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Proceedings of the Wyoming Commemorative
Association, Address by Eugene J. Farley, 1962
on the 124th Anniversary of the Battle of July 4th

H. Starks

Retain

1962

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Wyoming Commemorative Association

Address by

DR. EUGENE S. FARLEY

On the 184th Anniversary of the Battle
and Massacre of Wyoming

July 4th, 1962

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
WYOMING COMMEMORATIVE ASSOCIATION

Proceedings 1895, address by Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, D. D., of Elmira, N. Y., and historical paper, "A Wyoming Heroine of the Revolution", by Mrs. Miles L. Peck. p. 32.....	.75
Proceedings 1896, addresses by Sidney G. Fisher, of Philadelphia; "Col. John Franklin", by John Dorrance Farnham; "Two Years of Self-Government in the Second Wyoming Colony", by Ralph H. Wadhams; retrospect on building the monument, by C. I. A. Chapman. p. 27.....	.75
Proceedings 1897, address "Old Sullivan Road", by Rev. Henry M. Keiffer, D. D.; historical poem by Homer Greene. p. 21.....	.75
Proceedings 1898, address, "Pennsylvania and New York in the Border Wars of the Revolution", by Francis W. Halsey. p. 26.....	.75
Proceedings 1899, address "Our National Tenure", by John Howard Harris, Ph. D., LL. D. p. 22.....	.75
Proceedings 1900, address "Men of Wyoming", by Wm. Henry Egle, A. M., M. D. p. 34.....	.75
Proceedings 1901, address "Our Debt to the Pioneer", by Dr. E. D. Warfield. p. 22.....	.75
Proceedings 1902, address, "Connecticut Character and Achievement", by Alfred Mathews. p. 35.....	.75
Proceedings 1903, address, "The History and Mythology of Sullivan's Expedition of 1779", by William Elliot Griffiths, D. D., L. H. D. p. 38.....	.75
Proceedings 1904, address, "A Colony out of the Northern Wilderness", by Major George C. Groff. p. 44.....	.75
Proceedings 1905, address, "The Nemesis of Wyoming", by Prof. Enoch Perrine. p. 23.....	.75
Proceedings 1906, address, "Benjamin Franklin as a Commonwealth Builder", by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart. p. 22.....	1.00
Proceedings 1907, address, "Connecticut in Pennsylvania", by Simeon Eben Baldwin, L. L. D. p. 21.....	.75
Proceedings 1908, address, "Some Contrasts suggested by the Massacre of Wyoming", by Henry Budd. p. 36.....	.75
Proceedings 1909, "The Wyoming Valley and Union Sentiment in the American Revolution", Dr. Claude Halstead Van Tyne. p. 20...	1.00
Proceedings 1910, address, "Wyoming, the Pivot of the Revolution", by Dr. Wm. Elliot Griffiths, of Ithaca, N. Y. p. 31.....	.75
Proceedings for 1911, address, "The New Patriotism", by Rev. Charles Alexander Richmond, D. D., L. L. D. p. 21.....	.75
Proceedings 1912, address, "To the Death", by Charles Francis Richardson, Ph. D., Litt. D. p. 25.....	.75
Proceedings 1913, address, "The American Revolution; A Fresh Survey of the Patriots", by Rev. Anson Titus. p. 30.....	1.00
Proceedings 1914, address, "The Rise, Glory, and Fall of the Iroquois Confederacy", by Wm. Elliot Griffiths, D. D., L. H. D. p. 28...	.75
Proceedings 1915, address, "The Contribution of Colonial Connecticut", by Rev. Samuel Hart, D. D., L. L. D. p. 22.....	.75
Proceedings 1916, address, "The Connecticut Grants and the Virginia Boundary Controversy", by Hon. John E. Potter. p. 29.....	1.00
Proceedings 1917, address, "Col. John Franklin and the Last Stand of the Connecticut Settler", by Mrs. Louise Welles Murray. p. 57...	.75
Proceedings 1918, address by Orrin C. Lester, of the American Red Cross. p. 22.....	1.00
Proceedings 1919, patriotic addresses on the World War, by Chaplain James M. Farr; Major L. H. Watres; Major Ralph A. Gregory and Major R. M. Vail. p. 19.....	.75
Proceedings 1920, address, "Patriotism and History", by Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., A. M., Ph. D. p. 16.....	.75
Proceedings 1921, address, "Was Brant at Wyoming?" by Wm. Elliot Griffiths, D. D., L. H. D. p. 13.....	.75
Proceedings 1922, address, "The Indian Occupation of Wyoming Valley", by Rev. George P. Donehoo, Ph. D. p. 15.....	.75
Proceedings 1923, address, "The Second Pennamite-Yankee War", by Hon. Frederic A. Godcharles. p. 15.....	.75
Proceedings 1924, address, "The Blazed Trail and the Steel Rail", by Leon G. Prince, Litt. D. p. 15.....	.75
Proceedings 1925, address, "What Wyoming Means To-day", by Willis Fletcher Johnson, L. H. D. p. 16.....	.75

One Hundred Eighty-Fourth Anniversary
Eighty-Fifth Annual Commemoration by this Association

Wyoming Commemorative Association

1778 - 1962

Incorporated 1881

Annual Commemoration

of the Battle and Massacre of July 3, 1778

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4th, 1962

TEN O'CLOCK

AT WYOMING, PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

President — HARRY B. SCHOOLEY, JR.

Vice-Presidents

MRS. C. WELLES BELIN	WILLIAM L. CONYNGHAM, II
DENNIS A. MCCARTHY	ABRAM NESBITT, II

FRANK TOWNEND

Librarian — JAMES E. PUGH

Corresponding Secretary: MRS. BRUCE PAYNE, 110 South River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Recording Secretary: MRS. CHARLES S. FRANTZ, Homestead Farm, Shavertown, Penna.

Treasurer: CORAY H. MILLER, 408 Wyoming Avenue, Wyoming Pa.

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WILLIAM BREWSTER

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GAIL B. YOUNG
PROFESSOR LEROY E. BUGBEE
KENTLEY R. JONES

JONES EVANS,
Radio Sta. WBAX, WPTS
MR. AND MRS. J. ARLINGTON REES

GROUND

CORAY H. MILLER

MEMBERSHIP

MRS. C. WELLES BELIN
WILLIAM L. CONYNGHAM
DENNIS A. MCCARTHY

FINANCE

HARRY B. SCHOOLEY, JR.
CORAY H. MILLER

ORGANIZATION AND BY-LAWS

CHARLES H. MINER, JR.
ABRAM NESBITT, 2ND

PUBLICITY

DENNIS A. MCCARTHY
TIM MCCARTHY
FRANKLIN D. COSLETT,
TV Station WBRE
LIBBY BRENNAN, Sunday Independent
ROBERT W. JOHNSON,
Wilkes-Barre Record
JOSEPH MURPHY,
Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader

TRAFFIC AND SAFETY

PAUL ALLEGUCCI
Wyoming Chief of Police

The Annual Business Meeting of the Association is held in Wilkes-Barre in May. Postcard notice will be sent each member so desiring upon indication to Secretary.

PROGRAMME

BAND CONCERT (10:00 to 10:30 a. m.)Stegmaier Gold Medal Band
John J. Sauer, Bandmaster — Ross J. Tarantino, Assistant Bandmaster

COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE (10:30 a. m.) ..Harry B. Schooley, Jr., Chairman

PRESENTATION OF STANDARDSStandard Guard, 109th Artillery

SELECTION: "America"Assemblage

INVOCATIONRev. Burke Rivers
Rector, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church — Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

REMARKSMrs. Coray H. Miller
President, The Wyoming Monument Association

SOLO: "There is no Death"Mrs. Helen Ralston

PRESENTATION OF FLORAL TRIBUTESCol. Frank Townend

American Legion, Black Diamond Post 395.
Representative: Frank Steinberg, Com-
mander.

American Legion, Queen Esther Post 670.
Representative: Joseph M. Hiznay, Adjutant.

Children of the American Revolution, Frances
Slocum Society, Representative: Miss Sally
Lee Miller, President.

Court of St. Anne 1294, Catholic Daughters
of America, Representative: Mrs. Mary East-
man, Grand Regent.

Daughters of American Colonists, Susquehanna
Chapter, Representative: Mrs. Shubel F.
Kelly, Mrs. Stanley K. Walborn.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Dial
Rock Chapter, Representative: Miss Helen
Beaver MacLellan.

D. A. R. Wyoming Valley Chapter, Repre-
sentative: Mrs. Harradon H. Smith, Regent.

Disabled American War Veterans, Greater
West Side Memorial Chapter No. 102.
Representative: Andrew Mikula, Adjutant

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Representative:
Joseph P. Gilroy, Vice-President

General Pulaski Memorial Committee of Lu-
zerne Co. Representative: Bernard Podcasy,
Esquire.

Girl Scout Troop 198, Forty Fort. Representa-
tive: Miss Margaret Gill, Miss Judith Healey.
Aides: The Misses Rosalie Grasso, Kathy
Kopetchne, Sandra Zuchoski.

Girl Scout Troops 32 and 81, Wyoming. Repre-
sentative: Misses Jean Boyle, Andrea
Castellani.

Girl Scout Troop 217, West Wyoming. Repre-
sentative: Miss Ruth Smith, Miss Hannah
Phillips. Aides: Misses Elaine Gorey, Patri-
cia Froncek.

The General Sullivan Chapter 466, National
Sojourners, Inc. Representative: Major Al-
fred N. Teitsworth, Captain Richard
Garman.

Asher Miner D.S.C., D.S.M., Post No. 4,
Society of the 28th Division, A.E.F. Repre-
sentative: Arthur W. Parker, Commander.

Wyoming Monument, Post No. 396, Veterans
of Foreign Wars. Representative: Wendell
Chambers, Commander, John B. Adamo, Sr.
Vice-Commander.

Wyoming Monument Association. Representa-
tive: Mrs. Fred J. Williams.

Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.
Representative: Daniel R. MacGilvray,
Director.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States,
Anthracite Post No. 283. Representative: J.
Hayes Evans, Commander.

The American Legion, Department of Pennsylv-
ania, District 12. Representative: Nello S.
Carozzoni, Jr., Commander.

Wyoming Auxiliary Police. Representative:
William Cadugan, Chief, Joseph Regula,
Captain.

Jewish War Veterans, Irving R. Rutstein Post
212. Representative: Bernard J. Newman,
Commander.

ADDRESSDr. Eugene S. Farley
President, Wilkes College

DESCRIPTIVE: "Death of Custer" or "The Battle
of the Little Big Horn"Lee Johnson — Band

RETIREMENT OF STANDARDSStandard Guard, 109th Artillery

BENEDICTIONRt. Rev. Msgr. Matthew F. Boylan
Pastor, St. Cecelia's Church — Exeter, Penna.

RECESSIONAL MARCHBand

Ushers: Girl Scouts — Boy Scouts

Charles H. Miner, Jr., Chairman for 1963

ENDOWMENT MEMBERSHIP

A trust fund of \$15,000.00 has been subscribed in order to provide for the maintenance and restoration of the monument and grounds as need occurs. According to the terms of the subscription, only the income may be used. When the income is in excess of the demands, that excess is turned back into the principal until the total shall amount to \$20,000.00. At this point the income may be applied to the maintenance and restoration of other historical monuments in the locality. The administration of this fund vests in the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre and a committee of one member each of The Wyoming Monument Association, The Wyoming Commemorative Association and The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Subscribers to this fund are known as Endowment Members.

Darling, Mrs. Edward	*Nesbitt, Sara
*Dickson, Mrs. Allan Hamilton	*Reynolds, Dorrance
*Dorrance, Anne	*Ross, J. K.
Dorrance, Frances	*Ross, Mrs. J. K.
Gibby, Mrs. Jessie Ross	*Ross, Marianna
*Hollenback, Anna Welles	*Schooley, H. B.
*Markham, Frances Garland	*Sharpe, Mary A.
Nesbitt, Abram, 2nd	*Sharpe, Richard, Sr.
*Nesbitt, Abram G.	*Shoemaker, Mrs. George
*Nesbitt, Fred	Springer, Mrs. William
*Nesbitt, George	*Thomas, Isaac M.
Nesbitt, Samuel	*Tucker, Mrs. Henry St. George

WYOMING COMMEMORATIVE ASSOCIATION
PERPETUAL MEMBERS

The payment of fifty dollars secures perpetual membership in the Association. Whether established as endowment or memorial, the entire roll of membership will be printed annually.

Atherton, Gen Thomas A.	*Johnson, Wesley	*Reynolds, Schuyler Lea
*Badders, Mrs. Leona R.	*Kirby, F. M.	*Reynolds, Stella Dorrance
*Blackman, John Hughes, Sr.	*Kirby, Mrs. F. M.	*Richmond, William Henry
Brewster, William, Atty.	*Kitchen, John B.	*Ritter, Mary
Bridgman, Mrs. Donald S.	The American Legion Band	Ross, Helen
Brodhead, Charles Dingman	of Pittston	Ross, Mary Lockhart
Broughner, Mrs. William D.	*Leacock, Grace Arista	Sanders, Mrs. Marion
*Catlin, George H.	*Lynett, E. J.	*Sarterlee, Herbert Livingston
*Chase, Mrs. Augusta Dana Coolbaugh	*McClintock, Gilbert S.	*Schooley, James M.
*Cool, Mrs. James	*Markham, Frances G.	*Sharpe, E. M.
Conyngham, Mrs. William H.	*Maxey, Hon. George W.	Sharpe, Dr. Margaret J.
*Coolbaugh, Johnson R.	*Miller, Burr Churchill	*Sharpe, Mary A.
Darte, Mrs. Franck G.	Miller, Coray H.	Sharpe, Richard, Jr.
*Derby, L. K.	Miller, Mrs. Coray H.	*Sharpe, Richard, Sr.
Derby, Mrs. L. K.	*Miller, Harry C.	*Sharpe, Sallie
*Dickson, Mrs. Allan H.	*Miller, Helen Reynolds	*Shoemaker, Jane A.
*Dorrance, Anne	Miller, Reynolds Churchill	*Smith, Mrs. Marjorie Harvey
*Dorrance, Benjamin	*Mitchell, Mrs. Maria Wood	*Snyder, John T.
*Dorrance, Mrs. Benjamin	*Mosier, Frank C.	*Sprague, L. L.
*Dorrance, Charles	*Mosier, Mrs. Lydia Stark	Springer, Mrs. William
Dorrance, Charles, 3rd	*Nesbitt, Abram	Stark, Rebecca Cornelia
Dorrance, Mrs. Charles, 3rd	*Nesbitt, Mrs. Abram	Stern, Julius Long
Dorrance, Frances	Nesbitt, Abram, 2nd	*Stevens, Mrs. Yale
Evans, Miss Annette	*Nesbitt, Abram G.	Townend, Mrs. Mae E.
Fairchild, Mrs. Charles L.	*Nesbitt, Fred	Townend, Col. Frank
*Fairchild, Charles L.	*Nesbitt, George Francis	*Van Scoy, Isaac S.
*Foster, Charles Dorrance	Nesbitt, Dr. Samuel	Waller, David Jewett
*Green, James Dean	*Nesbitt, Sara	Walter, Mr. Roy Prevost
*Hillard, Tuthill R.	*Nyhart, F. W.	Walter, Mrs. Teresa Sordoni
*Hollenback, Anna W.	*Paine, Hendrick E.	*Watres, Mrs. Harriet Gertrude
*Hollenback, John Welles	*Parsons, Calvin	Watson, Arnold
*Hunt, Irving O.	Pearson, Lomie Ives	*Welles, Mrs. Edward
*Hutchins, R. E.	Perkins, David	Welles, Edward, Jr.
Ide, Mrs. Margaret V. Evans	Pettebone, Mrs. Howard H.	Welles, Mrs. Edward, Jr.
Ide, William Russell	Pettebone, Howard H.	Wilcox, Emily
*Jenkins, Catharine M. Breese	Pettebone, Miss Leanora L.	*Wilcox, Katharine M.
*Jenkins, Emma J.	*Pettebone, Payne	*Wilcox, William A.
*Jenkins, Steuben	*Pettebone, Mrs. Payne	*Wren, Christopher
*Johnson, Frederic C.	*Reynolds, George Murray	*Wright, George R.
Johnson, Major General Max	Reynolds, Dr. Monica	Wyoming Monument Association
*Johnson, Frederick Green	Reynolds, Patricia	

*Deceased

WYOMING COMMEMORATIVE ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL MEMBERS

The payment of one dollar annually secures membership in the Association

Akin, William Markham
American Legion, Post 395
Appleton, Bernard
Ash, W. Doran
Atherton, Charles H.
Atherton, Mrs. Thos. H.
Atherton, William Henry
Barber, Robert D.
Barber, Mrs. Eugene
Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Paul
Belin, Mrs. C. Welles
Berryman, William D.
Bitler, Mathias P.
Bittenbender, Frank
Blanchard, Grace D.
Brett, Atty. James
Brotherton, Mrs. May Stevens
Bryan, Mrs. William J.
Carpenter, David
Carey, Samuel J.
Chapin, Wellington S.
Coffinberry, Mrs. John B.
Cole, Mrs. Almada Parsons
Collins, Mr. and Mrs. J. C.
Colonial Dames of America
Conyngham, Miss Cornelia P.
Conyngham, F. E. Parkhurst
Conyngham, Miss Jessie G.
Conyngham, Mrs. Jessie Guthrie
Conyngham, William L.
Conyngham, William H.
Coon, Mr. A. Harden
Coon, John M.
Cornelius, Arlene Y.
Cornelius, James M.
Court of St. Ann 1294
Crary, Miss Natalie B.
Cuttan, Mr. and Mrs. William
Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund
Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce S.
Davis, Mrs. Grace DeWolfe
Dempsey, Jack
Derr, Mrs. Andrew F.
Donnelly, Mrs. Neil J.
Dougherty, John J., Jr.
Dymond, Mr. and Mrs. Fred
Evans, Benjamin F.
Evans, Brooke
Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Jones
Elliott, Miss Margaret R.
Emanuel, John
Ferguson, Mr. & Mrs. Stewart
Finney, Mrs. Florence C.
Flood, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J.
Friendly Sons of St. Patrick W-B
Gallagher, Atty. Joseph
Garinger, Mr. Raymond
Garinger, Mr. Zelzah E.
Garman, Richard A.
Gilbert, Mr. Fred
Girl Scout Troop 198, F.F.
Girl Scout Troop 217, W. W.
Glidden, Mr. and Mrs. Lane
Golden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J.
Gregory, Mrs. Mame
Grover, Dr. A. W.
Hall, Mr. John
Hart, Tom
Hartman, Mr. and Mrs. Ira
Hazeltime, Mr. Ralph L.
Hessler, Miss Alice
Hileman, Mrs. F. A.
Hoagland, Mrs. Ella Rhoads

Hoffman, E. A.
Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Fred B.
Hutchison, Mr. and Mrs. James
Huthmaker, Wesley
*Ingham, Mrs. William
James, Mrs. Adeline
James, Richard
Janjigian, Dr. Jessie
Janosik, Mr. Michael C.
Jenkins, Mrs. Irene
Jennings, Atty & Mrs. Jarrett
Johnson, Edgar P.
Jones, Miss Ann
Jones, Mrs. James Wesley
Jones, Kentley
Kaehlin, Miss Ernestine M.
Keeler, Mr. Fred M.
Kirkhuff, Mr. and Mrs. R. J.
Kistler, Dr. Charles J.
Klocko, Mr. and Mrs. John
Kozik, Dr. Walter
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Lahr, Charles
Lance, Mrs. William
Langan, James K.
Laning, Augustine C.
Laning, Mr. and Mrs. A. C.
Lewis, Mr. Walter
Luckenbach, Mrs. William
Lukesh, Mrs. E. G.
Lynn, Edward A.
Martz, Frank
MacDougall, Mr. Kirk
MacDougall, Mrs. Kirk
McAndrew, Mr. & Mrs. James
McCarthy, Ann G. Miss
McCarthy, Charles A.
McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis
McCarthy, Miss Esther
McCarthy, Miss Marie
McCracken, Mrs. Clarence H.
Melcher, Joseph A.
McGeehan, Mr. Dennis R.
Miles, John M.
Miller, Mrs. Burr Churchill
Miller, Mr. Burr C., III
Miller, Sally Lee
Miller, Mrs. H. C.
Miner, Atty Charles H., Jr.
Miner, Robert C.
Mitchell, S. Keene, Jr.
Moore, Mrs. Fanny H.
Morgan, William Rosser
Murdock, Mrs. Jessie
Myers, Mrs. Kenneth
Myers, Wilbur
Nelson, Mrs. Mary B.
Ofstedahl, Mrs. J. S.
Ofstedahl, Paul B.
Olmstead, Mr. Harold
Olmstead, Mr. Harold, Jr.
Overpeck, Mr. A. C.
Parry, Mrs. Jennie K.
Patton, Gen. and Mrs. Corey E.
Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce
Perry, Gilbert V.
Picone, Atty. Arthur L.
Phillips, Miss Bonnie Gail
Phillips, Elmer J.
Phillips, Mr. Gail
Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Kiblt C.
Pollick, Mrs. Mabel
Powell, Mr. E. T.

Price, Mr. Thomas R.
Pringle, Miss Elizabeth H.
Probyn, Mr. & Mrs. J. Edgar
Rees, Mrs. J. A.
Rees, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arlington
Rees, Cooper
Rees, Miss Linsey
Remaly, Rev. and Mrs. M. W.
Reynolds, Ford
Reynolds, Ford A.
Roan, Mrs. Leo
Roat, Harry C.
Roos, Mrs. Carl
Roos, Miss Karen Lee
Root, Fannie A.
Root, Stanley W.
Ruckno, Mrs. Elizabeth R.
Russell, William K., Lt. Col.
Sauer, John
Saunders, R. Harold
Sax, James E.
Schooley, Atty. & Mrs. H. B., Jr.
Schooley, Harry B., 3rd.
Schooley, John Blackman
Schooley, Matthew Fuller
Schooley, Mr. David N.
Schooley, Mrs. J. B.
Schooley, Miss Joan Parrish
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Scott, Mrs. H. Lee
Secor, Miss Margaret
Sherrard, Miss Ariadne M.
Shortz, Miss Celinda
Shortz, Frederick M.
Shortz, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E.
Shortz, Robert E., Jr.
Shortz, Mrs. Edwin
Shortz, Edwin, III
Shortz, Miss Winifred
Shupnick, Rep. Fred.
Sisson, Miss Margaret C.
Slebocka, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Harradon H.
Snyder, Miss Barbara
Snyder, Miss Jennifer
Snyder, Mrs. Ray
Solovey, Mr. John
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Sterling, Mrs. Paul
Stevens, Miss Adelia Ross
Stokes, Miss Hazel
Stroh, Dr. and Mrs. Robert
Strome, Col. Charles B.
Strome, Capt. Charles B., Jr.
Tabone, Santo
Taylor, Mr. William D.
Teller, Atty. Stephen
Tomascik, Atty. Joseph G.
Tompkins, Mrs. Wm. Stark
Wall, Mrs. R. B.
Wall, Russel, Jr.
Walters, Mr. and Mrs. William
Weaver, Mrs. Alice
Weir, Miss Mary
Welles, Miss Anna Hunt
Wilcox, Atty. William J.
Williams, Fred
Williams, Miss Marilyn
Witheridge, Mr. Paul
Wruble, Israel
Yeri, Miss Helen
Young, Gail B.
Youngblood, Mr. & Mrs. F. J.

* Deceased

The ground for the monument was given by Mr. Fisher Gay of Wyoming

Incorporated in 1860 by a Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania holds the title to the grounds and monument.

CHARTER MEMBERS

*Angell, Maria	*Crawford, Caroline	*Jacobs, Phebe	*Reilay, Sarah
*Atherton, Sarah E.	*Crawford, Jeanette	*Jenkins, Catherine M.	*Richart, Mary
*Atherton, Sarah J.	*Crawford, Sarah	*Jenkins, Ellen M.	*Schooley, Jane E.
*Bennett, Matilda	*Dennison, Mrs. —	*Jenkins, Mary E.	*Schooley, Sarah A.
*Breese, Falla	*Dorrance, Susan Ford	*Jones, Catherine	*Sharps, Catherine B.
*Breese, Mary E.	*Gore, Joanna	*Law, Ellen A.	*Shoemaker, Maria
*Carpenter, Elizabeth	*Hancock, Elizabeth	*Perkins, Eunice	*Shoemaker, Stella
*Case, Mrs. —	*Hunt, Ann	*Petrebone, Caroline	*Sturdevant, Emily
*Church, Parmelia	*Hurlbut, Cornelia E.	*Polen, Lydia	*Sweetland, Mary
*Coray, Mary J.	*Hutchins, Anna	*Polen, Sarah	*Tripp, Sarah

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*Coon, Mrs. B. G.	Meixell, Miss Carrie E.	Smith, Mrs. Harradon H.
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*Crary, Sarah Wood	*Mosier, Mrs. Fannie P.	Tompkins, Mrs. William Stark
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Ide, Mrs. Wm. Russell	*Rickard, Mrs. Liva Albertina	Williams, Mrs. Fred. J.
Lutes, Mrs. Emory		

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Barber, Mrs. Robert	Janjigian, Dr. Jessie Peterson	Rosenbluth, Mrs. Robert M.
Barnes, Miss Mabel	Jenkins, Mrs. Dan C.	Ross, Mrs. Nathan
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Bishop, Mrs. Bessie	Jones, Mrs. James Wesley	Shuster, Mrs. W. H.
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Collins, Mrs. Raymond S.	Law, Mrs. James, Jr.	Smith, Mrs. A. B.
Culver, Mrs. David C.	Lazarus, Mrs. Eugene	Smith, Mrs. Anna H.
Darby, Mrs. Sidney	Lewis, Mrs. Andrew	Honorary Vice-Pres.
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*Deceased

HISTORIAN — Miss Lena Baldwin

REMARKS BY

MRS. CORAY H. MILLER

WYOMING MONUMENT COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES

MONUMENT GROUNDS

WYOMING, PENNSYLVANIA

JULY 4, 1962 — 10 A. M.

WYOMING COMMEMORATIVE ASSOCIATION

CHAIRMEN

■ ■ ■

Colonel Charles Dorrance	1878-Mar. 1892
Calvin Parsons	1891-1900
Benjamin Dorrance	1900-1922
Anne Dorrance	1922-1951
Frances Dorrance	1951
Colonel Thomas H. Atherton	1952-1953
Gen. Corey E. Patton	1954
Col. Frank Townend	1955
Harry B. Schooley, Jr.	1956
William L. Conyngham	1957
Mrs. C. Welles Belin	1958
Mr. Bruce Payne.....	1959
Honorable Daniel J. Flood	1960
Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Atherton	1961
Harry B. Schooley, Jr.	1962

Following the Battle and Massacre at Wyoming in 1778, the fallen heroes of that bloody field lay unburied from July 3rd to October 22nd, at which time Lieutenant John Jenkins, with a detail of men from Captain Spalding's company, was sent to gather such as they could and give them a common sepulture. Those found on the battlefield were buried together, and those scattered at other points were buried where found. No index marked the spot where they were buried, and there they slept in peace.

The first steps to provide a lasting tribute to the memory of these brave men was at a meeting held at the home of James Scovell, in what is now Exeter Borough, on November 25, 1809, for the purpose of planning to erect a monument. Only \$300 was raised at this meeting and the matter rested for some years.

The next meeting of record was at Wilkes-Barre on July 22, 1826, when a committee was appointed to draft a set of resolutions providing for a monument. In August of that same year another meeting was held in which the resolutions were passed. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions. However, little more was done to push the monument along until six years later when early in 1832 considerable interest was awakened once again. Some prospecting for the spot where the slain had been buried was had without success, because it was in the midst of a field which had been plowed over for many years, and the mound, if any had ever existed, was entirely obliterated. However, through Mr. William Swetland's efforts, the place of interment was located and the bones found.

On the 3rd of July, 1832, there was a large public gathering of citizens on the grounds and the grave being opened, the bones were exposed before the speakers and the people assembled. A subscription was then opened for erecting a monument and a

committee appointed. Mr. Fisher Gay of Wyoming donated the required amount of land necessary for the erection of the monument. In December commenced the work of quarrying on our western mountains and delivering the stone for the foundation and vault.

In the spring of 1833 the bones of eighty-three skeletons were removed from the common grave, and being placed in three dry goods boxes, were kept in Mr. Swetland's store until they were deposited in the monument vault on December 5, 1833.

On the 3rd of July, 1833, the corner stone of the monument was laid in the presence of a large assemblage of people. About the last of June, 1834, work was suspended for lack of funds, the monument being raised at that time to a height of about twenty feet.

The enterprise now lingered and but little was done to advance it until 1839 when a new committee went to Connecticut and asked the legislature to appropriate \$3,000 to help complete the work. Although the petition was favorably reported, aid was not forthcoming.

In 1841 a new memorial was presented, accompanied by a paper setting forth the reasons why Connecticut ought in justice to contribute to the fund. The resolution passed the lower House almost unanimously but failed in the Senate. Still another effort was made in the following year, with no better result.

Thus the monument and grounds remained in an unfinished and neglected condition until work was resumed in 1842 under the auspices of the "Ladies Monumental Association" — which name was subsequently changed to the "Wyoming Monument Association."

During the interval between the suspension of work in 1834 and the resumption in 1842, the "Ladies Monumental Association" was organized by the ladies of Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, Wyoming and Exeter, and by various means of fund raising activities, such as dinners, fairs and entertainments, they raised the money and completed the monument at a cost of approximately \$6,000, with shrubbery and fencing the lot bringing the cost to something over \$8,000.

The monument is erected over the exact spot where the slain were originally buried by Lieutenant John Jenkins and his detail of men. The monument is a plain obelisk in the dark gray stone of the valley cut on the face and laid in blocks of from twelve to fifteen inches in thickness, and of convenient lengths. It stands sixty-two feet six inches high from the level of the ground. The

stone used in the monument came from a place, which has since been known as the "Monument Quarry" near Doty's place on the east side of the Susquehanna River, a distance of about three miles, and brought over at Miller's Ferry. This ferry, known in later years as Sharp's Ferry, was anchored at the river's edge midway between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

Some years later in April of 1860, the Wyoming Monument Association was incorporated, and at that time by special act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, title to the monument and grounds was vested in this organization. We have reason to believe it is one of the oldest organizations in the country today, which has met continuously since its inception over one hundred and twenty years ago.

We, who belong to the Wyoming Monument Association today, are proud to be the successors of those dedicated women whose efforts brought to completion this memento of the valor of their ancestry, and we shall continue to work unceasingly and with patriotic fervor to perpetuate the rich historical heritage that is ours.

In closing I would quote a verse taken from the "Ode to Wyoming" which is a poem composed by Mrs. Mary B. Richert of Pittston and read at the One Hundredth Year Commemorative Observance of the Battle and Massacre.

"Nor fretted vault, nor costly shrine,
Where gnarled yew and ivy twine,
Entomb those noble sons of thine;
But on thy face, so fair, outspread
Beside the river's silver thread,
With skies of azure overhead
So high endoming
A sepulchre, where daisies wave
Above the ashes of the brave,
Thy sons have found an honored grave
Wyoming!"

ADDRESS BY
DR. EUGENE S. FARLEY

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
AND THE CONTINUING REVOLUTION

WYOMING MONUMENT COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES
MONUMENT GROUNDS
WYOMING, PENNSYLVANIA

JULY 4, 1962 — 10 A. M.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed..."

With these words the creators and founders of our Nation started a revolution that brought a new Nation into being. But, they also gave impetus to a revolution of ideas that grows in force with each passing generation. This revolution of ideas reveals itself in the changes made within our Nation during the past one hundred and eighty-six years. This revolution of ideas reveals itself throughout the world in the struggle of men everywhere to attain self-government and self-realization. During those years that have passed since the adoption of our own Declaration of Independence, the hopes, the aspirations, the expectations of the American people have become the hopes, the aspirations, the expectations of people everywhere. Only in the light of our own Revolution can Americans hope to understand the revolt of peoples throughout the world in the second half of the Twentieth Century.

As this revolution of ideas relates to the improvement of man's condition, let us examine a few of the revolutionary changes that have taken place within our Nation since the formal beginnings of our revolution.

When the Declaration of Independence was adopted in 1776, conditions were accepted without question that we today consider intolerable. The slave trade, in which two-thirds of the men and women died between capture and final sale, continued until 1807, and slavery was accepted until Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. Labor was exploited and was allowed no chance to organize, in any state, prior to 1842. Children, women, and men were sacrificed for the production of wealth without regard for their well-being. Ignorance was taken for granted, and not until the 1840's were state laws adopted requiring the establishment of public schools. The social conscience that must ever be associated with freedom had not yet awakened men to evils that have since been eliminated or, in part, corrected. The great improvements of the last century cannot all be attributed to the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, but their enunciation in this great document did bring them to men's consciousness and, over the years, these principles became a part of the American conscience. Once they became a part of this conscience, violations of human rights disturbed the minds of Americans and the correction of wrongs and injustices became inevitable. Where there is social conscience, there will be social reform; but where there is no social conscience, injustice, abuse, and cruelties are unnoted.

It was during this period of abuse and of development that America became the hope of mankind. Immigrants flocked to our shores seeking a new way of life. Newcomers were attracted by the opportunities of a new land and the ideals of a new Nation. The abuses of their homelands exceeded the abuses in the new land, and the new land offered a hope that was not offered in the old. So it is that millions migrated while others took hope from that which they saw in this country. And, lest we of this generation doubt the appeal and attraction of our Country, let us once again read those words engraved on the Statue of Liberty when it was dedicated in 1886 . . .

"Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp, cries she
With silent lips, 'Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.' "

Emma Lazarus

The waves of immigration have been stopped by an exploding of population in the United States. In consequence the "golden door" has been closed, but men from all nations still grasp those ideas of the American revolution that offer hope

of independence and self-realization. Today, as yesterday, men grope for opportunity, and as Russell Davenport has aptly written:

"The vision that the world is waiting, is the same
That traced its way in wagon tracks, across
Empurpled plain and precipice, And whispered
In the star-lit tamaracks, where travelers told of
Freedom in the West around the fires of hopeful bivouacs."

But it required more than lands and mines to attract a people and give them hope. Other continents have had these same resources, but have given men no hope of new opportunities for a richer life. If this were not so, would we be concerned today by conditions in South America that breed despair, not hope — and so provide a fertile soil for the Communistic ideology?

What is it then that has caused men for more than a century to look upon America as a land of opportunity? I suggest that it is the ideals and aspirations of those who have created America. But I also suggest that even more important is the implementation of these ideals through a constitutional government, limited in its powers by the will of the people and responsible to the people for all of its acts. This system of government gave people from all countries of the world, hope that they might also live under a responsible government — either by migration or by the creation of such governments in their own homelands.

Without this limited, but responsible government, the great gains of the past one hundred and seventy years would have been impossible. Only because our government must respond to the will of the people were the evils of exploitation and injustice attacked and, in a measure, resolved. Without this responsiveness to the popular will, control would have remained in the hands of the few and would have been used for the benefit of the few. It appears that social conscience has grown with the dispersion of responsibility to all the people. It also appears that as evils have been corrected and reforms affected, the capabilities of men have been expanded. Each step forward has enlarged the vision of men and has increased their awareness of the great advances that can be made by a society that is committed to the improvement of its individual citizens. If we place our faith in material possessions, the future is limited, but if we place our faith in men and ideals, we cannot foresee the limits of human progress. We have enlarged our horizons sufficiently to understand that the continued expansion of these horizons is inevitable if we adequately nurture the intelligence and spirit of on-coming generations. Our past progress has resulted from our faith in the capacities of men to govern themselves. Does not our future well-

being and security depend upon the bulwarking of this faith by sound education and by the expansion of opportunities for productive and creative effort?

In his first inaugural address, Jefferson expressed his own faith in men in these challenging words:

"Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he, then, be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the form of kings to govern him? Let history answer this question . . ."

And again, in a later period of crisis, Russell Davenport, fearing a lack of faith in America, in Americans, and in our great ideals, pled:

"Let us not fear man, let us fear only
What he believes in. It is Nothing
That we must fear, the thought of Nothing,
The sound of Nothing in our hearts,
The belief in Nothing."

But what does this continuing American revolution have to do with revolt in Africa, anti-colonialism in Asia, unrest in South America, and with the advances of Communism in all parts of the world?

The answer that we give to this question may well determine the future of this nation and of mankind. If the Communist revolution offers greater promise to the exploited and underdeveloped peoples than do the concepts of the continuing revolution that took root on American soil at the end of the Eighteenth Century, we have reason to feel concern for the future of those ideas, values, and institutions upon which western civilization is based. If, on the contrary, we can restore and vitalize the great ideals upon which our own well-being is founded, then we can hope for the extension of this well-being to oncoming generations.

This continuance of our own freedom and well-being requires sharing — sharing of ideas, of effort, and of aspirations. If we deny to others the hope that is ours, we can hardly expect to receive in return respect, or trust, or affection. If we give nothing, we will receive nothing. I all too clearly remember the bitterness with which an Asian and an African remarked on two occasions, "democracy is not for export."

These two men after sharing the privileges of English universities returned to their native lands to find themselves rejected

by representatives of the same government that had offered them the intellectual and social advantages of its great universities. By sending them to England for advanced study, the government had acknowledged their individual superiority, but when they returned to their homes, they were rejected by and isolated from the English colonials because of the supposed inferiority of their group. We would do well to remember that all of us are superior in some ways and inferior in others, for no individual can be entirely superior. It is humiliating, however, for men to be accepted as superior individuals intellectually and then rejected because of racial and cultural differences. Bitterness and resentment are the inevitable consequence of such contradictory treatment.

It is this divergence of ideals and practice that is the heart of our present-day dilemma. We have enunciated great ideals. We have made great progress because of our adherence to these ideals within limited areas. It is impossible, however, to voice ideals that express the universal hopes of mankind without raising the aspirations and the expectations of all men. For this reason, we Americans, whose forebears created a new nation and gave mankind a new hope, are compelled to share with others the privileges and benefits of freedom. When underprivileged peoples respond to the hypocrisy of those who adhere to an ideal only when it is to their advantage, and abandon the ideal when it is to their detriment, freedom everywhere is endangered.

Within the month, I have discussed the problems and aspirations of the African nations with an able and dedicated African student. If I comprehend his thinking, and I am not sure that I do, he is disappointed that we fall so far short of our own ideals. He hopes in his own nation to move from tribalism and ignorance to an enlightenment that will show the way to other peoples. He is reflecting the optimism of the authors of the Declaration of Independence, but he is not recognizing the tortuous path that leads to any measure of enlightenment and self-government. As a political scientist, he studies the political philosophers of the West while he simultaneously observes the workings of our political institutions. I would guess that he feels us insincere because our practice does not entirely conform with our ideals. Before he returns to his native country, I hope he may gain some awareness of the painful struggle that is involved in translating any ideal into a working reality. Without this realization, he may well succumb to the appeal of those ideologies that offer ready-made solutions to the economic and political problems that beset mankind.

The contrast between ideals and practice was less apparent when ignorance, isolation, and lack of conscience maintained in all groups a relative unawareness of other groups. Improved communications and technological developments have brought the peoples of the world closer. Literacy, the radio, travel, and

trade have revealed one people to another and have created an awareness that heretofore was impossible. Ultimately this awareness must lead to mutual understanding or to bitter antagonisms. And, in great measure, the choice of alternatives is ours. If we possess a measure of understanding of human aspirations, we must use this understanding to resolve our common problems and to cultivate acceptance of our common destiny.

Our ideals and our well-being have caught the attention of the peoples of the world and have raised their aspirations. Our material well-being has raised their expectations. Unfortunately, these expectations have been accompanied by no awareness that it requires intelligence, discipline, education and organization to translate ideals into realities. These people have not yet recognized that human talents must be cultivated, not exploited, if material and social gains are to be attained. Had this been learned in South America, Africa, and Asia, the peoples of these continents would now be prepared to develop their great natural resources for their own benefit. Unfortunately, this dependence of man upon man has not been learned in these areas and in consequence of the neglect of human beings, poverty and ignorance are the accepted — but now resented — condition of the people.

In the midst of this condition, Communism makes its appeal and offers its promise. To a people untouched by the ideals of freedom — that have released the talents and energies of western man — the promise of Communism is attractive. To those who understand the nature of freedom and have enjoyed its richest fruits, Communism appears as a step backward. The Communists promise the material well-being already enjoyed by the free peoples; they offer these material rewards, however, without freedom and without the invigorating release of mind and spirit. They offer their own special form of regimentation along with their promise of prosperity. They would destroy those freedoms that are the basis of western civilization. They promise gain through regimentation. The free nations demonstrate that the well-being of a people is best assured through the release and development of the human mind and spirit.

Communism seems to be the great challenge of the 1950's and 1960's just as Fascism was the great challenge between 1930 and 1945. The persistence of this challenge to freedom by the extremists of the right and the left, demonstrates the dilemma of the moderate individual who believes that progress is evolutionary not revolutionary — who believes that progress requires steady and continuing improvement of what we have, not its destruction.

The institutions of America are designed to permit this evolutionary forward movement, and to avoid the violent action and

reaction of the extremists. The division of powers within our government, the centering of responsibility in two parties, and the ability of the people to correct abuses by their ballots provide safety-valves and correctives that prevent the development of unendurable injustices and frustrations. If there is danger in this system, it derives from the inertia of the people, their unawareness of governmental abuses, or their feeling that they are not responsible for the preservation and operation of representative government.

There are also times when the people are discouraged by corruption, extravagance, and irresponsibility in government. When their government appears to be bad because the light of criticism shows its weaknesses, they should consider the observation of John Galbraith, "without public criticism, all governments look much better and are much worse."

Criticism that is designed to keep governments "better" may also be used to destroy governments by making them appear "much worse" than they really are. So it is that criticism can be the mark of vitality or the tool of destruction. So it is that only an alert, informed, and courageous citizenry can meet the challenges that always confront free institutions. Freedom can never be taken for granted, for there always have been and always will be those who disbelieve in freedom for the people. Some of these disbelievers, lacking faith in the ability of people to govern themselves, are sure of their own great capacity to govern others. Some oppose this freedom because it stands in the way of their desire to use and control the people. And some are mixed and confused in their motives.

The ideological conflict between Communism, Fascism, and Democracy may jeopardize our freedoms by distracting attention from our basic principles. There is danger that fear will lead to extremes of thought and action that may destroy the sound moderation upon which free institutions depend.

Freedom of thought and conscience are the first essentials of free institutions. Without these freedoms there can be no representative government. Without these freedoms we can have no representative government. Without these freedoms there can be no criticism, no dissent, no opposition. Without these freedoms you and I cannot criticize, you and I cannot dissent, you and I cannot oppose. The founders of our nation recognized this need for freedom of thought and conscience because they had struggled to wrest these rights from an autocratic government in England. In our day, we have endeavored to maintain these freedoms, but we have also neglected them because in times of peace we have enjoyed them so readily. Perhaps the words of Adolph Eichmann, justifying his own lack of personal responsi-

bility for the extermination of six million Jews and the uprooting of other millions, may give us a greater appreciation of the value of individual conscience. Eichmann absolved himself of all personal responsibility for his heinous brutality by this statement made at his trial, "The question of conscience is a matter for the head of the state, the sovereign."

Let us ask ourselves whether or not freedom of conscience surrendered by the peoples of the world can lead to anything other than despotism and a loss of human significance. Without conscience is man better or worse than an animal? With conscience, and intelligence, and courage, are there any limits to the possibilities for self-realization which man has been given by his Creator?

The answers that we give to these questions will determine the continuing vitality and influence of the revolution of ideas that expressed itself in our own Declaration of Independence...

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed..."

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