
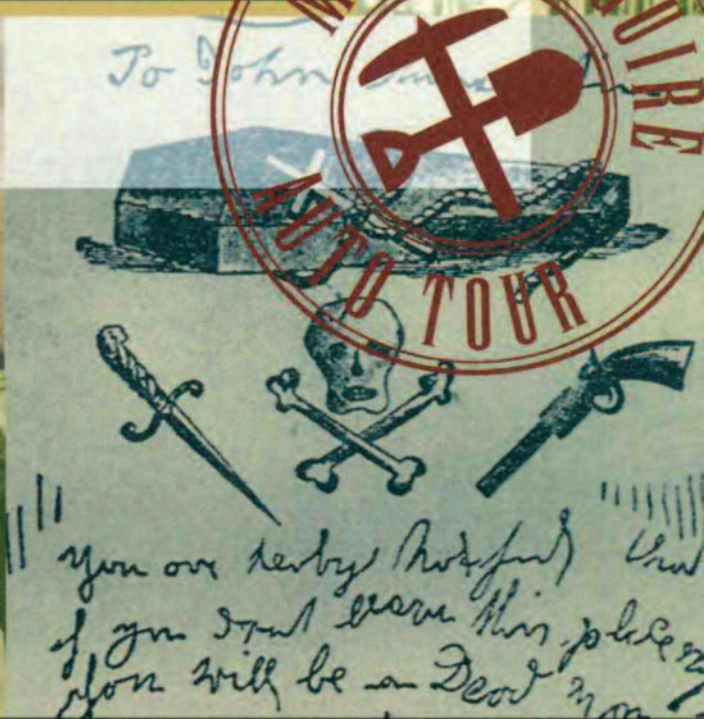



Unsolved History: THE MOLLY MAGUIRE FILES

A HISTORICAL AUTO
TOUR THROUGH CARBON AND
SCHUYLKILL COUNTIES





CREATED IN PARTNERSHIP BY:



Delaware & Lehigh
National Heritage Corridor



Schuylkill River
NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA
PENNSYLVANIA HERITAGE CORRIDOR



Villains or victims? For two decades, violence in Pennsylvania's anthracite region pointed to one thing – the Molly Maguires. In one day, ten of these Irishmen (alleged Mollies), dangled from the hangman's rope; ten more soon followed. Who were the Mollies? Some claimed they were a secret society whose members terrorized the countryside with murder, sabotage and lawlessness. Others claimed they never existed, that they were a ploy – created by the local coal monopoly and sensationalized by the press – to crush all attempts at organized labor. Historians continue to debate this chapter in our social and labor history.

As you drive the auto tour through Carbon and Schuylkill counties, you will see places that recall the violence in our story: murder and conspiracy sites and burial grounds. But this is not just a legendary story about killings, beatings and hangings. It is a story about an era that drove people to these actions, an account of real people who lived the hard life of the coal fields.

Who was Molly Maguire?

No one knows for sure, just that she started in Ireland and took on mythical proportions, becoming the Irish peasants' rallying cry for revenge against injustice. In time, Molly's name crossed the Atlantic, as did hundreds of thousands of destitute Irish fleeing the mid-19th-century potato famine for a better life in America. Many found an equally tough life in the northeastern Pennsylvania coal fields.

Motives for violence?

Twelve-hour days, unsafe working conditions, poor wages, debt, injury and disease -- it was a brutal life and death for men and boys toiling in the mines. Discrimination by non-Irish mine bosses fueled unrest. During the Civil War, when coal was in high demand, Irish miners rioted in resistance to the draft and went on strike for higher wages. After the war, lower coal prices and wages, the return of soldiers to the work force and the constant flow of new immigrants led to a rash of robberies, assaults and murders.

Help for the miners?

In 1868 the miners formed their first trade union, the Workingmen's Benevolent Association (WBA). The union helped give labor a voice with management when it came to negotiating wages and hours. The WBA, with its Irish and British members, adamantly opposed violence as a means to help the workers, and therefore condemned the alleged Molly Maguires.

Management's point of view?

Another outcome of the Civil War was large coal companies and railroads acquiring smaller operators and creating monopolies. Before long, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, under the leadership of Franklin B. Gowen, essentially controlled the production and distribution of Schuylkill County coal. With that much at stake, the company could not tolerate labor unrest whatsoever, whether from the Mollies or trade unions. With the state's authorization, the Philadelphia and Reading formed a private police force. Its Coal and Iron Police became the watchdog of the local collieries, rails and patch towns.

Who was the spy McParlan?

Gowen stepped up his crusade against the suspected Mollies in October 1873, when he directed the Pinkerton Detective Agency to infiltrate the secret society. The most notorious spy was James McParlan, known as James McKenna around the coal fields. For two-and-a-half years, he lived, worked and fraternized among the Irish miners. They made him a

member of their fraternal organization, the Ancient Order of Hibernians (AOH), and in time, allegedly inducted him into the Molly Maguires. From the inside, McParlan gathered evidence that would send many "friends" to the gallows.

A fatal strike?

During the national depression of the 1870s, Gowen convinced the other coal operators to cut wages and to abolish the minimum wage. The WBA could not possibly accept these terms and called for a strike. During the six months of the "Long Strike," begun in December 1874, a minority of workers lashed out at the coal companies, burning down breakers and overturning coal cars. The violence strengthened Gowen's case for associating organized labor with the Molly Maguires, and therefore, for destroying the union. As summer approached, starving miners agreed to send in the WBA to renegotiate terms with Gowen. He refused to recognize the union, which effectively collapsed. By July, miners reluctantly returned to work, forced to accept wages 26.5 percent below 1869 levels! Anger, frustration, grievances and no union to help -- the makings for more violence.

Trials or travesty?

With information leaked by McParlan to the Coal and Iron Police, more than 50 members of the AOH -- all presumed to be Molly Maguires -- were indicted for murder and conspiracy. In the trials of the 1870s, not a single Irishman sat on the "jury of their peers." The police who arrested the accused and the lawyers who prosecuted them worked for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The primary witness was the Pinkerton spy McParlan, whose own involvement in the conspiracies may have crossed legal lines. Unreliable testimony of fellow defendants, who turned state's evidence to save their own necks, helped to convict the accused. Historian Harold Aurand says the only thing the state provided in the legal process was the courtroom and the hangman. In the end, 20 alleged Mollies were convicted and hanged for 16 murders that took place in the coal region between 1862 and 1875.

Villains or victims?

You now hold the files for what remains unsolved history. This brochure will help you keep the facts straight and navigate the auto tour on the accompanying tape. Use the map and cast of characters in the back of the brochure for reference. Record your notes in the back of the book also. After you have heard and seen the story, you decide. Were the Mollies villains or victims?



A HISTORICAL AUTO TOUR
THROUGH CARBON
AND SCHUYLKILL COUNTIES

The tour, a round-trip loop, can begin from either the Jim Thorpe Train Station (Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor Landing and Visitors Center) or at the Schuylkill County Visitors Bureau (open Mon-Fri) next to the Quality Hotel in Pottsville. When closed, the tape can be purchased at the front desk of Quality Hotel. **If you are starting the tour in Pottsville, please turn to site #14 - Schuylkill County Prison.**

DEPARTURE POINT: Jim Thorpe Train Station

(Delaware & Lehigh National Heritage Corridor Landing and Visitors Center)

BEFORE YOU BEGIN:

Before leaving the train station parking lot, please turn on the tape for an introduction that will explain how the tour works. You will hear our narrator, who will set the stage for the Molly Maguire Auto Tour. Your journey will take anywhere from three to eight hours, depending upon how often you stop. You'll find restaurants, gas stations, and restrooms on the way. Turn on the tape now.

The following icons will help you to identify quickly the major events at each site. Use this key as a guide to their meanings.



HANGING



MURDER



GRAVE



CONSPIRACY



RESIDENCE



CHURCH



RAILROAD



MONOPOLY



UNION

1 Old Jail Museum

SITE
Old Jail Museum
(previously Carbon
County Jail)

ADDRESS
128 West Broadway

TOWN
Jim Thorpe

EVENT



DIRECTIONS

Turn left out of the train station parking lot onto Route 209 North. At the first light (about 100 feet), continue straight ahead through the light onto Broadway and go up the hill 4/10 mile to the Old Jail Museum on your right. Park the car at the jail.

On June 21, 1877, four convicted "Molly Maguires" were executed simultaneously on gallows constructed inside the county jail, located in Mauch Chunk (now called Jim Thorpe). Alexander Campbell and John "Yellow Jack" Donahue hanged for the 1871 Summit Hill murder of Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company superintendent Morgan Powell. Campbell also hanged for the 1875 Lansford murder of Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company superintendent John P. Jones, as did Michael Doyle and Edward Kelly. On the same day in Pottsville, six other members of the alleged secret society faced the hangman in the Schuylkill County Prison. June 21 became known as "Black Thursday" or "The Day of the Rope."



"The trial at Mauch Chunk was attended by all the celebrities of the Carbon County bar." As depicted in Allan Pinkerton's *The Molly Maguires and the Detectives* (1877). Used with permission, Pinkerton Inc.

1836

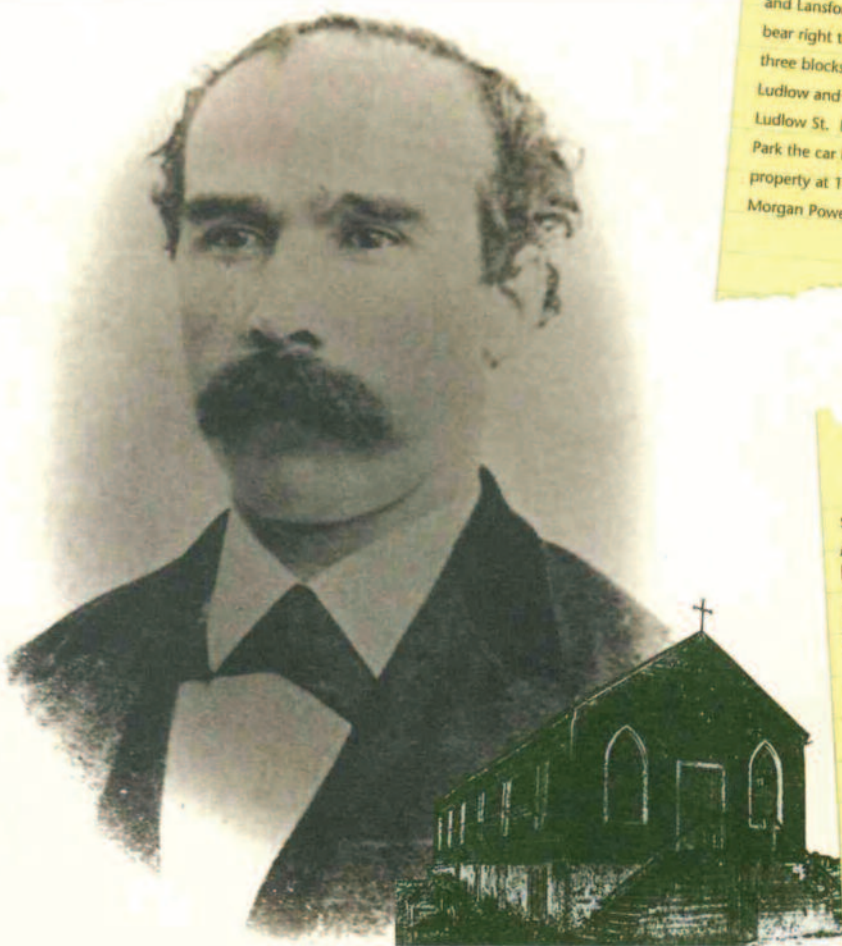
Just the facts....

A chronological accounting of significant events in Molly Maguire History

The Ancient Order of Hibernians (AOH), an Irish fraternal organization, forms in Schuylkill County to assist Irish immigrants settling in northeastern Pennsylvania's coal fields.

In 1871 Welshman Morgan Powell, mine superintendent for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, was murdered along a quiet street in the mining town of Summit Hill. His murder resulted in the conviction and execution of three Molly Maguires: Alexander Campbell and John "Yellow Jack" Donahue, hanged in Mauch Chunk, June 21, 1877, and Thomas Fisher, hanged March 28, 1878.

Note the Civil War monument in Ludlow Park. During the Civil War, an outbreak of violence in the anthracite region was attributed to the Molly Maguires. Refusing to be drafted into the Union army, Irish mine workers participated in riots and demonstrations. Military troops were sent in to control the unrest.



Alexander Campbell, hanged June 21, 1877, for the Jones and Powell murders.
Historical Society of Schuylkill County

ABOVE RIGHT Old St. Joseph's Church (now demolished), where James Boyle, Hugh McGeehan and Tom Fisher were buried in unmarked graves. Summit Hill Historical Society

On June 21, 1877, Alexander Campbell was hanged in Mauch Chunk for the murders of mine superintendents John P. Jones and Morgan Powell. Campbell was buried in an unmarked grave at this cemetery as were three other "Molly Maguires." An older parish church was located here at the time.

SITE

Morgan Powell murder site

ADDRESS

**In front of the current
146 W. Ludlow Street**

TOWN

Summit Hill

EVENT



DIRECTIONS

From the parking lot of Old Jail Museum, continue west on Broadway out of the port town of Jim Thorpe past the Mauch Chunk Lake Park (about 3 miles) & the Carbon County Environmental Education Center (about 2 miles further) on your left, to first stop sign. Follow Route 902 West as it turns right toward Summit Hill, and Lansford. Upon entering Summit Hill, bear right towards Lansford and proceed three blocks to Ludlow St. Turn left on Ludlow and proceed four blocks west on Ludlow St. Ludlow Park is on the left. Park the car in this area. In front of the property at 146 West Ludlow St. is the Morgan Powell murder site.

2

**Morgan Powell
murder site**

3

**Alexander Campbell
burial site**

SITE

**Alexander Campbell
burial site**

ADDRESS

**Behind St. Joseph's
Catholic Church**

TOWN

Summit Hill

EVENT



DIRECTIONS

When leaving the Morgan Powell site, continue west on Ludlow Street (three blocks) to St. Joseph's Catholic Church, located at the end of the street on the right. Drive past church and continue bearing right. You will see a stand of evergreen trees on the right. This is the approximate location of the unmarked grave of Alexander Campbell.

mid-1840s

Ireland's Great Famine increases the flow of Irish peasants to the anthracite region. Anti-Catholic sentiment grows, too.

1857

October 3
Benjamin Bannan, editor of the *Miners' Journal*, first labels the coal region's Irish "Molly Maguires"

1861

Civil War begins, demanding coal for troop trains and munitions factories

SITE

Morgan Powell grave

ADDRESS

First Presbyterian Church Cemetery

TOWN

Summit Hill

EVENT



DIRECTIONS

To reach the Morgan Powell grave site, follow Ludlow St., which circles around the church and becomes West White Street. Proceed four blocks on West White Street to Market Street. Turn left on Market Street at the First Presbyterian Church. Proceed one block to the old Presbyterian Cemetery (now Summit Hill Memorial Park) on your right, at the intersection of Hazard Street. Park the car. The one stone monument in the cemetery marks Morgan Powell's grave.

SITE

John P. Jones murder site

ADDRESS

Klocks Hill, next to the old Lehigh and New England freight station

TOWN

Lansford

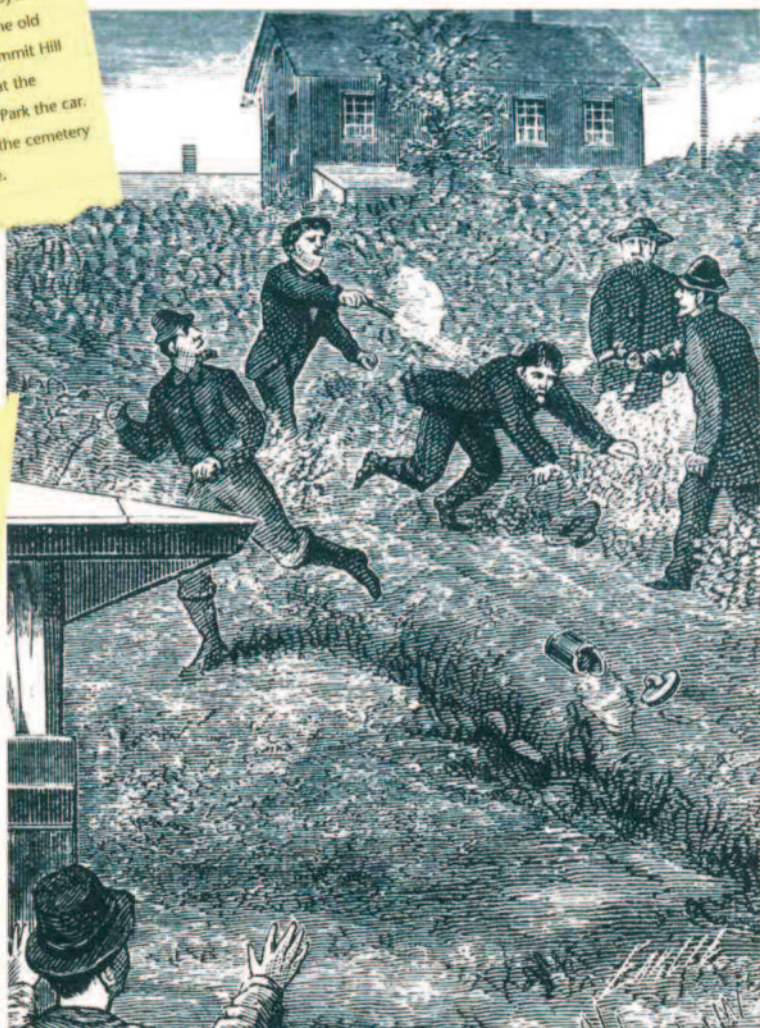
EVENT



DIRECTIONS

To continue on to Lansford from the Morgan Powell grave site, turn right at the end of the cemetery on Fell St., then proceed two blocks to a left on Oak St. Go two blocks and turn left onto 902 West and continue down the hill to Lansford, (about 1/2 miles). You'll be entering the town on Spring Garden St. Cross Route 209 (the 2nd traffic light) to the next block which is Ridge St. Turn left on Ridge through the business district. Continue West to the 2nd right on Klocks Hill. Turn a sharp right on Klocks Hill. At the bottom of the hill make a sharp left onto Dock St. and proceed about 200 feet. Next to the old Lehigh and New England freight station is the murder site of John P. Jones.

As a Welshman and a mine official, Morgan Powell represented two tensions in the coal fields: class and ethnicity, both of which carried over from the Irish experience in Ireland. Here he rests in the First Presbyterian Church Cemetery.



"Then Doyle and Kelly drew their pistols and fired on Jones." As depicted in Allan Pinkerton's *The Molly Maguires and the Detectives* (1877). Used with permission, Pinkerton Inc.

Welshman John P. Jones, superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company's Lansford mine, was murdered here September 3, 1875.

Three suspected Molly Maguires were convicted and executed for the Jones murder: Alexander Campbell, Michael J. Doyle and Edward Kelly.

1862

June 14

Mine foreman Frank W. Langdon assaulted in Audenreid; dies three days later.

See sites #11, #13 and #19 for related information.

1863

November 5

Mine owner George K. Smith killed in Audenreid

November

Draft riots in Cass Township, Irish refuse conscription

SITE

**Philadelphia & Reading
Railroad Station**

ADDRESS

North Railroad Street

TOWN

Tamaqua

EVENT



DIRECTIONS

When you leave the John P. Jones site, Continue on Dock St. Dock St. runs into Route 209. Follow Route 209 South to the Borough of Tamaqua. You will enter Tamaqua on East Broad St. and continue to the 3rd traffic light at Pine St. (309 North). Turn right onto Pine and continue approximately 1-1/2 blocks. Just past the small shopping center on your left, turn left onto Biddle St. At the stop sign, turn left onto Railroad St. Proceed about one block and turn right into the public parking lot directly across from the Tamaqua Railroad Station.

The Tamaqua Railroad Station is where the bodies of John Kehoe, John "Yellow Jack" Donahue, and Thomas Duffy were brought following their hangings. The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad transported the bodies to Tamaqua, where they were buried in old St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Cemetery.

6 Philadelphia &
Railroad Station

SITE

**James Carroll's Union
House Tavern**

ADDRESS

132 East Broad Street

TOWN

Tamaqua

EVENT



DIRECTIONS

From the train station, walk 1/2 block to the traffic light at West Broad Street. Turn left and walk one block east on East Broad Street to the site of James Carroll's Union House Tavern, located on the right side of the street. After viewing the site, return to your vehicle at the train station parking lot.

7 James Carroll's Union
House Tavern



Tavern and residence of James Carroll. As depicted in Allan Pinkerton's *The Molly Maguires and the Detectives* (1877). Used with permission, Pinkerton Inc.

Carroll's Union House Tavern was a regular meeting place of the Ancient Order of Hibernians (AOH). Kerrigan, AOH member who turned informer, testified that Carroll's tavern is where the 1875 murder of Tamaqua policeman Benjamin F. Yost was planned. In the Yost murder trial, the jury found Carroll, secretary of the Tamaqua AOH, guilty as an accessory before the fact. Carroll was hanged at Pottsville June 21, 1877.

1864

January 19

Archbishop James Frederic Wood condemns secret organizations, including the Molly Maguires

See site #22 for related information.

1865

Civil War ends, decreasing demand for coal and returning labor force to the coal fields

August 25

Mine superintendent David Muir killed in Foster Township

SITE

Benjamin Yost murder site

ADDRESS

**West Broad & Lehigh Streets,
& residence, South Lehigh St.**

TOWN

Tamaqua

EVENT



DIRECTIONS

Exit the train station parking lot by turning right onto Railroad Street. Proceed a short distance to the traffic light at Broad Street. Turn right onto West Broad Street and drive approximately four blocks to Lehigh Street. A lamppost and historical marker indicate the site of Yost's murder. Then turn left onto South Lehigh Street, where you will drive past Yost's house on your right at 8 South Lehigh (a private residence).

During the early morning hours of July 6, 1875, Tamaqua policeman Benjamin F. Yost was shot several times as he climbed a ladder to extinguish the gas street lamp. Fellow officer Barney McCarron, who was nearby, fired several shots at the shadowy figures, who escaped in the darkness. Yost previously had arrested Kerrigan and Duffy for attempting to rob a New York tailor and had administered a severe beating to Duffy. Revenge!

Following the shooting, McCarron and Dr. J.E. Solliday carried officer Yost home, where he died a short time later. Five alleged Mollies hanged for the Yost murder.



ABOVE The Yost murder in Tamaqua. As depicted in Allan Pinkerton's *The Molly Maguires and the Detectives* (1877).

Used with permission, Pinkerton Inc.

RIGHT Hugh McGeehan, hanged for the murder of Benjamin Yost, June 21, 1877.

Historical Society of Schuylkill County

OPPOSITE Benjamin Yost, Tamaqua policeman murdered on July 6, 1875.

Tamaqua Historical Society



1866

January 10
Mine superintendent Henry H.
Dunne killed in Pottsville

1867

March 15
Mine foreman William Littlehales
killed in Cass Township



1868

Workingmen's Benevolent Association (WBA) founded, John Siney first president
See site #17 for related information.

Franklin B. Gowen becomes president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company
See site #17 for related information.

October 17
Mine superintendent Alexander Rea robbed and killed near Mt. Carmel



James Kerrigan, Molly Maguire who escaped the gallows by turning informer.
Historical Society of Schuylkill County

After committing the 1875 Jones murder in Lansford, James Kerrigan, Michael J. Doyle and Edward Kelly briefly stopped here for refreshment from the spring. They were spotted by Samuel Beard, a prominent Tamaqua citizen, from his vantage point on the hilltop of the Odd Fellows' Cemetery across town. Doyle and Kelly were convicted and hanged at Mauch Chunk on June 21, 1877. Kerrigan turned state's evidence and served only 19 months in prison.

SITE

Site of Kerrigan's Spring

ADDRESS

vicinity of the present
high school grounds

TOWN

Tamaqua

EVENT



DIRECTIONS

From the Yost Murder site, continue south on Lehigh Street. At the top of the hill, look off to your right. This is the approximate location of Kerrigan's Spring.

SITE

Gravestones of Charles
O'Donnell and Ellen
O'Donnell McAllister

ADDRESS

Old St. Jerome's Roman
Catholic Cemetery, High St.

TOWN

Tamaqua

EVENT



DIRECTIONS

From Lehigh Street, turn left on Spruce Street. Take the first left onto Coal Street, go two blocks to High Street and turn right. Proceed on High Street to the cemetery on your left. Park the car along High Street to view the graves of Charles O'Donnell and Ellen O'Donnell McAllister. There is no admittance to the cemetery, but you can see the grave stones located just inside the fence.

Charles O'Donnell and Ellen O'Donnell McAllister, killed in the 1875 Wiggins Patch massacre, were innocent victims of vigilantism. Many Irish in the coal region feared and condemned the violence surrounding them. (Note: "Yellow Jack" Donahue and Thomas Duffy are also buried here in unmarked graves.)

1870

In the early 1870's Gowen purchased coal lands to put the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad into the coal business, trading as the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

See site #16 for related information.

April 5
Mine foreman Patrick Burns
killed, Silver Creek Colliery

December 2
Mine superintendent Morgan
Powell killed in Summit Hill
See sites #2 and #4 for
related information.



John J. "Black Jack" Kehoe. Historical Society of Schuylkill County

A tall, dark grey tombstone marks the grave of Lansford mine superintendent John P. Jones, approximately 50 feet outside the circle on the lower right side, coming up the hill. Three suspected Molly Maguires hanged for the 1875 Jones murder.

A light grey tombstone bearing a photograph marks the grave site of slain Tamaqua police officer Benjamin F. Yost, located approximately 25 feet outside the circle on the upper side, near a large grey granite cross. Five alleged Molly Maguires hanged for the 1875 Yost murder.

From this cemetery hillside, Samuel Beard spotted Kerrigan, Doyle and Kelly at the spring across town, in the vicinity of the present high school grounds. This witness led to Doyle and Kelly's conviction and execution for the 1875 Jones murder.

SITE
John Kehoe gravestone

ADDRESS
Old St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Cemetery, Mahanoy Street

TOWN
Tamaqua

EVENT



DIRECTIONS
To view the grave of John Kehoe, walk around the outside of the cemetery from the O'Donnell and O'Donnell McAllister grave sites to the opposite side along Mahanoy Street, where a historical marker and visitors' platform are located. Return to your vehicle to continue.

11 John Kehoe Gravestone

Kehoe, believed to be the ringleader of the Molly Maguires, was tried for several crimes and ultimately executed in 1878 for the murder of mine boss Frank W. Langdon in Audenried. In 1979 Kehoe received a posthumous pardon from the governor of Pennsylvania. Kehoe was buried in Tamaqua, hometown of his wife, Mary Ann O'Donnell.

SITE

**Odd Fellows Cemetery
Tombstones for
John P. Jones and
Benjamin F. Yost**

ADDRESS
Old Route 209

TOWN
Tamaqua

EVENT



DIRECTIONS
Leaving High Street, continue a short distance to the stop sign. Turn left onto Nescopeck Street. At the stop sign, turn right onto Mahanoy Street and proceed down the hill to the stop sign. Turn left onto Hunter Street and proceed one block to the traffic light at West Broad Street. Turn left onto West Broad Street and proceed to the end of town, following signs for Route 209 South leaving Tamaqua and signs for the Cemetery entrance. 1/4 mile outside of Tamaqua make the first right-hand turn onto Old Route 209 and then a quick right turn into the entrance to the Odd Fellows Cemetery. Proceed to the Soldiers Circle and park your car anywhere along the Circle.

12 Odd Fellows Cemetery

1873

August 11
Edward Cosgrove killed by Welsh-American miner Gomer James in Shenandoah.
See site #18 for related information.

October
Philadelphia and Reading President Gowen hires the Pinkerton Detective Agency to infiltrate the Molly Maguires.
See site #18 for related information.

1874

December
Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company declares pay cut and the "Long Strike" begins.

SITE
Tuscarora

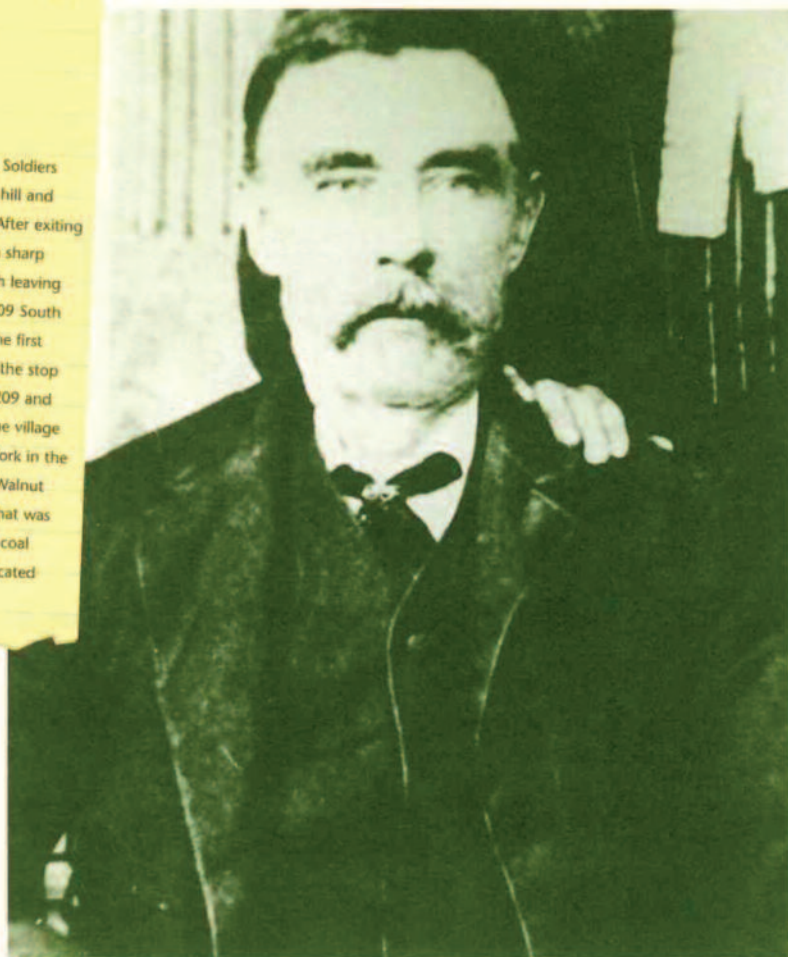
TOWN
Tuscarora

EVENT



DIRECTIONS

Exiting the cemetery, leave the Soldiers Circle, proceed back down the hill and bear left, following exit signs. After exiting onto West Broad Street, make a sharp right turn onto Route 209 South leaving Tamaqua. Continue on Route 209 South about 1-1/2 miles, then make the first right-hand turn and proceed to the stop sign. Turn left onto Old Route 209 and continue about 1-1/2 miles to the village of Tuscarora. Bear right at the fork in the road and enter Tuscarora along Walnut Street. You will drive through what was once a typical patch town in the coal region. Several Molly sites are located on or near Walnut Street.



Neil Dougherty, convicted of second-degree murder in the 1862 killing of mine foreman Frank W. Langdon.

Historical Society of Schuylkill County

Several characters in the Molly Maguire story lived in this small patch town. Neil Dougherty was convicted of second-degree murder in the 1862 killing of mine foreman Frank W. Langdon of Audenreid. The murder supposedly was retribution for poor treatment of the Irish mine laborers. Dougherty was sentenced to five years in prison. John Campbell was also convicted of second-degree murder in the 1862 killing of Langdon. He received a nine year sentence for his role in the killing. John "Yellow Jack" Donahue was hanged in Mauch Chunk on the "Day of the Rope" for the 1871 Morgan Powell murder in Summit Hill. He was also implicated in the Langdon murder, but was not tried since one death sentence was enough.

John J. Slattery, a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, was another Tuscarora resident. Slattery was charged along with Kehoe in the Major and Thomas conspiracies. He turned informer in his trial, presenting testimony that revealed the payoff made to himself and Kehoe for trying to swing the Irish vote for Hartranft in the 1875 Gubernatorial election. Slattery also implicated Kehoe in the 1875 murders of mine foreman Thomas Sanger and miner William Uren.

1875

May 1
Daniel Dougherty acquitted for the murder of Mahanoy City Burgess George Major. Threats on his life lead to the Major-Thomas conspiracies. See sites #21 and #23 for related information.

May 3
Pinkerton operative Robert Linden arrives in Ashland to head up the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Police, Gowen's private police force



Note: Numbers after names denote related sites.

Bannan, Benjamin (#16)

Editor of the *Miners' Journal*, a Pottsville newspaper. His personal anti-Catholic and anti-union views influenced his journalistic stance against the Molly Maguires.

Beard, Samuel (#9, #12)

Tamaqua citizen instrumental in capturing Doyle, Kerrigan and Kelly shortly after the 1875 Jones murder in Lansford.

Boyle, James (#3, #14)

Summit Hill AOH member. Hanged at Pottsville June 21, 1877, for the 1875 murder of Tamaqua police officer Benjamin F. Yost.

Campbell, Alexander (#1, #2, #3, #5, #13)

Storm Hill (Lansford) AOH treasurer and tavern owner. Hanged at Mauch Chunk June 21, 1877, for the 1871 murder of Morgan Powell and the 1875 murder of John P. Jones, both Welsh mine superintendents.

Carroll, James (#7, #14)

Tamaqua AOH treasurer and owner of the Union House Tavern, allegedly a conspiracy site for planning of the Benjamin F. Yost murder, for which Carroll hanged in Pottsville June 21, 1877.

Cosgrove, Edward (#18)

Shenandoah AOH member, killed in 1873 by Welsh-American miner Gomer James, acquitted on self-defense.

Donahue, John "Yellow Jack"

(#1, #2, #6, #10, #13)

Tuscarora AOH bodymaster and miner convicted in several conspiracy cases and executed at Mauch Chunk June 21, 1877, for the 1871 murder of mine superintendent Morgan Powell.

Donnelly, Dennis "Bucky" (#14)

Raven Run AOH bodymaster and miner hanged in Pottsville June 11, 1878, for the murders of Thomas Sanger and William Uren.

Dormer, Pat

AOH member and owner of the Sheridan House in Pottsville, a tavern where undercover Pinkerton Detective James McParlan first entered the coal fields.

Dougherty, Neil (#13, #21, #23)

Tuscarora miner who served nine years in prison for second-degree murder in the 1862 murder of mine foreman Frank W. Langdon.

Doyle, Michael J. (#1, #5, #9, #12)

Mt. Laffee AOH member and miner hanged at Mauch Chunk June 21, 1877, for the 1875 murder of mine superintendent John P. Jones.

Duffy, Thomas (#6, #8, #10, #14)

Tamaqua AOH member and Buckville Colliery engineer hanged at Pottsville June 21, 1877, for the 1875 murder of police officer Benjamin F. Yost. Allegedly, Yost previously had beaten Duffy during an attempted robbery.

Fisher, Thomas (#2, #3)

Carbon County AOH delegate, miner and later owner of the Rising Sun Hotel in Summit Hill. Hanged at Mauch Chunk March 28, 1878, for the 1871 murder of mine superintendent Morgan Powell.

Gowen, Franklin B. (#15, #22)

President, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. Built the railroad and coal monopoly and protected it by hiring the Pinkertons to help suppress violence and early labor unionism in the coal fields. Committed suicide in 1889.

Hartranft, John F.

Governor of Pennsylvania during the period of the Molly Maguire trials. Controversy surrounded his allegedly promising pardons to the Mollies in exchange for Irish support during his election.

Hurley, Thomas (#18)

Shenandoah AOH member, allegedly killed Welsh-American miner Gomer James and participated in the Sanger and Uren murders and the Thomas shooting. Fled the region, escaping trial and the gallows.

Jones, John P. (#1, #3, #5, #12)

Welsh superintendent of the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre mine in Lansford, killed on his way to work, September 3, 1875.

Kehoe, John "Jack" (#6, #11, #13, #14, #19)

Alleged ring leader of the Molly Maguires, AOH delegate for Schuylkill County, High Constable of Girardville and owner of the Hibernian House in Girardville. Hanged in Pottsville December 18, 1878, for the 1862 murder of mine foreman Frank W. Langdon. Pardoned posthumously.

Kelly, Edward (#1, #5, #9, #12)

Mt. Laffee AOH member and miner hanged at Mauch Chunk June 21, 1877, for the 1875 murder of Tamaqua police officer Benjamin F. Yost.

Kerrigan, James (#8, #9, #12)

Tamaqua AOH bodymaster and miner. Informer whose testimony saved his neck from the hangman, but helped convict several Mollies in the Yost and Jones killings.

Lawler, Michael "Muff" (#18)

Shenandoah tavern owner and AOH bodymaster. Informer in the trial for the 1875 Thomas Sanger and William Uren killings in Raven Run. Although found guilty of conspiracy, did not serve prison time.

Linden, Robert J.

Pinkerton Detective and captain of the Philadelphia and Reading's Coal and Iron Police, who assisted the undercover agent McParlan, as needed.

Major, George (#21, #23)

Welshman and Mahanoy City burgess, killed October 31, 1874, during a riot between Irish and Welsh/German fighting brigades.

Major, Jesse (#18, #19)

Brother of the slain burgess George Major. With brother William Major and William "Bully Bull" Thomas, attacked AOH member Daniel Dougherty, acquitted of murdering the burgess. In return, several Molly Maguires conspired to kill the Major brothers and Thomas.

Major, William (#21, #23)

See Major, Jesse. William Major actually wounded the accused Daniel Dougherty with gunfire during the October 31, 1874, brawl in which Burgess George Major was killed.

McParlan, James (#18, #19)

Alias "James McKenna," undercover spy employed by the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Infiltrated the "Molly Maguires" to gather evidence to bring them to justice and end violence in the coal region.

McAllister, Charles (#20)

Mistakenly suspected of the 1875 Sanger and Uren murders. Escaped the vigilante assault on the Wiggans Patch home, but his wife Ellen O'Donnell McAllister and her brother Charles O'Donnell were killed. McAllister acquitted at the trial. The true culprit, his brother James McAllister, fled the coal region.

McAllister, Ellen O'Donnell (#10, #20)

An innocent victim in the 1875 Wiggans Patch massacre. Wife of Charles McAllister and sister-in-law of John Kehoe.

McGeehan, Hugh (#3, #14)

Summit Hill AOH member and miner hanged at Pottsville June 21, 1877, for the 1875 Benjamin Yost murder.

Munley, Thomas (#14)

Gilberton AOH member and miner hanged at Pottsville June 21, 1877, for the 1875 murders of Thomas Sanger and William Uren.

O'Donnell, Charles (#10, #20)

Allegedly participated in the Sanger and Uren murders, for which he and his sister Ellen O'Donnell McAllister were killed in a vigilante raid at their mother's Wiggans Patch home.

Pinkerton, Allan (#15)

Founder and President of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency who approached Gowen with the idea of placing undercover operatives in the coal region to expose the secret Irish society.

Powell, Morgan (#1, #2, #3, #4)

Welsh superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in Summit Hill. Murdered on a main street through town December 2, 1871.

Roarity, James (#14)

Coaldale AOH bodymaster and mine laborer, convicted in the Thomas, Major and James conspiracy, and hanged in Pottsville, June 21, 1877, for the Yost murder.

Sanger, Thomas (#13)

Cornish foreman at the Cuyler Colliery at Raven Run, murdered on his way to work September 1, 1875.

Siney, John (#17)

St. Clair founder and first president of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, the beginning of unionism in the anthracite region.

Slattery, John J. (#13)

Tuscarora AOH member, turned informer in the Majors conspiracy case and implicated John Kehoe in political corruption.

Thomas, William "Bully Bull" (#21, #23)

See Major, Jesse.

Uren, William (#13)

Cornish miner, murdered with mine superintendent Thomas Sanger on the morning of September 1, 1875.

Wood, Archbishop James Frederic (#22)

Leader of the Philadelphia diocese who supported Gowen's efforts to rid the coal region of the Irish secret society, threatening to excommunicate AOH members from the Catholic Church.

Yost, Benjamin F. (#7, #8, #12)

Tamaqua police officer slain in the early hours of July 6, 1875, while extinguishing a gas lamp. Five Molly Maguires hanged for the killing.

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