

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lackawanna County Courthouse and Mitchell, John, Monument

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Washington Ave., Linden St., Adams Ave., and Spruce St. not for publication

city or town Scranton

vicinity

state Pennsylvania code PA county Lackawanna code 059 zip code 18503

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant: nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Dr. B. Glass, Exec. Dir. 9/11/97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

PA Historical and Museum Commission
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other, (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Lackawanna County Courthouse and Mitchell, John, Monument
Name of Property

Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing		Noncontributing		
1		1		buildings
0		0		sites
0		0		structures
1		8		objects
2		9		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Anthracite-Related Resources of
Northeastern Pennsylvania, 1769-1945

Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

RECREATION AND CULTURE: monument

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Courthouse: STONE, Monument: STONE/Granite

walls Courthouse: STONE

Monument: STONE/Granite

roof Courthouse: CERAMIC TILE

other Courthouse: STONE/Limestone, STONE/Marble,
METAL/Iron, Monument: METAL/Bronze

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets.

Lackawanna County Courthouse and Mitchell, John, Monument
Name of Property

Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark 'x' in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. (Corresponds to NHL Criterion 1)
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

OTHER: Labor History

Period of Significance

1902

1924

Significant Dates

1902

1924

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Courthouse: Parry, Isaac G. and

Lacey, B. Taylor/Snaith, John

Monument: Sheridan, Philip B./Keck, Chas.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark 'x' in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Lackawanna Historical Society

Lackawanna County Courthouse and Mitchell, John, Monument
Name of Property

Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.7 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 444600 4584050
Zone Easting Northing

2

3
Zone Easting Northing

4

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan C. Nabors, Cultural Resources Specialist

organization Kise Franks & Straw

date August 1997

street & number 219 N. Broad Street

telephone (215) 561-1050

city or town Philadelphia

state PA

zip code 19107

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Lackawanna County Board of Commissioners, Courthouse Administration Building

street & number 200 Adams Avenue

telephone (717) 963-6800

city or town Scranton

state PA

zip code 18503

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the national Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0118), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

Lackawanna County Courthouse and Mitchell, John, Monument
Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

Description

The Lackawanna County Courthouse occupies a 4.7-acre lot bounded by Washington Avenue, Linden Street, Adams Avenue, and Spruce Street in downtown Scranton, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. The property meets the registration requirements established for resources associated with labor history in the *Multiple Property Documentation Form: Anthracite-Related Resources of Northeastern Pennsylvania, 1769-1945* because it was the site of the first session of Anthracite Coal Strike Commission and for its symbolic representation and commemoration of John Mitchell's and the United Mine Workers of America's achievements. The courthouse property includes the stone courthouse, originally built in 1884 in the Romanesque Revival style and enlarged in 1896 with the addition of a third story and the reconstruction of the roof, and the 1924 John Mitchell Monument, sculpted in bronze and granite. Both of these resources retain integrity to convey a sense of history associated with the significant dates 1902 and 1924. Those resources on the property that do not contribute to its significance are the 1964 courthouse wing, six additional memorial monuments, and two cannons erected between 1892 and 1977. Modern concrete walkways surround the courthouse and interconnect the monuments. The property also contains a surface parking lot southwest of the courthouse, modern lighting standards, benches, and street furniture.

The Lackawanna County Courthouse is a three-and-one-half-story, rectangular-plan, masonry building measuring approximately 100 by 140 feet with a raised basement, hipped roof, and a five-story clock tower. The courthouse features five bays on the northwest (front) facade, four bays on the southeast (rear) facade, and three bays on each of the northeast and southwest facades. Several bays feature blind arches. The foundation and walls are finished with rough-cut, coursed, local stone and the roof is sheathed with tile shingles. The water table, stringcourses, window sills and lintels, and buttress caps are trimmed with Onondago limestone.

Alterations to the courthouse in 1896 introduced eclectic stylistic features, including a dentillated cornice line, scrolled Flemish wall dormers, broken pediments, urns, pyramidal-roofed towers, and oculus windows. A three-and-one-half-story pavilion centered on the front (northwest) facade of the building best illustrates the building's two primary periods of stylistic influence. The pavilion's two-story arcade features Romanesque Revival-style detailing including round arch openings and grouped columns atop heavy piers. Corbelled stone above the second-story arches imitates the building's cornice line as built in 1884. The upper one-and-one-half stories of the pavilion demonstrate a number of eclectic stylistic elements introduced in 1896. This section contains rectangular window openings, a wide stone frieze with a dentillated cornice line, and scrolled Flemish wall dormers topped with a broken pediment and urns.

Throughout the courthouse, paired and tri-part flat and round arched window openings are fitted primarily with one-over-one double hung aluminum sash that replaced historic one-over-one-wood sash, probably in 1976. Second and third-story window openings on the northwest and southeast facades have been altered and fitted with modern, fixed aluminum sash. Space between the second and third story openings contains ribbed aluminum panels. The building's primary entrance on the

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Section number 7 Page 2

Lackawanna County Courthouse and Mitchell, John, Monument
Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

Description (continued)

northwest facade features an arcaded pavilion protecting a modern concrete and tile staircase. All entrances on the building are fitted with replacement doors, including double-leaf wood paneled and glazed doors and double-leaf aluminum and plate-glass electronic sliders. Two chimney stacks are located in the building's southeast slope and one in the northwest slope. The three stacks were reconstructed in 1896, at which date original chimneys were eliminated. Wall dormers added in 1896 are fronted with scrolled Flemish gables, and many are topped with broken pediments and urns. Corner staircase turrets with conical roofs are situated on the north and east corners of the building. Originally hipped-roof towers on the southeast facade were reconstructed with pyramidal roofs in 1896. A square clock tower stands on the west corner. The tower's 1929 hipped roof replaces an original pyramidal spire.

The building's significant exterior details include corner buttresses, crenellated corbelling, a dentillated cornice, and decorative iron and stone bracketing. The north and east corner turrets each feature paired battered piers topped with cushion capitals nestling a pendant. Two oculus windows encircled by a double-arched frame with voussoirs were added to the upper half-story dormer on the northeast facade in the 1896 building campaign. An original decorative iron balustrade highlights the clock tower's belfry.

The courthouse has experienced two major interior renovations, the first in 1920 and the second in 1976. While the building's historic plan and much of its historic materials are evident, the installation of elevators, modern doors, lighting, ceilings, and new stair towers in the public corridors have lessened the architectural significance of the courthouse's interior. Two courtrooms and a former law library on the second floor, however, have retained much of their historic character and materials. A 1902 photograph of the former Superior Courtroom (now Courtroom No. 3 and unavailable for photo documentation) indicates that it retains a number of classically-inspired architectural details that were present during its period of significance. Details include an ornately coffered ceiling, wood paneled doors with ornately-carved round arched wood surrounds containing pediments and pilasters, brass wall sconces, and a decorative, tri-part wall panel behind a seven-person judges' bench. The metal wall panel is framed by wood pilasters with wood panels below and features bas-relief carvings of blind justice and caduceuses. The courtroom measures approximately forty by fifty feet and also features marble pilasters with painted Ionic capitals, low marble wainscoting, carved wood window surrounds with pilasters and round arch fanlights infilled with fabric, and historic brass and opaque glass chandeliers. Walls are covered with modern wallpaper and the floors with wall-to-wall carpeting.

While the courthouse has experienced both interior and exterior renovations and the construction of modern additions, the overall integrity of the building has not been compromised. In 1964 a two-story, rectangular-plan, flat-roofed wing was attached to the courthouse's northeast facade by a two-story, glazed breezeway. The addition, covered with stone and trimmed with black marble, sits above a ground-level parking lot. The wing features long rectangular window openings fitted

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Lackawanna County Courthouse and Mitchell, John, Monument
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Description (continued)

with plate glass. After 1979, a single-story arcaded staircase and corridor on the southwest facade were replaced with a three-story stair tower.

The 1924 John Mitchell Monument fronts Adams Avenue southeast of the courthouse. The monument consists of four sections: a heroic-sized bronze statue, a granite monolith containing a niche in the southeast facade, and two low, curved, granite benches flanking either side of the granite monolith. A bronze statue of John Mitchell stands atop a granite block that is inscribed with the words, "John Mitchell (1870-1919)." The granite monolith features a bas-relief scene carved in the niche directly behind the likeness of Mitchell. It consists of six miners at work, a mule pulling a car of coal and a driver boy. Above this scene and the Mitchell statue are the words, "Champion of Labor, Defender of Human Rights" flanking two clasped hands with the inscription "UMW." A second bas-relief carving is located on the rear facade of the monolith, which illustrates a miner at home with his family. Below the scene is the inscription: "This monument is created by contributions of the United Mine Workers of America and their friends. John L. Lewis, president; Philip Murray, vice president; William Green, secretary-treasurer." The southwest and northeast sides of the granite monolith feature inscribed quotes from Mitchell.

Other monuments on the courthouse square include tributes to General Philip B. Sheridan (1910) at the south corner of the property, Christopher Columbus (1892) at the west corner, Soldiers and Sailors (1900) centered on the northwest lawn and flanked by two mounted cannons, veterans of World War II (1977) near the south corner, George Washington (1893) at the south corner, and General Casimir Pulaski (1973) at the east corner.

The Lackawanna County Courthouse and the John Mitchell Monument retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association present during their periods of significance. While the courthouse has experienced both interior and exterior renovations and the construction of modern additions, the overall integrity of the building, and particularly the integrity of the Superior Courtroom, site of the Strike Commission's hearings, has not been compromised.

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Section number 8 Page 1

Lackawanna County Courthouse and Mitchell, John, Monument
Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

Statement of Significance

Note: This nomination form recommends National Historic Landmark (NHL) designation for the Lackawanna County Courthouse and John Mitchell Monument.

National Significance:

NHL Criterion: 1

Theme: V. Developing the American Economy

5. Labor Organization and Protest

7. Government Policies and Practices

NHL exclusion for commemorative properties

Period of National Significance: 1902, 1924

The national significance of labor history in Pennsylvania's anthracite region is established in the *Multiple Property Documentation Form: Anthracite-Related Resources of Northeastern Pennsylvania, 1769-1945*. The Lackawanna County Courthouse and the John Mitchell Monument each meet registration requirements established in the context statement for resources associated with labor history.

The Lackawanna County Courthouse is nationally significant as the site of the first session of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt in the fall of 1902 to end the "Great Strike" of anthracite coal workers. The "Great Strike" was one of the largest and most significant strikes in American labor history. The Strike Commission hearings represented the first non-violent, even-handed intervention by the federal government in a labor dispute. The most celebrated witness to testify in the hearings was legendary labor leader John Mitchell, organizer and leader of the anthracite coal workers and president of the United Mine Workers of America (UMW). Mitchell's role in the "Great Strike" and other endeavors gained him hero status in the anthracite region, and in 1924 the UMW erected a posthumous memorial to Mitchell in the courthouse square. The Lackawanna County Courthouse meets NHL Criterion 1 for its association with the high-profile Strike Commission hearings and the John Mitchell Monument meets NHL exclusion for commemorative properties and NR Criteria Consideration F as a commemorative resource for its symbolic representation of early-twentieth-century union and labor principles.

Development of the Lackawanna County Courthouse

The courthouse's construction resulted from the formation of Lackawanna County from Luzerne County on 13 August 1878.¹ In December 1879 the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company and trustees of the Susquehanna & Wyoming Valley Railroad & Coal Company deeded to the Lackawanna County Commissioners a block of former swamp land bounded by Washington

¹Thomas Murphy, *History of Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania* (Topeka, KS: Historical Publishing Company, 1928), 1: 79.

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Lackawanna County Courthouse and Mitchell, John, Monument
Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

Statement of Significance (continued)

Avenue, Linden Street, Adams Avenue, and Spruce Street in Scranton, Pennsylvania as a site for public buildings and a park. In 1881 Isaac G. Perry, of Binghamton, New York, designed the Romanesque Revival-style courthouse and John Snaith, of Ithaca, New York, completed its construction in 1884.² In 1896, local architect, B. Taylor Lacey, designed the building's third floor, adding eclectic stylistic influences such as a steeply-pitched hipped tile roof, wall dormers with scrolled Flemish parapets topped by broken pediments and urns, a dentillated cornice, and pyramidal-roofed towers. In 1920 T. I. Lacey & Son, Architects made alterations to the courthouse interior. In June 1929, architect Harry Duckworth re-designed the building's clock tower as a result of roof tiles falling from its steep spire. The most significant modern alteration to the courthouse is a two-story rectangular wing with open parking on the ground level. The addition, constructed in 1964 of local stone with black marble trim, is attached to the Linden Street facade of the courthouse by a two-story glazed breezeway. Also at that date, new stair towers, lighting, wiring, and ceilings were added to the original courthouse. Interior renovations undertaken in 1976 included the installation of new interior doors, lighting, and aluminum sash.³

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission

The Lackawanna County Courthouse acquired national significance in the fall of 1902 for its role as the meeting site for the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission during its sessions in Scranton. The *Multiple Property Documentation Form: Anthracite-Related Resources of Northeastern Pennsylvania, 1769-1945* includes a discussion of the Great Strike of 1902 and its national significance. As a result of President Theodore Roosevelt's October 1902 intervention between the UMW and coal operators, both sides eventually agreed to accept the findings of an investigative committee appointed by the president and the UMW called an end to the strike. Roosevelt's Anthracite Coal Strike Commission began its proceedings on 30 October 1902 with a week-long tour of the anthracite region's physical conditions and coal mining operations.⁴ The Commission then met in the Lackawanna County Courthouse's Superior Courtroom (now Courtroom No. 3) from 14 to 22 November and from 3 to 20 December 1902 to hear testimony. John Mitchell, who testified not as president of the UMW but as the "representative of the anthracite mine workers," presented the demands of unionized mine workers.⁵ Represented by noted labor and criminal attorney, Clarence Darrow, Mitchell was the first and most celebrated witness of the public

²Frederick L. Hitchcock and John P. Downs, *History of Scranton and the Boroughs of Lackawanna County* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1914), 1: 100.

³"Lackawanna County Courthouse," *Lackawanna Historical Society Bulletin* 11, no. 1 (February 1978): 1-2.

⁴Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, *Report to the President on the Anthracite Coal Strike of May - October, 1902* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1903), 14.

⁵T. E. Dillon, "The Anthracite Mine Strike Commission in session at Scranton, PA, Nov. 17, 1902," photograph, 1902, Lackawanna Historical Society, Scranton, Pennsylvania; Perry K. Blatz, *Democratic Miners: Work and Labor Relations in the Anthracite Coal Industry, 1875-1925* (Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 1994), 142.

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Lackawanna County Courthouse and Mitchell, John, Monument
Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

Statement of Significance (continued)

hearings. During the cross examination of Mitchell on the third day of the hearings, a crowd attempting to gain admittance into the packed chamber broke through a set of plate-glass doors.⁶

Sessions continued at the federal office building in Philadelphia (no longer extant) from January until February 1903, where the Commission heard operators' testimony and the mine workers' rebuttal.⁷ The Strike Commission then adjourned to Washington, D.C. where it announced a decision on 21 March 1903 awarding mine workers a ten percent wage increase and an eight to nine hour working day without pay reduction. The Commission also created a board to settle labor disputes for the three years during which the award was to be enforced. The miners reluctantly accepted the award, disappointed that the Strike Commission did not recognize their union.⁸

The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission is nationally significant because the creation of such a body by a U.S. president was unprecedented. The Commission, appointed by Progressive president Theodore Roosevelt, represented, for the first time in American history, even-handed, non-violent federal intervention between labor and capital.⁹ Roosevelt's attempt to settle labor matters through a special, expert, and supposedly impartial commission reflected the shifting relations between the federal government and American business that emerged from the 1902 anthracite coal strike. Prior to this conflict, federal intercession in labor disputes consisted of military intervention to break a strike, rather than arbitration to bring about a peaceful settlement. As a result, the Anthracite Strike Commission is also significant in the context of the U.S. labor movement because it set a precedent for federal intervention in future labor-management relations, such as President Woodrow Wilson's creation of the War Labor Board during World War I and President Franklin Roosevelt's passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933. As a result of the federal government's involvement and the impact of the 1902 coal strike on the public, national attention focused on the anthracite region, the Strike Commission, and its well-known attorneys and witnesses, including Clarence Darrow and John Mitchell.

The John Mitchell Monument

The John Mitchell Monument was dedicated on 29 May 1924 and stands as the most visible historic resource commemorating the nationally-significant labor leader.¹⁰ The fourteen-ton granite and bronze monument derives its significance from its symbolic representation of the achievements of John Mitchell and the UMW to the U.S. labor movement. Mitchell, who died on 9 September 1919 in New York City, perhaps sensed the significance of his labor successes in the anthracite

⁶*The Scranton (PA) Times*, "Smashed the Doors" (17 November 1902): 1.

⁷Anthracite Strike Commission, *Report to the President*, 17.

⁸Robert J. Cornell. *The Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902* (Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 1957), 253-54.

⁹Blatz, *Democratic Miners*, 121.

¹⁰Ron Davis, "Mitchell Rites Here Monday," *The Scranton (PA) Times* (23 October 1981): np.

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Lackawanna County Courthouse and Mitchell, John, Monument
Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

Statement of Significance (continued)

region and requested to be buried in Scranton at the Cathedral Cemetery.¹¹ While the UMW passed a resolution to erect a memorial statue within days after Mitchell's death, strikes in both the anthracite and bituminous fields kept the union from commissioning designer Peter B. Sheridan and sculptor Charles Keck until early 1922.¹² The city of Scranton offered a site fronting Adams Avenue on the courthouse square to the UMW and groundbreaking ceremonies for the \$75,000 monument took place on 25 July 1923.¹³ The UMW's International Executive Board collected money to fund the monument from its district offices as well as from other trade unions and donors nationwide.¹⁴ National labor leaders and government representatives attended the May 1924 dedication, and a parade celebrating the monument's unveiling included an estimated 10,000 miners. Mitchell was the first American labor leader to be honored by such a memorial statue.¹⁵

The *Multiple Property Documentation Form* discusses Mitchell's and the UMW's role in the national significance of labor history in Pennsylvania's anthracite region, particularly in the strikes of 1900 and 1902. John Mitchell was beloved by coal workers throughout the country, and particularly in the anthracite region, for his role in the development of the UMW as one of the nation's earliest and most powerful industrial unions. Born in 1870 at Braidwood, Illinois, the former coal miner served as international president of the UMW from 1898 until 1908, and as a vice president of the AFL from 1898 to 1914. During his presidency, the UMW increased its membership from 34,000 to 300,000 and its treasury from \$12,000 to \$900,000.¹⁶ Mitchell was recognized outside the mining fields for his work toward the unity of all laborers regardless of industry and for his role in helping to make possible the permanent structure of the U.S. labor movement.¹⁷

¹¹Blatz, *Democratic Miners*, 237.

¹²"Mine Workers Will Erect Memorial to John Mitchell," *The United Mine Worker's Journal* 30, no. 19 (1 October 1919): 15; William Green, Indianapolis, Indiana, to Albert Jaegers, New York, 10 January 1920, Transcript in Historical Collections and Labor Archives, Pattee Library, Penn State University, State College, Pennsylvania; "Monument Designer Recalls Event," *The Scranton (PA) Tribune* (2 December 1976): 11.

¹³"[Plaster Cast of] Mitchell Monument to be Erected in Scranton," *The United Mine Worker's Journal* 34, no. 9 (1 May 1923): 11; "Breaking Ground for Mitchell Memorial," *The United Mine Worker's Journal* 34, no. 17 (1 September 1923): 11.

¹⁴"Statement of Mitchell Memorial Fund" (30 November 1920), On file in the Historical Collections and Labor Archives, Pattee Library, Penn State University, State College, Pennsylvania; William Green, Indianapolis, to Elizabeth Morris, Mount Vernon, New York, 13 December 1920, Transcript in Historical Collections and Labor Archives, Pattee Library, Penn State University, State College, Pennsylvania.

¹⁵Elsie Gluck, *John Mitchell, Miner: Labor's Bargain with the Gilded Age* (New York: Greenwood Press, 1929), 260; "Thousands Parade in Tribute to Greatest Union Leader, John Mitchell, Miners' Hero," *The Scranton (PA) Times* (30 May 1924): 1; Charles Kumpas, "The John Mitchell Statue Dedication," *The Miner's Lamp* 12, no. 4 (September/October 1995): 1, 4.

¹⁶Gary M. Fink, ed., *Biographical Dictionary of American Labor* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press), 413.

¹⁷Gluck, *John Mitchell*, 210; "John Mitchell," *The United Mine Workers Journal* 30, no. 18 (15 September

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Lackawanna County Courthouse and Mitchell, John, Monument
Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

Statement of Significance (continued)

As young president of the newly-formed UMW, Mitchell led the union in organizing and defending Pennsylvania's anthracite mine workers. Under Mitchell's strong leadership, the UMW eventually provided mine workers with a cohesive organizational framework, the kind of disciplined and solid front that had historically benefited the region's coal operators. This structure helped mine workers to identify the union with their own interests. As a result, the UMW succeeded in uniting fragmented local labor organizations and limiting the inter-regional discord and violence that had plagued the region's labor movement in the past.

By extending leadership to all coal workers and imparting a sense of dignity to their work, Mitchell helped the UMW gain a reputation as a responsible labor organization, one of his most important accomplishments. Mitchell gained national recognition for his role in the 1902 strike and in the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission hearings that followed at the Lackawanna County Courthouse. His skillful management of the strike contributed to the eventual success of national unionism.¹⁸ In 1901, a year after the 1900 UMW strike ended, anthracite miners designated October 29 as "Mitchell Day" in tribute to their union president's skill in winning an eight-hour work day in the that strike.¹⁹ Labor advocates and miners nationwide continue to celebrate Mitchell Day to honor his contributions to the U.S. labor movement.²⁰ The commemorative significance of the Mitchell Monument is evidenced by the fact that it serves as the location where the Scranton community gathers to celebrate Mitchell Day.

In addition to the bronze statue of Mitchell and his quotes inscribed in the sides of the granite monolith, the monument includes a bas-relief of miners at work and another of a miner at home with his family. These scenes symbolize the improved working conditions, eight-hour work days, and increased wages, that were gained by the UMW in the 1900 and 1902 strikes. Thus, the monument stands as a national symbol for these early accomplishments of the U.S. labor movement in the heart of the anthracite region.

1919): 3.

¹⁸Blatz, *Democratic Miners*, 4-8; Cornell, *Strike of 1902*, 259.

¹⁹"Mitchell Day: President Lewis and Vice-President Murray to Speak," *The United Mine Worker's Journal* (1 November 1922): 8; Elizabeth C. Morris, Mount Vernon, New York, to William Green, Indianapolis, Indiana, 9 September 1920, Transcript in Historical Collections and Labor Archives, Pattee Library, Penn State University, State College, Pennsylvania.

²⁰"Mitchell Day," *United Mine Worker's Journal*, 8; Davis, "Mitchell Rites Here," np.; "Mitchell Day Is Observed by Men of Coal Region," *The Scranton (PA) Times* (29 October 1935): 3.

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Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

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Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania

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National Park Service

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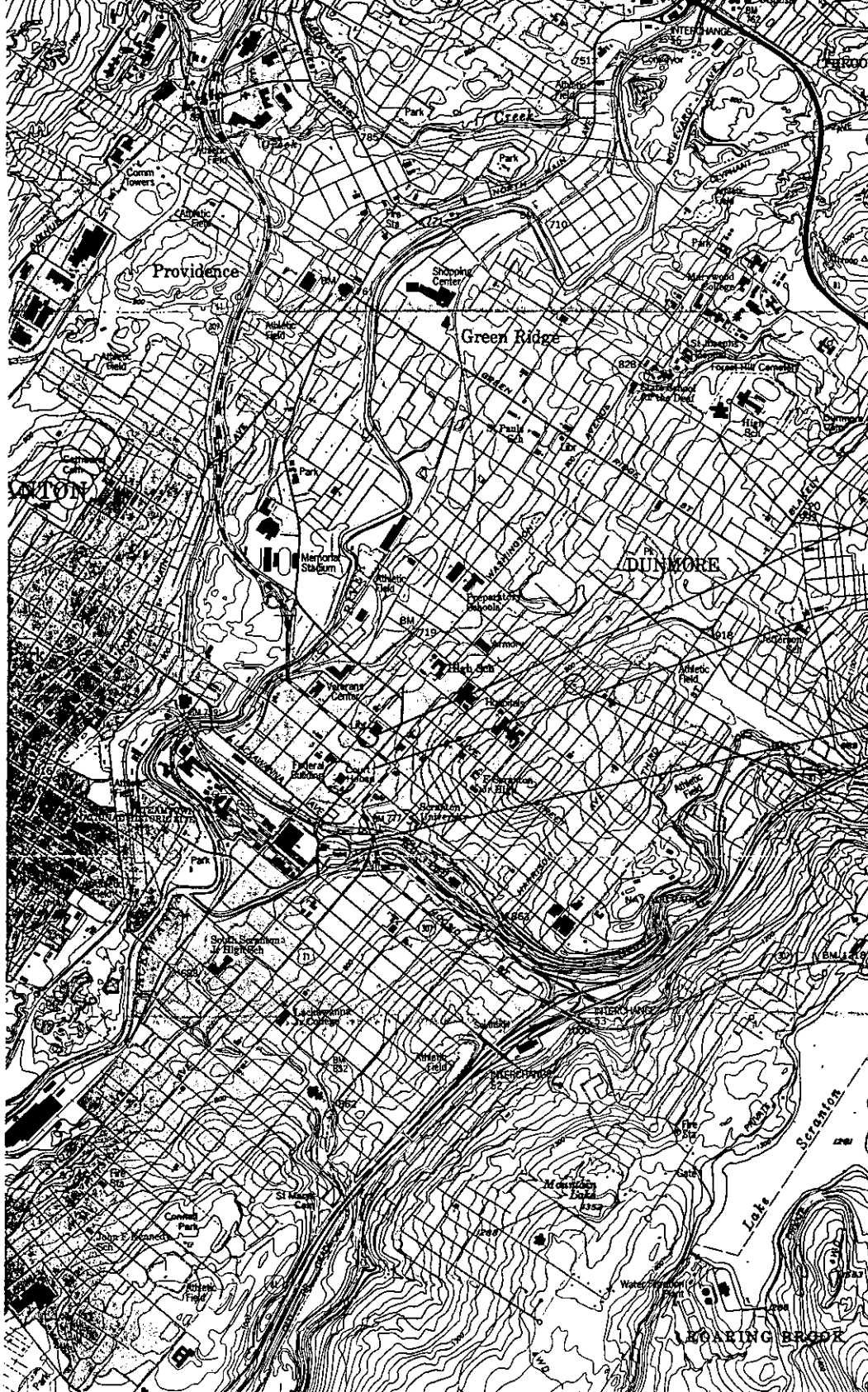
**Lackawanna County Courthouse and Mitchell, John, Monument
Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania**

Verbal Boundary Description

Tax Map 156, Block 2, Tract 1

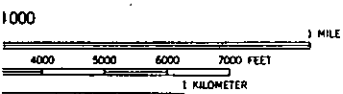
Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Lackawanna County Courthouse and John Mitchell Monument.

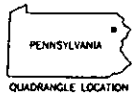


- MASONIC TEMPLE AND SCOTTISH RITE CATHEDRAL (NHL)
SCRANTON, LACKAWANNA COUNTY, PA
UTM: 18/444800/452435
- LACKAWANNA COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND JOHN MITCHELL MONUMENT (NHL)
SCRANTON, LACKAWANNA COUNTY, PA
UTM: 18/444600/458405
- LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY FURNACES (NHL)
SCRANTON, LACKAWANNA COUNTY, PA
UTM: 18/444625/458366
- JOSEPH CASSESE HOUSE (NR)
SCRANTON, LACKAWANNA COUNTY, PA
UTM: 18/445960/458460

143 144 40' 145 446 INTERIOR-GEODESIC SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1988 4479996 E. 41°22'30" 75°37'30"



AL 20 FEET
AL DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Primary highway, hard surface _____ Light-duty road, hard or improved surface _____
 Secondary highway, hard surface _____ Unimproved road _____
 ○ Interstate Route □ U. S. Route ○ State Route

MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 LOGICAL SURVEY
 RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 ○ SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SCRANTON, PA
 41075-06-TF-024
 1994

DMA 5866 1 NW-SERIES V831

