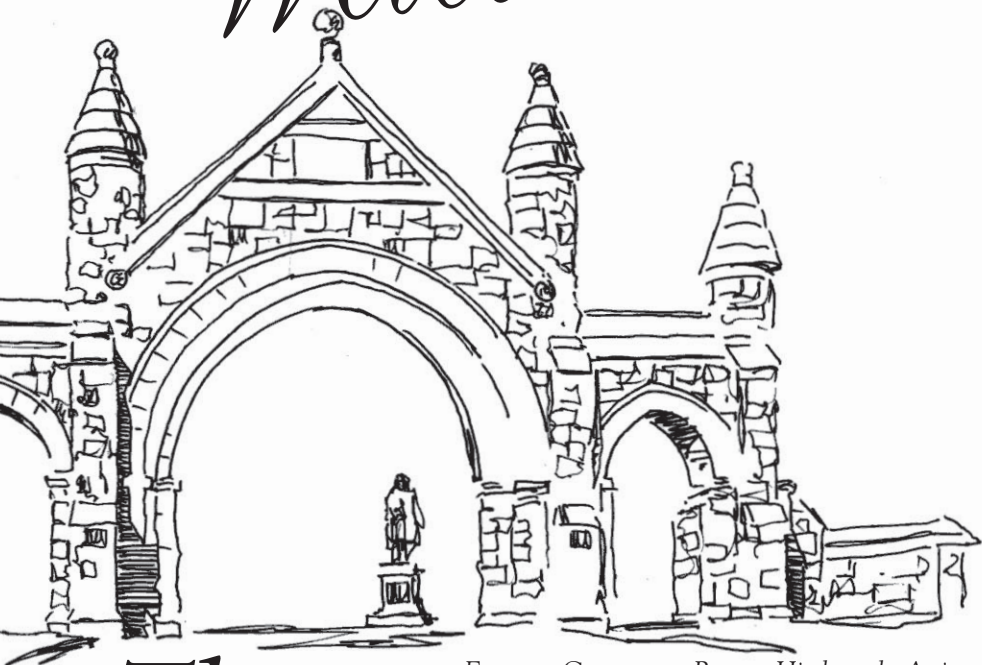


Welcome to

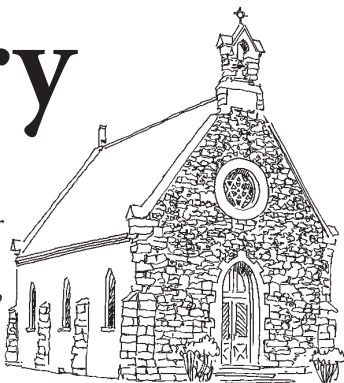


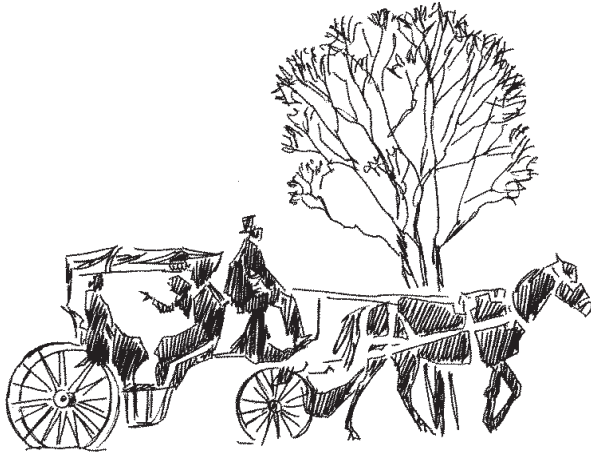
Entrance Gate

Preston Hindmarch, Artist

The **Historic Easton Cemetery**

*The Historic Easton Cemetery
was placed on the National Register
of Historic Places in 1990.
The cemetery is noted for its design,
architecture, landscaping and
funerary art.*





In March of 1849, local humanitarian and educator, Dr. Traill Green, circulated a paper outlining the need for a public cemetery. He recognized that the churchyards within the Borough of Easton were quickly filling and a cemetery “to be located in the country” would be advantageous. A petition was signed by 122 citizens of Easton. Through the efforts of Dr. Green and others, the Easton Cemetery was incorporated on April 5, 1849. Dr. Green was elected President of the first Board of Directors, a position he held for more than 40 years. Land purchases were made so that by the end of 1849 the Easton Cemetery comprised 43 acres. Over the years more land was purchased and sold, and the Cemetery now owns approximately 87 acres. The Easton Cemetery is the final resting-place of more than 29,000 people. The tradition of beauty and care which began in 1849 continues today and will continue far into the future.

Please respect this historic site as you tour the grounds. Help us protect it for future generations.



As you face the entrance gate, take a moment and imagine that it is the late 1860's – you and your family have arrived at the Cemetery in a horse-drawn buggy. You have the required admission ticket – too many visitors at one time might upset the horses! As a plot holder, you want to make sure that your space is well-maintained. When the work is done, it is time for the picnic you brought along. To keep the children entertained as you slowly bump along the dirt road, you play a game of “Can you find . . .”

The Cemetery is divided into sections which are indicated by letters of the alphabet. Follow the map on the inside back cover. This will help you locate sites of interest. Allow about an hour or so if walking.

As you continue the tour, you will see fine examples of funerary art, most carved by hand. Although the passage of time has worn away some of the intricate details, what remains is priceless and meaningful. Later in this booklet, you can learn about the symbolism behind some of this artwork.



1. **Superintendent's House** – located outside the main entrance. The present house was built in 1900 from a design by William Michler, a well-known local architect. The cemetery office is on the first floor.
2. **Entrance Gate** – built in 1882 at a cost of \$4,650. In 1988 it was restored by the Board of Directors at a cost of \$50,000. Four turrets separate the large Gothic arch in the center from the smaller arches on each side. The center opening is for vehicles and the two side openings for foot traffic. The original entrance to the cemetery was on Bushkill Drive.
3. **Dr. Traill Green statue** – dedicated in 1911 to honor this important man. In addition to his contribution to the cemetery, Dr. Green was a physician, teacher at Lafayette College (in Easton), scholar, botanist, geologist, chemist, author and humanitarian. This bronze statue was crafted by Harry Lewis Raul, a local artist. See if you can find the artist's signature (*Dr. Green's left-hand side, on the base*).
4. **Buckley plot** – notable for the open book headstones. (Section H)
5. **Henry Forster Marx (1865 – 1947)** – cultural and educational leader in Easton. He was Director of the Easton Public Library for over 30 years. A room in the library devoted to records of local history is named in his honor. Early in his career, Marx taught English at Easton High School and at Lafayette College. He was instrumental in the development of the Northampton

County Genealogical and Historical Society. (Section O)

6. Silas Moon monument – notable for the obelisk decorated with a star, a train engine and an eagle on a shield. (Section O)

7. Theophilus Rodenbough (1838 – 1912) – born and educated in Easton. Having an early interest in the military, it is not surprising that shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the 2nd



Regiment of the U.S. Dragoons. He participated in many battles during the war and was promoted several times, retiring from active duty with the rank of full colonel. In 1893, he was awarded The Medal of Honor for his effort during the battle at Trevelian Station, Virginia, on June 11, 1864. He is buried in the family plot. (Section N, towards the maintenance area)

8. Dr. Traill Green (1813 – 1897) – became a Doctor in 1835 and practiced for almost sixty years. He also was a professor of chemistry at Lafayette College, a member of the Board of Trustees and served as Acting President of the college

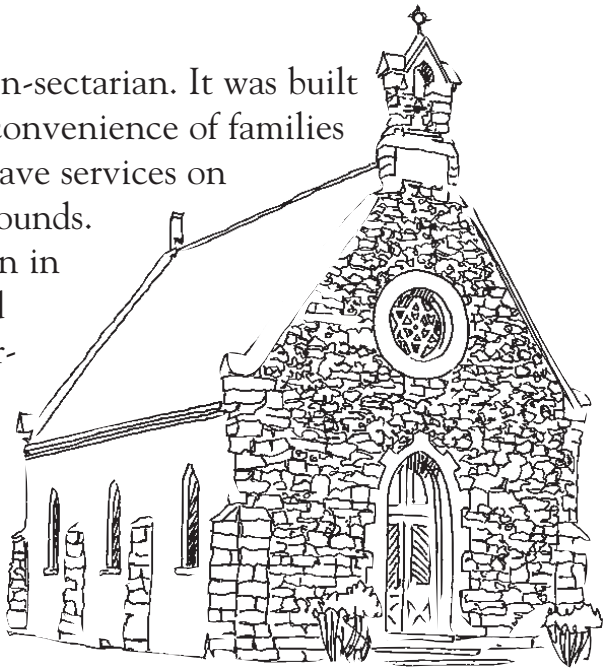


from 1890-91. He gave money (anonymously) for the Observatory on the college campus (now torn down) thinking that no one would donate money to the study of astronomy. In 1849, he founded the Northampton County Medical Society and became its first president. He championed higher education opportunities for women, especially in the field of medicine. He pushed for their admission into the clinics at the hospitals in Philadelphia, 1868-9. (Section N)

9. Lucy Minturn Barnet monument – a favorite stop for many visitors. Often there will be a cut flower left for her. She was born on May 25, 1851 and died on February 2, 1853. This monument has 4 columns surrounding a child lying on a bed. (Section N)

10. Flemming monument – notable for the large urn with a cloth drape and flowers. (Section H)

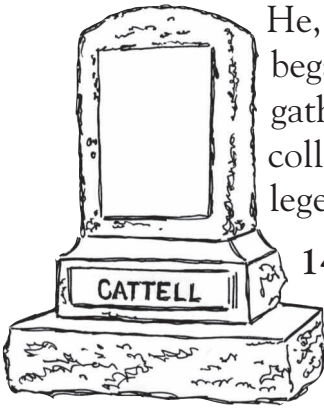
11. Chapel – non-sectarian. It was built in 1875 for the convenience of families who wished to have services on the Cemetery grounds. Later, an addition in the back allowed room for the storage of bodies if needed until the gravesites could be prepared. The building has recently been restored



for future use. Heat and electricity have been added. All furniture in the Chapel is original to the building. Plans include using the back area as a columbarium that will hold 250 to 300 cremations. *Note the symbols representing different religions.*

12. George Taylor (1716 – 1781) – signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in Ireland, but immigrated to America as an indentured servant. At age 60, he was a delegate to the Second Continental Congress from Pennsylvania (1776). He played a prominent role in the 1777 Indian Treaty Conference at Easton. He resided in the Parsons-Taylor House at the corner of Fourth and Ferry Streets. He owned many other properties in Easton, one of them being what is now the 1753 Bachmann Publick House at the corner of Northampton and Second Streets. George Taylor was originally interred at St. John's Lutheran Church Cemetery, Ferry Street in Easton. This impressive monument, topped with an eagle and cloth drape, was erected after his remains were moved to this site in 1870. *NOTE: Easton was the site of one of the earliest public readings of the Declaration of Independence on July 8, 1776. Every year on Heritage Day (the first Sunday after July 4th), this occasion is reenacted.*

13. William Cattell (1827 – 1898) – teacher, administrator and clergyman. In 1855 he became professor of Latin and Greek at Lafayette College. He left that position to become a minister, but he retained his college ties. He became president of Lafayette in 1863. The small, Presbyterian college faced financial difficulties because many students left to join the Civil War effort.



He, not unlike many presidents today, began a huge fundraising effort and gathered enough money to keep the college afloat. A street near the college bears his name. (Section N)

14. Col. Thomas McKeen (1763 – 1858) – teacher, merchant and treasurer. He was involved in business with Samuel Sitgreaves and George Wolf, prominent locals. He was a soldier during the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794, eventually becoming a colonel in the State militia. As treasurer of the Easton Water Company, founded by George Wolf in 1817, he was instrumental in bringing piped water into houses. (Section E)

15. Samuel Moon (1805 – 1860) – a prolific, self-taught 19th century artist and highly esteemed Easton resident. His work includes portraits, landscapes and miniatures, and is recognized as significant early American folk art. Nine of his paintings are on display at The Northampton County Genealogical and Historical Society at 107 South Fourth Street in downtown Easton. (Section E) (*Look carefully as this marker is flat on the ground.*)

16. Cooper plot – notable for the elaborate ironwork fence. (Section E)

17. James Madison Porter (1793 – 1862) – jurist, politician and founder of Lafayette College. He was a colonel in the U.S. Army during the War of 1812, state court judge in Pennsylvania (1839-40), Interim

Secretary of War (1843-44), and member of the Pennsylvania State legislature (1849). One of his sisters, Eliza Ann, married Mr. Todd and became the mother of Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln. (Section N)

18. J. Frederic Osterstock (1884 – 1957) – “Fred” – famous “ghost” who haunts the State Theatre on Northampton Street. He managed the company that owned the theater from 1936 until his death. The annual “Freddy Awards” are named for him. (Section E)

19. Harry Lewis Raul (1883 – 1960) – artist who created the statue of Dr. Traill Green that you saw when you entered the cemetery. (Section N)

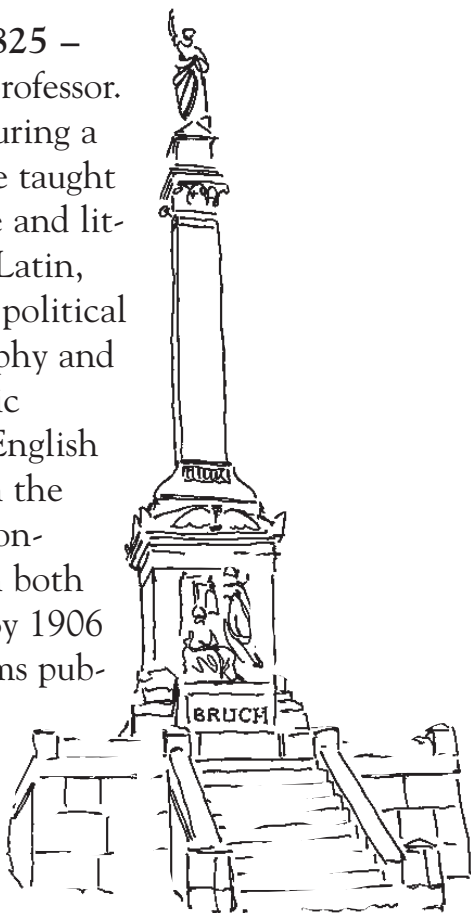
20. Yohe plot – notable for the monument, an angel on top of an elaborate base. (Section N)

21. Walter Stier (1860 – 1932) – composed the Lafayette College Alma Mater. His monument is a cross on a base of piled rocks with a chain and anchor decoration. (Section N)

22. Andrew Horatio Reeder (1807 – 1864) – born and died in Easton. He was the Governor of Kansas Territory from 1854 until 1855 and delegate to Republican National Convention from Pennsylvania in 1860. His monument is a stack of books under a draped cloth. (Section N)

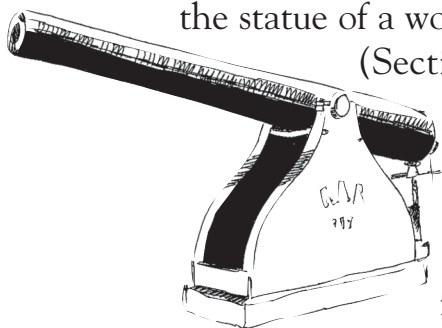
23. Belle Mingle Archer (1858 – 1900) – nationally renowned stage actress. She was reputed to be the most photographed stage actress of the 1890’s. Notice the cameo of her on the front of the monument. (Section N)

24. Francis A. March (1825 – 1911) – noted Lafayette professor. At one time or another, during a 50-year teaching career, he taught classes in English language and literature, French, German, Latin, Greek, constitutional law, political science, economy, philosophy and botany. It was his scientific approach to studying the English language that brought him the most acclaim, including honorary degrees in 1896 from both Oxford and Cambridge. By 1906 he had more than 115 items published. An elementary school in the Easton Area School District is named for him, along with a street in College Hill. (Section N)



25. Simon monument – features a cross atop a semicircular base. (Section N)

26. James monument – notable for the large cross and the statue of a woman descending the stairs. (Section N)



27. Bruch monument – largest and most expensive monument in the cemetery. It cost \$20,000 in 1885 when it was built.

In his will, Dr. W. J. H. Bruch left instructions for a monument to be built, not only as a memorial the deceased but as source of beauty for the cemetery. (Section N)

28. Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Cannon – designates the area of the cemetery that includes the graves of many Civil War soldiers and veterans of other conflicts. (Section C)

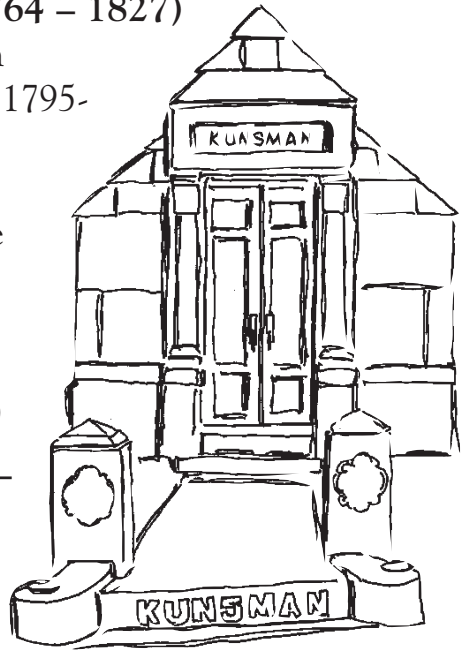
29. Memorial Day Platform – near the Mausoleum. This area of the Cemetery is where each year a ceremony is held on Memorial Day to honor our veterans. Participants in the local Memorial Day Parade come through the cemetery, pause for the program and continue marching to downtown Easton. (Section C)

30. Mausoleum – not open to the general public. This large structure to your left as you face the platform is an entombment site. The building was erected in 1919 and has 255 crypts. (Section C)

31. James H. Coffin (1806 – 1873) – professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy at Lafayette College. He had twenty-seven years of continuous service at the college, holding the posts of Vice-President, Registrar, Bursar and Treasurer, in addition to teaching. He helped advance the science curriculum and was instrumental in establishing the college's first and only astronomical observatory (no doubt from the money given by Traill Green). He published in the *Smithsonian* and wrote "Winds of the Globe." (his monument is an obelisk with the outline of a globe). (Section C)

32. Samuel Sitgreaves (1764 – 1827)

– U.S. Representative from Pennsylvania 4th District (1795-98). He served as U.S. Commissioner under John Adams and was responsible for the draft of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. (Section C)



33. Mary Mixsell (1840 – 1928)

– was a member of an early family in Easton's history. Her grandfather built the house currently occupied by the Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society on Fourth Street. She lived in that house all her life and bequeathed it to the Society at her death. (Section E)

34. Douglass monument – notable for the large obelisk surrounded by an iron fence. At one time most plots were outlined by similar fences. (Section E)

35. Kunsman Family mausoleum – looks like a house. It was built about 1860. (Section E)

36. Richard Brodhead (1811 – 1863) – member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature. He was U.S. Representative from Pennsylvania 10th District (1843-49), U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania (1851-57), and delegate to the Democratic National Convention from Pennsylvania (1860). (Section I)



Elsewhere:

37. Aaron O. Hoff (1810 – 1902) – a member of the first class at Lafayette College. He was the first African-American student to attend that school. On May 9, 1832, he blew his trumpet to officially open the college. This recently placed monument is a tribute to him. The monument is located along the road. (Single Grounds A)

Single Grounds is the area where single persons were buried when they or their family did not own plots.

38. Charles A. Wikoff(1837-1898) – best remembered for the significant events of his military career. He fought with Union Troops at the Battles of Shiloh, Chickamagua and Missionary Ridge. During the Spanish American War, he was killed in the American assault on San Juan Hill, in Santiago, Cuba. (Section M)

39. Thomas Coates (1803 – 1895) – Father of Band Music in America. In a long career as a musician, composer and band-leader, he paved the way for professional musicians in 19th century America. He returned



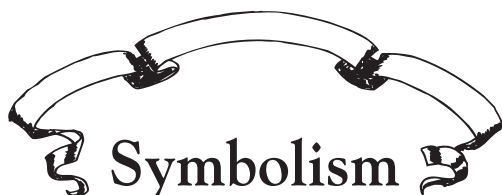
to Easton in 1852 to direct Pomp's Cornet Band, at the time one of the most famous city bands in the United States. When the Civil War began, he and the band became the regimental band for the 47th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment. His monument was erected in 1911. (Section S)

40. **Case Family mausoleum, c. 1908-09.** (Section U)

41. **Chipman Family mausoleum, c. 1932.** (Section U)

42. **William Michler (1882 – 1914)** – noted local architect who designed the Superintendent's house, and many other Easton homes. (Section P)

43. **Odenwelder plot** – good example of a monument in the style of a tree trunk. (Section M)



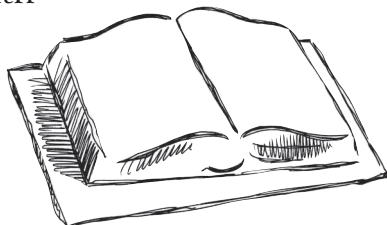
Symbolism in funerary art:

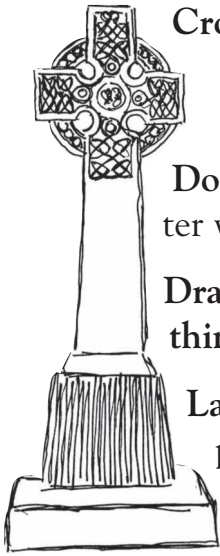
the artwork you see on the headstones was carved by hand. Today, many of the newer stones are done by computer

Arch – victory of life, or death

Birds in Flight – winged soul, eternal life

Books – faith, Book of Life, Bible





Crosses: Celtic
Greek
Latin

Dog – loyalty, master worth loving

Drapery, over anything – sorrow, mourning

Lamb – child's grave, purity and innocence

Plants/Flowers – love, grief, happiness

Rose – love, beauty, hope, associated with Virgin Mary

Scroll – life and time, honor or commemoration

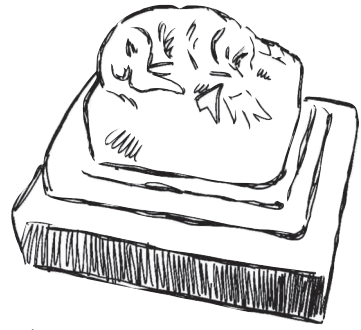
Star of David – six-pointed star, symbolic of the Jewish faith.

Tree/tree stump – the all-covering love of Christ. The cut trunk symbolizes mortality.

Willow tree – mourning, weeping

Urns – Greek symbol of mourning

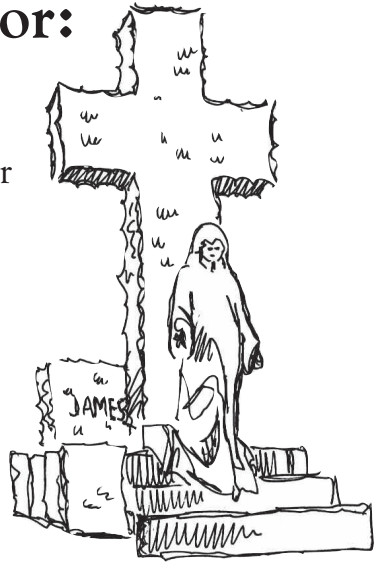
Wreath or garland – victory, memory, passed to eternal life





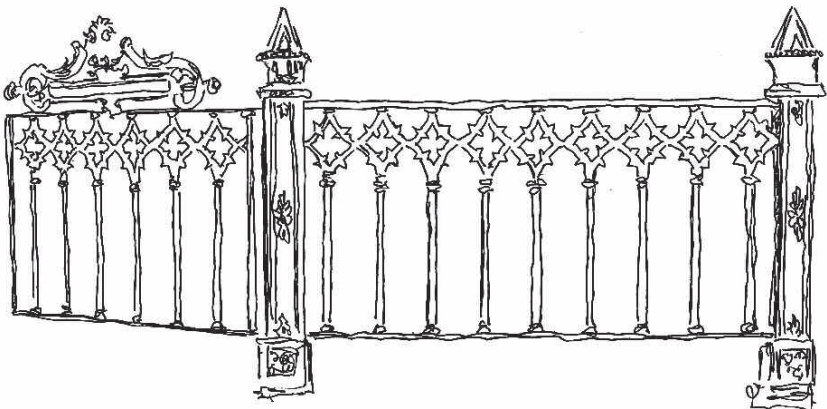
Be sure and look for:

- a monument with a top hat.
- a monument with a rectangular base and an interesting roof.
- ironwork on gates and fences.
- monuments in the shape of an obelisk – a square shaft with a pyramidal top, like the Washington monument.



Inscriptions – many of these are difficult to read now but some can be read by doing a “rubbing,” using a soft pencil or charcoal and tracing paper.

Military Insignia, Special Markers denoting veterans. If you look closely you can read the war in which the person served. What wars are represented? How are the markers different? For Memorial Day, flags are placed on the graves of all the veterans.



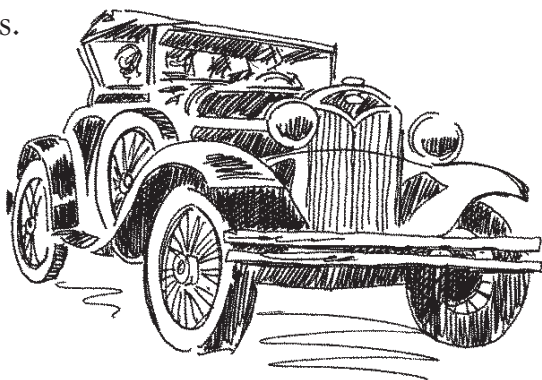


The rolling hillsides of the cemetery are covered with a wide variety of trees and plantings. In the early years, families would often plant rose bushes in their plots. Many of these plants survive today and because of their age and variety are considered very rare and of great interest. In one year alone, over 124 horse chestnut and sugar maple trees were planted. Many of these survive today as well.



Odds and Ends

By 1913, automobiles were allowed in the Cemetery on weekday mornings.



The first person to be buried in the Cemetery was Esther Schock on November 1, 1849. (Section H)

In 1880, a water supply was installed.

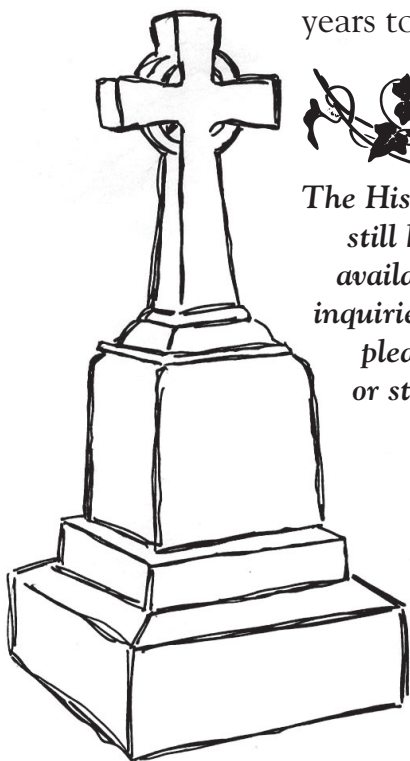
In 1891, there were two miles of paved roads and four miles of gravel paths. Today there are nine miles of paved roads.

In the beginning, the Cemetery had a work crew of 30 men who were responsible for some 50 acres of grounds. They used horse-drawn wagons. Today, four or five men are responsible for the increased acreage and thousands of gravesites.

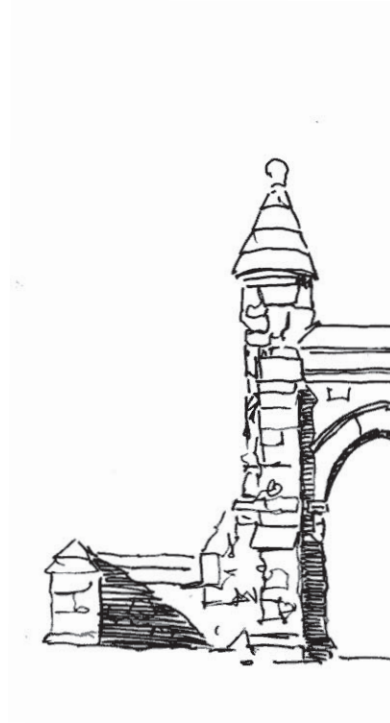
In many cases, cemeteries are the only permanent record of the history of a town. Many of the oldest records of towns and churches are lost over the years, but headstones in cemeteries remain.

The cemetery is one of the oldest businesses in Easton.

We appreciate your interest in The Historic Easton Cemetery. We believe it is a special place and we will continue to care for and protect all its treasures for many years to come.



The Historic Easton Cemetery still has many grave spaces available. We welcome your inquiries and for information, please call 610-252-1741 or stop into the Cemetery's office weekdays from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. at 401 N. 7th Street in Easton. Contributions to the Cemetery are welcome and tax-deductible.



The Historic Easton Cemetery

401 North Seventh Street • Easton, PA 18042

Phone: 610-252-1741 • Fax: 610-252-4433

**Cemetery Hours:*

8:00 A.M. to Dusk

Weather Permitting