

THE CENTENARY  
OF THE  
**CITY OF EASTON**

5th Day of May, A. D. 1890.



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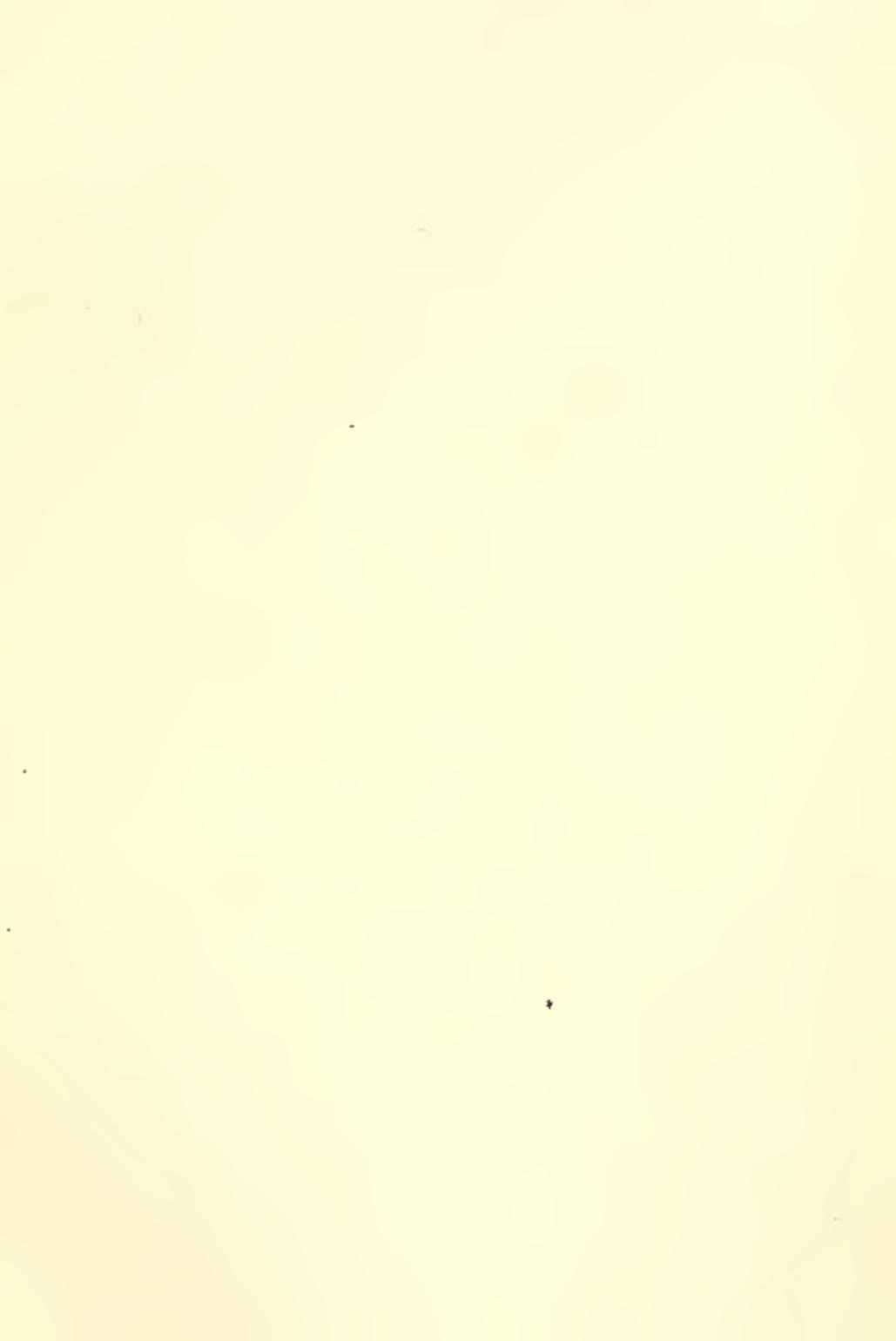


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The Centenary of the city of  
Easton







# — The Centenary —

OF THE

# CITY OF EASTON.



*A History of the Preliminary Arrangements which resulted in a Memorable Demonstration, upon the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of the Foundation of a Municipal Government, for the City of Easton, on the*

5th Day of May, A. D. 1890,

INCLUDING A RESUME OF THE EVENTS  
OF THAT DAY.

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EASTON, PA.  
DAILY EXPRESS PRINT,  
1891.

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## Easton's Centenary.

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THE town of Easton, which was laid out by William Parsons, under the direction of Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, in the year 1750, was incorporated as a Borough by the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed September 23, A. D. 1789.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the granting of Easton's first municipal charter was allowed to pass by without any notice being taken thereof, more than a mere mention of the fact by the local press at the time.

Immediately thereafter Mr. J. Whit Wood, a member of the City Councils, and a leading spirit in the movement for celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the erection of Easton into a municipality, began to inquire whether there was not some other day suitable to observe as the One Hundredth anniversary of Easton's entering upon a municipal career, in place of the day allowed to go by unobserved. Mr. Wood's inquiry resulted in selecting the first Monday in May, A. D. 1890, as the most appropriate day for that patriotic purpose, and no more suitable or appropriate day could have been chosen, as it was the One Hundredth anniversary of the election and installation of the first Burgesses under the original Borough Charter, which started Easton permanently on its municipal career.

The initiative for the Centennial Celebration was then taken by the City Councils at a regular stated meeting on the 7th day of March, 1890, as appears from the minutes of the proceedings, as follows :

On motion of Messrs. Wood and Correll, the following resolution was adopted :

WHEREAS, The first Council of Burgesses, chosen by the Freeholders and inhabitants for the legislative control of Easton, were inaugurated in office the first Monday of May, 1790, and as then began "The Borough of Easton," therefore—

RESOLVED, (Select Council concurring,) That the Councils of the City of Easton regard the celebration of our Centennial worthy of record and of special observance.

RESOLVED, That a special committee, composed of one member from Select Council and two from Common Council, the Mayor, the Mayor-elect and the City Clerk, be directed to consider the matter and make such recommendation to Councils as they may deem proper.

The foregoing resolution resulted in the selection of the following preliminary committee, viz :

J. Whit. Wood, Member of Common Council, *Chairman*.

Joseph Beck, Member of Common Council.

George J. Heck, President of Select Council.

S. S. Leshner, Mayor.

William Beidelman, Mayor-elect.

L. M. Fine, City Clerk, *Secretary*.

The Committee, after considering the matter of celebrating Easton's Centennial, at a meeting of the Councils, held on the 31st of March, A. D. 1890, made the following report :

EASTON, PA., March 31, 1890.

*To the City Councils :*

GENTLEMEN: The Committee, appointed by Councils to consider the advisability of commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the installation into office of the first Burgesses of the Borough of Easton, on the first Monday of May, 1790, under the first election held under the first Borough charter, beg leave to report that we have given the matter due consideration, and would recommend immediate action towards carrying the project into execution, in such a manner as shall be hereafter determined. To further said scheme we would recommend that Councils appoint a Committee of 100 persons at once to take charge

of the affair, and that said Committee meet for the purpose of organization as soon after their appointment as convenient.

We also recommend that the various societies, civic and military organizations throughout the entire County of Northampton, and also of our sister City of Phillipsburg be invited to participate in the Celebration.

We would recommend that a grand parade of said societies and military organizations take place in the forenoon of said day.

We also recommend that the Governors of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with their respective staffs, and the Mayors of all the cities of Pennsylvania be extended an invitation to be present.

The celebration to conclude in the evening at the Opera House by exercises to consist of addresses, music and such other features as the Committee hereafter to be appointed may determine.

The whole to conclude with a grand pyrotechnic display.

The foregoing are merely a few suggestions which the Committee see fit to make, which can be modified and extended as the Committee hereafter to be appointed see fit.

#### COMMITTEE ON CENTENNIAL.

Councils adopted the recommendations of the Committee and appointed the following General Committee to take charge of the Celebration scheme:

#### CENTENNIAL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

C. F. Chidsey, *Chairman*,  
 Jos. S. Rodenbough,  
 H. S. Cavanaugh,  
 Gen. Frank Reeder,  
 Henry A. Rothrock,  
 Pennell C. Evans,  
 Henry G. Tomblor,  
 William Hackett,  
 John F. Gwinner,  
 Aaron Goldsmith,  
 Frank W. Edgar,  
 John Manning,  
 William H. Hulick,  
 Horace L. Magee,

Dr. M. S. Seip,  
 Charles Seitz,  
 William C. Shipman,  
 George M. Odenwelder,  
 Thomas A. H. Hay,  
 John A. Weaver,  
 Josiah A. Siegfried,  
 John W. H. Knerr,  
 Morris Kirkpatrick,  
 J. McKeen Young,  
 Jacob VanNorman,  
 William H. Keller,  
 Frederick Green,  
 Samuel Weidknecht,

Joseph R. Burke,  
 Frank W. Stewart,  
 Lewis E. Bixler,  
 Frank Ashton,  
 T. McKeen Andrews,  
 Allen Albright,  
 William C. Ackerman,  
 Walter Lawall,  
 Russel C. Stewart,  
 George P. Adamson,  
 Fred. L. Mebus,  
 Joseph S. Osterstock,  
 Dr. W. C. Cox,  
 Thomas M. Leshner,

Henry W. Merrill,  
 Francis A. March, Jr.,  
 James R. Zearfoss,  
 Henry D. Maxwell,  
 William Maxwell,  
 Moses Menline,  
 Dr. H. D. Michler,  
 James W. Wilson,  
 M. Hale Jones,  
 Geo. H. Vincent,  
 C. N. Andrews,  
 W. W. Moon,  
 John Brunner,  
 Reuben Hellick,  
 Howard Mutchler,  
 James W. Correll,  
 L. M. Fine,  
 J. Whit Wood,  
 Joseph Beck,  
 S. S. Leshner,  
 William Beidelman,  
 Thomas Rinek,  
 Horace M. Norton,  
 Asher Odenwelder,  
 Daniel H. Neiman,  
 Samuel Brinker,  
 Lewis J. Rader,  
 D. A. Tinsman,  
 John T. Shultz,  
 Dr. W. A. Seibert,

Robert H. Lerch,  
 Calvin Arner,  
 Francis H. Lehr,  
 George A. Laubach,  
 Charles A. Laros,  
 Martin J. Riegel,  
 Reuben Kolb,  
 Howard P. Kinsey,  
 William H. Kriug,  
 James S. Downs,  
 Charles A. Morrison,  
 Newton A. Johnson,  
 Edw. A. Jacoby,  
 Charles L. Hemingway,  
 George J. Heck,  
 Robert C. Pyle,  
 Howard Hartzell,  
 C. D. P. Hamilton,  
 William R. Francisco,  
 Eli M. Fox,  
 J. W. Flad,  
 Dr. B. Rush Field,  
 Howard Drake,  
 James R. Donnelly,  
 Nelson P. Correll,  
 H. J. Steele,  
 Allen Carpenter,  
 Frank Drinkhouse,  
 Samuel Butz,  
 John F. Hess,

Dr. David Engleman,  
 S. S. Yohe,  
 E. C. Brinker,  
 Alex. Beitel,  
 Jonas Levy,  
 John Yob,  
 George E. Able,  
 Dr. E. D. Doolittle,  
 George E. Leininger,  
 L. P. Titus,  
 J. O. Wolslayer,  
 H. W. Cooley,  
 Herman Simon,  
 E. J. Fox,  
 W. W. Schuyler,  
 H. J. Reeder,  
 William Mutchler,  
 N. A. Fulmer,  
 John A. Seitz,  
 John Montanye,  
 F. W. Bell,  
 W. J. Heller,  
 John N. Linden,  
 William Stilgenbauer,  
 John U. Zimmerman,  
 James Smith,  
 James Martin,  
 Bernard McGovern,  
 Peter Brady,  
 J. P. Correll.

It is but just to say, as appears from the proceedings thus far, that Mr. J. Whit Wood was the prime mover in the matter of celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the erection of Easton into a municipality, and had it not been for his vigilance and patriotic spirit in the matter, it is quite likely that the important and interesting event would have been permitted to pass by without any observance.

The General Committee met for the purpose of organization on the fourth day of April, when Mr. Charles F. Chidsey was elected Chairman, and Messrs. L. M. Fine and S. S. Yohe Secretaries.

The following Sub-Committees were also appointed, viz :

FINANCE.—Col. D. H. Neiman, Chairman ; William Hackett, Treasurer ; E. J. Richards, H. G. Tomblor, James W. Correll, R. C. Pyle, N. A. Johnson, William H. King.

PROGRAM.—Gen. Frank Reeder, Chairman ; M. Hale Jones, Dr. W. C. Cox, C. N. Andrews, Charles A. Morrison, Eugene Hamman, John Montanye, John A. Seitz, William E. Crater, Francis A. March, Jr., John Brunner, James K. Dawes, Henry A. Rothrock.

INVITATIONS.—William Beidelman, Chairman; S. S. Leshner, William Mutchler, J. Whit Wood, S. S. Yohe, Joseph S. Osterstock, L. M. Fine, Secretary.

FIRE WORKS, BELLS AND CANNON.—J. McKean Young, Chairman; Horace Magee, Nelson P. Cornell, George H. Vincent, Howard Mutchler, F. W. Bell.

DECORATIONS.—Frank W. Stewart, Chairman; Joseph S. Rodenbough, W. J. Heller, John W. H. Knerr.

PRINTING.—C. D. P. Hamilton, Chairman; M. J. Riegel, Frank Ashton, H. W. Cooley, Jonas Levy.

RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT.—Aaron Goldsmith, Chairman; W. H. Hulick, E. J. Fox, Dr. E. D. Doolittle, H. M. Norton, L. E. Bixler, H. W. Merrill, R. C. Stewart, H. S. Cavanaugh, Henry D. Maxwell.

BANQUET.—Hon. H. J. Reeder, Chairman; Hon. W. W. Schuyler, Aaron Goldsmith, James W. Wilson, Henry D. Maxwell.

Gen. Frank Reeder was appointed Chief Marshal for the occasion.

The various Committees immediately entered upon the performance of their respective duties and their efforts resulted in one of the grandest demonstrations on the appointed day that ever took place in Eastern Pennsylvania, as is shown by the report of the press hereinafter contained.

#### THE FIFTH DAY OF MAY, 1890.

When the 5th day of May was finally reached all the preparations for a fitting observance of Easton's Centennial were complete. The day was ushered in with the booming of cannon, ringing of church and school house bells; visitors came in throngs from every direction; the city was gaily bedecked with bunting, and every species of decoration. Among the distinguished strangers were Governors of States, Judges, Congressmen and other prominent guests.

The following is an account of the day's celebration as

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published in the current number of the *Easton Daily Express* :

**CENTENARY CELEBRATION.**

The sun that rose this morning behind a thick bank of ominous clouds, made a noble effort to disperse the sombre drapery beneath which its beams were hidden. Just as the first gun of the salute was fired at 4.40 o'clock the dark curtain that veiled the east was pierced by sharp rays of arrowy light, and the sunward slopes of the lazily drifting clouds glowed all crimson and gold for a few minutes. Then the rift closed and the indications seemed to be that Easton was to celebrate her Centennial under a canopy of lowering skies.

When the commemoration of the Installation of the First Burgesses elected under Easton's original Borough Charter was projected for this, the One Hundredth Anniversary of that event, it was hoped that the month of flowers would be generous in the bestowal of her brightest smiles upon the occasion. It was therefore a source of disappointment when the morning broke cloudy and threatening. The wind, however, veered gradually around from due east to south and thence into southwest and west, freshening slightly and breaking up the clouds, so that here and there through their fleecy depths great patches of blue sky were seen, while ever and anon the May sun shone brightly through the film of the flying scud.

As the initial gun of the salute sent its message out over the slumbering city and the echoing hills, the church bells poured forth their rich melodies in a unison of metallic sound. Thus, with the ringing of bells and the deep, ever-recurrent voice of the cannon, did Easton, in the pride of her municipal strength and business prosperity, usher in the day which, over the chasm of a hundred years, rouses the memory of the time when, in her weakness, the young Borough installed her officials.

**THE NINTH REGIMENT.**

As early as 5 o'clock Sunday evening people began to assemble at the Lehigh Valley depot to witness the arrival of

the Ninth Regiment, State militia, in command of Col. Morris J. Keck, which arrived in a special train of twelve cars at 7.25 o'clock. The train left Wilkes-Barre at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but owing to the breaking down of one of the engines at Fairview the train was delayed about a half hour. In all there were 391 men, including the Regiment band and drum corps, numbering 57. The eight companies which make up the regiment were under heavy marching orders, carrying knapsack, canteen, musket, etc., and wearing heavy army coats.

Upon their arrival here they were met by a committee composed of J. Whit Wood, James W. Correll and Joseph S. Osterstock, who, headed by Police Officers Snyder, Kiehline, Weaver and Bitzer, escorted them to Lafayette Hall in the rain. After lunch at the hall the regiment formed in line and were escorted to Able Hall, where the privates and drum corps were given quarters for the night. The band had its headquarters at Lafayette Post room in Masonic Hall.

Col. Keck and staff were then escorted by the Reception Committee to the United States Hotel, their headquarters, where they were dined. The staff officers include Lieut. Col. Stark, Major Harvey, Capt. Ziegler, Capt. Coolbaugh and Lieuts. Stewart, Dougherty, Harding and Mercur. The officers of the various companies were dined at the same hotel and had their sleeping apartments there also.

The regiment is made up of the following companies, the first four named being from Wilkes-Barre: Company A, Capt. Minor; B, Capt. Horton; D, Capt. Brodhead; F, Capt. Stramburg; (Pittston,) Capt. Burke; H, (Pittston,) Capt. Flannery; E, (Parsons,) Capt. Wallace; I, (Plymouth,) Capt. French.

Had it not been for the heavy rain that prevailed at the time, Company H, of Pittston, in charge of Capt. John T. Flannery, would have given one of its gilt-edged drills in Centre Square that evening. Of this Company it is truth-

fully said that in all of the competitive drills it has yet taken part in it has carried off the trophy. A Government officer who had been sent to the Mt. Gretna Encampment last year to look after things in general says, in his report to the Adjutant, that the bayonet drill of Company H was the nearest thing to perfection in that line that he had ever witnessed. As marksmen Company C, also of Pittston, carried off the bulk of the prizes at the last rifle practice of the Ninth Regiment. The members of both the companies are mostly all employed in the mines in and around Pittston, and are hard-working young men.

The leading bugler of the Ninth, who is considered one of the finest in the United States, and who served seven years under Gen. Hancock, is Joseph Heftner. He did not accompany the regiment, but arrived here Monday morning.

At an early hour Monday morning people began to arrive. Every incoming train brought hundreds; Stroudsburg alone sent a delegation of about 675, there being 612 on the first train. At Martin's Creek the railroad was blocked awhile with passenger cars filled with people. The influx continued for at least six hours.

The various divisions began to form at 10 o'clock at the places assigned them. Delegation after delegation was taken to the western part of the city until Northampton, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets were filled with divisions. The sidewalks were crowded with spectators. Promptly at 11.15 Gen. Reeder, Chief Marshal, gave the command to march, and the vast column began to move. It was composed as follows:

Gen. Frank Reeder, Chief Marshal.

Personal Aids—Jacob Hay, H. A. Sage, J. S. Rodenbough, T. A. H. Hay, W. H. Hulick, C. F. Seitz, W. H. Armstrong, John Bacon, Dr. B. Rush Field, Dr. H. D.

Michler, Fred. R. Drake, D. D. Wagner, J. M.

Porter, S. S. Leshner, T. A. Steiner, H. G.

Tomblor, Jr., N. H. Heft, M. H. Jones,

Howard Rinek, Charles A. Morrison,  
 Chas. F. Chidsey, H. L.  
 Magee, J. H. Osterstock  
 and Theo. Oliver.

Representative Aids—H. A. Rothrock, Benjamin Dietrich,  
 F. H. Wildrick, F. W. Bell, John Manning,  
 Owen Ritter, Horace Detweiler.

FIRST DIVISION—MILITARY.

Ninth Regiment Drum Corps, 19 men.

Col. M. J. Keck.

Staff—Lieut. Col. B. F. Stark, Maj. W. C. Price, Adj. J. S.  
 Harding, Maj. O. F. Harvey, Lieut. W. S. Stewart, Capt.

G. Ziegler, Lieut. C. B. Dougherty, Capt. W. C. Cool-  
 bough, Quartermaster Mercur, Assistant Quar-  
 termaster Collamer, Sergt. H. C. Tuck, Chief  
 Musician Heffner and Sergt. Barnes.

Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I of the Ninth Regi-  
 ment—391 men and officers.

Two Companies of the Fourth Regiment, N. G. Pa., under  
 command of Maj. Rooney.

Bethlehem Rifles.

SECOND DIVISION—G. A. R.

W. R. Francisco, Marshal, and six Aids.

Easton Cornet Band, 20 men.

Lafayette Post, of Easton, 42 men.

South Easton Drum Corps, 17 pieces.

McKeen Post, South Easton, 26 men.

Tolmie Post, Phillipsburg, 55 men.

Riegelsville Post, 23 men.

Lehlighton Drum Corps, 12 men.

Lehlighton Post, 25 men.

Belvidere Post, 20 men.

Four Carriages carrying invalids.

South Bethlehem Camp, Sons of Veterans, 20 men.

Allentown Camp, 25 men.

Phillipsburg Camp, 26 men.  
 South Easton Camp, 23 men.  
 Easton Camp, 25 men.  
 Lafayette Students (60).

THIRD DIVISION—FIREMEN.

J. J. Smith, Marshal.

Delegation of 10 Easton Firemen.

Delegation of 15 members of the Old Humane Fire Company, of Easton, carrying ancient fire buckets.

Pioneer Band, of Allentown, 22 men.

Liberty Fire Company, of Allentown, 27 men.

Stroudsburg Band, 24 men.

Phoenix Fire Company, Stroudsburg, 30 men.

Eighteen Fire Wardens from Dover, N. J.

Centennial Fire Company, of Phillipsburg, 28 men and steamer.

Sacred Heart Cadet Drum Corps, Phillipsburg.

Reliance Hose Company, Phillipsburg, 38 men and carriage.

East Bangor Band, 17 men.

Jersey Hose Company, Phillipsburg, 38 men and decorated carriage.

Carriage carrying guests of Alert Hook & Ladder Company, Phillipsburg.

Phillipsburg Jr. O. U. A. M. Drum Corps, 11 men.

Alert Hook & Ladder Company, Phillipsburg, 30 men and truck.

Hackettstown Band, 15 pieces.

Cataract Hose Company, Hackettstown, 30 men.

Mansfield Band, 12 pieces.

Washington Fire Department, 18 men.

Reliance Drum Corps, Bethlehem.

Delegation of Diligence Fire Company and Board of Engineers, of Bethlehem.

Protection Hose Company, Bethlehem, 60 men, with drum corps.

- Delegation of Liberty Fire Company, of South Bethlehem,  
11 men.
- Delegation of Zinc Works Hose Company, South Bethlehem,  
12 men.
- Citizens' Hose Company, South Easton, 24 men and carriage.  
Catasauqua Band, 24 pieces.
- Easton Fire Department, represented by Carriages Nos. 1  
and 2, Steamer No. 3 and Hayes Hook and  
Ladder Truck.

## FOURTH DIVISION—ODD FELLOWS.

- R. H. Lerch, Marshal, and four Aids.  
Liberty Band, Greenwich, 14 men.  
Canton Lafayette, Easton, 23 men.
- Delegation of Lehicton Lodge, Easton, leading a goat.  
Martin's Creek Lodge, 32 men.
- Delegation from Elizabethport, 9 men.
- Delegation from Upper Mt. Bethel, 8 men.  
Elon Lodge, of Easton, 14 men,  
Accho Lodge, Phillipsburg, 20 men.  
Warren Lodge, Stewartsville, 28 men.  
Fatherland Lodge, Easton, 42 men.  
Belvidere Lodge, 21 men.

## FIFTH DIVISION—O. U. A. M.

- Daniel Chamberlain, Marshal, and 12 Aids.  
Ninth Regiment Band, 27 pieces.  
Columbia Council, Easton, 42 men.  
Delegation from Bangor, 12 men.  
Freemansburg Council, 20 men.  
Clinton, N. J. Council, 17 men.  
Forks Valley Council, 25 men.  
Lenni Lenape Council, Easton, 18 men.  
Fatherland Council, Riegelsville, 20 men.  
Victory Council, Phillipsburg, 44 men.  
Tatamy Council, Easton, 38 men.

## SIXTH DIVISION—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

- C. C. Pike, Marshal, and two aids.  
 Phillipsburg Band, 22 men.  
 Easton Division, Uniform Rank, 27 men.  
 Phillipsburg Drum Corps.  
 Ortygia Division, Uniform Rank, Phillipsburg, 28 men.  
 Hulda Lodge, Freemansburg, 11 men.  
 Delegation of guests of Hobah Lodge, South Bethlehem.  
 Bethlehem Band, 22 pieces.  
 Hobah Lodge, South Bethlehem, 60 men.  
 Starlight Lodge, Washington, 28 men.  
 Delegation of Amana Lodge, Easton.

## SEVENTH DIVISION—RED MEN.

- Kinsey Stoneback, Chief Marshal.  
 Fairview Band, of Bethlehem, 21 pieces.  
 Saranac, Manitobah and Tah-gah-jute Tribes of Easton, 65 men.  
 Kittatinny Tribe, of Blairstown, 18 men.  
 A Wigwam Float.  
 Seventeen Uniformed Red Men in charge of Capt. Green, of  
 Teedyuscong, Phillipsburg.  
 Frenchtown Band, 16 pieces.  
 Frenchtown Tribe, 50 men.  
 Tinicum Tribe, Uhlertown, 45 men.  
 Teedyuscong Tribe, Phillipsburg, 40 men.  
 Haymakers, Allentown, 30 men.  
 Allentown Band, 11 pieces.  
 Hay wagon, filled with hay.  
 Hay rake, with old woman.  
 Germania Band, of Quakertown, 22 pieces.  
 Lappawinzoe Tribe, Bethlehem, 45 men.  
 Huldah Tribe, of Freemansburg, 28 men.  
 Bangor Tribe, 20 men.

## EIGHTH DIVISION—JR. O. U. A. M.

- Chief Marshal, Owen Ritter, with 8 aids.

## Slatington Band.

Excelsior and West End Councils, of Easton.

Malaska Council, of Phillipsburg.

Warren, of Washington, in all about 200 men.

## NINTH DIVISION—MIXED.

Chief Marshal, Frank P. Horn, with 3 aids.

Bangor Band.

Knights of Friendship, 40 members.

Star Commandery, Knights of the Golden Eagle, of Free-  
mansburg, 21 men.

East Bangor Commandery, K. of G. E., 18 men.

Commandery No. 10, K. of G. E., of Trenton, 6 men.

Durham Commandery No. 185, 18 men.

Bridgeton Commandery, 12 men.

Revere Commandery, Bucks County, 40 men.

## TENTH DIVISION—P. O. S. A.

Chief Marshal, George Dull, with 5 aids.

South Easton Band.

Prescott Commandery, of South Easton, 26 men.

Camp 173, of South Easton, 15 men.

No. 429, of Flemington, 15 men.

No. 3, of Phillipsburg, 67 men.

No. 379, of Stone Church, 35 men.

No. 5, of Washington, 24 men.

No. 383, of Edelman's, 60 men.

No. 407, of Easton, 46 men.

## ELEVENTH DIVISION—INDUSTRIAL.

Chief Marshal, Samuel Weidknecht, with 4 Aids.

Metz's Band, of Phillipsburg.

Seventy-five mounted butchers.

Ten Floats of the Grand Union Tea Company.

Float of W. E. Garis.

Float of Joseph S. Osterstock.

Float of Siegfried, baker.

## Float of J. Drake's Son's &amp; Co.

Zearfoss & Hilliard's float, containing veterans—John and William DeHart, William Able, Isaac and Mahlon Van-Norman, B. M. Youells and George Bachman.

As the hour appointed for the parade approached, the grand stand, which commanded an excellent view of Northampton street to the crest of the hill at Sixth, gradually filled up. The seats of honor were occupied by Gov. Biggs, of Delaware; Gov. Leon Abbett and staff, of New Jersey; Adjutant General Stryker, of New Jersey; Gen. W. W. H. Davis, of Doylestown, the orator of the day; Major Cox; Col. McKeen, of Philadelphia; Col. S. D. Lehr, of Allentown; H. Stanley Goodwin, General Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; Hon. Charles Brodhead; Hon. W. S. Kirkpatrick, Attorney General of Pennsylvania; Hon. William Mutchler, and other distinguished gentlemen. The Mayor and members of Select and Common Council and the gentlemen constituting the Centennial Committee with a number of invited guests also occupied places on the stand. The East Stroudsburg Band took up its position on the stand and remained throughout the parade. During the morning the various organizations had been hurrying through the city to take up the positions assigned them in the column. Some of the organizations were unable to reach Easton at as early an hour as had been expected, and the start of the parade was in consequence later than the time originally fixed. It was after 12 o'clock when the head of the column and the glistening bayonets of the Ninth Regiment showed at Sixth and Northampton streets, and it was 12.16 when Gen. Frank Reeder and his staff rode by the grand stand. The parade showed to the best advantage as it came down Northampton street and wheeled into Fourth. The flags and banners that floated proudly above the plumed hats and brilliant uniforms of the various divisions made a striking appearance, while the strains of the distant music gave time to the steady march of the column. As

the Chief Marshal and his aids rode by the stand they doffed their hats in a courteous salute to the distinguished gentlemen there assembled. Following them came the Ninth Regiment with Col. M. J. Keek in command, two companies of the Fourth Regiment, and the Bethlehem Rifles, the latter an independent organization. The boys in blue looked and marched well, but were outdone by the veterans of the Grand Army, who followed hard upon their footsteps. The boys who had seen service in the stirring days of 1861-65, yielded the palm to the present generation of soldiers in nothing, and both their marching and their general appearance gave evidence of the excellence of their organization and the care taken in preparing for to-day's spectacle.

The uniformed ranks of the several societies—the Knights of Pythias, with shining helmets and scarlet plumes; the Patriarchs Militant of the Odd Fellows with purple plumes on their black hats; Knights of the Golden Eagle with plumes of gold and white, and the Commandery Rank of the Patriotic Sons of America, with white plumes; all presented an appearance creditable to each individual organization and, by reason of their juxtaposition in the line of march, wonderfully striking. Our own and visiting fire companies, some with their apparatus in line, also formed a prominent feature of the magnificent pageant. The Hay-makers, of Allentown, with their rakes, followed by a wagon partially filled with hay, containing a number of members of the order, and by a quaintly dressed old lady in overshadowing bonnet riding upon a hay rake, attracted particular attention. The Red men, with certain of their number in grotesque and savage costume, with a float representing one of the bark tepees of the aborigines whose race name they bear, made an excellent appearance. The American Mechanics and Junior American Mechanics were out in full force and their jaunty uniforms and general appearance excited much favorable comment. The rear guard

of the column was composed of the butchers, mounted and marching in columns of fours. The heroes of the block and axe made a most imposing sight as their steeds moved on to the music of the march.

Among the numerous musical organizations that took part in the parade the Stroudsburg Band was particularly noticeable for the beauty of its uniforms and the excellent quality of its music. The Ninth Regiment Band is also worthy of special mention.

The rear guard of the parade passed the grand stand at 1.05 o'clock, the column having been just 49 minutes in defiling past the point of observation. As the several divisions were dismissed the men composing them were escorted into Lafayette Hall and provided with a substantial meal. Many of those in the foremost divisions had dined and returned to the Circle in time to see the rear of the column pass.

After the column broke ranks the Knights of Pythias escorted their visiting Lodges from South Bethlehem, Freemansburg, Washington, N. J., Belvidere and Phillipsburg to their headquarters in Porter's Block and entertained them royally. After having served dinner to their guests of the order, the Knights generously threw open their doors to other strangers.

#### THE BALLOON ASCENSION.

Prof. S. A. King, accompanied by Dr. T. Chalmers Fulton, of Philadelphia, started on an aerial flight at 3.12 that afternoon. The Prof. made the ascension with a large balloon, "The City of Easton," and four smaller ones, all attached to the basket. The air ship started from the river bank at the foot of Church street. The balloon rose but slowly and glided over the river in a northeasterly direction. Had the professor not been active in throwing out ballast the air ship would have struck the tops of the trees on the

New Jersey shore. The ascension was witnessed by thousands of people, who filled Front street from Northampton to Delaware street, and covered the New Jersey river bank.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

At 4 o'clock P. M. an audience had gathered at the Opera House to listen to the program of the

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

PROGRAMME.

*"Tempora Mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis."*

MUSIC	-	-	-	-	Orchestra.
INVOCATION	-	-	-	-	Rev. J. H. Mason Knox, D. D.
NATIONAL ANTHEM	-	-	-	-	Orpheus Club,

Mr. Charles E. Knauss, Director.

The audience is requested to join in singing this anthem.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
 What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,  
 Whose stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,  
 O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming;  
 And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
 Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there!

CHORUS—Oh! say, does that star spangled banner yet wave,  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band, who so vauntingly swore,  
 'Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,  
 A home and a country they'd leave us no more?  
 Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution;  
 No refuge could save the hireling and slave  
 From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave.

CHORUS—And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

On the shore, dimly seen thro' the midst of the deep,  
 Where the foe's haughty host in the dread silence reposes,  
 What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
 As it fitfully blows half conceals, half discloses?  
 Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
 In full glory reflected, now shines in the stream.

CHORUS—'Tis the star spangled banner, Oh! long may it wave,  
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand,  
 Between their lov'd home and the war's desolation,  
 Blessed with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land,  
 Praise the Pow'r that hath made and preserved us a nation.  
 Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
 And this be our motto, "In God is our trust."

CHORUS—And the star spangled banner in triumph shall wave,  
 While the land of the free, is the home of the brave!

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Mr. William Beidelman.</i>
HISTORICAL ORATION	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Gen. W. W. H. Davis.</i>
REMARKS	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Rev. U. W. Condit.</i>
SONG	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Orpheus Club.</i>

The audience is requested to join in singing America.

#### AMERICA.

My country 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of Liberty,  
Of thee I sing ;  
Land where my fathers died,  
Land of the pilgrim's pride,  
From every mountain side  
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee,  
Land of the noble, free,  
Thy name, I love ;  
I love thy rocks and rills,  
Thy woods and templed hills ;  
My heart with rapture thrills  
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,  
And ring from all the trees,  
Sweet freedom's song ;  
Let mortal tongues awake ;  
Let all that breath partake ;  
Let rocks their silence break,  
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, to thee,  
Author of Liberty,  
To thee we sing ;  
Long may our land be bright  
With freedom's holy light ;  
Protect us by thy might,  
Great God, our King.

BENEDICTION - - - - - *Rev. H. D. Lindsey.*

Mayor Beidelman, by way of introduction to the exercises, said :

*Ladies and Gentlemen :* On behalf of the municipal authorities, and the citizens of Easton unanimously, I desire to extend a most cordial welcome to all the strangers who have honored us by their presence upon this occasion. And furthermore I desire to express the profound gratitude of our people to the various military and civic organizations, as well as to others who have so kindly assisted in making the events of this day such a magnificent success.

The occasion which we to-day commemorate is not only interesting, but instructive as well, inasmuch as a retrospect of the early days of the now beautiful city at the "Forks of the Delaware," cannot fail to awaken a justifiable pride, and inspire our people with renewed ambition and hope for the future, both with regard to the social requirements of our city and the material welfare of our citizens.

A history of the origin and growth of cities and towns is always full of instruction. Guizot, the great French historian and statesman, has written that the municipal govern-

ment of free and corporate cities was one of the chief elements of modern civilization.

And it is true that the history of the world is in a great measure the history of the conquest, foundation and growth of cities and municipalities, and every step in their gradation, in the line of advancing civilization, is interwoven with the social condition and intellectual development, as well as the material advancement of a people. The meaning, then, of the celebration this day is not merely a present gratification, but we should be able to draw from the lesson of the past one hundred years an inspiration which will enable us to recognize more fully the demands which good municipal government has upon the intelligence of those who are called upon to administer it.

To this end we have with us to-day one who is especially well qualified to teach us that important lesson.

He will tell you the old story of our city, a story which all patriotic men and women who venerate the past will be delighted to hear.

I have the honor and take great pleasure in introducing to you Gen. Davis.

Gen. W. W. H. Davis then proceeded to deliver the

#### HISTORICAL ORATION.

The wildest dreamer, on board the *Welcome* when she entered the Capes of the Delaware, in 1682, could not have foretold the future of Penn's colony. As the Quaker *Mayflower* sailed up the broad, beautiful river, freighted with a more precious fleece than Jason and the *Argo* carried, civil and religious liberty, here and there was seen, on either shore, the cabin of the pioneer; but, with this exception, the country lay an unbroken wilderness from the sea to the mountains, and beyond to the setting sun.

We must not forget the age nor the spirit of the time when our Commonwealth was settled. It was the age of Milton, of Clarendon and Harvey, a period of great intellectual ac-

tivity. Shakespeare finished his wonderful career as the century came in; Raleigh, the discoverer of Virginia, and the wisest of Englishmen, was sent to the block at the end of the second decade, and Bacon closed his great life at the end of the first quarter. The Revolution, that changed the British monarchy to a Commonwealth, broke out two years before Penn was born; and, when he was twenty, Baxter was in the zenith of his usefulness; and, when in his prime, John Bunyan was writing his immortal book in the old jail on the bridge across the Ouse, at Bedford. As the century was about to expire the Revolution of '88 completed the work of '44—a contest that cost one monarch his head and another his throne. The age was ripe for the founding of a colony where it would not be a crime to worship God in a way not prescribed by the State. .

The settlement of new countries is governed by a law as well defined as that of commerce and finance. From the time men first went abroad to people the earth, civilization has traveled up the valleys of rivers and streams, and the wealth, developed by labor and capital, has flowed down these same streams to the sea. This law was observed by the first settlers of Pennsylvania. Landing on the bank of the Delaware, they gradually pushed their way up its valley, and the valleys of the Poquessing, the Pennypack and Neshaminy. Before the end of the century the tide of civilization had reached the latitude of Doylestown; several townships below it had been organized, and others were preparing for it. The settlers were opening farms, erecting dwellings, laying out roads, building churches and school-houses, and, what was so recently a wilderness, began to blossom as the rose. On the river front, settlers were found a little higher up; a few having penetrated the wilds of Nockamixon, Tinicum and Durham, and an occasional adventurous pioneer had broken the stillness along the Lehigh.

While the English, German and Scotch-Irish were push-

ing their way up to the Lehigh, new races made their appearance on the river front in the north, the Hollanders and Huguenots; coming through the wilderness from the Hudson, and settling the rich alluvial flats on the Delaware. At what time the first of these settlers came is an open question, but it is claimed to have been prior to Penn's arrival. When Nicholas Scull visited that region, in 1730, he found the flats on both sides of the river settled for forty miles, and the oldest inhabitants could not tell when the first immigrants arrived. Apple trees were growing, larger than any about Philadelphia—and the inhabitants knew nothing of Penn's colony. Scull gave it as his opinion that the settlement was older than Penn's charter. The earliest mention of the Mimisink in the Quarter Sessions' office, Doylestown, is 1733, three years after Scull's visit.

Bucks County was settled by three distinct races, the English, the Germans, and the Scotch-Irish, in reality the Scotch-Saxons and not the offspring of the Gael and the Celt; with a sprinkling of Welsh, and, later, the Southern Irish. These races formed the most beautiful piece of human mosaic that ever was seen.

The English were the first to arrive, and down to 1712 were almost the exclusive population. They were followed by the Germans, descendants of the men who crushed the Roman legions and overthrew her imperial power, who transferred the language and customs of the Rhine to the Upper Delaware and the Lehigh. Next came the Scotch-Irish; followed by the Catholic Irish, who arrived in such numbers between 1720 and 1730, that James Logan said of their coming, "It looks as if Ireland is to send all her inhabitants to this country," and he feared they would make themselves masters of it. The Germans came into Bucks County through Philadelphia, now Montgomery County, many of them coming up the valley of the Perkiomen. In a few years they had made their way across the country to the Delaware, crossed the Lehigh and peopled the slopes of the Blue Mountains.

Bucks County had been settled ten years before a single township was organized, and then it was done in groups—the first in 1692. Every year the settlers from below were pushing their way into the interior, and there was hardly a month that some picket of civilization did not plant himself this side the line that now separates Bucks from Lehigh and Northampton. The Durham tract was surveyed in 1701, patented in 1717, a few settlers were on it in 1723, and the first furnace built in 1727.

One feature of these early settlers at that rude period is worthy of note—their care for religion and education. It was the same with all the races that settled the wilderness west of the Delaware. As soon as the family was sheltered the meeting house was raised, and then the school house was built within its shadow. In this connection it may be said, right here, that education owes everything to the church. All along down through the darkness of the Middle Ages, the womb of the Reformation, it was the church that kept alive the love for letters; prepared mankind to accept the revival of learning, and paved the way for what we understand as “Western Civilization.”

The country along the Lehigh was first brought to Penn's notice in 1701, by a young Swede reporting the frequent discharge of firearms, and the presence of Seneca Indians was suspected. This was in March; in May, John Sotcher, of Falls Township, and Edward Farmer, of Whitemarsh, were sent to the Lehigh to ascertain the intention of the Indians. About that time the goods of John Hans Stiehlman, of Maryland, were confiscated for attempting to trade with the Indians without license. In the Summer of that year Penn passed through the Lehigh Valley on his visit to the Susquehanna.

If we follow the track of the German immigrants who came into the county in 1730, or thereabouts, we shall find that many of them settled in Milford Township; originally embracing the territory of Upper and Lower Milford, in

Lehigh, and was the first to be organized of all those that now lie outside of Bucks. It was surveyed and laid out by John Chapman in 1738.

While the Lehigh Valley was early penetrated by immigrants, it was not opened to settlement until 1740, and that before the Indian title was extinguished. Three tracts are known to have been taken up prior to that time; one in 1734, by Daniel Potts, on which the town of South Bethlehem was built; the second in 1736, by Solomon Jennings, the present Geisinger farms; and the third, in 1738, by Nathaniel Irish, near the mouth of Saucon Creek. Irish became a prominent man and built the first mill on the Lehigh. He sold his tract to George Cruikshank, a cultivated man from the West Indies, who built a cabin and lived there with his family in the wilderness.

John Watson, of Buckingham Township, great-grandfather of ex-Judge Watson, of Doylestown, was probably the first surveyor of public lands in the Lehigh Valley, and soon after it was opened to settlement. With him was James Pellar, of Solebury Township, and they made Cruikshank's cabin their headquarters. They were both something of poets. Their friend and crony was William Satterthwait, the earliest poet of Pennsylvania, then teaching school at Durham Furnace, who made frequent visits to them. On such occasions work was suspended, and the three paid court to the Muse in the woods of Saucon. The following is the last stanza of an extempore ode with which Watson woke the laggards in the morning:

"The sun peeps o'er the highest tree,  
Ere we have sipped our punch and tea:  
So time rolls on from day to day,  
It's noon before we can survey."

Among others who settled on the Lehigh at this period, were John David Behringer, a shoemaker, in 1743; George Hartman, in 1744, and John Lischer, an old man from Berks County, who cleared three acres and built a cabin upon it, in 1750. The first tavern on the Lehigh was that

of Adam Shause, who settled below South Bethlehem, in 1743, and rode down to Newtown, the 24th of June, 1745, to get a license. In 1760 he was keeping tavern at Easton.

In 1742, the settlers south of the Lehigh petitioned the Court to lay out a township for them, "on and near Saucon," and was confirmed in 1743. Among the petitioners I find the names of Newcomb, Yoder, Owen, Wanner, Williams and Bockman. On the back of the petition, now in the Quarter Sessions' office, Doylestown, is endorsed the word "Saw-kunk;" no doubt the Indian name of both creek and township; though one authority gives the spelling "Sak-unk," two syllables, meaning "at the place of the creek's mouth."

The first permanent settlement within the "Forks of the Delaware" was by that aggressive and bold class, the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Between 1730 and 1735, small colonies were introduced by William Hunter and Thomas and William Craig, the former settling near the Lehigh, and the latter near the Delaware. There was some accession to these settlements from New York and New Jersey, but the Scotch-Irish were their backbone. "Hunter's Settlement" was near the mouth of Hunter's Creek, in Mt. Bethel Township, and Craig's in Allen Township. Hunter became a prominent man, and was commissioned justice of the peace in 1748. The country contiguous to "Hunter's Settlement" was the field of labor of the Brainard brothers among the savages. David reached the "Forks" in May, 1743, and built a cabin on Hunter's Creek. He was a remarkable preacher, and had the power of moving his savage listeners to tears. The Chief Tatamy was one of his converts. When David died, in 1747, his brother John succeeded him, and carried on the work until his death, in 1781. The Presbyterians of Easton have, very properly, emphasized their admiration for these devoted Christian men by giving their name to one of their most prosperous churches. "Hunter's Settlement" petitioned the Court for township organization the 8th of June, 1746, designating themselves as "the in-

habitants living on the North Branch," and it was laid out in a year or two.

William Allen was a large land owner in Allen Township when Craig's Settlement" was made. On Eastburn's map of 1740, Allen is marked for a survey of 1,800 acres, and of two others, made before 1737, one was for 1,726 and the other for 1,500 acres. William Parsons purchased all, or part, of Allen's tract in 1750. Sixty-two inhabitants of "Craig's Settlement" petitioned for a township at the June term, 1746, stating they are "living on the west branch of the Delaware." The township was granted and laid out in 1747-48, under the name of "Mill Creek," with an area of 29,000 acres. Settlers pushed their way up among the hills of Moore, soon after crossing the Lehigh, and a log church was built at what is now Petersville, at an early day, some say in 1723, but this is probably an error. These were German settlers. The oldest stone in the graveyard is that of Nicholas Heil, Feb. 14, 1760. Plainfield, adjoining Moore, had a few settlers as early as about 1730, but the records giving the date of their organization cannot be found. An effort was made to organize Smithfield in 1746; again in 1748, and a third time in 1750, when the petitioners represented themselves as "the remotest livers from the Honorable Court," meaning the Court at Newtown. It originally embraced Smithfield and South Smithfield, in Monroe County, and all of the townships of Northampton, north of Bushkill. Henry says Smithfield was settled as early as 1711.

The settlement of Macungie, originally embracing Upper and Lower, in Lehigh County, was contemporaneous with the upper parts of Bucks and Montgomery, and the first comers were Germans. The two Macungies were called Macaunsie and Macquennsie, prior to 1735. The township was laid out and organized in 1743. The flood of settlers pushing up the Lehigh settled Salisbury soon after the Allen tract was opened to settlement, about 1735, but the township was not organized until Northampton was cut off from

Bucks. Whitehall was settled at the same period, and organized in 1752; and Williams Township two years earlier. As late as 1730 there was not a grist mill in what is now Northampton County, and the settlers had to go down into Bucks County for flour, some of them as far as thirty miles.

The last body of immigrants to penetrate the wilderness north of the Lehigh were the Moravians. When John Martin Mack and his little colony were driven from the Nazareth tract, where they had passed the winter of 1740-41, they purchased 500 acres where Bethlehem stands, whither they removed in the Spring. Count Zinzendorf arrived in December, 1741, and, at the festival on Christmas Eve, the new settlement was named Bethlehem. The importance of their coming cannot be over-estimated. Their pure, religious lives, their higher education, their general cultivation, especially in music, their exemplary conduct in every walk of life, and their civilizing power over the savages, made them an important factor in the future of this section. Their influence for good was not second to that of the Quakers in lower Bucks. The Commonwealth owes much to these two classes. In 1745, the Moravians built a log house, on the south bank of the Lehigh, that was licensed in 1746, and became the Crown Inn, standing near the site of the Union Railroad Station. In 1746 the inhabitants of Bethlehem, Nazareth and Gnaden were organized into a township and called Bethlehem.

Northampton County had its birth in the division of Bucks, in 1752. Prior to that, the parent county was larger than two of the States of the Union, and the most remote dwellers were obliged to go down to Newtown, the then county seat, to attend Court, for the settlement of estates, etc. For the dwellers on the Lehigh and beyond, the journey was a long one, and often attended with danger. The country was a semi-wilderness; the roads bad; the accommodations few, and there were no mail facilities. These were the main reasons that led to a division of the county. Here-

tofore the county seat had followed the centre of population, but no change but a division of the county could now be made that would bring relief to the remote inhabitants. Politics were involved to some extent; a division would strengthen the Proprietary party, and the Friends yielded assent with reluctance.

Petitions for the erection of a new county were signed in the Winter and Spring of 1751, by "inhabitants of the upper end of Bucks," and the only reason assigned was their "distance from the county seat, Newtown." The petitions were presented to the Assembly the 11th of May by William Craig, a member from Bucks; the bill passed the following session and was signed by Gov. Hamilton, March 11th, 1752. It provided that Easton, on the Lehiatan, in the "Forks of Delaware," should be the county seat. Thomas Craig, Hugh Wilson, John Jones, Thomas Armstrong and James Martin were named trustees to purchase land and build a Court House and jail, at a cost not to exceed £300; and the boundary of the new county was to be run by John Chapman, John Watson, Jr., and Samuel Foulke within the next six months. The new county was called "Northampton," after Northamptonshire, England.

Thomas Penn, who owned the site of Easton, gave two squares of ground on which to erect the Court House and jail, the consideration being the payment of a *red rose*, forever, to the head of the house, annually, at Christmas. The Court House was not finished until 1766, at a cost of \$4,589.67, and was taken down in 1862, after the completion of the new. The original jail was finished before 1757, and stood on the south side of Third street, on the site of the Knecht Building. The second jail was erected in 1851 and occupied until 1871, when the present one was completed.

The division took from Bucks nine organized townships with a population of 4,500, in addition to several hundred inhabitants in the "Forks of Delaware," not included in any township, and 800 in the upper parts of what is now

Lehigh. In Smithfield were some 300 Hollanders, descendants of the early Dutch settlers at the Minisink. This was the only township north of the Blue Mountains, and all beyond was an unexplored wilderness without inhabitants. On Evans' map of 1749, this region is called "St. Anthony's Wilderness," being so named by Count Zinzendorf. What a magnificent patrimony Mother Bucks gave to her eldest child, and from it have been carved eight counties, all populous and strong local Commonwealths. Bucks looks upon her descendants with pride.

The first election in Northampton was held at Easton, for the whole county, in October, 1752. The contest for Assembly was a bitter one, and lay between James Burnside, a Moravian, known as the "Quaker candidate," and William Parsons, the "Proprietary candidate." Burnside had 300 majority, and with him were elected William Craig, Sheriff; and Robert Gregg, Peter Wexler and Benjamin Shoemaker, County Commissioners. At the following election Burnside was defeated by Parsons, who wrote to Secretary Peters, that "Mr. Burnside is going from place to place, beating his breast, declaring he would serve the county to the utmost of his power if he was chosen." Burnside was an able and useful member, and served on some of the most important committees. He was born in Ireland in 1708, immigrated to Georgia in 1734, and finally settled in Bethlehem in 1745, where he died in 1755. He was buried at Bethlehem, and had one of the largest funerals ever held in that town. The first Court was held in Easton, June 16, 1752, in the house of Thomas Bockman, before Thomas Craig, Timothy Horsfield, Hugh Wilson, James Martin and William Craig, who were styled "Justices of our Lord the King."

The average American town is born of a smith-shop and a grocery, but Easton was of humbler birth; it descends from a canoe ferry. In 1739, David Martin, from Trenton, N. J., obtained a grant and patent for ferrying at the "Forks of Delaware," giving him the exclusive right "to ferry over

horses, cows, sheep, mules, etc.," his privileges extending thirteen miles along the Jersey side of the river. He built a small one-story log ferry house, the first to be erected here, near the junction of the two rivers. Martin may be justly called the father of Easton. As Nathaniel Vernon obtained a license to sell liquors in the ferry house in December, 1752, he must then have been the owner, but one authority says it did not pass to him until 1755. The ferry came into possession of Daniel Broadhead in 1762, and Jacob Able about 1782. Probably two additional houses were put up before the county was organized.

Easton, as such, made its first appearance in 1750. Previous to that, Thomas Penn had written to Dr. Graeme and Secretary Peters to lay out ground at the "Forks of Delaware" for a town, and he desired "the new town to be called Easton, from my Lord Pomfret's home," whose daughter he had married. The ground was covered with trees and bushes. The town plat of about 100 acres was surveyed by Nicholas Scull, assisted by William Parsons, and occupied ten days from May 9th; they boarded and lodged at the tavern of John Lefevre, six miles up the Bushkill, the nearest public house. Their bill was £2, 11s., 9d., "inclusive of slings." When Northampton County was organized, there was a demand for town lots in Easton, and a number were sold subject to an annual ground rent of seven shillings, with the condition that the purchasers should erect thereon, in two years, a house not less than twenty feet square, "with a stone chimney."

In its youth Easton had a slow growth; 11 families—40 persons in all, men, women and children, wintered here in 1752-53, and the jail was building. The new town had hardly been christened before a gentleman of the legal profession came in and hung out his "shingle." This was Lewis Gordon, a member of the Bucks County Bar. He was admitted here, June 16th, 1752, and is, no doubt, the father of the Northampton Bar. He died here in 1777. Gordon came

from Aberdeen, Scotland, and was agent for the Penns at Easton, and clerk of the courts for several years. His daughter, Elizabeth, married a son of George Taylor, the Signer. At that day Easton was very much isolated, having but a single wagon road for an outlet. Easton had two taverns in 1752. In 1763 the new county seat had 63 houses and 25 taxables, with 8 taverns. This year the first bridge over the Bushkill was built. In 1773 there were 69 houses, nearly all small log dwellings, one-story high. In the Summer of 1777 William Whipple, member of the Continental Congress, who passed through Easton on his way from Philadelphia to New Hampshire, made this entry in his journal: "From Bethlehem to Easton is 12 miles, where we lodged at Mr. Shannon's"—the inn of Theophilus Shannon, northwest corner of Northampton and Second streets—"had a good dish of tea and good beds; there are about 60 or 70 dwelling houses in this town, a Court House, and a handsome Dutch church." In 1782 the dwellings had increased to 85, with a population of 500. The following year the census of the domestic animals was taken: 104 cows, 25 horses, about 200 sheep and 200 hogs. By 1795 the dwellings had increased to 150.

Henry says of Easton, in 1763: "Each of the inhabitants had at least one cow, while the tavern-keepers, of which there were eight, had each two. In warm weather the hogs were allowed to wallow in the pond near the Court House, and the pig pens were generally fronting the street;" that "the cows came home in the afternoon, walking down Ferry street in single file, accompanied by the music of their numerous bells, the housewives standing ready with the pail to milk them in the street;" and that "many an agreeable hour was spent by the gallants of the town, who thus had a favorable opportunity of seeing their sweethearts and having a chat with them, and, in the meantime, giving assistance to them in driving the flies from the cows."

The successful termination of the Revolutionary War gave an impetus to every interest; Easton began to feel new blood coursing through her veins, and the little town, in the "Forks of Delaware," was struck with something like a modern "boom." Before the close of the century Easton had cast off the garments of youth and put on those of manhood. The Duke de la Rochefoucault Laincourt, in his "Journal of Travels in America," in 1797, says of Easton, which he visited:

"This city, consisting of 150 houses, many of them of stone, contains the public buildings of the county. The inhabitants are mostly German and their descendants. There belong to this city, and stand within eight miles of it, eleven good mills of the same construction as those of Brandywine. They send, annually, 35,000 barrels of flour to the Philadelphia market. The vessels from Easton to Philadelphia carry 75 barrels of flour. The laborers are paid from four to five shillings a day in the country about Easton. Masons and carpenters receive in the town \$1.25."

The following year, 1798, Joseph Hopkinson, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, who practised at the Easton Bar, thus writes of your infant borough: "The town consists of about 200 dwelling houses, generally frame and log buildings, and some of stone, built with neatness and elegance. It contains about 1,400 inhabitants, chiefly Germans." The bridges across the Delaware and Lehigh were then under construction, and of the former Mr. H. says: "Mr. Palmer, from Newburyport, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is employed as the architect for building this noble structure." And of the latter, "another bridge, also of wood, 280 feet in length, and 22 feet wide, built by Abraham Horn, Esq., over the Lehigh, opposite Pomfret street, on a new plan of a single arch, will be finished in the course of this Summer." As this bridge fell down as soon as finished, and had to be rebuilt by Mr. Horn, at his own expense, his "new plan of a single arch" was not a success.

Meanwhile Easton had tired of village life, and resolved to assume municipal responsibilities. The Act, incorporating the "Town of Easton" into a borough, was passed September 13, 1789, and in it the following persons were named Burgesses: Peter Kachline, Henry Barnet, Jacob Weygandt, William Raub and John Protsman. Peter Kachline was made the first Chief Burgess, Frederick Barthold, High Constable, and Samuel Sitgreaves, Town Clerk. The Act provides that the successors to these officers shall be elected the first Monday in May, 1790, and be installed the same day. They were their own "successors," and it is their installation, one hundred years ago to-day, that we are assembled to commemorate and celebrate.

Before we proceed, a word as to the individuals who composed the first government of Easton—Peter Kachline, son of John Peter, of Heidleburg, Germany, who settled in Bedminster Township, Bucks County, was living in Easton, in 1749. He raised a company for Col. Miles' regiment, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. Lord Sterling wrote Washington that the English General Grant was shot by one of Kachline's riflemen. The courts and elections were held at his house, in 1755; he was Sheriff in 1774, and also Commissioner and member of Assembly. Henry Barnet, born near Amsterdam, Holland, the early part of last century, and died here in 1801, was in Easton in 1780, when he was returned as the owner of one slave. He married Susannah Shultz, also born near Amsterdam, aunt to Governor Shultz, and lived some time in Bucks County, before coming to Easton. They had a family of sons and daughters, and the late Edward Augustus Barnet, a Commander U. S. N., was a grandson. At what time Jacob Weygandt came to Easton is not known, but he was publishing a German newspaper here in 1792. He was assessed in 1816 for \$4,000 worth of property, his occupation "a gentleman," and he died here in 1828, leaving a son Jacob, an Attorney and Justice of the Peace, a prominent

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resident, who died in the fifties. John Protsman was a prominent resident; assessed for \$16,000 in 1816, and his occupation "a gentleman;" was a miller by trade, and built the first mill at the foot of North Third street, across the Bushkill, now owned by Mann & Alshouse. He probably died here between 1816 and 1820. Nothing is known of William Raup, or Raub, who is supposed to have died in Easton early in the present century. High Constable Frederick Barthold, the son of John, who died in 1816, was born in Easton; was Jailer many years and down to 1830, and, some time in the thirties, left with his family on a Durham boat for Philadelphia and the West, and was never heard of. Of Samuel Sitgreaves, the first Town Clerk, I need not speak, for his brilliant career is known to all. All the members of the first Borough Government left descendants here except Raup, Protsman and Barthold. Seldom have a more reputable body of sponsors stood around the cradle of a new-born town.

Where the Burgesses met to organize we have no knowledge, but probably at a private house or a tavern. It would be interesting to know their frame of mind and just how they approached their important work, the very bed-rock of civil government, but we must give them the credit of appreciating their situation and its responsibilities. The fact of their re-election several times is evidence their work was satisfactory.

Easton assumed local government at an important period; it was coeval with the birth of the Republic. The Revolutionary struggle was closed seven years before, and the country was recovering from the shock of war; four years later the Federal Constitution was formed; and Washington was inaugurated six months before Easton was made a borough. That was an heroic age; the country was poor in every thing but virtue, courage and patriotism. The century that has passed down the corridor of time since the first Monday of May, 1790, is crowded with the most marvelous events of

history, but nowhere as wonderful as in our own country.

As the departing century was about to close, we find Easton well equipped, for a young town of the period, to enter upon her career in the new. Among the appliances was a German newspaper, to disseminate intelligence, started in 1792; the same year a post-office was opened, the first year's receipts amounting to \$33, not a "soft snap," as now understood; and there was a weekly stage to Philadelphia that commenced running in 1796. We may add to these, two churches and an academy, a population of about 1,300 and some 200 dwellings, mostly frame and log, with a few stone. This was, substantially, the Easton of 1800.

Having said good-by to old Easton, we salute the new. When the town was laid out in 1752 there was but a single wagon road leading out of it, that from Martin's ferry to Bethlehem, opened in 1745. The next was the Durham road, from Bristol to the Lehigh, opened to Easton in 1755; followed by the Philadelphia and River roads, the latter near the close of the century; a fulfillment of the Roman maxim that "the first step in civilization is to make roads." If we add to these highways the bridges across the Bushkill, the Delaware and the Lehigh, lines of travel were opened north, south, east and west. Down to the days of canals and railroads, Durham boats, named after Robert Durham, who built the first one down at the furnace, before 1750, carried the greater part of the freight between the upper Delaware and Philadelphia. They were used to carry flour from John VanCampen's mill, at Minisink, as early as 1758. These boats composed Easton's commercial marine.

In accordance with the spirit of the immigrants, who settled our county and State, the fathers of Easton neglected neither the cause of religion nor education. A Lutheran Church was built on the Philadelphia road about 1740, but a new building was erected in the town in 1763, followed by a Reformed Church in 1776. Then, in order, were the First Presbyterian, in 1819; an Episcopal, in 1820, and a Metho-

dist Church, in 1835. Since then the churches have largely increased in number; every denomination now sits down "under its own vine and fig tree," and their places of worship are ornaments to the city.

The first step toward supplying the young Eastonians with educational facilities was in 1755, when a log school-house was erected at an expense of £55 1s. in money, and labor contributed, in addition. The facilities were probably increased, meanwhile, but the next step, that has come down to us, was the erection of an academy, in 1794, on a hill near the river, where it is still standing. A classical school was opened in this building, and the cause of education was stimulated. A public library was established in 1811, and the system of common schools, the poor man's college, was put in force in 1834. But the crowning glory of educational effort, in Easton, was the founding and erection of Lafayette College, in 1824. The first meeting, in this behalf, was held at the Easton Hotel, Monday, December 27, of which Colonel Thomas McKeen was Chairman, and James M. Porter, Joel Jones and Jacob Wagoner were appointed a committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature. It was a graceful and deserving compliment to the gallant and patriotic Frenchman, who had shed his blood in our Revolutionary struggle, to call this institution of learning by his name. It has become one of the foremost in the land, and here a corps of able professors are training 300 young men for all the grave responsibilities of citizenship.

During this period various institutions were formed to meet the wants of a growing population; among them, the organization of a fire company, in 1811; the Easton Water Company, in 1817; the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, chartered in 1830, and an Agricultural Society, in 1853, the first Fair being held in October. The increase in population has always been healthy. Starting with 1,045, in 1800, it was increased to 2,370 by 1820, and 7,250 by the middle of the century. In the next thirty years it had grown to

12,000, and when the census of 1890 comes to be taken it will probably reach 16,000. The completion of the Delaware Division Canal, in 1828, and the opening of the Lehigh Canal were a great stimulus to the trade of Easton; but when the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley and Belvidere-Delaware roads were opened, a quarter of a century later, Easton sprang forward in the race of prosperity like an unleashed hound, and, since then, she has been no laggard.

Few spots are richer in history than this fair city and vicinity. It was a rallying point for the Indians before the advent of Europeans, and here they met around the council fire to plan campaigns and form treaties. How picturesque the scene as the warrior-loaded canoes came up to the landing and discharged the dusky savages! The "Forks of Delaware" lost none of its importance in Colonial times, and here white and red men met to smoke the pipe of peace. Four treaties were negotiated on this ground, that of October, 1758, being the most important. It must have been a scene worthy to behold! Here were assembled the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations, Teedyuscung representing the still powerful Delawares; and the Colonial authorities, including Thomas Penn, Chief Justice Chew, and Governor Barnard, of New Jersey. Chew kept a private journal, and, in it, records some of the scandal of the treaty, charging that Joseph Galloway and one Fox almost created a riot, because the Governor placed a sentry over the whiskey barrels of Nathaniel Vernon, making the streets resound with their shouts. The Delaware chief was drunk and caused great trouble, claiming the country to the Kittachinning hills, including the site of Easton.

The "Forks of Delaware" was the home of Teedyuscung and Moses Tatamy. The former, baptized by the Moravians in 1750, kept his faith until 1754, when he took up the hatchet. He was a tall, portly man, proud of his position, a loud talker and loved whiskey. The story is told

that on one occasion Anthony Benezet found him, on a Monday morning, sitting on the curbstone, his feet in the gutter, and very drunk. Benezet said to him: "Why, Teedyuscung, I thought you were a good Moravian?" The savage replied: "Ugh! Chief no Moravian now; chief joined Quaker meeting yesterday." Moses Tatamy, only second to Teedyuscung, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of the Proprietary, lived on a 300-acre farm near Stockertown, given him for his services.

Easton played her part in the Revolutionary War. On the 8th of July, 1776, when news of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence was received, the event was celebrated by a military company parading the streets, and the reading of the Declaration in the Court House. In the fall it sent a company to the field under Captain John Arndt, 101 strong; and the sick and wounded of the Continental Army were sent here in December, when the British threatened Philadelphia. Easton was visited by Washington and many distinguished officers. In one of the Bethlehem diaries, under date of June 15, 1779, is the following entry: "Early this morning Lady Washington arrived from Easton in company with Generals Sullivan, Poor, Maxwell and some 20 officers."

It was a city of refuge to the poor fugitives fleeing from the Wyoming Valley, after the massacre of 1778; and here Sullivan's army assembled, in May and June, 1779, and marched hence the 18th to chastise the savages; reaching Easton, on its return, October 15. In the diary of Lieut. Samuel M. Shute, Second New Jersey Regiment, under date of October 15, is the following:

"March to Easton. Previous to our entering the town, the officers entered into a resolve not to eat or drink a penny's worth in the taverns on the march to headquarters, as they had been frequently heard to say, when buying liquors at high prices, that the Western army was coming down, and the men were starved for victuals and drink, and would

give any price for the same, and that the inhabitants and tavern-keepers would make as much money as they pleased."

Before the troops left three soldiers were hanged on Gallops Hill for the murder of a tavern-keeper above Stroudsburg. When news of the burning of Washington, by the British, in 1814, reached Easton, Captain Abraham Horn raised a company to march against the enemy; the ladies made up the uniforms in the Court House, and presented a flag.

When Lafayette was the nation's guest, in 1824, Easton and vicinity sent four companies to Philadelphia, to participate in his reception, commanded by Captains David D. Wagoner and Hebron, of this town; Levis, of Lower Mt. Bethel, and Sitgreaves, of Phillipsburg. They went down the river in three Durham boats, stopping over night at Trenton. One of Captain Wagoner's wagons was driven to the city to meet them; the driver, a man named Lerch, being accompanied by a boy, Abraham L. Garron, now a resident of Doylestown, and putting up at the Red Lion tavern, Second and Noble streets. The companies marched home in two days, stopping over night at Doylestown.

In the Mexican War the sons of Easton carried the flag to the Halls of the Montezumas; one of them, Captain James Miller, returning with brilliant honors; and, in the late war for the Union, they fought and fell on many fields. For many years Easton was noted for its crack volunteer companies, and those of Captains Reeder, Yohe and Ihrie are remembered with pride.

Thus far we have briefly sketched the settlement of Bucks and Northampton, mother and daughter, and noted the birth, infancy and early manhood of Easton; but, before quitting the subject, it is meet and proper to glance at the mature life of your beautiful county capital, before it is relegated to the realms of History.

And what shall be said of the Easton of to-day, the Queen

City of the Upper Delaware, whose century of municipal life we celebrate? The wizard of industry and energy has changed the collection of log houses to a rich and populous metropolis, the centre of 40,000 inhabitants, and the possessor of every modern appliance that ministers to comfort and luxury, and stimulates thrift; with quick and easy lines of communication with the marts of trade and pleasure and the seats of learning. This model city has miles of well-paved streets, lined with dwellings of comfort and elegance, substantial business houses, many churches and passenger railways. The banks employ a capital of \$1,500,000, and supply the sinews of industry to thirty establishments, whose yearly product is of equal value; and, with a view to proper sanitary regulations, the authorities are constructing a complete system of sewers, that will place your city on a par, in this behalf, with any place of its size in the country. In addition, while we celebrate, many a loving heart is quickened in the work of founding an institution that will best emphasize the beauties of Christian charity. From the small log school-house have grown many educational institutions with a college at their head second to none in the land.

Not only have there been marvelous changes in material and intellectual progress, but the change has been equally great in the persons on the stage when the foundations of your city were laid. Three generations have passed away. The great Chiefs Teedyuscung and Tatamy, with their savage followers, have gone to the happy hunting grounds; Martin, who first manned the canoe ferry; Parsons, who watched over the infant hamlet with such tender care; Kachline, the worthy citizen and excellent soldier, your first Chief Magistrate with his co-workers; Louis Gordon, the pioneer member of the legal profession, and others, in every walk of life who could be named, who played well their parts, all, all have been gathered to their fathers, and taken their appropriate place in History.

The situation of Easton, on one of the noblest rivers in the

country, and in the midst of varying scenery, is one of unsurpassed beauty, and it may be said of the dwellers therein that their "lines have fallen in pleasant places." The view, from any of the surrounding heights, is most charming. To appreciate the entire scenic effect, it is only necessary to gaze upon the panorama of hill and valley, river, city and forest in the early morn when bathed in a flood of golden sunlight. No other picture in the country, of the same scope, equals it.

When the roll of Easton's dead shall be called it will contain many distinguished names, besides those already mentioned. First will be that of George Taylor, the Signer, an act that made his name immortal; in the Church we have the Pomps, father and son, both distinguished Reformed ministers, the former one of the founders of that church in America; Gray, born of the Presbyterian, a very father in Israel, who served the same congregation well nigh half a century, and Probst, of the Lutheran Church; in the law we have George Wolf, Governor of the Commonwealth, one of the founders of the common school system; Porter, the War Secretary, and originator of Lafayette College; Reeder, able and eloquent, and a conspicuous actor in the most troublous times of the century; Sitgreaves, statesman and diplomat; Brodhead, a Senator in Congress; McCartney, jurist; Hale Jones; Maxwell, jurist and long in the consular service; Ihrie and Johnson, long members of Congress; Brown, lawyer and politician, and Fox, the last to join this distinguished company beyond the skies, the able advocate, the upright citizen, the accomplished gentleman. In medicine, Dr. Samuel Gross, the world-renowned surgeon. In mercantile life we have Thomas McKeen, Jacob Wagoner, the father, and David D., the son, who represented this district four terms in Congress. What an honorable roll!

Shall we look forward a century and contemplate Easton's bi-centennial? What will then be the condition of Northampton's capital, and who will fill our places? We have no seer to answer for the future.

In conclusion, I salute thee, Fair Easton, grand-daughter of Bucks, and bid thee God speed on thy entry upon thy second century of life!

ADDRESS BY REV. U. W. CONDIT, PH. D.

One of the pleasant enjoyments of the present is to study the events of the past and call to memory the struggles of those who have gone before us and learn how the great principles which govern society have been evolved, and upon which our political fabric so firmly stands. This is the business of the hour. We wish to call up the memories of bygone days and infuse, for a brief time, new life into the dead scenes of olden times. We desire to contemplate the struggles of the once living, acting men, whose lives were so nobly spent, and the sublime victory so grandly won.

One feels as the botanist does as he enters a new flora and sees the glories of Nature blooming around him, and only has time to select a few choice specimens, leaving a further exploration to a future time. In the early settlements of the Eastern States, the civilization of modern times had to struggle with the savage owners of the soil. But there are peculiarities in the history of our city which are a source of pride to the people of to-day. Among the characters of the past, that of William Parsons attracts our profoundest regard. A finer character is not found in our history. He came to this country when a youth, settled in Philadelphia, married at twenty-one years of age; he studied mathematics and made a specialty of surveying. He became a member of the Franklin Junto Club, and thus became an associate of Benjamin Franklin, John Bertram, the leading botanist, and Thomas Godfrey, the inventor of the sextant. He became Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania. The historian of Bucks County calls him "The Godfather of Easton," and the historian of Northampton County calls him "The Father of the Infant Town," and the historian of the Crown Inn of Bethlehem tells us: "William Parsons rocked Easton in her

cradle, and watched over her infant footsteps with paternal solicitude."

There is not a community in the State that can look back at her military history with greater pride than the citizens of Easton. From the hour in which Grace Parsons started on her perilous journey to Philadelphia, to obtain arms to defend the infant town, till the last gun of the Rebellion was fired, her patriotism has never flagged, her courage never failed, the brightness of her military star was never dimmed. The muttering of the distant thunder which indicated the approaching storm of the Revolution was heard in Easton quite as early and distinctly as in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia. And the spirit of stern resistance was slowly but steadily rising, and the words of Patrick Henry—"Give me liberty or give me death"—had taken possession of their souls. They had left the tyranny of the old country to enjoy the freedom of the new. They had got tired of the persecution of priests and kings, and they determined to come to a land where the spirit of religious persecution did not dare to raise its Gorgon head. Did you ever hear of the Irishman's reason for coming to America? Why, he came on account of his belief. "But what did you believe, Pat?" "Why, sure, I believe I should have been hung if I had staid in Ireland." The Germans from the Palatinate came to America for reasons similar. And those men of Easton preferred to die battling for freedom rather than live slaves of a foreign master. Those men of Easton's childhood snuffed the breeze of battle from afar. They saw that war was inevitable, and that with the mighty power of England. They put their trust in God and prepared for battle. The Committee of Safety was formed in Easton four months before that of Newark, N. J., and six months before that of Philadelphia. The Committee was formed four months before the battle of Concord and six months before the battle of Bunker Hill. The royal Courts were suspended, the royal authority was set aside, and the Safety

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Committee exercised legislative, judicial and executive powers until the State could assume control. Robert Trail was Secretary of this Committee. The manuscript of the proceedings is in my possession.

The company of John Arndt was formed in Easton, drilled in the public Square, and hurried away to the aid of Washington at the battle of Brooklyn, and was in the thickest of the fight, and mustered only thirty-three men out of eighty-seven at Elizabeth, N. J., after the battle. The old Reformed Church on Third street was turned into a hospital for wounded soldiers, and the wounded, battle-scarred heroes were cared for with a mother's tenderness, and their wants were supplied with generous kindness. The people outside of Easton generously aided in caring for the wants and pains of the suffering soldiers. At the time of the Revolution, Easton was a village of eighty houses, mostly of logs, and a population of about 510.

Easton was born amid the wild excitement of war, and those sturdy fathers of the town transmitted their patriotic emotions to their children, who have shown themselves worthy sons of noble sires. During the Revolution the Indians of the Six Nations kept the Wyoming Valley in a state of constant alarm by their savage attacks on a defenceless people. General Washington ordered General Sullivan to invade the Indian territory, burn their villages, destroy their crops and visit them with as severe destruction as time and circumstances would allow. General Sullivan was the Ben Butler of the Revolution. He was a good lawyer, a brave soldier, prolific in planning, fearless in execution, a rigid disciplinarian. The roar of battle was music to his ears. He made Easton his headquarters. Twenty years had passed away since the Indian treaties at the Point. The preparations for the expedition of Sullivan was more exciting and far more imposing in numbers and military display. The General needed 100 farm wagons to carry army supplies. Forty came from Bucks and sixty from Northamp-

tan. It would be difficult for us at the present day to get an idea of the excitement in the town at that time. The noise of preparation echoed among the hills night and day. Colonel Proctor's artillery was on hand in good season. The rumbling of a hundred heavy farm wagons made more noise than music. Then the First New Jersey Regiment approached through Phillipsburg, and was ferried over the river in Durham boats. On the 26th of May the Third New Jersey Regiment crossed the Delaware, and Proctor's guns gave them a hearty reception. Major Powel's German battalion had come in April; in May a regiment from York County. Then came a regiment from New Hampshire, with the hot blood of the heroes of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill. There was a regiment commanded by Captain John Paul Schotts, a German who served under Frederick the Great. Easton was filled with soldiers. General Sullivan's headquarters were at the Central Hotel. The old Durham boat storehouse of Christian Buttz was occupied by officers. It stood on the north side of the entrance to the Delaware Bridge. Green grass marks the spot of a once busy scene. On the 18th of June, 1779, the sun arose in splendor, and while martial music floated on the breeze a thousand voices were shouting the refrain, "Dont you hear your General say, Strike your tents and march away." And the long line of soldiers, pack horses and army wagons took up the march, and in a few days one of the most important and successful expeditions of the Revolution was a matter of history. During the entire history of the Rebellion, Easton was the scene of tramping hosts, of regiments marching to the front with beautiful banners floating in the breeze, or regiments returning with ranks sadly thinned, and banners pierced and torn by the mad havoc of battle. Of the military history of Easton her children feel justly proud.

But bright as her military history is, her educational history is brighter still. In the early history of Easton her population represented nine nations of Europe. I once heard

of a man who was troubled to know to what nation he belonged. He said his father was a Scotchman, born and educated in Ireland; his mother was an English lady, born in France, and he was born on the Atlantic under the German flag, and he had lived ten years among the Pennsylvania Dutch, and he was troubled to know his nationality. These problems William Parsons undertook to solve by the magic wand of popular education. And if it took the Saxon, Danish and Norman bloods, united to that of the old Celtic stock, to produce the English race, what kind of a race are we to have in this new world, where we are having the representatives of all the nations of Europe struggling for wealth and power? As soon as the patriotic William Parsons had finished the jail, that it might be a refuge for women and children in case of an Indian invasion, he turned his attention to the educational needs of the town which he was so paternally leading in her childhood. We may judge something of the unselfish activity of this noble man when we realize the fact that the town was surveyed in 1750, the county set apart in 1752, the jail finished in 1754, and the first church and school-house finished in 1755. This structure was built of logs. There were three rooms in the building, one larger and two smaller, intended to be used as a church and school-house.

The building was erected by subscription, and William Parsons headed the list with the largest private subscription. He watched over its structure with the same care as he would have used if the building were his own home. And there was not a prouder man in Easton than Parsons when the rude log-house was finished. William Parsons was the leader in early education in Easton. He knew the value of education; he had toiled hard to obtain it, and determined the blessings of education should fall like the early dew upon the Spring flowers.

Robert Trail taught school in this building while preparing to be admitted to the Bar. He was the grandfather of

our venerable Dr. Green. He was Secretary of the Committee of Safety, leader of the Northampton Bar, leader in the Presbyterian Church, leader in morals, leader in Easton's social life. He was a son of a Scotch Presbyterian minister. His mother was a daughter of a Presbyterian minister. He was thus born with the blue stockings on and wore them clean to the grave. He never desired the Catechism nor creed revised. He wrote out the Assembly's Catechism in his own language when he was nine years old, and here is the old document. He could have swallowed John Calvin whole without deranging the digestive powers or disturbing the operations of his theological stomach. The next prominent building in the educational progress was the old Academy on the hill, in Second street. The building is still standing and is yet sacred to the cause which gave it being. This old building has had a remarkable history. In it were enkindled those classic fires which were to shed their more brilliant light on the "Acropolis" of Easton, which was to be adorned by a building quite as imposing as the Parthenon, and to be honored by scholars greater than Plato or Socrates. In this old Academy on Second street Presbyterianism was born and nourished into life. Farther to the north on Second street stood the Temple of Minerva, presided over by Dr. Vanderveer. He was one of Nature's noblemen. A fine scholar, a good teacher, a thorough disciplinarian, he was always master of the situation. He was the soul of honor. He mingled sternness with true kindness, as Nature mingles thunder storms with the golden beams of sunshine.

Lafayette College was born March 9, 1826. The birth had been expected and a name suggested beforehand. Lafayette had come to visit the country he had helped to save, and his presence in the country suggested a name for our college. Dr. Junkin is still remembered by the older citizens of Easton. He was a fine scholar, a fearless preacher, a thoughtful, careful teacher, persevering, self-denying, deter-

mined man. His will was of Scotch descent. While Lafayette College lives the name of Dr. Junkin cannot die. While Dr. Junkin was the founder, Dr. Cattell was the builder of Lafayette. Dr. Cattell is one of those genial men whom Nature endowed for the position he so ably filled while President of Lafayette. He raised a large amount of money and used it carefully for the welfare of the college and the good of his fellow-men. And his name is still a tower of strength in the college. In this peculiar feature of his character he follows no man, and no man can follow him. Some years ago a President of one of our colleges said to me: "Brother Condit, can you tell me how it is that Dr. Cattell is so successful in getting money?" "Oh, yes, but you cannot do it. 'Poets are born, not made.' The Doctor imitates no one. But good olive oil is used with great discretion and may be the cause of his success." He has not ventured to imitate our dear friend, Dr. Cattell. Lafayette has for many years occupied an exalted position in the scientific world. Among the names of the great teachers James H. Coffin, LL. D., stands without a peer in the science of the winds. A large part of his life was spent in studying the laws of the winds of the globe, and the result of his investigations has made the name of Lafayette College familiar to all scientific men in both hemispheres. Few characters are more tenderly remembered than Dr. James H. Coffin. He was the Æolus of modern times. We sometimes see a tall, commanding figure carelessly walking up Northampton street; his hands are locked behind him; he is looking in the windows; he has a kind word, a genial smile and cordial greeting for friends whom he meets. We see the same unassuming gentleman slowly, thoughtfully, walking in the beautiful grove in front of Lafayette, apparently listening to the songs of the robins and blue birds. There is nothing peculiar about his wardrobe to reveal his identity. One of the leading journals of New York City says this gentleman is one of the foremost philologists of the world, and probably the finest

Anglo-Saxon scholar of his day. Indeed, he has raised the Anglo-Saxon from the dead, has taken it out of its mediæval grave and made it a common study for the world. This gentleman is aiding the scholars of Oxford, England, in writing an English dictionary that will outshine Webster, and has under his care 300 readers in America reporting to him, and by him the reports are sent to Oxford. May Professor Francis A. March long live to honor Lafayette and adorn the society of Easton. He has done much to make the name of Lafayette known in all lands and honored by all scientists. Lafayette's dicta in botany is law in both hemispheres. Dr. T. C. Porter occupies a position in the science of botany which constitutes him a leader in that delightful science. He has one of the largest collections of plants to be found in any institution in the United States. He is as fond of the flowers of the field as Professor Marsh is of Anglo-Saxon roots. His word is authority in the botanical world, wherever it is known, in either hemisphere. He is frequently to be seen with his case for the plants hanging at his shoulders, leading his class through the flowery fields, where the bees are sipping nectar from the flowers blooming on the landscape. He would be as highly delighted at finding a new plant as another would be in discovering a diamond.

The common school system of Pennsylvania originated in Easton in 1829. Governor Wolf lived in Easton; his home was in the northwest corner of the Square. He was of German descent. He was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1829, and by patient, persevering effort obtained immortality when, in 1834, he signed the bill giving common schools to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 1853 W. W. Cottingham was elected superintendent of the schools, and on the first of September, 1890, he will have been in office an unbroken period of thirty-seven years—five years longer than the longest occupied by any man in America. Our schools stand in the front ranks, second to

none in the country, and, consequently, in the world. The rich and poor sit side by side and prepare for the tremendous battle of life. And the jewels are as frequently found in the cottage of the poor as in the mansion of the rich. The corps of teachers are not excelled for the precision and thoroughness of their work. They prepare pupils for college as well as the best preparatory schools. The nationality of those coming into our county is soon settled by our common schools. The toiling teacher does the work. They are no longer German, Irish, Scotch or French; but they become Americans. A new race is coming on the great political stage which is to dominate the globe. Such is the military and educational history of Easton.

The city of Easton sits in queenly splendor among these beautiful hills, surrounded by these sparkling rivers, dashing among the "hills that peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise." It would be difficult to find a more beautiful spot upon which to build a city than that upon which Easton stands. The hills and mountains, valleys and plains, present ever-changing glories to the eye of the observer as he wanders over the irregular landscape and watches the changing glories. Sitting, as she does, at the confluence of these three valleys, nine railroads will aid her commercial prosperity. Easton has lately aroused to a proper apprehension of her duty and taken a new departure. And all are asking, "What shall be the future of Easton?" It will be what the people see fit to make it. "To-day walks in to-morrow." The present walks in the future. The locality of Easton, the converging of so many railroads, the pecuniary ability of her people, make the possibilities of the future grand in the extreme. The recent experiment in manufactures is encouraging to capital, and the door is open to future growth and wealth. There is room enough to expand. The population may extend to Paxinosa Summit on the north to that of Morgan Mountain on the south, and cover these hills and valleys with a busy and happy people,

and do our part in developing our glorious Republic—the great

“Land of the West, beneath the heaven  
There's not a fairer, lovelier clime,  
Nor one to which was ever given  
A destiny more high, sublime.

“From Allegheny's base to where  
Our Western Andes prop the sky,  
The home of Freedom's heart is there  
And o'er it Freedom's eagles fly.”

At the close of the oration a selection was rendered by the Easton Band and Mayor Beidelman then introduced Governor Biggs, of Delaware, who entertained the audience for next ten minutes with a sparkling and witty address. The Governor took his seat amidst a storm of applause. “America” was then sung by the Orpheus and the audience was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. H. D. Lindsay.

#### THE BANQUET AT POMFRET HALL IN THE EVENING.

The banquet given in the Assembly rooms to the guests of the day was a magnificent success. A hundred covers were laid, and promptly at ten o'clock, with ninety-three persons seated at table, the service of the banquet began. The names of those present were as follows: Governor Biggs, of Delaware; W. S. Kirkpatrick, H. S. Goodwin, E. B. Byington, J. Marshall Wright, Dr. Traill Green, Rev. Dr. T. C. Porter, Hon. H. J. Reeder, Hon. R. E. James, William Beidelman, Rev. U. W. Condit, D. H. Neiman, General Frank Reeder, Joseph F. Rodenbough, H. A. Sage, William Hackett, H. D. Maxwell, J. Whit Wood, E. H. Laubach, L. M. Fine, T. F. Emmens, H. Simon, M. H. Jones, L. R. Rader, J. W. Crater, Rev. J. P. Cameron, James Donnelly, N. A. Fulmer, H. McKeen, F. R. Drake, F. H. Knight, B. R. Field, A. Laubach, J. Smith, P. C. Evans, R. C. Stewart, H. J. Steele, C. A. Morrison, W. O. Hay, E. M. Green, J. Marshall Young, J. H. Hackett, H. J. Young, W. Freeman, I. M. Goldsmith, W. E. Crater, A. Goldsmith, H. S. Cavanaugh,

F. Ashton, Howard Mutchler, A. B. Longaker, H. Drake, S. S. Leshner, O. L. Fehr, John Stotzer, T. M. Leshner, James W. Correll, Joseph S. Osterstock, S. S. Yohe, H. C. Cooley, C. D. P. Hamilton, L. E. Bixler, T. A. H. Hay, N. H. Heft, Howard Rinek, B. F. Riegel, J. Bacon, C. F. Chidsey, W. H. Hulick, W. R. Francisco, Allen Carpenter, E. D. Doolittle, Eli M. Fox, H. J. Boyer, F. H. Lehr, Gabriel Maguire, Orrin Serfass, F. Crater, G. W. Hayden, James W. Wilson, J. H. M. Knox, E. M. Kelley, S. Boileau, J. T. Knight, James W. Long, H. D. Lindsay, S. Drake, Peter Brady, J. F. Crater, Jacob Hay, A. Albright, F. F. Drinkhouse.

## MENU.

	Blue Points.	
	Mock Turtle Soup.	
Rock Fish a la Creme.		Cucumber Salad.
	Spring Chicken.	
New Peas.		New Potatoes.
	Asparagus on Toast.	
	Roman Punch.	
	English Snipe.	
Water Cress.		Saratoga Chips.
	Tomato Salad.	
Cheese.		Crackers.
	Ice Cream.	Fancy Cake.
Strawberries.		Salted Almonds.
	Coffee.	Cigars.

The elegant repast reflects great credit on the caterer, Mr. John S. Trower, of Germantown. The assembled company did full justice to the tempting viands to which the spice of the prevalent good humor added an excellent flavor. There was the satisfied look that indicates intense physical contentment upon the faces of all present when Hon. Howard J. Reeder, the Magister Epularum who presided so gracefully over the feast, rose to introduce the more intellectual features of the banquet.

"The hour has arrived," said Judge Reeder, "when it behooves us to call upon the gentlemen whose names appear upon this toast list to hand over the wit and wisdom they have accumulated and stored in their mental warehouses.

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This time having arrived I shall proceed to the torture at once. I say torture not with reference to those who are to listen to the utterances of these gentlemen, for to them these times of intellectual feasting must be fraught with deep and lasting pleasure. I refer in my use of the term to those who will be called upon to address us this evening. I have often wondered when and how the custom of after-dinner speaking arose. Whether it originates in the belief that it aids digestion; or whether it found birth in the old saying that 'out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh,' which through the confusion of the heart and stomach by our progenitors might also be led to apply to a fulness of the latter organ, I am unable to say. I do know that it is cruel to invite a person to partake of an elegant repast and then rob him of his appetite by telling him that he must respond to a toast."

In the absence of Col. A. K. McClure, who was to have responded to the toast of "The Nation," Judge Reeder called upon Dr. Traill Green, who, he said, was admirably fitted to fill his place. In response, Dr. Green entertained his hearers with a vivacious address that glowed with the quaint humor for which the speaker is noted. The central thought of the speech was the power of assimilation, which has been so potent a factor in the nationalizing of the foreign elements which have been pouring into our country under the constitutional provisions which declare it to be the refuge for the oppressed of every land. The doctor emphasized the strength of the national character which has been the outgrowth of this commingling of races, and dwelt upon the distinguishing features and characteristics of our life, which go to make us the happiest people on the face of the earth.

In introducing Hon W. S. Kirkpatrick, Judge Reeder said: "This has been distinctively Easton's day, and it is fitting that the subject of the 'Commonwealth of Pennsylvania' should have been assigned to one of Easton's honored sons who is at present identified so closely with the administration of our State."

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Attorney General Kirkpatrick said: "It is a common sarcasm upon the lips of foreigners who have visited our shores that the American people have no reverence for things sacred or things sublime. I think this is a base libel upon us. We are a restless people; full of vitality and ambition; we laugh sometimes when we ought to be solemn; but, deep down in our natures there exists a love and reverence unequalled by any patriotic sentiment that has had birth in other lands beyond the seas. You and I, and all of us, are proud that we are a part of this grand old Commonwealth and hold citizenship in it. Lying between the North and South it has held the country together as with hooks of steel, and we, its sons, share in the glory of its past. My friends, I am proud I am a Pennsylvanian. I am proud I am an Eastonian. I have thought that as Athens was the eye of Greece, so was Easton the eye of Pennsylvania. Reposing amid verdant hills, with a history rich in honorable records reaching back to colonial times, we have just reason to be proud of our city. It is an historic fact that when the fate of the first movement of American freedom was trembling in the balance; when men like Dickinson were unwilling to sever our connection with Great Britain, it was men like Taylor who signed the Declaration of Independence and made this State worthy to be the Keystone of that arch which spans this country with a beauty like that of the rainbow and the strength of adamant. There is one fact in the past century of the political life of our State under the Constitution that demands our special attention. It is that the power of the State is rapidly declining while there is a movement on foot looking towards the nationalization of our affiliations and the strengthening of our municipal relations—to the wider generalities and closer individualities of our life. The day of States Rights has passed; and, with the increased facilities for intercommunication bringing us into closer contact the one with the other, each State with her farthest sister, we recognize the

fact that there is no use for the insane delusion of the absolute and paramount necessity of the Commonwealth; and as we come more and more to the recognition of this fact our love for the nation shall grow stronger and better. Let us never give up our love of municipality, for it is there that Republicanism and Democracy found their birth and there will Liberty draw its last breath. Let us honor and foster it, and the new century upon which we are entering will look down on a happier life, a happier lot for us all."

In introducing Gov. Biggs, of Delaware, to whom had been assigned the toast of "Sister States," Judge Reeder said: "This morning a stranger came to our gates—one who can never again come to us as a stranger. In the future the hand of friendship will always be open when he presents himself at our doors." Gov. Biggs, who was received with cheers and applause, spoke as follows:

"I left my home on Saturday and came to Trenton, and this morning, raining though it was, resolved to come to Easton, where I had never been before; and I must say to you that I have never spent a more enjoyable day in my life. I made up my mind when I came to see the end of the day and the dawn of the morning, if necessary. I feel proud of Easton and of the State of Pennsylvania. During the Revolutionary War, Pennsylvania furnished more men to the cause than any other one of the thirteen colonies. She has been indeed the keystone in that magnificent arch that spans our broad land. On Pennsylvania soil, in the city of Philadelphia, in 1776, where our forefathers met with Franklin, Rush and Taylor in the midst of the solemn assemblage, when, despite differences of opinion, a majority of your delegation signed the Declaration, my little State of Delaware, through its three representatives, Thomas McKeen, Cæsar Rodney and George Reed (who, however, did not sign until two weeks afterward), led the way in the grand work of proclaiming American freedom to the world. Cæsar Rodney, than whom a greater patriot and more self-sacrificing man

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never breathed, was absent at his home, suffering with a cancer in the face. When he received McKeen's message that he was needed he mounted his horse, rode all night to reach Philadelphia, and in the morning, when the rays of the rising sun first gilded the isle of Nantucket, he rushed into the room where the signing of the document was under discussion, seized a pen and affixed his signature. McKeen followed him, Reed's signature was pledged for, and then Pennsylvania gave her sanction to the act of disruption from English tyranny. When the vote was cast for the spot on which the centennial celebration of that day should be held, my State voted for Pennsylvania as over against New York. And when at the time of the culmination of that act of commemoration the representatives of the States were marshaled in proud array, your grand old Commonwealth did not forget the scene of the signing. We are small—only less than 200,000 of people—and Pennsylvania could have covered us with a blanket cut from one of her counties. But no; in the strength of her magnanimity she gave Delaware the lead in the pageant of that day; and as I rode at the head of that mighty column, I, of the little sister State, was compelled to turn in my stirrups and look back along the line of march to see Pennsylvania and New York following where Delaware led. We love Pennsylvania, we are proud of her. We are proud of Easton. You have just proved your right to this high esteem by making such a magnificent effort towards the establishment of a hospital. Your Bazaar will net, I understand, nearly \$8,000. Talk about hard times! there are no hard times if you know how to meet life. You are a great State, a grand State, but with all your greatness where are you in the United States Senate? You have your two votes, as we have, and your voice in the deliberations has no more weight than ours. There all the States in the vast sisterhood are on an equality. I believe in the kinship of States. I believe in that love and veneration for the Commonwealth which will make sacred the territory within

whose bounds a man is born. This Union is bound more firmly than if it were joined with hooks of steel. It is held together by the hearts of the American people. There is a power vested in our sixty-five millions of people and born of their varied interests by whose mandate one man may hold the reins of administration one hour, and the next may come down from his seat while another takes his place, and the sun will shine, the rains fall and life go on without interruption, and we will still be American citizens and remain in the full enjoyment of our rights, it matters not from what blood we spring. Our nation is made up of a heterogenous mass of commingled contrariety, and yet there is so much pleasure in our free life that I would be willing to take a lease on this country of ours for 500 years, with a clause in it stipulating that I should have the privilege of a renewal. It is with such feelings that I congratulate you on this centennial occasion and wish you God-speed for the future."

Neither Governor Abbett nor Adjutant-General Hastings, who were to have responded to the toasts of the "Commonwealth of New Jersey" and "The Military," were present, and Rev. T. C. Porter, D. D., of this city, was introduced. He spoke as follows on "The Day We Celebrate:"

"Amongst the many good things which we Americans have derived or borrowed from the ancient Romans, who in their day were masters of the world, is the custom of centennial celebrations. A beginning was made by the nation at Philadelphia in 1876 and a second one followed, on a still larger scale, a year ago. Other important events of the past have been commemorated in like manner. It has become the fashion to do this, and the shade of Christopher Columbus is waiting patiently for his long-withheld crown.

"But, if I am not mistaken, the people of Easton have the honor of being the first on this side of the Atlantic to inaugurate such a celebration in the case of a city, and the laudable example thus set will, no doubt, be copied by her

mightier sisters in the West—Chicago, Duluth, St. Louis, Denver and San Francisco—when they come of age.

“And now we have a starting point, from which we can, if we choose, reckon our years, like the old Romans, and write ‘A. U. C., or *Ab Urbe Condita*, or *Ab U. Condita*,’ which by a strange coincidence contains the name of our well-known historian.

“It was a happy thought that entered the mind of him who suggested the observance of this day, from which results of great importance may flow. Bringing our citizens together for an object in which all can take a common interest, it ought to strengthen and increase our civic pride (and we have already much to be proud of) and inspire us with a noble ambition to achieve greater triumphs in the future.

“To us short-lived mortals a century seems a very long stretch of time, and yet at the expiration of such a period the antediluvian patriarch had barely attained his majority (like our city) and could look forward to the celebration of a few more. Unfortunately, or, perhaps, fortunately, it is not so with us as individuals. Not one of us here to-night, and not one of our fellow-citizens, can hope to take part in Easton's second Centennial, to be held on the 5th of May, 1990. An infant or two just born may possibly reach that distant goal, but they are not worth the counting. The desire to behold the outcome of the manifold activities now at work in the midst of this community during the next hundred years is natural, but since a permit to return for the purpose is not likely to be granted, it may be allowed me to indulge in a little prophecy.

“He who is living here then will see the entire length of Chestnut Hill, from whose crest Paxinosa Inn now shines afar, covered with hotels, villas and cottages; Paxinosa proper, wholly occupied with fine residences; Lafayette College, with more buildings, a fuller corps of professors and instructors, and a four-fold increase in the number of its students;

West Ward, greatly extended beyond its present limits; the boundary of the city crossing the Lehigh and encircling Glendon, South Easton and Seitzville, which have grown southward, to Mammy Morgan's Hill, and were it not that our neighbor, Phillipsburg, is a part of the sovereign State of New Jersey, the circle would cross the Delaware and embrace her, too, with all her dependencies. The spectator would also note the multiplication of industrial establishments in every quarter, improved streets and railroad facilities, and, above all, the wonders yet to be wrought by the development of electrical power—and, if he could contrast the city then with what it is now, he would be filled with amazement at the rapidity of its progress.

“For the realization of this vision, which is indeed a prophecy and not a dream, we need most a strong, energetic, intelligent, wise, liberal, far-seeing and honest municipal government. With that at the head of affairs, the prophecy can well be fulfilled, and when she has arrived at the year 200 *Ab Urbe Condita*, Easton will possess an enviable position amongst the cities of our grand old Commonwealth.”

After expressing his regret at the absence of General Davis, to whom “The Press” had been assigned, Judge Reeder introduced Hon. Robert E. James, who in courteous terms returned the thanks of our municipality to the guests who had honored the celebration with their presence. At the conclusion of his brief remarks the guests dispersed, while each individual resolved himself into a committee of one to vote the banquet a magnificent success.

**EASTON'S FIRST CHIEF BURGESS.**

BY REV. U. W. CONDIT, PH. D.

PERSONAL HISTORY OF PETER KICHLINE—A LEADER AND PATRIOT IN REVOLUTIONARY TIMES—AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN THE FRONTIER TOWN OF EASTON OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Since the completion of the History of Easton, and the spirited celebration of the Centennial anniversary of the borough incorporation, it has occurred to the historian that a more particular account of the "First Chief Burgess" would be acceptable to the citizens of Easton. Important papers have come to light which serve to enhance the value of the personal history of the sturdy German citizen. And as the proceedings of the Centennial celebration are to be published in book form, it may be thought proper that this should be published among those papers. The German element was an important factor in the society of the colony and the success of the Revolution was to be gained by the assistance of the Germans.

When Peter Kichline was in active life the county of Northampton included six large counties and Easton was a frontier town, and thus became a place of great importance in the wars in which her citizens took an active part. Many of these people came to the wilds of Pennsylvania exiles from their native land, driven hence by persecution. They had been under the iron rule of Kings and Dukes, and the idea of personal freedom found a ready home in their minds. If they could not talk English, they could shoot English, and they readily flew to arms when danger demanded courageous devotion to the cause of liberty. The German clergy had much to do with the development of patriotism in the early history of our State. The patriotic ardor of Rev. Michael Schlatter did much to rouse the spirit of daring and devotion among the Germans. But none did

more to fire the German heart than Peter Kichline. He stepped into line when the first indications of the Revolutionary struggle were seen. When the cloud no bigger than a man's hand arose, foretelling the coming storm, our first Chief Burgess was in the prime of life, in the full vigor of manhood. He followed no man. He was a leader whom others readily followed. John Peter Kichline, the father of Peter Kichline, emigrated from Heidelberg and arrived in this country September 21, 1742, and settled in Bedminster, Bucks county, the same year. His son, Peter, was born in the family home, October 8, 1722, and was twenty years old when he came to Pennsylvania. It is stated in the history of Bucks county that he "lived in Easton in 1749." But this is a mistake, for Easton was not surveyed until 1750, and in 1752, William Parsons tells us, there were but eleven families in Easton, and the name of Peter Kichline was not among them. His name is first seen in our history in 1755, associated with William Parsons, James Martin, Peter Trexler, Esq., John Lefebre, Lewis Gordon and Peter Kichline, deputy trustees appointed by the trustees general, to take charge of the funds subscribed in England for the education of the poor Germans in Pennsylvania. He probably lived on his farm, two miles west of Easton, previous to this date. The first school house was built by subscription. William Parsons heads the list by a gift of £5 and Peter Kichline subscribed £2. This school building was finished in 1755, and gave us the first free school in Pennsylvania. Peter Kichline had two wives. The name of the first was Margaretta—born December 10, 1720; died February 20, 1766. His second wife's name was Dollan—born December 2, 1746; died March 12, 1773. Peter Ihrie, father of Gen. Peter Ihrie, married Peter Kichline's daughter Elizabeth. (2) Peter Kichline had a son (3) Peter, who owned considerable land in Forks (now Palmer) township. (3) Peter was the father of Jacob, David, (4) Peter, Michael, John and Mrs. Elizabeth Ackerman. (3) Peter Kichline was the

father of Joseph Kichline, who recently lived and died on Sixth street. He also had a son by the name of (5) Peter, and he in turn had a son named (6) Peter. Thus we have six sons of one name in family line. Many of the descendants live in Easton and other parts of the State. General Heckman, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Heckman, of Reading, are descendants of this German family.

In 1774 the Revolutionary struggle seemed a foregone conclusion. The time seemed ripe for decided action looking forward to the defence of the liberties of the people. And it is a matter of pride among our people that the citizens of Easton took a decided stand for war at so early a date. There was no hesitation among the people when the rumbling of the distant thunder told of coming battle. On the 21st of December, 1774, old Northampton began her work in the memorable struggle of the American Revolution. Notice having been given to the freeholders and freemen of the county, a meeting was held in the Court House on the above-named date, when George Taylor, Peter Kichline and Henry Kochen, Esq., were elected Judges of Election. The election of a Committee of Safety followed, and the following were members of that remarkable body of men: Lewis Gordon, Peter Kichline, Jacob Arndt, Michael Messinger, Melchoir Hay, George Taylor, John Okely, Anthony Lerch, Jacob Morry, John Wetzel, Andrew Engleman, John Gressemer, Yost Driesbach, Daniel Knows, Thomas Everet, Michael Ohl, John Hartman, Nicholas Kern, George Gilbert, Abraham Smith, Abraham Miller, Nicholas Depue, Manuel Gonsales and Abraham West, being nearly one for each township in the county. This General Committee elected a Standing Committee nearly central to Easton, that could do business for the county and be easily called together. This Committee consisted of George Taylor, Lewis Gordon, Peter Kichline, Jacob Arndt, John Okely and Henry Kochen, Esq. Lewis Gordon was chosen Treasurer and Rebert Trail was chosen Clerk, which position he

held until the Committee was disbanded. The General Committee met January 9, 1775, and elected the following persons to represent them in the Provincial Convention to be held in Philadelphia on January 2, 1775: George Taylor, Lewis Gordon, Peter Kichline, Jacob Arndt and John Okely. Here we see in the early history of our first Chief Burgess, standing shoulder to shoulder with Gordon, Trail and Taylor until they meet in the Provincial Convention in the city of Philadelphia. But now we must follow him in his military career.

In May, 1775, the people of Northampton became convinced that the English Government had determined on war, and it became a serious duty to organize for the coming strife. Every township in the county was called upon to enroll its fighting men and elect officers for the companies in the several towns. There were twenty-six townships in the county, and each organized its company according to the number of men capable of bearing arms. There were fourteen towns whose quota was larger than that of Easton. Easton numbered 87 and Mount Bethel 224. Peter Kichline was elected Captain of the Easton company and Abraham Labar Lieutenant. The force thus organized in the county was 2,334 in number. The battle of Concord and Lexington had been fought and Bunker Hill was close at hand. It is quite difficult for us at the present day to appreciate the wild excitement which thrilled the hearts of the colonists and prepared them for the painful and unequal struggle. They had gone too far to retreat. There was no alternative but that of battle, and the mixed population of Easton was drilling for the field. On the 28th of August, 1775, the Committee of Safety held a meeting and passed a resolution advising the Captains and other officers of the companies in the townships to meet and divide the county into districts, and to form the associated companies into battalions and choose their field officers. The Committee of Safety met at Easton October 3, 1775, and the officers from

the several townships in the county were present. At the meeting the county was divided into four districts, and the soldiers in each district were organized into battalions. The military force of the county was thus organized into four battalions. The first division consisted of Easton, Williamstown, Lower Saucon, Forks, Bethlehem, Plainfield and Mount Bethel. The number of men of these townships was over seven hundred, which constituted the First Battalion. Of this battalion, Peter Kichline was elected Colonel, and was preparing for the front. This arrangement was made nearly ten months before the battle of Brooklyn, and was evidently a preliminary organization, as we learn from the records of the Committee of Safety. Washington had driven the British fleet out of the harbor of Boston in March, and he supposed New York City would be the next place of attack. In this he was not mistaken, for the whole fleet was moving south. The prospective attack of New York called the people of Northampton to more active measures. The troops were soon organized into a Flying Camp and all were preparing for the front. The Committee of Safety met July 17, 1776, and called for letters received from General Roberdeau, of Philadelphia, which were read. The Committee was startled by their contents. The following resolution was passed immediately: "That the tax agreed upon the ninth of the month be raised to defray the expenses of a bounty of three pounds to all who would enlist for the service and serve in the Flying Camp. That the rates be nine cents per pound, and that single men pay six shillings per head." Also the following: "*Resolved*, That Capt. John Arndt's company, now being raised to compose the Flying Camp, be the rifle company." A resolution was also passed calling upon Capt. Hubner for two casks of gunpowder for the troops. The Flying Camp was a new organization. Peter Kichline been appointed Colonel of the First Battalion nearly a year before this new organization had been formed. Isaac Sidman had been Lieutenant-Colonel of the Flying Camp, but

there was so much dissatisfaction with him that it was not thought safe to have the division go into action under him. For this reason, at the same meeting of the Committee mentioned above, Sidman was removed and Peter Kichline appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the new battalion, to be composed in part from Bucks County and in part from Northampton. It has caused some confusion in the minds of writers to find Peter Kichline Colonel of the battalion and to find Peter Kichline Second Lieutenant in Capt. Arndt's company. No distinction has been made hitherto that the writer has discovered. But upon reading the records of the Committee of Safety with more care he has found the word junior attached to the name in Capt. Arndt's company. This is (3) Peter mentioned in the family line. Here, then, we have the interesting fact of father and son fighting side by side in the battle of Brooklyn. Each was a commissioned officer in the battalion. The action was begun by the division of General Grant on August 27, on the land now occupied by Greenwood Cemetery. It was a hot contest, but no advantage was gained by the British in this part of the field. But it was at this point where the Kichlines were engaged. And this is settled by the fact that the British commander wrote after the battle that General Grant was killed by "Kichline's riflemen." Colonel Kichline was wounded and taken prisoner. Lieutenant Kichline was mustered into line, unharmed, at Elizabeth, N. J., after the battle.

This seems to the writer to be the true history of Easton's relation to this battle. Among the papers left by Colonel Kichline we find the following bill:

Mr. Joseph Martin to Peter Kichline, Dr.	
1776, Nov. 22d, to cash lent you when a prisoner in	
New York at different times, Dec. 30th.....	£2 5 0
To 3 half Johanneis lent you at the same place.....	9 0 0
	£11 5 0

Just what was to be understood by Johanneis we will leave

the reader to guess. But the value is easily understood. The Joseph Martin mentioned in the old bill was he after whom Martin's Creek was named, and was the grandfather of Joseph Martin, so long a teacher in Easton. He was First Lieutenant in Captain Arndt's company, and was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, and Peter Kichline did him the friendly act while a prisoner. The bill was left among his papers and not collected after his death, and is more important as a relic than the money it represents.

The Colonel returned from the scene of the fight, was further engaged in active service. He returned to Easton and was appointed Colonel of the militia of the county, and was active in the Indian war that came in connection with the Indians from New York. An invasion of the Indians occurred in the Spring of 1780, and caused a good deal of alarm and distress. Messrs. Stroud, Depew and Van Campen received letters from the Council to encourage the people and assure them of the sympathy of the Government. On the 11th of April, Colonel Peter Kichline, Lieutenant of the County of Northampton, received a letter inclosing a copy of the resolution of the Supreme Council for calling out the militia, and authorized him to offer \$1,500 for every Indian or Tory prisoner, and \$1,000 for every Indian scalp. And also that Col. Peter Kichline be directed to order out the "Class in tour of under the former militia law, if the same does not exceed 100 men, including officers," to march immediately to the Township of Lower Smithfield, Del., and Upper Smithfield, to repress the incursion of the savages. He was also authorized to embody the militia of the county in case of actual invasion without loss of time and report as soon as convenient to the board. Captain Joseph Stiles was also instructed to deliver to Abraham Cortwright 200 weight of powder, 800 weight of lead and 500 flints for the use of Northampton County, to be delivered to Col. Peter Kichline, lieutenant of said county.

Preparations were thus made for war, and our sturdy Ger-

man citizen was to be first in command. The colonel was 58 years old and had been in public service for many years, and in April, 1780, he resigned his office and retired to private life. (Col. Rec., Vol. 12, 317.) He served as Sheriff of Northampton from 1764 to 1772. He built the first grist mill on the Bushkill, which stream became a great factor in the prosperity and wealth of Easton. Col. Kichline's second wife died in 1773; he had therefore been a widower seven years. His son Peter, who was a lieutenant in Capt. Arndt's company, owned a farm about two miles west of Easton. In the closing days of his life the colonel lived with his son. The town of Easton was surveyed in 1750, and thirty-nine years from that date was incorporated as a borough. The Act of Incorporation was passed September 23, 1789. Section 3d of the Act of Incorporation named the officers of the Borough Government as follows: Peter Kichline, Henry Barnet, Jacob Weygandt, William Raup, and John Brotzman, Burgesses. Peter Kichline was designated Chief Burgess; Frederick Barthold, High Constable; Samuel Sitgreaves, Town Clerk; and these were to continue in office till the first Monday in May, 1790, or till others were elected.

On page 153, Northampton county, we are told that John Brotzman was the first Chief Burgess chosen by the people. Col. Kichline did not long enjoy the honor of his appointment. He was appointed September 23, 1789, and died November 27, 1789. He was just two months and three days in office. He died at the home of his son Peter, who lived near what is now the Fountain House, about two miles west of Easton. The house in which the colonel died was torn down, and in 1794 Lieutenant Kichline built a substantial stone house, which still stands and is used as a hotel. This is the Fountain House, so-called because of a very beautiful spring boiling up under the western end of the building. It has a very copious flow of water, sending off a beautiful stream through the fields. And this stream has been well supplied with trout, which are seen playing in the limp

water. The old stone house has been covered by building a new one over it, and this gives the house the appearance of a neat wooden structure. In the attic of the new wing, or west end of the building, the gable end of the old stone building is left uncovered, and towards the apex of the gable is a hewn stone on the surface of which are cut the following letters and date: "P. K. 1794." The present landlord of the hotel is J. W. Odenwelder. This house will always be a centre of interest to the lovers of Easton's history, as it was built by one of the stern patriots of the Revolution, who gallantly fought by the side of his father in the battle of Brooklyn. A copy of the Colonel's will lies before the writer, from which we learn that he left five children: Peter, Andrew, Susanna, Jacob and Elizabeth. Peter received the homestead, upon which he built the Fountain House four years after his father's death. All the rest of the estate was equally divided among the five children. The daughter Susanna married Peter Snyder, who established the tannery on the right bank of the Bushkill. Peter Snyder's daughter married John Heckman, who was the father of General Heckman, and Rev. Dr. Heckman, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Reading, Pa. Among the papers of Herman Schneider, the following quotation is found: "In the year 1753, the 5th of February, about 11 o'clock A. M., a son was born, who received the name of Peter, whom I brought up through the mercy of God, and who afterward intermarried the 27th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1780, with Susanna, the daughter of Peter Kichline, at Easton, Pa." From 1755 to 1789, Mr. Kichline was in office in the County of Northampton and town of Easton, and died in the "harness" of public service, while holding the office of Chief Burgess of the Borough of Easton.

### THE CITY ON HILLS.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF EASTON FROM ITS EARLY YEARS TO ITS PRESENT LARGE AREA.

Easton, incorporated over 100 years, and the county seat of Northampton since the county's creation in 1752, is one of the earliest settled portions of the Commonwealth. When Northampton County was formed from a part of the vast domain of Bucks County, Easton was chosen as the seat of justice, when, it is said, there were but eleven families and about fifty people residing here. In the many years that have passed since that time strange scenes have been enacted; many of which the historian's pen has failed to trace, and if written might perhaps sound to us of this generation and those who celebrate Easton's second centennial, like fiction. Although the records of the early official doings of Easton's Burgesses cannot be found from 1790 to about 1820, there is attainable much information to show that those most prominent in Easton's incorporation and subsequent official affairs included men of rare judgment and excellent qualifications, men honored in State and National affairs.

The territory covered by Easton was originally a part of Forks Township, until September 23, 1789, an Act of Assembly was passed "erecting the town of Easton, in the County of Northampton, into a Borough." The Act begins by saying that "the inhabitants of the town of Easton have presented, by their petition to the Assembly, the said town is advantageously situated on the conflux of the rivers Delaware and Lehigh, and is greatly improving and increasing in number of buildings and inhabitants, and that the Courts of Justice for the county are held there; and for these reasons have prayed that the said town may be erected into a Borough."

The second section of the original Act of Incorporation provided that "the said town of Easton, out lots and com-

mons thereunto belonging, shall be, and the same are hereby, erected into a Borough, which shall be called "The Borough of Easton" forever, the extent of which Borough is and shall be comprised within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the black oak on the west bank of the Delaware, being a corner of land of Andrew Kroup, running thence west five hundred and sixty-three perches to a post in line of George Messinger's land; thence by line of land late of Barnett Walter and others, south four hundred and fifty-three perches to a birch on the northwest bank of the Lehigh River; thence down the same river, by the several courses thereof, and thence up the river Delaware, by the several courses thereof, crossing the mouth of Buskill Creek, to the place of beginning."

In section three appears the names of the first Burgesses and the first Chief Burgess. The section reads that "Peter Kichline, Henry Barnet, Jacob Weygand, William Raup and John Protzman be, and they are hereby appointed the present Burgesses; and the said Peter Kichline shall be the Chief Burgess within the same Borough; and Frederick Barthold shall be the High Constable; and Samuel Sitgreaves shall be Town Clerk; to continue Burgess, High Constable and Town Clerk until the first Monday in the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and from thence until others shall be duly elected and qualified in their place." At the election of Burgesses the one receiving the highest number of votes was by law declared the Chief Burgess.

Thus it was that the legal foundation of our now flourishing and prosperous city was laid over a century ago. The same original Act of Incorporation, among other things, prescribed the right of suffrage; explained and defined the duties of the officers; provided for two market days a week at the "Great Square;" allowed two fairs to be held in each year, etc.

It was in March, 1828, that an Act of Assembly was passed,

altering the original Act of Incorporation. This Act did away with the system of Burgesses, except Chief Burgess. In place of the former it provided for the election of nine Town Councilmen at the next regular election, and three each year thereafter. According to the higher number of votes received by each of the nine Councilmen elected, they were to serve three for three years, three for two years, and three for one year. By the provisions of this Act the Councilmen met on the first Friday following the election in each year and elected *viva voce* one qualified citizen residing in the said Borough, to serve as Chief Burgess for one year from the time of his election or appointment.

The first nine Councilmen elected at the Old Court House, were Joseph Burke, Thomas McKeen, Enoch S. Clarke, George Barnet, William Ricker, John Carey, Jacob Able, Charles J. Ihrle and John Bowers. They were sworn into office before Jefferson K. Heckman, Justice of the Peace, April 28, 1828.

The first Chief Burgess elected by the Town Councilmen, in 1828, was James M. Porter, who served one term and declined a re-election. Easton's executive officers from that date to this have been :

#### BURGESSES.

- Hopewell Hepburn—1829.
- Jacob Weygandt—1830 to 1835.
- John Ziegenfuss—1836.
- Jefferson K. Heckman—1837 to 1839.
- Andrew Sigman—1840 and 1841.
- Melchor Horn—1842 to 1846.
- Horace E. Wolf—1847 to 1851.
- Jacob Weygandt—1852 and 1853.
- Charles Kitchen—1854 and 1855.
- George Hess—1856 and 1857.
- Horace E. Wolf—1858.
- George Hess—1859.
- Samuel Moore—1860 to 1863.

John A. Transue—1864 to 1868.  
 Wilson H. Hildebrand—1869.  
 Beates R. Swift—1870 and 1871.  
 A. B. Howell—1872 to 1874.  
 John Evans—1875.  
 William M. Shultz—1876.  
 George H. Young—1877.  
 William M. Shultz—1878 to 1881.  
 Lawrence Titus—1882 to 1885.  
 Robert F. McDonald—1886.

## MAYORS.

Charles F. Chidsey—1887 and 1888.  
 Samuel S. Leshner—1889.  
 William Beidelman—1890 to 1894.

In April, 1835, an Act of Assembly was passed dividing Easton into two wards, as follows: All that part of the said Borough lying south of Northampton street and the road commonly called the Nazareth road, shall constitute one ward, and be called Lehigh Ward, and the remainder of the said Borough lying north of the said Northampton street and Nazareth road constitute another ward and be called Bushkill Ward. In 1854 the third, (West) Ward was created.

In March, 1856, an Act of Assembly was passed, giving the election of Chief Burgess to the voters instead of the members of Town Council, as had been the case from 1828 until that date. As will be seen above, George Hess was the first Burgess chosen by the people under the provisions of the Act.

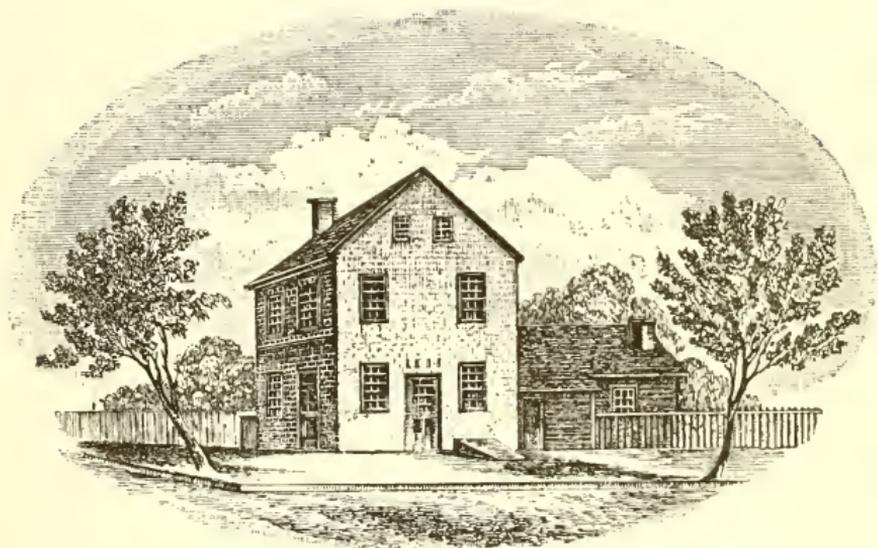
March 27, 1873, the number of wards was increased to seven, and the names changed from the original to from First to Seventh respectively. There have been several changes in the lines of the various wards, yet all remain nearly the same as created when a change in the number took place.

At a meeting of the Borough Council, held August 27,

1886, a resolution, offered by Messrs. H. P. B. Odenwelder and H. L. Magee, submitting to the people of Easton the question of applying for a City charter, was unanimously adopted. At the general election, held the following November, a majority of the votes cast on the question was in favor of a City charter, and as a result letters patent were issued by Governor Robert E. Pattison, January 14, 1887, giving Easton a City charter.

The first City officials of Easton were elected February 15, 1887, and were: Mayor, Charles F. Chidsey; Controller, H. A. Rothrock; Treasurer, James McCauley; Common Councilmen, Joseph S. Osterstock, John Brunner, H. W. Cooley, H. L. Magee, W. E. Buckman, J. Whit Wood, D. W. Nevin, M. J. Riegel, William Brinker, Edward Dietrich, W. H. Ward, J. N. Linden, Christian Franklin, W. R. Francisco, Samuel Moses, Owen Hagenbuch, Reuben Hellick, B. M. Kline, John Manning, M. A. Pentz, Leopold Steckel, G. B. Strickland, G. H. Derr, John Wendling, Abraham Unangst, A. E. Thornton and William Lear; Select Councilmen, George J. Heck, D. A. Tinsman, Thomas Burley, J. P. Ricker, Adam Shiffer, I. A. Smith and William Hauck; D. W. Nevin was elected President of Common Council; George J. Heck, President of Select Council; Aaron Goldsmith, Solicitor; H. T. Buckley, City Clerk; J. Marshal Young, City Engineer and Commissioner of Highways; Noah Dietrich, Assistant Commissioner of Highways. And these appointments were made by the Mayor: Howard Rinek, Superintendent of Electric Light Department; H. C. Tilton, Chief of Police; James Simons, Lieutenant and Detective; Edward Kelly, Sergeant; Thomas Stoneback, James Tomer, Samuel Paul, Andrew Bitzer, Jeremiah Weaver, R. M. Price, Isaac Leuber and Charles S. Reed, Patrolmen.

The old stone house at the corner of Fourth and Ferry streets, now occupied by Col. Dachrodt as a butcher shop, was erected in 1757 by William Parsons, whose name is intimately connected with the early history of Easton. Par-



ERECTED 1757, ONCE THE RESIDENCE OF GEORGE TAYLOR. (see page 72.)



sons, after having held the office of Surveyor General of the State for eighteen consecutive years, came to Easton and laid out the town and the site which had first been settled in 1739 by the establishment of a ferry and the building of a house at the Point by David Martin. From the date of his removal to the thriving village Parsons was a prominent factor in the growth of the town, fostering its prosperity and developing its industries. From 1757 to the time of his death he occupied the old stone house; subsequent to his death the home passed into the hands of George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Taylor was a son of an Irish clergyman and was intended by his father for the medical profession. The study of medicine had, however, few attractions for the enterprising boy and he soon wearied of his devotions to Esculapius, and, taking passage as a redemptioner, came to America in 1736 and secured a position as a common laborer at the Durham Iron Works, then owned by Mr. Savage, who had paid his passage money. His industry won for him the confidence of his employer, and his ambitious energy soon made him thoroughly acquainted with the details of the iron trade. On the death of his employer he married the widow and the furnace plant passed into his hands. He afterwards represented Northampton County in the Assembly and after having played a prominent part in the stirring times which witnessed the rise of liberty in the colonies, was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and as such affixed his signature to the Declaration of Independence. He did not see the consummation of the great drama of the Revolutionary War, but its results were already apparent when he died. At this old residence, at Fourth and Ferry streets, he entertained Washington on his passage through town. Such are some of the recollections which cluster around those old stone walls which have withstood the ravages of time for upwards of 130 years.

1790.  
BOROUGH GOVERNMENT.

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*Chief Burgess,*  
\* PETER KEICHLIN.

*Town Clerk,*  
SAMUEL SITGREAVES.

*High Constable,*  
FREDERICK BARTHOLD.

*Burgesses,*  
PETER KEICHLIN, HENRY BARNET, JACOB WEYGANDT,  
WILLIAM RAUP, JOHN PROTZMAN.

\*The name of Peter Keichlein will be found spelled variously, throughout this volume, as Kachline and Kichline, but there is no doubt that the above is the original and correct spelling, as supported by early documents bearing his name.

1890.  
CITY GOVERNMENT.

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*Mayor,*  
WILLIAM BEIDELMAN.

*Treasurer,*  
JAMES McCAULEY.

*Controller,*  
W. R. FRANCISCO.

*Solicitor,*  
H. J. STEELE.

*Engineer,*  
A. J. COOPER.

*City Clerk,*  
L. M. FINE.

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SELECT COUNCIL.

*President,*  
GEOEGE J. HECK.

*Clerk,*  
HARRY S. RUTE.

1st Ward,	GEORGE J. HECK.	4th Ward,	CHAS. L. HEMINGWAY.
2d "	HENRY D. MAXWELL.	5th "	DAVID WHITE.
3d "	PETER RAUB.	6th "	HOWARD A. HARTZELL.
		7th Ward,	S. P. BACHMAN.

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COMMON COUNCIL.

*President,*  
B. RUSH FIELD.

*Clerk,*  
L. M. FINE.

1st Ward,	H. W. COOLEY.	4th Ward,	B. RUSH FIELD.
" "	J. W. CORRELL.	" "	W. H. SCHUG.
2d "	J. WHIT WOOD.	5th "	B. W. KLINE.
" "	W. E. BUCKMAN.	" "	G. M. WELLER.
3d "	JOS. BECK.	6th "	P. P. GULICK.
" "	I. J. KUTZ.	" "	GEO. W. TRANSUE.
		7th Ward,	S. W. BRINKER.
		" "	C. GEBHARDT.









