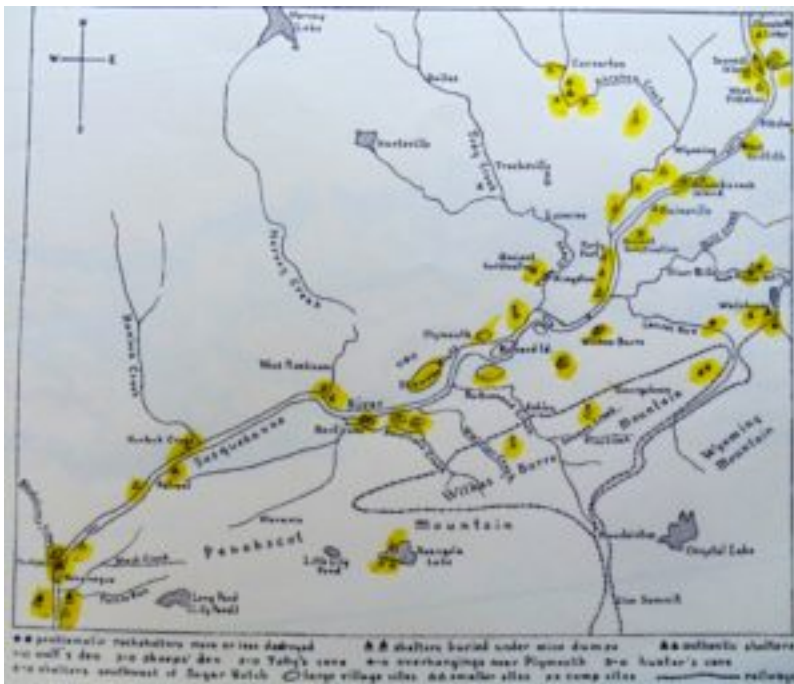


**Appendix
Maps**



Native American trails into and out of the Wyoming Valley from New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and points south to the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.



Native American sites as recorded by Max Schrabish for the Wyoming Geological and Historical Society (now the Luzerne County Historical Society.)



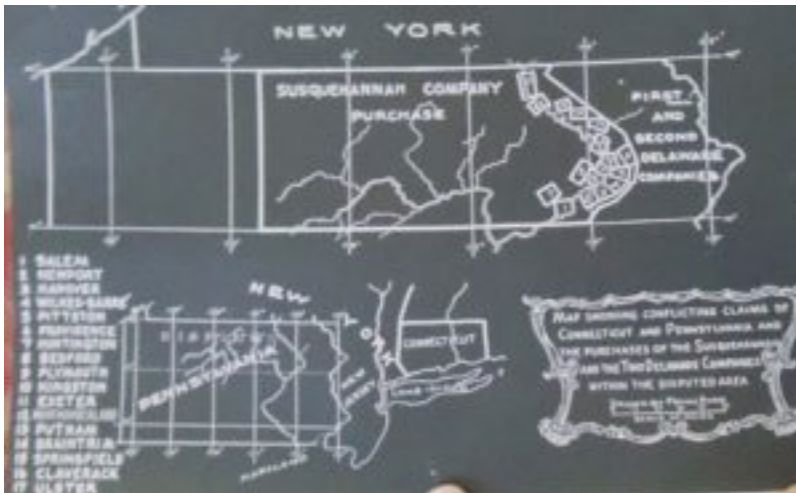
Shows the upper part of Wyoming Valley near Pittston/West Pittston. The Lackawanna River flows into the Susquehanna River near Scovell's Island at the base of Dial Rock or Campbell's Ledge. It was an important meeting ground for Natives.



Wyoming Valley early towns, streams, and mountains.



Wyoming Valley streams, early towns, and mountains—another view.



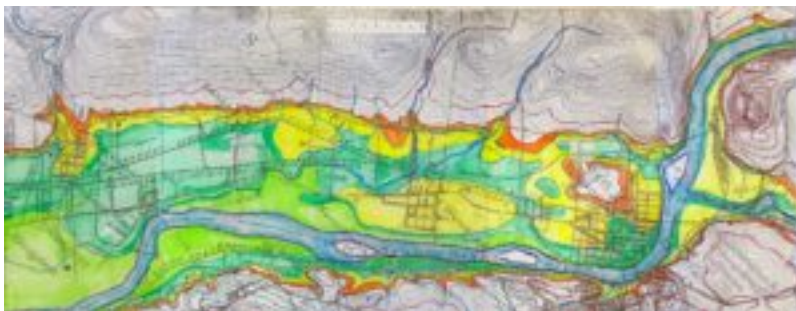
Susquehanna Company claims of the Wyoming Valley.



Public Square— top is W. Market, bottom is E. Market, left is S. Main, rt is N. Main jpg.

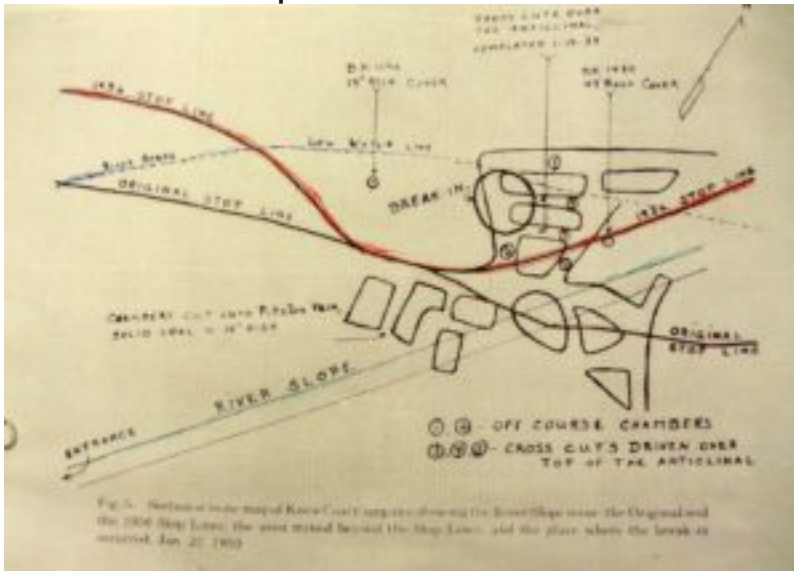


PA canal map: source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pennsylvania_Canal#/media/File:Pennsylvania_canals.png

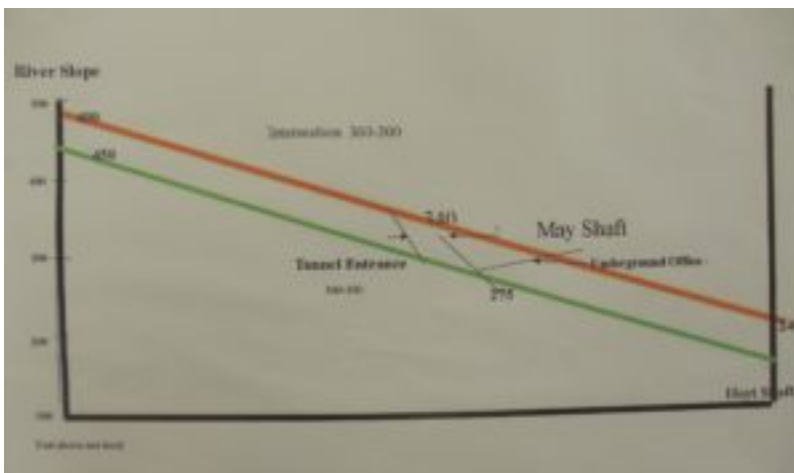


Wyoming Valley Railroads

Knox Mine maps



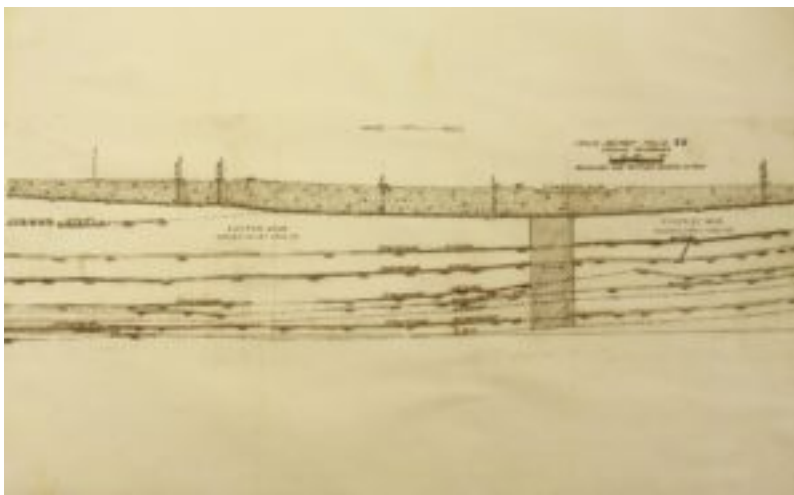
The rectangular figures are pillars of coal left to support the ground above. The “stop line” was not to be crossed by the miners—but they mined more coal out of that area and that is one of the reasons why there was only about 19 inches of rock holding up the river instead of the mandatory 35 feet.



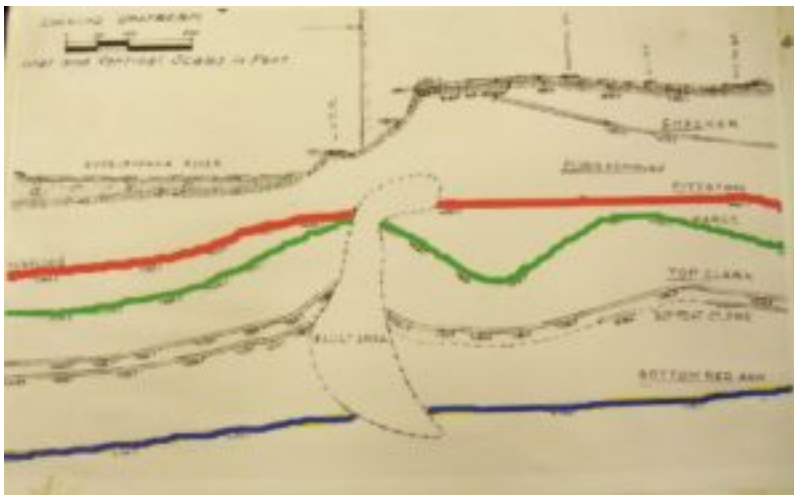
This illustration shows the height of the water drop from the break-in site on the River Slope (one of the entrances to the mine) to the May and Hoyt Shafts where some of the men were able to escape the onrush of water.



This is an overview of the Knox site.



These are the veins in the Knox.



These are the veins as they continue from under the river to under land. The fault area is also known as an anticline.

Atlas of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Counties 1894
includes Wyoming Valley

<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3822wm.gla00091/?sp=2>