

REPORT OF THE CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCE OF LANCASTER CITY.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lancaster County Historical Society, held on Monday, March 25, 1918, at 7 o'clock, p. m. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the importance of the celebration of the Centennial of the Charter of the City of Lancaster seems to us to call for recognition, and it is considered highly proper that a record of it should be made in the proceedings of this society.

"Therefore, Be it resolved that, in our published reports for the ensuing month, or at least as soon as possible thereafter, a full account of the celebration held at Fulton Opera House on the evening of Wednesday, March 20, 1918, shall be printed, and that the same shall embrace the full programme as published for that occasion, the names of all the persons participating, and the addresses there delivered. That such other matters pertaining thereto, as it shall be deemed desirable to preserve, shall be added.

"Resolved, also, that a committee of three, to be appointed by the President, shall, in conjunction with the President, take such measures as are considered fitting to carry these intentions fully into effect."

The President appointed on this committee A. K. Hostetter, Dr. F. R. Diffenderfer and Miss Martha B. Clark.

History of the Celebration.

The first move for the celebration of the Centennial of the incorporation of Lancaster as a city was made in October, 1916, in a communication to the press from Mr. William Riddle, of Lancaster city. The suggestion was made that the Chamber of Commerce undertake the task. Two months later, Mr. M. T. Garvin addressed an open letter to the President and Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, to the effect that it was time to begin preparation for the event. At the meeting of that Board held on January 31, 1917, President Reilly was instructed to name a committee of nine to take up and consider the proposition. Subsequently it was decided to increase this committee to fifteen. The following were appointed as the General Committee of the Centennial: Rev. Dr. H. H. Apple, J. W. B. Bausman, M. T. Garvin, Hon. W. W. Griest, William H. Hager, William H. Keller, Esq., Charles B. Long, Hon. Frank B. McClain, Charles F. Miller, Richard M. Reilly, Morris Rosenthal, Hon. H. L. Trout, I. H. Weaver, Dr. H. B. Work and H. S. Williamson.

The General Committee selected sub-committees and chairmen to direct the particular activities represented as follows:

Women's Reception and Entertainment—Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb.

Men's Reception and Entertainment—John A. Nauman, Esq.

Convention Hall—Joseph P. Breneman.

Licenses and Privileges—C. G. Engle.

Parades—Colonel J. M. Groff.
Privileging Stands and Privileges—C. Emlen Urban.
Invitations and Conventions—A. J. McConomy.
Transportation—Ralph B. Hull.
Music and Entertainment—T. Roberts Appel, Esq.
Historical Events and Relics—A. K. Hostetter.
Speakers and Addresses—Bernard J. Myers, Esq.
Decorations—Walter C. Hager.
Religious Observance—Dr. George W. Richards.
Fireworks and Illuminations—J. Howard Bursk.
Publicity and Souvenirs—S. V. Hosterman, Esq.
Sports—Frank C. Garwood.
Colonial Ball—Charles G. Baker, Esq.
Industrial Parade—A. B. Rote.
Manufacturers' Exhibit—Samuel R. Fraim.
Public Safety—Walter G. Bushong.
Pageantry—Prof. J. Nevin Schaeffer.

The Finance Committee comprised the entire membership of the General Committee, with I. H. Weaver as Chairman, and J. W. B. Bausman as Treasurer.

At the meeting of the committee on April 30, 1917, it was unanimously agreed to inaugurate the Centennial on Sunday, July 14, 1918, and that it continue for one week. It was planned to open the event with religious services. The subsequent days were divided among the activities of the several committees and were to include such features as parades, conventions, historical addresses, pageants, sports, exhibitions, etc. The dominating note of the celebration was to be the spirit of Lancaster, and what it has stood for in the State and Nation in its nearly two centuries of existence. A number of the foregoing committees entered actively into the work of preparation and much excellent preliminary work was done. It, however, soon became apparent that the critical state of the nation caused by its entrance into the war rendered improper an elaborate celebration such as had been outlined. Therefore, at the Directors' meeting on October 31, 1917, President Reilly asked for instructions upon the general subject of the celebration, and as a result the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Directors of the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce that Lancaster should celebrate its Centennial in a much modified form, and that the details of the celebration be left in the hands of the Centennial Committee.

Acting under this instruction, President Reilly called together those committee chairmen who could be made available for the modified celebration as follows:

Men's Reception and Entertainment—John A. Nauman, Esq.
Invitations and Conventions—A. J. McConomy.
Music and Entertainment—T. Roberts Appel, Esq.
Speakers and Addresses—Bernard J. Myers, Esq.
Decorations—Walter C. Hager.
Religious Observance—Dr. George W. Richards.
Publicity and Souvenirs—S. V. Hosterman, Esq.

This committee group in co-operation with the general committee, prepared the modest and dignified programme, which was so happily carried out on the Centennial Day, and for the success of which all worked in the spirit of the heartiest good will.

THE CELEBRATION.

Lancaster city has embarked upon a new century. The splendid record of achievements in the past was fittingly celebrated at its City Charter Centennial observance Wednesday evening, March 20, in the presence of an assemblage of populace that crowded Fulton Opera House from orchestra place to gallery.

In the midst of inspiring historic surroundings, with an elaborate and artistic patriotic setting, the event transpired in fitting fashion. A bunch of red roses in the centre of the front of the stage, forming a great bouquet, symbolized the city. Palms were banked in an almost solid array of green at the sides of the rostrum. A display of international flags, with the Stars and Stripes predominating, enshrouded the pillars and draped the stage front and boxes.

In the background, tier on tier, were singers, consisting in part of college and High School students as well as some of the most talented older folk of the town. Almost 200 in number, the ladies all clad in white, and the men in conventional black, made a fine picture. They led the singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Marseillaise," and "America the Beautiful," and were a very effective chorus. The vast assemblage, standing, joined in and the walls of the edifice trembled with sound.

At one side of the great arch of the stage was an immense British flag, and at the other, an equally large French tri-color. The members of the Lancaster City Councils occupied the ground floor and second floor boxes near the stage.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Hon. Charles I. Landis, presiding.

Music "Onward Christian Soldiers."

Invocation Rev. Henry H. Apple, D.D.

President of Franklin and Marshall College.

Music "Star Spangled Banner."

Address Hon. Charles I. Landis.

President of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Address Hon. Martin G. Brumbaugh.

Governor of Pennsylvania.

Music "Marseillaise."

Address "A Century Retrospect,"

Richard M. Reilly, President of the Lancaster Chamber of Commerce.

Music "America the Beautiful."

Benediction Rev. J. E. Whitteker, D.D.,

Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church.

JUDGE LANDIS' ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have met this evening to celebrate an historic event in the life of our city. Just one hundred years ago the old borough of Lancaster was made a city, and the charter then granted, with certain modifications since that time, still remains our fundamental law. Under these laws, our municipal government is authorized to enact almost any regulation which is attached to other third-class cities under classification, but, at the same time, we are not subject to those not deemed needful to our city life, and which may bring to us some things which would be burdensome and attended with unnecessary expense.

Personally, I am in favor of a large measure of home rule for all municipalities, and I think it is best that, as far as possible, they should be left unfettered, to apply such measures in their government as best fit their particular situation.

I am not called upon to-night to weary you with a lengthy address. The chief duty assigned to me is to introduce the speakers who have kindly come to tell you the story of our progress. As a preliminary, however, you will pardon me if I take sufficient time to call attention to the beginnings of our city and what preceded its present form of organization.

William Penn, by deeds of lease and release, dated April 12 and 13, 1682, conveyed to Richard Woelle, of London, England, in fee, a tract of 500 acres of land, situate in the province of Pennsylvania.

Richard Woelle died seized of this tract, and it thereupon descended to Thomas Woelle, his son and heir. Thomas Woelle also died seized thereof, whereupon it descended to Dawson Woelle, his son and heir.

Dawson Woelle conveyed the tract to Samuel Arnold, of London, England, in fee, by deeds of lease and release, dated May 27 and 28, 1714. The land was at that time unlocated.

By deed of February 7, 1732, Samuel Arnold made a conveyance of the same to James Steel, of Philadelphia, in consideration of £31, 10s, and James Steel, on May 1, 1733, declared and acknowledged in writing endorsed on the deed, that this sum of £31, 10s, was the money of Andrew Hamilton, that the tract of 500 acres was the sole property of Andrew Hamilton, and that the name of James Steel was used in said purchase only for the use of Andrew Hamilton.

On May 3, 1733, John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, proprietaries, issued a warrant to Andrew Hamilton for the resurvey of the tract, and on August 10, 1733, it was resurvey and located. Then Andrew Hamilton and James Steel, by deed-poll dated May 1, 1734, conveyed the same to James Hamilton his heirs and assigns; and the proprietaries issued the patent to James Hamilton on that date. (See Patent Book A, Vol. 6, p. 328.) By deed dated June 21, 1750, recorded at Lancaster, in Record Book C, p. 31, Samuel Arnold made a deed to James Hamilton for all his interest in the same. It is upon this tract that the chief portion of the town of Lancaster was plotted.

On May 2, 1729, the county of Lancaster was created by the Lieutenant Governor and his council, and by an Act of Assembly, passed May 10, 1729, it was organized. The sixth section of that act provided: "That it shall and maybe lawful to and for Caleb Pierce, John Wright, Thomas Edwards and James Mitchell, or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land situated in some convenient place in said county, to be approved of by the Governor, in trust and for the use of the said county, and thereon to erect and build, or cause to be erected and built, a Court House and prison sufficient to accommodate the public service of said county for the ease and conveniency to the inhabitants."

The minutes of the County Commissioners of March 25, 1730, contain the following entry: "Ordered that John Postlethwait be allowed the sum of £2, 4s, 6d, being for expense that the trustees expended when they were looking out a convenient place for a county town." It follows that about that time what is now known as the town of Lancaster was selected by them.

On May 16, 1730, Andrew Hamilton conveyed to these same gentlemen, in trust, three several lots "in the town of Lancaster." One of these was situated within the Public Square, near the centre of the town, beginning at a post by High street (now King street), thence east three degrees north 66 feet; thence north three degrees west 66 feet; thence west three degrees south 66 feet;

and south three degrees east 66 feet; containing 484 yards, and bounded by the street of Public Square on each side. This is the lot on which the first Court House was built, and it is where the Soldiers' Monument now stands. The second began at a post by High street; thence by the said street east three degrees north 120 feet to a post; thence by other land of Andrew Hamilton north three degrees west 120 feet; then by other land of Andrew Hamilton west three degrees south 120 feet; thence by other land of Andrew Hamilton south three degrees east 1200 feet, to the beginning, containing fifty-three perches. This was the City Hall and market house lot. The third was recited as being situated at the south end of North Water Square, beginning at a post by High street; thence by the same east three degrees north 148 feet to a post, a corner of said street and Water street; thence by Water street north three degrees west 120 feet; thence by other land of Andrew Hamilton west three degrees south 148 feet; and thence south three degrees east 120 feet, to the place of beginning, containing sixty-five perches. This was the prison lot.

The conveyance of this land to the trustees, as will be seen, was made not only before the declaration of James Steel that he held the land as the property of Andrew Hamilton, but even before Samuel Arnold made the conveyance to James Steel. The larger tract of 500 acres, therefore, must have actually belonged to Andrew Hamilton long before he received his deed. What is known to us as the Hamilton plan of lots, the original plan of the town, could not at these times have existed. It will be observed that what is "King street" on that plan is mentioned in the deed from Hamilton to the trustees as "High street," and the "Publick Square near the centre of the town" is not designated by any particular name. The old deeds, however, from James Hamilton, after the plan was made, named that square as "Penn's Square."

There may have been a small town in this vicinity before the county was created, and there probably was, or the land may have been occupied by renters or squatters, sometimes called settlers. Our written history, so far as I know it, is not very definite upon that subject. But there were then no laid-out roads, either east or west, for the petition for the King's Highway from Lancaster to Philadelphia was only presented to the Governor and Council on January 29, 1730-31, and the return that the Highway was laid out bears date of October 4, 1733. Then, too, there is no Square designated as North Water Square on the Hamilton plan.

It seems probable that James Hamilton caused his plot to be prepared designating certain streets, and lots by number, in the town, somewhere between 1730 and 1735. Some of the lots may have been sold under agreements before the latter year, but there are no deeds on the record, nor are there any that I can find referred to that antedate May 20, 1735. Upon that day there appear to have been a number of conveyances made to various purchasers. Each one of these deeds reserved a ground-rent, varying in amount, and there was a stipulation that a building of a certain size should be erected upon the respective lots by the grantees.

We are now standing upon an historic spot. The lot No. 3, as mentioned in the above conveyance from Hamilton, whereon a prison was to be erected, covered the land upon which this building stands. Here, too, the Conestoga Indians were in 1763 murdered by the Paxton Boys. It has been said that the rear wall along Water street contains a portion of the original prison wall.

The town was thus started, and, as it evidently grew with some rapidity, it was considered necessary to create an organization for its government. On May 1, 1742, it was incorporated as a borough, and under that form it remained until March 20, 1818, when it became a city. In 1744 a meeting was

held here by the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, and the Commissioners of the Province of Maryland and Virginia, with the Six Nations, and a treaty was signed between them. Witham Marshe was Secretary of the Maryland Commissioners, and he kept a journal, which is the earliest authentic account of the town. In it he said: "It (Lancaster) is conveniently laid out into sundry streets, and one main street (King street), in the midst of which stands the Court House and market The houses for the most part are built and covered with wood, except some few, which are built of brick and stone. They are generally low, seldom exceeding two stories."

From the days of the Revolution Lancaster has always been a patriotic town. She has sent her soldiers to all the wars, and last year her sons, not waiting for the draft hastened to enroll themselves in defense of their country. Some of these soldiers are now courageously battling for liberty on the sunny fields of France. Her wealth and her best efforts are, and always have been, at our country's call.

We love our city. Some of us have been born and have lived our lives within its confines, and others who have come and made their homes here bear it equal affection. It is a goodly town to dwell in. Beyond this, however, each man and woman within our boundaries should love our country with a patriotic fervor which is without alloy. We have a heavy duty resting upon us. Our cause must be supported with our utmost might. What though we have contributed to Liberty bonds, Red Cross and other funds! Other tasks are yet before us for the end is not yet.

But it is fitting that I no longer digress. There are others here who will continue this tale. Among them is one whom it is hardly necessary to introduce to a Lancaster audience; he has on a number of occasions been with us. I therefore present to you His Excellency, Martin G. Brumbaugh, the Governor of the Commonwealth.

GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH'S ADDRESS.

Governor Brumbaugh dealt with the centenary of Lancaster in his opening remarks, saying that it is a matter of pride that Lancaster can point to a record of achievement and a present condition of stability and wealth such as obtains here. He said that he did not feel altogether out of place in the Lancaster celebration as one branch of his family came from Lancaster county and a forebear, Sebastian Graeff, in pre-Revolutionary times was a resident of this city and a man of substance here. He also referred to his attendance at Millersville Normal School in young manhood, the conferring of a degree upon him by Franklin and Marshall College later, and his always warm personal feeling for this section.

He referred in strong terms to the admirable manner in which the people of Lancaster county and city have upheld the hands of the Government in every worthy cause, the present war emergencies especially. He declared that Pennsylvania is standing back of the National Government with heart and soul to-day, that our more than ten millions of people and the State government are backing up the nation in every way possible. He said that there is no man who is a greater lover of peace than he, but that he hopes the present war will not end until autocracy is swept off the face of the earth, and the world is thereafter free for democracy.

As to the duty of individuals, he said that in ordinary time the hand of the National Government rests so lightly upon us that we scarcely realize that it is there, but that in unusual times like the present it stretches forth in the power and potency of its might and demands that in return for its

protection we give our full measure of devotion and, like our fathers of old, pledge anew our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor, in its support and maintenance. We should obey every request that the National Government makes in these times. It is imperative that we win the unholy war, in order that all wars may cease.

The importance of Pennsylvania can be only properly realized when it is recalled that in population and wealth it is essentially one-tenth of the United States; that one-half the materials that go into our Army and Navy to-day come from Pennsylvania; that the one-tenth of every Liberty Loan, Red Cross and like subscription comes from Pennsylvania. And declared the Governor, in just that same spirit and measure will Pennsylvania continue to respond so long as there is national peril or need.

The finest body of volunteer troops in the world are the 30,000 Pennsylvania men at Fort Hancock; the 200,000 men that Pennsylvania has to-day in the military and naval forces of the Union exceed in number the forces that fought on both sides at the battle of Gettysburg; and that the State will continue to give as much as required. But, said he, it is just possible that people living in the prosperity and tranquility of sections like ours may come to value lightly the advantages of living under a Government such as ours and fail to recognize the responsibility that is theirs.

The prominence of the State is also shown in the leaders which the Commonwealth is to-day furnishing the nation. General Pershing is the son and grandson of a Pennsylvanian. The Rainbow Division now fighting valiantly at the front is commanded by a Lancaster countian, Major Q. O. Reitzel. Admiral Sims is a Pennsylvanian, as are also March, Bliss, Seibert and Mann.

MR. RICHARD M. REILLY'S ADDRESS.

It is precisely one hundred years ago to the day since Governor William Findlay on March 20, 1818, affixed his signature to the measure that incorporated Lancaster as a city. Here is the grave and dignified language of the act: "That the inhabitants of the borough of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, as the same extends and is now incorporated, are hereby constituted a corporation and body politic by the name and style of the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Lancaster." The new corporation succeeded that of the old borough established in 1742 by James Hamilton, and the limits of which were naively fixed as one mile north, south, east and west from Penn Square; and as a striking evidence of the conservativeness of our people, these limits still continue, after the lapse of one hundred and seventy-six years.

It will be agreed that the proprieties of this occasion would not justify nor would your patience permit the recital of the wealth of incident, the variety of progress and the good and ill fortune that characterized the century of our city history that has just closed. All that can reasonably claim your indulgence is a brief narrative in which I will endeavor to touch lightly upon the salient facts that stand out for our contemplation in the ten decades that have ended to-day.

Let it here be set down that from the beginning of our Colonial life our city and county next to Philadelphia has occupied a place of first importance in the history of our Commonwealth. It was a frontier county, to which the hardest settlers of divers nationalities and language came in great numbers, and out of the melting pot was drawn a sturdy citizenship that has wrought wisely and well in the upbuilding of the city. Two centuries have come and gone since the rugged immigrants from the Rhine provinces struck their roots into our rural soil, later on to make common cause with the Swiss and Huguenots, the non combative Quakers and the North of Ireland Irish.

The intermingling in trade and family life fused them into a citizenship which made itself respected as well for its material possessions, no less than for its superior intellectual grasp of the varied problems that arise in a new country.

Relatively Lancaster was vastly more important in the beginning of the period under consideration than it is at the present day. The county had furnished eight full regiments to the struggle for independence. One of its citizens, George Ross, held the high distinction of being a Signer of the Declaration. Another distinguished Lancastrian, Irish born, General Edward Hand, won a worthy fame in the Revolution. And where the noble Soldiers' Monument stands in Centre Square stood the old Court House in which Congress met for one day, Saturday, September 27, 1777, fleeing hither from Philadelphia under the menace of the British occupation of that city.

And perhaps this is a fitting occasion to recall to memory a brave Lancaster Revolutionary patriot who is too little known to the present generation. I refer to Brigadier General Jeremiah Mosher, who fought from Lexington to Valley Forge, and served at the storming of Quebec under Arnold. In this engagement all his company save himself were killed or wounded. He was retired because of ill health near the close of the war. After the war he opened a blacksmith shop on East King street, which he carried on until his death, March 8, 1830. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1815 and 1818 and was honored with a military funeral.

Let us briefly call the roll of some of the eminent citizens who trod the pavements of our old borough before we put on our city clothing. Washington, Lafayette and Franklin, Ross and Hand, Murray, the grammarian; West, the painter; Fulton, the projector of steam navigation, and Paine, the pamphleteer; Ramsay, the historian, and Barton, who designed the great seal of the United States. Indeed, Lancaster had the unusual distinction of entertaining the Father of his Country thrice; the first time on July 3 and 4, 1791. Three years later, on Sunday, October 26, 1794, he again enjoyed the city's hospitalities. The third and last visit was made on September 20 and 21, 1796. These dates effectually dispose of the claims that he lodged over night at every hostelry in the city, some forty or more in number.

The first decade in our career as a city was marked by the visit of General Lafayette, who was publicly received here on July 25, 1825, at which time he stopped at the "State Arms." He was received in the old Administration Building at Prince and Chestnut streets, built in 1818 and soon to be taken over by the Government for the new public building to be erected. The city was enfeite for the day. The enthusiasm of the people for the great Frenchman, who wrought so nobly for our country's deliverance, was unbounded. And when his death occurred on June 24, 1834, the City Council ordered its halls to be hung with black crepe for the space of six months and that the members of council wear crepe on their left arm for thirty days, recommending also that the citizens do likewise. This debt of gratitude with compound interest will be paid to the gallant French nation by American arms in the brave struggle that France and ourselves are now waging to make the world safe for democracy.

In a sense we may declare we have already sent over a first installment of this obligation in the person of our splendid fellow townsman, native-born, a graduate of our High School and Franklin and Marshall College, an honor man in his class at West Point, Major General William Murray Black, who is now on French soil, the trusted friend of General Pershing, who will be sure to give a good account of himself in the days that are to come. In passing, it may be remarked that his father, James Black, was the first candidate of the Prohibition Party for President of the United States.

It was in this same decade that James Buchanan, destined to be the fifteenth President of the United States, makes his first bow on the local stage. His father emigrated from County Donegal in Ireland in 1783, and the future President came to Lancaster in 1809, read law with the eminent barrister, James Hopkins, and was admitted to the Bar in 1812. After two terms in the State Legislature we find him successfully defending Judge Walter Franklin on articles of impeachment, largely based on political motives and party asperity. The youthful advocate was elected to Congress in 1821 when only twenty-nine years of age and from that time forward his brilliant career included the posts of Minister to Russia, thrice Senator of the United States, Secretary of State under President Polk, Minister to England and finally the coveted goal of President of the United States.

Featuring the second decade of our city history was the project of introducing running water into Lancaster. Burgess Hand in 1789 had proposed it, but not until January 4, 1831, was a petition presented to councils. Its total costs in the latter part of 1839, two years after its completion, footed up more than \$127,000. In those days the total revenue received from water in one year amounted to the sum of \$1,791, in which was included nine private baths at \$3 each. How striking the contrast of to-day with annual water revenues of \$166,883 and substantially three-fourths of the 11,000 or more dwellings in the city supplied with all the modern conveniences!

It is interesting at this period to consider the vast change in the city's financial status as compared with that of to-day. We read that at the close of the year 1831 the entire city's revenue amounted to \$5,303.69, while the budget embracing the expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 1 totals upwards of \$460,000.

The period under consideration will always be remembered on account of it being that in which the railroad first came to Lancaster. The movement started in 1831 with a request from the city to alter the surveyed route of the railroad from the big Conestoga to the little Conestoga, traversing substantially the present Cut-off, and to bring it into the city. It was in the days when the State was in the business of railroad building. It was a big question for our city fathers and the whole proposition was hotly debated, it being finally agreed by the State to accommodate the city by appropriating a sum not exceeding \$60,000 to effect the change. Thus began Lancaster's connection with what was known as the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, and at the gala opening of the road in the autumn of 1834 a special committee waited for the Governor at Columbia and after tasting of Lancaster's hospitality all made the railroad journey for the first time between this city and Philadelphia.

It is a remarkable evidence of the enterprise of our forebears that in this same period was promoted the Conestoga Navigation Company, a canal scheme to utilize the waters of the Conestoga for receiving and conveying merchandise to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Many of us who have heard of Reigart's Landing from boyhood are unaware that it was once a busy port of entry in which goods of all kinds were received and consigned to the tidewater. It was about eighteen miles in length from Lancaster to Safe Harbor on the Susquehanna at the mouth of the Conestoga. An interesting story might be written around this old and abandoned enterprise, evidence of which may be observed in the depressions here and there that parallel the Conestoga river, mute testimony of the energetic and far-seeing sagacity of the public-spirited men of those days.

In 1846 came the first telegraph office, established in the North American Hotel, where the Brunswick now stands. Three years prior to this the first of the big cotton mills was erected, and in November, 1842, we find the move-

ment under way for the supply of illuminating gas. In fact, we note an unusual degree of interest in all that pertained to industrial and municipal welfare running through the period of the third decade.

An excellent sidelight upon the Lancaster of seventy-five years ago is furnished by Sherman Day in his Historical Collection of the State of Pennsylvania (1843), he declaring that in Lancaster "a stranger is particularly struck with numerous tavern signs that greet him by dozens along the principal streets. They form a sort of outdoor picture gallery, and some are no mean specimens of art. Here may be seen half the kings of Europe—the King of Prussia, of Sweden and the Prince of Orange; and then there are of warriors—Washington, Lafayette, Napoleon, Wm. Tell and a whole army of others; and of statesmen there are Jefferson, Franklin and others; then comes the Red Lion, of England, leading long processions of lions, bears, stags, bulls, horses, eagles, black, white, dun and red—not to mention the inanimate emblems, the Globe, the Cross Keys, the Plough, the Wheat Sheaf, the Compass and Square and the Hickory Tree. The numerous inns, far too many for the present wants of the city, tell of bygone days, before the railroad and canals were constructed, when the streets and yards were crowded every evening with long trains of 'Conestoga wagons' passing over the turnpike, by which nearly all the interior of the State was supplied with merchandise."

As we journey into the fourth decade, our attention is drawn to the new prison, erected in 1851, and whose beautiful tower one hundred and ten feet high was a conspicuous object in the landscape for miles around. The old Court House in the Square, a picture of which is presented in the programme of these exercises, was dismantled in 1853. With its demolition much of our local history passed beneath the horizon. It had been the place where treaties had been entered into with the Indians. It was honored by the presence of Washington, and had been the scene of many great civil and military functions. It sheltered the State Legislature when Lancaster was the State Capital from 1799 until 1812. Within its walls justice had been dispensed from the day of its erection, and it was always an object of veneration among the citizens. The new Court House site was purchased in 1852 and the new structure, with its classic front of Ionic columns, was completed in 1864 at a cost of \$166,000. In this decade in the year 1854 came the new Franklin and Marshall College. Within this period was included the organization of the old "Locomotive Works," which began its ambitious career in 1853, but subsequently came to grief when the financial panic of 1857 swept the country.

The next decade finds us at war, and none needs to be reminded of the brave part played by Lancaster in the struggle for the preservation of the Union. Bulking large in those days, that tried men's souls, is the outstanding figure of General John Fulton Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, while in command of the left wing of the Union army. Those of us who are not yet in the ranks of the elders remember the stately figure of that splendid soldier, General Henry A. Hambright, whose spurs were won by sterling bravery that his career in the army ever exemplified. And be it not forgotten that a third warrior, who won enduring reputation in the same war, was General Samuel P. Heintzleman, of Manheim. Another notable Lancasterian of the decade was Thaddeus Stevens, the Great Commoner, helper of the free school system, leader of the House of Representatives in the critical war period, friend of Lincoln and foe of slavery. It is a noteworthy fact that the year 1868 closed the careers of Stevens and Buchanan, national figures in the country's history, diametrically opposed to each other in their political views, personally antagonistic to each other in their private lives. Whatever opinion we hold concerning the public views maintained by them during their lives,

we must agree that they shed luster upon our city and aided greatly in the solution of important national problems.

The limits of this paper have been extended far beyond what was planned and the last half of our first century as a city can receive but scant attention. Fortunately for many of us, it is the period with which we are fairly well acquainted, and so one may skim along through the time when the market houses were built; the epoch when our Government building started in 1888; the creation of our notable trolley system, with its trackage of over one hundred and fifty miles, stretching out into the country, north, east, south and west and bringing passengers and freight conveniently and economically to the heart of the city; the establishment of our paid fire department, giving us high rank as a fire protected city; the enormous development in the growth of the electric power business, especially since the development of the plant at Holtwood, on the Susquehanna, from less than 3,000 horse power in 1903 to more than 20,000 in 1917; the immense increase in manufacturing in some lines, such as watches, umbrellas and linoleum, securing for us a national pre-eminence; the filtration of our water supply and the bringing of our water pumping facilities up to a high standard of excellence; the beginning of a new era of business structure on our principal streets; and the fine architectural variety shown in our suburban residences. And added to all these is the crowning fact that our county still leads and has led for fifty years the 3,000 counties of the United States in the value of its cereal products. This year, with a ten million dollar tobacco crop, the aggregate for the county will represent the enormous sum of thirty millions.

And here may I be permitted to present authentic figures obtained from an expert of the comparative values of the Lancaster county crops of 1910 and 1917:

	1910.	1917.
Value of all crops	\$13,000,000	\$30,000,000
Value of tobacco	3,500,000	10,500,000
Value of corn	1,643,000	6,000,000
Value of wheat	2,025,000	5,775,000
Value of potatoes	573,000	2,500,000
Value of hay and forage	2,287,000	2,500,000
Value of vegetables	1,137,000	2,200,000
Value of fruits and nuts	396,000	750,000

These are amazing figures and they recall the observation of a President of the United States—that Lancaster county is a State in itself. Some of the showy principalities of the old world fall far below it in enterprise, wealth and the progressive character of its citizens.

But in the last analysis it may be truly stated that "a nation's greatness lies in men, not acres," and our city has ever been distinguished for the number of important personages that it contributed to every branch of human learning. This narrative already bristles with very eminent names and to these may be added in the realm of science Haldeman, Rathvon and Muhlenberg, called by Humboldt "The American Linnaeus;" to history, Rupp, Clare, Riddle, Dubbs and Diffenderffer; to theology, Nevin; to medicine, Atlee and Agnew; to art, Eichholtz and Nevin; to poetry, Harbaugh and Mifflin; to journalism and law, Forney, Geist and Hensel; to jurisprudence, Yeates, Lewis and Brown. It furnished a candidate for Vice President in Ellmaker and six notable Lancastrians creditably filled the post of Attorney General of Pennsylvania. The place of Lieutenant Governor is now adorned by an eminent Lancastrian. In truth, if Carlyle's dictum be true, that biography is

the only true history, the careers of these gifted men would be the most complete and accurate summary of the life of the century under review.

Lancaster has always enjoyed a deserved prominence in its devotion to the cause of education. The names of Burrowes and Stevens occur to us when we recall the beginning of our public school system; they had worthy successors in Wickersham, Higbee, Schaeffer and McCaskey. Contrast the hit-or-miss plan of education a century ago with the present public school system, embracing two High Schools, with a total enrollment of 1,040; seventeen elementary schools, providing for 6,200, not to mention nearly 500 more taken care of in special schools for defectives and in continuation schools. Nor would the educational story be complete if mention was omitted of the four Catholic parish schools, which, with up-to-date equipment take care of another thousand of youthful citizens of school age. And that we are a reading public is attested by the fact that no fewer than 180 newspaper titles have been found of newspapers published here.

How few are aware of the size of the cattle business of Lancaster and that in dollars it reached upwards of \$15,000,000 last year. Lancaster has come to be regarded as the largest shipping and receiving station for cattle and other live stock in the East. Starting twenty-two years ago, the Union Stock Yards of Lancaster to-day has three hundred pens to suitably provide for the 6,867 carloads of live stock handled in 1917, of which all but 157, devoted to hogs and sheep, were needed in the care of the incoming and outgoing cattle. This means four to five miles of cars stretched in a continuous line, and if we estimate thirty head to the car we have upwards of 200,000 head of cattle, or substantially seven hundred head for each of the three hundred working days in the year. In passing it may be remarked that some of these cattle last year came from Edmonton, the capital of the province of Alberta, Canada, 2,500 miles away.

A word or two about our financial institutions. There are in Lancaster city seven trust companies and six national banks, with resources of \$35,000,000, and in the county one trust company, three State banks and thirty-two national banks, with resources of \$22,000,000, making a total of forty-nine institutions with \$57,000,000 resources. In February, 1910, the Lancaster City Clearing House Association was organized for the purpose of simplifying exchanges and for the mutual benefit of the twelve banks then in operation. The city clearings for 1910 and 1911 were \$55,000,000 each year. In February, 1912, the members of the city association established by agreement with the county banks a system of clearing all checks within the city and county by acting as agents for them, the balances due to be paid every three days. Some time thereafter this was improved to daily settlements, whereby practically all checks issued within the city and county were cashed at any point. The combined clearings for 1912 were \$79,668,000, gradually increasing to over 50,000,000 in 1916, and for 1917 jumped to nearly \$120,000,000.

It has been remarked that a historian is a prophet looking backward. Perhaps one may step out of the role for a moment to look forward to the Lancaster of the future. When the Federal census of 1820 was taken our population was 6,633; ten years later it was 7,704; in 1840 it moved up to 8,417; and another decade found it 12,369; the population in 1860 advanced to 17,603, arriving in 1870 at 20,233 and settling in 1880 at 25,769. To-day if we count our suburban population we are probably very near to 60,000, which means that we have doubled our population in thirty years. If history repeats itself and thirty years from now we should have an overflowing population of 120,000, how many important problems would be finally settled? The new railroad station would automatically find its way to the Cut-off at some convenient

point, agreeable to all the citizens. Our city streets, now lamentably deficient, under the influence of the vast tide of automobile travel, would be transformed into handsome boulevards enjoyed not only by the citizens, but by the strangers journeying from our toll-free county roads to whom the tollgate will only be a faded memory. And, finally, the movement for that "Greater Lancaster" of which we have so fondly dreamed will have caused the breaking of the bond that has kept our city within the two miles square of the original foundation. We need no special prescience to assert that within the life of many here gathered there will be a city whose eastern border will be the Conestoga river, with the Little Conestoga defining its western extremity; to the north the city line would end only after it had embraced many of the fertile fields of Manheim township in the region beyond the Pennsylvania railroad Cut-off, while to the south the city will cross the river and will occupy much of the land beyond, whose dwellers will be knocking at our door for admission. Let me express the hope, in conclusion, that this dream may come true.

BRIEF HISTORICAL FACTS BY DR. F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

To cancel a debt of \$80,000, owed by his father, King Charles II sold to William Penn, the Province of Pennsylvania. It was the largest real estate transaction ever made in the world's history between two individuals. Think of it—22,537,600 acres for \$80,000.

Lancaster county cost Penn about \$2,300. He got a bargain.

French Indian traders traversed Lancaster county prior to 1700, but the first settlement by whites was in 1710, in the Pequea valley. The first house there built is still standing.

The \$2,433 which these few families paid for their 6,400 acres was more than Penn had paid for the entire county. To-day that little tract with its improvements is worth \$1,000,000.

Lancaster county was erected in 1729, and Lancaster town in 1730. There were about 200 people in the place at that time. In 1742 it became a borough. To-day we have nearly 60,000.

When the British occupied Philadelphia in 1777, the Continental Congress moved to Lancaster, where it remained only a brief period. In 1779 Lancaster became the Capital of the State and remained such until 1812, when Harrisburg became the Capital. In 1818 it was chartered as a city. Up to 1800 it was the largest inland town in the United States, and in proportion to its population, one of the wealthiest.

Few cities of its size have such varied interests. This is the best guarantee against periods of depression. Among its industries is the largest silk mill, the largest umbrella, the largest cork and the largest linoleum factory in the United States.

Having been the most important frontier town in the State, many treaties with the aborigines were made here. The treaty of 1744 in our Court House between the Commissioners of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia and the Six Nations was the most important ever held in the Middle States.

During the Revolutionary period Lancaster played many important roles. In her barracks were housed 2,000 Hessian prisoners. She gave more supplies in food, horses, wagons, clothing and other war material to the cause than any other place in the State, Philadelphia perhaps excepted.

In general intelligence Lancaster city and county yield to no section of the State. A printing press was established by the Monkish Brotherhood at Ephrata in 1743, and in 1749 the famous "Martyr Book," a huge folio of more

than 1,500 pages, the largest book printed in America prior to 1800 came from that press.

From the first newspaper issued in Lancaster city in 1752 until the present time, upwards of 300 different newspapers have been issued in the city and county. Only Philadelphia and perhaps Pittsburgh can equal that record.

Lancaster has long been noted as a book printing city. Thousands of volumes have been printed here for publishers in all parts of the United States. One of our printing houses regularly prints 65 of the more important magazines issued by publishers in this country.

Lancaster has been a "library city" since 1759, when the famous Juliana Library was organized. There are to-day half a dozen free libraries open to the public, one, the A. Herr Smith Free Library, with 16,000 volumes, circulated during the past year about 80,000 books.

In educational affairs this county has always held a front rank. Franklin College was founded in 1787, Franklin and Marshall in 1853. There was a classical school still earlier. To-day school houses stand on every hill the county over.

Lancaster county has given the State her three School Superintendents—Burrows, Higbee and Schaeffer. Our free schools in city and county are unsurpassed by any in the State.

It is safe to say no community in the State of equal population equals our own in the number of churches and schools. The city alone has about sixty church buildings.

No county in this or any other State of equal area can match us in the number of financial institutions. Of Banks and Trust Companies we have about forty—more than some of our States have.

From an agricultural point of view Lancaster county stands first among the 3,000 or more counties in the United States. Our farmers are the best, our acres the best tilled and our farm architecture superior to any other.

Lastly, we have a County Historical Society that numbers 400 members and has twenty-one stout octavo volumes of "Papers and Proceedings" to its credit. No other Sister Society in the State has done so much in the cause of local history; and yet (we are sorry to say) it has no home it can call its own.

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