"	Aug. 11,	1922
15. Detailed Plan of Culvert and Weir.....	4'	to	1"	Sept. 22,	1922
16. Plan of Culvert and Inlet Chamber.....	4'	to	1"	Oct.,	1922
17. Plan of Flap Valve Gate at Outlet of 24" Drain.....	2'	to	1"	Aug.,	1922
18. Plan of Tennis and Basket Ball Courts.....	40'	to	1"	July,	1923
19. Plan of Tennis and Basket Ball Courts.....	40'	to	1"	Feb. 20,	1923
20. Plan of Tennis and Basket Ball Courts.....	40'	to	1"	Feb. 10,	1923
21. Plan of Service Yard.....	40'	to	1"	Dec.,	1923
22. Plan of Wading Pool Showing Water Supply and Drainage	10'	to	1"	July,	1922
23. Plan of Bottom of Wading Pool Showing Steel Re-inforcement	4'	to	1"	July	1922
24. Plan of Steps to Wading Pool.....	2'	to	1"	July 5,	1922
25. Plan of Septic Tanks.....	2'	to	1"	Oct.,	1923
26. General Planting List from Olmsted Bros.....				Jan. 8,	1923
27. Proposed Fence Along West Market Street.....	40'	to	1"	Dec.,	1923
28. Elevation of Entrance Retaining Wall.....	4'	to	1"	May,	1924
29. Plan of Baseball Fields.....	100'	to	1"	June,	1924
30. Plan of Main Entrance.....	4'	to	1"	Dec.,	1923
31. Plan of Service Yard.....	40'	to	1"	Dec.,	1923
32. Back Stops for Baseball.....	4'	to	1"	June,	1924
33. Concrete Curb for ¼ Mile Track.....	2'	to	1"	Mar.,	1924
34. Eight Tracings of Planting Plans.....					

PROFILE PAPER.

35. Profile of Water Pipe Line.....	40'	to	1"
36. Eight Sheets of River Records.....			

PRINTS.

37. Original Topography, Mounted.....	100'	to	1"	1921
38. Plans for Toilets.....	4'	to	1"	1923
39. Glen Alden Drain.....	100'	to	1"	
40. Preliminary Plan Showing Lighting of Park.....	100'	to	1"	1921-1924
41. Grading Plan, Sheet 1.....	40'	to	1"	1922
42. Planting Plans Printed on Cloth.....	40'	to	1"	

VAN DYKE NEGATIVES.

43. Preliminary Plan.....	100'	to	1"	1922
44. Service Yard Shed.....	4'	to	1"	1923
45. Podmore Cottage and Toilets.....	4'	to	1"	1923
46. General Planting List.....				

INVENTORY OF EQUIPMENT

SERVICE SHED.

- 1/4 Bbl. Heavy Oil.
- 2 Thos. Tractor Mowing Machines.
- 2 John Deere No. 1 Mowing Machines
- 1 Chat. Iron Beam Plow No. 95.
- 1 Chat. Iron Beam Rooter Plow No. 50.
- 3 Pr. Chat. Plow Handles for No. 95 Plow.
- 1 Disc Harrow (horse drawn).
- 1 70" Waterweight Lawn Roller.
- 2 24" Waterweight Lawn Rollers.
- 2 5' Fresno Scrapers, for Tractor use.
- 2 Runners for Fresno Scrapers
- 5 No. 0 Dirt Scrapers
- 2 No. 1 Dirt Scrapers
- 4 Bales for No. 1 Scraper
- 2 Bales for No. 0 Scraper
- 1 Saw Vise
- 1 Pipe Vise
- 1 Gasoline Pump
- 1 Oil Pump
- 150' 1/2" Reenforcing Rods
- 50' 3/4" Reenforcing Rods
- 32 Scraper Handles
- 2 Coal Shutes
- 50' 2" galv. Iron Pipe
- 75' 1 1/2" Galv. Iron Pipe
- 20' 1 1/4" Galv. Iron Pipe
- 25' 1" Galv. Iron Pipe
- 16 Iron Body Wheel Barrows
- 1 Drinking Fountain (new)
- 6 Bags of Lime
- 17 Bags of Lehigh Cemet
- 35' 2" Iron Soil Pipe
- 25' 4" Iron Soil Pipe
- 12 Pcs. 1" x 6" x 16' W. P. Boards, New
- 9 Pcs. 1" x 6" x 16" W. P. Boards, Used
- 2 Pcs. 2" x 4" x 16" Y. P. Boards, Used
- 1 Ford Truck
- 1 Set Chains for Ford Truck
- 1 16' Ladder
- 1 8' Step Ladder

SHED CUPBOARDS No. 1-2-3.

- 8 Spade Forks (good)
- 1 Spade Fork (broken handle)
- 10 Hay Forks
- 6 Manure Forks
- 7 Spade Shovels
- 11 Garden Hoes
- 2 Cement Hoes
- 5 Long Handle R. P. Shovels
- 19 R. P. Shovels
- 6 Scoop Shovels
- 5 Square Shovels
- 12 Garden Weeders, 3 Prong
- 1 5 Prong Garden Weeder
- 13 Sledge Hammers
- 2 Sod Cutters
- 2 Ice Choppers
- 2 Crow Bars
- 2 Post Hole Diggers
- 2 Snow Shovels
- 2 Cement Tampers
- 12 Iron Garden Rakes

SHED CUPBOARD No. 4.

SHELF No. 1.

- 9 Brush Hooks
- 2 Axe Handles
- 10 Hammer Handles

SHELF No. 2.

- 27 1 pt. Cans of Pine Tar Paint
- 5 Gal. Green Implement Paint
- 1 Qt. Gray Undercoat Auto Paint
- 1/4 Qt. Gray Auto Paint
- 10 Lbs. White Lead
- 1/2 Can Smooth-on
- 1 Pt. Turpentine
- 7 Paint Brushes, (Used)

SHELF No. 3.

- 29 2" Galv. Couplings, for pipe
- 6 1/2" Galv. Couplings, for pipe
- 9 1" Galv. Couplings, for pipe
- 6 3/4" Galv. Couplings, for pipe
- 8 2 x 1 1/2" Galv. Couplings, for pipe
- 11 2 x 1 1/2" Galv. Couplings, for pipe
- 15 1 x 3/4" Galv. Couplings, for pipe
- 3 1 x 1/2" Galv. Couplings, for pipe
- 1 1/2 x 3/8" Galv. Couplings, for pipe
- 1 1 1/2" Kewanee Ground Joint Nut Union
- 6 1" Kewanee Ground Joint Nut Union
- 1 1" Galv. Ground Joint Nut Union
- 2 3/4" Blk.
- 1 1/2" Galv.
- 1 2" 45 Degree Galv. Elbow
- 5 1 1/2" 45 Degree Galv. Elbow
- 1 1" 45 Degree Galv. Elbow
- 2 2" Galv. Elbow
- 1 2" Blk. Elbow
- 1 2" Brass Elbow
- 1 1 1/2" Galv. Elbow
- 10 1" Galv. Elbow

SHELF No. 3.

- 2 1" Blk. Elbows
- 4 3/4" Galv. Elbows
- 2 1/2" Blk. Elbows
- 1 1 x 3/4 Galv. Elbow

SHELF No. 4.

- 2 2" Galv. Tees
- 1 2" x 2" x 1" Galv. Tees
- 1 1 1/2" Galv. Tees
- 9 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1" Galv. Tees
- 9 1" Galv. Tees
- 2 1" x 3/4" x 1" Galv. Tees
- 1 1" x 1" 1/2" Galv. Tees
- 3 2" x 2" Galv. Nipples
- 3 1 1/2" x 2" Galv. Nipples
- 21 1" Close Galv. Nipples
- 2 Brass Wash Bowl Connections
- 4 1" Pipe Straps
- 1 6" Iron Plug
- 1 4" " "
- 1 3" " "
- 11 2" " "
- 9 1 1/2" " "
- 7 1" " "
- 4 3/4" " "
- 3 1/2" " "

- 4 1" Stop and Waste Valves Handles
- 1 1" Stop and Waste Valves Lever Handles
- 6 Water Faucets, (Used)
- 2 1" Gate Valves, (Used)

SHED CUPBOARD No. 4.

SHELF No. 5.

- 1 1" to 2" Stock and Dies
- 1 1/4" to 1" Stock and Dies
- 1 Pipe Cutter
- 1 No. 12 Vulcan Chain Wrench
- 1 No. 11 Vulcan Chain Wrench
- 1 Pr. Straight Tinnners Shears
- 1 Pr. Curved Tinnners Shears
- 1 24" Monkey Wrench
- 2 24" Stillson Wrenches
- 1 10" Stillson Wrench
- 4 Tops to Drinking Fountains
- 1 No. 4 Calking Tool
- 1 No. 5 Calking Tool

SHELF No. 6.

- 1 Plumbers Gasoline Furnace
- 1 Blow Torch—Detroit
- 2 Lead Joint Runners
- 1 Lead Ladle
- 1 Lead Iron Pot
- 1 Soldering Iron
- 3 4" 45 Degree Iron Elbows
- 1 4 x 6 Blk Nipples
- 1 3 x 7 Blk Nipples
- 1 24" Iron Gate Valve Wheel

SHED CUPBOARD No. 5.

SHELF No. 1.

- 9 Dirt Pick Handles

SHELF No. 2.

- 12 1 1/8" x 12" Star Drills, (New)
- 25 1 1/8" x 12" Star Drills, (Used)
- 3 3 1/2 lb. Sledge Hammers
- 1 6 lb. Stone Masons Hammers
- 1 5 lb. Stone Masons Hammers
- 2 1 1/2 lb. Cutting Hammers
- 2 Stone Masons Cutting Chisels
- 20 Small Bull Wedges.

SHELF No. 3.

- 4 Carborundum Rubbing Stones
- 3 Iron Plumb Bobs
- 4 Cement Finishing Tools
- 1 Brick Trowel
- 4 Plasterers Trowels
- 2 Brick Layers Hammers
- 1 Wire Brush
- 2 Brick Masons Chisels
- 2 White Wash Brushes
- 14 3 1/2" Corner Braces
- 12 6" Mending Braces

SHELF No. 4.

- 1 Set Steel Stamping Numbers
- 1 Set Brass Stencil Letters
- 1 16" Carpenters Cross Cut Saw
- 1 16" Carpenters Rip Saw
- 2 Stanley Carpenters Wood Levels
- 1 Carpenters Wood Brace
- 1 Set Wood Bitts
- 2 Wood Mallets
- 1 Claw Hammer
- 1 18" Square
- 2 Hasps
- 1 Carborundum Oil Stone
- 1 Carpenters Draw Knife
- 1 Saw Set
- 2 Double Edge Pruning Saws
- 1 Compass Saw
- 1 Screw Driver
- 1 1 1/2" Wood Chisel
- 1 Wood Chisel
- 1 Wood Miter Box
- 1 3" Carpenters Slick
- 1 Millers-Falls Breast Drill
- 1 1/2" Steel Drill
- 1 Tack Hammer
- 1 Scythe Sharpening Stone
- 4 Claw Hammer Handles
- 1 Large Pinch or Wrecking Bar
- 1 Small Pinch or Wrecking Bar

SHELF No. 5.

- 1 No. 2 Bolt Cutter
- 1 Machinest Hammer
- 8 Machinest Wrenches, Different sizes
- 1 Rivet Set
- 1 Chisel Gouge
- 2 Cold Chisels
- 5 Files

- 2 Lawn Mower Sharpeners
- 1 Carborundum Grinder
- 1 10" Wescott Wrench

SHELF No. 6.

- 2 Large Iron Jacks
- 4 Large Iron Wedges
- 1 Keg 4d. Nails
- 1/4 Keg 10d. Nails
- 1/4 Keg mixed Nails
- 17 1/2 x 8 Lag Screws
- 1 Branding Iron (KIRBY PARK)

CUPBOARD No. 6.

SHELF No. 1.

- 1 6 ft. Cross Cut Saw
- 1 4 ft. Cross Cut Saw
- 5 Double Bitted Axes
- 1 Cant Hook

SHELF No. 2.

- 5 Cyclone Hand Seeding Machines
- 1 Set Parts for Sewer Cleaner
- 2 Lanterns
- 2 Red Globes for Lanterns
- 2 White Globes for Lanterns

SHELF No. 3.

- Parts for Cletrac Tractors
- 1 Grease Gun
- 1 Valve Grinder
- 1 Valve Lifter

SHELF No. 4.

- 1 Pr. Hedge Shears
- 5 Pr. Grass Shears
- 3 Pr. Pruning Shears
- 3 Lawn Sprayers, good
- 1 Lawn Sprayer, broken
- 1 Spraying Pump
- 1 Hand Sickle

SHELF No. 5.

- 179 Ft. Garden Hose

SHELF No. 6.

- 100 Ft. 1 1/2" Manilla Rope
- 150 Ft. 3/4" Manilla Rope
- 25 Ft. Belting
- 1 Block Pulley, 3 wheel

SERVICE SHED WORK ROOM

- 1 Copper Funnel
- 1 Copper Measure, for Oil
- 1 100 Gal. Gas Tank
- 3 Gal. Mobile E. Oil
- 1 5 Gal. Galv. Oil Can
- 1 Fairbanks Platform Scales
- 2 Wheels for Wheel Barrows
- 4 Scoop Shovels
- 5 R. P. Shovels
- 4 Square Shovels
- 6 Dirt Picks
- 8 Mattock or Grub Hoes
- 2 Sledge Hammers
- 65 Lb. 3/8" Chain
- 119 Lb. 1/4" Chain
- 4 Under Ground Drain Water Faucets
- 1 Iron Garden Rake
- 14 Lugs for No. 0 Scrapers
- 4 No. 95 Chattanooga Plow Points
- 7 Cleavices
- 5 Water Pails
- 4 Dippers
- Different Parts for Mowing Machines
- 1 16 Qt. Galv. Measure
- 1 1 Qt. Galv. Measure
- 1 Laundry Stove
- 1 Fire Extinguisher
- 5 Grass Scythes and Snathes
- 10 Bush Scythes and Snathes
- 5 Galv. Bushel Baskets
- 2 Wicker Clothes Baskets
- 1 Machinest Vise
- 200 Lb. Galv. Wire
- 7 Lawn Mowers, Hand
- 2 Lawn Mowers, Power
- 1 Grind Stone and Frame
- 1 Lime Marker
- 4 Heavy Push Brooms
- 4 Snow Pushers
- 10 Wood Rakes
- 3 Planet Jr. Cultivators
- 1 Bundle Shingles
- 6 Grass Catchers for Lawn Mowers
- 2 Wheel Barrow Grass Seeders

CELLAR FIELD OFFICE.

- 1 Lantern
- 2 Telephones
- 3 Gal. Yellow Paint

- 2 Gal. Turpentine
- 2 3" Paint Brushes
- 1 Fire Extinguisher
- 250 Ft. of Fire Hose and Fittings
- 2 Ash Cans
- 1 Screen Door, New
- 2 Screen Door, Old
- 1 Chair
- 1 Scoop Shovel
- 5 Tons of Coal
- 1 Coal Pail

ATTIC.

- 9 Window Screens
- 15 Pad Locks on Various Doors of Park
- 173 Benches Stored under Band Stand
- 6 Benches Broken in Tool Shed
- 10 Benches Athletic Field Building
- 189 Benches Total

FIELD OFFICE.

- 1 Fire Extinguisher
- 1 Screen Door
- 38 Packages Toilet Paper
- 25 Rolls of Paper Towels
- 7 Gal. Disinfectant, Carbolic Acid
- 9 Boxes Chlorinated Lime
- 1 Dust Pan
- 1 Broom
- 2 Western Electric Telephones
- 2 Desks
- 3 Tables
- 2 Drawing Boards and Stands
- 6 Chairs
- 1 Steel Index Card Filing Case
- 1 Wood Index Card Filing Case
- 1 American Flag
- 1 Wood Cupboard
- 1 Wood Bureau
- 2 Waste Paper Baskets
- 1 Pair Shears
- 1 Toilet Paper Holder
- 2 Window Screens
- 11 Toilet Building Signs
- 1 Iron Box, containing First Aid Matter

ATHLETIC FIELD BUILDING.

- 1 Floor Brush
- 6 Paper Towel Holders
- 7 Tennis Court Nets
- 1 Commode Brush
- 1 1/2 Tons Coal
- 1 Square Shovel
- 2 Scoop Shovels
- 1 R. P. Shovel
- 10 Lawn Benches
- 7 Bags Grass Seed

SERVICE YARD.

- 8 24" Iron Sewer Castings
- 2 12" x 18" Iron Sewer Castings
- 2 18" " " "
- 1 12" x 12" " " "
- 2 16" " " "
- 14 10" " " "
- 4 8" " " "
- 2 4" " " "
- 1 Piece 24 x 24 x 12 Tee T. C. Pipe
- 1 " 24 x 24 x 12 Wye " "
- 2 " 24" Straight " "
- 4 " 18" Straight " "
- 1 " 12" Bend " "
- 1 " 8" " " "
- 4 " 12" Straight " "
- 6 " 10" " " "
- 8 " 8" " " "
- 2 " 12 x 6 Wyes " "
- 1 12 to 8 Reducer " "
- 4 6 x 4 Wyes " "
- 1 4 x 4 " " "
- 1 4 x 3 " " "
- 3 4 x 4 Tees
- 211 Pieces 4" Straight Pipe " "
- 4 Sand and Gravel Screens

COAL EXCHANGE OFFICE.

- 1 Oak Roll Top Desk
- 3 Kitchen Tables

INCOME.

The original gift of Mr. F. M. Kirby was \$250,000.00, which, with the interest and other income, carried the work along through 1921, 1922, and 1923, but was not sufficient to complete the work to the satisfaction of Mr. Kirby, who very generously increased his gift by the addition of \$120,000.00 during the year 1924, making his total gift \$370,000.00.

- 1 Book Case
- 1 Remington No. 10 Typewriter
- 3 Brass Drinking Fountain Outlets
- 1 Steel Card Index Case
- 4 Wire Letter Baskets
- 1 Hotchkiss Paper Fastner
- 1 Reliance Numbering Machine
- 2 Glass Ink Wells
- 1 Swivel Chair
- 3 Bent Wood Chairs

PODMORE COTTAGE.

- 1 Fireplace Screen
- 1 Pr. Andirons for Fireplace
- 1 Electric Desk Lamp
- 1 Elec. Exten. Cord with socket and guard
- 1 Square Point Shovel
- 1 Coal Shovel
- 1 Coal Hod
- 1 Garden Rake
- 1 Floor Brush
- 1 Fire Extinguisher
- 1 Watering Can
- 2 Ash Cans
- 2 Screen Doors
- 12 Window Screens
- 1 Small Engineers Level and Tripod
- 1 5 Gal. Oil Can
- 1 2 Gal. Oil Can
- 1 Hand Axe
- 1 Double Bitted Axe

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S TOILET ROOM

PODMORE COTTAGE.

- 1 Enameled Top Kitchen Table
- 1 Broom
- 1 Commode Brush

The money received from Mr. Kirby, together with other income, as shown in the Treasurer's Report, was expended by the F. M. Kirby Park Board under the following heads:

A.	Turf.....	\$ 11502.67
B.	Planting.....	18596.99
C.	General Grading.....	67661.77
D.	Drives.....	80209.92
E.	Foot Paths.....	9675.87
F.	Drainage.....	24063.56
G.	Water Supply.....	4736.91
H.	Tennis and Basket Ball Courts.....	7555.86
I.	Service Yard and Service Buildings.....	9089.15
J.	Clearing and Maintenance.....	33603.05
K.	Bridle Paths.....	476.84
L.	Children's Playground.....	10477.56
M.	Athletic Field.....	19885.56
N.	Toilet and Locker Buildings.....	15985.74
O.	Entrance Gateway.....	10851.68
P.	Flag Pole.....	345.47
Q.	Plans and Supervision.....	12345.53
R.	Superintendence and Engineering.....	23964.62
S.	Office Expenses.....	6180.74
T.	Tools, Tractors, Trucks and Park Benches.....	16678.76
U.	Band Stand.....	3001.09
V.	Insurance.....	2231.41

Total Construction Costs.....\$389120.75

The balance of \$15,951.94, as shown in the Treasurer's Report, as remaining after the completion of the Park, is attached hereto, with the understanding that any bills or legitimate claims becoming due subsequent to this date for the construction and maintenance of Kirby Park incurred during the term of the F. M. Kirby Park Board, and approved for payment by Mr. McClintock, and not exceeding the amount of the above check, will be paid by the City of Wilkes-Barre.

There were ninety pay rolls, each covering a two weeks period, the minimum pay roll being \$299.60, the maximum, \$5,293.09 and a total of \$201,585.64.

We are including in this report two plans. The first one showing a topographical survey by Smith & Welles of the area now covered by the Park as it was in 1921; the second one by Olmsted Bros., showing the Park as it is to-day.

There is also added hereto a complete report of the Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre Treasurer of our Board, and a Certificate from The State Audit Company, showing that all books and financial statements have been properly audited.

REPORT
of the
MINERS BANK OF WILKES-BARRE
Treasurer of the
F. M. KIRBY PARK BOARD
1921-1922-1923-1924

RECEIPTS.

From Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Trustee of F. M. Kirby Trust Fund.	
Account of Principal.....	\$250,000.00
Account of Interest.....	24,642.72
From F. M. Kirby, Special Fund.....	120,000.00
From Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre,	
Interest on Bank Account.....	1,211.81
Rental of Buildings.....	1,420.50
Sale of Buildings—condemned property.....	3,220.00
Sale of Material—condemned property.....	235.00
Sale of Fireplace Wood.....	537.50
Commercial Credits—account of material returned.....	986.16
Unclaimed Wages.....	14.80
Sale of Equipment.....	2,194.31
	\$404,462.80

OTHER DEBITS.

Temporary Loan of \$5,000.00 through Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre,	
Less Revenue Stamps, \$1.00.....	\$ 4,999.00
Proceeds from sale of \$60,000.00, United States Treasury Certificates	
(Temporary Investment).....	61,020.23
Total.....	\$470,482.03

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total payments for all material, labor and supervision in connection with improvement of the Park, on vouchers of the F. M. Kirby Park Board.....	
	\$389,120.75
Repayments of temporary loan from Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre,	
Principal.....	\$ 5,000.00
Interest.....	10.00
Purchase of \$60,000.00 United States Treasury Certificates (Tem- porary Investment).....	60,399.34
Check to City of Wilkes-Barre covering balance on hand.....	15,951.94
	\$470,482.03

Respectfully submitted,
MINERS BANK OF WILKES-BARRE,
Treasurer—F. M. KIRBY PARK BOARD

December 10, 1924.

(Signed) SAM'L McCracken,
Vice-President.

OFFICES OF
THE STATE AUDIT CO., INC.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS,
Connell Building,
Scranton, Pa.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that we have audited the books of the F. M. Kirby Park Board from May 1, 1921 to December 30, 1924 and that the above statement rendered by Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre, acting as Treasurer of the Board, sets forth the transactions correctly and that, the balance of cash on hand, to be handed to the City of Wilkes-Barre, is correct.

THE STATE AUDIT COMPANY,
(Signed) A. E. Moat,
Treasurer.

GILBERT S. McCLINTOCK
PRESIDENT

DORRANCE REYNOLDS
VICE-PRESIDENT

R. VAN A. NORRIS

The F. M. Kirby Park Board of the City of Wilkes-Barre

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
ROOM 407, COAL EXCHANGE BUILDING
BELL 'PHONE No. 4761

FRED H. GATES, SECRETARY
F. H. HENDERSON, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

December 31, 1924.

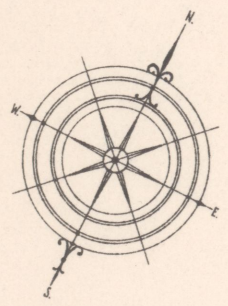
To the City Council of the City of Wilkes-Barre.

Gentlemen:

Having finished the construction of the F. M. Kirby Park as authorized by your ordinance of March 8, 1921, and having submitted herewith our final report, we have the honor to submit herewith our resignations as members of the F. M. Kirby Park Board, with the request that they be accepted as of this date.

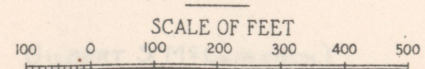
Very truly yours,

GILBERT S. McCLINTOCK,
DORRANCE REYNOLDS,
R. V. NORRIS.



F.M.KIRBY PARK

WILKES BARRE, PA.



OLMSTED BROTHERS - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
BROOKLINE, MASS. DECEMBER 1924

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| SEPTIC TANKS | CATCH BASINS |
| GATE VALVES | MANHOLES |
| HYDRANTS | DRAIN INLETS |
| WATER PIPES | |
| DRAIN PIPES | |
| SEWER PIPES | |

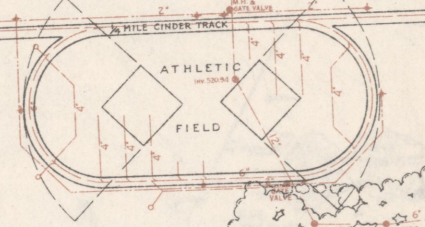
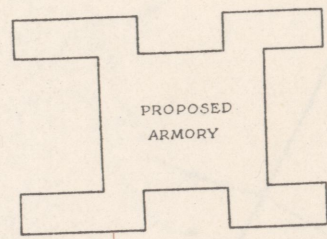
WILKES-BARRE CONNECTING RAILROAD

GLEN ALDEN COMPANY

PROPOSED BASEBALL PARK

PROPOSED ARMORY

CAR BARN



THIRD AVE.

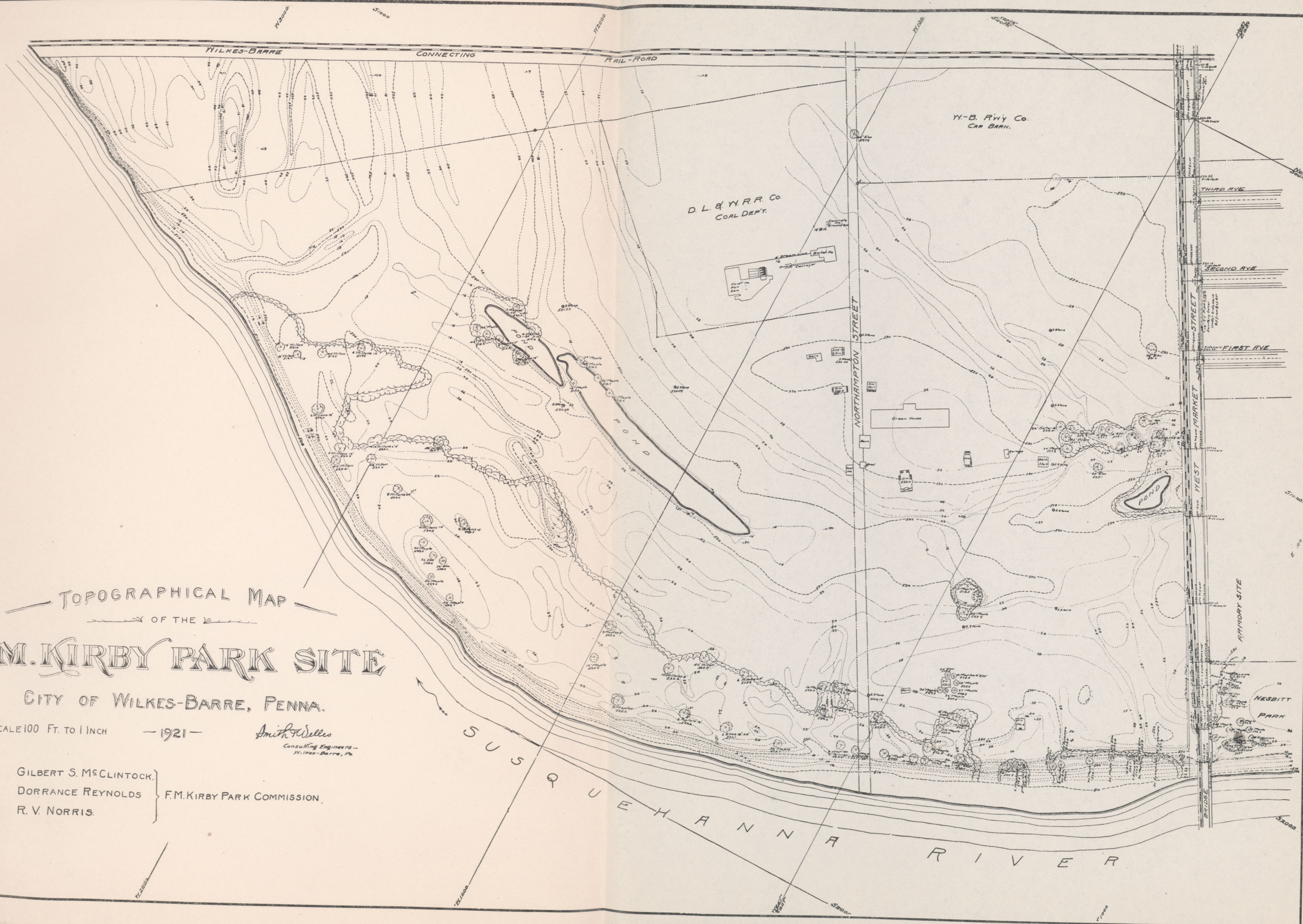
SECOND AVE.

FIRST AVE.

WEST MARKET STREET

NESBITT PARK

RIVER



TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

OF THE

F.M. KIRBY PARK SITE

CITY OF WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.

SCALE 100 FT. TO 1 INCH

— 1921 —

Smith & Weller

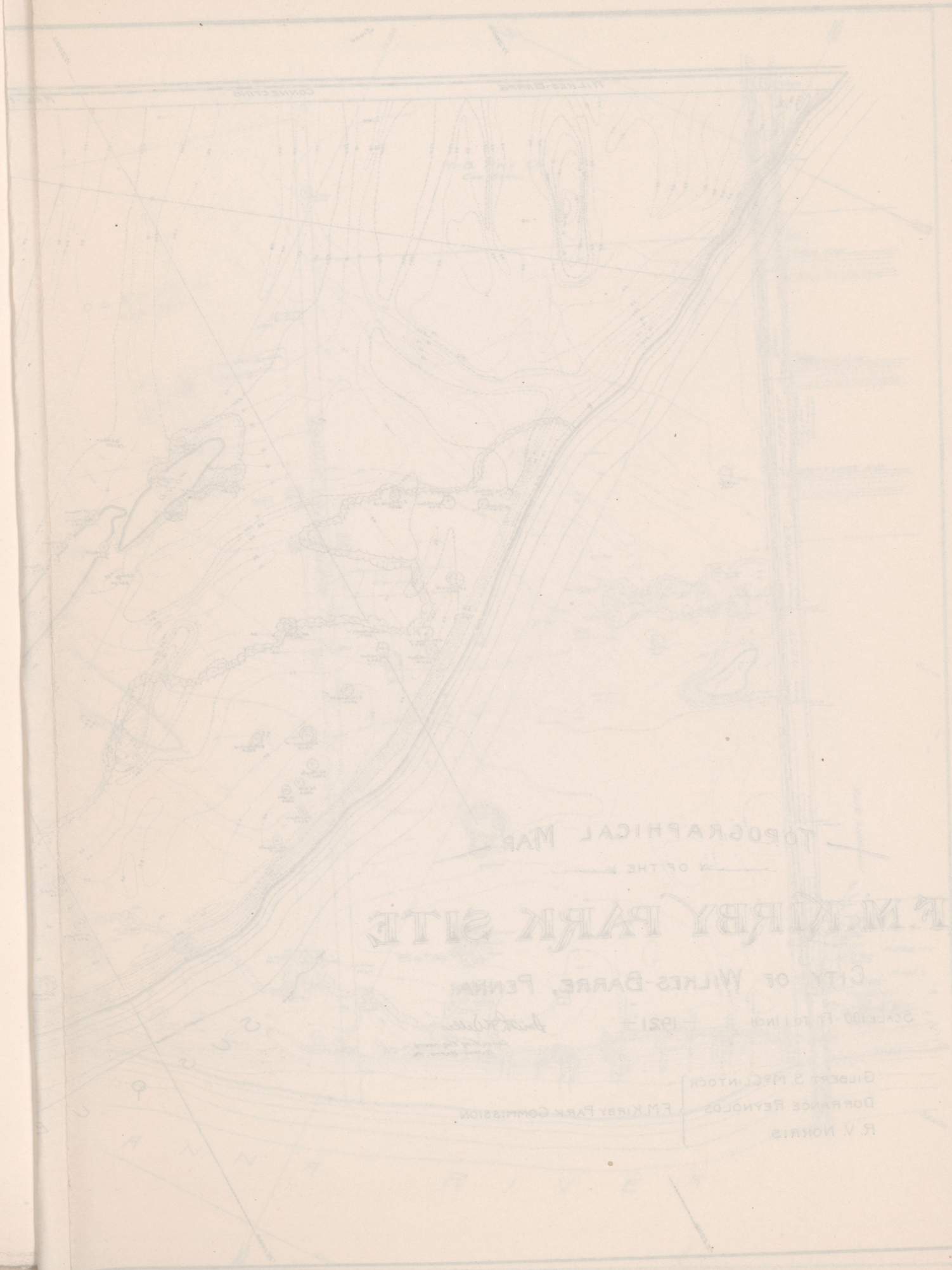
Consulting Engineers —
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

GILBERT S. MCCLINTOCK,

DORRANCE REYNOLDS

R. V. NORRIS.

F.M. KIRBY PARK COMMISSION.



F.M. KIRBY PARK SITE

CITY OF WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

R. V. HARRIS
DORRANCE REYNOLDS
GILBERT S. MCCLINTOCK





The
Sesqui-Centennial
of the
**Battle of
Wyoming**

JULY 2-3-4

1778-1928

Published by
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society
WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL GUIDE

INCLUDING PROGRAM

Battle of Wyoming SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

JULY 2-3-4, 1928

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FOREWORD

In preparing the route for this pilgrimage and the descriptions of its historic sites, the compilers have been greatly assisted by Messrs. William Brewster and H. S. Smith, the Craftsmen Engravers, Inc., the T.-L. Printery, Inc., J. T. Jennings and the staff of the Wyoming Historical Society without whose valued advice and interested cooperation this booklet could not have been published.

The map was suggested by Miss Anna Law of West Pittston, and is based on the lithograph after the drawing by Thomas Fleming, "Beautiful Vale of Wyoming, July 3, 1778," which was prepared for the centennial celebration of the Battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1878. The numerals on

the map and those of the route of the pilgrimage correspond.

While the "pilgrimage" thus begins at Laurel Run on the old Sullivan road, thereby leading the tourist into the Wyoming Valley by the route taken by the first settlers to cross the mountains, it may equally well be started at the Public Square and encircling the valley, return there as a stopping place.

Only the salient historic spots have been indicated, but every mile of the valley is filled with a history of courage, endurance, perseverance and achievement which may be revered by the present and which will serve as an example for the future.

THIS GUIDE is published by the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society under the supervision of FRANCES DORRANCE and WILBUR A. MYERS

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A Pilgrimage to the Historic Spots of Wyoming Valley

Prepared by ERNEST G. SMITH, President of the
Sesqui-Centennial Committee, and
FRANCES DORRANCE, Director of the Wyoming
Historical and Geological Society.

THE road from Easton over the mountains, through Laurel Run into Wilkes-Barre, in general follows the line of Sullivan's march to Wyoming Valley on his way to the Genesee region to crush the Six Nations as a reprisal for the Wyoming Massacre and to prevent further occurrences of the kind.

Just leaving Bear Creek, on the left of the road as one approaches Wilkes-Barre (not included on the map) is a boulder monument, erected in 1898 by the Luzerne County Committee of the Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania, to mark the site of a bridge built by Sullivan's army. Its inscription is:

This stone marks the site of a bridge built by Sullivan's Army on its march against the Six Nations, 1779. It was presented by Mr. Albert Lewis to the Wilkes-Barre Branch of the Colonial Dames, and by them inscribed, 1898.

(1) LAUREL RUN MONUMENT

The present entrance to the valley, over the East End boulevard, lies north of the old route taken by Sullivan in order to secure an easier grade down the mountain. From this road the only way to reach the Laurel Run route is to leave the concrete road at the crest of the mountain, turning left on a dirt road. After passing the railroad station at Laurel Run, a short distance brings one to the monument on the left erected by Mrs. John Case Phelps in 1898, and now under the care of the

Wyoming Valley Chapter of the D. A. R. It marks the spot where three officers and two privates in the advance guard of Sullivan's army were ambushed and killed by Indians.

Its inscription is:

Near this spot, April 23, 1779, Captain Davis, Lieutenant Jones, Corporal Butler and two privates belonging to the advance guard of the expedition under Major General John Sullivan were scalped, tomahawked and speared by the Indians. Their bodies were buried here. Those of the two officers were re-interred in Wilkes-Barre, July 29, 1779.

1779—1896

A rather precipitous road used to lead down the mountain from Laurel Run into Wilkes-Barre (site of old Wilkes-Barre village), but as this road has been condemned, the tourist must retrace his way to the Pine Creek road by the station, over the new bridge, and thus enter Wilkes-Barre by the Ashley planes road, south of the city.



Monument
at site of Laurel Run
Massacre

NOTE—The reader will please note that the paragraph symbol (¶) indicates route directions.

(2)* WILKES-BARRE

First permanent settlement made May 12, 1769. Laid out 1770, and named by Major John Durkee for John Wilkes and Colonel Isaac Barre. Borough incorporated 1806. City chartered 1871.



Hon. John Wilkes

¶ Leaving Public Square, west on Market street, south on Franklin street and west on Northampton street to the Common, where is marked the site of

(3) FORT WYOMING

The tablet attached to the stone at this location bears the following inscription:

This stone marks the site of Fort Wyoming, built by the Proprietary forces January, 1771; captured by the Connecticut settlers the same year and used as a defense against the Indians. Rebuilt in 1778 and became an important military post during the Revolutionary War. Erected by Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 14, 1899.

(4) YARRINGTON'S FERRY

From the western end of Northampton street a ferry across the river was the only means of reaching Kingston and the other settlements on the west side of the river from Wilkes-Barre. This was known in Colonial times as Yarrington's Ferry, it being conducted by Abel Yarrington, whose house stood on the Kingston side near the river. A road, the continuation of Northampton street, was intersected at a point in Kirby Park less than twelve hundred feet from Market street by a road known as the Flats Road, which extended southerly across the river at the ford above the island and then followed the line of the old river road on the Wilkes-Barre side. This flats road extended northerly near the sister elms and reached the high ground near the present Pierce street in Kingston. It followed this bluff to Forty Fort, then called the vil-

lage of Kingston. The continuation of Northampton street between Kingston and Plymouth Townships was intersected at the present Hillside avenue by the Ross Hill road, which ran to Plymouth.

¶ Down South River and over West South to West River street, where at the junction of the two latter streets stands a stone bearing the following inscription:

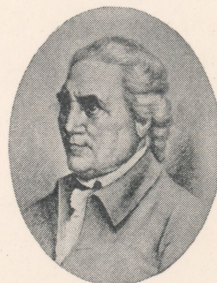
(5) FORT DURKEE

was built 82 feet southwest of this stone in 1769 by the Connecticut settlers as a defense against the Indians. It became a military post in the contest over the jurisdiction and title to the Wyoming lands between the settlers and the Proprietary Government. Erected by Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 14, 1899.

¶ Below this point, on the river bank, is the monument marking the headquarters of Major General John Sullivan.

(6) GEN. SULLIVAN'S HEADQUARTERS

This site has been marked by the Wilkes-Barre Historical Commission. On the Common were mobilized the entire forces of the Sullivan Expedition, numbering some 4000 Continental troops. The expedition moved up the river on July 31, 1779, and destroyed the villages of the Seneca Indians in Western New York, thus avenging Wyoming and destroying the granary of the British forces. Returning to Wilkes-Barre in September, 1779, the victorious American forces were disbanded. The monument carries the seal of the City of Wilkes-Barre and the following inscription:



Col. Isaac Barre

Near this site stood the marquee of Major General John Sullivan, of Washington's Army, during the mobilization of Continental forces in preparation for military service against the Six Nations. This marquee was used as headquarters of the Sullivan expedition in May, June and July, 1779. From it General Sullivan departed at the head of some 4000

Continental troops, July 31, 1779, blazing what is now known as the Sullivan Trail to Elmira, New York. Returning to Wilkes-Barre after successfully crushing Indian allies of the British, who were largely responsible for the Wyoming Massacre, General Sullivan disbanded his army from these headquarters, October 7, 1779.

The Sullivan Expedition, mobilized along this River Common during the summer of 1779, was composed of the following Continental troops of the line: First, Second and Third New Hampshire Regiments, Second New York Regiment, First, Second, Third and Fifth New Jersey Regiments, Armand's Corps of French Volunteers, Hubley's Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Proctor's Pennsylvania Artillery, the "German Regiment of the Continental Line," recruited in Pennsylvania and Maryland, Captain Simeon Spalding's Westmoreland Independent Company, Captain John Franklin's Company of Westmoreland Militia. These troops, brigaded under Generals Hand, Poor and Maxwell, left this site July 31, 1779, commanded by Major General John Sullivan, to forever destroy the power and prestige of the Six Nations. Erected by the City of Wilkes-Barre, 1927.

¶ Continue down West River, over Riverside Drive to Sheldon street. Approximately at this intersection stood the castle of



King Teedyuscung, the site of whose Castle is on Riverside Drive

(7) TEEDYUSCUNG KING OF THE DELAWARES

The old king, the greatest Indian orator of his generation, was burned to death in this castle on April 17, 1763, by emissaries of the Six Nations. This site is not marked, but the city has promised an appropriation next year for the purpose.

¶ The daily pilgrimage turns here over

Sheldon and Terrace streets to West River, thence to West Ross and up to 130 South Main street, the Pickering House. For the interest of the independent tourist, the following detour is added, rejoining the route of the pilgrimage here:



Gen. John Sullivan

¶ Over Sheldon and Terrace streets to West River, down West River to Academy, over Academy to Carey avenue and down Carey avenue to Hanover street, with the flats along the river at the right. Near here was the site of Lazarus Stewart's Block House.

(8) CAREYTOWN

In January, 1772, Eleazer Carey was admitted a settler in the "Forty" or Kingston Township. In 1773 he purchased a lot of thirty acres in Wilkes-Barre near the Hanover line, extending from the present Carey avenue northwest to the river. Here he settled, and as early as 1789 the settlement here was locally known as "Careytown." The road leading to it from near the Wilkes-Barre town plot was called Careytown Road. In March, 1887, its name was changed to Carey Avenue. Eleazer's son, Nathan, escaped from the battle by hiding under a shelving bank of the river and swimming to Wilkes-Barre after nightfall.

(9) STEWART'S BLOCK HOUSE

Captain Lazarus Stewart, leader of the "Paxtang Boys," who had acquired a right, or share in the Susquehanna Company, in the autumn of 1771, began the erection of a block house in Hanover. The first building erected in the township by a settler under the Susquehanna Company stood on a slight rise of ground a few rods from the river bank, a short distance below the Wilkes-Barre-Hanover boundary line. It was built of logs a story and a half high, with four rooms on the ground floor, with ample space on the floor above for the convenience of the occupants. The upper part projected beyond the walls of

(*) Numbers in parenthesis refer to locations on map on pages 8 and 9.

the first story. This "overshoot," as it was called, enabled the defenders of the house to protect the approach from assaults by attacking parties.

¶ On down the valley, over Inman's Hill to Nanticoke City, the site of an early Indian village.

(10) OLD NANTICOKE VILLAGE (Indian)

In June, 1748, a band of Nanticoke Indians (about 80) came up the river from the mouth of the Juniata in ten canoes and established their wigwams on the south side of the Susquehanna in the lower Hanover Flats.

The present Nanticoke was laid out in 1793. Borough incorporated in 1874. City chartered in 1927.

¶ Crossing the river at Nanticoke, to West Nanticoke, one faces

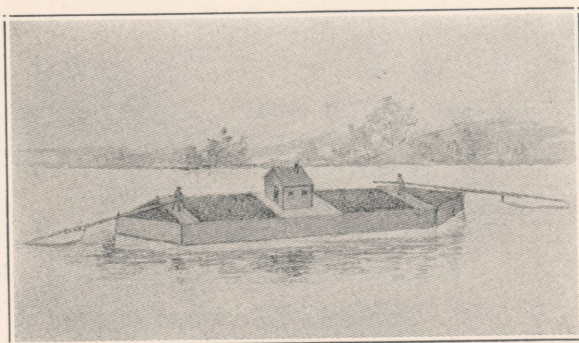
(11) TILBURY'S KNOB

This is the southwest extremity of the Shawanese Mountain, opposite Nanticoke, where the river breaks out of the valley. This bold, precipitous ledge was named from Abraham Tilbury, who dwelt within its shadow. It lies in what was Sunbury Manor, a division of Penn's holdings in Pennsylvania and now is the last land owned by the descendants of William Penn.

¶ Rounding the lower extremity of Tilbury's Knob, to the narrows of the river, is reached the site of Plunkett's battleground at

(12) RAMPART ROCKS

About a mile above Harvey's Creek, on the plantation of Benjamin Harvey, is this strong,



Coal Ark used for shipping Wyoming Anthracite

natural defense consisting of a precipitous ledge of rocks which extends from the Shawanese Mountain in a south-east direction almost to the bank of the river. This was held by the Yankees in the battle of Sunday morning, December 24, 1775, between the Yankee and Pennamite forces under Colonel William Plunkett. Where the rampart was defective for their complete defense, the Yankees erected breastworks of logs and stones. Six companies of the 24th Regiment of Connecticut, under Colonel Zebulon Butler, routed the Pennamites before they could fire on the Yankees. Monday, December 25th, Plunkett returned to the attack, which lasted all day with frequent cessations. Toward the close of the day, Plunkett withdrew from the field and began his retreat down the west side of the river, plundering the homes of all the Connecticut settlers en route.

¶ Returning, straight up the west side of the river, Plymouth is reached, the site of the

(13) OLD SHAWNEE INDIAN VILLAGE AND FLATS

Early in the eighteenth century the Shawanese tribe of Indians located a village where is now the Borough of Plymouth, at the junction of Coal street and the "Old Flats Road" at the eastern end of "Shawnee Flats." It consisted of perhaps forty cabins.

The present Plymouth was settled in 1769. Borough incorporated in 1866. The first Wyoming anthracite coal sent to market was shipped by Abijah Smith in 1807 from his "coal opening" in Plymouth.



Smith Opening in Plymouth from which the first Anthracite was shipped in 1807

¶ Cross the upper bridge, past the old Shawanese Flats, thence via Carey avenue, Old River road and Academy street, passing the site of the old Indian

(14) WIOMIC TOWN

Up South Main street, past Ross, the route of the daily pilgrimage is joined again at the

(15) PICKERING HOUSE

This building, the oldest now standing in Northeastern Pennsylvania, was marked in 1925 by the city. The inscription follows:

Colonel Timothy Pickering, Quartermaster General during the Revolution, erected this building in 1787 while a citizen of Wilkes-Barre. He was the first prothonotary of Luzerne County, and its representative to the Constitutional Convention of 1790. He was Commissioner of Pennsylvania to adjust disputes resulting from the Pennamite-Yankee Wars, and in 1788 was abducted from this house by Connecticut sympathizers. In 1791 he was appointed by President Washington as Postmaster General of the United States, and was successively Secretary of War and Secretary of State. General William Ross, who July 4, 1788, effected the release of Colonel Pickering from his abductors, purchased this house in 1796, and resided here for a period of forty-six years. This tablet erected by the City of Wilkes-Barre, 1925.

¶ Up Main, turn right over Northampton to Washington. Up Washington, passing the site of

(16) THE FELL TAVERN

In 1925 this was likewise marked by a tablet bearing the following inscription:

The Fell Tavern was erected on this site in 1787. It was Wilkes-Barre's most famous public house in the days of stage coach and canal travel. Here on February 11, 1808, Judge Jesse Fell successfully burned anthracite coal in an open grate without a forced draft, thus showing the use of that fuel for domestic purposes and laying the foundation of the basic industry of the Wyoming Valley.

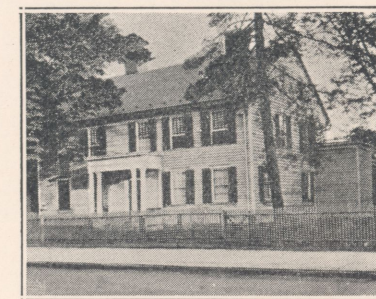
NOTE—The original grate in which Judge Fell's successful experiment was made may be seen, with many other relics of points of interest in the valley, at the building of the Historical Society.

¶ Up Washington, turn left at East Market and encircle Public Square, stopping at the juncture of West Market street and the Square, to see the monument designed by the late Burr C. Miller, marking the site of

(17) FORT WILKES-BARRE

The monument bears this inscription:

1913 this monument was erected by the Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by the Sons of the Revolution, to mark the spot where Fort Wilkes-Barre stood in 1778, at the time of the Wyoming Massacre. The fort was named in honor of John Wilkes and Isaac Barre, two prominent Englishmen, members of the British Parliament, who strongly opposed the policy of their government toward the American colonies.



Home of Col. Pickering, Member of Washington's Cabinet.

(18) HOME OF FRANCES SLOCUM

¶ Continuing around Square, turn right at East Market street, left at Pennsylvania avenue. Up the latter to Scott street, the location of the Frances Slocum Playground, one of the fifty-five recreation centers supervised by the Playground Association. This ground, on which stood the Slocum residence, was presented to the city in 1907 by George Slocum Bennett of Wilkes-Barre, a grand-nephew of Frances Slocum. A memorial tablet on the front wall of the Historical Society, erected by relatives of Judge Joseph Slocum, a brother of the girl, reads as follows:

In memory of Frances Slocum (Macon-a-quah) "The Lost Sister of Wyoming," captured by Delaware Indians when five years old, November 2, 1778, near the southwestern corner of North Pennsylvania avenue and East North street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Ruth Tripp Slocum, and was discovered living near Peru, Indiana, by her relatives September 22, 1837, and died March 9, 1847.

Historic Map of The Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania

SHOWING POINTS OF INTEREST ASSOCIATED
WITH ITS EARLY HISTORY

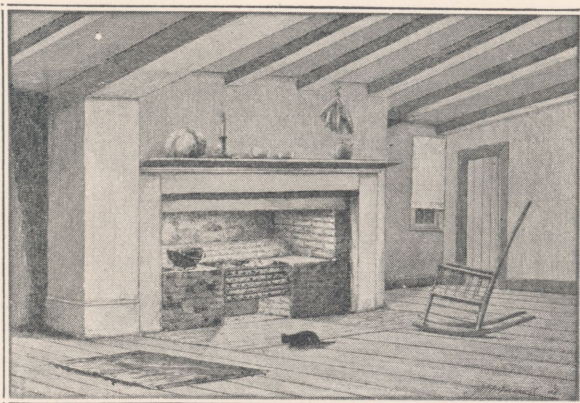
The Battle of Wyoming, July 3rd, 1778

Sullivan's Encampment, May-June-July, 1779

Fell's Discovery of the Domestic Use of
Wyoming Anthracite, February 11th, 1808

SULLIVAN'S ROAD AND
MONUMENT - LAUREL RUN

CRAFTSMEN ENG. INC.



Grate where Jesse Fell discovered the domestic use of Stone Coal. See page 7.

Turn left on Scott to River street. To the left and south opposite the Luzerne County Court House, may be seen the remains of the ridge of rocks on which was

(19) THE YANKEE REDOUBT

A rocky ridge extending unbrokenly from near Mill Creek southwesterly and originally terminating abruptly on the river bank a few rods northeast of Union and River streets. On this ridge the Yankees constructed four redoubts during the second Pennamite War.

Continuing up River street to General Hospital

(20) FIRST SETTLEMENT

The hospital grounds were a part of the site of the first settlement made by Connecticut in the Susquehanna Purchase. Here October 15, 1763, the settlement, then numbering some 118 men, women and children, was destroyed by a party of renegade Delawares, some twenty of the settlers being killed, others taken captive and the balance driven from the valley. The City Historical Commission will erect a suitable marker here shortly.

This is the site of Fort Ogden, or Ogden's Block House. Erected on Mill Creek in November, 1769, by Amos Ogden, a Pennamite. It was later taken by the Connecticut settlers. Abandoned in September or October, 1773, because nearly all the settlers who had occupied quarters in the fort had erected by this time houses in Wilkes-Barre town plot or elsewhere.

(21) SITE OF ABBOTT MASSACRE

Continue up North River street towards Pittston. On the right at the southeast corner of River and West Carey streets in Plains Township is a granite marker protected by an iron fence which is now under the charge of Wyoming Valley Chapter, D. A. R., and which bears the inscription:

Near this spot John Abbott, aged 36 years, a survivor of the Battle and Massacre of Wyoming, and Isaac Williams, aged 17 years, were killed and scalped by Indians in July, 1778.

The "Shoemaker Book" states that John Abbott escaped to Monoconock Island during the battle, then taking his wife and family down to Sunbury. On August 4th he rejoined the regiment. His house and barn had been burned, cattle slaughtered or driven away, and his fields ravaged. About the end of August he attempted to gather the gleanings and while in the field with Isaac Williams, a youth of 18, they were ambushed by a party of Indians, scalped and left dead on the spot.

JESSE FELL'S MEMORANDUM CONCERNING HIS DISCOVERY

(Preserved in the Museum of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society)

"February 11th, of Masonry 5808. Made the experiment of burning the common stone-coal of the valley in a grate, in a common fireplace in my house, and find it will answer the purpose of fuel, making a clearer and better fire, at less expense than burning wood in the common way. February 11th, 1808."

Jesse Fell

Continuing up the river road, at the left of the Main street in Pittston, is the monument marking the site of

(22) FORT PITSTON

It stood near the corner of the present North Main and Parsonage streets in Pittston. It was at first called Lackawanna Fort. The erection was begun in the spring of 1772 and consisted of three log blockhouses surrounded by the usual stockade. One of the houses had

been built by James Brown of Pittston and was occupied by him and his family in 1776-78. From this circumstance the stronghold later was sometimes called Fort Brown. The site was marked by Dial Rock Chapter of the D. A. R. The inscription reads:

This stone marks the southern side of Pittston Fort. Here in June and July, 1778, gathered four hundred fugitives for protection against British and Indian foes. Captain Jeremiah Blanchard and Lieutenant Timothy Keyes in command. Erected by Dial Rock Chapter, D. A. R. 1778—1906

(23) FORT JENKINS

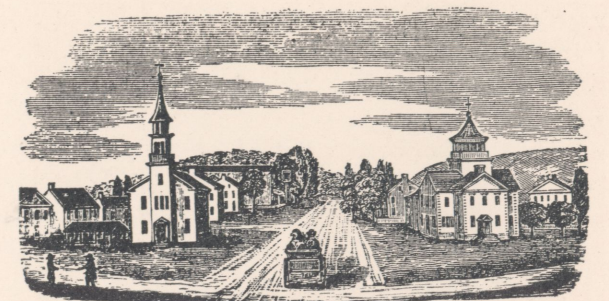
Crossing the bridge (upper) to West Pittston, to the left, is the site of Fort Jenkins. In Exeter, within the limits of the present Borough of West Pittston, was the home of Judge John Jenkins. It was stockaded in June, 1777 to counteract the Tory Wintermoot fort nearby. The inscription marking its site gives its construction as in 1776. Harvey states that this is erroneous. The fort was four-square and covered nearly half an acre. It bears this inscription:

This stone marks the site of Jenkins Fort, one of the Revolutionary defenses of Wyoming against the invasion of the British, Indians and Tories. Constructed 1776. Burned 1778. Erected by Dial Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, October 12, 1900. May the sacrifices and sufferings of a patriot ancestry be ever remembered by their descendants.



Frances Slocum, captured by Delaware Indians and spent her life among them. See page 7.

In the center of West Pittston, at Wyoming avenue and Linden streets is the most interesting cemetery in the valley.



Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, 1845. View up North Main Street. Old Ship Zion (1800) on the left, and the County Buildings in the rear. On right, the old Court House and old Academy.

(24) JENKINS CEMETERY

Situated on land originally owned by John Jenkins, Sr. This lot was given by him to the public for general use as a burying ground. The gift of the plot was made prior to the time of the Battle of Wyoming, and is one of the few old cemeteries left undisturbed by the march of progress in this section. In this are buried the two Harding boys, the first victims of the Battle of Wyoming. The plot is now in the care of Dial Rock Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution.

Suggested Detour

Again a possible detour from the daily pilgrimage can be made here by following the beautiful Sullivan's Trail up the river to Harding. The route passes through the gap by which the Susquehanna enters the valley. At the right, across the river, is the site of

(25) ASSERUGHNEY INDIAN VILLAGE

An Indian village established early in 1728 by the Minnisinks, a tribe of the Minsi clan of the Delawares, on the east bank of the Susquehanna between Campbell's Ledge and the mouth of the Lackawanna River, in the present Pittston Township. Just back of this is

(26) CAMPBELL'S LEDGE

A high promontory, the southwest extremity of Capouse Mountain, 840 feet above the river. Formerly called Dial Rock from the fact that on its face near the summit there extends directly north and south a crescent of naked greenish-gray stone which can be seen for a long distance if the weather be favorable. Precisely at noon this crescent

receives the full rays of the sun. The name Campbell's Ledge is understood and generally believed to have been given to the precipice many years ago in honor of the author of "Gertrude of Wyoming." It is mentioned in the historical novel, "Red Shadow," written by a Scrantonian named Barrett.

(27) SCOVELL'S ISLAND

At the foot of Campbell's Ledge and marking the river's entrance into the valley, lies Scovell's Island, named for a family bearing that name.

(28) HARDING MONUMENT

¶ About six miles up the river, between the road and the river itself, stands the Harding Monument, bearing the inscription:

On June 30, 1778, in or near the ravine leading to the river, not far from this spot, Benjamin and Stukeley Harding were killed by Indians, being among the first that lost their lives in the days immediately preceding the massacre of July 3rd. Erected by Dial Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 30, 1912. This site donated by Mr. P. F. Joyce.



Wyoming Monument, where victims of the Massacre are buried.

¶ Returning towards West Pittston, on the right is Sutton's Creek, where in 1778 was located Hadsall's tan yard, where the second Indian attack was made shortly after the murder of the Hardings. Here James Hadsall, Jr., was killed and Daniel Carr, James Hadsall, Sr., and a negro named Martin were captured, the two latter being tortured to death that night by the Indians at their encampment near the present village of Orange.

(29) MOUNT LOOKOUT

A dome shaped section of the Shawanese Mountain back of Wyoming. Back of this the British and Indians encamped the night of June 30th, and through the ravine to the

Nathan Denison Judge

Signature of Col. Denison, a leader in the Battle of Wyoming. His home is still standing near Stone Bridge, Forty Fort

north they marched into the valley under the guidance of two Tories the evening of July 1st and bivouacked that night on the farm of Philip Wintermoot in Exeter just above the Kingston Township line.

(30) SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF WYOMING

¶ The detour now rejoins the pilgrimage at Jenkins Cemetery. Pass down Wyoming avenue to Fourth street, Wyoming, and thence to Susquehanna avenue. At this point the American forces deployed to the left and formed in battle line, the extreme right resting on the bluff and the line extending across Wyoming avenue to the swamp beyond. The line of battle nearly followed the present Fourth street and the battleground was then covered with a thin growth of oak and pine trees. Having formed, the order to advance was given between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and the thin line moved slowly through the woods, keeping the formation at right angles to Wyoming avenue for nearly a mile to a point within six hundred feet of the British line, which had been formed a little north of the present Valley avenue in Exeter, with its left wing protected by the bluff and immediately behind Fort Wintermoot, which was burning, and its right wing extending into the swamp beyond the Lackawanna railroad tracks. This line was made up of some two hundred rangers, a regularly enlisted British force recruited among the American Tories, who were on the right, the principal number being concealed in the swamp and posted in six war bands to a point midway between the battle line and the present Mt. Lookout breaker to outflank the American

left. When the Americans reached the point within six hundred feet of the British they began firing and discharged three volleys as they continued to advance to within a hundred yards of the British. At this point the rangers and Indians, who had been lying on the ground in a fine open wood, arose and began to fire. The engagement then became general along the entire line. The American right was considerably in advance of its left wing and consequently the line was no longer at right angles to Wyoming avenue. The Indians now emerged from their hiding place in the swamp and poured over the bank far in the rear of the American left. An effort was made to reform the line by swinging the left wing back at right angles to the center, but the crumbling line gave way in a pandemonium of flight. The Indians cut off the main avenue of retreat and forced the Americans to flee in a southeasterly direction towards the river. The battle lasted about thirty minutes and the largest number were captured and slain in a section near the bluff and between the farthest advance and Queen Esther's Rock.

¶ About three-quarters of a mile southwest of Pittston Fort and located on the west side of the river a short distance above the Exeter-Kingston boundary line in the present Exeter Borough at the end of Battle avenue is

(31) FORT WINTERMOOT

It was the log house of Philip Wintermoot, the Tory, built about 1773 or 1774, and stockaded in the spring of 1776, being then occupied by his family. It stood four or five rods south of the junction of the present Valley avenue and Battle street, in that part of Exeter Borough locally known as "Sturmer-ville." It was burned by the British just before the battle as a ruse to trick the colonists. The plot later became the property of Colonel John Jenkins, and his home site. A marker has just been erected bearing this inscription:

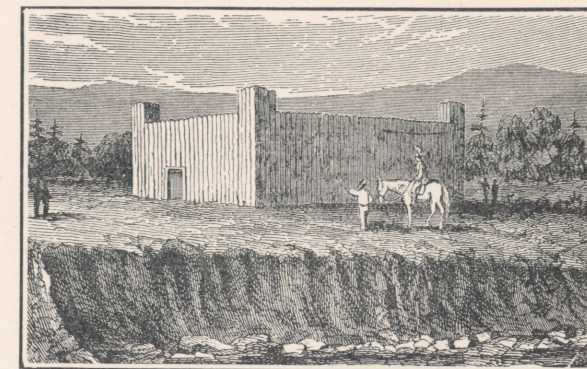
Site of Fort Wintermoot, taken July 1, 1778, by the British forces and occupied by them until burned July 3, just before the Battle of Wyoming. It was later the home site of Lt. Col. John Jenkins, two of

whose descendants have placed here this tablet, July 3, 1928.

From the site of Fort Wintermoot to the southwest may be seen

(32) MONOCANOCK ISLAND

A long narrow island in the Susquehanna River, opposite the lower end of the Borough of Wyoming, in Kingston Township, and a short distance west of the village of Plains. The name is a corrupted form of the Indian "Manaughaning."



Stockade at Forty Fort from which the Patriot Forces marched to the Battle of Wyoming. See page 15.

¶ Returning to Wyoming avenue, down to Eighth street, left to bridge to Wilkes-Barre, at left, by barn is

(33) QUEEN ESTHER'S ROCK

In 1895 Wyoming Valley Chapter, D. A. R., purchased Queen Esther's Rock and in order to preserve it from further demolition by relic hunters, erected a steel fence about it and a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

Upon this rock the Indian, Queen Esther, slaughtered the brave patriots (taken in the battle of July 3, 1778). Preserved by the Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1895.

(34) WYOMING MONUMENT

¶ Return to Wyoming avenue, thence to Wyoming Monument. May 22, 1832, the long lost hecatomb of those killed at Wyoming was discovered. Immediately steps to provide a monument were taken. The cornerstone was laid July 3, 1833, and December 3 the bones of the slain were removed to their



Part of the beautiful River Common, Wilkes-Barre, the site of two early forts and many battles in the Pennamite Wars.

Edward G. Mallery, great-grandson of Colonel Zebulon Butler:

Near this spot was fought on the afternoon of Friday, the third day of July, 1778, the Battle of Wyoming, in which a small band of patriotic Americans, chiefly the undisciplined, the youthful and the aged, spared by inefficiency from the distant ranks of the Republic, led by Colonel Zebulon Butler and Colonel Nathan Denison, with a courage that deserved success, boldly met and bravely fought a combined British, Tory and Indian force of thrice their number. Numerical superiority alone gave success to the invader, and widespread havoc, desolation and ruin marked his savage and bloody footsteps through the valley.

This monument, commemorative of these events, and of the actors in them, has been erected over the bones of the slain by their descendants and others, who gratefully appreciated the services and sacrifices of their patriot ancestors.

NOTE—A halt of ten minutes will be made at the monument.

(35) LAST BATTLE OF PENNAMITE WAR

Down the avenue, on the right, is passed the site of the last battle of the Yankee-Pennamite War, near the sharp bend in Wyoming avenue below the monument. It was here at the farmhouse of Richard Brockway, which

present resting place. Work of completing the shaft then lagged until 1841, when the women of the community secured funds to proceed, the capstone being laid in October,

The face of the monument to the northwest contains the following appropriate inscription by Ed-

Colonel Franklin fortified and occupied with the Yankee forces, that the Pennamites were finally beaten in the last battle of the Yankee-Pennamite Wars. In the Brockway house upon the bloody rifle of his friend, William Jackson, who had fallen, Franklin took his famous oath during the battle, October 18, 1784.

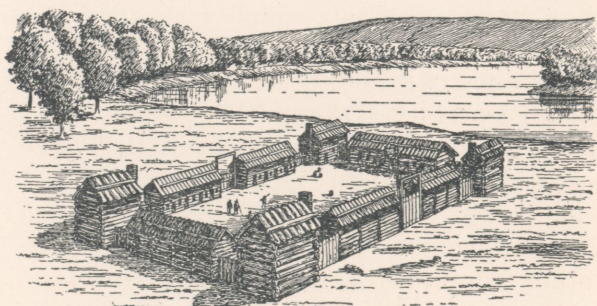
NOTE—The Yankee-Pennamite Wars, fought intermittently from September, 1769, to November 30, 1784, except for the period of the Revolution, were a contest between the Connecticut Yankees and the Penn Proprietary interests for the possession of the rich Wyoming region. The measures taken in their settlement have been cited at The Hague Tribunal. Captain John Franklin was the indomitable leader of the Connecticut settlers. After the battle mentioned above, he swore on the rifle of a wounded friend that nothing but death should arrest his efforts to expel the Pennamites.

(36) STONE BRIDGE—COUNCIL OF WAR

Continue down Wyoming avenue to "Stone Arch Bridge." On the southerly bank of the stream now crossed by this bridge the American forces halted for a council of war about 3 p. m. July 3, 1778. Older and more seasoned soldiers counseled taking a defensive position at the creek, but the more impetuous prevailed, especially when the Hanover Company, under Captain Lazarus Stewart, threatened to leave for their homes unless the aggressive was taken. Hot words passed, but finally the little band of some 375 men and boys advanced to the attack.

(37) TUTTLE'S MILL

Later, on this spot, stood Tuttle's Mill, and this section of Abraham's Creek has sometimes been called "Tuttle's Creek" from the fact that from about 1798 to 1839 Henry Tuttle, followed by his son John, owned and operated a grist mill on the bank of the stream, just below the above said bridge.



Fort Wyoming on Wilkes-Barre Common
See page 4.

(38) FORTY FORT MEETING HOUSE

Continue down Wyoming avenue to River road and Forty Fort Cemetery. Here is the old Forty Fort Meeting House. Until 1806 the settlers of the West Side had no fixed place of worship. Following a great revival held in the summer of that year by Bishop Asbury of the Methodist Church in a grove, now a part of the adjoining cemetery, the Presbyterians united with their Methodist brethren in raising funds for building purposes. The Old Meeting House, still in a state of splendid preservation, is the result. Stone and building materials were hauled by voluntary labor during the ensuing winter and the building itself was completed during the summer of 1807. The present pews and high pulpit were installed the following winter and in June, 1808, formal dedication of the completed structure followed.

Its two congregations worshipped in peace until the growth of each compelled it to seek larger quarters, differing in this respect from the disputes and disturbances which marked an attempt of three congregations to share Old Ship Zion on the Square at Wilkes-Barre (begun 1800, finished 1812).

(39) THE FORTY FORT

Continue down River street to the site of the Forty Fort. It was thus named because it stood in and was erected by the proprietors of the township originally known as the "Forty Township," a name given because it was allotted to the first forty settlers. It stood in the upper end of the present Kingston Township at the bend of the river, about two and one-third miles in a bee-line north of Fort Wyoming, which is on the river bank at Wilkes-Barre. It was a rudely built stockade fort. It was rebuilt in 1777, adding much to its strength and dimensions, and it probably enclosed nearly two acres of ground. This was the mobilization point of the settlers previous to the battle and the assembly place of the survivors. It was surrendered on July 4, 1778, the terms of capitulation also including all other frontier forts of the valley. The tablet, affixed to a huge boulder of conglomerate, bears this inscription:

Forty Fort, built on this site 1770, named from the first forty pioneers. Enlarged 1777, protected the inhabitants when the British and Indians invaded the settlement June, 1778. From it, July 3, 1778, the militia under Colonel Zebulon Butler marched to meet the enemy. Defeat and the Massacre of Wyoming followed. It capitulated under Colonel Nathan Denison, July 4, 1778. Erected by the Wyoming Valley Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 19, 1900.

Near the site of the fort was Rose's Ferry, crossing the river here to the lowlands below the present town of Plains, near the older settlement at Mill Creek.

(40) KINGSTON

Continuing down Wyoming avenue, Kingston is reached. Originally called Kingstown and named for Kingston, Rhode Island. It was the certified township of Kingston, the prize selected by the first forty adventurers who entered the valley February 8, 1769, and who were the pioneers of Wyoming Valley and Northeastern Pennsylvania. Borough incorporated 1857.

Back across the Market street bridge to the Public Square.



Building of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. The museum contains relics of every period of the history of Wyoming Valley and one of the largest collections of Indian remains in this country. Open to visitors for reference and sight-seeing, 69 South Franklin Street, Wilkes-Barre.

THE PROGRAM

OF THE

Battle of Wyoming

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

JULY 2-3-4, 1928

FRIDAY, JUNE 29—Friday evening will witness the opening of the largest Anthracite Historical Exposition ever held. This will be complete in every detail and is being sponsored and prepared by Wyoming Valley Coal Producers. It will show all phases in the mining and production of coal, including an historical exhibit which will show the development of coal mining from its inception in the local fields. The Matheson Exposition Building will be used for this display.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30—Opening of Miami Indian Village in Kirby Park. Members of this tribe of Indians are direct descendants of Frances Slocum, who, when a child five years of age, was kidnapped here and later married to a Miami chief. These Indians are now located in Wabash, Indiana, where they still retain their native customs and can give a real exhibition of Indian life.

SUNDAY, JULY 1, 3 P. M.—Musical Festival of Nations, Kirby Park Stadium. A chorus of 2000 voices will participate in this event. Wyoming Valley singers have long been known for their achievements in choral work and no lover of music will want to miss this musical treat.

SUNDAY, JULY 1, 5 P. M.—Memorial vesper service at the Forty Fort Meeting House, under auspices of the Luzerne County Committee of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

MONDAY, JULY 2—Opening of Women's Activities at the Wilkes-Barre Institute Building, South Franklin street, Wilkes-Barre. This will include all phases of work participated in by the women of our valley and many unique features will be introduced dealing with various periods of the valley's development.

MONDAY, JULY 2, 4 P. M.—Finish of Historical Marathon Run, Kirby Park Stadium. 7:45 P. M.—Historical Pageant in

Kirby Park. Percy Burrell, of Boston, the country's best known pageant director, in charge; Alice Kraft, dance director, and Adolph Vogel, musical director, both of Philadelphia; Theodore Fuchs, of New York, lighting director. More than 6000 actors, soldiers, choristers, dancers and riders will take part. The spectacle will be stupendous, attracting national attention.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 3—The 109th Field Artillery and accompanying troops will escort the National Commission and speakers to the Wyoming Monument. Commemorative program at Monument 11 A. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 3—School, playground and children activities exhibit in Kirby Park. Vast throngs of Wyoming Valley's children will participate in drills, dances, athletic and other exhibitions.

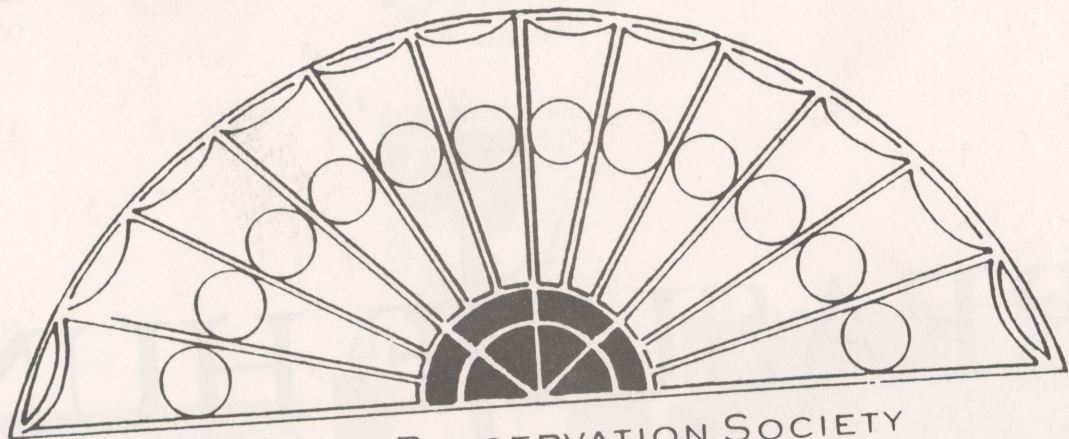
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 3—Second presentation Historical Pageant.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4—Old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration, with reading of Declaration of Independence at end of the "Sullivan Trail," Court House, Wilkes-Barre, 11 A. M.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 4—Big parade starts on West Side and ends in Wilkes-Barre. This will undoubtedly be the most pretentious effort of this kind ever attempted in Northeastern Pennsylvania. One hundred and forty elaborate floats have already been entered and these, together with the bands and uniformed bodies of all nationalities, will present a colorful spectacle which will not soon be forgotten.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 4—Final presentation Historical Pageant. Community dancing, South River street, in front of Reviewing Stands, concluding with fireworks display, river edge, Kirby Park, 9 P. M.

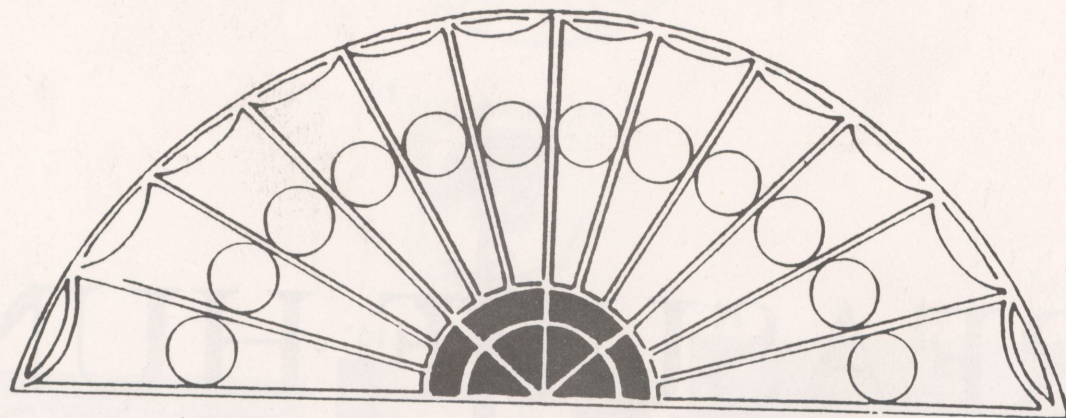
RIVER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
TREASURE HUNT



HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY
OF LUZERNE COUNTY, INC.

49 SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET, WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA 18701

RIVER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
TREASURE HUNT



HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY
OF LUZERNE COUNTY, INC.

49 SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET, WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA 18701

Losing Our Identity?

Our fourth annual hunt finds our historic district missing two more of its treasures and one, deemed significant by the U.S. Department of the Interior, endangered. While others across the country capitalize on their heritage, we treat ours with disrespect. Our heritage provides us with a sense of identity in a rapidly changing world.

The historic district presents a remarkable assembly of natural, economic, educational and recreational, as well as historical resources and should be the centerpiece of our downtown revitalization effort. The saving of historic buildings in many cities has been the earliest effort to revitalize, by strengthening local character rather than demolition and replacement.

Instead of catering to the self-serving, parochial

minds who pay lip-service to preservation when it is in their best interest, we should be adopting historic ordinances that preserve our local districts inviting character and human scale. Voice your opinion and concern when another of Wilkes-Barre's treasures is under discussion or disappears.

Enjoy the "River Street Historic District" as you hunt but know that its integrity is gradually being eroded and our heritage may be lost forever.

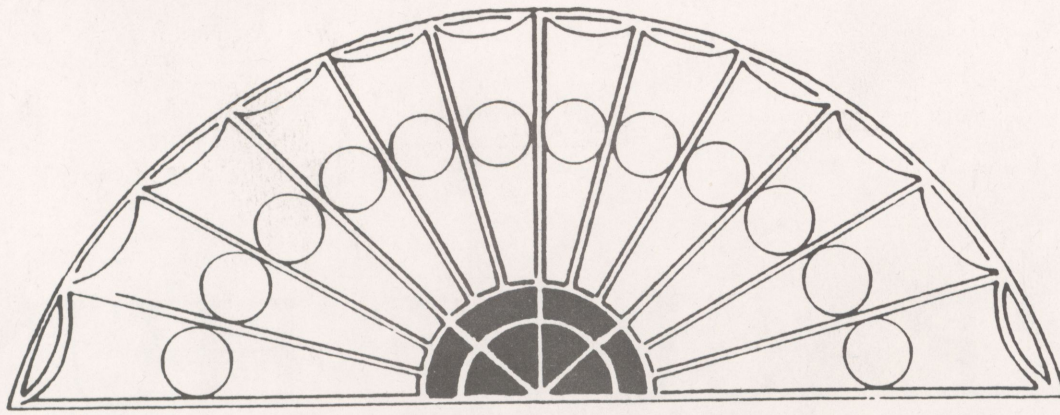


Barry J. Kaminski

Barry J. Kaminski
President

Historic Preservation Society
of Luzerne County

RIVER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT TREASURE HUNT



HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY
OF LUZERNE COUNTY, INC.

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President

Historic Preservation Society
of Luzerne County



22.



23.



24.

The Treasure Hunt is part of the Wilkes-Barre Fine Arts Fiesta, and is designed to encourage the recognition and appreciation of the older buildings in our city. To participate in the hunt, take a walk through the Historic District and see how many buildings you can identify from the photographic 'clues.' Write the name of the building or its street address next to the corresponding space on the answer sheet. Return your answers to us by 3:00 p.m., Sunday, May 17th, to be eligible for a prize.

MEMBERSHIP

Help Preserve the Historic Significance of Our County
JOIN THE SOCIETY TODAY!

The Historic Preservation Society of Luzerne County, Inc. is a non-profit organization comprised of concerned residents and business people aware of the economic, cultural and aesthetic value of our historic resources, and interested in protecting, preserving, enhancing and promoting the use of these resources.

YEARLY MEMBERSHIP FEES

Individual	\$15.	Sponsor	\$50.
Family	\$25.	Business	\$100.
Club/Civic	\$50.	Donor	\$250.

Life Member - \$500.

To join the society, please complete and return this section with your membership dues. Mail to: Historic Preservation Society of Luzerne County, Inc., c/o 49 South Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, PA 18701

Name _____
Address _____
Zip _____ Phone _____
Type Membership _____

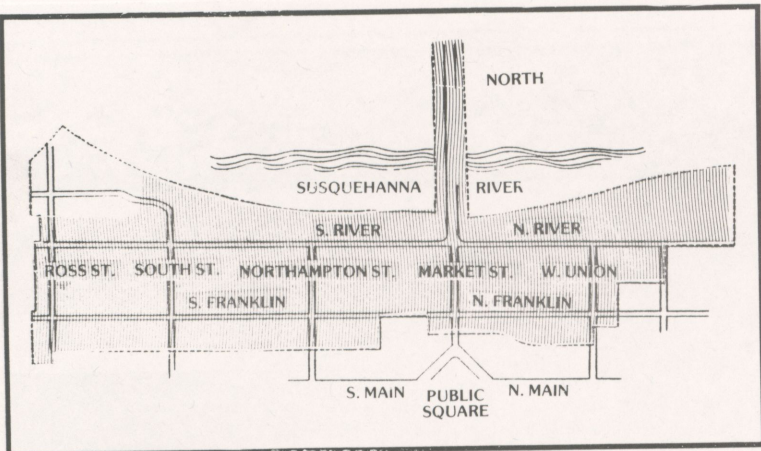
RETURN THIS ANSWER SHEET TO:
THE HUNT

49 SO. FRANKLIN ST., WILKES-BARRE, PA 18701

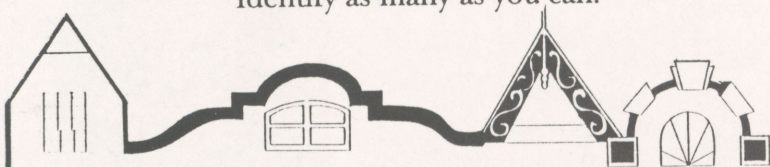
OR IN PERSON TO THE SOCIETY'S BOOTH AT THE FINE ARTS FIESTA

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Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____



RIVER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Find the photographic 'CLUES'
within the shaded area of this map.
Identify as many as you can.





1.

RIVER STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT



2.

TREASURE HUNT



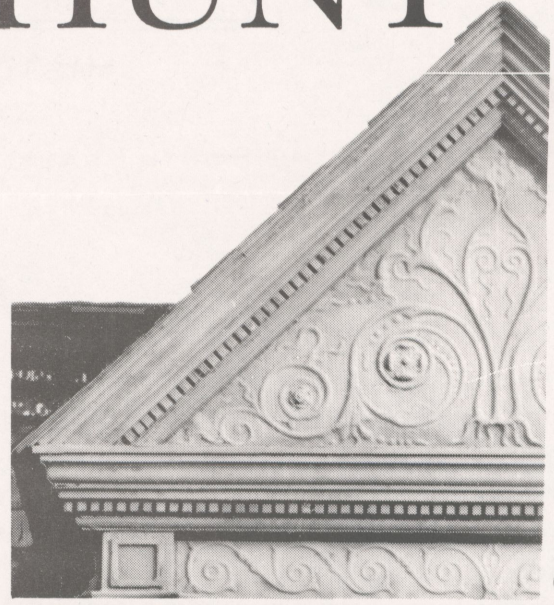
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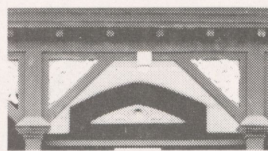
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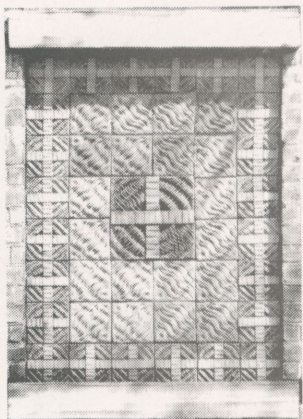
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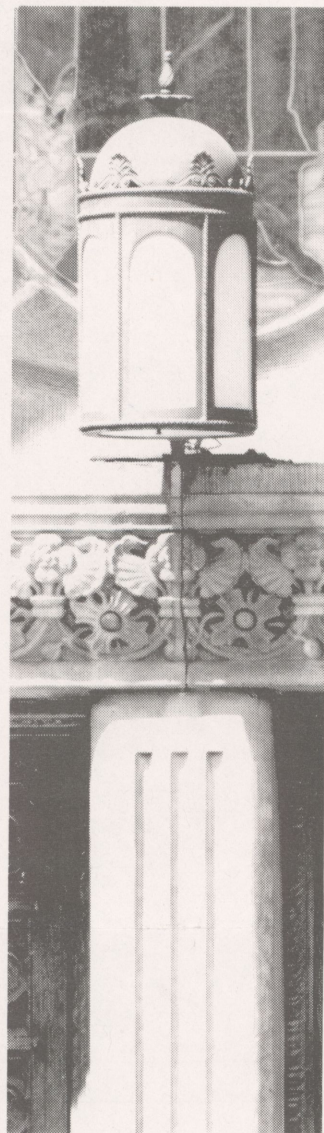
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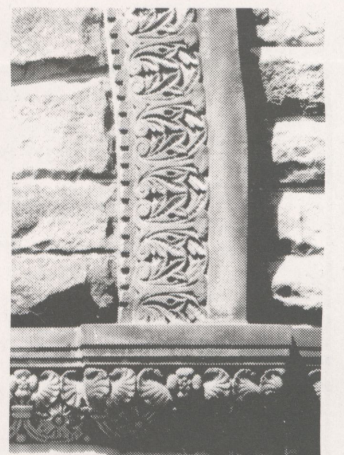
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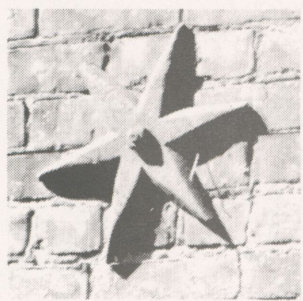
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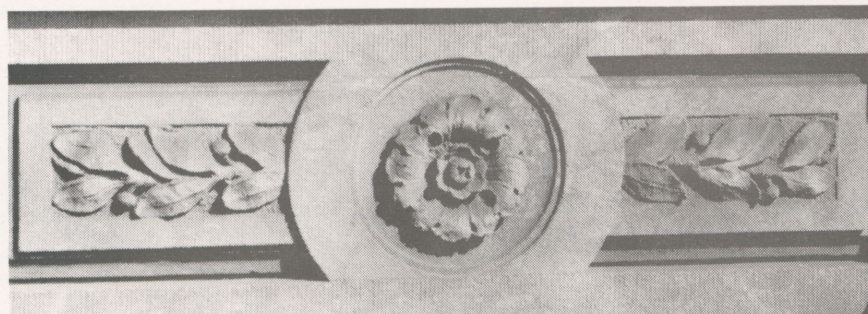
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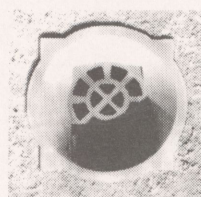
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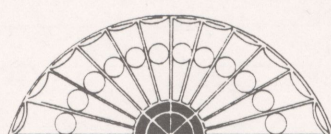
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HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY
OF LUZERNE COUNTY, INC.

49 SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET, WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA 18701



21.

