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Frederick C. Tarkus

Date. July. 20, 1920

Edward T. ...

...

HISTORY
OF
LEHIGH COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

AND A GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF ITS
FAMILIES

BY

CHARLES RHOADS ROBERTS,

Member of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Lehigh County Historical Society, Pennsylvania
German Society, Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution,
Historian Newhard Family.

REV. JOHN BAER STOUDT,

Member of Pennsylvania German Society, Society of American Folklore, Historical Society of Berks
County, Lehigh County Historical Society, Northampton County Historical and Genealogical
Society, Historian of the Baer Family, Author of History of the Western Salisbury
Reformed Congregation, Fifteen Years of Grace, Life and Times of
Col. John Siegfried, The Riddles and Nursery Rhymes of the
Pennsylvania Germans.

REV. THOMAS H. KRICK,

Member of Pennsylvania German Society, Historical Society of Berks County, Lehigh County
Historical Society, Historian of the Krick, High and Overholtzer Family Associations.

WILLIAM J. DIETRICH,

Member of Pennsylvania German Society, Historical Society of Berks County, Lehigh County
Historical Society, Bucks County Historical Society, and Author of
Dietrich Families in America.

IN TWO VOLUMES—illustrated

VOL. I.

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1140686

RESOLUTIONS BY THE LEHIGH COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

WHEREAS, The year 1912 marks the close of the first century of Lehigh's existence as a separate county, and

WHEREAS, Lehigh county embraces one of the most historic sections of the state of Pennsylvania, and

WHEREAS, No separate and complete history of the county has ever been published, and

WHEREAS, It is the sense of the Lehigh County Historical Society and the county in general that such a publication would fittingly commemorate this event; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the society to compile and arrange for the publication of the same.

The following constitutes the committee:

Charles R. Roberts, Rev. John B. Stoudt, Rev. Thomas K. Krick, William J. Dietrich, and Miss Minnie F. Mickley.

RESOLUTION BY THE ALLENTOWN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Lehigh County Historical Society having appointed a Historical Committee to compile the history of the county for 1912; the Chamber of Commerce of Allentown hereby endorses the publication of such a history and approves of the plan of publishing such history by the Historical Society.

January 9, 1911.

FOREWORD.

The first History of Lehigh County appeared in a volume issued by Prof. I. D. Rupp, in 1845, containing histories of Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, and Schuylkill counties. In 1860 Mathew S. Henry's History of The Lehigh Valley, containing a history of the county, was published; and in 1884 Mathew and Hungerford's History of Lehigh and Carbon counties appeared. Besides these, two biographical publications, containing portraits and biographies of some of the Lehigh county families, were issued—Portraits and Biographical Records of Lehigh, Northampton, and Carbon counties, by the Chapman Pub. Co., in 1894, and The Lehigh Valley, by the Lewis Pub. Co., in 1905.

No separate history of the county and its people having been issued and there being a general desire for such a work the Lehigh County Historical Society appointed the committee whose names appear on the preceding page to compile and publish a history of the county and to include genealogical data and biographical sketches as a fitting memorial to mark the centennial of the county.

The committee immediately after their appointment organized a staff of assistants, and now, after four years of united efforts present this work. Owing to unavoidable circumstances Miss Minnie F. Mickley was unable to assist in the editorial work; nevertheless she co-operated with the committee in the compiling of the genealogies of some of the early and prominent families. Chapters not specially denoted were prepared by the committee.

The chapter on Geology was prepared by Prof. Benj. L. Miller, Ph.D.; on Flora, by Harold W. Pretz, A.M.; The German Pioneers, by Rev. George W. Richards, D.D.; The Delaware Indians, by Alfred F. Berlin; The History of the Borough of Alburty, by Rev. Frank P. Laros; Catasauqua, by William H. Glase, Esq.; Coopersburg, by Hon. Frank B. Heller; Fountain Hill and West Bethlehem, by Clarence E. Beckel; Macungie, by O. P. Knauss. Of the histories of the townships Wilbur L. King compiled Hanover; Adam P. Frey, Esq., Lowhill; Hon. James A. Miller, Lynn; Rev. M. B. Schmoyer, Lower Macungie; Rev. Frank P. Laros, Upper Macungie; Hon. Frank B. Heller, Upper Saucon; Ralph T. Sowden, M.D., Washington, and Sol. Rupp, Esq., Weissenberg.

In addition to the above named contributors the committee is indebted to the following:

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the publishers of the *Republikaner* and the *Friedenbote*, for the use of their files, and to Morton L. Montgomery, Benj. F. Trexler, Prof. W. J. Hincke, D.D., Col. S. D. Lehr, Andrew Keck, Hon. James L. Schaadt, Charles Ziegenfuss, Sr., Major Frank D. Beary, Lewis Balliet, M.D., Prof. J. O. Knauss, Prof. J. P. Deibert, Henry D. Gross, William Grosscup, Tilghman Neimeyer, Prof. H. J. Reinhard, Rev. J. F. Lambert, Rev. A. O. Ebert, Wm. L. Hartman, James Hausman, Capt. H. C. Wagner, F. C. Seiberling, M.D., C. D. Weirbach, Wilson A. Wert, Esq., Elmer C. Kistler, Esq., Thos. P. Wenner, Samuel B. Lewis, James G. Rausch, Wilson K. Peter, E. M. Handwerk, Edward Randall, Nathan Bartholomew, E. J. Guth, T. L. Wieand, William H. Henninger, W. H. Reitz, H. H. Romig, John S. Matchette, C. D. Schaeffer, M.D., H. I. Klopp, M.D., Lewis B. Erdman, Sarah Brobst, and many others whose courtesies, valuable assistance and support has made this Centennial History possible.

Confident that its value will be more and more appreciated as the years go by, this work is entrusted to its subscribers and readers.

COMMITTEE.

October 1, 1914.

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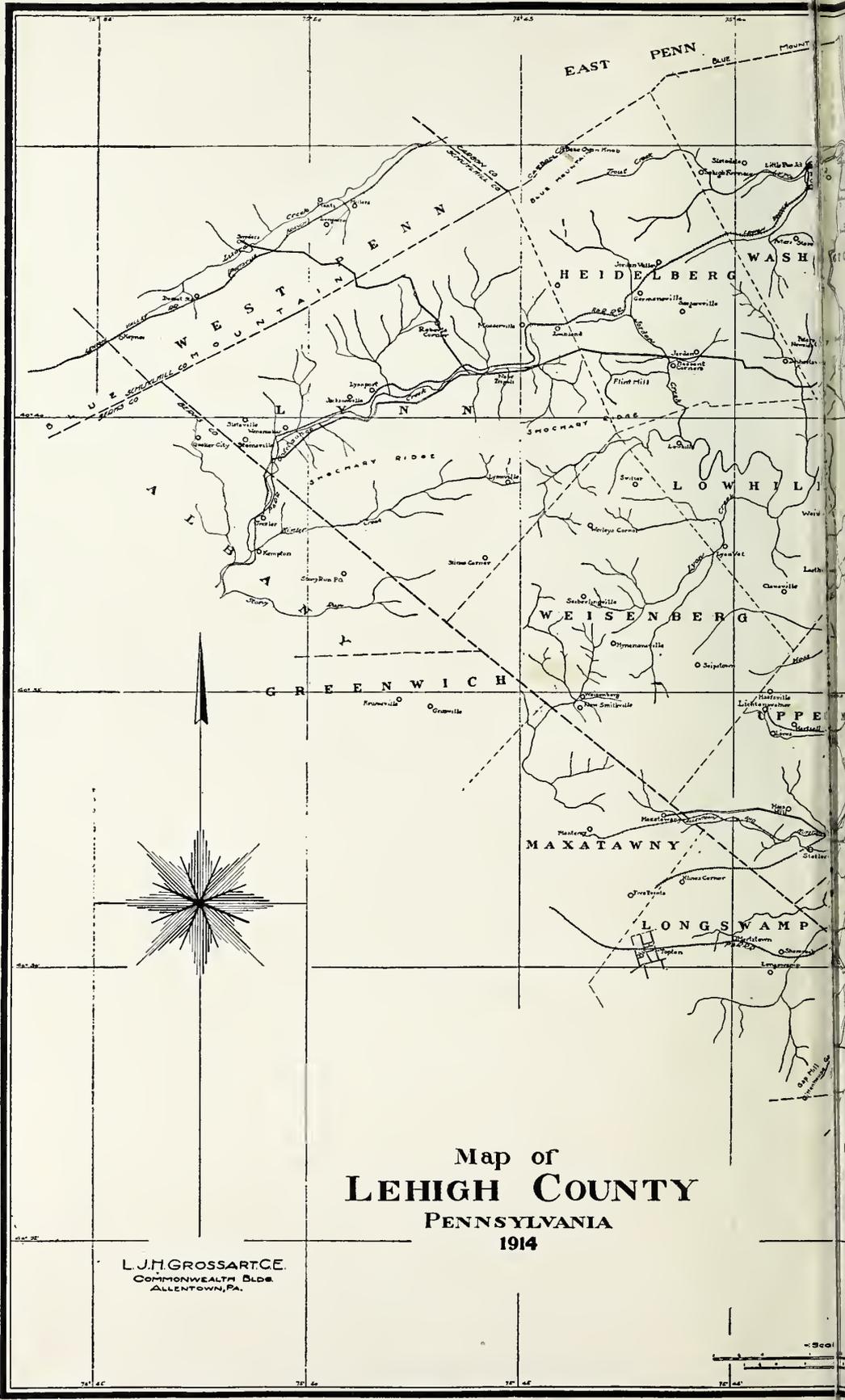
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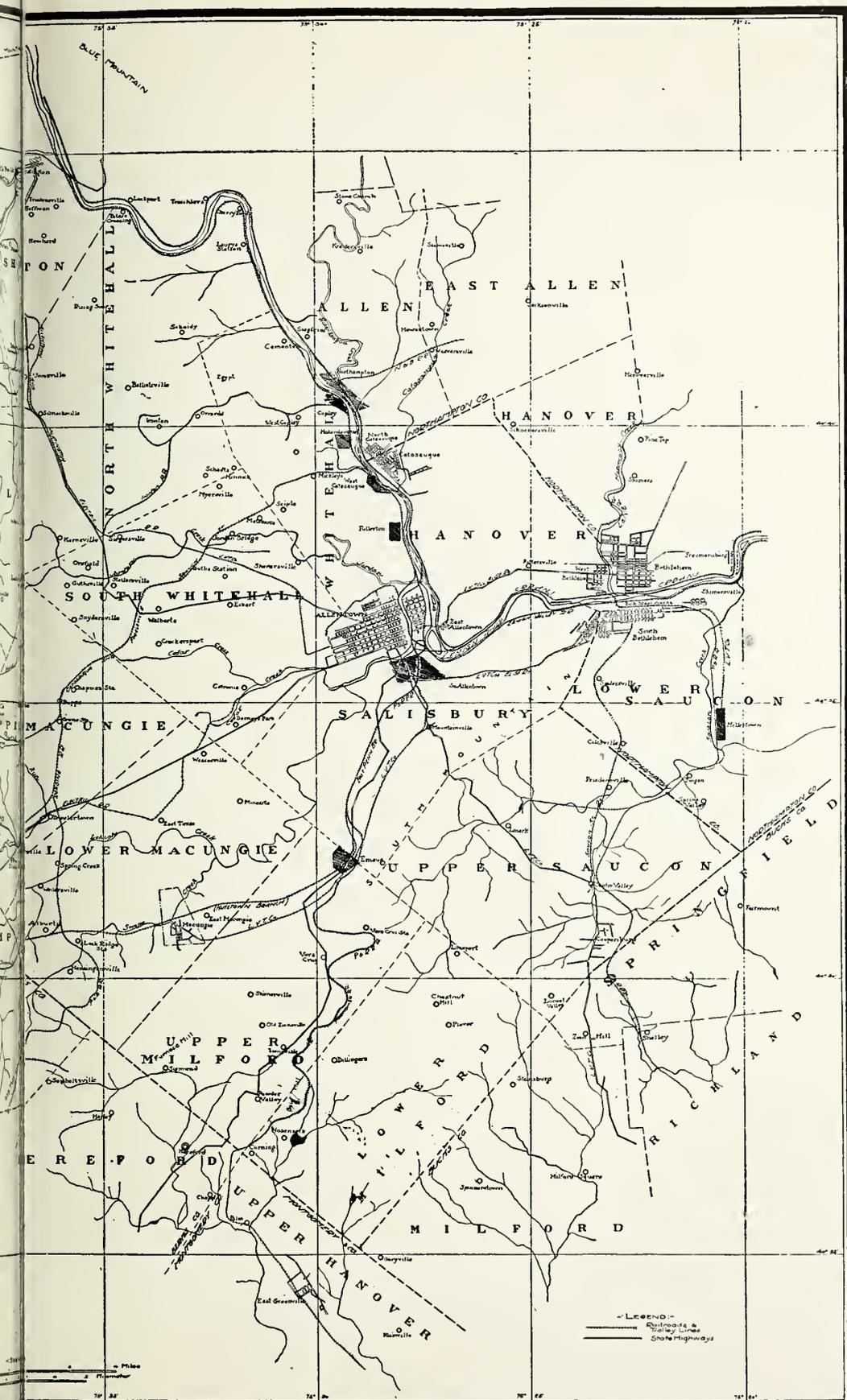
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Map of
LEHIGH COUNTY
 PENNSYLVANIA
 1914

L. J. GROSSART, C.E.
 COMMONWEALTH BLDG.
 ALLENTOWN, PA.

Scale



- LEGEND -
 Railroads
 Trolley Lines
 State Highways



CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY

BENJAMIN LEROY MILLER, PH.D.

Professor of Geology in Lehigh University

INTRODUCTION

Ever since man began to exercise his reasoning powers he has been seeking information concerning the existence of the various objects in Nature by which he is surrounded.

The sun, the moon, the stars, and the planets seem to have exercised the greatest attractions for primitive man and he early sought for explanations of their movements, their characteristics, and their origin. Many of the attempts to solve these problems now appear very crude to us and yet no doubt every effort put forth by honest and sincere investigators had some useful effect upon the development of the science of astronomy, in that each investigation probably resulted in the acquisition of some new scientific fact and each new theory proposed contained some truth. Further, each investigation acted as a stimulus to other men who may have had the same innate desire to learn the ways of Nature and to clear away her mysteries.

It seems strange that the science that deals with objects which we can never study except at long range should have first gained recognition, but it seems that astronomy long antedates the other natural sciences. Biology apparently developed later when man began to observe the multiplicity of animals and plants and to note their resemblances and differences. Aristotle and others initiated the study by their attempts to classify living forms of life and by so doing laid the foundations for the modern sciences of Botany and Zoology. Gradually these have developed during succeeding centuries and with each advance the keen insight of the leaders has discovered ever more and more problems awaiting solution.

As is so frequently the case, the commonplace objects that are ever with us were the ones longest ignored. The soils which yielded the mineral matter for plants necessary for existence, the rocks which were used in the building of structures for shelter and protection, the streams which aided or interfered with man's work, the hills and mountains which protected or menaced early man were long disregarded, judging by our earliest

records. The unusual spectacular phenomena of Nature such as earthquakes and violent volcanic eruptions received much attention and aroused the interests of all beholders, but the ordinary geologic phenomena were overlooked.

The political history of almost any country shows the same tendencies, for most historians have ignored those periods when conditions were stable or have treated them lightly as of little consequence, while entering into detail in the descriptions of the wars and revolutions, the catastrophes that have befallen the peoples, and the cataclysms by which governments have been overthrown. Of far greater importance are the slow gradual changes that have ever been taking place, and these brief periods of turmoil should be regarded as merely incidents in the progressive development of men and nations.

Perhaps the chief reason for the rocks, soils, and other geologic phenomena so long escaping attention was the prevailing belief in the unchangeableness of the earth and its constituents. The earth was believed to have been brought into existence in the form which it at present possesses and to represent the ideas of the Creator whose plans it would be useless to attempt to fathom. Under such conditions of belief little more could be done than to tabulate some of the various kinds of minerals and rocks that were observed.

It is usually impossible to determine the date of the beginning of any great idea that has had far-reaching results. In regard to the time when the modern conception of Geology first began it is extremely difficult to fix any approximate date. It has, however, not been much more than one hundred years since the general recognition of the changing character of the constituents of the earth and the topographic features of the earth's surface. With the recognition of this fundamental principle the rocks and hills acquired new interest. Each particle and collection of particles of the earth was seen to have had a past history both in regard to their constitution and their arrangement with respect to other bodies. Each pebble and grain of sand, each mountain range

and expansive plain, each continent and ocean basin assumed new importance, and investigators everywhere were stimulated to search for the criteria for the determination of past changes and for the means to forecast future conditions.

In this search Sir John Lyell demands especial mention as it was he who, in the forefront of the last century, most clearly emphasized the proposition that the earth had ever been changing from the beginning of its existence and that all these modifications had been accomplished by the operations of exactly the same forces of Nature that are still at work. It thus became necessary for the geologist to study with extreme care the work that is continually going on, by which rocks are being decomposed and disintegrated by the work of the active components of the atmosphere, the rain, the frost, the winds, the waves, the streams; the work of transportation by which particles are moved from one portion of the earth to another; the forms assumed by the transported particles when finally deposited, and the resultant topographic shapes of those places from whence the materials were removed; and, in general, all the forces that are ever at work in different parts of the world.

Only when data had been secured showing the results of changes now going on did it become possible to interpret the Past. But so ably have the past generations of geologists performed their work that we now generally recognize the criteria for deciphering the records of the past written indelibly in the rocks and hills that all may read who are willing to put forth the necessary efforts. To be sure, the geologic record, even as human records, is broken and sometimes so nearly illegible that there may be a variety of interpretations. But with a multitude of investigators continually seeking new facts in all parts of the world the record is becoming more clear, so that in most places it is possible to determine the great events through which the particular region has passed.

In human history it is convenient to make divisions which we designate as eras, epochs, etc., and measure by years. In geologic history it is not possible to measure time by units as definite as years. Human history dates back only a few thousand years while the earth has been in existence for millions of years. For this reason we divide geologic time into periods which may be of extreme variation so far as intervals of time are concerned, but each of which over some large portion of the globe represents the beginning and culmination of some active process, and is separated by some great change from earlier and later periods.

The divisions of the geologic time scale that are recognized the world over are given in the table which follows. The oldest rocks are given at the base of the table.

GEOLOGICAL TIME SCALE.

<i>Era</i>	<i>System</i>	<i>Series</i>	<i>Duration in years (approximately)</i>
Cenozoic	Quaternary...	<i>Recent</i>	20,000
		<i>Pleistocene or Glacial</i>	280,000
	Tertiary.....	<i>Pliocene</i>	3,400,000
		<i>Miocene</i>	
		<i>Oligocene</i>	
Mesozoic	<i>Cretaceous</i>	3,700,000	
	<i>Jurassic</i>		
	<i>Triassic</i>		
Paleozoic	Carboniferous	<i>Permian</i>	5,550,000
		<i>Pennsylvanian</i>	
	Devonian.....	5,550,000
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
.....	?		

Length of time in years since Archean period—62,950,000

In the above table the figures given for the duration of each period in years are admittedly merely estimates in which the margin of error is probably large, yet in a general way the table shows the approximate time intervals for each period. The names in *italics* show the periods represented by the surface rocks of Lehigh county.

PHYSIOGRAPHY OF LEHIGH COUNTY.

Lehigh county presents four types of topography that are so distinct that they are recognized by even the most casual observer. These are the South mountain hills, the limestone valleys through which the Saucon, Little Lehigh, and Jordan creeks flow, the slate hills of the north-western portion of the county, and finally Blue mountain, which separates Lehigh from Carbon and Schuylkill counties.

South Mountain Region.—The term, "South Mountain," notwithstanding its general use, is scarcely an appropriate name for the hills that occupy the southeastern portion of the county. Instead of a single mountain it is a range of hills with a general northeast-southwest trend but with many divergent spurs extending into the limestone valleys. The region is much higher than the immediate surrounding country and extremely rugged. The highest elevation of these hills within Lehigh county is about one and one-half miles southeast of Alburts where one prominence rises to the height of 1,080 feet above sea level. There are several points near Mountainville also with an elevation somewhat more than 1,000 feet. The crests of these hills in most places, however, are from 800 to 900 feet above sea level.

Many small streams originate in these hills and join the larger creeks in the limestone valleys but none of them cut entirely through the ridge. The hills therefore form the watershed between two drainage systems. With few exceptions all the streams which head in the southeastern slopes of these hills belong to the Schuylkill river drainage system, while the streams on the northwestern slopes constitute a portion of the Lehigh river drainage system.

The South mountain hills owe their height and their rugged character to the fact that the rocks composing them resist the destructive agents of the atmosphere and water much better than the rocks underlying most of the county. Their rocky slopes bear evidence to the wearing action which they are now undergoing, but the process of disintegration of such firm rocks is a slow one.

Limestone Valleys.—In striking contrast topographically to the South mountain hills are the limestone valleys. In comparison the latter are almost flat. The Little Lehigh, the lower course of the Jordan, and the upper part of the Saucon creeks drain the principal limestone areas of the county. These creeks flow slowly because of the slight differences in elevation, and have extremely crooked courses. Meandering streams are characteristic of flat regions.

The surfaces of the limestone valleys might be characterized as rolling. The hills are low, well-rounded, and in the main so covered with soil that few rocks are seen. The elevations of the uplands in these broad valleys range from 300 to 400 feet above sea level, but along some of the larger streams the elevations are considerably less than 300 feet. The Jordan and Little Lehigh creeks have an elevation of only about 220 feet at their junction with the Lehigh River.

The low elevations of the limestone valleys and their characteristic features are due entirely to the fact that the limestones are worn away readily by water due to their ease of solubility.

Slate Hills—The Slate Hills tract comprises practically all of the townships of North Whitehall, Washington, Lowhill, Heidelberg, Lynn, and Weisenberg. The region is rugged in comparison with the limestone valley to the south and greatly dissected by streams. Most of the hills are flat-topped, attain an elevation of 600 to 800 feet above sea level, and are surrounded by narrow steep-sided valleys. The streams have cut their valleys about 200 feet below the tops of the hills. On account of the steep slopes nearly all the main roads follow the streams or the sinuous flat-topped stream divides. On the flat uplands there is a clayey-soil covering several feet in depth, while along the steep slopes the soil is

well-filled with fragments of disintegrated slate.

The slate hills owe their characteristics to the fact that the rock composing them is only slightly soluble and disintegrates mainly by frost action. The streams have cut their valleys almost as deep as they can at present, but have done very little work in widening them.

Blue Mountain.—Blue mountain, the crest of which forms the northwestern boundary line of Lehigh county, is the most striking topographic feature of the region. On a clear day this mountain can be seen from almost all parts of the county, and is greatly admired because of its rugged character, and its even sky-line unbroken for many miles. Its greatest elevation in Lehigh county is in the extreme northwestern corner of the county where the three counties of Berks, Lehigh, and Schuylkill join. Here the ridge has an elevation of 1,642 feet above sea level. Bake Oven Knob, about eight miles farther northeast, between Lehigh and Carbon counties, is another prominent point in the ridge. It has an elevation of 1,560 feet above sea level. The greater portion of the ridge rises to the height of 1,400 to 1,500.

Blue mountain is a narrow ridge with northeast-southwest trend, and is composed of extremely resistant siliceous sandstones and conglomerates dipping steeply to the northwest. The top of the ridge owes its even sky-line to the fact that erosion at one time planed the entire region, regardless of the kind of rocks, to base level. Later the region was elevated and the weaker rocks have now been extensively worn away leaving the hard rocks of Blue mountain the only remnants of the former plain.

At Lehigh Gap the Lehigh river breaks through Blue mountain in a narrow valley which is called a "water gap." Some early writers believed that the gaps in the Blue mountain through which the Delaware, Lehigh, and Schuylkill rivers flow, were produced by an earthquake shock which had split the rocks. This is plainly not the case. The gaps have been cut by the rivers themselves during long ages. Their narrow character is due to the fact that the rocks are so resistant that the streams have accomplished little in widening their valleys. However, the rocks of Blue mountain are gradually going to pieces, as is plainly shown by the numerous blocks of loose rock that cover the slopes.

RELATION OF THE PHYSIOGRAPHY TO THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LEHIGH COUNTY.

It is generally recognized among geographers that the physiography of a region is of the

greatest importance in the determination of the occupations of the people and in its industrial development. Certainly in Lehigh county we have many examples of its effects.

When the first settlers entered Lehigh county they found the entire region covered with forests which they at once began to remove in order that they might cultivate the soil. Naturally they first cleared the lower-lying more level portions of the county and these were found in the limestone valleys where agriculture was alone followed for many years. Later the slate hills were brought under cultivation but the steeper slopes there retarded the development of that district for many years. Much later some portions of South mountain were cleared but the steep slopes that permit the soil to be removed as fast as it forms are so unfavorable for agricultural purposes that the greater portion of these hills are still covered with timber. Lastly, Blue Mountain in this section is so rugged that no attempts have ever been made to farm it. Agriculture, therefore, is confined to the limestone valleys and the slate hills of the county.

The original forests of Lehigh county were at first regarded as a hindrance in the development of the region and in the regions best suited for agriculture, the timber was destroyed before its value was appreciated.

Consequently, for many years almost all the timber furnished by the county has come from the South mountain hills and Blue mountain. But since a timbered country cannot furnish a livelihood permanently for many people the more elevated and rugged portions of the county have always been thinly populated. Some mining operations that have been carried on at various times in the South mountain hills have slightly increased the population but to no great extent.

In the settlement of the region the main roads followed the limestone valleys where the grades were gentle, and there is where the first towns were built, and that is where we still have the largest towns and cities. A few towns have later been built in the slate hills on account of the slate and cement industries, but no towns are found in the more rugged portions of the county.

When railroads were built the easiest paths were naturally sought and the result is shown by the number of railroads in the limestone valleys compared with those in the other physiographic districts. The Perkiomen Railroad is the only line that crosses South Mountain in Lehigh county and it passes through the highest part of the mountain by means of a tunnel. The only railroad lines that cross Blue Mountain do so in the narrow gaps cut by the streams. Trol-

ley lines are not so dependent upon gentle slopes as are steam railroad lines and yet they too are mainly confined to the limestone valleys.

In the present stage when agriculture is being replaced in importance by manufacturing, we again see the influence of the physiography. The establishments must be within easy reach of the railroads and so the various manufacturing industries are almost all confined to the limestone valleys. The question of supplies of water has also determined the location of the largest industrial plants and since the streams of any consequence are found in the lower-lying portions of the county, there alone is where most of them could carry on their operations.

Other illustrations of the same character might be cited, but it is not considered necessary to multiply examples. Man justly prides himself upon his ability to overcome obstacles in Nature but in the last analysis it is apparent that he is guided and controlled in his various activities by Nature at every turn.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS OF LEHIGH COUNTY.

The rocks appearing at the surface in Lehigh County belong to five of the great geologic periods named in the table given on a preceding page. Since the rocks of some of these periods are of quite different character, we further divide them into various formations to which geographic names have been applied.

The geologic column of Lehigh county, is given in the following table arranged with the oldest rocks at the base. In the descriptions which follow each series will be described, beginning with the oldest.

<i>Period.</i>	<i>Formation.</i>
Recent	River Alluvium.
Pleistocene	Glacial Drift.
Triassic	{ Brunswick Shale.
	{ Brunswick Conglomerate.
Silurian	Shawangunk Conglomerate.
	{ Martinsburg Shales.
Ordovician	{ Nazareth Cement Limestone.
	{ Jacksonburg Limestone.
	{ Beekmantown Limestone.
	{ Allentown Limestone.
Cambrian	{ Leithsville Limestone.
	{ Hardyston Quartzite.
Pre-Cambrian	Gneisses and schists.

PRE-CAMBRIAN ROCKS.

The pre-Cambrian rocks of Lehigh county occur in the southeastern corner of the county in the townships of Hanover, Salisbury, Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Lower Milford, and

Lower Macungie. They constitute the highest elevations in this section of the county. South mountain which extends from South Bethlehem to Shimersville and beyond owes its present elevation to the fact that it is composed of these rocks which have resisted the wearing action of the atmosphere and water better than the adjoining rocks.

In the absence of any fossils it is not possible to determine whether these rocks belong to the Algonkian or Archean, so they are usually grouped under the more general term of pre-Cambrian.

The rocks are completely crystalline, are varied in their mineralogical composition, and present many different phases in different localities. They belong to the class of rocks called gneisses and have been formed by the metamorphism of rocks that were originally for the greater part igneous but in part sedimentary. Most of them consist primarily of feldspar, quartz, hornblende, mica and pyroxene with subordinate amounts of epidote, magnetite, pyrite, ilmenite, allanite, molybdenite, graphite, corundum. As the rocks decompose the minerals, kaolin, limonite, pyrolusite, hematite are formed. In some places the dark-colored minerals predominate while in other localities the rocks consist almost entirely of the light-colored minerals. In most of the rocks, however, both light and dark-colored constituents are present and roughly arranged in light and dark bands. During the process of metamorphism there was a tendency for like minerals to segregate which is responsible for the banding which is very prominent in many places.

The size of the mineral particles varies from about 1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch in diameter in most of the rocks. Here and there one encounters dikes of pegmatite that have cut through the other crystalline rocks and are extremely coarse. The individual crystals of the pegmatite may be several inches in diameter.

In two places in the county gneisses containing considerable graphite occur. These localities are in the top of South mountain about one mile east of Emaus and about one mile east of Vera Cruz Station. These graphite bearing gneisses were undoubtedly sedimentary deposits originally.

The crystalline rocks of the county have been divided into five formations which have received names of Pochuck Gneiss, Byram Gneiss, Losee Gneiss, Pickering Gneiss, and Franklin Formation, but lack of space does not permit individual descriptions of each of these varieties.

The economic deposits of the pre-Cambrian gneisses in order of importance are iron ore, building stone, paving and ballast stone, kaolin,

sand, pyrite, manganese ore, corundum, mica, and graphite. These have been found in many places and the numerous abandoned mines and prospect pits on South mountain bear evidence of the active search made for economic deposits. These will be described more fully on a later page.

CAMBRIAN ROCKS.

The rocks of Cambrian age of Lehigh county represent two distinct types—quartzites and limestones. The quartzites belong to the formation that has received the name of Hardyston; while the limestones belong to two formations—Leithsville shaly limestone, and the Allentown dolomitic limestone.

HARDYSTON QUARTZITE.

The Hardyston formation overlies the gneisses of South mountain, and is composed of varied materials. In many places the basal portions consist of an indurated soil formed from the decayed portion of the underlying gneiss, in which are angular pieces of quartzite with an occasional rounded quartz pebble. The indurated kaolin is of a light green color in most places resembling serpentine but in a few places it is stained by iron oxide to such an extent that it resembles red jasper. This old soil bed is seldom more than four feet in thickness. It forms a gradation between the gneiss and the overlying sandstone or quartzite and may equally well be classified with either.

Above the indurated soil stratum occur beds of siliceous rocks ranging from conglomerates with pebbles an inch or more in diameter to quartzites in which the individual grains of quartz cannot be distinguished. The basal beds are stained with iron, a rusty brown in most places, but the upper strata are so white that they furnish excellent building stone. In some places kaolin derived from the adjacent gneiss forms a prominent constituent of the lower strata.

The most unusual phase of the formation occurs along the northwest flank of South Mountain near Emaus where secondary changes have converted the rock into a ferruginous chert, chert breccia, or brown iron ore. In the alteration which has been produced by ascending and descending waters along a fractured zone all traces of bedding planes have been obliterated. Great masses of this rock occur a short distance northeast of Emaus where broken blocks cover extensive areas. The Indians made use of this rock in the manufacture of their arrow heads,

and several of their old work shops have been located in the vicinity of Emaus.

The Hardyston formation has yielded few fossils in this region, the only ones being a few spines of the trilobite *Olenellus* about one-half mile southwest of Old Zionsville, and specimens of the borings of a marine worm called *Scolithus linearis*. The latter are abundant in Lock Ridge near Alburdis.

The formation is about 150 feet thick in the region of Bethlehem, but increases slightly in thickness toward Macungie.

LEITHSVILLE SHALY LIMESTONE.

Overlying the quartzite and sandstones of the Hardyston formation is a considerable thickness of shales and shaly limestones with occasional strata of compact thick-bedded dolomitic limestones, in which there are many nodules of black to gray chert. They outcrop at the base of the South mountain hills and are in many places entirely concealed from view by the talus of the more resistant gneiss and quartzite which outcrop at higher levels. Fossils seem to be entirely absent, suggesting a chemical origin for the limestones. The thickness of the strata of this formation is about 1,500 feet.

ALLENTOWN LIMESTONE.

The Allentown formation is composed of massive beds of dolomitic limestones, white to gray in color. Outcropping to the north of the Leithsville strata and farther from the steep slopes of South mountain there are many excellent exposures of the formation in the southern portion of the great limestone valley. The rocks of this formation are well exposed along the little Lehigh and Jordan creeks in the vicinity of Allentown, and extend from there in a broad belt in a southwesterly direction beyond the borders of the county.

The limestones are so soluble that caverns are common in the regions where these rocks occur, and many houses and even towns make use of these underground passages in the disposal of their sewerage.

The only abundant fossil thus far recognized in this formation is *Cryptozoon proliferum*. It occurs in rounded heads varying in diameter from 1 inch to 1½ feet. Closely associated with these fossils are layers of oölite. In most cases a band of oölitic limestone several inches in thickness underlies the stratum containing the colonies of *Cryptozoon proliferum*.

The thickness of the Allentown limestone is apparently about 3,000 feet, but the absence of any continuous section across the entire forma-

tion, and the presence of several strike faults, render the exact determination of the thickness impossible.

ORDOVICIAN ROCKS.

The rocks of Ordovician age in Lehigh county consist of limestones and shales or slates. The limestones belong to three formations—Beekmantown Limestone, the Jacksonburg Limestone, and the Nazareth Cement Limestone. The shales constitute the Martinsburg formation, which is so extensively developed in the northwestern portion of the country.

BEEKMANTOWN LIMESTONE.

The lowest member of the Ordovician period in this region is the Beekmantown formation that is well exposed in several places along the Lehigh river in the vicinity of Coplay. Lithologically it is a heterogeneous limestone composed of small irregular bodies of light and dark material. Some shaly layers are also present. Some of the layers consist of almost pure CaCO₃ and have been used in the manufacture of cement while interbedded strata are dolomitic. In general, the dolomitic layers are whiter than the others and can be readily detected in quarry openings.

Fossils have been found in the rocks of this formation at many points in the vicinity of Bethlehem and Coplay. They are not very well preserved, but yet it has been found possible to determine the following forms:

Helicotoma sp.

Liospira (?) sp.

Syntrophia lateralis.

Protowarthia rossi.

Ophileta complanata.

Eccylopterus volutatus.

Dr. E. O. Ulrich, who made the determinations, considers the formation to be the equivalent of the Beekmantown of New York. The thickness of the formation is about 1,500 feet.

JACKSONBURG LIMESTONE.

Gray shaly limestones immediately underlying the cement rock constitute the Jacksonburg formation. The formation, although only about 100 feet thick, is of great economic importance because of the extensive use made of these limestones in the manufacture of Portland cement. Magnesium is either very low, or altogether lacking, and the rock is therefore well suited for mixing with those shales that are deficient in lime in order to get the correct composition for the best grade of cement. Fossils are not abundant although they have been found in several places. The following species have been determined

from quarries near Nazareth, Northampton county:

Receptaculites occidentalis,

Plectambonites sp.

Pachydictya sp.

Fragments of crinoids.

Dr. E. O. Ulrich considers the fauna the approximate equivalent of the Black River of New York.

The formation is well developed along the Lehigh river a short distance northwest of Coplay.

NAZARETH CEMENT LIMESTONES.

The Nazareth formation, consisting of a gray to black shaly limestone that has been so extensively utilized in the manufacture of cement in the Lehigh Cement District, outcrops along the north side of the limestone valley extending from the Delaware river to the Schuylkill river. In this narrow belt are located many of the largest cement mills of the country and only a few years ago 90 per cent. of the cement product of the United States was manufactured here, while at present the district contributes about one-third of the total product.

The Nazareth limestone is not continuous and its absence in certain localities is explained by its passage into shales that are not separable from the overlying Martinsburg shales. The maximum thickness is probably about 500 feet. The crumpling which it has undergone by which bedding planes have been obliterated in many places render the determination of the thickness somewhat indefinite. *Mesotrypa quebecensis* has been found in several places in this formation together with fragments of other fossils.

MARTINSBURG SHALES.

The difficultly soluble black shales of the Martinsburg formation bound the limestone valley on the north as do the slightly soluble gneisses and quartzites on the south side. Near the base of the formation the shales have become sufficiently metamorphosed to permit certain strata to be used for roofing slates, and several slate quarries were formerly worked in this part of the Martinsburg shales in the vicinity of Nazareth and Bath, in Northampton county, and near Laurys in Lehigh county. The middle portion of the formation contains many interbedded layers of dark-colored sandstones and no workable slate, while the upper part consists of shales alone and contains many extensive slate quarries in the vicinity of Slatington.

These shales contain considerable pyrite in

certain places and where the shales have weathered they are colored a rusty brown by iron oxide that was probably derived from pyrite. The presence of small quantities of pyrite is of interest in the determination of the origin of the brown iron ores of the limestone valley.

SILURIAN ROCKS.

Rocks of the Silurian period are sparingly represented in Lehigh county. All that do occur are present in Blue mountain and belong to a single formation termed the Shawangunk formation.

SHAWANGUNK CONGLOMERATE.

The Shawangunk formation consists of quartzites and siliceous conglomerates that form the Blue mountain of Pennsylvania and its continuation, the Kittatinny mountain of New Jersey, and Shawangunk mountain of New York. These names have been used in the different states for the continuations of the same range. The formation receives its name from the last named portion of the range. The strata now included in this formation were formerly classified as the Oneida and Medina formations and as such they are described in the various reports of the Second Pennsylvania Geological Survey. Recent investigations in New York have shown the presence of an eurypterid fauna of Salina age thus proving the much more recent age of the beds. Although few fossils have thus far been reported from this formation in Pennsylvania there is no doubt of its stratigraphic continuation with similar strata carrying the Salina fossils at Otisville, New York.

The Shawangunk formation consists primarily of a conglomerate in which small quartz pebbles are cemented together by siliceous material. Certain layers are very fine-grained, passing into a quartzite while occasionally strata are observed in which the pebbles are fully an inch in diameter. The resistant character of the rocks of this formation are shown by the high ridge formed by the outcropping beds. This formation is well exposed in Lehigh Gap where it has a thickness of about 1,125 feet. It dips steeply to the north beneath younger beds and does not reappear at the surface.

TRIASSIC ROCKS.*

The rocks deposited during the Triassic period in eastern North America are characterized by their intense red color, which appears prominent—

*The description of the Triassic Rocks has been written by Edgar T. Wherry.

ly in fields, roads, and railroad cuts. These beds cross the southern end of Lehigh county, and comprise both shale and conglomerate, together with diabase or trap rock, which is to be regarded as an igneous intrusion.

BRUNSWICK SHALE.

The bulk of the Triassic in the region under consideration is a thinly laminated, dull-red mud rock, usually classed as a shale, although frequently containing enough sand grains to deserve the name sandstone. The surfaces of some layers are marked with ripple-marks, sun-cracks, and rain-drop impressions, proving the deposition of the beds in shallow water. The absence of marine fossils indicates that the water was fresh, and it is believed that the deposits were formed by rivers which periodically overflowed their banks, as did the Nile, Mississippi, and Ganges until civilized man got them under control.

BRUNSWICK CONGLOMERATE.

Toward the border of the Triassic belt the shales give way to pebble rocks, breccias, and conglomerates. The soil of this type of material is somewhat paler red than that of the shales, and is strewn with numerous well rounded hard pink quartzite pebbles, left behind on the weathering away of the solid rock. Locally also ledges of the conglomerate are exposed on hillsides, and present a peculiar porous appearance, owing to the removal of limestone pebbles by the action of the weather, leaving the red mud cement and the pebbles of the harder rocks standing out in relief.

These pebble-bearing beds have evidently been deposited at the mouths of rivers flowing into the valley where the muds were accumulating in Triassic times. But the size of the pebbles—many over 3 inches, and occasional 2-foot boulders, together with their well-rounded condition and arrangement in definite strata, interleaved with fine sandy mud, makes their transportation by simple water action seem improbable, and it is not unlikely that they were carried down the streams by cakes of floating ice, broken from glaciers which perhaps occupied the upper ends of the valleys of the Appalachian mountains, which were then much higher than at present. But since these high mountains collected most of the moisture from the winds blowing in from the west, the climate of the plain below must have been comparatively dry—in fact, many geologists have regarded it as practically like that of a desert,—which is also in agreement with the

evidence of the fossils which are found in the beds.

The fossils of the Triassic of this region comprise reptiles known both from their footprints preserved in many strata, as well as from actual bones and teeth (and it should be noted at this point that one of the first finds of these remains in this country was made in Lehigh county, at a point about one mile southwest of Hosensack, by a Dr. Shelley about 1850, the animal being named by Isaac Lea *Clepsyaurus pennsylvanicus*); fishes of types at present inhabiting shallow fresh water lakes; small crustaceans, also shallow water forms; and fossil plants, chiefly cycads and conifers, found both as leaf and stem impressions and in the form of petrified wood.

DIABASE OR TRAP ROCK.

Some time after the Triassic sediments had been deposited igneous activity began to assert itself, and basic magmas found their way between the beds and along fissures in the strata, rendering these harder and changing their red color to a dull gray, and ultimately solidifying into the form of trap. This rock, being very resistant, forms several ridges near the south border of the county, on which however, there are but few ledges of solid rock, but instead great quantities of enormous rounded boulders. These boulders have been formed by the action of rain water, penetrating downwards along cracks in the rocks, and gradually decomposing the blocks, the corners being rounded off the most rapidly because exposed to the water on several sides at once.

PLEISTOCENE ROCKS.

The rocks of Pleistocene age are neither widespread nor thick in Lehigh county and belong entirely to the Glacial Drift.

GLACIAL DRIFT.

Although the main ice sheet that so profoundly changed the topography of northeastern Pennsylvania failed to reach Lehigh county, there is evidence, however, of an earlier ice-sheet to be found in the many places in the limestone valley west of Allentown and occasionally glacial boulders are found on the tops of the slate hills.

The glacial drift consists of quartzite and sandstone boulders of variable size up to a foot or more in diameter that are found in the fields at many points. Nowhere is the deposit thick and the evidence of the former ice-sheets are the numerous boulders of foreign material, entirely un-

like any of the rocks of the immediate region, that are found in the soils. These boulders and cobbles seem from their composition to have been derived entirely from the rocks of Blue mountain and beyond. Some of them show glacial striae well developed.

RECENT ROCKS.

The deposits of the Recent age consist of the soils, the talus that has been collected at the foot of the steep slopes of Blue mountain and other less rugged hills, and the alluvium deposited by the larger streams in their flood plains. The latter are worthy of more than passing mention.

RECENT ALLUVIUM.

Along the Lehigh river and in a few of the smaller streams there are deposits of sand, gravel, and boulders brought down in times of floods and deposited by the streams along their valleys. The areas covered by them are in some places, as much as one-half mile wide but in most instances considerably less. Some of the deposits seem to be as much as 30 or 40 feet in thickness.

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF LEHIGH COUNTY.

The structure of the rocks of the great limestone valley and the hills bounding it on either side is far from simple. In general the strata dip to the north so that in crossing the valley from south to north one successively encounters younger rocks ranging from the pre-Cambrian gneisses on the south to the Ordovician Martinsburg shales on the north. Folds and faults interfere with this general order in many places and the true structure is only determined with difficulty.

Several systems of folds occur with their axes running in different directions. Most of the major and many of the minor folds have a northeast-southwest direction but some have their axes at almost right angles to the general trend. Some of the larger folds involve thicknesses of 3,000 to 4,000 feet of strata although most are of much less magnitude. Near Hokendauqua many complicated folds involving 50 to 100 feet of strata are well exposed, while small crumplings are numerous. In that region many of the folds are overturned and some have passed into thrust faults.

The faults of the region are likewise numerous and complicate the structure considerably. They are mainly normal strike faults although thrust strike faults and normal dip faults are also present. The throw is sometimes several thousand

feet. Faults are the cause of certain areas of slates that extend into the limestones. The largest of such slate areas is Huckleberry Ridge, a few miles west of Allentown, that has been caused by a fault of considerable displacement that has brought the slate into the belt of limestone.

HISTORICAL GEOLOGY.

As stated on a previous page the science of Geology has at the present time made such progress that it is now possible for us to read the history of past geologic ages by correctly interpreting the phenomena observed in the rocks themselves. In the following pages an attempt is made to unravel the geologic history of the region now included within Lehigh county. Naturally, some of the explanations given are based upon observations that have been made in other places in the State and adjoining states.

GEOLOGIC EVENTS OF PRE-CAMBRIAN TIME.

The record of pre-Cambrian geology is extremely complicated and also somewhat obscure in most places. For these reasons it is necessary to deal mainly in generalizations.

The rocks of this age are the crystalline rocks composing the South mountain of the southeastern portion of the county. As stated in a preceding page they are largely of igneous origin but mixed with them are many sediments that accumulated beneath the waters of the ocean. The abundance of igneous rocks might seem to indicate a period of great volcanic activity although not necessarily so because of the great length of time involved in the period. However, the crust of the earth in the eastern portion of the United States seems to have been weaker then than now, thus permitting more igneous material to be extruded.

All of the igneous material did not come to the surface at the same time because we find many places where one igneous rock has cut through another older igneous rock. If volcanic cones through which the igneous matter issued ever existed they have long since been destroyed by erosion.

The sedimentary rocks of pre-Cambrian time consist of graphite, schists, garnetiferous gneisses, and marbles. They were originally mud, sand, and calcareous deposits formed in the bottom of the ocean near the shore of a continental land mass that furnished the detritus which was carried by streams to the ocean. They were laid down in horizontal beds but at the present time have been so greatly disturbed, altered, and

eroded that it is impossible to determine the actual conditions that prevail during their formation.

Subsequent to the deposition of the sediments above described and the extrusion of igneous rocks in the area now constituting the southeastern part of the county, these rocks were subjected to intense squeezing which resulted in the rocks being broken and displaced in certain places and elsewhere thrown into folds. In this compression and resulting movements so much heat was generated that many of the mineral particles became plastic and moved in such a way as to bring their long diameters perpendicular to the direction of the compressive force while other minerals broke down and their atoms united to form new minerals. The cause of this compression was primarily the result of shrinkage of the earth's crust.

GEOLOGIC EVENTS OF CAMBRIAN TIME.

At the beginning of the Cambrian period a continental land mass lay to the southeast of the Lehigh county district, and probably included extensive areas now beneath the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. This region formed a part of a great inland sea that extended over the entire Appalachian mountain district and a considerable part of the region lying to the west. Into this sea the rivers from the continent brought sediment of all kinds which they dropped near the margin.

The first materials formed on top of the pre-Cambrian rocks were deposits of sand and gravel which now constitute the Hardyston formation. The coarse pebbles present in some layers indicate that the edge of the continent was close and some swift streams emptied into the sea near where we now find this formation. Since swift streams mean steep slopes, we may conclude that the continent near its northwest margin was fairly steep. In the places where the deposits consisted of fine sand, such as are seen on Lock Ridge, boring worms seems to have been abundant.

Soon the streams seem to have lost their ability to carry coarse materials into the sea as is shown by the deposits of shaly limestones (Leithville formation) overlying the sandstone. This checking of the stream velocity was caused in one of several ways, but which way cannot be determined. The land adjacent to the sea may have been worn low by the streams; the land may have sunk with respect to the sea; or the streams may have shrunk in size due to climatic conditions. All that we can determine is that fine

mud and calcareous oozes were the only materials deposited during this period in the region now included in Lehigh county.

The same change continued and finally practically no mud from the land was carried into the region. The deposits formed were entirely calcareous and constitute the Allentown limestone. The water was shallow as is shown by wave marks observed in many places near Allentown and Bethlehem. The water was evidently not adapted for many forms of life but one form, *Cryptozoon proliferum*, seems to have thrived and its remains are abundant in the limestones near Allentown. It resembles a coral in many respects.

GEOLOGIC EVENTS OF ORDOVICIAN TIME.

During the first part of the Ordovician the sea covering this region continued much the same as during the close of the Cambrian except probably the water was deeper. Limestones were formed either by chemical precipitation of calcium carbonate from the sea water or from the calcareous shells and skeletons of animals. The Beekmantown and Jacksonburg limestones represent this period. Fossils of several kinds indicate that conditions were favorable for marine life.

Somewhat later, probably through an uplift of the region by which the streams were given greater slope and velocity, mud from the land was carried in to be mixed with the calcareous oozes. These conditions gave rise to the Nazareth cement limestone. Through a continuation of the same movements, soon mud from the land increased to such an extent as to mask all calcareous deposits. The Martinsburg shales were formed at this time.

The close of the Ordovician was marked by great folding of the rocks previously formed. Strata originally horizontal were folded as though they were paper, in many places, while in other regions the rocks were broken. The complicated folds seen near Coplay and elsewhere owe their form mainly to these compressive forces that were so active at the close of the Ordovician, although these rocks were at a still later period again squeezed and made to assume new positions.

As a result of these compressive forces the rocks themselves, were changed; one of the greatest changes being the formation of slate from the mud shales of the Martinsburg deposits.

GEOLOGIC EVENTS OF SILURIAN TIME.

The Silurian rocks of Lehigh county consist of the coarse conglomerates and sandstones of

Blue mountain. Their coarse character indicate that the adjacent continent again had swift streams emptying into the inland sea carrying pebbles of large size. In all probability these deposits were formed over the entire county but have been removed by stream action over all but the extreme northwestern margin.

Following the deposition of the Shawangunk formation deposits of shales and limestones were formed but no traces of these now occur in Lehigh county. To the northwest of Blue mountain they are well represented.

GEOLOGICAL EVENTS OF POST-SILURIAN AND PRE-TRIASSIC TIME.

A long interval of time, from the Silurian to the Triassic period is not represented by any rocks in Lehigh county. This is probably due to the fact that the region was above the sea during the time and constituted a part of the continental land mass.

To the northwest of this region the sea continued for a long time and great deposits of shale, limestone, and sandstone were formed during the Devonian period. Later during the Carboniferous period sandstone, shale, and coal were formed over great areas in the region now known as the Anthracite Coal Fields.

Following the Carboniferous period of deposition the region again became unstable and yielding to the intense strains to which it had been subjected, the originally horizontal rock strata were thrown into folds. The Appalachian mountains were formed as the result of this action in the place where the inland sea had existed for such a long time previously.

In Lehigh county the movements accompanying the formation threw the Shawangunk rocks into the steeply dipping position they now have and further folded the Ordovician, Cambrian, and pre-Cambrian rocks which had previously been deformed.

GEOLOGIC EVENTS OF TRIASSIC TIME.

During the Triassic period a portion of the continent lying to the southeast of the Appalachian mountains was depressed to such an extent that it was covered with water at intervals, forming a series of bays, low-lying valleys, or estuaries extending from the Connecticut river valley to North Carolina. In these bodies of fresh water, deposits of shales, sandstones, and occasional limestones were formed. The red shales and sandstones of the extreme southeastern corner of the county were formed at this time.

For millions of years, ever since the pre-Cambrian, there had been no igneous actions in the eastern part of the United States. Near the close of the Triassic period, or soon after, however, much igneous matter pushed its way to the surface in or near the region where the Triassic deposits had accumulated and dikes and sheets of lava were formed from New England to North Carolina. These lavas are all dark in color and are mainly diabase. They are commonly called "trap rock." These rocks are present in several places in the southeastern corner of the county.

GEOLOGIC EVENTS OF POST-TRIASSIC AND PRE-PLEISTOCENE TIME.

Triassic deposition ended in this region by an uplift and again the entire area embraced within Lehigh county became land. Since all land masses lying above sea-level are constantly being worn away, following this uplift the region began to be lowered by erosion. This continued until during the Cretaceous period the whole Appalachian region had been reduced practically to sea-level. Across this plain the streams meandered powerless to cut their channels deeper or to remove the decomposed rocks.

Toward the close of the Cretaceous period the Appalachian mountain region again was uplifted and the streams again renewed their work of destruction and transportation. They deepened their valleys and transported the loosened waste rock to the ocean. In this process the softer rocks were worn away first and at the present time the only remnants of this Cretaceous plain in Lehigh county are seen in the flat-topped ridge of Blue mountain. The South mountain hills have been reduced in elevation only slightly but enough to destroy the flat tops which they formerly had.

GEOLOGIC EVENTS OF PLEISTOCENE TIME.

During the Pleistocene or Glacial period a great change in climate took place in the northeastern part of the North American continent resulting in the accumulation of an immense ice sheet that covered all of the northeastern portions of the United States and Canada. The ice sheet advanced and retreated several times depending upon the climate. At one time it advanced to a point in the limestone valley several miles west of Allentown while at a later time it advanced to within a few miles of the present county. During the first advance the ice carried boulders of various kinds which were strewn over the surface as the ice melted and during the sec-

and advance the water resulting from the melting of the ice swelled the streams to such proportions that they overflowed their banks and deposited much clay, sand and gravel in many places. Many of these deposits are present in Lehigh county especially near Ironton and Slatington.

GEOLOGIC EVENTS OF RECENT TIME.

Since the final disappearance of the North American ice sheet the ever-present forces of Nature have been at work and have accomplished much in the disintegration and transportation of materials from higher to lower regions. The hills are wasting away, the valleys of the streams are being cut deeper and wider, and the whole region is being lowered. If the land remains stationary with respect to the sea, it is only a question of time until the present hills will be destroyed and the region again reduced to a plain as it was during the Cretaceous period.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF LEHIGH COUNTY.

Within the limits of Lehigh county are both varied and valuable mineral deposits that have contributed much to its development. Some of them have been exhausted or for various reasons cannot at the present time be utilized but others are now being exploited to a greater degree than ever before. These will be described briefly below.

BUILDING STONE, CRUSHED STONE, ETC.

In all probability the first of the natural resources to be used was stone for building purposes and before the advent of railroads all the stone used for construction was obtained in the region. The gneisses, quartzites, and limestones were all used and quarries of small size were opened in many places. At the present time little stone is quarried within the county for building purposes but instead numerous quarries in the gneisses and limestones furnish great amounts of crushed rock for ballast and for paving.

LIME.

In the early history of the county when agriculture was almost the sole occupation, those regions where the soils were richest were most thickly populated. It soon developed that the limestone soils were fertile for only a few years after clearing them of timber, and their fertility could only be restored by permitting fields to lie fallow for several years. But even this method of farming did not suffice for many years and eventually the limestone soils produced so small

a yield of grain that they were almost useless. The farmers in the limestone valley near Allentown were called "Drylanders" which term implied their poverty.

Toward the close of the eighteenth century, the farmers of eastern Pennsylvania began to experiment with lime as a fertilizer and soon proved its value for the limestone soils. Limestone was abundant and kilns were erected in great number throughout the region. The ruins of many of these can still be seen. Farmers erected kilns and hauled limestone for miles to their farms where they burned it and spread the lime over the fields.

Within recent years the use of lime as a fertilizer has again declined, owing to the introduction of other kinds of fertilizers and new methods of farming, yet nevertheless considerable limestone is still burned in the county. Most of it is used for plastering purposes but some is still sold for fertilizing purposes.

Limestone has been also extensively quarried in many places for use as a flux in local iron furnaces.

CEMENT.

The cement industry of Lehigh county which has grown to such proportions as to make it the most valuable manufacturing industry of the region owes its growth to the presence of the Nazareth Cement Limestone described on a previous page. Quarries and mills are located near Coplay, Cementon, Egypt, Ormrod and Fogelsville.

The first Portland Cement made in the county was made by the Coplay Cement Company which was organized in 1867. This was the predecessor of the Coplay Cement Manufacturing Company and some of the first kilns constructed can still be seen in the latter company's property on the right bank of the Lehigh River a short distance above Coplay.

Several other companies were organized between 1870 and 1880 and with a few exceptions the cement production of Lehigh county has shown an increase each year. The product has also greatly increased in quality while the price has rapidly fallen.

The supply of cement rock in the county is so great that the industry will doubtless continue to be of the greatest importance for many years to come.

SLATE.

The slate industry of Lehigh county has long been one of the most important industries of the region. The almost universal use of slate for

roofing purposes all through the county is evidence of the activity of the local quarries situated near Slatington, as is also the continuous line of slate quarries extending from the Lehigh river westward for several miles. The slate constitutes a part of the Martinsburg formation previously described.

The first slate quarried in the county is said to have been taken out in 1828, but not until 1849 was any considerable quarrying started. The Washington quarry of Slatington was opened in the latter year and in 1851 the town of Slatington was laid out by the Lehigh Slate Company.

CLAY AND KAOLIN.

Clay deposits formed by the disintegration of the limestones and gneisses or transported by the ice sheet which formerly covered part of the region has been worked in many places. The material is mainly used in the manufacture of common brick. At the present time several brick yards are in operation in or near Allentown.

Clay of good quality has also been found in connection with many of the deposits of iron ore but seldom has it been utilized.

Kaolin, formed by the decomposition of the feldspar of the gneisses, occurs in many places in the South mountain hills but always mixed with impurities, which can only be removed by washing. On the south side of Lock Ridge a company has for several years been engaged in the mining and washing of the kaolin. The product is fine and white and adapted to many uses.

SAND AND GRAVEL.

The ice sheet which covered part of the region during the Pleistocene period brought down great quantities of sand and gravel which were dropped when the ice melted. Deposits formed in this manner have long been worked between Bethlehem and Allentown.

Along the Lehigh river and some of the minor streams deposits of sand dropped by the streams during seasons of flood have also been utilized. A good deposit of this character that has been extensively worked is located along the left bank of the Lehigh river a short distance below Slatington.

In the disintegration of the gneiss of South mountain kaolin and quartz have been formed. The quartz occurs in the form of angular fragments mixed with the kaolin. The rotten rock is dug in several places, screened to remove the undecomposed fragments of rock, and hauled to

many points for use in plastering or for moulding purposes. There are many deep sand pits in the south slope of South mountain between Allentown and South Bethlehem.

IRON ORE.

During a period of about 75 years iron mining was carried on extensively in Lehigh county and many iron furnaces were supplied entirely by local ore. With the discovery of vast beds of iron ore in the Lake Superior district and elsewhere and the improvement in railroad transportation, iron mining in Lehigh county has declined rapidly during the last two decades. The numerous abandoned open-cut iron mines in the limestone valley southwest and northwest of Allentown remind one of the former activity in this line.

Evidence is not at hand regarding the first iron mine opened in Lehigh county but it was probably in the vicinity of Shimersville as there is where the first furnace was erected in 1809. Since that time it is probable that some ore has been mined in the county every year up to the present. Although much ore has been removed there is much evidence that great bodies of ore still remain and no doubt will eventually be utilized.

The iron ore of Lehigh county occurs in two forms. In the gneisses of South mountain there are beds and veins of magnetite iron ore that have been extensively worked near Emaus and Vera Cruz Station, while in the quartzite northeast of Emaus on the north slope of South mountain and in the limestone valleys on both sides of South mountain limonite iron ore occurs in bodies. The largest production of iron ore has probably come from the vicinity of Ironton, Guth's Station, and the Saucon Valley.

Most of the limonite ore seems to have been worked by open pit, although underground mining was carried on in many places, while the magnetite ore was entirely worked by means of shafts.

ZINC ORE.

In 1845 Mr. T. H. Roepper, of Bethlehem, discovered a deposit of zinc ore near Friedensville in the Saucon Valley but it was not until 1853 that plans for working it were prepared. A plant was then built and operations started in the fall of the latter year. Both spelter and zinc oxide was made, the ore being especially well adapted for the latter purpose.

From 1853 to 1876 the Ueberroth mine was worked almost continuously and a great amount

of ore removed. It was again re-opened in 1886 and in 1891 but only a small amount of ore was produced. Other mines opened were the Hartman, New Hartman, Correll, and Three-Cornered Lot.

The ore consisted of calamine and smithsonite at the surface and zinc blende below 150 feet. With depth the amount of water encountered became so great that it became necessary to install the largest pump that had been constructed up to that time. It had a capacity of 17,000 gallons per minute from the 300-foot level.

The zinc mines have now been idle for more than 20 years but at some time will undoubtedly be re-opened as the ore body has not been exhausted.

COPPER ORE.

In certain places throughout the southeastern part of the county copper stains, consisting of the green mineral malachite, have been observed in the Brunswick conglomerate. Just east of the Lehigh county boundary line attempts have been made to find a body of copper ore of sufficient value to work but without success.

GOLD ORE.

A few miles west of Coopersburg in the Brunswick Conglomerate gold was reported to have been found several years ago and considerable money expended in development work but, if any gold was actually found, it occurred in such small amount that the project was abandoned. It is extremely improbable that gold in commercial quantities exists in Lehigh county.

PYRITE ORE.

Iron pyrite has been noted in many places in the South mountain hills in association with magnetite iron ore but has never been worked. The largest deposits seem to be near Emaus and about 2 miles northwest of Breinigsville.

MANGANESE ORE.

Manganese oxide occurs in many places in small amounts associated with the brown iron ore. In one place between Mountainville and Emaus the ore was worked at one time.

OCHER.

Ocher is found in almost every brown iron ore deposit in the county but has been used in only a few places. In most operations the ocher was washed from the ore and thrown away as useless. Near Trexlertown and Breinigsville some of these washings caught by dams have recently been worked as they were found to be of value for paints. In a few places in the vicinity of Alburts and Wescoesville deposits of iron ore and ocher have been worked primarily for the ocher, the iron ore being regarded as the by-product.

GRAPHITE.

Graphite gneisses occur in two places in Lehigh county, about 1 mile east of Vera Cruz Station and on the top of South Mountain about 1 mile east of Emaus. Considerable development work has been done at both places, especially the former locality, but no concentrating mill has ever been constructed.

CORUNDUM.

Corundum in the form of large barrel-shaped crystals has been found $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Shimersville where a trench has been dug along the vein for a considerable distance. It is questionable whether the corundum occurs in commercial quantities.

MICA.

Pegmatite veins carrying large crystals of mica are occasionally found cutting the gneiss in the South mountain hills. At one time an attempt was made to mine the mica in one of these veins between South Bethlehem and Allentown but apparently the project was unsuccessful.

MOLYBDENITE.

Thin flakes of molybdenite are common in the rock quarried for ballast about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile east of Vera Cruz. The locality is of interest only from a mineralogical standpoint as there is too small an amount to ever be utilized commercially.

CHAPTER II.

FLORA OF LEHIGH COUNTY

HAROLD W. PRETZ

In general the flora of Lehigh county is that of the Middle Atlantic states. In so far as there are included within the county a number of species of wide distribution that it shares in common with this general region, this statement is correct; but if a clear understanding of the character of its flora is desired, an inquiry into the relation of its flora with that of the general region of which it is a part, is not only desirable but necessary. The flora of any given area consists of all the plant species within that area, collectively and systematically considered, including this inquiry into its relations. It is manifestly impossible within the scope of so brief a space as a chapter to treat adequately these relations, but a few considerations of interest with reference to the flora of the county may be briefly indicated.

Various factors combine to give a flora its peculiar character. Those having to do with the general distribution of plant life may be grouped under historical (including geologic and physiographic) factors, and climatic, of which temperature is the most important.

Since earliest times temperature has been recognized as a chief factor in the distribution of organic life, and the surface of the earth has been divided into characteristic areas of organic life called "zones." The lines bounding these areas are inaccurate to a large degree, nevertheless the areas that they bound are well characterized. There are subdivisions based on the same factor, and this country has been thus divided by various writers according to their different conceptions. The investigations along these lines by C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the United States Biological Survey and his associates are perhaps best known.*

According to the latest revision of these zonal lines, Lehigh county as far as its flora is concerned should probably be included entirely within the Alleghenian area of the Transition.

The Transition zone is the ground upon which the species of the great Boreal and Austral zones meet and is characterized according to Merriam "as a whole by comparatively few distinctive animals and plants, but rather by the occurrence together of southern species which here find their northern limit, and northern species which here find their southern limit."

Adjoining the Transition zone is a zonal area called Upper Austral, known in the east as Carolinian. In this latitude the limit of the Carolinian area coincides very closely with the Fall line of the so-called Coastal Plain. In Bucks county, just south of Lehigh, and in the counties thence westward there occur areas where typical Carolinian species occur in association. These areas trend rather definitely eastward and westward, roughly paralleling the mountains, and mark the extension northward in that direction of typical Carolinian association. There are no such areas of characteristic Carolinian association within Lehigh county. However, owing to its position with reference to this zonal division, it can be readily seen why certain species frequent in such associations are found to occur in isolated localities within Lehigh county.

In close relation to the changes affecting the flora of this general region during successive geologic periods is the influence of the Pleistocene or Glacial Period, the geological period immediately preceding the present.

In this immediate region, the Terminal Moraine of the last ice invasion crosses the upper end of Northampton county, and continues westward across the Pocono plateau as well as eastward across the state of New Jersey. The influence of glaciation on the topography of the region in which it occurs is very marked. Besides such evidences as erosion and the occurrence of deposits of drift, extensive marshes, bogs, swamps and small lakes abound as is well illustrated for instance in northern New Jersey. Marshes, etc., of this character are absent from Lehigh county and many of the species normally of more northern distribution found in association in such habitats do not occur here.

The effect of the advance of the great ice sheets was to cause the flora of the regions invaded to migrate southward and the flora in the

*Laws of temperature control the geographic distribution of terrestrial animals and plants. "Nat'l Geogr. Mag., vol. 6, pp. 229 to 238, 3 col. maps, 1894"; The geographic distribution of animals and plants in North America, Yearbook Dept. Agr. for 1894, pp. 203 to 214; Life Zones and Crop Zones of the United States, Bull. No. 10, Div. Biol. Surv., U. S. Dept. Agr.

south in turn to move further southward. The result was an intermingling of forms. Upon the recession of the ice, the movement was reversed and the flora again migrated with changing conditions. The northern species thus followed the receding ice sheet and were gradually replaced by the southern species migrating northward except in such congenial habitats within the glaciated region as the marshes, etc., and the tops of the higher mountains. Here they are still to be found in an association peculiar to such regions and habitats. In congenial habitats further south not due to glaciation some of these species still exist as outposts of this retreating flora. Some such examples occur in Lehigh county though many of the species that occur within the glaciated area of Northampton county are not represented here.

These larger considerations do not include many factors which determine not only the local distribution of the many species within any area but also not infrequently their occurrence or absence. Congenial habitats for different species are the result of several factors among which are the agencies recognized in geology that have to do with the physiographic features that surround us. These habitats vary with the different geological formations in which they occur.

Of these factors perhaps of greatest importance are the physical and chemical characteristics of the soils resulting from the geological formations. Thus the soil of the limestone region is characterized by greater fertility than the colder, moister soil of the shale region. The rather frequent occurrence, often in abundance, of the Walking Leaf [*Camptosorus rhizophyllus* (L.) Link.] and the Purple Cliff Brake [*Pellaea atropurpurea* (L.) Link.] on the outcrops of shale and limestone in the county is an illustration of preference as to rock formation. The Wall Rue (*Asplenium Ruta-muraria* L.), relatively less frequent and abundant on our limestone outcrops, is another. None of these ferns are quoted as occurring exclusively on calcareous rocks but all and especially the last two are often either absent or rare in regions of other formations within the range of their general distribution.

Indication of such soil preferences are becoming more frequent in current botanical literature. Downy Golden Rod (*Solidago puberula* Nutt.) for instance is said to grow "In dry or sandy soil * * * mainly near the coast" and "near the coast and on sandstone rocks in the Appalachian mountain system." This beautiful Goldenrod is abundant along the base of the Kittatinny mountains in the county but the writer has never seen it anywhere on the South mountains

or elsewhere in the county excepting in sandy soil east of Wescoesville, an occurrence perhaps explained by a local geological factor. The lovely Trailing Arbutus (*Epigaea repens* L.) is a frequent species of the South and Kittatinny mountains and is not rare on the shale slopes along the Jordan. Like some other members of the Heath family it does not like limestone and at least in the county has never been recorded, as far as the writer knows, on soil of this formation.

The forest cover of the South mountains, and southward in the county, is practically purely deciduous in character; but Conifers become mixed with the cover northward principally along the streams, until along the Kittatinny mountains and on its slopes they are well represented. Only in relatively few places locally do Conifers predominate. On some of the steep shale slopes along the Jordan creek practically pure stands of Hemlock occur, which give a peculiar beauty and character to the scenery of this stream. This species and the White Pine (*Pinus Strobus* L.), which is not rare locally especially northward near the Kittatinny mountains, are both northern forms that become relatively less abundant away from the mountains in this latitude. Our woodlands are frequently denuded and when this mixed cover is removed the succeeding cover is usually purely deciduous in character. The deciduous type is the more accurately adjusted to conditions except perhaps in a few situations and is therefore the dominant type of arborescent vegetation in the county.

What has just been said of a dominant type of arborescent vegetation is true of herbaceous and all other vegetation as well, though probably to a lesser extent. Many of our rarer species are found only in the marshy or boggy lowlands, the mountain bogs, the richer woods, etc. Many of these habitats are destroyed by man, or through natural causes and the rarer species disappear with them. Denudation of a woodland bog will often so change conditions that an invading host of species more accurately adjusted to the changed conditions will almost entirely replace the species dependent on the tree cover for protection. These invading species in turn retreat before the growing tree cover, and original conditions are apparently restored. This is in a measure true but many of the original species have perished in the meanwhile and are absent. This is the inevitable result when the equilibrium of a plant association is disturbed.

Some changes have occurred within the history of the white man's occupancy in the county. When the first settlers crossed the South moun-

tains into the Great or Kittatinny valley, forests covered the land. Now this forest is mostly confined to the more precipitous slopes of our mountains and along our streams or is scattered in small pieces among the cultivated fields. A large proportion of the county is given over to agriculture, and low meadows normally rich in native species are in pasture or under cultivation. With the white man has come a host of invading species that in many cases enrich our flora only by name and give it no distinction. More often than not these introduced species represent an organic factor that disturbs the adjustment of native plant associations.

"It would appear to a certain extent from its position that Lehigh county is so placed as to include within its boundaries many normally 'southern' and 'northern' plants. It is true that on account of these extensions the flora of the county is rich and that some species apparently have their limit of extension within the county, but it is doubtful whether Lehigh county equals in number of species any of the counties that bound it, with the possible exception of those to the north. This is an inference due to a review of some of the factors influencing the flora of this region, which have been briefly sketched. Thus, Berks, Montgomery, Bucks, and Northampton counties include within their boundaries many of the species of typical association in the mountains to the northwest, principally along the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. All of these counties, excepting Northampton, are rich in extensions of Carolinian flora, which extends well up the river valleys. Northampton county shares with Lehigh the Lehigh river, and in addition its flora is enriched by the addition of a number of species associated with the glaciated region, besides such species as find their way into that county along the Delaware river. Whether the position of Lehigh county is unique with

reference to the flora of the region when compared with these bounding counties will best be proven by future records. It has seemed sufficient to the writer merely to indicate such a possibility."^{*}

Like the forests, many of the species that give to our flora its peculiar character are scattered. Though the region is rich in species, it is only by constant search that many of the now rarer ones are detected in isolated habitats that have preserved their original character. These habitats are constantly threatened and in the no distant future the occurrence of many of our present species within the county will be chiefly historical.

The general region of which Lehigh county is a part is thus gradually being occupied by a climax vegetation, that is, by forms of plant life that are most accurately adjusted to the conditions. Change is the very essence of evolution, and if we can conceive of a flora as a living thing continually changing through or by innumerable influences, we can in a measure realize the difficulty of presenting any characterization that will outlive the immediate present. Within the limited space here allotted the writer, even such a presentation is impossible. It has seemed best therefore to touch briefly on certain controlling influences with respect to local flora, rather than to note the names of a few of the many species necessary to characterize properly the present status of the flora, and omit the necessary critical comment that should accompany such mention. By thus defining the position of the county through its relation to some of these controlling influences, the character of the flora may be sufficiently well indicated, excepting perhaps for some species of rare occurrence and also for those at the limit of their range in a certain direction.

^{*}Flora of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania. Introduction. Harold W. Pretz. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 38: 45-78. 1911.

CHAPTER III.

THE LENNI LENAPE OR DELAWARE INDIANS

ALFRED FRANKLIN BERLIN

Corr. Member, Anthropological Society, Washington, D. C.; Corr. Member, Archæological Association University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. Member Royal Italian Didactic Society, Rome, Italy, with Gold Medal. Hon. Member Alabama Historical Society, Montgomery, Alabama; Corr. Member Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Charter Member Lehigh County Historical Society, Allentown, Pennsylvania, etc.

Between the years 1500-1600 the Algonkin Nation, then at the height of its prosperity occupied the Atlantic Coast from the Savannah River on the South to the Strait of Belle Isle on the North. The whole of New Foundland was in their possession, and in Labrador they were neighbors to the Eskimo. Some of the sub-tribes of this great nation to which linguistically belonged the Lenni Lenapé, wandered as far west as the Rocky Mountains. They surrounded on all sides that ferocious, crafty and diplomatic people called the Iroquois, who with the Hurons, it is said, presented the finest type of the North American Indian. In state-craft and diplomacy the more peaceful Delawares, of whom we are about to write, were not equal to the Iroquois, and often later on did they have reason to regret having listened to their blandishments.

The name Lenni Lenapé, we are told by the Moravian Missionary, Heckewelder, is the national and proper one of this tribe and signifies "original people," a race of human beings who are the same that they were in the beginning. The late eminent anthropological authority, Dr. D. G. Brinton, combats this and believes that the word means a "male of our kind" or "one more." He came to this conclusion after a careful examination, as he says, in all its parts of the word.

Living in greatest numbers on both banks of the Delaware river, they were given this name by the Europeans then assembling here. Thinking the title thus given them was one of derision, they objected to it until they were told it was a complimentary one: that it was the name of a great white chief, Lord De la War, and that the river, on the banks of which they lived, and from which they derived their sustenance was given the same name. After this explanation they were greatly pleased. According to traditions handed down to them by their ancestors the Lenni Lenapé people lived many hundred years ago in a distant country, in the Western part of the American continent. For some unaccountable reason they determined to migrate

eastward, and in a body set out together in that direction. After a very long journey, and many nights' encampments by the way—this meaning a halt of one year at a place—they at length reached the Namaesi Sipu, or now the Mississippi river. The Lenapé spies were told that the country toward which their people were emigrating was occupied by a very powerful nation, who had many large towns which were built on the great rivers flowing in every direction through their land.

When the Lenapé reached the banks of the great river above mentioned, they sent a message to the Alligewi, the people occupying the country, asking permission to settle there. This request was refused, but they were given permission to pass through the land and seek a settlement further on. The Alligewi changing their mind on seeing the great numbers crossing the river made a furious attack on those who had reached their side, and threatened with destruction all of the others still remaining on the other side if they persisted in crossing. The Lenapé, aided by the Iroquois, who were also at the same time going eastward, declared war against their opponents. After many hard fought battles, in which many warriors fell on both sides, the Alligewi finding their destruction inevitable if they persisted in their obstinacy, abandoned the country to their conquerors, and fled southward from whence they never returned. This war, so they say, lasted many years and the brunt of it always fell upon the Lenapé, the crafty Iroquois hanging back in the rear, while the battles were fought. Through intrigue and craft they, the Iroquois, however, gained the land they desired, which was that bordering on the Great Lakes and their tributary streams. The Lenapé took possession of the country to the South, and at last reached the large river upon which they lived when found by the Whites.

They say that the whole of their nation did not reach this country; but that part of it remained on the other side of the Mississippi on

being informed of the reception met with by those who had crossed.

Another ethnological writer notes that this tribe whose traditional history reaches farther back in the past than that of any other native group east of the Rocky mountains appears to have been one of the oldest and, at some former period, one of the most powerful organizations of the Algonkin stock, being looked upon by other members of the family as ancestor or "grandfather" as they designated the tribe. According to their tradition, preserved orally, and also scratched or painted on bark or wood, as interpreted by Dr. Horatio Hale, an eminent ethnological authority, they came from some point north of the Great Lakes in Canada, crossed the Straits of Mackinaw into Michigan, thence southward into Ohio, where they turned eastward, keeping on their march over the Alleghanies to their historic seat, which they say they reached three hundred and seventy years ago, or about the closing of the Sixteenth century. It is a fact well known to the student of American anthropology, that before the Indian occupation of this geographical section, the Eskimo, now the most northern tribe of Aborigines roamed over it as far south as North Carolina. We are told in a tradition of the Tuscarora Indians, who claimed that they came to the Virginia coast about the year 1300, that they there met a race who knew nothing of the cultivation of maize but were eaters of raw flesh.

In the year 1000 the Northmen, who landed somewhere on the coast of Massachusetts or Rhode Island, found the natives of Vineland, as they called the country, of the same race as those they were familiar with in bleak Labrador. Such implements of stone as those Arctic people even now use are frequently found far south from the cold country in which they now live. A fine, perfect lunar shaped knife of slate was picked up in Northampton county several years ago, only a few miles from the boundary line of Lehigh county. Similar knives of stone are to-day used by these people. This magnificent relic of a long ago departed race is now in the collection of the National Museum, at Washington, D. C., given to it by the writer.

The Lenapé nation—the writer believes in adhering in the production of this paper to their original name,—was divided into three sub-tribes.

1. The Minsi, often corrupted into Monseys. Montheys, Mursees or Minisinks, lived in the mountainous country at the head of the waters of the Delaware river, and back of the other two tribes, forming a sort of protection against the Iroquois, who they heartily hated. They were considered the most active and warlike of the Lenapé nation. Their totem or symbol was

a picture of the Wolf, who is a rambler by nature, running in every direction in search for food. Yet is he considered as their benefactor, because he led them out of the centre of the Earth, where they say they once lived, and by the appointment of the Great Spirit, killed the deer found by the Minsi when they came out of their dark and damp abode. They paint this animal, sometimes at large, with one foot and leg raised to serve as a hand, in which it also carries a gun with the muzzle forward.

Generally, when speaking of their tribe, they do not use the word "wolf"; but call themselves P'duk-sit, which means roundfoot, that animal having a round foot like a dog. Naturally so, for the dog is simply a domesticated wolf.

2. The Unami, or Wonameys, meaning "people down the river." They occupied the right bank of the Delaware southward from the Lehigh Valley. It was with them and the Unalachtigos, their southern neighbors, that William Penn dealt with for lands ceded to him at treaties held at various times in Philadelphia.

Their totem or symbol was the Turtle or Tortoise. This reptile, according to the Lenapé, claims a superiority and ascendancy above the other totems, because their relation the great "Tortoise," the Atlas of their mythology, bears, according to their traditions, this great Island on his back, and also because he is amphibious, and can live both on land and in the water, which neither of the heads of the other tribes can do.

3. The Unalachtigo, meaning people who live near the ocean. Their principal seat was on tributaries of the Delaware near where Wilmington, Delaware, now is situated. They chose for their totem the Turkey, because it is stationary and always remains with them. They only painted as a "Coat of Arms" one of its feet.

Metaphorical expressions were only used in speaking of their totems. The wolf was called the roundfoot; the turtle the crawler, and the turkey was Pulleau, because he does not chew his food but only swallows it. These symbols the Indians in their hours of leisure painted upon the doors of their houses, so those who passed by might know to which tribe the owner belonged. They also served for signatures to treaties and other documents. They are proud of their origin from the animals noted, and when children are born from intermarriages between different tribes their genealogy is carefully preserved by tradition in the family, that they may know to which tribe they belong.

They consider the Earth as their universal mother, and that they were created within its bosom, where they lived for a long time before coming to the surface, when the all powerful

Spirit would in good time allow them to enjoy the good things which were prepared for them on its surface. It is contended by some Indian mythologists that while living in the bowels of the Earth they were of animal shape, such as the rabbit, tortoise and groundhog, until they came to the surface.

The Minsi or Wolf tribe had a tradition that their abode while in the Earth, was under a lake, and that one of their number fortunately discovered a hole through which they crawled to the surface. The Unamis and Unalachtigos reject this story.

They refused to eat the rabbit and groundhog for fear they might be related to them, and for a similar reason greatly respected the rattlesnake, which reptile they called their grandfather, and would on no account destroy it.

I have often reflected, says Heckewelder, on the curious connection which appears to exist in the mind of an Indian between man and the brute creation, and found much matter in it for curious observation. Although they consider themselves superior to all other animals, and are very proud of that superiority; although they believe that the beasts of the forest, the birds of the air, and the fishes in the waters were created by the Almighty Being for the use of man; yet it seems as if they ascribe the difference between themselves and the brute kind, and the dominion which they have over them, more to their superior bodily strength and dexterity than to their immortal souls. All beings endowed by the Creator with the power of volition and self-motion they view in a manner as a great society of which they are the head, whom they are appointed, indeed, to govern, but between whom and themselves intimate ties of connection and relationship may exist, or at least did exist in the beginning of time. They are, in fact, according to their opinions, only the first among equals, the legitimate hereditary sovereigns of the whole animated race, of which they are themselves a constituent part. Indeed, they go so far as to include trees and plants within the first of these descriptions.

All animated nature in whatever degree is in their eyes a great whole, from which they have not yet ventured to separate themselves. They do not exclude other animals from their world of spirits, the place to which they expect to go after death. I find it difficult to express myself clearly on this abstruse subject, which, perhaps, the Indians themselves do not very well understand.

Dr. Charles Alexander Eastman, a full blooded Algonkin, of the Sioux nation, in an interesting manner tells us of the religion of the Aborigine. "The original attitude of the Amer-

ican Indian toward the Eternal, the "Great Mystery" that surrounds and embraces us, was as simple as it was exalted. To him it was the supreme conception, bringing with it the fullest measure of joy and satisfaction possible in this life. Its worship was silent, solitary, free from all self-seeking. It was silent because all speech is of necessity feeble and imperfect. It was solitary, because they believed that He is nearer to us in solitude. No priest was allowed to come between a man and his Maker. None might exhort or confess or in any way meddle with the religious experience of another. All men among the red people were created sons of God and stood erect as conscious of their divinity. Their faith might not be formulated in creeds, nor forced upon any who were unwilling to receive it; hence there was no preaching, proselyting nor persecution, neither were there any scoffers or atheists.

"Among them there were no temples or shrines save those of nature. Being a natural man the Indian was intensely poetical. He would deem it sacrilege to build a house for Him who may be met face to face in the mysterious, shadowy aisles of the primeval forest, or in the sunlit bosom of virgin prairies, upon dizzy spires and pinnacles of naked rocks, and yonder in the jeweled vault of the night sky!" That solitary communion with the great Unseen was the highest expression of his solitary life.

The first religious retreat marked an epoch in the life of the youth, and may be compared to confirmation in Christian experience. Having first prepared himself by means of the purifying vapor bath, and cast off as far as possible all human or fleshly influences, the young man sought out the noblest height in all the surrounding region. Knowing that God sets no value upon material things, he took with him no offerings or sacrifices other than symbolic objects, such as paints and tobacco. Wishing to appear before Him in all humility, he wore no clothing save his moccasins and breech clout. At the solemn hour of sunrise or sunset he took up his position overlooking the glories of earth, and facing the "Great Mystery" he there remained naked, erect, silent and motionless, exposed to the elements and forces of His arming for a night and a day, sometimes two days and two nights, but rarely longer. In this holy trance or ecstasy the Indian mystic found his highest happiness and the motive power of his existence."

The aborigine was generally despised by his white conquerors because of simplicity, and his failure to accumulate property. His religion forbade this, but it taught him at the same time to share the fruits of his skill and success with

his less fortunate brothers, thus freeing him from pride, cupidity or envy, and carrying out as he believed the divine decree, a matter of great importance to him.

He failed to establish permanent towns, and to develop a material civilization, because the concentration of population was the prolific mother of all evils, moral no less than physical.

He argued that food is good, while surfeit kills; that love is good, but lust destroys; and not less dreaded than the pestilence following upon crowded and unsanitary dwellings was the loss of spiritual power inseparable from too close contact with his fellowman.

The Indian adored, but did not worship the Sun and the Earth, because in his view they were the parents of all organic life. From the Sun as the universal father, proceeds the quickening principle in nature, and in the fruitful and patient womb of our mother, the Earth, are hidden embryos of plants and men.

Having but limited knowledge of cause and effect he saw miracles everywhere—the process of life in seed and egg, the miracle of death in lightning flash, and in the swelling deep, creation was to him a thing of wonder and past understanding.

The aboriginal people amongst themselves were just and generous, and loathed to see the sick and aged suffer for the want of anything. What was needed was cheerfully given to those in want, for they believed that everything was given in common to all men, and not for the benefit of a few. Whatever liveth on the land, whatsoever groweth out of the Earth, and all that is in the rivers and waters flowing through the same, was given jointly to all, and every one is entitled to his share. Believing that all are descended from one parent they look upon themselves as one great family, and should at all times be kind and serviceable to each other.

An example of this is noted by the missionary, Heckewelder: "Some travelling Indians having in 1777 put their horses over night to pasture in my little meadow at Gnadenhütten, Ohio, on the Muskingum, I called on them in the morning to learn why they had done so. I endeavored to make them sensible of the injury they had done me, especially as I intended to mow the meadow in a day or two. Having finished my complaint, one of them replied: 'My friend, it seems you lay claim to the grass my horses have eaten, because you had enclosed it with a fence: now tell me who caused the grass to grow? Can you make the grass grow? I think not, and nobody can except the great Mannitto. He it is who causes it to grow both for my horses and for yours! See, friend! the grass which grows

out of the earth is common to all: the game in the woods is common to all. Be not then disturbed because my horses ate only once of what you call your grass, though the grass was given to us all by the Great Spirit. Besides, if you will but consider, you will find that my horses did not eat all your grass. For friendship's sake, however, I shall never put my horses in your meadow again.'"

They treat each other with civility, even so the children. They are not quarrelsome and are always on their guard so as not to offend each other.

No nation in the World, says the Moravian missionary, pays greater respect to old age than this great Indian nation: "From their infancy they are taught to be kind and attentive to aged persons, and never to let them suffer for want of necessaries or comforts." Heckewelder speaks for the Lenni Lenapé people with whom he was best acquainted. "I am free to declare," he says, "that if any one should kill an old man or woman because of having become burdensome, it would cause such indignation and horror that the murderer would immediately be put to death.

Each totem of the Delawares recognized a chieftain who found little trouble in governing them. The head chief was selected from the Turtle totem. Such heads were called "peace chiefs," who neither could go to war nor send or receive the war belt.

The people declared war back of whom were the "war captains," men who had distinguished themselves in battles with other tribes.

The first lesson taught Indian children is that of impressing upon their tender minds that they owe their existence to a great, good and kind Spirit who gave them life, and who watches all their actions as they pass through life. They are told of the actions that are good as well as of those which are wicked. This is not an hour or day procedure; but is a long course rather more of practice than theory, the whole community even taking part in it. This instruction is given in a gentle and persuasive manner, which plan of education tends to elevate rather than to depress and by these means grow up good men and women.

A marriage contract amongst the Lenni Lenapé was not one for life. One could part from the other at any time. The male took the female, as it were on trial, determined, however, in his mind not to forsake her during good behavior, and particularly if children came to bless their union. The husband's duty was to build a home for them to live in; to procure such implements as were necessary for housekeeping, and to do

the hunting and trapping. The woman as his helpmate took upon her the labors of the field and the house, which was neither hard nor difficult, and it was always performed in a cheerful manner. "Mothers taught their daughters those duties which common sense would otherwise point out to them when grown up." As master of the family the husband considers himself bound to support it by hunting and trapping. The wife cultivated the ground, harvested in season that which grew, pounded the grain in mortars for flour, and saw also to the cutting and gathering of firewood. This part of the household duties is often performed as do the whites in the manner of frolics.

The husband likes to see his wife well dressed, while she in turn will buy for him an article which she believes will be suitable for him, telling him at the same time it is her choice, and he is never dissatisfied. The better care he takes of her the more is he esteemed by the other women, who say, "This man surely loves his wife." If a wife is sick and longs for any article of food the husband will make every effort to procure it. Heckewelder, who I have so often quoted in this paper, tells us that he knew of an Indian who travelled between forty and fifty miles to obtain a mess of cranberries longed for by his wife. He witnessed in 1762 a remarkable instance of an Indian who wished to indulge his sick wife. Famine was abroad in the land, and she longed for Indian corn. Her husband learning that a trader one hundred miles away had a little he set out on horseback to procure as much as he could get. He brought back as much as filled the crown of his hat, for which he exchanged his horse. This devotion to his loved one was certainly worthy of comment. Marriages are negotiated by the mothers on both sides, and presents of meat or cereals are exchanged between the two families. The friendship between them increases daily, they do their domestic and field work jointly, and when the young people have agreed to live together they are presented with utensils of the house and for the field.

A male without parents, who wishes to gain his object, will step up to the woman he wishes to marry and say to her: "If you are willing I will take you as wife." If agreeable to her she will immediately go with him, or meet him at some appointed place.

The Lenni Lenapé were proud but not boastful. They considered vanity as degrading and unworthy the character of man. Whatever heroic action or meritorious service they performed was allowed to speak for itself. Knowing all this they were content. They never warred with other tribes for conquest, but only

to protect their hunting grounds, and to punish such as had murdered their people or robbed them of their property. The whites have gone farther than this: they stole their land from them and when they protested murdered them.

The original character of the better tribes of the American Aborigines as found by the first white people who met them, and substantiated by numerous historical accounts was kind, hospitable and generous, so long as they were treated with justice and humanity. The European, however, failed to develop this fine trait in him. He robbed him: then outlawed him and when he retorted as a savage his character was blackened with unrestrained calumny.

Christopher Columbus, all of us know who he was, wrote this in letters to his king: "There are not a better people in the world than these, more affectionate, affable or mild. They love their neighbors as themselves." The navigator spoke for the Southern Indians, who were then an agricultural and stationary people. Of the New England Red people, who were Algonkins, and to which family, as before stated, belonged the Lenapés of whom we write, the Rev. Mr. Cushman, in a sermon delivered in Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, said: "The Indians are said to be the most cruel and treacherous people in all these parts, even like lions; but to us they have been like lambs, so kind, so submissive and trusty, as a man may truly say, many Christians are not so kind and sincere." Heckewelder, and no man knew the red people better than he, passed on them similar praise. William Penn in 1683 said of them: "If a European comes to see them or calls for lodgings at their house or wigwam, they give him the best place and the first cut. If they come to visit us they salute us, 'Good be to you.' If you give them anything to eat or drink, well, for they will not ask; and, be it little or much, if it be with kindness they are well pleased. In liberality they excel. Nothing is too good for their friends. Wealth circulateth like the blood; all parts partake; and though none shall want what another has, yet are they exact observers of property. Likewise, are the praises from other historical authorities. A few whites, who had an interest in swindling them, were their slanderers.

The principal food of the Lenapés consisted of game killed or taken in the forests, fish from streams near by and the products of the field, which were maize or indian corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, cabbages and turnips. They also ate fruits, nuts, berries and edible roots. Indian corn, *Zea mais*, which they raised in enormous quantities was found in cultivation by the whites upon their arrival here as far north as the St.

Lawrence river. It originated in the highlands of southern and central Mexico, where the Mayas, the oldest civilized American Indians cultivated it. The Northmen who came to the coast of Massachusetts about the years 1000-1006, saw young corn stalks and full grown ears of corn later.

This now much used grain, given to them by kind hearted red people, saved from starvation many early settlers. Harvested by natives and procured from them by Miles Standish, it saved him and fifteen of his men from starvation during the long and dreary winter of 1620-21. The Frenchman, de Nouville, in his expedition in July, 1685, against the Seneca Indians, then living in the State of New York, destroyed in ten days 1,200,000 bushels of their corn. The writer Kalm tells us that the Swedish settlements of New Jersey and Pennsylvania were obliged to buy maize from their Indian neighbors for planting and eating.

They prepare this grain in different manners. A very durable and nourishing food which they call *Tassmanane* is made by parching their blue, sweetish kind in clean, hot ashes until it bursts, after which it is sifted until clean and then pounded in a mortar into a kind of flour. Wishing to give it an extra good taste they mix a little sugar with it. When they wish to use it they take about a tablespoonful in their mouths, drinking water with it. Wishing to boil it they put a small portion into a kettle, adding water and letting it boil down until thickened. With this food the warrior or traveller will set out on long journeys and expeditions, and as little will daily satisfy him in the matter of provisions, he will have but little to carry. Taking more than two spoonful at any one time was considered dangerous, for it was apt to swell. Another very palatable dish was a mixture of boiled corn and the washed kernel of the shell-bark. It had a rich and agreeable flavor.

A variety of dishes were also prepared by the Indian women from the pumpkin, squash and kidney beans. Great care was used in the selection of these articles and the manner of their preparation. In the way of cooking they used but little water, declaring that if prepared in their own sap they would be more delicious. In preparing food they cover the vessels with large leaves. They made also an excellent preserve from the cranberry and crabapple, to which they added sugar.

They made two kinds of bread, one of green corn still in the milk, and the other of the same grain when fully ripe and quite dry. The last was pounded as fine as possible, then sifted and kneaded into dough, after which the preparation

was formed into cakes about six inches in diameter, about one inch thick, with edges rounded off. Great care was taken in baking the cakes. The ashes must be clean and hot, and, if possible, be of dry oak bark, because this gave a brisk and durable heat. In this pasty mass they frequently mixed boiled pumpkins, green or dried, dried beans, or well pared chestnuts, similarly boiled, dried venison, well pounded, huckle berries, green or dry, but not boiled, sugar and other toothsome ingredients. In the preparation of the other kind of bread the green corn was either pounded or mashed, then placed in broad green corn blades well wrapped and baked in ashes. They considered this preparation a very delicate morsel; Heckewelder considered it too sweet.

Their meat they either boil, roast or broil. They are fond of dried venison, powdered and dipped in bear's oil. They are not only cleanly in their eating, but even delicate, and will not eat animals which they consider improper food.

Fish were exceedingly abundant in the streams of our county, and the red inhabitants knew very well how to take them from the waters. So practiced were they in this occupation that they excited the astonishment of the early Europeans. They took them with hook and line; shooting with arrows, which required a nice calculation as to the position of the finny victim, as well as in spearing them, and with nets. They constructed traps, weirs, fish-pens and fish preserves. It is safe to assert that nets were used in this occupation by our Indians. This is proven by the fact of the presence of sinkers which are very often flat oval stones, of various sizes, notched on two opposite sides, and found in abundance along the banks of creeks and rivers. To this occupation the Delawares devoted much of their time.

Loskiel, the Moravian missionary, describes in an interesting manner the taking of shad. "When the shadfish come up the rivers the Indians run a dam of stones across the stream, where its depth will admit of it, not in a straight line, but in two parts verging towards each other in an angle. An opening is left in the middle for the water to run off. At this opening they place a large box, the bottom of which is full of holes. They then make a rope of the twigs of the wild vine, reaching across the stream, upon which boughs of about six feet in length are fastened at the distance of about two fathoms from each other. A party is detached about a mile above the dam with this rope and its appendages, who begin to move gently down the current, some guiding one some the opposite end, whilst others keep the branches from sinking by supporting the

rope with wooden forks. Thus they proceed, frightening the fishes into the opening left in the middle of the dam, where a number of Indians are placed on each side, who, standing upon two legs of the angles, drive the fishes with poles, and an hideous noise, through the opening into the above mentioned box or chest. Here they lie, the water running off through the holes in the bottom, and the other Indians stationed on each side of the chest, take them out, kill them, and fill their canoes. By this contrivance they sometimes catch above a thousand shad and other fish in half a day."

Immediately back of Lehigh Gap, emptying into the Lehigh river, is Aquashicola creek. This is a Lenapé word which, translated into English, means "brush-net fishing."

They make use in fishing at times of neat and light birch-bark canoes, with which they not only go into large rivers, but venture into broad, open waters. In the making of birch-bark canoes the Indians exercised considerable taste and skill. This material was considered best for it retained its place without warping. Boats of this class were made as follows: Having taken off a bark of the requisite length and width it was shaped in the canoe form. Rim pieces of white ash, or other elastic wood, of the width of the hand, were then run around the edge, outside and in, and stitched through and through with the bark itself. In stitching they used bark thread or twine and splints. The ribs consisted of narrow strips of ash, which were set about a foot apart along the bottom of the canoe, and having been turned up the sides, were secured under the rim. Each end of the canoe was fashioned alike, the two side pieces inclining towards each other until they united and formed a sharp and vertical prow. These boats were from twelve to forty feet long and had sufficient capacity to carry from two to thirty persons. They caulked these canoes with the resinous bark of a species of elm, which they first pounded to prepare for use.

In making their dug-outs they fell a thick, strong tree, not with their stone axes, however, but with the aid of fire. They set fire to a great quantity of wood at the roots of the tree, and make it fall by that means. But that the fire might not reach higher than they would have it, they fastened some rags to a pole, dipped them into water, and kept continually washing the tree a little above the fire. When felled the limb end of the tree was also burned away in a similar manner. Whenever they intended to hollow out a thick tree for a canoe, they laid dry branches all along the trunk as far as it must be hollowed out. They then put fire to those dry branches, and, as soon as they were burnt, they

were replaced by others. Whilst these branches were burning, the Indians were very busy with wet rags, and pouring water upon the tree, to prevent the fire from spreading too far on the sides and at the ends. The trunk being burnt hollow, as far as they found it sufficient, or as far as they could without damaging the boat, they took stone axes, or sharp flints and quartzes or sharp shells, and scraped off the burnt part of the wood, and smoothed the boat within. By this means they likewise gave it what shape they pleased. A dugout of this kind was commonly thirty to forty feet long.

De Bry, an early writer on the Aborigines of North America, tells his readers in the following manner, how fish were prepared for eating: "After a capture of plenty of fish, they proceed to the chosen place suitable for the preparation of victuals: having here fixed in the ground four forks marking a quadrangular space, they put on them four sticks and cross these others, thus forming a hurdle of sufficient height. When the fish have been placed upon the hurdle, they build a fire underneath it, in order to roast them. In the meantime, when the hurdle can not hold all the fishes, they suspend the remaining ones by the gills on little rods which they have stuck in the ground near the fire, and thus cook them: they also pay close attention that they are not burned. When the first are roasted, they place fresh supplies on the hurdle, and repeat the cooking until they think they have a sufficiency of eatables."

Before the advent of the European, the clothing of the natives consisted of dressed skins and feathers. The older women made blankets of feathers, generally those taken from the wild turkey and the wild goose, curiously interwoven with thread or twine, which were warm and durable. They showed equal skill in the making of other wearing apparel which they tattooed and painted for any occasion.

Before the Red Man came into contact with the so-called civilization of his conquerors he was constitutionally a strong man. He carried with ease the largest deer. Heckewelder mentions an instance of strength in which an Indian named Samuel once took the flour which was ground from a bushel of wheat upon his back at sunrise within two miles from Nazareth, in Northampton county, and arrived with it in the evening of the same day at his camp at Wyoming, a distance of about 75 miles. When they built their houses they carried large logs on their shoulders from the place where the tree was felled to where the home was to be erected.

Taking up when brought into contact with civilization its vices and then living a vicious and

dissolute life, there came upon them diseases and disorders not before known. Their blood became corrupted, and their before strong constitutions were weakened by a shameful European complaint. They began to drink the fiery alcoholic liquors manufactured by the whites, which more or less brutalized them. When they lived a natural life, they attained an age reaching up to from seventy to ninety years. The females lived longer than the males.

Reflecting Indians, and there were such in their tribes, even as we have men in our communities who abhor the vicious tendencies of many of our own, remarked, "that it was strange that a people who professed themselves believers in a religion revealed to them by the Great Spirit himself, who say that they have in their houses the Word of God, and his laws, and commandments, textually written, could think of making a liquor calculated to bewitch people and make them destroy one another."

Here appears the tradition as given by the Indians, telling when and where they first drank the fiery liquor: This occurred in September of 1609, when the Dutch, under the voyager Henry Hudson, then anchored in New York Bay, met by appointment, the Mohicans, a tribe of the Lenapés, and induced them to partake of their drink. Meanwhile, a large bottle is brought by one of the servants of the white officer, from which an unknown substance is poured out into a small cup or glass and handed to the white officer. He drinks—has the glass filled again and hands it to the chief standing next to him. The chief receives it, but only smells the contents and passes it on to the next chief who does the same. The glass or cup thus passes through the circle without the liquor being tasted by anyone, and is upon the point of being returned to the red-clothed white officer, when one of the Indians, a brave man and a great warrior, suddenly jumps up and harangues the assembly on the impropriety of returning the cup with its contents. It was handed to them, says he, by the white officer, that they should drink out of it as he himself had done. To follow his example would be pleasing to him, but to return what he had given them might provoke his wrath and bring destruction on them, and since the orator believed it for the good of the nation that the contents offered them should be drunk, and as no one else would do it, he would drink it himself, let the consequence be what it might; it was better for one man to die than that a whole nation should be destroyed. He then took the glass and bidding the assembly a solemn farewell, at once drank up its whole contents. Every eye was fixed on the resolute chief, to see what effect the un-

known liquor would produce. He soon began to stagger and at last fell prostrate to the ground. His companions now bemoan his fate; he falls into a sound sleep and they think he has expired. He wakes again, jumps up and declares that he has enjoyed the most delicious sensations and that he never before felt himself so happy as after he drank the cup. He asks for more, his wish is granted. The whole assembly then imitate him, and all become intoxicated. In this manner was introduced into this country that which has brought about such horror and sorrows impossible to describe. The voyager Hudson's life came to an end in Hudson's Bay while seeking a western passage to China. Failing, his miserable crew, ignorant and frightened at the arctic cold, mutinied, and put him, with his son, seven years old, and a few invalid sailors adrift in a boat, and left them to perish, a punishment, perhaps, for the unjust act done to the Indians.

Their only domestic animal was a small species of dog with pointed ears, sometimes used for food, for hunting, for protection, and, at times, for ceremonial purposes.

Their houses were not communal, as were those of their neighbors, the Iroquois. Each family lived separate in a hut made of rods or twigs woven together with a rounded top, thatched with mats made of long leaves of Indian corn, or of tree bark. These were built in groups and surrounded with a palisade for protection. For a place of observation a mound was sometimes in the centre. Remains of these circular ramparts enclosing a central mound were seen by the early settlers at the Falls of the Delaware, and up the Lehigh Valley.

They sing and dance for different purposes, and, we are told that when intended for innocent amusement the action is a pleasing spectacle to look at. They sing in chorus harmonious songs, first the men, then the women; which causes one to think two parties were singing in questions and answers. This performance is upon the whole very agreeable and enlivening, and is concluded with a loud yell. One person begins the singing, others joining in until all are in action, while a drum beats to mark the time. The voices of the women are clear and full, and their intonations generally correct.

Before going to war they perform, bedaubed all over with paint, either in the open air or in an enclosure around a painted post the war dance. They paint themselves as hideous as possible so as to cause terror to those looking at them. Armed with murderous weapons they imitate in their dance such attitudes as are usual in a fight with the enemy. They strive to excel each other by their terrific looks and gestures. Re-

turning from a successful expedition they perform the thanksgiving dance, which partakes of the character of a religious ceremony. Singing, in which the women join, also takes place.

The Delaware warriors sing the following song before going against the enemy. They sing it in short lines or sentences as time permits or as the occasion or their feelings prompt them. Their manner of singing it is pathetic, and considerable feeling is produced.

"O poor me!

Whom am going out to fight the enemy.
And know not whether I shall return again.
To enjoy the embraces of my children
And my wife.

O poor creature!

Whose life is not in his own hands.
Who has no power over his own body.
But tries to do his duty
For the welfare of his nation.

O then Great Spirit above!

Take pity on my children

And on my wife!

Prevent their mourning on my account!

Grant that I may be successful in this attempt

That I may slay my enemy.

And bring home the trophies of war

To my dear family and friends.

That we may rejoice together.

O take pity on me!

Give me courage and strength to meet my enemy.

Suffer me to return again to my children

To my wife,

And to my relations!

Take pity on me and preserve my life

And I will make to thee a sacrifice."

This is Heckewelder's translation, who spoke the language of the Lenapés fluently.

The coming home of the victorious Indians from a successful foray with their prisoners and scalps, is, so we are told, an awful spectacle. While they are kind and generous to strangers, those taken in war are sometimes doomed to horrible torture. Happily this does not often occur. The prisoners are generally adopted by the families of their conquerors in the place of lost or deceased relations or friends, where they soon become domesticated, and are so kindly treated that they never wish themselves away again.

The Lenni Lenapé people believed that their primitive age was one of peace and happiness. A golden age in which the killing of man was unknown. None died until their eyes became dim, the teeth worn away and their hair turned white. This happy time was brought to a close by the advent of certain evil beings who taught men

how to kill each other by sorcery. They were very proud of the memory of their ancient heroes and of their ancestral traditions. The missionary Brainerd mentions this as one of the great difficulties in converting them to the Christian religion.

Loskiel writes that the Delawares "love to relate what great warriors their ancestors had been, and how many heroic deeds they had performed. It is a pleasure to them to rehearse their genealogies. They are so skilled at it that they can repeat the chief and collateral lines with the utmost readiness. At the same time they characterize their ancestors by describing them in their different great characters.

The mild mannered Lenapé had a well developed creation myth, and their legends were found in more or less completeness. Their early traditional history is contained in their *Walam Olum*, a book of chants accompanied by pictographs, sixty in number, which was brought before the scientific public by a person named Rafinesque about 1833. He claimed to have copied these pictures or signs from wooden tablets procured in Kentucky in 1822. The production is, however, considered by some to be a forgery. The Rev. Albert Anthony, a well educated native Delaware, who speaks English fluently, was called to consider the subject. After a scientific examination of the matter he expressed the positive opinion that the text as given was a genuine *oral* composition of a Delaware Indian, not exactly in the true native tongue, but in a clipped language, an admixture of the language of the Indian and European.

Their Creator, who made the earth and all that is on it, who taught them the arts of war and the chase and gave them the Indian corn, beans and squashes, was generally called *Michabo*—The Great Light.

This Light myth, says the late learned antiquarian, Dr. Brinton, "is one of noble proportion and circumstance quite worthy of comparison with those of the Oriental world. The Great Light was the son of a maiden who descended from heaven, conceiving, without the knowledge of man, and having given birth to twins she disappeared. One of these twins was the Great Light, who, after having created all things, disappeared toward the east where he still dwells beyond the sunrise." This interesting traditional story may be explained in the following manner, the virgin is the Dawn, who brings forth the Day, which assures safety and knowledge, and the Night, which departs with her. The Day leaves us, and in its personified form never returns, though always expected. The Lenapé told the missionary Ettwein that

they directed their children to turn their faces toward the east when praying to the spirits; and that amongst them it was an ancient belief that from that quarter some one would come to benefit them. Therefore when their ancestors saw the first white men, they looked upon them as divine and adored them.

They also had a myth in which the tortoise played a principal part. From it came all things. It brought forth the world, and from the middle of its back grew a tree, upon the branches of which grew men. The tortoise, however, could only perform this work when directed to do so by the primal divinity, the eternally active, hidden spirit of the Universe, which was the first and great beginning of all things.

The creation story as told by the Delawares is of interest because of its similarity to the Deluge of the Bible, as well as to those of other oriental lands. "The whole earth was submerged and but a few persons survived. They took refuge on the back of a turtle, who had reached so great an age that his shell was mossy, like the bank of a stream. In this forlorn condition a loon flew that way, which they asked to dive and bring up land. He complied, but found no bottom. Then he flew far away and returned with a small quantity of earth in his bill. Guided by him, the turtle swam to the place where a spot of dry land was found. There the survivors settled and repopled the land."

A very curious legend of the Delawares was that of the Great Naked or Hairless Bear. It was said to be of enormous size and a most ferocious animal. Its skin was bare, except a tuft of white hair on its back. Although defective in sight, its sense of smell was keen. It attacked and ate the natives. Having a very small heart it was difficult to kill.

Fortunately there were but few of these terrible beasts. The last in the east was killed somewhere on the left bank of the now Hudson river. The Indian women often frightened their children into obedience when told that "The Naked Bear" would eat them.

The Envy of Manitou. This legend, because of its nearness to our vicinity, may be interesting to those reading my essay, "Behind the mountains that gloom around the romantic town of Mauch Chunk, was once a lake of clear, bright water, its winding loops and bays extending back for several miles. On one of its prettiest bits of shore stood a village of the Lenni Lenapé, and the largest of its wigwams, most richly pictured without, most luxurious in its couching of furs within, was that of the young chief Onoko. This Indian was a man of great size, strength and daring. Single handed he had slain the bear on

Mauch Chunk—Bear mountain—and it was no wonder that Wenonah, the fairest of her tribe was flattered when he sued for her hand, and promptly consented to be his wife. It was Onoko's fortune in war, the chase and love that roused the envy of Mitche Manitou.

"One day as the couple were floating in their shallop of bark on the calm lake, idly enjoying the sunshine and saying pretty things to each other the Manitou rose among the mountains. Terrible was his aspect, for the scowl of hatred was upon his face. Thunder crashed about his head and fire snapped from his eyes. Covering his right hand with his invincible magic mitten, he dealt a blow on the hills that made the earth shake, and rived them to a depth of a thousand feet. Through the chasm thus created the lake poured a foaming deluge, and born with it was the canoe of Onoko and Wenonah. One glance at the wrathful face in the clouds above them and they knew that escape was hopeless, so, clasping each other in a close embrace, they were whirled away to death. Manitou strode away moodily among the hills, and ever since that time the Lehigh has rolled through the chasm that he made. Onoko's memory is preserved in the name of a glen and cascade a short distance above Mauch Chunk on the Lehigh river."

Funeral Customs. The Missionary Heckewelder tells us that it is well known that the Indians committed their dead to the earth with becoming ceremonies. Mourners, generally women, were hired for the purpose and paid for. Those who could afford it hired many, while others not so well off in this world's goods engaged but few. If the deceased was without property the duty was performed by near relatives and friends. The loud lamentations of the female mourners resounded from one end of the village to the other, and continued day and night until the body was buried. When the deceased was placed in its coffin articles owned by the person while living were given it, so that the occupant could have them when wanted. Even a bottle of whiskey was placed at the coffin head so that it could take some when fatigued on its journey to the world of spirits. They never, when they can help it, allow their dead to be eaten by wild beasts.

"They never mention the name of a deceased person fearing they would renew the grief of the family or friends. This remarkable delicacy certainly does honor to their hearts, and shows that they are naturally accessible to the most tender feelings of humanity."

Religion. Little was done in the way of introducing the religion of the European to the Lenapé. The whites liked better to degrade

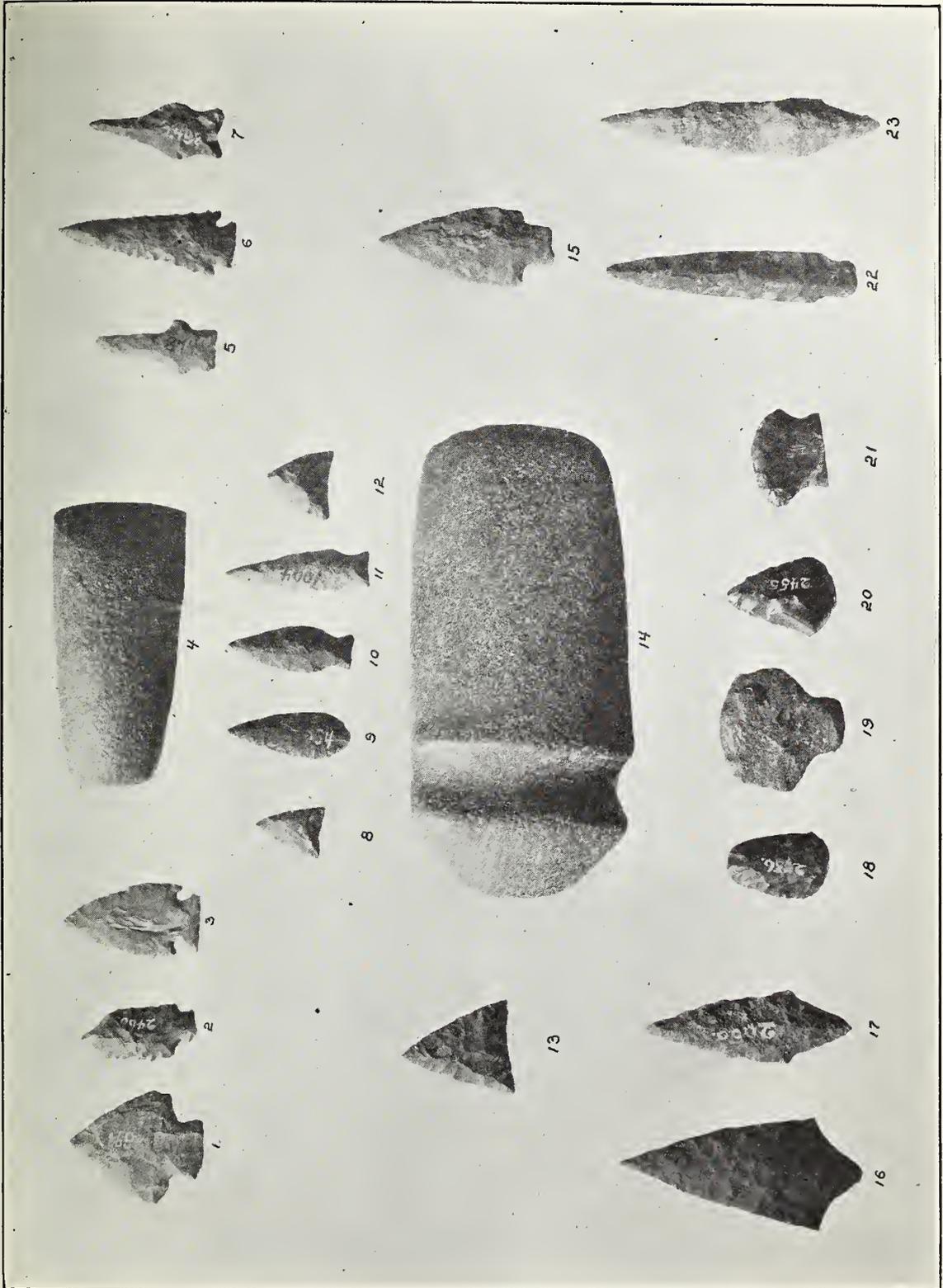
them, and steal from them their belongings. Little wonder then that so very few embraced the Christian religion. What little was done can here be told in a very few words. The Rev. Thomas Companius, of Stockholm, a Lutheran clergyman, attached to the Swedish settlement from 1642 to 1649, made a creditable effort to acquire the native tongue and preach Christianity to the savages around him. So very religious a body as the early Quakers or Friends did nothing. William Penn offered in 1699 to provide interpreters for the Friends' Meeting, at Philadelphia to convey religious instruction to them, but without avail. For nearly half a century nothing was done, and when young David Brainerd began his mission in 1742 he distinctly states that there was not another missionary in the province of New Jersey. The little society of Christian Indians which he gathered in Burlington county, New Jersey, was even reported as a congregation of rioters and enemies of the state. Penn's province was inclined to no greater favors toward the Christianized natives. Brainerd, however, knew nothing of the seeds of a Christian harvest which the ardent Moravian leader, Count Nicholas Lewis Zinzendorf, had in 1742 sown in the wilderness of Pennsylvania. The pious Rauch had gathered a small but earnest congregation of Mohicans at Shekomego, who soon removed to the valley of the Lehigh to Gnadenhütten, now Lehigh, Carbon county. Zeisberger had registered himself an appointed missionary to the natives in 1744, but when in 1808, after 62 years of missionary labor, he closed his eyes in death, the huts of barely a score of converted Indians clustered around his little chapel. After the murder for revenge of the Conestoga Indians in 1755, in Lancaster county, by the men of Paxton, led by a man named Matthew Smith, the Lenni Lenapé first withdrew into the Susquehanna wilderness and settled at Wyalusing, about 100 miles from the frontier settlers beyond or south of the Blue mountains. After living at this place about five years they moved away in a body directly for the Muskingum river in Ohio. From there part of them emigrated to Upper Louisiana in 1789. Others went to Canada, while a few remained in Ohio. These attempted to live a peaceful and agricultural life. Some of them lived a few years in Indiana. These afterward moved to near the mouth of the Kansas river. In 1850 they were reported as owning 375,000 acres of land and numbering 1,500 souls. Four years later they "ceded" their land and most of them were moved to various reservations in Indian Territory. In 1885 these lived in Kansas about 60 of these unfortunate people, and in Ontario, Canada, 300.

The Stone Tools of the Indian. The ground which is now embraced in the limits of our county of Lehigh was an attractive section to the Aborigine. Forests in which game was plentiful covered it for miles. Large and small streams flowed through it in every direction, and copious springs dotted the surface everywhere. The remains of their encampments and work-shops are found in every section.

With few exceptions the materials out of which they fashioned their stone tools were found in places in this county. Jasper of many colors, which played so important a part in the manufacture of their flaked implements was taken in great quantities from the quarries near Macungie and Vera Cruz. In company with Mr. H. C. Mercer, of Doylestown, Pa., a learned archæological writer, the author of this essay, who had for some time known of the 60 depressions at Vera Cruz, and the 138 at Macungie, made a scientific examination of a number of them. An old stump of a tree, with 195 rings at the side of a pit at Vera Cruz, and a tree nearly four feet in diameter in a depression at Macungie indicate that work in these two shafts was abandoned about 1680-90. In excavating one of the depressions so plentiful at Macungie, Mr. Mercer found lying on the unworked clay, at a depth of 18½ feet a large disc-shaped implement of limestone, a foot in diameter, and well worn along its cutting edge. At the fourteenth foot, mixed with refuse, a smaller tool of quartzite, similarly worn, and a rude limestone arrow point were found. At the bottom, along one of the sides of the pit in the clay two holes were discovered. Into these was poured plaster of paris. When solidified the plaster was dug out and proved to be the facsimiles of two sharpened wooden billets, which had long since rotted away and left only their mould. One of the pieces was about six inches in diameter and of unknown length. The other with a diameter of about two inches was about three feet long. They were sharpened with the aid of fire and sharp stones. These casts of unique digging implements are now to be seen in the Museum of Archæology belonging to the University of Pennsylvania.

Every other material from which the Indians made their stone tools is found in the Lehigh Hills, south of Allentown, which are nearly one-half pure quartz.

The so-called arrow-head was the most plentiful of the Indian's implements. It is found where in deadly feud one hostile tribe was arrayed against another, in plowed fields situated on the banks of streams or lakes, around springs on their encampments, and wherever the Indian



INDIAN IMPLEMENTS.

hunter wandered in quest of sustenance. Quickly made and continually lost one can easily understand why they are found in such great quantities. Very often they are picked up artistically chipped, and of graceful form. Not every Indian was an adept in the making of flaked tools, for they are often found very rudely made. It is said that with some tribes were men who devoted their whole time to the manufacture of implements. As from time to time they accumulated a supply they would leave their mountain homes and visit intermediate regions for the purpose of exchanging these implements for shells and various other articles not readily obtainable in the localities where they resided. These were usually old men or persons who did not mingle in the excitement of war or the chase. To them while engaged in these commercial pursuits free passage was at all times granted. Their avocation was deemed honorable, and they were welcomed wherever they appeared. The Indian propelled his arrow-tipped shaft with wonderful force and exactness. The traveller Carver tells us that so strong were these red people, and so dexterous in the manipulation of their bows, which were as thick as a man's arm, about eleven or twelve spans in length, that they could project their arrows a distance of two hundred paces.

The Spaniards, under the adventurer, De Soto, experienced this to their sorrow while arrayed in battle against them. Their armor was pierced by these small points, and many of them were wounded and killed, the arrows often passing completely through their bodies. Cabeza de Vaca, a Spanish historian, writes that he saw the butt of an elm tree which had been penetrated by an arrow to the depth of a span. He also mentions another instance in which an Indian shot an arrow through the saddle and housings and penetrated one-third of its length into the body of a Spaniard's horse.

Clavigero, in his history of Mexico, tells us that at the time of the invasion of that country by the Spanish adventurer, Cortes, it was usual for a number of Aztec archers to assemble and for one of them to throw up into the air an ear of corn at which the others immediately shot with such quickness and dexterity that before it reached the ground it was stripped of every grain. The chevalier Tonti who travelled in what is now the United States two hundred years ago, says: "That which is wonderful in this is the havoc which the shot sent by the savages makes; for, besides the exactness and swiftness of the stroke, the force of it is very surprising, and so much the rarer because it is nothing else but a stone, or a bone, or sometimes a piece of very hard wood, pointed and fastened

to the end of an arrow with some fishes glue that causes this terrible effect."

Wahnatah, a Dakota chief, on one occasion, it is said, sent an arrow with such force after a female buffalo that it passed entirely through her body killing her calf on the other side.

The late Dr. Walter J. Hoffman an anthropological writer of note, a native of our county, and during his life an intimate friend of the writer of this chapter while in 1873 a surgeon with General Custer saw a Sioux Indian shoot an arrow clear through a buffalo. He also asserted that in the command there was not a man who was strong enough to draw to its full length an Indian's bow.

Chipped or flaked implements, such as spear and arrow heads, knives, awls, or drills and scrapers were made both by percussion and pressure. In their manufacture the Indian used hard wood, bone and other stones. Many interesting accounts of their manipulation are given in various works by writers who saw the Indians make them. While numerous tools of this class clearly indicate their use it is impossible to classify correctly the greater part of them. Many small objects, classed as arrow heads, may have served as cutting tools. Up to within a few years so-called arrow heads were fastened by western Indians into wooden handles about eight inches long, which served very well as knives. The arrowheads made by the Delawares were of different forms. First and the oldest of its kind is the lanceolate or leaf form, next those of triangular shape, those which have stems, and those barbed. Spearheads were also made in these forms. The idea that the leaf shaped is the oldest form is combated by other archaeological writers, who claim that the triangular stands first in this classification and no matter how various other forms are they are but modifications of the triangular idea; thus if the lower corners of the triangular arrowpoint are rounded we have the leaf shaped implement. Still preserving the triangular form and merely chipping away a small portion on each side of its base to facilitate its attachment to the shaft we have the stemmed point. See plate. Hollowed out at the base of the triangle the indented or shark-tooth form is produced. Add a minute notch on each side and you will see a likeness of the beautiful forms found on the Pacific Coast. In making this so-called primary form the Indians may have taken his cue from the leaf of the birch tree which is triangular. Many curious superstitious beliefs are attached in both hemispheres to the stone implements made by prehistoric races.

Peasants in Ireland and Scotland call these

little darts, elf-arrows which fall from the clouds, and when their cattle are sick believe that the sickness is caused by fairies who shot them with arrows. The witch doctor upon being sent for, manages to find upon the sick animal one or more of these little poisoned points which with a few coins are placed in water. This preparation when given to the animal to drink is said to effect a cure. It appears they are never found when searching for them, but are come upon accidentally. A well-known Scotch geographer named Robert Gordon, living about 200 years ago mentions an instance related to him by a man and woman of credit, each of whom while riding found a so-called elf-arrow in their clothes, never knowing how they got there. Similar beliefs prevailed in Scandinavia.

Arrowheads of stone were supposed to contain virtues not to be found in those of metal. In Italy they were kept in houses to prevent lightning strokes, the people believing that lightning struck with a similar stone. They are also carried on the person as a preventive against such strokes and a countryman upon finding one devoutly kneels down, picks it up with his tongue and jealously preserves it as a most potent amulet. Many of the small pretty implements were mounted in gold or silver and worn as charms. The finding in an ancient Etruscan grave of a necklace of gold to which was attached a flint arrowhead seems to show that a belief in their supernatural power was of ancient date. The writer of this essay in his collecting tours in Eastern Pennsylvania met people who kept in their possession flaked implements as well as chips of flint which were used for pow wowing purposes.

The general idea prevailing with our present people that each tribe of Indians made its own peculiar form of arrow or spearhead is a mistaken one. In possession of the writer are three similar leaf shaped flaked forms, one of which is shown as number nine on accompanying plate. One of them, a prettily made translucent specimen of true flint was found on the surface near Belfast, Ireland. Number nine, a black object of Hornstone, was picked up on Kline's Island, Allentown, and the third, a fine pellucid point of agatized wood, was taken from the sand on the west bank of the Willamette river near Oregon City, Oregon, thousands of miles apart. The same may be said of other flaked forms on the plate.

This plate shows a number of the typical forms of stone implements used by the Delawares in this section before they came into contact with the whites. Numbers 1, 3, 6, 13, 15, 16, 17, some of them artistically wrought, may

have served their owners either as spearheads or knives. Numbers 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 were used either as knives or arrowpoints. Numbers 16, 3 and 6 were made from jasper and were formed by Indians who understood how to manipulate that material. The material of No. 3 is a lead colored jasper, and is found in place in Tennessee. The writer picked up the specimen near Virginsville, Berks county, this state. Many other fine objects have been found near this village. Here, then, we have evidence that in prehistoric times there was carried on an extensive aboriginal trade, if not one of peace, then by the more forcible one of conquest, in which the victor took from the vanquished that which appeared to him the most useful or ornamental. The subject of primitive commerce is of particular interest because it sheds additional light on the conditions of life of our aboriginal people. In many cases, however, these artifacts may have been brought as booty, and not through trade to the places where they are found in our days. The modern Indians, it is well known, sometimes undertook expeditions of 1,000 or 1,200 miles in order to attack their enemies. The warlike Iroquois, for example, who inhabited the present state of New York frequently followed the warpath as far west as the Mississippi river. The traveller Carver was told by the Winnebago Indians, who then lived in that section of country now embraced in Wisconsin, that they sometimes made war excursions to the southwestern parts—then Spanish possessions—and that it took months to get there. No. 6, a finely made implement of yellow jasper is barbed and has partly serrated or sawlike edges. It was found on Kline's Island.

Nos. 2, 5 and 7 were used as tools to perforate the ceremonial objects and ornaments of slate, such as the writer has figured further on in this paper. The forms exceedingly rare are 17, lozenge shaped and 10 leaf shaped with a stem. Nos. 22 and 23 are fish spears. The first is 3 7-8 inches long and 7-16 of an inch thick. The other has a length of 4 5-8 inches and is 5-16 of an inch thick. Both were found on Kline's Island by the writer.

Scrapers are simple forms of stone implements easily changed from flint chips or broken spear or arrow heads into serviceable tools. They are so called because they were used principally in scraping skins and other surfaces. Or, in other words, a typical scraper may be defined as a broad flake, the point of which has been chipped to a semicircular bevelled edge, similar in character to a round nosed turning chisel. Nos. 18 and 20, of jasper, found on Lehigh Island by the writer, are of this form. When in use they

were held between the thumb and fingers, and for this reason are often called "thumbflints." They are perfect. No. 21, viewing it stem downward, is called a "sheaf of wheat scraper." Unlike those just described as bevelled, this is chipped to an edge from both sides. The scraping edge, which is polished, shows signs of considerable wear. It was found on the surface in New Jersey, opposite Riegelsville, this state. It is a very fine implement, and was made either from a broken knife or spear head. Both Nos. 19, which is also a scraper, and 21, were fastened to short handles.

No. 4 is an ungrooved axe or celt of greenstone, very tough and hard. It is also often called a handaxe or chisel. It was originally a much longer tool. Often it was used with the hand when scraping skins, or when the Indian scraped the charcoal from the inside of his boat or dugout. They were hafted in various ways.

1. A hole was bored through a stick and the celt was inserted so that it projected from both sides.

2. The hole was cut partly through the handle and the celt was pushed in as far as it would go.

3. The top of the celt was set in a socket of deerhorn, then fastened in a handle as in 2.

4. A stick was split its entire length and a single turn taken around the tool, the ends being brought together and tied, forming a round handle.

5. A stick was split part way, one fork cut off and the other wrapped once or twice and tied, thus forming a round handle of solid wood. They are at times found simply chipped into form, and again partly flaked and polished. The celt, which is figured on plate has a truncated top. Others found have rounded and also pointed tops. They are found varying in length from two to nine inches, sometimes even longer. In section they approach an oval with sides more or less straight. The cutting edge is always broader than the top.

Interesting superstitious beliefs as to their nature and origin are attached to them. An Allentonian who owned a fine black polished implement of this kind, or a thunderstone, as he called it, wished the writer to understand that it fell from the sky during a thunderstorm; that he picked it up at the foot of a tree which had been shattered by a lightning bolt during this same shower. He would have it no other way. This same belief is found current in many European countries, the greater part of Asia, western Africa, and parts of South America. Medicinal virtue has been assigned to them. Water in which a celt was boiled was believed by the peo-

ple of Cornwall, England, to be a specific for rheumatism. In Ireland a celt was lent among neighbors to place in the trough from which cattle drank on account of its healing powers. In Brittany it is often thrown into the well to purify the water, or for a continual supply. In Savoy this relic is often found wrapped in sheep's wool or hair of a goat for good luck or the prevention of rot or putrid decay.

They are kept in the home in Germany and Ireland to preserve it from lightning. They sweat when a storm approaches; they are good for diseases of man and beast; they increase the milk of cows; they assist the birth of children. Powder scraped from them may advantageously be taken for various childish disorders. It is usually nine days after their fall from the sky that they are found on the surface. In Burmah and Assam they are found where lightning has thrown them, provided they are dug for after three years.

The ancient Greeks attached a sacred importance to them; and attention has been called to the fact that the Egyptian hieroglyph for God is simply the figure of this implement. These beliefs suggest the idea that in nearly all, if not indeed in all parts of the globe which are now civilized, there was a period when the use of stone implements prevailed; and secondly, that this period is so remote that what were then the common implements of every day life have now for centuries been regarded by the unlearned with superstitious awe, or as being in a certain sense of celestial origin, and not made by human beings.

No. 14 is one of the finest polished and grooved greenstone axes ever found in this section. It is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad at its groove, and weighs 2 pounds and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. When found on the surface, about a mile east of Cherryville, Northampton county, this state, it was perfect in every part. The lower part of the cutting edge, for the implement is shown on the plate upside down, was marred by careless handling. They are found in abundance in this section, and a general use was made of them by the Indians. Many of them are found showing rough usage. Their edges were so often reground or sharpened at times that nearly the entire blade has been worn away. Cleverly hafted, they would, in stalwart hands, and at close quarters, constitute a formidable offensive weapon, whether the blow be delivered from the edge or the head. They vary greatly in size, the smallest being not more than a few inches long and weighing but a few ounces, while the largest often are more than a foot long and weigh as

much as twenty-six pounds. An axe of this weight was recently found in this state. La-fitau, the French explorer, writes that "They are made of a kind of very hard and tough stone and it requires much labor to make them fit for use. They are prepared by the process of grinding on a sandstone, and finally assume, at the sacrifice of much time and labor, nearly the shape of our axes. The life of a savage is often insufficient for accomplishing the work, and hence such an implement, however rude and imperfect it may be, is considered a precious heirloom for the children. When the stone is finished the difficulty of providing it with a handle arises. They select a young tree, of which they make a handle without cutting it by splitting one end and inserting the stone. The tree grows, tightens around it, and incloses it so firmly that it can hardly be torn out." Again, a withe of proper length perhaps two feet, was bent around the groove, or a forked sapling served the same purpose, which is firmly bound where both ends met with strings of rawhide or material of some other kind.

When they wished to cut down a tree they, with this implement, bruised the bark close to the ground so that fire placed there might more readily destroy the crushed fibre. In his account of a journey which he took with a party of Algonkians in 1609, the explorer Champlain mentions several times that stone axes were used for felling trees, and the account shows that the cutting must have been done expeditiously. So well did they understand the felling of trees with their grooved stone tools that in a few hours a sufficient number of trees were leveled to form a barricade when necessary.

The medium and smaller sized specimens were no doubt used as battleaxes or tomahawks.

With reference to their grooves they may be classified as follows: 1 those in which the groove, which is invariably near one end, completely encircles the implement: 2 in which the groove appears only on the two broad sides: 3 those which have three sides grooved like No. 14: 4 those having two parallel grooves surrounding the specimen, and 5 those simply notched, which are always rudely made. Sometimes are here found axes coarsely made of cobblestones in which the groove is in almost every instance placed in the centre.

Smoking Pipes. The Indian was an inveterate smoker, and this habit he taught the European. The tobacco plant which he used most in the function of smoking and for a long time before the advent of the whites, was, we are told by reliable writers, indigenous to the North American continent. The first reference to the

use of this plant, although not by name, was that reported to Columbus by two of his men *while* on his first voyage to the Coast of Cuba. The Genoese mariner believed he had landed on a part of the mainland of Asia. Assured of this he sent with two native guides two of his men, Rodrigo de Jerez of Agramonte, and a learned Jew named Luis de Torras, who spake Chaldee, Hebrew and a little Arabic, one or other of which languages he thought must be known to the Oriental potentate then ruling. The ambassadors penetrated twelve leagues into the interior when they came to a village of fifty houses and about one thousand inhabitants. Finding no traces of the city and court they expected to see, they returned to their ships. On the way back they saw several of the natives going about with firebrands in their hands, and certain dried herbs which they rolled up in a leaf, and lighting one end, put the other in their mouths and continued inhaling and puffing out the smoke. A roll of this kind they called a "tobacos," which name changed to tobacco, has since been transferred to the weed.

Mixed with tobacco were an almost endless variety of barks, twigs, leaves and roots of plants having narcotic properties. Red sumac leaves and willow bark were used to almost as great an extent as was tobacco. The above mentioned herbs often mixed were at times smoked in preference to tobacco as a prerequisite to the introduction of some ceremonial dance or other function. However, when wishing to become stupefied or intoxicated they smoked only tobacco. The narcotic influences of this plant gave a certain amount of solace to the smoker when resting in his home. He even carried it with him when on the chase or at war. The Indian believed that tobacco was of divine origin, which came as a direct gift for his especial benefit from the Great Spirit, who also was addicted to the habit of smoking. The pipe therefore came to be regarded as a sacred object, and smoking partook of the character of a moral, if not of a religious, act. The incense of tobacco was deemed pleasing to the Father of Life, and the ascending smoke was selected as the most suitable medium of communication with the world of spirits. Without the presence of the pipe, filled with lighted tobacco, there was made no declaration of war nor a treaty of peace. We are told by Catlin, who spent much of his time with the Red people, that "There is no custom more uniformly in constant use among the poor Indians than that of smoking. Nor any other more highly valued. His pipe is his constant companion through life—his messenger of peace; he pledges his friends through its stem and its

bowl, and when its care-drowning fumes cease to flow, it takes a place with him in his solitary grave, with his other implements, companions to his long-fancied mild and beautiful hunting-grounds."

Originating somewhere in the torrid zone, near the equator, its cultivation was carried on as far north as the St. Lawrence river. To so change its form that it can no longer be identified with the wild species must have taken ages. Still more protracted must be the artificial propagation causing it to lose its power of independent life, and to rely wholly on man to preserve it from extinction. What numberless ages does this suggest. When and how did the Aborigine first discover its narcotic properties, and then begin to cultivate it? How many centuries passed away before it spread over the great extent of territory, nearly a hundred degrees of latitude, and lost all resemblance to its original form? Who can answer these questions?

The Delawares made their pipes out of different kinds of stone and of clay, which they shaped into various forms. They seem however to be rare in this section, which rarity is commented upon by Dr. Abbott, who says: "The comparative rarity of Aboriginal smoking pipes is easily explained by the fact that they were not discarded as were weapons, when those by whom they were fashioned entered upon the iron age. The advances of the whites in no way lessened the demand for pipes, nor did the whites substitute a better made implement, therefore the pipes were retained and used until worn out or broken, excepting such as were buried with their deceased owners." Others believe that on account of the scarcity of these smoking implements smoking here was only practiced to a limited extent.

The pipe of the Indians of New Sweden, otherwise Pennsylvania, says Holm, appears to have had a stem equal in length to any on the Continent. They make tobacco pipes out of reeds about a man's length; the bowl is made of horn, and to contain a great quantity of tobacco; they generally present these pipes to their good friends when they come to visit them at their houses and wish them to stay sometime longer; then the friend can not go away without having a smoke out of the pipe. They make them of red, yellow and blue clay, of which there is great quantity in the country; also of white, gray, green, brown and black and blue stone, which material is so soft that it can be cut with a knife. The long stem stone pipes, a few of which have been picked up in the country inhabited by the Lenapé were drilled by being continually rolled with the right hand on the thigh of the maker,

the left hand holding a piece of shell until drilled through, a tedious bit of work.

Our knowledge of the making of the tools of stone by the American Indians is very limited. The historian Lawson remarks: "Tis a great misfortune that most of our travellers who go to this vast continent of America are persons of the meaner sort and generally of a very slender education, who, being hired by the merchants to trade amongst the Indians, in which voyages they often spend several years, are yet at their return incapable of giving any reasonable account of what they met withal in those remote parts; though the country abounds with curiosities worthy of a nice observation."

The primitive form of the pipe, we are told, was a straight tube, shaped often like the present cigar holders.

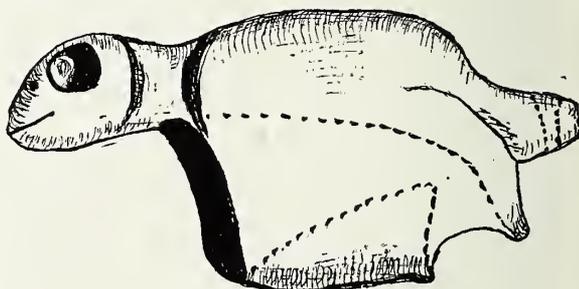
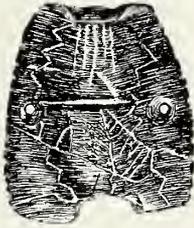


Fig. of Pipe

An interesting animal pipe, natural size, is here shown. It was found in Lehigh township, Northampton county, this state. The funnel shaped bowl is placed in front of the effigy. It is three inches long, one inch thick, and weighs three ounces. The tail as the drawing shows, was perforated for suspension. This is the case with many of the pipes found in sections where deep snow lies.

Their so-called ceremonial weapons, made in most instances of a soft stone, and gracefully formed, are found quite often in this section. Because of their shape they are often called "butterfly" stones. They are perforated through their centre, which is always the thickest part of the implement. We do not for a certainty know how or why they were used. They may have been brought into play during a ceremonial occurrence of some kind. They were perhaps looked upon as having the power to bring good fortune to the owner, especially when marching against an enemy or when hunting for game. A verification of this theory may be cited in the fact that there is now resting in the magnificent A. F. Berlin collection, in the museum of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, at Wilkes-Barre, Penna., a butterfly shaped object

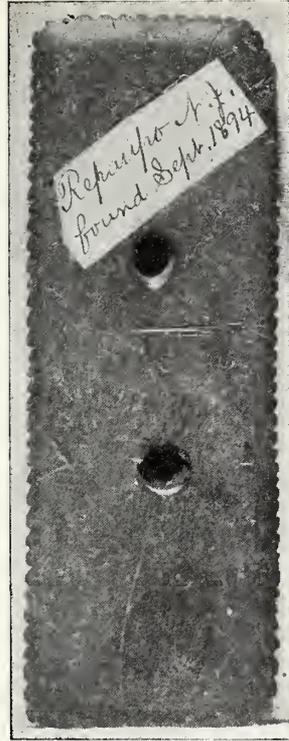
of this kind, once owned by a Delaware Indian who about 150 years ago gave it to one of the early settlers of this section for a small quantity of tobacco. The Aborigine, loaded with skins and furs, which he had taken in the mountains toward the north, was then on his way to the frontier trading post of Bethlehem, twelve miles away. He could not while on this mission use the implement for attack because it is made of soapstone. The slightest blow would have shattered it into atoms. Why then did he carry it? Because he believed that possession of it would bring him good luck while on the hunt.



Butterfly Ceremonial.

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Here is figured, one-half natural size, one of the most interesting of perforated butterfly objects. Into it have been bored two extra lateral holes, a feature never before seen in a perfect specimen by the writer. On both sides of the object occur many notches, and upon its faces have been engraved zig-zag and tree-like parallel lines. It is made of a gray soapstone and was found near Kutztown, this state.



Gorget

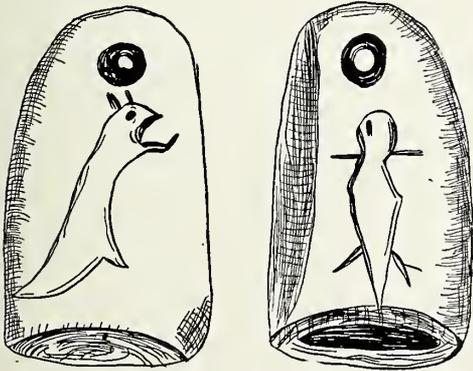
This full size and twice perforated implement is called a gorget. It is nicely polished and bevelled and its edges have a very sawlike appearance. Its use is unknown.

They made pottery of clay, which was at times nicely ornamented, often holding several gallons. Perfect specimens are exceedingly rare; but fragments are often picked up where were once their villages.

Beads of stone are now and then found. Those of shell, of which they made great numbers, have all gone to decay. Their wampum or shell money is seldom found. Only a few of their pretty shell belts which they used in their treaties are in existence. The writer knows of but one which is in possession of an individual at Nazareth, this state. These belts often attained a great length.

Cylinders of stone, often twenty inches long, used in making flour, are now and then found. Their stationary mortars pecked into large boulders are not very plentiful in this section.

Ignorant of the relative worth of metal, which they treated only as malleable stone, it was necessary that they in their commercial intercourse with each other should agree upon something which by common consent would be regarded and accepted as the representative of fixed values.



Pendants

The exceedingly interesting pendant shown here, full size, was picked up at Laury's Station, this county. On each side of it, as shown, is engraved the figure of an unknown animal. The holes at the upper end were made by the drill-like specimens shown on plate as numbers 5 and 7.

They agreed upon shell money or wampum, which is said to be an Algonkin word meaning a mussel, or as some others will have it "white," which was the prevailing color of the beads. The ordinary wampum beads are cylindrical in form, having a length of one-sixth to one-quarter of an inch and about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The more valuable color was a blue or purplish black.

This curious money was extensively manufactured by the Northern Indians, and for a considerable time circulated freely in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere. Several interesting accounts of the use of this money in early colonial days have been preserved. It may be asserted with safety that this shell money was made on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida, if not as far south as Central America.

Many implements, ground, pecked and chipped, are found which cannot be classified. Their form is perhaps due to the whims of the maker, and because of this are not mentioned here.

This interesting science is still in its infancy. On every hand are many inviting fields in which the student devoted to the fascinating science of archæology may reap rich harvests.

In conclusion the writer wishes to note that if his efforts have ministered to the entertainment of the general reader or the careful student, he will feel that that which he has tried to tell will not have been entirely in vain.

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THE WALKING PURCHASE.

Very little can be said against William Penn the founder of the Province of Pennsylvania. His mistakes were few, and, no doubt, innocently made. He tried at least to hold the good will of the Aboriginal people then in possession of the lands upon which they were roaming. History attests this fact as my readers well know. This, however, cannot be said of his son, Thomas Penn, who was as great a cheat as ever disgraced the Province founded by his illustrious father. One of his several shady real estate transactions was the famous WALKING PURCHASE, brought about in September, 1737. This cheating, land grabbing offspring of an honorable father claimed that certain Lenni Lenapé chieftians had on August 30th, 1686, given a deed to William Penn for territory extending in a northerly direction as far as a man could walk in a day and a half, and thence eastwardly to the Delaware river. It was a paper without signature of any kind, and marked as a copy. The original document was never seen nor heard of. It was designed to cover that part of country embraced in the then so-called Forks of the Delaware, and as occurrences afterward proved, a large section of the best lands in the Minisink country on the other side of the Kittatinny or Blue mountains. The exact direction of the line from the end of the walk to the Delaware river was significantly left blank. An experimental walk was made in April, 1735, by whites to ascertain how much ground this paper so mysteriously produced, after being forgotten almost fifty years, would cover.

It made its appearance at a so-called treaty which was only a form at Durham, Bucks county, this state, on August 25th, 1737, and the chiefs then present were asked to ratify it. The Indians doubted the authenticity of the document; but, as the alleged parties to the contract were dead, they could not disprove the marks or signatures. They then gave dubious consent, and asked that if the lines must be run to do so at once and make an end of the matter.

The Forks of the Delaware, above mentioned, meant then that section of ground just within the confluence of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers, and a few miles up both streams. The name was, however, sometimes applied to the whole section of country extending from the mouth of the Lehigh river, between the courses of both rivers with the Lehigh Water Gap,—or as the Indians called it in their idiom, "Buchka-Buchka," which translated into our language means "Two mountains butting against each other,"—

as the western extremity, and the Delaware Water Gap the eastern end.

Hanover, one of the townships contained in Lehigh county was a part of this tract. This very desirable section of land to the whites remained nominally in the hands of the Delaware Indians until 1737 the year of the walk. After the so-called treaty at Durham, the proprietaries who were Thomas and John Penn, sons of the Founder, immediately advertised for the most expert woodmen and walkers, and from those who made application were taken Solomon Jennings, James Yeates and Edward Marshall.

On a bright September morning at sunrise of the nineteenth, 1737, the appointed walkers accompanied by officials and other whites on horseback on their side, and three Aborigines on the part of the red inhabitants started from a marked chestnut tree of great size, situated near Wrightstown, Bucks county, Pa. On the first day at sunset Marshall and Yeates greatly exhausted, reached a creek near the northern base of the Blue mountains, where they passed the night. This mountain was originally called Kitochtanemin, and this name is mentioned in deeds given to William Penn. Kit meaning very large or highest, Wachtu or Aschtshu, a mountain. Guneu, long or endless mountain. The usual translation given to the word is "endless mountain." We read of it now as the Kittatinny or Blue mountains. It was expected by the Indians who had collected there from the village, a short distance away, that the walkers would go no further; but upon seeing that they intended to proceed became very angry. Marshall reached at noon of the twentieth the Tobihanna creek, near the banks of which he struck his hatchet into a tree.

Marshall's family, which consisted of a wife and two children was killed by the Indians at the commencement of the Indian Wars. The murder was caused, no doubt, because of the Indians he did away with and also his questionable action in the walk. He then lived where Stroudsburg is situated. He married a second time and died on Marshall's Island in the Delaware river, Nov. 7th, 1789, aged 79 years.

Solomon Jennings gave out the first day. He reached with the Indians, who cared not to keep up the fraud and the pace of the others, the Lehigh river, a short distance below Bethlehem. He was a pioneer settler upon land on the south bank of the Lehigh river, where now are situated the Geissingers farms, midway between Allentown and Bethlehem. He died Feb. 15th, 1757, and lies in an unknown grave at the eastern end of the lower farm.

Yeates reached the northern base of the Blue

mountains on the first day. Next morning after going but a short distance he gave out and fell into a creek totally blind. On account of the terrible strain imposed upon him he lived but three days longer. He was born in New England, and at this time lived in Newtown, Bucks county, Pa. The walk took place on an old Indian path, then called the old Durham road, to Durham creek, veering then westward across the Lehigh river, then over an island in the river, now called Jones' Island, a short distance east of Bethlehem, then across ground upon which that town now stands, in a nearly north-western course, through the present Hanover township of Lehigh county, then across Allen township of Northampton county, to Smith's Gap in Moore Township, and thence on through that depression to the Pocono Hills. The distance traveled was about 62 miles.

The Indian path upon which this walk took place was one of the principal thoroughfares from the Delaware river, near Burlington, New Jersey, to the aboriginal hunting grounds on the Susquehanna river, and for the occasion it is said was cleared of obstructions.

Thomas Furniss, a young saddler of Newtown, hearing of the contemplated walk, made up his mind to accompany the Walkers, which he did on horseback. He describes in a very interesting manner the incidents of the occurrence. "At the time of the walk I lived at Newtown, and was a neighbor of James Yeates. My situation gave me an easy opportunity of acquainting me with the time of setting out, as it did me of hearing the different sentiments of the neighborhood concerning the walk; some alleging it was to be made by the river, others that it was to be gone upon a straight line from somewhere in Wrightstown, opposite to a spruce tree, on the river bank, said to be a boundary to a former purchase. When the walkers started I was a little behind, but was informed they proceeded from a chestnut tree, near the turning out of the road, from Durham road to John Chapman's, and being on horseback overtook them before they reached Buckingham, and kept company for some distance beyond the Blue Mountains, though not quite to the end of the journey.

"Two Indians attended, whom I considered as deputies appointed by the Delaware nation to see the walk honestly performed, one of them repeatedly expressing his dissatisfaction therewith.

"The first day of the walk before we reached Durham creek where we dined in the meadow of one Wilson, an Indian trader, the Indian said the walk was to have been made up the river,

and complaining of the unfitness of his shoe-packs for traveling, said he expected Thomas Penn would have made him a present of some shoes. After this, some of us that had horses walked, and let the Indians ride by turns; yet in the afternoon of the same day, and some hours before sunset, the Indians left us, having often called to Marshall that afternoon and forbid him to run. At parting they appeared dissatisfied and said they would go no further with us, for as they saw the walkers would pass all the good land, they did not care how far or where we went to. It was said we traveled 12 hours the first day, and it being the latter end of September, or beginning of October, to complete the time were obliged to walk in the twilight. Timothy Smith, then Sheriff of Bucks, held his watch for some minutes before we stopped and the walkers having a piece of rising ground to ascend, he called out to them, telling the minutes behind, and bid them pull up; which they did so briskly that immediately upon his saying the time was up Marshall clasped his arms about a sapling to support himself. Thereupon the sheriff asked him what was the matter. He said he was almost gone, and that if he had proceeded a few poles further he would have fallen. We lodged in the woods that night, and heard the shouting of the Indians at a cantico, which they were said to hold that evening in a town hard by. Next morning the Indians were sent for to know if they would accompany us any further; but they declined it although I believe some of them came to us before we started and drank a dram in company, and then straggled off about their hunting or some other amusement.

"In our return we came through this Indian town or plantation—Timothy Smith and myself riding some forty yards, more or less, before the company—and as we approached within about one hundred and fifty paces of the town, the woods being open, we saw an Indian take a gun in his hand and advance towards us some distance, placed himself behind a log that laid in our way.

"Timothy observed his motions and being somewhat surprised, as I apprehended, looked at me and asked what I supposed the Indian meant. I said I hoped no harm, and that I thought it best to keep on; which the Indian seeing he arose and walked before us into the settlement. I think Smith was surprised, as I well remember I was through a consciousness that the Indians were dissatisfied with the walk, a thing the whole company seem to be sensible of, and upon the way in our return home frequently expressed themselves to that purpose.

"And indeed, the unfairness practiced in the

walk, both in regard to the way where, and the manner how it was performed, and the dissatisfaction of the Indians concerning it, were the common subjects of conversation in our neighborhood for some considerable time after it was done. When the walk was performed I was a young man in the prime of life. The novelty of the thing inclined me to be a spectator, and as I had been brought up most of my time in Burlington, the whole transaction to me was a series of occurrences almost entirely new, and which, therefore, I suppose made the more strong and lasting impressions on my memory."

Conrad Weiser, the celebrated Indian frontier diplomat, came into the service of the Province of Pennsylvania in 1738. Previous to this he lived in the province of New York with the Iroquois so justly hated by the Delawares. The Indian he lived with for many years, was a prominent chief named Quagnant, and with him suffered many hardships. His feelings were ever with the Nation with whom he once lived, and against the Lenni Lenapé and Shawano tribes. Had he shown the same good will toward these two tribes many difficulties might have been avoided. The Shawanos, sometimes termed the Ishmaelites of the Indians, a wandering and fierce tribe of red people, came from the South into the province of Pennsylvania about 1699. They wished to incorporate themselves with the Delawares, who refused; but after many pledges and promises for their good behavior given by the Conestoga Indians, they were at last allowed to connect themselves with that nation.

Weiser was ever active in policies favoring the Six Nations which always rudely forced the Delawares into the background, and gave the Iroquois the power which they eventually gained over them at least for awhile.

The Iroquois chieftain Canassatego, at the meeting in Philadelphia in 1742, and at which gathering representatives of the Delawares tried to defend their nation from untrue charges, and which they were not allowed to do, rebuked them harshly saying that they had seen a deed signed by their ancestors fifty years before for this very land, and a release signed by their chiefs and others numbering about fifteen, not many years past. He asked, "How came you to sell land at all? We conquered you and we made women of you. You know you are women and can no more sell land than women. Nor is it fit that you should have the power of selling land since you would abuse it. This land that you claim is gone through your guts." After telling them that they were well paid for the land claimed by them, and were acting dishon-

estly, and glorifying in the wise actions of his own people he further said, "We charge you to remove instantly, and not to think about the matter, to Wyoming or Shamokin then we shall have you more under our eyes."

The charge of this wiley Iroquois chief was made too much of by the whites and in consequence all good feeling and respect was lost for the Delawares. They were even refused their own version of the occurrence, and in no way was a chance given them to defend themselves. This denial of common justice says Heckewelder is one of the principal complaints of the Lenni Lenapé people against the English and makes a part of the tradition or history which they preserve for posterity. Again he writes, "This complaint indeed bears hard upon us, and should at least operate as a solemn call to rectify the errors, if such they are found to be; that we in our history may not record and transmit erroneous statements of these aborigines from whom we have received the country we now so happily inhabit. We are bound in honor to acquit ourselves of all charges of the kind which those people may have against us, who in the beginning welcomed us to their shores, in hopes that "they and we would set beside each other as brothers;" and it should not be said, that now when they have surrendered their whole country to us, and retired to the wilds of a distant country we turn our backs upon them with contempt."

Being compelled to submit to one gross insult after another by both whites and the Iroquois, and seeing none of their grievances corrected, and they knowing of the differences then existing between the French and English when war was declared between these two nations, they espoused the cause of France, and began to murder in great numbers the defenceless settlers on the then frontier of Pennsylvania, including our now Lehigh county, in which foray many persons, old and young, male and female, many of them innocent, were horribly slain, and much other property destroyed.

The Minsis resented the walk saying that they were not parties to the transaction and were not liable to any agreement made by the Lenni Lenapés living on the south side of the Kittatinny mountains. The land south of these mountains was held of little value by them. They were hunters and they did not want any invasion of the land upon which they hunted, which was the Minisink country extending from the Wind Gap into the province of New York, almost to the Hudson river. There they wanted no intrusion.

At a treaty with Indians held at Easton in the latter part of October, 1756, Governor

Denny urged Teedyuscong, a noted Delaware chief, to tell why his people went to war with the English. In answer to this question he stamped upon the earth and said: "This very ground was my land and inheritance, and is taken from me by fraud."

Upon being asked by the Governor what he meant by the word fraud, he replied "that after William Penn's death his children forged a deed and took lands never sold by the Indians, this is fraud." That the Penns by the "Walking Purchase" had taken more than double the quantity of land intended to be sold, "I have spoken at your request not that I wish you now to buy these lands but that you should look into your own hearts and consider what is right and do."

Always, until up to a certain time, did this Delaware chief declare the "walk" a glaring fraud, and charge Thomas Penn as the originator of the transaction. When asked again later on the cause of the alienation of the Indians, he declared it was on account of the land. "The complaint I made last fall I still continue. I think some lands have been bought by the proprietors or their agents from Indians who had not a right to sell. I think also, where some lands have been sold to the proprietors by Indians, who had a right to sell a certain place whether that purchase was to be measured by miles or hours walk, that the proprietors have contrary to agreement or bargain taken in more lands than they ought to have done, and lands that belonged to others. I therefore now desire that you will produce the writings and deeds by which you hold the land, and let them be read in public, and examined that it may be fully known from what Indians you have bought the lands you hold, and how far your purchases extend; that copies of the whole may be laid before King George, and published to all the provinces under his government. What is fairly bought and paid for I make no further demands about. But if any lands have been bought of Indians to whom these lands did not belong, and who had no right to sell them, I expect a satisfaction for those lands; and if the proprietors have taken no more lands than they bought of true owners I expect likewise to be paid for that."

Thomas Penn smarting under the charges brought against him by this great Indian chief, determined in some manner to persuade him to deny that any fraud had been perpetrated in the land purchases, and when in May, 1762, he came to an Indian treaty in Philadelphia, he was approached by one of Penn's agents, who told him that if he would withdraw his charges

of fraud against the proprietors in the Walking Purchase, four hundred pounds sterling would be given him.

Being in needy circumstances and wanting the money badly, he declared that he never at any of the Indian treaties charged the Penns with fraudulent practices; but had only said what the French had told him about the English cheating them out of their lands. At the request of Penns adherents he made at Easton, in June of

the same year, a statement acknowledging his error in the forgery charge. Later at Lancaster in August was given him two hundred Spanish dollars and the value of two hundred pounds of goods.

Five years after the occurrence of the walk the last of the Delaware Indians reluctantly removed from the Forks westward and at the time of this writing, are, as a nation extinct.

CHAPTER IV.

THE GERMAN PIONEERS IN PENNSYLVANIA

REV. GEORGE WARREN RICHARDS, D.D.

Professor of Church History in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church
in the United States at Lancaster, Penna.

National Elements in America in the Eighteenth Century

It is not my purpose to take the part of a eulogist, an apologist or a satirist, in the discussion of this subject. A plain, unvarnished tale of their character, conflicts and achievements is the best vindication of a people. Of the Germans in Pennsylvania, Hildreth, the historian, has said: "The result of their labors is eulogy enough; their best apology is to tell their story exactly as it was."

To understand the significance of the German emigration to America and to estimate its contribution to Republic and Commonwealth, we must view it in its relation to the larger historic movements of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

A prophet in the middle of the eighteenth century would have confidently predicted that North America was destined to be a Catholic country. The French had built their trading posts from Nova Scotia to the headwaters of the Mississippi. They had the key to the two great water courses of our country. The Spaniards had established a line of towns and missions from Florida to California. True, England had begun her work of colonization, but it was overshadowed by the continental powers and the papal missionaries on the north and on the south. After thirteen years of the second half of the eighteenth century had elapsed the map of America had to be reconstructed. In the Treaty of Paris, signed February 10th, 1763, France ceded to England Nova Scotia, Canada and the country east of the Mississippi as far as Iberville. A line drawn through the Mississippi, from its source to its mouth, was henceforth to form the boundary between French and English territory in the West. The town and island of New Orleans were not included in this cession. Spain ceded to Great Britain Florida and all districts east of the Mississippi, recovering the Havana and all other British conquests. An appeal to Providence is usually satisfactory to the appellant only, and not to the plaintiff. But the enthusiastic protestant or the champion of Anglo-Saxondom can hardly pass by the Paris treaty without pointing to the hand of God in history.

From the St. Lawrence to the Gulf the New

World was now in Anglo-Saxon hands and under Protestant influence. Though the Swedes and the Dutch experimented in colonization and left permanent marks on our national history, Great Britain was the dominant power in the colonial period. The Teuton found his Canaan in the lands discovered by the romance explorers. Far be it from us to undervalue the greatness of brave little Holland, and the heroism and chivalry of Sweden; yet no one will deny that the two nations which were the bone and sinew of the Teutonic stock were those which speak the German and the English languages. These two to-day, more than any others, shape the destinies of two continents. These two are the leading elements in our national history.

After Hengst and Horsa had led their warlike bands across the English Channel, they drove the Highlanders from England; but, after the manner of Englishmen, they remained masters of the country. They became the nucleus and formative principle of the British nation. Cut through the national strata of Britain and you will find Celtic, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Norman and Danish layers. Out of this congeries of tribes the English people have sprung. The controlling element in the development of the nation was Anglo-Saxon, though the tribes which preceded and followed wielded no small influence. The English Channel did not flow in vain between Britain and the continent. From the earliest times a distinct civilization and religion flourished on the Isles. Among Europeans their people represented a distinct national genius. Continental Protestantism passed through the British people, and became a distinct product in Cavalier and Puritan, Catholic and Quaker. Located on the borders of the Western ocean, Britain became naturally a leader in colonization, an empire on whose dominions the sun never sets.

But, while the tribes of the Isles crystalized into a homogeneous nationality, the heterogeneous hordes on the continent also assumed national forms. About the close of the third century a multitude of tribal names disappeared from history, absorbed by four dominant nations: the

Alemanni, the Franks, the Saxons and the Goths. Many kindred characteristics still bound them together, chief of which was that of language. But in the course of centuries, under the influence of natural environment, of molding personalities, and of the intermixture of blood, they became distinct nations, representing various types of the Teutonic stock. The Franks overran Gaul and became the ancestors of the French. The Goths dwelt in the regions north of the Danube and were a menace to decadent Rome. The Saxons settled northward on both sides of the Elbe and westward as far as the Lower Rhine. Their name is perpetuated in modern Saxony. The Alemanni, chiefly of Suevic origin, with an admixture of smaller tribes, occupied the territory extending from the Main to the Danube. They enlarged their borders westward beyond the Upper Rhine into Alsace and Lorraine, and southward into the adjacent sections of Switzerland. The Alemanni became the progenitors of many of the Germans who eventually settled in Pennsylvania. They repeatedly repulsed the Roman legions. When the latter had spent their force, the former became conquerors, and in German history maintained an influential and independent political existence. In the twelfth century the political State of the Palatinate was founded under the royal house of Hohenstaufen. Prince Conrad was invested with the electoral dignity by his brother, the Emperor Frederick I. For seven hundred years, until 1801, it remained a distinct realm. By the Treaty of Luneville, dictated by Napoleon, the Rhenish Palatinate was parcelled out between Hesse-Darmstadt, Baden, Leiningen-Dachsburg and Nassau, while the Rhine itself became the eastern boundary of France until the downfall of the Man of Destiny.

Thus the Teutonic tribes were differentiated by the intricate process of history into the nations from which were destined to come the founders of the United States. The leaders among them were the English and the Germans. The English received valuable recruits in the colonies from the Scotch the Irish and the Welsh. With the Germans we must associate their kinsmen, the Swiss, the Dutch and the Swedes. We observe that they all belong to the Aryan family, and were therefore sufficiently related to Greece and Rome to become the heirs of their civilization and culture. They were Teutons, and therefore of such kinship that they might be welded into a united republic. They were distinct nationalities, and could therefore contribute specific ideals for a new nation—the child of them all.

It is beyond our scope to follow the migration of the English into the New World. Suffice it to say that they preceded the Germans by almost a

century. They had precedence not only in the order of time, but they were supported also by a mother country and a mother Church. They did not come into a foreign land, but into a land of their own possession. They occupied the Atlantic border from Maine to Georgia. They differed in creed, but were largely of British blood.

The German came as a stranger into a strange land. He had to take an oath of allegiance to a foreign government. He settled in the provinces by the grace of God and the English proprietors. Though there were German groups in a number of the colonies, Pennsylvania seems to have been the goal of their pilgrimage and the circle of their influence. We read of German glass-blowers sent to the Virginia colony as early as 1608 for the glass works which were there established. A small band was led to New York by the German Joshua Kocherthal. About the same time a company of 700 was sent to North Carolina. Both in Virginia and in New Jersey there were German settlers. Yet, if we would understand the way in which the German nation entered the territory of the Union and found the earliest center of influence in this country, we must follow the Pennsylvania pioneers. Dr. Seidensticker says: "Should it be asked when the German immigration in America had its beginning, the answer must be in the year 1683, the year of the Crefelders' arrival in Germantown." Whether the German landed on the coast of Massachusetts or New York, Virginia or Georgia, he gravitated to the land of Penn. When the lands beyond the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies invited the more restless and adventurous spirits of the coast, Pennsylvania again was the distributing center for the Germans in the United States. John Fiske says: "But for Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas, Pennsylvania was the door for immigrants. Pennsylvania was the temporary tarrying place and distributing center for so much that we now call characteristically American." The key, therefore, to the history of the German life in the Union is the history of the German pioneers in the Keystone State. What they have done in a small way in the building of a single commonwealth they have done in a large way in the construction of a nation. Though they came without form and comeliness, despised and rejected, men of sorrows and acquainted with grief, they were none the less the slender thread drawing after it the stronger bonds which bind us inseparably to a German Fatherland. They were the bearers of a spirit and a message which were to aid in the nurture and culture of unborn millions. Dr. Rush, in his booklet on the "Manners of the German Inhabitants of Pennsylvania," in 1789, exhorts the legislators as follows: "Do not con-

tend with their prejudice in favor of their language. It will be the channel through which the knowledge and discoveries of the wisest nations in Europe may be conveyed into one country. . . . Invite them to share in the power and offices of the government; it will be the means of producing a union in principle and conduct between them and all those enlightened fellow citizens who are descended from the other nations." These words were prophetic then; they are actual history of the contribution of the Germans to the nation now. Through them we, their descendants and followers, have received an invaluable heritage in philosophy, science, art, and domestic economy. Through them has been effected an organic union of the two great branches of Teutonism in the New World which are separated by a stubborn and unruly channel in the Old.

To define the character of the German pioneers and their relation to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, we shall briefly answer three questions, viz: Why did they come? What did they bring? What have they done?

EARLY GERMAN MIGRATIONS TO AMERICA

We are told that colonies are planted by the uneasy. In a general way poverty and financial reverses, political changes and religious troubles, a thirst for novelty and a love for adventure, all these combined, are the causes for the great migrations in history. The motives in individuals and groups vary according to circumstances. Now the dominant cause may be religious persecutions, again political tyranny, and then economic distress. The general unrest and discontent in Germany were the cumulative product of centuries. Since the Reformation Europe was in a state of religious, political, and social ferment. The Protestant was arrayed against the Catholic, the Lutheran against the Calvinist, Protestant and Catholic against the Anabaptist, the Humanist against the Reformer, and the peasant against the noble. The reason for it all was that the principles of Protestantism, which had been discerned in a German monastery and practiced in a Swiss pastorate, had to be fought out on fields of blood before they could become the common possession of mankind.

In the name of religion, though for anything but for the good of religion, Germany became the seat of devastating wars. For thirty years hostile armies, some foreign and some native, ravaged the provinces, turned the Rhinelands into a desert, and decimated the population. At the close of that inhuman struggle two-thirds of the German nation had perished. The Palatinate was reduced from 500,000 citizens to 50,000. University halls became army barracks. Fields

ripening for harvest, blossoming orchards, vine-clad hills, towering castles, happy hamlets and busy cities fell before the ruthless blows of the invader. It is said that "the Elector Palatine beheld from his castle at Manheim six cities and twenty-five towns in flames where lust and rapine walked hand in hand with fire and sword." The treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, was only a temporary respite from the desolation of armies. Scarcely had the industrious peasants and burghers of the Rhine healed some of the wounds of a generation of war and recovered some of the former glory of their country, when the armies of Louis XIV. began their work of destruction. That most Christian king said to his marshal, Melac, "Ravage the Palatinate!" In obedience to orders, 1,200 towns and villages went up in smoke and fell in ashes. The former scenes of horror and crime were re-enacted, and with an occasional intermission they continued through the war of the Spanish succession, ending with the peace of Utrecht in 1713.

The effect of these disasters was not only to impoverish Germany's resources, but also her manhood. Peasants in their desperation became robbers, murderers, cannibals. "Freemen became serfs; rich burghers became narrow-minded shopkeepers; noblemen, servile courtiers; princes, shameless oppressors." The internal political and social conditions of Southwest Germany were as ruinous as foreign foes. "The provinces were full of misgovernment and of sectarianism, filled with tiny principalities, old religious foundations, secularized or still remaining, free cities of the moribund empire, and even free villages; courts, princes and lords of all kinds, who caricatured Louis XIV., sometimes by the dozen to the square mile, and kept the fruitful land in an artificial condition of perpetual exhaustion."

The general conditions were at hand for the operation of specific causes which brought about a German exodus into America. To understand the immediate reasons for early German immigration, it is necessary to study the history of the several groups which composed it. For our purpose the popular division into sects and church people is most satisfactory. We might add a third class and call it the nondescripts. In each of these groups there was a dominant motive, not, however, to the exclusion of the other motives mentioned above.

The sects who came to Pennsylvania were the Mennonites, the Tunkers, the Schwenkfelders, and a number of lesser bodies, such as the Solitaries at Ephrata, the Woman in the Wilderness on the banks of the Wissahickon, and the Labadists. Baron von Reck, who visited Philadelphia in 1734, wrote: "It is the abode of all religions

and sects: Lutherans, Reformed, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Seventh-day Baptists, Separatists, Boehmists, Schwenkfeldians, Tuchfelders, Wohlwuencher, Jews, heathen, etc."

Their relation to the Church and the State in Europe was one of dissent. They were the oppressed people of Christ. By the provisions of the Treaty of Westphalia, 1648, Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Reformed were given legal recognition. They were known as the Churches by law established. But the Anabaptistic and Quietistic sects were equally obnoxious to Catholics and Protestants. Princes and bishops, priests and preachers, united in destroying these supposed children of perdition. They were accordingly driven from one country to another, finding a temporary asylum here and there until they had to flee elsewhere from the wrath of a capricious prince. A company of Mennonites had settled in peace in Crefeld, Germany, where they were employed as linen-weavers. While not in immediate danger, these children of persecution always had the sword of Damocles suspended overhead. They therefore welcomed the offer of an asylum beyond the seas, where they might worship God without further molestation. On the ship Concord, October 6th, 1683, came thirteen Mennonite families who became the founders not only of Germantown, but of German colonization in Pennsylvania. Until 1710 the German immigrants came as individuals or in small groups; "partly for conscience' sake and partly for temporal interests," says Proud. Dieffenderfer estimates that there were about three or four thousand Germans in Pennsylvania in the year 1709, making an average of about one hundred immigrants a year since 1683. The Quakers, Schwenkfelders, and the lesser groups came after the Mennonites, migrating largely for religious reasons, and attracted to Pennsylvania by the tolerant policy of Penn.

The second period of German immigration began with the arrival of the Lutherans and the Reformed, who were accompanied by a third class, the nondescripts. They did not leave their homeland because of religious persecutions at the time of their departure, for among them, especially in the Palatine band in England, were representatives of the three Established Churches. The chief reason for their discontent at home was the economic distress resulting from continuous wars, from a desolating winter, and financial reverses. The first company of Palatines came by way of London, whither they went in large multitudes. They reached Pennsylvania after sore hardships and cruel treatment by way of the Schoharie Valley in New York. In an address to the English people in 1710, the Palatines plead

their own case. They say: "We, the Poor, Distressed Palatines, whose utter ruin was occasioned by the merciless cruelty of a Bloody Enemy, the French, whose prevailing power, some years past, like a torrent, rushed into our country and overwhelmed us at once; and being not content with money and food necessary for their occasions, not only dispossessed us of all support, but inhumanly burnt our houses to the ground, whereby being deprived of all shelter, we were turned into open fields, there with our families to seek what shelter we could find, were obliged to make the earth our repository for rest and the clouds our canopy or covering." These were the conditions, not only of the Palatines who came to London, but doubtless of a large proportion of those who went directly to Pennsylvania. The winter of 1708-09 was so severe throughout Europe that hundreds died of cold and starvation. Birds froze in mid-air, beasts in their lairs and men fell dead on the way. Of their financial troubles an eye-witness wrote: "Nobody could pay any more because nobody was paid. The people of the country, in consequence of exactions, had to become insolvent. Commerce dried up and brought no returns. Good faith and confidence were abolished."

Thus gradually the ties of home, country, and society were loosened, and the newly established colony of Penn became a refuge for the distressed Germans, called, regardless of their provincial origin, Palatines.

The nondescripts fled prison rather than religious persecutions or social troubles. They were criminals and felons and the scum of the population, which the mother country dumped upon the new province. The jails were emptied of their inmates and sent to the colonies. So threatening did this element become that the Provincial Assembly, in 1722, imposed a tax upon every criminal landed in the province, and held the ship-owner responsible for the future good conduct of his passengers. A promiscuous element was gathered also by the Newlanders, or soul-sellers, who went over Germany enticing men, women, and children to the paradise of a new world.

The Moravians alone profess to have come to America for purely missionary purposes. One of their historians, Paul De Schweinitz, writes: "Their sole object was to provide the red men and the white men with gospel privileges. The Indians they endeavored to make Christians. The Lutherans they endeavored to gather together in Lutheran congregations and provide them with pastors of their own mode of thought. They tried to do the same for the Reformed; and the Germans scattered about, who would ac-

knowledge neither of these faiths, they tried to gather into free congregations, served by an awakened pastor, without defining church connections." We do not question this high motive of what has proven itself one of the greatest missionary churches in the kingdom. Though coming comparatively late, about 1740-41, from Georgia to Bethlehem, they added a strong German element during the formative period of the Commonwealth.

While these various causes constrained the Palatine to leave his fatherland, there was a specific reason for his entrance into Pennsylvania. One of the first pamphlets published by the German Pastor Kocherthal, and circulated in two editions, 1706 and 1709, among his kinsmen, was entitled, "Full and Circumstantial Report Concerning the Renowned District of Carolina in English America." He advocated the Carolinian region as the most favorable district for the German. But his plea for the South was not recognized. Other American provinces held out tempting inducements on the continent for settlers within their bounds. But none of these made a favorable impression. The man who gave direction to the tiny rivulet, which later became a stream and almost a torrent of German pioneers into Pennsylvania, was William Penn. He, too, was a dissenter, a sectarian, and a martyr. His religious views were so nearly like those of the German sects that Barclay said: "So closely do these views (referring to the Mennonites) correspond with those of George Fox, that we are compelled to view him as an unconscious exponent of the doctrines, practices, and discipline of the ancient and stricter party of the Dutch Mennonites." He was half a Hollander through his mother, could speak the German language, and found the Dutch and German sects good ground for Quaker missions. After he received the Province of Pennsylvania he at once sent his agent, Benjamin Furly, into the Rhineland, who organized land companies, one at Crefeld, the other at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Pamphlets were circulated recounting the advantages of the new Province, and in a short time the sectaries were convinced that Penn's land was the haven of peace for them.

But he was not limited to the Quakers in England or to the sects in Holland and Germany in his benevolent designs. The spirit of the man and of the religious policy of his province is expressed in his own words when he says: "I went thither to lay the foundation of a free colony for all mankind that should go thither, more especially those of my own profession; not that I would lessen the civil liberties of others because of their persuasion, but screen and defend our

own from any infringement on that account." The Great Law, as the modified code was called, not only established religious liberty, but "extended the suffrage, reduced the death penalty to a minimum, secured the people against oppression, simplified all legal processes, and made an attempt to establish a perfectly moral State." Sharpless says: "Peace, liberty, and fertile soil were the great arguments which brought in the English of the Quaker counties, the Germans of the central belt, and the Scotch-Irish of the frontiers in unprecedented numbers." With the way opened by the tolerant Penn, with the ground broken by the earliest German settlers, and with the land companies active in the heart of the Palatinate, it was a comparatively easy matter to turn the tide of future immigrants to the land of their prosperous kinsmen. It also explains the reason why, in three years after its settlement, Philadelphia gained more than New York in half a century.

Had Pastorius and his little band been stranded on a New England coast, what would have been their fate? Who can foretell the Mennonites' fate in the land of the Pilgrim and Puritan, where Quakers were called "fit instruments to propagate the kingdom of Satan," where the crime of bringing one of that sect into the colony was punishable with a fine of one hundred pounds, and where the victim himself was whipped with twenty stripes? Had he come before 1656, when these comparatively mild restrictions prevailed, he might have borne the unfavorable surroundings. But in 1683, when he came to Philadelphia, the New Englanders had so thoroughly convinced themselves that the world belonged to the saints and that they were the saints, that the fine for harboring a Quaker was increased to forty shillings an hour. The male Quaker was to lose one ear on his first conviction; on the second the other, and both male and female on the third conviction were to have their tongues bored through with red-hot iron. The distinguished Governor of Massachusetts gave vent to his feeling, when he was foiled in his effort to expel Roger Williams, in verse:

"Let men of God in courts and churches watch,
O'er such as do a toleration hatch,
Lest that ill egg bring forth a cockatrice,
To poison all with heresy and vice.
If men be left and otherwise combine,
My epitaph's I die no libertine."

Had they sought refuge in the Carolinas among the more genial cavaliers, the English gentry of the South, they might have been received as hewers of wood and drawers of water, but as freemen, never. The proprietors had almost absolute authority. Eight men were to be

sovereigns, no more and no less. The interest of the proprietors, "a government most agreeable to monarchy," and the dread of a "numerous aristocracy" were the inspiring principles. Leetmen, or tenants renting a few acres on large estates, possessed no political franchises, and, what was still worse, the law prescribed "all children of leetmen shall be leetmen, and so to all generations." These contrasts, so strikingly presented by Diefenderfer in "The Palatine and Quaker as Commonwealth Builders," are at least a grain of comfort when the Pennsylvanian is inclined to grieve over the fact that he was not rocked in a New England cradle, or did not romp as a child in a Virginia mansion.

THE CHARACTER AND RESOURCES OF THE GERMAN PIONEERS

What did they bring? The next point for consideration is the character of the German pioneers, or what they brought into the Quaker province. Colonies do not represent actualities so much as possibilities. States and nations lie dormant in early settlers. They can be developed only by long historic struggles. We idealize the band of Pilgrims, but a prophet would hardly have foreseen, in the stern realities of their first winter and in the travail of the first generation, the future glory of New England. One of the members of the first colony on the James river described it as composed of poor gentlemen, tradesmen, libertines, and such like. Captain Smith said of them: "A hundred good workmen were better than a thousand such gallants." Probably with these men in view, Bacon declared it "a shameful and unblessed thing," to settle a colony with "the scum of the people." It is not our purpose to make a comparison of the relative worth of the early colonists, but to emphasize a principle illustrated by all. Therefore we may cite the statement of Dr. Rush concerning the Germans in Pennsylvania: "The principal part of them were farmers, but there were many mechanics, who brought with them a knowledge of those arts which are necessary and useful in all countries. These mechanics were chiefly weavers, tailors, tanners, shoemakers, combmakers, smiths of all kinds, butchers, papermakers, watchmakers, sugarbakers." Probably no better material ever crossed the Atlantic to break the virgin soil, to build hamlets, to begin commerce, and to practice religious and social virtues than these German pioneers.

Yet behind and in all of the colonies, Northern, Middle and Southern, there was more than the eye could see and statistics could enumerate. They were the representatives of distinct na-

tionalties, cutting from a mother vine laid in new ground to bear in time their own rich clusters of grape. They came with little property, but they had great ideals. Earlier or later in our history the blood of their sires would have to tell. Bancroft says of the American fathers in general: "That the wildest theories of the human reason were reduced to practice by a community so humble that no statesman condescended to notice it, and a legislation without precedent was produced off-hand by the instincts of the people." Wordsworth, always keen to see greatness in littleness, the eternal in the temporal, enshrined this idea in verse, saying:

"A few strong instincts and a few plain rules
Among the herdsmen of the Alps, have wrought
More for mankind at this unhappy day,
Than all the pride of intellect and thought."

It may be well to define the period of the coming of the colonial Germans, their number and their place or habitation. Early German immigration was confined to the century between 1683 and 1783. After the Revolution began the Germans ceased to come, and in the last decade of the century the increase from abroad was reduced to a minimum. From 1783 to 1789 only 1,893 persons, about 315 per year, arrived. Out of 2,176, landed at the Philadelphia port in 1789, only 114 were Germans. Woodrow Wilson estimates that there were not more than 400,000 German immigrants in the increase of the nine million inhabitants in the United States from 1790 to 1830. According to these figures neither America nor Pennsylvania drew largely on the German nation for its citizenship in the first generation of the Republic.

Historians differ widely respecting the number of Germans in Pennsylvania at different stages of the eighteenth century. So far as figures are concerned we can do no better than to accept the careful estimates of Diefenderfer. He concludes that in 1727 there were about 15,000 Germans in the province; in 1750, 47,000, and in 1776, 90,000. If Dr. Franklin was not exact in his figures, he was probably correct in the proportion which he assigned to the Germans. In 1776 he claimed that there were 160,000 colonists, of whom one-third were Germans, one-third Quakers, and the rest of other nationalities.

In the study of a people's influence, so far as numbers are concerned, the relative proportion is of more value than exact figures. There is a remarkable unanimity in the conclusion of the authorities that the proportion of Germans was one-third of the whole number.

The habitations of the German pioneers were determined largely by their occupations. They

were in the main farmers and mechanics. Differing in language from the Quakers, they built up communities of their kind in fertile valleys along the banks of the Perkiomen, Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Conestoga and Susquehanna. In course of time they became the virtual possessors of the now prosperous counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Lancaster, York, Lebanon, Berks, Lehigh, and Northampton. If one were to draw three semi-circles with Philadelphia as center, the Quakers resided in the space of the shortest radius, the Germans in the belt beyond, and the Scotch-Irish in the frontiers. In each of these districts, however, there were small groups of the other classes.

We may group them also according to their religious predilections. The Mennonites settled first in Germantown and spread over the contiguous territory, now Montgomery county. Later another group of this faith became the pioneers in Lancaster county, when a little colony of eight families built homes on the Pequea creek. The Tunkers, arriving in 1719, scattered among the Germans along the Schuylkill, in Falkner's Swamp, Oley and Lancaster. Some of them came under the influence of Conrad Beissel, who was the leader of the cloister at Ephrata. The Schwenkfelders, in 1735, settled along the Perkiomen in Montgomery county, where their descendants still reside. The Lutherans and Reformed occupied the counties named above, and became the most aggressive of the German element. The Moravians, coming by way of Georgia, located at Nazareth, Bethlehem, Emaus and Lititz. The Solitaries of Ephrata and the Woman in the Wilderness in the region of the Wissahickon were only temporary religious groups which passed away with the colonial period.

When we come to take an estimate of the contributions of the Germans to the Commonwealth, we shall have to consider their means and their men; these together were the capital which they brought abroad. A citizen of a state becomes valuable to it by what he adds to the wealth of the community, for his obedience to law, for his fidelity to family, for his educational zeal and his religious practices. In the light of these contributions a people's worth to a nation must be determined.

A general survey of a century's immigration shows a diversified condition among the immigrants both in regard to material resources and intellectual and moral conditions. Considering the causes for their departure from the homeland, we may safely presume that they came without wealth and without a high degree of social culture. As a rule they were poor peasants or hum-

ble burghers. Yet there were degrees of poverty among them. The colonists who came from 1683 to 1717 were well-to-do. They had the means to pay their passage down the Rhine and across the Atlantic. They had money left to buy lands and to pay for them in part or altogether. Loehner says: "Prior to 1727 most of the Germans commigrated and were persons of means." Many of the Palatines, however, were so poor that they consumed their scant means in the journey across the ocean. Numbers of them, who had converted their property into money, were robbed on ship board by the ship owners, captains, and Newlanders. The only resort of such unfortunates upon their arrival at Philadelphia was to sell themselves and their children into servitude to pay their passage money. Another class, who had not enough money to leave their homes and to purchase a passage on the vessels, sold themselves before they embarked as redemptioners for a certain number of years to the ship owners, who conducted a traffic of souls between the Old World and the New. The redemptioners came in large numbers from 1728 to 1751. They naturally were poor and for years were at the mercy of their masters. "Yet," says Gordon, "from this class have sprung some of the most reputable and wealthy inhabitants of the province."

We need not sing the praises of the German farmer and mechanic. Their pre-eminence was recognized in colonial times and their fame is world-wide now. In 1774 Governor Thomas wrote to England of the Germans: "They have by their industry been the principal instruments of raising the State to its present flourishing condition, beyond any of his Majesty's colonies in North America." The exports from the colony, in 1751, exceeded one million dollars, due largely to the thrift of the Germans. Wherever they located in the rural districts they rapidly supplanted the farmers of other nationalities, notably the Scotch-Irish. Proud thus contrasts these two races: "The Germans seem more adapted to agriculture and improvement of a wilderness, and the Irish for trade. The Germans soon get estates in the country, where industry and economy are the chief requisites to procure them." If "agriculture may be regarded as the breasts from which the State derives its supports and nourishment," the German farmer will always hold a high place in the development and support of our Commonwealth.

When men cultivate the soil they cultivate also the domestic virtues. These of course belong to all nations, yet the German from time immemorial has attracted special attention of annalist and eulogist in regard to his home life. Tacitus, in his *De Moribus Germanorum*, says: "The

matrimonial bond is strict and severe among them; nor is there anything in their manners more commendable than this." The Roman historian was naturally impressed by the fact, which he records, that "every mother suckles her own children and does not deliver them into the hands of nurses." He adds, further on, that "hospitality and convivial pleasures are nowhere so liberally enjoyed." The traveler and casual observer in Germany will at once be impressed with its domestic simplicity and yet real culture. The untranslatable word *Gemuthlichkeit* conveys the spirit of their social life. The American traveler, who can in any measure understand the German language, will agree with Goldsmith, who said: "The most liberal hospitality and disinterestedness mark the character of the Germans in Europe." These virtues were not only prominent in colonial pioneers but may be traced in our generation. Pennsylvania-German hospitality has its crudities and informalities which may grate upon the urbane guest, but it is the outflow of a generous and deeply social nature. If I should seek for a single passage which describes the subtle and indefinable contributions of the German to the growth of our State and at the same time throws light on the life in his home, it is the one in which Dr. Rush grows most eloquent: "The favorable influence of agriculture, as conducted by the Germans in extending human happiness, is manifested by the joy they express upon the birth of a child. No dread of poverty, nor distrust of Providence from an increasing family depresses the spirits of these industrious and frugal people. . . . Happy state of human society! What blessings can civilization confer that can atone for the extinction of the ancient and patriarchal pleasure of raising up a numerous and healthy family of children, to labor for their parents, for themselves, and for their country, and finally to partake of the knowledge and happiness which are annexed to existence! The joy of parents upon the birth of a child is the grateful echo of creating goodness. May the mountains of Pennsylvania be forever vocal with songs of joy upon these occasions! They will be the infallible signs of innocence, industry, wealth, and happiness in the State."

One of the most serious charges brought against the German pioneers was their ignorance and want of interest in education. A citation of views expressed by our historians will show a wide difference of opinions. Mrs. Lamb writes: "These earlier German settlers were mostly hewers of wood and drawers of water, differing materially from the class of Germans who have since come among us, and bearing about the same relation to the English, Dutch, and French set-

tlers of their time as the Chinese of to-day bear to the American population on the Pacific coast." Parkman calls them "dull and ignorant boors, which character their descendants for the most part retain."

Historians equally as great have taken directly opposite positions. Macaulay calls the same people "honest, laborious men, who have once been thriving burghers of Manheim and Heidelberg, or who had cultivated the vine on the banks of the Neckar and the Rhine. Their ingenuity and their diligence could not fail to enrich any land which should afford them asylum." These diverse conclusions are due to several reasons. It was not prejudice in the historians, but want of knowledge of the conditions which led them to make such unwarranted statements. It is only latterly that men of Pennsylvania have written up their own history and that the various elements in the Commonwealth have received their due.

It may be freely admitted that the culture and education of the German colonists were not of a high order; but of what colonists may this not be said? The missionaries who came from Germany bore testimony to the ignorance and boorishness of many of the people. Yet, on the other hand, there are undeniable facts which show that there was a proportion of German citizens of more than average culture and at times of great learning.

The members of the sects were an eccentric people, but far from ignorant. The churchmen would regard them as heretics and schismatics; the English citizens, as ignorant fanatics. Pastorius was a learned man. Although he once lived in a dug-out, he enjoyed the society of Thomas Lloyd, the president of the Provincial Council, and died, having been a school teacher, a land agent and a member of the Provincial Assembly. William Rittenhouse was the builder of the first paper mill and the progenitor of David Rittenhouse, the self-taught genius, surveyor, philosopher, astronomer and patriot. Even Kelpius had been a favorite student of Dr. Fabricius at the University of Altdorf. From his little cave on the banks of the Wissahickon he kept up an extensive correspondence with kindred spirits in Europe and America. He received a delegation from the Seventh-day Baptists of New England, who consulted him on religious questions. Koester, also of this community, composed the first Latin work written in Pennsylvania. Under Conrad Beissel a printing press was established at Ephrata in 1745, and in the fifty years which followed one hundred and fifty publications were printed and mostly written in that forest cloister. The largest book printed in

America, up to that time, with 1,512 pages, entitled the *Martyrer Spiegel*, came from Ephrata. Christopher Dock was one of the first school teachers, whose little treatise on pedagogy has been honored by a translation by Governor Pennypacker. From Saur's press came the first German newspaper in America, called the *Geschichts Schreiber*. It had 4,000 subscribers scattered throughout Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas. In 1743, he published a German Bible, the first Bible printed in any European language in North America. Father and son issued 340 different publications probably consisting of half a million copies.

Whatever else we may say of the quaint and quiet secretaries that found an asylum in America, we cannot charge them with illiteracy. But they were not in sympathy with the so-called higher education nor with the English charity schools.

The German educational spirit was mainly found in the Lutherans, Reformed, and Moravians, though among the members of these Churches there were many who had grown indifferent to culture in their separation from the fatherland and in their struggle with the wilderness and adverse elements of a new world. There may have been enough ignorance and boorishness to give ground for Franklin's now famous letter in 1753, in which he said: "Those who came hither are generally the most stupid of their nation. . . . Their clergy have little influence on the people, who seem to take pleasure in abusing and discharging the minister on every trivial occasion." Yet, in the same letter, almost in the very next sentence, the learned philosopher contradicts himself and proves that his charge of ignorance must have been too sweeping. "They import many books from Germany," he continues, "and of the six printing houses in the province, two are entirely German, two half German, half English, and but two are entirely English." Both Schlatter and Muhlenberg were distressed at the illiteracy of their people. The former felt constrained to report the untoward conditions in Holland and Germany and became the indirect cause for the English charity schools. The latter wrote in his diary in 1743: "It seems to me as if the time had come for God to visit us here in Pennsylvania with special favor. Indeed it is high time. If affairs had continued a few years longer as they have been, our poor Lutheran people would have wandered off completely into heathenism. . . . So sad, so degraded is the condition of the poor Lutheran people, that you could hardly bewail it enough with tears."

In spite of these signs of intellectual decay the traditions and ideals of the church people were

favorable to education. After the erection of a cabin in the wilderness they built a church and a school-house. They brought with them their Bibles, catechisms, hymn-books, and devotional literature. Many of the immigrants were accompanied by preachers and teachers who began their ministry upon their arrival. Probably at no time since was the education of the ministers of the German Churches in Pennsylvania of a higher grade than during the colonial period. Muhlenberg, Schlatter, and Zinzendorf were university men and were ardent supporters of higher education. In the Reformed Coetus, from 1747 to 1793, there were sixty-four ministers; of these, twenty-nine were educated in Pennsylvania, and thirty-five in the universities of Germany and Switzerland. Dr. Weiser says that between 1745 and 1770, in the space of twenty-five years, no less than fifty graduates of German universities labored in the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. The students of Harvard University were astonished at their fluency in foreign tongues. Some of them were called to chairs of ancient languages. A Latin letter from the Reformed clergy to Governor Morris, in 1754, not only is proof of their ability to use the language of scholarship, but of their culture and dignity in addressing an officer of the State.

The founding of Franklin College in Lancaster, 1787, bears testimony to the educational enthusiasm of Drs. Weyberg and Hendel of the Reformed Church, Drs. Helmuth and Muhlenberg of the Lutheran Church. The provision that a certain number of trustees were to be chosen "from any other society of Christians" besides that of the Lutheran and Reformed, is proof that the institution was to serve the German element in general. The colleges and seminaries which have since been built by the German Churches in the Eastern and Western parts of the State are an additional evidence of the regard which the truly representative Germans held higher learning. The Moravians became pioneers of education for young women in this country. Nazareth Hall, the Moravian Seminary for ladies, and Linden Hall count among their alumni members of the most prominent families of New England and the South.

In every department of knowledge German scholars in our colony became noted. Dr. Rush wrote about the faculty of Franklin College in 1787: "A cluster of more learned or better-qualified masters I believe have not met in any university." Muhlenberg was a botanist of national reputation. Melsheimer was called the father of American entomology. Reichenbach was a distinguished author. Casper Wistar was

a celebrated physician, adjunct professor in surgery and author of a system of anatomy in two volumes. The mention of these names will suggest many other men of prominence to whom space will not permit us to allude. Enough has been said, however, to illustrate the attitude of the German pioneer toward education, and to show the intellectual attainments of their representative men. Then already, not to speak of the century which followed, they contributed a very commendable portion to the literary, scientific, theological, and pedagogical life of the future Commonwealth.

In civil and political affairs the Germans could not at first play an aggressive part. They suffered the disadvantage of being foreigners who were acquainted with neither the customs nor the language of the proprietors and inhabitants of the province. Their rapidly increasing numbers aroused the jealousy and enmity of the English settlers. In a message to the General Assembly Governor Thomas, in 1741, writes: "I am not insensible that some look with jealous eyes upon the yearly concourse of Germans to this province." In the letter (1753) already referred to, Franklin says: "They behave, however, submissively enough at present to the civil government, which I wish they may continue to do, for I remember when they modestly declined intermeddling with our elections; but now they come in droves and carry all before them, except in one or two counties. . . . In short, unless the stream of importation could be turned from this to other colonies, as you very judiciously propose, they will soon out-number us, that all the advantage we will have, will, in my opinion, be not able to preserve our language and even our government will become precarious." The anti-foreign feeling manifested itself very early, not so much in the cry "America for Americans," as in the cry "America for Englishmen." It was due to economic and political fears; German labor was crowding English labor, and German votes were deciding elections. But, in spite of the act of Assembly imposing a tax of forty shillings on every alien coming into the province, in spite of the law's delays in granting the privileges of citizenship, the German pioneer continued to come and build his home in the forests of Penn.

Having been naturalized they proved themselves worthy of their calling. Dr. Rush says: "As members of the civil government the Germans are peaceable and exact in the payment of their taxes. Since they have participated in the power of the State many of them have become sensible and enlightened in the science of legislation. Pennsylvania has had the Speaker's chair

of her Assembly and the Vice-President's office filled with dignity by gentlemen of German families. The same gentlemen have since been advanced to seats in the House of Representatives under the Constitution of the United States. In the great controversy about national government a large majority of the Germans in Pennsylvania decided in favor of its adoption, notwithstanding the most popular arts were used to prejudice them against it." In the pre-Revolutionary period, however, the Germans were more influential by their loyal performance of the duties of citizenship than by their direct part in the Provincial Assemblies. The governing bodies were largely composed of English-speaking members. While the sectarian influence was dominant among the Germans, they naturally affiliated with the Quakers in politics as well as in religion. But the church people found men of their own type in the Scotch-Irish, both of whom were Calvinists by profession. These two elements united in politics and controlled the colony during the Revolution and in the organization of a State government. In the Constitutional Convention of 1789-90 the German element was in the majority. They voted unanimously to make the Legislature a Senate and a House, and to have the Governor elected by the people and not by the Assembly and Supreme Council, as under the Constitution of 1776. In the line of distinguished Governors from Snyder to Pennypacker, we count nine of German blood. For more than forty years the executive authority of the Keystone State was vested in sons of German ancestors.

In times of war the German was no less patriotic than in times of peace. Bancroft pays them a high tribute when he says: "The Germans, who composed a large part of the inhabitants of the province of Pennsylvania, were all on the side of liberty." Many of them, for conscience' sake, were non-combatants, but none the less loyal. Historian and poet have given due credit to the simple petition against slavery, signed by the Op Den Graeffs, Hendricks, and Pastorius of Germantown. Their protest was only a voice in the wilderness, but its echo never died away. Governor Pennypacker, in whose veins flows the blood of those early Abolitionists, says: "A little rill there started which further on became an immense torrent, and whenever hereafter men traced the causes which led to Shiloh, Gettysburg and Appomattox, they begin with the tender consciences of the linen weavers and husbandmen of Germantown."

While the sects, including the Moravians, did not as a rule carry arms on the battlefield, they

rendered invaluable service in furnishing supplies for soldiers, ministering to the sick in hospitals, and paying enormous revenues to the Continental Army. The Moravian missionaries kept powerful Indian tribes neutral, notably the Delawares. The silken banner of Count Pulaski's regiment was made by the Moravian Sisters of Nazareth and Bethlehem.

The more aggressive Lutherans and Reformed won for themselves an honorable place in the Revolution. German names are found on all the committees and in the conventions which preceded or organized for the conflict. They became members of the militia, raised rifle corps, and subscribed money. Of the nine Pennsylvania companies four had German captains. Captain Hendricks led the Cumberland county company in the siege of Quebec. He fell mortally wounded in an assault, and his body lies buried by the side of General Montgomery. The pulpit and press of the Germans joined in inculcating the spirit of patriotism. Pastor Gobrecht was one of many who preached farewell sermons to the soldiers leaving home for the field of battle. Helfenstein incurred the enmity of the Hessians when he announced his text in their presence: "Ye have sold yourselves for naught; and ye shall be redeemed without money." Weyberg was cast into prison, and Schlatter's house was plundered. The sons of the patriarch Muhlenberg had to flee from their congregations—Fredrick from New York, Ernst from Philadelphia. Nor should we fail to mention the dramatic incident in the life of their brother, Peter Muhlenberg, then in Virginia. He ended his sermon by saying: "In the language of holy writ there is a time for all things—a time to pray and a time to preach—but those times have passed away; there is a time to fight, and the time to fight is here." He threw off his gown, buckled on his sword, ordered the drums to beat at the church door, and marched at the head of 300 Germans, who became a part of his regiment in the army.

There were doubtless traitors and Tories among the Germans, as there were in all the colonies, but the race which gave a Herkimer and a Kichlein, a Rittenhouse and a Ludwig, a Hillegass and a Hambright, and a host of greater and lesser lights to the cause of American independence, cannot be charged with disloyalty to the land of its adoption. Nor does their record end with the Revolution. The Germans of Pennsylvania were represented in the War of 1812. Two regiments fought in the Mexican War; and at least eighty-five monuments stand on the field of Gettysburg to commemorate their heroes and

martyrs who died for the Union their fathers helped to found.

The church life of the German colonists was different in form and spirit from that of the English settlers. Though the sects were naturally allied to the Quakers, they differed so much in language and in the manner of living that they could not coalesce. The Anabaptistic and Quietistic spirit in the German mind took a different form from what it assumed in the English mind. By conviction separatistic and non-resistant, neither the English Quaker nor the German sects wielded a far-reaching influence in the religious life of the Commonwealth. For want of the aggressive qualities, which are so essential to progress in a young nation, they became comparatively small bodies in Eastern Pennsylvania.

The German Lutherans and Reformed were trained in Europe to take part in the affairs of State. With them the service of God and the service of country were two aspects of religion. The Reformed, being Calvinists, were in religious sympathy with the Scotch-Irish. But here again the Calvinism of Germany was different in spirit from that of Scotland. Probably ties of blood and nationality, in spite of difference of creed, brought the Lutherans and Reformed into closer fellowship than the Reformed and Presbyterians. The union churches of Eastern Pennsylvania bear witness to this fact. In the early part of the nineteenth century the process of Americanizing the Churches began. It was nothing more or less than puritanizing or methodizing them. Many of the Germans fell in with the new tendency. But on account of the firm stand taken by the prominent men in two of the German Churches, a reaction followed, and they preserved their original character sufficiently to become the medium for bringing German philosophy and theology into American Christianity. In this fact again appears the purpose of Providence in sending a comparatively small group of Germans into the colonies in order that they might be the means of introducing the rich heritage of the universities of the Fatherland into the United States. If American Christianity and institutions had been previously puritanized and methodized, they were now Germanized. In the third and fourth decades of the last century the aggressive and often offensive young blood of Germany found refuge on our shores. Dr. Thompson, the Presbyterian historian says: "A Charles Follen, flying from the Holy Alliance and finding a tutor's place at Harvard, not only brought us the gymnastic of the German *Burschenschaft*, but infused a wider interest in Germany and its thought. So men like Rauch, Schaff and Kapp

brought us an atmosphere of German philosophy." The Congregationalist historian, Dr. Leonard Bacon, writes of Marshall College at Mercersburg: "At this institution was effected a fruitful union of Americans and German theology; the result was to commend to the general attention aspects of truth philosophical, theological, and historical, not previously current among American Protestants." In speaking of the lack of appreciation of Kant's philosophy in America in the eighteenth, and the early part of the nineteenth century Dr. I. Woodbridge Riley, in his *American Philosophy*, says: "Moreover it illustrates the philistine attitude of one born and bred in the British Schools towards a continental system, and this serves to explain the difficulties which the critical philosophy had to contend with in the United States until its first sympathetic interpretation among certain Pennsylvanians of German origin. It is in the light of these now recognized broader influences that we can understand the value of the comparatively obscure German Churches in the Pennsylvania colony.

We have hastily and inadequately sketched the character and contribution of the German pioneer to the Commonwealth. Among the three leading elements, the English, Scotch-Irish and the German, the last had a specific mission to accomplish. Their lot fell in rural districts; their heritage was of the Teutonic type. Counting the qualities which go toward the making of a strong community, a powerful Commonwealth, and a permanent citizenship, one will not find them combined in fairer proportions in any other element than in the Germans. They did their part in the colony well. Their sons have grown in influence from the opening of the nineteenth century to the present hour.

THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS.

Their mission, according to the dispensation of history, was not that of the Puritan or of the Cavalier. Pennsylvania could not become the mother of Presidents nor the founder of an Athens in America. The excellency of the men in Virginia and Massachusetts, the glory of their achievements and their institutions, no one admires more than the intelligent German of Pennsylvania. He has a glory of his own. He, too, is a scion of a noble race. He is the disseminator of the principles of a Luther and a Melancthon, of a Zwingli and a Calvin. Martyr blood flows in his veins. His greatness in America is in the performance of the work which Providence, working mysteriously in ages past, has assigned him. Though he came comparatively late into

the New World, his numbers small and his influence limited by a strange language and a foreign government, he has reared for himself an indestructible monument in the Keystone of the States, which he has helped to hew into shape.

In the history of the Germans in Pennsylvania we find three distinct periods. The first was that of the German in Pennsylvania; the second, that of the Pennsylvania-German; the third, that of the German-American. In the last period he attained the summit of his influence. In the colonial German there was an originality and freshness which gave him color and character. He spoke the language of his fatherland, read its literature, sang its songs, and worshiped in its spirit. He was rough and impetuous at times, but always real. He brought with him a certain dignity and culture to the farm, the pulpit, and the offices of the State, which bespoke an older race. The glory of the Rhine beamed beneath his rugged brows.

The generations which followed brought forth men of another type. After the Revolution the influx of fresh blood from Germany ceased. Only 400,000 out of a 10,000,000 increase from 1790 to 1830, came to the United States from Germany. They were cut off from the fellowship of the fatherland. They no longer had preachers or teachers who spoke the mother tongue. They ceased to read German books. Nor did they enter the larger life of America. They were hemmed in by a strange language, social customs, and racial prejudices. By a gradual transformation the German in Pennsylvania became the Pennsylvania-German. In the rural districts the latter was almost as much estranged from the former as from the Irish or the English. They degenerated into a clan. That was the dark age of the Pennsylvania-German. He opposed education, became stagnant in religion, and kept aloof from social movements. We cannot glory in his weakness, nor do we believe that his tribe should be perpetuated.

But the Pennsylvania-German recovered himself and proved himself worthy of his noble ancestry when he passed into the American stage of his history. He broke the bonds of provincialism. He built schools, educated his sons and daughters, enlarged the scope of his church life, and entered American society. He became conversant with its literature and shared in the industrial affairs of the country. What he has become for our generation a brief citation of facts will reveal.

There are over three million German-born citizens in the United States. Ten millions are said to have German ancestry. In every depart-

ment of American life the hour of the Germans seems to have come. Of this nationality no group is wielding a greater influence in our country than the Pennsylvania-German.

The merchant prince of the world is John Wanamaker. He alone could revive the establishment of A. T. Stewart, in New York, and conduct it with financial success. One of the most significant banquets at the Waldorf-Astoria in recent years was given in honor of the founder of the Bethlehem Iron Works, John Fritz. The man who is acknowledged to be the greatest living expert in the manufacture of steel is Charles M. Schwab. When Speyer & Co., of New York, were in search of a man to whom they could entrust their interest of millions in the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, they found him in the village of Riegelsville, Pa., in B. F. Fackenthal, the president of the Thomas Iron Company. One of the men who is shaping the economic movements of this generation in the United States is a Pennsylvania-German. He is president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and a natural leader among men. These men of national distinction in the industrial world are examples of the spirit which has given wide reputation to the practical ability, the sound judgment, and the keen foresight of the Pennsylvania-German business man.

In the professions they have won distinction. In law, whether on the bench or at the bar, the array of talent is so brilliant that it is hard to specify individuals. Many of the famous judges of the Supreme Court of the State and of the county courts have been sons of German parents. One of the foremost lawyers and orators of the State, whose eloquence has swayed national conventions and determined the issues of national elections, is William U. Hensel, a Pennsylvania-German and a citizen of Lancaster, Pa. When the State of Colorado sent a counsel to defend its interest before the Supreme Court of the

United States, is selected Henry Dubbs, a young Pennsylvania-German lawyer and an alumnus of Franklin and Marshall College.

In medicine the German is no less prominent. The names of Wistar and Gross, Leidy and Pepper will be forever associated with the history of that science in this country.

In education he has made for himself an enviable reputation. Massachusetts sent us a Higbee, whose educational work has won for him a permanent place in our history. But I heard it said by a Boston lecturer at an institute of teachers that they never had an educational revival in Massachusetts like that which followed the lectures of the present Superintendent of Public Instruction in Pennsylvania. Among the men who took a foremost part in the National Teachers' Convention in Boston and sat on the same platform with President Eliot, was Thomas N. Ballick, who spent his boyhood on a Carbon county farm forty years ago.

A mere allusion to the distinguished educators of the Reformed, Lutheran, and Moravian institutions will suffice. Among the dead stand out prominently a Krauth and a Schmucker, a Rauch and a Harbaugh, a Schaff and an Apple. Among the living there are men whose theological, scientific, and philosophical works have given them not only a national, but even an international, reputation.

The German giant is awakening and shaking his locks. The Pennsylvania-German is rapidly passing into the broader life of America. His mission will be accomplished when he and his German kinsmen unite with the English stock. Then each will contribute his own unique life—social, intellectual and religious—toward the making, not of a New England nor of a New Germany, but of a new nation, whose members find their chief pride in being American citizens.

February 15, 1913, Lancaster, Penna.

CHAPTER V.

FIRST SETTLEMENT AS PART OF BUCKS COUNTY

Pennsylvania, named by King Charles II in honor of William Penn's father, Sir William Penn, was granted to Penn by the King in consideration of the claims against the crown for his father's services, amounting to £16,000. The charter was dated March 4, 1681, and the extent of the province was three degrees of latitude in breadth, by five degrees of longitude in length, the eastern boundary being the Delaware river (named for Lord Delaware and called by the Dutch "South River or Sud Revier") and the northern boundary the line of the forty-second degree of northern latitude. William Penn left England in the ship *Welcome* on the 30th of August, 1682, accompanied by about one hundred colonists and after a long voyage arrived in December at Newcastle. Soon after his arrival he divided his province into three counties, Philadelphia, Bucks, and Chester.

Before his arrival his deputy governor, Markham, had purchased from the Indians a considerable tract of country and in 1683 and 1684 he himself purchased other tracts. In 1686 the Indians granted to him an extent of land commencing on a line of the former purchases and from thence northwestwardly, as far as a man could ride on horseback in two days.

William Penn was born in London, Oct. 14, 1644, and died at Ruscombe, in Berkshire, July 30, 1718. His sons by his second wife, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn became the owners of the province of Pennsylvania. John Penn, who was born Jan. 29, 1700, died without issue Oct. 29, 1746, bequeathing his share of the province to his brother Thomas. Thomas Penn born in 1702, married in 1751, Lady Juliana Fermor, daughter of the Earl of Pomfret, and died March 21, 1775. His children who reached maturity were: Juliana, wife of William Baker, Esq.; John Penn, born Feb. 23, 1760, died 1834; Sophia, who married in 1796, Dr. William Stuart, Archbishop of Armagh, and Granville Penn, Esq., born 1761, died 1844, heir to his brother John, of Stoke Park. Granville Penn married Isabella, daughter of General Gordon Forbes, and was the father of Granville John Penn, born 1802, died March 29, 1867, who visited Pennsylvania in 1851.

Richard Penn, youngest son of William, died in

1771. He married Hannah Lardner and had four children: Hannah, who married James Clayton, Esq.; William; John, born in 1728, and died Feb. 19, 1795, who married, May 31, 1766, Ann Allen, daughter of Chief Justice William Allen, but had no children, and Richard, born in 1734, and died May 27, 1811. He married in 1772, Mary Masters, of Philadelphia, and had children: William, born June 23, 1776, married Aug. 7, 1809, Juliet Catharine Balahega; Richard, who died without issue: Hannah, and Mary.

The greater part of Lehigh county, lying between the Lehigh mountains and the Blue mountains, was deeded to John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, by twenty-three Indian chiefs on Oct. 11, 1736. The consideration was 500 pounds of powder, 600 pounds of lead, 45 guns, 60 Strowd water match coats, 100 blankets, 100 duffle match coats, 200 yards of half-thick, 100 shirts, 40 hats, 40 pairs of shoes and buckles, 40 pairs of stockings, 100 hatchets, 500 knives, 100 hoes, 60 kettles, 100 tobacco tongs, 100 scissors, 500 awl blades, 120 combs, 2,000 needles, 1,000 flints, 24 looking glasses, two pounds of vermilion, 100 tin pots, 25 gallons of rum, 200 pounds of tobacco, 1,000 pipes and 24 dozen of gartering. The chiefs signing this deed, all of whom made their marks, were representatives of the Onondago, Seneca, Oneida, Tuscarora, and Cayuga tribes of the five nations, by whom the Delawares were held in vassalage or subjection. The most famous of these chiefs was Shekallamy, of the Oneida tribe.

On the 25th of October, following, twenty-one chiefs executed a release in behalf of the Six Nations, including the Mohawks, by which they declared that the true intent of the deed, signed on Oct. 11th, was to release all claim to the lands lying within the limits of Pennsylvania, beginning eastward on the river Delaware, as far northward as the ridge of hills or mountains called the Tyannuntasacta, or Endless Hills, and by the Delaware Indians, the Kekkachtanin Hills (Kittatinny Hills or Blue Mountains).

Another deed covering part of Lehigh county was executed by Sassoonan, King of the Delawares and others, on Sept. 7, 1732, at Stenton, for all the lands on the river Schuylkill, or branches thereof, or on any streams which flowed

into or towards the Schuylkill, between the Lechay Hills and the Kittatinny Hills, which cross the Schuylkill about thirty miles above the Lechay Hills, and all lands lying within the said bounds, and between the branches of the Delaware river on the eastern side of the land and the branches of the river Susquehannah on the western side of the land.

That part of Lehigh county south of the Lehigh mountains was deeded in 1718. The deed reads as follows:

"We, Sassoonan, King of the Delaware Indians, & Pokehais, Metaschichay, Aiyamakan, Pepawmamen, Gheltypeneemam & Opekasset, Chiefs of the said Indians, do acknowledge, that we have seen & heard divers Deeds of Sale read unto us, under the hands & seals of the former Kings, & Chiefs of the Delaware Indians, our Ancestors & Predecessors, who were owners of Lands between the Delaware & Sasquehannah Rivers, by which Deeds they have granted & Conveyed unto William Penn, Proprietor and Governor in chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, & to his Heirs & Assigns, all & singular their Lands, Islands, Woods, & Waters, situate between the said two Rivers of Delaware and Sasquehannah, & had received full satisfaction for the same. And We do further acknowledge that we are fully content & satisfied with the said Grant. And Whereas, the Commissioners or Agents of the said William Penn have been pleased, upon our Visit to this Government to bestow on us, as a free Gift, in the name of the said William Penn, these following goods, viz.: Two Guns, six Stroved water Coats, six Blankets, six Duffell match-coats & four Kettles. We therefore, in Gratitude for the said Presents, as well in Consideration of the several Grants made by our Ancestors & Predecessors, as of the said several Goods herein before mentioned, the Receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, Do by these presents for us, Our Heirs & Successors, Grant, Remise, Release, & forever Quitt claim unto the said William Penn, his Heirs and Assigns, all the said Lands situate between the said two Rivers of Delaware & Sasquehannah, from Duck Creek to the mountains on this side Lechay, and all our Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim & Demand whatsoever in & to the same, or any part thereof, so that neither We, nor any of us, nor any Person or Persons in the Behalf of any of us, shall or may hereafter lay any claim to any of the said Lands, or in any wise molest the said William Penn, his Heirs or Assigns, or any Person claiming by, from or under them, them or any of them, in the peaceable and quiet Enjoyment of the same. In Witness whereof We have hereunto sett our Hands &

Seals at Philadelphia, the Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

Sassoonan x his mark (S)

Pokehais x his mark. (S)

Metashichay x his mark. (S)

Aiyamackan x his mark. (S)

Gheltypeneeman x his mark (S)

Opekasset x his mark (S)

Pepawmamen x his mark (S)

Sealed and Delivered (by all but Pokehais & Pepawmamen who were absent) in the presence of

W. Keith.

Jonathan Dickinson,

Samuel Preston.

Robert Assheton,

Anthony Palmer.

Indian Sam, son of Essepenaïke,

Indian Peter, Pokehais's Nephew or Aweaykoman.

Kachguesconk or Toby,

Tussoigheenan,

Neeshallapy or Andrew,

Sealed and delivered by Pokehais & Pepawmamen, in the presence of

James Logan,

Neeshallapy or Andrew,

Nedawayay or Oliver,

Robert Assheton,

Clement Plumsted,

David Evans.

The minutes of the Provincial Council, on the day the deed was signed, read as follows:

"The deed being fully explained to the Indians in their own Language, Sassoonan & Opekasset, two of those who had executed it being present, viewed their Marks and acknowledged that it was true, and that they had been paid for all the lands therein mentioned; but Sassoonan said the Lands beyond these Bounds had never been paid for, that these reached no further than a few miles beyond Oley, but that their Lands on Tulpyhocken were seated by the Christians.

"Mr. Logan answered, that he understood at the Time that Deed was drawn, and ever since that Lechay Hills or Mountains stretched away from a little below Lechay or the Forks of Delaware to those Hills on Sasquehannah that lie about ten miles above Pextan. Mr. Farmer said those Hills passed from Lechay a few Miles above Oley, and reached no further, and that Tulpyhocken lay beyond them."

Sassoonan, or Allumapees, became chief sachem of the Delawares of the Turtle tribe, about 1715. He visited the Governor at Philadelphia twice during the year 1728, and at other times in the years 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740 and 1742. Bishop

Spangenberg wrote, on June 4, 1745: "We also visited Allumapees, the hereditary King of the Indians. He is very old, almost blind, and very poor; but withal has still power over and is beloved by his people; and he is a friend of the English."

Conrad Weiser wrote, on Oct. 15, 1747, that Allumapees had died. Nettawatwees afterwards succeeded to the chieftainship of the Turtle tribe. Most of the Indians of the Turtle and Turkey tribes had crossed the Blue Hills, and settled along the north branch of the Susquehanna before William Penn's death. Their chief town, called Shamokin, was where is now Sunbury. From Shamokin, the greater part of the Delawares, about 1724, settled on the Allegheny river, building a town they named Kittanning. The residue of the Delawares remained in the vicinity of Shamokin under their old chief, Sassoonan, or Allumapees.

The Delawares who were ordered to leave their lands between the Forks of the Lehigh and Delaware by the Six Nations in 1742, settled with their chief, Nutimus, on the site of Wilkes-Barre, and above the mouth of Nescopeck creek. "Old King Nutimus' Town" is marked on Scull's 1757 map of Pennsylvania.

Shamokin, a Delaware town before 1728, was in 1743 the seat of Shekallamy, an Oneida chief, who for twenty-one years after 1728, appears on the official records of Pennsylvania as the overlord, deputy, or vice-regent in Pennsylvania of the Iroquois Confederacy. After Shekallamy's death in 1749, some of the Shamokin Delawares also settled at Tioga (now Athens, Bradford county), where, in 1756, they and the Delawares of the Minsi tribe, who had formerly been under the chiefs Mahawkyhickon and Kindassowa, and were then under Eghohowen, chose as their "king" Teedyuscung. The greater part of Allumapees' tribe removed to the Ohio country, between the years 1724 and 1749.

After his death, in 1747, three brothers, of the Turkey Tribe, probably his nephews, sons of his sister, succeeded him as sachems of the Ohio Delawares. Their names were Shingas, Tamaque or King Beaver, and Pisquetomen, of whom Shingas was made Chief Sachem in 1752, and held that position until 1763. A memorandum made by Joseph Yeates at Fort Pitt in 1776, states that "there are three tribes among the Delawares, the Wolf, the Turkey, and the Turtle. Beaver (or Tamaque) was chief of the Turkey tribe, and was succeeded by Captain Johnny, or Straight Arm, White Eyes ruling it. Custaloga was chief of the Wolf (Minsi) tribe, and succeeded by Captain Pipe; and New Comer (Netawatwees) was chief of the Turtle tribe, and

succeeded by Captain John Kilbuck." A few bands of Minsis or Minnisinks settled in Canada.

The following extract from an article by Wm. J. Heller, traces the history of the Delawares to the present day:

"About the year 1772 all the Delawares, including the Christian Indians then living within the confines of the present state of Pennsylvania, moved further into the Indian country, settling on the Muskingom river, now the Tuscarawas, in the present state of Ohio. Here the Moravian Indians occupied a settlement called Schoenbrun or Gnadenhütten and at Newcomerstown and Coshocton were two capitals of the Delaware nation, Turtle and Minsi, and here the advance in civilization which had been made by the entire nation was always a matter of favorable comment, and in many diaries of travelers through these sections, are expressions of surprise at what was found. Here the various forces became united as one nation under the following rules promulgated by the Grand Council of the Nation in 1773:

"1. Liberty is given to the Christian religion which the council advises the entire nation to adopt.

"2. The Christian Indians and their teachers are on an absolute equality with other Delawares, all of them together constituting one people.

"3. The national territory is alike the property of the Christian Indians and of the native Delawares.

"4. Converts only, and no other Indians, shall settle near the Christian town; such as are not converts, but are now living near such towns, shall move away.

"5. In order to give more room to the Christian Indians, Gekel-Emuk-Pe-Chung is to be abandoned, and a new capital founded farther down the river.

"6. The Christian Indians are invited to build a third town. Netawatwes, the then ruling king of the nation, expected to see the entire population converted within five years and the Christian settlements became famed throughout the entire west. They were built on a new order and were conveniently governed without the aid of Colonial magistrates by a complete code of laws. On questions of great import decisions were made by vote of all the people.

"These people raised grain, cattle and poultry. Their plantations covered hundreds of acres and few farm yards in Pennsylvania had poultry in greater variety. Politics was represented by two parties, the principal one was for peace, under the leadership of Captain White Eyes, a Turtle, and the other was the war party

under Captain Pipe, a Minnisink. During the Revolutionary War, Captain White Eyes was a firm ally of the American Government, under which he held a commission of colonel, and was very desirous of having the new congress elect his lands and his people as the fourteenth state in the new union. Unfortunately he died at a period when the British were putting forth great effort to win over the Delawares. The other Indian nations of the west sent emissaries to condole with the Delawares in the loss of their famous chief-tain. To these, Captain Pipe of the war party made overtures and successfully created sympathy for the British cause.

"In 1782, ninety-six of these Christian Indians, about sixty of them women and children, were murdered by a band of Scotch-Irish bordermen, under the command of one Williamson at their settlement, Gnadenhütten, Ohio.

"After this event the remnant of the Moravian Indians located at Fairfield, Canada, while all the other tribes of the nation retreated to what is now Indiana. In the War of 1812 General Harrison was sent with an army to invade Canada and Fairfield, becoming a battlefield, was laid waste and for the third time the Moravian settlement was destroyed. Again a new town was started near the scene of the old but on account of certain conditions it did not prosper and they later joined the main body. In the year 1818, the Delaware nation ceded to the United States all of their lands in the state of Indiana, the Government promising to provide a country for them; which they did, by giving less than 2,000,000 acres of Kansas land for their 4 1-2 million acres of Indiana land. Finally in 1829 they began locating in the forks of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, and by the year 1833 all of them had reached their new homes. Here they became very industrious; the Indian girls spun and wove excellent cloth, made shirts and other clothing; while on more than 2,000 acres of land there was cultivated grain and vegetables. Great quantities of hogs, cattle and horses were also produced.

"Hardly had they become accustomed to their surroundings, when they became encompassed on every side by settlers, and the history of their difficulties and discouragements was again repeated. Their lands were trespassed upon, their timber cut down and destroyed, and they were denied the protection of the law to either their property or persons. In the year 1854 the Government compelled them to relinquish their 600,000 acres of land for \$1,000,000 and defrauded them out of 1,000,000 acres more for \$10,000. The railroad then made its appearance and this also proved to be a menace to the poor Lenni

Lenapé. This new enemy demanded of the politician at home and the administration at Washington the removal of the Delawares to some other and more remote place, in order that it might have the benefit of their possessions for speculative purposes. The railroad and the settler pressed the politician, the politician pressed the administration and the administration pressed the Indian. The government did not pay over the purchase money until many years afterward, but gave the railroad company the land gratis. The railroad company sold it for, from twenty to fifty dollars per acre, realizing over \$5,000,000 on the Indians' land without a cent of investment. Thus harassed and irritated beyond further endurance, the Delawares determined to again put themselves, if possible, out of the reach of their tormentors. In May, 1863, the Commissioner was requested to grant permission to withdraw \$800 of their invested funds with which to defray the expenses of a delegation of their people to the Rocky Mountains, in the forlorn hope that in those wild and rugged fastnesses they might succeed in finding a harbor of refuge. At this time, out of a fighting force of 217 men they furnished 185 for the United States army in the rebellion. Finally on the 4th day of July, 1866, the Government removed the Delawares from the state of Kansas to the Cherokee Reservation in the Indian Territory, now Oklahoma, and with their purchase money of \$1,000,000 and the other paltry sum of \$10,000, they purchased a small tract of land, sufficient to give 160 acres to each Delaware. When the contract of purchase between the Delawares and the Cherokees came to be made, the exact location of the lands was left subject to future determination. However, as always, their rights were guaranteed by the government, but, unfortunately, the government, as in every other contract with the Delawares, became a defaulter, and the poor Delawares to-day are minus their money and minus their lands.

"Here on a narrow strip of land in the Cherokee Reservation in the state of Oklahoma, there is living to-day the last remnant of this once numerous people, their numbers reduced to less than two thousands. Out of this population four-fifths can read and write, one-third are full-bloods, and half of these adhere to the old faith, while about one-third of the nation profess the Christian religion. This is remarkable considering the two hundred years of persecution they received at the hands of the race that taught them that faith.

"In a recent conversation with one of their prominent men, a leader of the old faith, he accounted for this by the reason of missionary work done by Christians, while the adherents of the

ancient religion do no soliciting whatever. The reluctance of the Indian to give the world a full view of his religion and faith is, perhaps, one of the reasons why he is greatly misunderstood. He holds these things so sacred that he will say but little about them outside of his place of worship, and less to one not of his own blood. If you should ask for an explanation you would likely be told that the white man's religion appeals more to the selfish interests of the individual, and suits many of the young people better, and by following the white man's faith you can do as you please until you are ready to die, then by repenting can escape all responsibility for your acts, and so go to Heaven without any efforts of your own. According to the ancient faith you must follow the dictates of your guardian spirit of conscience, which is the connecting link with the Great Spirit and thus improve yourself in each sphere you pass through until you have finally reached the Happy Hunting Ground and have in some manner merited a reward yourself.

"The Delaware Indians have kept no written records, but have from time immemorial trained certain young men as teachers, who are to succeed the older men as they die, and at the annual meetings these young men assist in conducting the ceremonies and finally take their places as leaders themselves. One of these bright young men and the first of whom we have any facts of record was Charles Killbuck, who, at the age of eight years began the course of instruction, and when ten years old could relate from memory the legends of the history of their nation for several hundred years previous. He became the head counselor; the custodian of the papers, documents and treaties; and also treasures of the nation, and as such, passed through the period of the Revolutionary War, while yet in his teens. He and his brother John, the hereditary chief of the nation, were among those Moravian Indians whom the government authorities at Pittsburgh shortly after the massacre on the Muskingham had placed on Killbuck's Island above the fort as a means of protecting them from their white enemy. But even this proved a very insecure place as the government's offer of sixty dollars for an Indian scalp was still in force and those Indians on the island were attacked one day by their old Presbyterian foe. Charles and John, in attempting to escape, upset the boat. Charles, to save his life, was compelled to relinquish his hold on the precious treaty bag, which dropped to the bottom of the river, and was never recovered. Thus was lost forever all records, documents and treaty belts of the Delaware nation.

"John Killbuck graduated from Princeton

College prior to the Revolution and Charles some few years after the close of that war, graduated from the same institution. Charles, about the year 1848, then an old man, reduced to writing all that he could remember of the history of his people. The Delaware nation produced many men of prominence and these are on record in all the published archives of the Government. Today, among their principal men is one who enjoys the greatest distinction ever accorded any American Indian. This is Richard Connor Adams, son of Rev. William Adams, son of Mut-tee-tut-teese, son of Pa-mar-ting, son of Pa-kan-kee, son of Win-ge-non, Chief of the Minnisinks. Mr. Adams' paternal grandmother was Nancy Connor, daughter of Elizabeth Connor, daughter of Ak-ke-long-un-a-qua, a daughter of Captain White Eyes, alias Ko-qua-hag-ech-ton, a grandson of Tammanend, alias St. Tammany. Mr. Adams was unanimously elected great sachem of the recently established Indian Brotherhood. Certainly an honor most worthily bestowed—a prince of the Lenni Lenapé—King of all Indians of the North American continent."

The territory included in Lehigh county was a part of the neutral ground, crossed by several main trails, used by all tribes of Indians in going from point to point, and an Indian found away from one of these trails was considered an enemy and dealt with accordingly. There does not appear to have been any large Indian town within the boundaries of the present county.

There was an Indian village along the Coplay creek in North Whitehall, the last resident of which was Kolapechka, son of Paxinosa. The Indian town of Hockyondocquay was located in Northampton county, east of the Lehigh, on the creek of the same name, between Howell's Mill and the mouth of the creek. Here lived Lappowinzo, the Delaware chief, one of the signers of the deed of Aug. 25, 1737, on which was based the Walking Purchase. The line of this walk passed through Hanover township, Lehigh county, between Catasauqua and Shoenersville and the walkers spent the night about half a mile from the Indian town.

Lappowinzo's portrait was painted by a Swedish artist, Hesselius, by order of John Penn. He is represented as a stout Indian of about forty years of age. A few black marks are painted on his forehead and cheeks. His hair is long and brought to the back part of his head, with a blue blanket thrown around him and a pouch on his breast fastened to his neck. James Logan, in 1741, mentions him "as an honest old Indian."

The Lehigh Gap, called Pochkapochka, was a favorite place with the Indians. Here a noted Indian chief was born and another noted Indian

called Captain Harrison lived near the Gap. About 1735, an Indian family lived at Egypt, near the home of Jacob Kohler. For some reason he was exiled from the town across the river and the children of the two families frequently played together.

On the Grim farm in Weisenberg, was a spot frequented by Indians and the famous jasper pits in Macungie attracted them frequently. Several points in Upper Milford are pointed out where Indians formerly lived and along the Saucon creek was another favorite stopping place.

Indian names which the Delawares gave to streams and localities in and near Lehigh county are as follows, as given by the missionary, Heckewelder:

Aquanschicola, meaning, where we fish with the bush-net.

Catasauqua, corrupted from *Gattoshacki*, signifying, the earth thirsts. The name is written Calisuk and Caladaqua in old deeds.

Hockendauqua, corrupted from *Hackiundochwe*, searching for land.

Lehigh river, called by the Delaware, *Lechaweki*, *Lechawiechink*, or *Lechawekink*, signifying, where there are forks. This name was given to the river, because it struck an Indian path or thoroughfare coming from the lower parts of the Delaware country, which thoroughfare, on the left bank of the river, (below Bethlehem) forked off into various trails, leading north and west. The word *Lechawekink*, was shortened into *Lecha*, the name still in use among the descendants of German settlers, of which abbreviation Lehigh is a corruption.

Lechauhanne, a forked stream, was the name applied by the Delawares to the land between the Delaware and its west branch, the Lehigh, called the Forks of the Delaware.

Lechawitank, the place at or within the forks, was the name given by the Delawares to the site of Easton and then to the town.

Macungy, corrupted from *Machk-unschi*, the feeding place of bears.

Maxatawny, corrupted from *Machsit-hanne*, meaning bear's path stream,—the stream along which bears have beaten a path.

Monocasy, corrupted from *Menagassi*, or *Menakessi*, a stream with several large bends. *Menagaschsink* was the name given to the site of Bethlehem at the mouth of the Monocasy.

Perkiomen, from *Pakiomink*, where there are cranberries.

Saucon, from *Sakunk*, meaning, where a smaller stream empties into a larger, hence, its place of outlet.

Tuppeckhanna, (one of the sources of the Little Lehigh at Trexlertown, in Upper Macungie).

The word signifies, the stream that flows from a large spring.

David Schultze, in his journal, says that in the Indian tongue, brother is *issimus*; friend, *netap*; bread, *poon*; eat, *meree*; fish, *lamiess*; mother, *ana*; cow, *murs*; pig, *keeshkush*; I am hungry, *husco lallaculla*; give me bread, *langund agboon*; what is your name, *gecho luensi*; where do you come from, *tankomi*. Indian names do not contain the letter "r" as they could not pronounce that letter.

The Indian method of catching shad, which formerly came up the Lehigh as far north as Lehighton, as described by Loskiel, is interesting.

"As soon as the shad come from the south to deposit their spawn, running up the rivers from the sea, the Indians assemble for the annual fishery. First they build a stone dam across the stream, the two wings or walls of which converge into a pound or wooden box, perforated with holes. This is the trap. A wild grape-vine of sufficient length to reach from shore to shore is then cut, and loaded down with brush, secured at intervals of from ten to fifteen feet. This barrier is stretched across the river, perhaps a mile above the pound, and being held in position by Indians in canoes, is slowly towed down stream. The frightened fish are driven before it back into the dam, and thence by the Indians, posted on its walls, into the pound, where they are caught by hand. As many as a thousand are known to have been taken in this way in a morning. The Delawares called March the shad-month."

The earliest mention of the Lehigh Region yet found is in 1701, when the goods of Hans Stielman, of Maryland, were confiscated for attempting to trade with the Indians without a license. William Penn, in a letter to Stielman dated 12, 2 mo. (Apr.), 1701, says: "Thou has often promised to visit this place in order to treat with me about thy Indian Trade, but hast as often disappointed me. Thy present management thereof amongst us is directly contrary to our Laws, I have yefore Stopt thy Goods intended for Lechay, till according to thy frequent engagements thou come hither thyself and give further Satisfaction than thou hast yet been to

Thy frd. W. P."

Subsequently the Provincial Council restored Stielman's goods, but ordered him to give a bond of £1,000 to observe the laws of the province, and on account of his father, who was a native of the province, dealt leniently with him, but, as the Indians complained against him for defrauding them, ordered him not to trade with them until he had regularly obtained a license for that purpose.

In the month of May, 1701, the Lehigh Region is again mentioned in the following manner: "A

certain young Swede arriving from Lechay, brought advice that on 5th. day last some young men of that place, going out a hunting, being but a little while gone, several Shotts were heard to go off very thick, which was suspected to have been some of the Sinnecaes coming down upon them, and that thereupon he had sent two Messengers, viz: Edw. Farmer and Jno. Sotcher, who returning bro't advice that the alarm was false, and that the Shott was only at some Swans, and the whole reports groundless."

Again in the same year we find that "the Governor ordered Oppemenynook, the chief of the Indians on Lechay, to be sent for to consult with him about passing a law prohibiting all use of rum to the Indians of his nation."

NATIONALITY OF SETTLERS.

The first settlers of the territory now Lehigh county were Germans who found their way into this rich valley through the earlier settlements along the Perkiomen Creek and in the Oley Valley. It is probable that one or two adventurous settlers had located at an early date along the southern slope of the Lehigh Hills, but not prior to 1727 were there any settlements north of these mountains. The course followed by the greater part of the early settlers was through Maxetawny and Milford in Berks and Bucks, into Milford and Macungie in the present Lehigh county.

Intermingled with the Germans, principally from the Palatinate, were many Swiss, who, coming down the Rhine from the mountain cantons, joined the stream of emigrants to the new land, America. There were also a number of Huguenots, descendants of those, who, exiled from France by the Edict of Nantes, sought refuge in the German states or in Switzerland.

In the lower section of the county, through the Saucon valley, a few English and Welsh from Philadelphia or vicinity settled at an early date. Here and there were also to be found a few Hollanders.

The emigration of the Germans and natives of other European countries to Pennsylvania, was in a great measure due to the efforts of William Penn and his agent, Benjamin Furley, as well as other of his agents. Religious persecution and numerous wars had carried desolation and devastation into millions of homes in the Palatinate, and the poverty-stricken inhabitants heard eagerly the news of a land to which they were invited, where they could share in making the laws, and where there were no wars or persecutions. Penn's mother, Margaret Jasper, was a Dutch woman, and his travels through Germany in 1677, strengthened the bonds between him and the inhabitants of the Rhine provinces. Between the

years 1681, when Penn acquired Pennsylvania, and 1704, Penn and others published many pamphlets in English, German, Dutch, and French, giving information concerning his province, which were scattered broadcast throughout the Low Countries, Germany and Switzerland.

The Crefeld Colony under Pastorius settled in Germantown in 1683. Johannes Kelpius with forty pietists came in 1694. In 1704 Daniel Falkner brought a number with him on his return trip after a visit to the Fatherland. In 1708 and 1709 thousands emigrated. In the latter year the following list gives the number of persons and the country from which they came, as given by an unknown writer in a pamphlet published in 1711.

Aus der Pfaltz,	8,589
Aus dem Darmstaettischen, . . .	2,334
Aus dem Hanauischen,	1,113
Aus dem Francken Land,	653
Aus dem Mayntzischen,	63
Aus dem Trierischen,	58
Aus dem Speyerischen, Worms-	
ischen und Graffschaftlichen,	490
Aus dem Hessenland,	81
Aus dem Zweybrückischen, . . .	125
Aus dem Nassauischen,	203
Aus dem Elsass,	413
Aus dem Badischen,	320
Aus Allerhand Landschaften	
ledige Handwercks Leute, . .	871
<hr/>	
Total,	15,313

From 1710 to 1727 the number that arrived is unknown, but it ran into the thousands, who settled principally in Montgomery, Berks and Lancaster counties. In 1719, we learn from a letter, that six or seven thousand were expected.

The passage of a registration act in 1727 required every arrival to sign allegiance to the King of England and from this time until 1775 all emigrants names are recorded. The following is the number of immigrant ships which arrived at Philadelphia from 1727 to 1775, of which records have been preserved:

1727	5	1739	8	1751	15
1728	3	1740	6	1752	19
1729	2	1741	9	1753	19
1730	3	1742	5	1754	17
1731	4	1743	9	1755	2
1732	11	1744	5	1756	1
1733	7	1745	none	1757	none
1734	2	1746	2	1758	none
1735	3	1747	5	1759	none
1736	3	1748	8	1760	none
1737	7	1749	21	1761	1
1738	16	1750	14	1762	none

1763	4	1768	4	1773	15
1764	11	1769	4	1774	6
1765	5	1770	7	1775	2
1766	5	1771	9		
1767	7	1772	8		

In all, 321 ships in forty-four years. In 1727, there were 1,240 arrivals, while in 1728 there were only 390, and 243 in 1729. In 1730, 458 arrived and in 1731 the number increased to 631. In 1732 there were 2,093 arrivals and in 1738 the number was 3,115.

The number of Germans in Pennsylvania was estimated by Governor Thomas in 1747 as 72,000. Michael Schlatter in 1751 gave the total population of Pennsylvania as 190,000, of whom one-third or 63,000 were Germans. In 1731 the Lutherans are supposed to have numbered 17,000 and the German Reformed 15,000. They came from the Palatinate chiefly, from Alsace, Swabia, Saxony and Switzerland; and as given in the records, from Wittemberg, and Zweibruecken, from Erbach, Nassau, Hanau, Darmstadt, Eisenberg, Basel, Mannheim, Durlach, Rittenheim, inhabitants of Lorraine, Mentz, Franconia, Hesse and Hamburg.

The first ship recorded is the William and Sarah, which arrived Sept. 18, 1727. Alexander Diefenderfer, a passenger on this ship, settled in the southwestern part of the county, part of his land lying in Bucks county and part in the present Lehigh county.

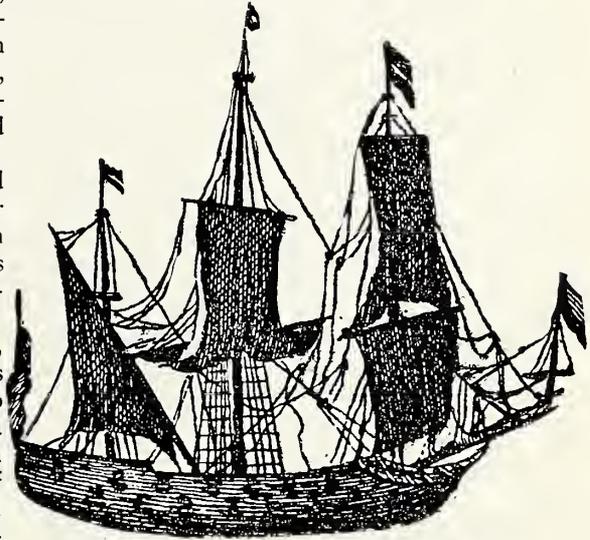
The size of these ships varied from 63 feet long, with 21 feet in breadth and 9 feet 7 1-2 inches as the depth of hold, with a tonnage of 108 tons, to 99 feet in length, with 26 feet of breadth and a tonnage of 311 tons. They sailed principally from Rotterdam, and thence to Cowes, on the Isle of Wight. Few carried over 300 passengers, and many only half that number. The passage required usually from six to nine weeks. Sometimes, if the weather was stormy, it required as much as four months.

The trip down the Rhine lasted from four to six weeks and the passengers were packed densely in the vessels. The passage from Rotterdam to Philadelphia was £10 for all over ten years: children, half price, except those under five years of age, who were carried free. The other costs, including the trip down the Rhine, amounted to at least \$35.00, according to a writer who described a trip in the year 1750.

Many spent \$176.00 on the trip from home to Philadelphia. Those who were unable to pay their passage money were bound out to the highest bidder on their arrival at Philadelphia, to serve three, four, five or six years for the amount due by

them, according to their age and strength. Large numbers of Redemptioners, or those who bound themselves, arrived in Pennsylvania in the years 1728, 1729, 1737, 1741, 1750, and 1751. Children from ten to fifteen were required to serve until twenty-one. When the term of service was over, a thrifty servant had saved quite a sum and could take up a tract of land. Many Germans began life in this way and their descendants are now among the prominent citizens of the country. As early as 1722, one hundred Palatines were advertised for disposal for terms of five years at £10 a head.

Joseph Shippen, Jr., wrote from Lancaster, Sept. 16, 1769, to a friend: "Give my love to your brother and desire him to buy a young man, a Palatine, such as he bought before for Mr. Burd, who wants another and I will send down £20 the next Post to pay for him."



Passenger Ship of the Period of 1750

Among the earliest settlers in the section now Lehigh county were George Bachman and Philip Geisinger, Mennonites, who settled in Upper Saucon and were naturalized as early as 1729; Peter Trexler, who was naturalized in 1729 and purchased a tract of land in Macungie from Caspar Wistar in the same year and Jost Henrich Sasmanhausen, who settled on the line between Berks and Lehigh and who was also naturalized in 1729 or 1730.

The early settlers of Lehigh county came from no particular section, but from all parts of Germany and adjoining countries. Occasionally a colony of friends and relatives from one community settled in the same neighborhood, as the Swiss

settlement at Egypt and a colony of Palatines in Weisenberg.*

Large numbers came from the Palatinate, among whom were the Brauss, Clader, Dillinger, Egner, Mechlin, Meckell, Schall, Shankweiler, Stahler, Strauss and Wint families.

From Zweibruecken came the Guth, Gross, Keiper, Knerr, Newhard, Mickley, Baer, Hunsicker, Eckert, Spaengler and Schneider families.

From Wurtemberg came the Koehler, Jacobs, Christman, Grim, Seiberling and Weiler families. From Alsace, the Balliet, Graff, Ruch, Rupp, Henninger and Stettler families; from Bavaria, the Keck and Saeger families; from Lorraine, the Wotrings; from Nassau, the Cooper and Gies families and from Schlesien the Schultzes and Yeakels.

From Switzerland came the Burkhalter, Kohler, Deshler, Roth, Kern, Troxell, Biery, Blumer, Showalter, Flickinger, Grob, Dubs, Eberhard, Frey, Giesy, Schwander, Bertsch, Peter, Neff and Huber families.

From Ansbach came the ancestor of the Kurtz family; from Ittlingen, the Romigs; from Niederbronn, the Kuntz and Schreiber families; from Titelsheim, the Knausses; from Neresheim, the Diefenderfers; from Hildeberg Hause, the Leisenrings; from Frankfurt-on-Main, the Semmels; from Pfungstadt, the Erdmans; from Kolmberg, the Lichtenwalners; from Dauenheim, the Wints, and from Odenwald, the Holbens.

Among the Huguenots were the Balliet, Vesqueau, Voturin or Wotring, Verly, La Roche, Jacquet, Riebelet and Tournet families.

The Knepply, Kookon and Van Buskerck families were from Holland.

The English families were the Jennings, Mory, Jarrett, Everett, Hyneman, Mayberry, Warner, Pugh, Blackledge, Thomas, Williams and Tool families.

The Welsh were the Owen and Samuels families, and in 1774, Griffith Griffith settled in Heidelberg township.

From the following places in Germany came families of the same names as many of the settlers in Lehigh, some of whom may have been of the same stock. Sander from Ixheim; Vollweiler from Mittelbach; Merkel from Schoenborn;

Hunsinger from Bussweiler; Bischof from Katzweiler; Metzger from Kriegsheim and Offstein; Kratz from Desloch; Schmoll from Zweibruecken; Shick from Heddesheim; Koehler from Gross Karlbach; Hartmann from Alsenbrueck; Jung from Kollweiler; Beck from Mannheim; Frick from Duchroth; Hofman from Duchroth; Boeber from Elsweiler; Eberle from Landau; Weiss from Edigheim; Schirardin from Rauweiler and Jirardin from Neustadt.

The following is a translation of a passport issued to an emigrant who settled here in 1733. Similar passports were given to many of the early Palatines. It is written in German on sheepskin and was issued to the ancestor of the Lichtenwaller family.

"In the day of the reign of the most illustrious Prince and Lord, Carl William Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg, Duke in Prussia of Magdeburg, Stettin, Pomerania, of Cassuben and Wenden, of Mecklenburg, also in Schlesien of Crossen, Burgrave of Nuernburg, Prince of Halberstadt, Minden, Kamin, Wenden, Schwerin and Katzenburg, Count of Hohenzollern and Schwerin, Lord of the Lands of Rostock and Stargard, our most gracious Prince and Lord.

"The time-ordained Captain and Treasurer, and Beadle of the illustrious superior bailiwick of Kolmberg, I, John William Barchewitz, and I, John George Samuel Donner, do hereby publicly and to everybody testify and acknowledge, that the bearer of this, Johann Liechtenwaller, having been for four years a servant and master of the blacksmith trade at Kreuth, in the office most graciously entrusted to us, personally appeared before us and expressed the desire to emigrate to Pennsylvania with his wife Barbara and a son one year of age; this he wished to do for the improvement of his temporal welfare, after the sale of the goods belonging to his occupation and the adjustment of his revenue and taxes. In a becoming manner he requested us not only to release him from the duties which he had hitherto faithfully discharged, and to grant him an unimpeded departure, but also to give him a credible testimonium and a respectful passport of his former relations in order that he might therewith make himself known in an honorable way.

"Since it is not otherwise known than that the above-named Liechtenwaller, during the four years in which he was in our employ, showed himself at all times submissive and obedient, as becomes a faithful subject, subjected himself to the public commands and prohibitions, discharged the public obligations in an orderly way and at the proper time, and also conducted himself peacefully and harmoniously with everyone, so that there never appeared any complaint or grievance

*The following dialogue between a farmer, a resident of a city and a Swiss, illustrates the confusion of speech between speakers of different dialects, caused by difference of pronunciation.

BAUER.—Wie is de Suppe so hasz!
STADTER.—Man sagt ja nicht hasz, sondern heisz. Has nennt man das Thier.

BAUER.—Dos haszt bei uns Hos!
STADTER.—Das ist wieder falsch. Hos bedeutet jenes Kleidungsstück, womit Eure langen Beine bedeckt sind.

BAUER.—Dos haszt in Hus!
SCHWEITZER.—Aber mer sind jezt in Huus.
BAUER.—Dos iss'n Haus!

against him; therefore we should gladly have retained him as a subject, if circumstances had permitted. Yet we have borne him no scruple in the gratification of his request, but knowingly release him of his servile duties, and grant him unmolested departure; moreover, we also entreat everyone of whatever station or dignity they may be, to manifest toward the above-mentioned Liechtenwaller, because of his good behavior, all well-wishing, and to lend him a helping hand in the promotion of his success; also to pass him and his at all places securely and unmolested, and to allow him to enjoy this testimony in very deed.

"In witness whereof this passport is executed by us above-named officers personally subscribed to, corroborated with the greater seals of our office and voluntarily granted to Liechtenwaller for his legitimate use. Granted at Kolmberg, April 25th, in the year 1733 after the birth of Christ, our only Redeemer and Saviour.

"JOHN WILLIAM BACHEWITZ,

"JOHN GEORGE SAMUEL DONNER."

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

These hardy pioneers, after their arrival at Philadelphia, at once sought land suitable for cultivation. Finding that the land in what is now Bucks and Montgomery counties was already taken up by earlier arrivals, they pushed on into the interior, then almost an unknown country, across the Lehigh Hills, some by the Goshenhoppen route, others through Oley and Maxetawny, travelling over the Indian trails and in the primeval forest made their stand. Some were attracted by the similarity of the hills and valleys to their homes in the mountains of Bavaria and Switzerland; some by the flowing springs and well watered meadows, while others sought the level country covered with heavy timber.

If the pioneer brought his goods in a wagon, that was the family's home until a suitable tract was selected, upon which, usually, was a spring or through which a creek flowed. Everything was of the crudest sort, until by aiding each other, they erected log cabins, often of only one room, with an earthen floor. The next step was to clear land for agriculture. Each year a little more was cleared and every foot was utilized in planting.

In clearing the land two methods were used. One was the process of girdling, or belting, which consisted in chopping a ring out of the bark entirely around the tree, three or four inches wide. In this way the sap taken up through the roots was checked and the upper part of the tree gradually died. The pine died the quickest while oaks often lived two or three years after having been girdled. This method saved the labor of chopping down, which was also done in some sections,

after which considerable was burned. When the deadened tree fell, the roots were taken out with the trees. After many trees had fallen, the broken limbs and smaller trees were removed. When the logs were reduced to lengths of 12 or 15 feet, so they could be handled, the owner had a *log-rolling*. In destroying underwood and bushes, they were generally "grubbed," after which a field was fit for cultivation in the second year after it was cleared.

The log cabin is one of the earliest forms of dwellings known in well-wooded countries. The Teutonic tribes, in the time of Tacitus, built "with unhewn timber" and certain Indian tribes had winter houses of logs. The hut of round logs, notched at the corners, with open cracks and without floor or loft, was the rudest form known to the American settler. This was gradually improved by the addition of a floor of rough punchcons hewn out with an ax; then by the chinking of the cracks with bits of wood and the daubing of these with clay. There were many cabins without chinking or daubing; one man had his head bitten by a hungry wolf, which thrust its nozzle through the open cracks of his dwelling while he was asleep. Some lightly covered the cracks by attaching long, rough shingles, called clap-boards, by pegs to the outside of the logs. On the frontier, the house of logs, from which the bark had been peeled, was a mark of gentility and a second story was a luxury, though often reached by steps from the outside or a perpendicular ladder inside the house. The dwelling of logs hewn and squared distinguished its owner as a man of wealth and dignity.

Nails were scarce and wrought by hand. Many houses were built without iron; the hinges and latches were of wood and the shingles or clapboards of the roof were held in place by "weight timbers." The fire places were necessarily large for a huge fire was required to heat the house. The chimneys were, in earlier days, built of sticks of wood, well plastered on the inside with clay, which often took fire. Oiled paper was used for windows before window glass came into use. In some sections sheets of mica were used. The more prosperous farmer built his house of stone.

In Pennsylvania invariably the barns were larger, the smoke houses smaller than in the south. There was often no shade. With the Pennsylvania German farmers, the bake oven invariably stood by the house, often a part of it, and the spring house of log or stone near-by. Many a house was built directly over a spring. Some can be seen today with walls two feet or more thick, where, by custom crocks of milk and butter have been kept for one hundred and fifty years or more.

The sleeping accommodations were usually very crude. In some sections the family and guests slept in a row upon the floor; some had deer or bear skins upon which to rest. As late as 1788, in an inn on the New York frontier, everybody slept about a central post that upheld the roof, heads outward and feet toward the center. Among the Pennsylvania settlers the trundle bed was much used, pushed under the standing beds in the day time. Pillows and bed sacks were often filled with mistletoe or down from the cat-tail flag; or with cotton from the milkweed, called "silk grass." The more prosperous used feather and down beds. These were universally used among the Pennsylvania Germans, who often slept between two feather beds, even in summer time. Floors were swept with brooms of birch or hemlock twigs, with Indian brooms of shaved wood or of corn husks, or with imported brooms of hair; sometimes the floor was dry-rubbed with sand; sometimes the parlor floor was strewn with sand laid off in ornamental figures.

Clocks and watches were exceedingly rare. Hour glasses and sun-dials were not plenty. Time was computed by the sun's altitude or by guess. Furniture was from Germany or bought in Philadelphia, which was their market place.

Church bells were necessary to announce services, but rarely could the early settlers hear a sermon. Almost every family had a psalter or "Gebetbuch," some Bibles, and usually the most intelligent among them read from these to others. As a rule they were very pious, the majority having felt religious persecution in Europe.

The characteristic feature of the earlier houses was the fire place, sometimes large enough to drive a cart and horse between the jambs and often the logs were drawn to the hearth by a horse.

The Germans used a stove called by some "a box with one side out." Sometimes the open side of this stove was outside of the room, or even of the house, and the fire was fed from without. A traveler could tell at sight that a house with a single chimney in the middle was inhabited by Germans and furnished with stoves; the smoke from each led into one flue and was so taken off; or if two chimneys, one at each gable end, without fire places, after the English plan. In the open fire place was a crane or chain with pot-hooks to hold kettles, sometimes a small oven in the side of the chimney. The fire in the hearth was rarely allowed to die out; if so, coals were brought from a neighbor's house. For light, the pitch-pine torch was used.

Dishes were of wood and pewter. Plates were sometimes mere square blocks of wood but often rounded on a lathe. Pewter superseded wood

and was universally used. People drank from mugs of pewter, ate from pewter basins and plates and used spoons of pewter.

As an illustration of the domestic life of the early settlers the following appraisement of the household goods of Gottfried Knauss, who died in Whitehall township in 1777, which his widow Regina Louisa Knauss took at the appraisement, is given. The appraisement was made May 17, 1777.

	£	s.	d.
A stove and pipe, (<i>Rohrofen</i>),	5		
A bed,	8		
A cow,	4		
Three iron pots,		15	
A teakettle and a coffee-mill,		12	6
Two pewter platters,		12	6
Two pewter dishes,		10	6
Six pewter plates,		12	
A pewter pot,		6	
Six pewter spoons,		2	6
Three spoons, a meat-fork and a candlestick,		6	
A bucket, a small bucket (<i>Shopfkuebel</i>) and a butter tub, (<i>Butterkuebel</i>),		3	
Two table cloths and two towels,		15	
A hymnbook,		6	
A baking-trough, (<i>Backmuld</i>),		2	
Ten bushels wheat,			
A corn hoe, (<i>Welshkorn hack</i>),		1	
A spinning-wheel,		5	
A chest,	1	0	0
	£	23.	8. 6

Meat was broiled on the live coals. Potatoes and green corn were roasted in the Indian way on the hot ashes. Cakes of corn meal, buckwheat or rye were baked on a stone, an oak board or a pewter plate, before the fire. A good baking stone was a valuable thing. In 1750 one was sold at public sale.

Dried peaches were cooked with meat when vegetables were scarce. Sassafras flowers made a "curious preserve" and pokeleaves were boiled for spinach. Small beer was made by mixing a decoction from spruce and birch or sassafras twigs with molasses and water. Drinking was universal. The birth of a child, the moving into a new house, an election, a wedding, a funeral, an auction, and even religious meetings, were occasions for drinking. In 1744 an effort was made to persuade men to abstain from "unseasonable tipping in the forenoon."

Tea drinking became general after 1730, but was violently opposed by many as fatal to health and injurious to the mind. In 1756, a writer

says: "Our people have shamefully gone into tea drinking." Snuff was used universally.

Clothes were a badge of rank. To dress above one's station was an affront to superiors. The wig was a mark of a gentleman. Deer skin or sheep skin and leather breeches, jacket and coat were worn. Often they were made of raccoon or deer skin. The hunting skirt of linsey-woolsey or buckskin was worn in winter and of tow linen in summer.

Wood was the universal fuel, lighted by the aid of the tinder box with flint, steel and punk, as matches were unknown. Powder flashed in the pan of a gun often lit the fire, which was preserved with great care, carefully covered with ashes at night, so that embers remained in the morning.

To make clothing, flax was raised and sheep were kept for a supply of wool. Flaxseed was sown at the same time as oats.

From the sowing of the flax seed to the completion of the tow or linen garment there was work for men and women. Men prepared the soil and selected the best part of a field for sowing flax seed. It was sown at the time oats were sown—and usually in the same field. It was gathered a few weeks before oats harvest. It was drawn with the roots in bunches, which were tied separately and shocked. Ten to twelve bunches formed a shock. It was allowed to stand on the field until the tops became dry and brown. Straw-binders were laid on the ground, the flax placed on the same, and larger bundles formed, which were taken to the barn floor. Here the seed end of the flax was beaten on an elevated plank or on a barrel, to remove the seed, which was separated from the chaff by means of a fan and at a later period by a wind mill. The flax seed was carefully stored, as it was a valuable product to supply an oil which commanded a high price. The flax was rebound and taken to a clean part of the field, where it was spread on the ground and allowed to remain a few weeks until rain and sunshine had made the inner part of the flax brittle and the outer part tough. It was rebound and removed to the barn or other building where it could be kept. Then followed the breaking of the flax. The first requirement was a fireplace and a fire, over which, on elevated bars or rails, the flax was laid and dried to become more brittle. The flax breakers, often four or five in number, surrounded the fireplace and broke the flax as best they could and in time on a flax break. When this process was ended, the flax was rebound in bundles containing twenty-five handfuls and again taken to the barn. Then followed the first hackling to separate the boll of the flax. This was done on a coarse hackle. The flax was then

swungled on a board or plank by means of a wand or wooden knife, and in later years on a break wheel. After the swungling followed hackling on a hackle screwed to the top of a bench. The hackle consisted of a board about ten inches long and three or four inches wide, into which wrought-iron nails about five inches long had been driven. The hackling separated the tow from the fine flax and thus yielded tow and flax. The tow was placed in boxes or barrels and the flax was formed into switches, the ends of which were joined, and a number of such switches were united by a cord and kept in bundles.

The spinning of tow and flax, the work of mothers and daughters, who rose early and often retired late, required much time and labor. The spinning wheel and reel were not wanting. The spinning of tow was first in order. The tow was placed on the fork of the wheel and spun. The spinning of flax, which was wound on a specially made holder, was done on the same wheel on which tow was spun. The reel (haspel) was used for winding the spun tow and flax. One hundred and forty-four revolutions of the reel marked by the indicator were required for a cut. These were formed into skeins, a skein of tow containing four cuts and one of flax six cuts. The skeins of spun tow and flax were boiled in a mixture of ash and water—to make the same soft and tender, and were subsequently laid on the grass or hung on bars to dry and to be bleached.

In weaving the same loom was used for making tow cloth and linen with different gearing for each. The woven material was usually one yard wide. After the web had been made ready a part of it was glued (*geschlicht*). While time was given for drying the weaver was busy in spooling, and thus there was a constant change from weaving to spooling. Tow cloth was often of different stripes. The wool for the same was colored yellow by means of the bark of hickory trees or peach leaves and blue with indigo. After weaving, plain tow cloth and linen were washed, spread on grass, sprinkled regularly and given time to bleach. The proper bleaching often required several weeks of time. The materials thus obtained and linen thread of various thicknesses, also spun at home, were now ready for use.

The tow cloth was used for clothing, bedding, table cloths, towels, bags, coverings and other articles. Linen cloth of various degrees of fineness was used for shirts, summer clothing, bedding, table cloths, towels and many other purposes.

Linen goods were often checked goods—made of linen colored differently.

In the course of years the pioneer and his descendants raised sheep. A husbandman would have from ten to twelve—but frequently also

from twenty to twenty-five or more sheep. Sheep shearing was in order in May of each year. The wool secured was washed and then dried on grass. It was then carefully cleaned and picked so that no impurities might remain. It was taken to the carding mill, where it was first carded on rollers, on which there were strips of leather filled with fine wires and fine nails and then passed between rollers on which there were ribs which formed the rolls of wool, which dropped from the cylinders. The wool, after being thus formed into rolls, was taken home, where it was spun on the large and small spinning wheels. The weaving of the wool was the same as that of tow and flax. When the supply of wool was yet limited, in weaving, the web was often the product of flax and the woof of wool. The material obtained was known as the linsey-woolsey. It was a much better material for winter clothing than tow cloth and linen cloth, and extensively used for such purposes. Cloth woven entirely of wool was for best clothing for wear on Sunday and special occasions. The woolen cloth was taken to the fulling-mill. Here it was placed in large receptacles, in which soap and water were used. The material was beaten and turned and when it was removed from the receptacles to be washed it was found narrower and thicker than before. It was then colored black, brown, gray, deep yellow, or red. After being dried, trimmed and rolled it was ready to be taken to the owner's home and was ready for use. Flannels were of different colors and were used for dresses and undergarments.

In those primitive years and in many years that followed garments were made at home without any directions given by fashion books and without the aid of sewing machines. In later years tailors were engaged to come to the homes of families to make garments for men. The primitive mothers and daughters had an abundance of work in making garments for members of the household. They were also frequently engaged in knitting to supply the family with stockings, socks, mittens, scarfs and caps. They likewise spent much time in making from tow, linen and woolen materials a variety of articles for use and ornament in the home.

Shoes were not constantly worn. In summer many persons wore no shoes. In winter they were worn by all. During the summer they were, however, worn on special occasions. Tradition informs us that shoes were carried by hand by church-goers until the vicinity of the church was reached, when they were put on and removed again soon after the worshippers had left the church building. Shoemakers traveled and did not only mend shoes, but often also remained with a family to make shoes for all its members.

Hats and caps worn by men were made in this country at a very early period. An abundance of materials for making the same was found here. Mothers and daughters made hoods at home. A bonnet of large dimensions was a desirable acquisition, to be made only by purchase in towns.

With the increase of wealth and opportunities to secure wearing apparel from the country store, the ancestors were also able to purchase other materials for various uses. There was a marked difference between clothing made of domestic materials and clothing made of store goods. People in the country began to follow the customs of the people dwelling in towns, and in the course of years people in the country also had fine clothing for their appearance on special occasions.

In earlier periods there was no constant change of fashions as in our day. The good clothing worn by parents was handed down to their children, who were not ashamed to wear the same. Garments were worn for a much longer time than in our day. When journeys were made great care was taken of extra apparel, if made on foot the knapsack was carefully packed, if made on horseback then saddle bags were of great service, when made later on in wagons and coaches the requisites for the journey were placed in wallets, in strong paper and leathern boxes of varied style and in trunks covered with skins of animals.

Such was the life of the ancestors of the majority of the present inhabitants of Lehigh county. Far from the land in which their forbears had lived for generations, in a wilderness, which, cultivated under their skilful hands and by their descendants, has developed into a rich and fruitful region, they founded a new race, the Pennsylvania Germans. The characteristics of the early German settlers which are most to be admired are their strong religious tendencies, their energy and thrift and their honesty and uprightness. The character of the Swiss emigrants who settled here gave a higher moral tone to the community, as these families were noted for their high ideals and good citizenship, which has ever characterized the inhabitants of the Swiss Republic.

It is to be hoped that their descendants will cultivate these praiseworthy characteristics and give to the world a race of high-minded, moral citizens, which shall add lustre to Pennsylvania's history.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, the noted physician of Philadelphia, wrote, in 1789, an account of the manners of the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania which is one of the best descriptions of the early Germans that has ever been written. In it, in writing of their customs and habits, he says:

"They feed their horses and cows well, of

which they keep only a small number, in such a manner, that the former perform twice the labor of those horses, and the latter yield twice the quantity of milk of those cows, that are less plentifully fed. There is a great economy in this practice, especially in a country where so much of the labor of a farmer is necessary to support his domestic animals. A German horse is known in every part of the state; indeed, the horse seems to 'feel with his lord, the pleasure and the pride of his extraordinary size or fat.'

"The fences of a German farm are generally high, and well built, so that his fields seldom suffer from the inroads of his own, or his neighbors' horses, cattle, hogs, or sheep.

"The German farmers are great economists of their wood. Hence, they burn it only in stoves, in which they consume but a fourth or fifth part of what is commonly burnt in ordinary open fire places; besides, their horses are saved by means of this economy, from that immense labour, in hauling wood in the middle of winter, which frequently unfits the horses of their neighbors for the toils of the ensuing spring. Their houses are, moreover, rendered so comfortable, at all times, by large closed stoves that twice the business is done by every branch of the family, in knitting, spinning and mending farming utensils, that is done in houses where every member in the family crowds near a common fire-place, or shivers at a distance from it, with hands and fingers that move, by reason of the cold, with only half their usual quickness.

"They discover economy in the preservation and increase of their wood, in several other ways. They sometimes defend it, by high fences, from their cattle; by which means, the young forest trees are suffered to grow, to replace those that are cut down for the necessary use of the farm. But where this cannot be conveniently done, they surround the stump of that tree which is most useful for fences, viz: the chestnut, with a small triangular fence. From this stump, a number of suckers shoot out in a few years; two or three of which in the course of five and twenty years, grow into trees of the same size as the tree from whose roots they derived their origin.

"They keep their horses and cattle as warm as possible, in winter, by which means, they save a great deal of their hay and grain; for those animals when cold, eat much more than when they are in a more comfortable situation.

"The German farmers live frugally in their families, with respect to diet, furniture and apparel. They sell their most profitable grain, which is wheat, and eat that which is less profitable, that is rye, or Indian corn. The profit of a farmer, from this single article of economy, is

equal, in the course of a life time, to the price of a farm for one of his children.

"They eat sparingly of boiled animal food, with large quantities of vegetables, particularly sallad, turnips, onions and cabbage, the last of which, they make into sourcroust. They likewise use a large quantity of milk and cheese in their diet. Perhaps the Germans do not proportion the quantity of animal food to the degrees of their labour; hence, it has been thought, by some people, that they decline in strength sooner than their English or Irish neighbors. Very few of them use distilled spirits in their families; their common drinks are cider, beer, wine and simple water. The furniture of their houses is plain and useful. They cover themselves in winter with light feather beds; instead of blankets; in this contrivance there is both convenience and economy, for the beds are warmer than blankets, and they are made by themselves. The apparel of the German farmers is usually homespun. When they use European articles of dress, they prefer those of the best quality, and of the highest prices. They are afraid of debt, and seldom purchase anything without paying cash for it.

"The German farmers have large or profitable gardens near their houses. These contain little else but useful vegetables. Pennsylvania is indebted to the Germans for the principal part of her knowledge in horticulture. Since the settlement of a number of German gardeners, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, the tables of all classes of citizens have been covered with a variety of vegetables, in every season of the year; and to the use of these vegetables, in diet, may be ascribed the general exemption of the citizens of Philadelphia from diseases of the skin.

"The Germans seldom hire men to work upon their farms. The feebleness of that authority which masters possess over hired servants, is such, that their wages are seldom procured from their labor, except in harvest, when they work in the presence of their masters. The wives and daughters of the German farmers frequently forsake, for a while, their dairy and spinning-wheel, and join their husbands and brothers in their labor of cutting down, collecting and bringing home, the fruits of the fields and orchards. The work of the gardens is generally done by the women of the family.

"As members of civil government, the Germans are peaceable, and exact in the payment of their taxes. Since they have participated in the power of the state, many of them have become sensible and enlightened in the science of legislation. Pennsylvania has had the speaker's chair of her assembly, and the Vice-president's office of her council filled with dignity, by gentlemen of Ger-

man families. The same gentlemen have since been advanced to seats in the House of Representatives, under the new constitution of the United States. In the great controversy about the national government, a large majority of the Germans in Pennsylvania decided in favor of its adoption, notwithstanding the most popular arts were used to prejudice them against it.

"The intercourse of the Germans with each other, is kept up chiefly in their own language; but most of their men who visit the capital, and trading or country towns of the state, speak the English language. A certain number of the laws are now printed in German, for the benefit of those of them who cannot read English. A large number of German newspapers are likewise circulated through the State, through which knowledge and intelligence have been conveyed, much to the advantage of the government. There is scarcely an instance of a German, of either sex, in Pennsylvania, that cannot read; but many of the wives and daughters of the German farmers cannot write. The present state of society among them renders this accomplishment of little consequence to their improvement or happiness.

"If it were possible, to determine the amount of all the property brought into Pennsylvania, by the present German inhabitants of the state and their ancestors, and then compare it with the present amount of their property, the contrast would form such a monument of human industry and economy, as has seldom been contemplated in any age or country.

"I have been informed that there was an ancient prophecy which foretold, that 'God would bless the Germans in foreign countries.' This prediction has been faithfully verified in Pennsylvania. They enjoy here every blessing that liberty, toleration, independence, affluence, virtue, and reputation, can confer upon them.

"How different is their situation here, from what it was in Germany. Could the subjects of the prince of Germany, who now groan away their lives in slavery and unprofitable labour, view from an eminence, in the month of June, the German settlements of Strasburg or Manheim, in Lancaster county, or of Lebanon, in Dauphin county, or Bethlehem, in Northampton county—could they be accompanied on this eminence, by a venerable German farmer, and be told by him that many of those extensive fields of grain, full fed herds luxuriant meadows, orchards promising loads of fruit, together with the spacious barns and commodious stone-dwelling houses, which compose prospects that have been mentioned, were all the product of the labour of a single family, and of one generation; and they were all secured to the owners of them by certain

laws; I am persuaded, that no chains would be able to detain them from sharing in the freedom of their Pennsylvania friends and former fellow subjects.

"*We will assert our dignity (would be their language)—Will be men—we will be free—we will enjoy the fruits of our own labour—we will no longer be bought and sold to fight battles in which we have neither interest nor resentment—we will inherit a portion of that blessing which God has promised to the Germans in foreign countries—we will be Pennsylvanians.*"

"I shall conclude this Account of the Manners of the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania, by remarking that if I have failed in doing them justice, it has not been the fault of my subject. The German character once employed the pen of one of the first Historians of antiquity. I mean the elegant and enlightened Tacitus. It is very remarkable that the Germans in Pennsylvania retain, in a great degree, all the virtues which Tacitus ascribes to their ancestors in his treatise, *De Moribus Germanorum*. They inherit their integrity, fidelity and chastity, but Christianity has banished from them, their drunkenness, idleness and love of military glory. There is a singular trait in the features of the German character in Pennsylvania, which shows how long the most trifling custom may exist among a people who have not been mixed with other nations.

"Tacitus describes, in the following words, the way in which the ancient Germans built their villages:

"*Suum quisque domum circumdat sive adversus casus ignis remedium, sive inscitia aedificandi.*" (Each man leaves a space between his house, and those of his neighbors, either to avoid the danger from fire, or from unskillfulness in architecture).

"Many of the German villages in Pennsylvania, are constructed in the same manner. The small houses are composed of a mixture of wood, brick and clay, neatly united. The large houses are built of stone, and many of them after the English fashion. Very few of the houses in Germantown are connected together. Where the Germans connect their houses in their villages, they appear to have deviated from one of the customs they imported from Germany."

Another account by Prof. John David Schoepf, who travelled through Pennsylvania in 1783 and 1784, says:

"The German nation forms a considerable part, probably more than a third, of the state of Pennsylvania. The Quakers, who at first gave the tone in political affairs, strove for that reason to win to their side the Germans, who were scattered about the country and commended themselves by their retired, industrious, and frugal manner of

life. The Quakers have never gone very far from Philadelphia, individual members of the sect not liking to settle far from the rest, but preferring to draw together in little colonies. It was therefore a policy with them to be on good terms with the outlying inhabitants and they found it easier to come by their ends through a good understanding with the Germans, since these together outnumbered any one of the other nationalities among the colonists, English, Scottish, Irish, and Swedish. The ancestors of these Germans came to America all in similar circumstances, as indeed many have come during and since the war. That is to say, they left the fatherland out of poverty or in the hope at least of finding better fortune, able to grow rich with less trouble. Many of them, indeed very many of them, have seen their desires fulfilled, although at first they were obliged to bind themselves out for a term of years so as to pay the cost of the voyage, if, as it often happened, they did not bring with them property in that amount. From very insignificant beginnings the most of them have come to good circumstances, and many have grown rich. For here the poor man who is industrious finds opportunities enough for gain, and there is no excuse for the slothful. Where a German settles, there commonly are seen industry and economy, more than with others, all things equal—his house is better-built and warmer, his land is better fenced, he has a better garden, and his stabling is especially superior; everything about his farm shows order and good management in all that concerns the care of the land. The Germans are known throughout America as an industrious people, but particularly those of them that come over from Europe, and in all the provinces it is desired that their numbers increase, they being everywhere valued as good citizens, and I dare say that Pennsylvania is envied for the greater number of them settled there, since it is universally allowed that without them Pennsylvania would not be what it is. The greater part of the German emigrants were originally of humble origin and meagre education, nor have they or their descendants greatly changed in their principles of action. On the whole they show little or no zeal to bring themselves up in any way except by small trade or handicrafts or farming. To use their gains for allowable pleasures, augmenting the agreeableness of life, this very few of them have learned to do, and others with a bad grace. The lucre is stuck away in old stockings or puncheon chests until opportunity offers to buy more land which is the chief object of their desires. In their houses, in the country especially, they live thriftily, often badly. There is wanting among them the simple unaffected neatness of the

English settlers, who make it a point, as far as they are able, to live seemly, in a well-furnished house, in every way as comports with the gentleman. The economy of the German farmer in Pennsylvania, is precisely the same as that customary in Germany—even when his next neighbor every day sets him a better example. A great four-cornered stove, a table in the corner with benches fastened to the wall, everything daubed with red, and above, a shelf with the universal German farmer's library; the Almanack, and Song-book, a small 'Garden of Paradise,' Habermann, and the Bible. It is in vain to look for other books, whereas in the cabins of the English there are not seldom seen, at the least, fragments of the *Spectator*, journals, magazines, or dictionaries."

FIRST ROAD LAID OUT IN 1735.

The first road laid out in what is now Lehigh county, then a part of Bucks county, was in 1735. It began at a black oak tree situated at a corner where the lands of Peter Trexler and Henry Shade adjoined, about a quarter of a mile northwest of Breinigsville, in Upper Macungie, where John Smith now lives. At or near this point Jeremiah Trexler had a tavern already at this early date, his father, Peter Trexler, having purchased the land in 1729.

The road passed through the present site of Breinigsville and Weiler's Store, crossed the Little Lehigh, and passed through what is now Macungie, Shimersville, Old and New Zionsville, over the hills through Hosensack, Krausdale, and Geryville, into Montgomery county to North Wales, where it joined the road leading from New Goshenhoppen to Philadelphia. The district of New Goshenhoppen extended from Treichlersville to Sumneytown, north and south and from the Bucks county line to the Perkomen, east and west, and was so called to distinguish it from Old Goshenhoppen, further south. The name is derived from Enschockhoppa and Shakahoppa, two Indian chiefs who owned tracts of land in the vicinity. Hoppenville is a name derived from it. The survey of the road, and the proceedings of the Provincial Council regarding it were as follows:

"A Return of the Road laid out from Maconsie to the Road leading from New Quessohoppen thro' North Wales to Philadelphia, pursuant to an Order of this Board, bearing date the 27th day of March last, being this day read in these Words:

"To the Honble the Governor and Council.

"In Pursuance of an Order from the Honble Board of the 27th March, 1735, having viewed

the Road leading from Maquenusie to the Road leading from New Cosshoppa, thro' North Wales to Philadia, we do find there is great Occasion for the said Road, and accordingly have caused the same to be laid out. The Courses and Distances whereof are as followeth, vizt: Beginning at a marked black Oak Tree, at a Corner of the Lands of Peter Traxler and Henry Sheat, in Maquenusie aforesaid, Thence extending South Sixty seven Degrees, East fifty six perches, to a Post, Thence along the Line dividing Peter Traxler and Jeremiah Traxler's Lands, South twenty seven Degrees, East one hundred perches, to a marked Hickory, Thence by vacant Land crossing a Branch of *Lehy Creek*, South seventy one Degrees, East eight hundred and fifty four perches, to a marked Hickory and White Oak Standing together on a barren Hill; Thence South sixty two Degs. 30 Mints., East, Crossing another Branch of Lehy, Four hundred and eighty four pchs to a marked black Oak; Thence South fifty three Degrees, East crossing another Branch of the same Creek, two hundred & forty pchs to a marked black Oak; Thence South fifty six Degrees 30 Mints, East crossing another Branch of the same Creek, Eighty pchs to marked White Oak; Thence South sixty one Degrees 30 mints, East eighty six pchs to a Post; Thence South fourteen Degs, East one hundred and forty two pchs to a marked Hickory; Thence along the land of Derick Jansen, South twenty nine Degs, East Sixty two pchs to a Post South one Deg. West twenty six pchs, to a marked Chestnut, South nineteen Degs, East eighty six pchs, to a marked black Oak; Thence along the Land of Christian Crawl & vacant Land, South twenty eight Degs, East one hundred & eighty pchs to a marked Chestnut, South East eighty four pchs, to a Post, South eighty nine Degs, East forty four pchs to a Post, South sixty nine Degs, East along Vacant Land and John Myer's Land, & crossing a Branch of Perkiomy Creek two hundred & one pchs to a Post, Thence South thirty six Degrees, East forty eight Perches, to a small Hickory marked, South two Degs, East Seventy four pchs to a Post, South eighteen Degs, East fifty four Perches to a marked Hickory, South three Degs, East forty perches, (part along Dewaldt Maighling's Land,) Thence along the same Land South one Deg. East ninety seven perches, to a marked black Oak, Thence South twenty nine Degs, West sixty six pchs to a marked Chestnut, Thence South three Degs, East twenty six pchs to a marked Hickory, Thence South twenty one Degs, East forty pchs, part along Henry Geb-

er's Land, South fifteen Degs, West thirty two pchs to a marked Hickory, South forty nine Degs, East twenty pchs, to a marked Hickory, South nine Degs, East thirty eight pchs, to a marked white Oak, South ni e Degs, West twelve pchs to a Post, South thirty eight Degs, (crossing another Branch of Perkeomy Creek,) sixty four pchs to a Post, South four Degs, West along vacant Land fifty four Perches to a Post, South thirty eight Degrees, East twenty pchs to a Post, South fifty nine Degs, East one hundred & two pchs to a Post, South five Degs, West one hundred & two pchs to a marked Chestnut, South twenty five Degs, East twenty pchs to a Post, South forty, East fifty two pchs to a marked Red Oak, Thence along Peter Walber's Land, South nine Degs, West forty perches to a marked Red Oak, South twenty three Degs, West thirty six pchs to a marked Hickory in the Line dividing between Walber and Ulrich Ries, Thence along the same Line South, crossing two small swamps eighty pchs to a Post, Thence along sd Walber's Land South fourteen Degs, East sixty pchs to a Post, in a Line leading near sd Walber's house; Thence along the same Lane South fifteen Degs, East crossing a Small branch sixty pchs to a marked White Oak, Thence by the Land of Alexr. Tippen, South twenty seven Degs, East eighty two pchs to a Post, Thence by Land of Leonard Knup, South forty one Degs, East Sixty eight pchs to a post, (all the above Courses in Burks County.) Thence by the Lands of sd Knup & George Smitt, and of Robert Thomas, in the German Tract, South nine Degs, East (crossing the line dividing between the Counties of Bucks and Philadia, at the Distance of one hundred and sixty pchs,) Six hundred and forty perches to a marked Tree, Thence along Robert Thomas' Lands, South ten Degs thirty Minutes, West sixty pchs, to a small black Oak marked near sd Roberts Lane, Thence North sixty five Degs, East crossing another Branch of Perkeomy sixteen pchs, to a marked white Oak South twenty Degs, East one hundred and fifty four perches to a marked white Oak, South sixty one Degs, East sixty pchs, to a Post, Thence along the Lands of the sd Robert Thomas & Danl. Levar South seven Degs, East one hundred & thirty two pchs to a Post, Thence along Levar's Land South twenty three Degs, East one hundred & sixty pchs to a marked white Oak, thence South one Deg, East sixty pchs to a marked white Oak, thence South nineteen Degs, West thirty six pchs to a marked white Oak, Thence along Bartell Kuchar's Land, South fifty five Degs, West fourteen pchs to a Post, South twelve Degs,

East fifty six pches to a marked Hickery, South one Deg, 30 Mints, West seventy eight pchs to a Post, Thence South twenty Degs, West one hundred and twenty four pchs to a marked white Oak, Thence along the land of Christopher Newman, South Six Degs, 30 Mints, East forty pchs to a Post, South thirty Degs, East forty pches to a marked black Oak, Thence along vacant Land South twenty eight Degs, 30 Mints, East thirty four pches to a marked white Oak, Thence South nine Degs, East eighty perches, to a marked black Oak, Thence South thirty six Degs, West forty six pches to a marked Hickery, Thence along Martin Ter's Land, South twenty five Degs, West twenty six pches to a Post, South five Degs, East thirty six pches to a Post, Thence South ten Degs, East seventy two pches to a marked white Oak, South twenty one Degs, East forty four pches to a Post on the North West side of the said road leading from Cossheoppa, thro' North Wales to Philadia, opposite to a marked white Oak, near a great Rock on the South East side of the same Road, Laid out the 16th day of August, Ao. Di., 1735.

his
 "ROBERT X. THOMAS,
 Mark
 "JOHN ROBERTS,
 "HUGH EVANS,
 "JAN. JANSEN."

The Board on Due Consideration had of the said Return, and of the Draught accompanying it, doth approve and Confirm the Road, laid out as in the said Return mentioned, which is hereby declared to be the King's Highway or Public Road, and It is ordered that the same be forthwith cleared & rendered commodious for the Public Service."

UPPER MILFORD TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

The first township organized in the territory now Lehigh county was that of Upper Milford, embracing the present townships of Upper and Lower Milford. On June 10, 1737, Peter Walber, Ulrich Reaser, Mathias Ochs, Johannes Meyer, Joseph Henckel, Daniel Rausch, Heinrich Wilhelm Dillinger, Heinrich Riesz, Christian Biegel, William Bitz, Jacob Wetzel, Johannes Beltzart, Theobald Mechlin, Johannes Post, Melchior Stecher, Michael Koehler, Felix Brunner, Jacob Derry, Michael Zimmerman, William Langhorst, Martin Weitknecht, Johannes Baumgaertner and Hannes Ord presented a petition to the Bucks county court, then sitting at Newtown, asking for the section of country in which they lived to be laid out in a township. The new township was surveyed by John Chapman and named Upper

Milford. The present township of Milford in Bucks county was then called Lower Milford. The surveyor's report to the court was as follows:

"By virtue of an order of last court to me directed, and at the request of the inhabitants, these may certify that I have surveyed and laid out the said township, beginning at the northeast corner of Milford township at a chestnut, being the corner of the said township and then running northwest over Lawick hills, six miles from the said corner of said township to a marked white oak, then south west along the back side 300 chains, then to the top and over the hill to five miles and a half to the county line to a heap of stones, then down the county line southeast six miles to the other corner of Milford township, then along the said township line northeast five miles and a half to the place of beginning. Surveyed the 13th day of the first month, (March) 1738.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Surveyor".

The territory, according to Chapman's survey, contained thirty-three square miles, or 21, 120 acres.

SAUCON TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

A number of the inhabitants of Upper Saucun petitioned the Bucks county court for the establishment of a township, as follows:

"To the Worshipful the Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Newtown the Seventeenth day of June, 1742.

"Several of the Inhabitants on and near Saucun, Humbly Sheweth, That we were desirous that a township might be laid out and last April the surveyor being here, conveniently sitting, we got him to lay out a township and we the subscribers humbly crave that your Honours would be pleased to confirm the same, and we the Inhabitants in the said place unanimously agree to call the township Saucun. And we, the Subscribers, as in duty bound shall ever acknowledge."

Christian Newcomb	John Yoder
Philip Kisinger	John Reeser
George Sobus	Christian Smith
Henry Rinkard	Henry Bowman
Samuel Newcomb	Joseph Samuel
Benidick Koman	William Murry
Felty Staymetz	Michael Weber
Henry Rinkard, Jur.	John Apple
George Troon	Jacob Gongwer
Adam Wanner	Henry Keiber
Owen Owen	George Bachman
Thos. Owen	George Marksteler
John Williams	Henry Rumpfled
John Tool	Isaac Samuel
John Thomas	

The petition is endorsed, "Petition from Saukunk, 1742," and in March, 1743, the township was ordered to be erected.

MACUNGIE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

Macungie township was the next to be organized. Edward Scull surveyed the proposed township at the request of the inhabitants on Jan. 28, 1742, and on June 16, 1743, they presented their petition to the Bucks county court, as follows:

"To the Honourable Justices of the Peace holding Court at Newtown, the Sixteenth day of June, 1743:

"The humble petition of us, the Inhabitants of Macongy, humbly sheweth that your Petitioners lived this many years without any Township layd out but have been at the charge of having it surveyed. We desire that you in your goodness would be pleased to confirm the same unto us, your Petitioners, according to this Draught annexed, and your Petitioners as per Duty bound, shall ever Pray."

Peter Tracksler	Melchor Smith
Henry Shoeth	George Stininger
Jere, Tracksler	Jacob Mier
Jere Tracksler	George Hayn
Frederick Romig	Adam Koch
Peter Walbert, Jun.	Casper Mier
Philip Smier	Kayde Grim
Joseph Allbright	John Clymer
Jacob Wagner	Adam Brous

The court records state: "Petition read June, 1743, from Macungie for a township. Ordered that the Prayer of the Petitioners be granted unless some reasons be offered to the Court against it.

"Boundaries of Macungie township, 1743. The Petition of Divers Inhabitants was read shewing that the Petitioners have lived many years without a township, but have now been at the charge of surveying and they pray that it may be confirmed, according to ye Draft annexed, that is, Beginning at a White Oak at the upper corner of Milford township, thence by ye same township, southwest 1920 perches to a post in ye County line, thence by ye said line northwest 2600 perches to a post, thence by vacant land, northeast 320 perches to a post, southeast 200 perches to a post, northeast 1600 perches to a chestnut oak and southeast 2400 perches to the beginning. 21, 200 acres. Ordered that the prayer be granted unless it may be shewn to the contrary."

In this year, 1743, the township contained six hundred and fifty inhabitants. These three townships were the only ones erected while Lehigh county was a part of Bucks county.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY ORGANIZED, 1752.

Northampton county, at the time of its division from Bucks, embraced all the land contained in the counties of Northampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, and Susquehanna, and parts of Wyoming, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Bradford and Columbia. The project of a division of Bucks county had been discussed as early as 1745. The upper portion of the county was inhabited by Germans who affiliated politically with the Quakers. The proprietary party therefore planned the erection of a new county, and, by setting off the Germans in a new county, deprive the Quakers of their support, and thus restore the control of old Bucks to the government party. The Quakers were inclined to make a strong and determined opposition to the project, but the Germans, who objected to the remoteness of the county-seat, Newtown, and who believed they could control the affairs of the new county as easily as they had those of the old one, were in favor of the proposition.

Thomas Penn wrote to Governor Hamilton on Feb. 25, 1750: "I am greatly alarmed to find that the Germans behave so insolently at the elections; they must, no doubt, do so from the numbers given them at the back counties. The taking of counties from Bucks and Philadelphia will take off our settlements, and leave them only two members of eight, and prevent them, for many years, from having a majority."

The first petition, which was signed by a great number of the inhabitants of the upper part of Bucks county, was presented to the Assembly by William Craig, on May 11, 1751. It was read the second time on June 16th, and on the 5th, 6th, 11th, 18th, 20th, 21st and 22nd of February, 1752, it was the subject of debate. It finally passed on March 6th, and was signed by Governor James Hamilton on March 11, 1752. The act read as follows:

"Whereas, a great number of the inhabitants of the upper parts of the county of Bucks, by their petition, have hereby represented to the Governor and the Assembly of this province, the great hardships they lay under, by being so remote from the present seat of judicature and the public offices; that the necessary means to be used for obtaining justice is attended with so much difficulty and expense, that many forego their right, rather than attempt the recovery of it under such circumstances; while others, sensible of these difficulties, commit great villainies with impunity. For remedying whereof, and for the relief of the inhabitants, Be it enacted by the Hon. James Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor, under the Hon. Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, true and solvent Proprietaries of the province of Pennsyl-

vania, and of the counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware, by and with the advice and consent of the representatives of the freemen of the said province, in General Assembly met, and by authority of the same, that all and singular the lands, lying within the province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, be erected into a county; and the same is hereby erected into a county, named and hereinafter to be called Northampton; to be divided from the county of Bucks by the upper, or northwestern line of Durham tract, to the upper corner thereof; thence to be run by a straight line southwestwardly to the line dividing the township of Upper and Lower Milford; thence along the said line to the line dividing Philadelphia and Bucks counties; and thence by a line to the extremities of the said province."

The Assembly did not name the new county, but Thomas Penn, in a letter to Governor Hamilton, dated London, Sept. 3, 1751, wrote: "Whenever there is a new county, it shall be called Northampton." The seat of Lord Pomfret, whose daughter Thomas Penn had married, was in Northamptonshire, in England.

William Craig was very active in this matter, and was paid £30, in 1754, out of the county funds, for remuneration for loss of time and expense. By the provisions of the act, Easton was made the county seat and Thomas Craig, Hugh Wilson, John Jones, Thomas Armstrong and James Martin, were all, or any of them, empowered as trustees to purchase a site for and build a court house and prison and a sum of money, not to exceed £300, was to be raised, by tax, for that purpose. The influence of the Penns procured the selection of Easton as the seat of justice, and many of the residents of the western portion were greatly dissatisfied, claiming that Easton was even more inaccessible to them than Newtown.

The population of the county at that time, 1752, was about as follows:

Smithfield, formed in 1742,	500
Milford, " " 1742,	700
Upper Saucon, " " 1743,	650
Lower Saucon, " " 1743,	700
Macungie, " " 1746,	650
Bethlehem, " " 1746,	600
Allen, " " 1748,	300
Williams, " " 1750,	200

The territory subsequently formed into the townships of Lynn, Weisenberg, Heidelberg, Lowhill, Whitehall and Salisbury, about,

Other parts of the county, including Easton, 800
 Total, 5,900

Of these, there were about 600 Scotch-Irish in Allen and Mount Bethel townships and 300 Dutch in Smithfield, while the remainder were nearly all Germans.

The first session of court in the county was held at Easton on June 16, 1752, and in the docket is thus recorded:

"At a court of record of our Lord the King, held at Easton, for the county of Northampton, the 16th day of June, in the 26th year of our sovereign Lord George the Second, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c., A. D. 1752, before Thomas Craig, Timothy Horsefield, Hugh Wilson, James Martin and William Craig, justices of the Lord the King, the peace in the said county to keep, as also divers trespasses and felonies, and other offences in the said county committed, to hear and determine assigned."

The second court was held Oct. 3, 1752, and at this session the first grand jury was empanelled, consisting of Samuel Depui, foreman; James Ralston, William Casselbury, Robert Gregg, James Horner, John Atkinson, and John Walker, of Allen township; Robert Lyle, Alexander Miller and Michael Moore, of Mount Bethel; Charles Broadhead, Garret Brink, Issac Van Campen and Benjamin Shoemaker, of Smithfield; David Owen and John Cooken, of Upper Saucon; Lewis Merkle, of Macungie and Nathaniel Vernon, of Easton.

The first election was held at Easton on Oct. 1, 1752, when James Burnsides was elected member of the Assembly, William Craig, Sheriff, and Robert Gregg, Peter Trexler and Benjamin Shoemaker, Commissioners.

ORGANIZATION OF OTHER TOWNSHIPS.

At the first court a petition, presented for the erection of Whitehall township, read:

"To the Worshipful the Justices of the County Court of Quarter Sessions held at Easton for the County of Northampton, the 16th June, 1752.

The humble Petition of divers of the Inhabitants of the said county situate in the back parts of Hydeberg and Macongy, sheweth.

That there being a considerable number of Inhabitants settled in the back parts of Hydelberg and Macongy to a large extent and have not yet been formed into a Township. Your Petitioners therefore pray that a line may be run dividing your Petitioners from Hydelberg and Macongy to form a Township.

And your Petitioners shall pray.

Jacob Yont	John Shett
George Kern	Jacob Wirth
Lohrentz Guth	Reynard Benny
John Troxell	

Petition for a new Township allowed and Mr. Scull, Surveyor, to run out the lines."

On March 20, 1753, the court records state, "Now, March 20, 1753, Whitehall township is returned and allowed." Heidelberg township was established at the same time.

Weisenberg township was established in 1753, in response to a petition presented to the court on

March 20th, by Daniel Knauss, Conrad Grimm and Philip Wendel Klein.

Salisbury township was established by the court on June 9, 1753, and on the same day Lynn township was erected. Lowhill township was erected by the court on Dec. 18, 1753, in compliance with a petition presented by Peter Derr.

Hanover township was erected in 1798 out of the lower part of Allen township.

CHAPTER VI.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. 1754-1758.

The French and Indian War, begun in 1754, was the fourth inter-colonial war between the English and French colonists in America. The English population in the colonies then slightly exceeded one million, while the French, who had, as traders, great influence over many of the Indian tribes, numbered one hundred thousand, inhabiting the regions of Nova Scotia, the St. Lawrence, and a line of trading posts in the valley of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Outwardly there was peace, but inward war, between the colonists and it needed only a small matter to kindle the flame of hostilities. After the capture of Louisburg in 1745, the French had taken measures to extend and strengthen their dominion in America. They built, in 1753, Fort Presque Isle, on the site of the present city of Erie; Fort Le Boeuf, where the village of Waterford, Erie county, is located; and in April, 1754, Fort Machault, usually called Venango or French creek. These encroachments alarmed the English, and late in 1753, Lieutenant Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man of twenty-one, to the French commander of these forts to demand an explanation of their designs, and he was told that the matter would be laid before the Governor General of Canada for reply but that the country would be held as ordered.

In January, 1754, a company of militia was authorized to co-operate with the Ohio company, an association formed in 1748, in their occupancy of the territory. Under Captain William Trent they arrived at the Forks of the Ohio on February 19, 1754, and proceeded to lay out the ground and erect a fort, but on April 16, 1754, were surprised by a large force of French under Contrecoeur and compelled to surrender. The fortification was completed by the French and named Fort Duquesne in honor of the then Governor General of Canada, Marquis du Quesne.

Orders were immediately dispatched by the British cabinet to the various Governors of the Provinces, directing them to resort to force in defense of their rights and to drive the French from their station on the Ohio. Unsuccessful in their attempt the colonists appealed to the British government, and Major General Edward

Braddock was sent with the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth regiments of Royal troops, each consisting of five hundred men, arriving at Alexandria, Va., on February 20th, 1755. With the addition of Virginia, Maryland, and New York companies of provincial troops, he crossed the Alleghany mountains at the head of twenty-two hundred men, with a train of artillery accompanied by some two hundred Indians. One of the New York companies was commanded by Captain Gates, afterwards the hero of Saratoga. Through the exertions of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, principally, one hundred and fifty wagons and two thousand horses from Pennsylvania were added to Braddock's produce train. Scaroodaya, successor to the Half-King* of the Senecas and Monacatootha, with about one hundred and fifty Senecas and Delawares accompanied him. George Croghan, the Indian agent of Pennsylvania, and Susquehanna Jack, a friendly Indian of great value were also with him. On the morning of July 9, 1755, the little army forded the Monongahela river and advanced in solid platoons along the southern shores of that stream. Colonel Washington, who was an Aid-de-camp to General Braddock, advised him to disperse his army in open order and employ the Indian method of fighting in the forests, but his advice was unheeded. The army marched in fancied security until about noon, when they were suddenly assailed by volleys of bullets and clouds of arrows on their front and flanks. They had fallen into an ambush, against which Washington had vainly warned Braddock. The assailants were French regulars, Canadians and Indians, numbering about one hundred thousand under De Beaujeu, who had been sent from Fort Duquesne by Contrecoeur. The sudden attack and the blood-curdling war-whoop of the Indians, which the British regulars had never heard before, disconcerted them and they fell into great confusion. Braddock took the front and encouraged the men by his voice and example. For more than two hours the battle raged fearfully. Seven hundred and fourteen were killed, and out of eighty-five officers, sixty-

*The Half-King died at Paxtang, October 4th, 1754.

four were either killed or wounded. Every field officer, and every one on horseback, except Colonel Washington, was either slain or wounded. Colonel Sir Peter Halket, commanding the Forty-fourth Regiment was killed and Braddock's secretary, Mr. Shirley, was also killed. Washington wrote to his mother: "I luckily escaped unhurt, though I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me." To his brother he wrote: "By the all powerful dispensation of Providence I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation. Death was levelling my companions on every side." Braddock had five horses shot under him, and finally fell mortally wounded. Washington, who was left in chief command, rallied the few provincial troops and gallantly covered the retreat. Three days after the battle, July 13, 1755, Braddock died and was buried in the road, for the purpose of concealing his body from the Indians. Washington read the funeral service of the Church of England by torch light at his grave. The loss on the side of the French and their allies was three officers and twenty-five soldiers, with about as many wounded.

By ignoring the conditions of warfare as they then existed on the frontiers, what might have been a victory which would have prevented the loss of thousands of innocent lives, taken by the savages all along the frontiers of the country, became a dreadful defeat. Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela became a by-word in the mouth of every American school child. In 1758, General Forbes led an expedition to Fort Duquesne and the garrison, reduced to five hundred men, set it on fire and fled down the Ohio in boats with such haste and confusion that they left every thing behind them. The name was then changed to Fort Pitt in honor of the great English statesman, and was the beginning of the city of Pittsburgh. The defeat of Braddock left the frontiers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia in unutterable gloom. With one accord the Indian tribes rose against the English. From now on until late in 1758, when the French departed, there was one continuous series of surprises, attacks, of killings and of captivity. From the abstract of dispatches received from Canada, officially, from the Governor General, we learn that the Governor General remained at Montreal, in order to be in a more convenient position to harass the English during the winter, and to make preparations for the next campaign. With this double object he directed his efforts principally to gaining the Indians, and flattered himself that he generally succeeded. One dispatch read: "All the nations of the Beautiful River

have taken up the hatchet against the English." A party of two hundred and fifty Indians, which sub-divided into four squads, fell on the settlements of Pennsylvania. One of these parties was composed of one hundred and twelve Delawares. They struck in separate divisions. Thirteen returned first, with twenty-one scalps and six prisoners. The remainder of the party took such a considerable number of scalps and prisoners that these Indians sent some to all the nations to replace their dead. Some had actually been on the war path as far as Virginia. It was in all probability one or more bands of these Indians that harassed the settlers in the northern part of Lehigh county.

The first savage outbreak, after the defeat of Braddock, occurred in the month of October, 1755, described as in the Shamokin road over the Kittatinny hill.

On October 30, 1755, Henry Hartman was killed and scalped at his home on the north-side of the mountains.

In the Provincial Council, the following account of Indian outrages up to that time, Dec. 29, 1755, was read by the Secretary:

A BRIEF NARRATIVE OF THE INCURSIONS AND RAVAGES OF THE FRENCH AND INDIANS IN THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"Oct. 18th, 1755, a party of Indians fell upon the inhabitants on Mahanahy Creek that runs into the river Sasquehannah about five Miles Lower than the Great Fork made by the Junction of the two main Branches of that river, killed and carried off twenty-five persons, and burnt and destroyed their Buildings and Improvements, and the whole settlement was deserted.

"23rd. Forty-six of the Inhabitants on Sasquehannah went to Shamokin to enquire of the Indians there who they were who had so cruelly fallen upon and ruined the Settlements on Mahanahy Creek, but as they were repassing Mahanahy Creek on their return from Shamokin they were fired upon by some Indians who lay in Ambush, and four were killed, four drowned, and the rest put to flight, on which all the Settlements between Shamokin and Hunter's mill for the space of 50 Miles along the River Sasquehannah were deserted.

"31st. An Indian Trader and two other men in the Tuscarora Valley were killed by Indians, and their Houses, &c., burnt, on which most of the Settlers fled and abandoned their Plantations.

"November 2nd. The Settlement in the Great Cove attacked, their Houses burnt, six Persons

murdered and seventeen carried away, and the whole broke up and destroy'd.

"3rd. Two women are carried away from Conegochege by the Indians and the same day the Canalaways and the little Cove, two other considerable settlements were attacked by them, their Houses burnt, and the whole Settlements deserted.

"16th. A party of Indians crossed the Sasquehannah and fell upon the County of Berks, murdered 13 Persons, burnt a great number of Houses, destroyed vast quantities of Cattle, Grain, and Fodder, and laid waste a large extent of Country.

"21st. A fine Settlement of Moravians, called Gnadenhütten, situate in Northampton County, on the West Branch of the river Delaware, was attack'd, six of them killed, and their Dwelling Houses, Meeting house, and all their Outhouses burnt to Ashes, with all the Grain, Hay, Horses, and upwards of forty head of fat Cattle that were under Cover.

"December. During all this Month the Indians have been burning and destroying all before them in the County of Northampton, and have already burnt fifty Houses here, murdered above one hundred Persons, and are still continuing their Ravages, Murders, and Devastations, and have actually overrun and laid waste a great part of that County, even as far as within twenty miles of Easton, its chief Town. And a large Body of Indians, under the Direction of French Officers have fixed their head quarters within the borders of that County for the better security of their Prisoners and Plunder.

"This is a brief account of the progress of these Savages since the Eighteenth day of October, on which day was committed the first Inroad ever made by Indians upon this Province since its first Settlement and in consequence here of all our Frontier Country, which extends from the River Patowmac to the River Delaware, not less than one hundred and fifty miles in length and between twenty and thirty in breadth, but not fully settled, has been entirely deserted, the Houses and improvements reduced to Ashes, the Cattle, Horses, Grain, Goods & Effects of the Inhabitants either destroyed, burned, or carried off by the Indians. Whilst the poor Planters, with their Wives, Children, and servants who could get away, being without arms or any kind of Defence, have been obliged in this severe season of the Year to abandon their Habitations naked and without any support, and threw themselves on the Charity of the other Inhabitants within the interior Parts of the Province, upon whom they are a very heavy Burthen.

"Such shocking Descriptions are given by those who have escaped of the horrid Cruelties and indecencies committed by these merciless Savages on the Bodies of the unhappy wretches who fell into their Barbarous hands, especially the Women, without regard to Sex or Age as far exceeds those related of the most abandoned Pirates; Which has occasioned a general Consternation and has struck so great a Pannick and Damp upon the Spirits of the people, that hitherto they have not been able to make any considerable resistance or stand against the Indians.

"All our accounts agree in this that the French, since the defeat of General Braddock, have gained over to their Interest the Delawares, Shawonese, and many other Indian Nations formerly in our Alliance, and on whom, thro' fear and their large promises of Rewards for Scalps and assurances of re-instating them in the Possession of the Lands they have sold to the English, they have prevailed to take up Arms against us, and to join heartily with them in the execution of the ground they have been long meditating of obtaining, the possession of all the Country between the river Ohio and the river Sasquehannah, and to secure that possession by building a strong Fort at Shamokin, which by its so advantageous situation at the Conflux of the two main Branches of Sasquehannah (one whereof interlocks with the waters of the Ohio, and the other heads in the Center of the Country of the Six Nations) will command and make the French entire Masters of all that extensive, rich and fertile Country and of all the Trade with the Indians. And from whence they can at pleasure enter and annoy our Territories, and put an effectual stop to the future extension of our Settlements on that Quarter, not to mention the many other obvious Mischiefs and fatal consequences that must attend their having a Fort at Shamokin.

"Note.—Some Fachines have been lately discovered floating down the River Sasquehannah a little below Shamokin, by which, as the Indians were never known to use Fachines, it is conjectured the French have begun and are actually building a Fort at that most important place.

"Philada., 29th December, 1755."

INDIAN MASSACRES.

In this year, 1755, Heidelberg township suffered from Indian forays. In Captain Wetherhold's list of persons killed in the townships of Lynn, Heidelberg and Albany, which he made December 21, 1757, occur the names of fifty-six persons killed by Indians in these townships and ten taken prisoners. In the year 1755, John

Rood, his servant, George Gorm, Christobel Stoll, John Stoll, Lecock's wife, Richard Lecock, John Sensinger and his mother, Melchior Dinke and his daughter and two other persons were killed.

John Sensinger was the son of Ulrich Sensinger, one of the pioneer settlers of Heidelberg township. He had a family consisting of his wife and four small children, Margaret, Magdalena, Andrew and Barbara, a child of only a few months. For four years after the massacre of Sensinger and his mother, whose name was Mary Catharine, the place where he had lived was deserted, the family having been compelled to live with relatives and the buildings were in bad condition.

Casper Schnerr, who had married the widow, Magdalena Sensinger, then settled upon the place and reared the children of the murdered father.

Melchior Dinke, who had settled in Heidelberg township in 1750, and his wife Catharine, were the parents of four children. The father and one daughter fell victims to Indian brutality, leaving surviving the widow, Catharine Dinke, who afterwards married John Wassum, and Mary, Margaret and Jacob Dinke. This massacre occurred about a mile west of Slatington, in what is now Washington township. The son, Jacob, was two years of age at the time.

A Moravian station had been established in Lynn township and in 1751 a school and meeting-house was erected. On November 1, 1755, George Biebinghausen, of Lynn, stated at Bethlehem that thirty persons had taken refuge in the school house, fearing an attack by Indians.

(George Biebinghausen, or Biwighausen, was born in Elshof, Wittgenstein, in 1708. He came to America in 1739 and married, in 1740, Margaret Hunsicker. He was a wheelright by profession and was reared in the Reformed faith, but upon settling in Lynn township, became a member of the Moravian church.)

In December, 1755, two men named Kauffman and Hanover were killed in Lynn township. On January 4, 1756, according to one account, a battle with the Indians occurred beyond John Everett's, near the Blue mountains, in which John Bonsinger, Frederick Erb, Peter Puss and Valentine R  ther were killed. Another account which no doubt refers to the same engagement, says that a battle with the Indians occurred in Albany township, on January 8, 1756, in which three men were killed.

In February, 1756, fifteen or sixteen persons were killed in Albany and Lynn townships and several captured. Capt. Wetherhold's list states

that on February 7, 1756, "Old Gerhorn was killed and two women and six children were burned in the house by the Indians and Frederick Richelsdorfer his two daughters killed—eleven killed."

David Schultz in his diary says that on the 14th of February fifteen persons were killed by twelve Indians in Allemaengel; one man was Jacob Geer, and that three or four plantations were burned.

Wetherhold's list says further that in February, 1756, "John Groushor his wife William Yet was killed and his son taken prisoner and Boldes Saislove and George Saislove his two sons killed one taken prisoner. Five Killed—2 Prisoner."

In a letter written by Valentine Probst to Jacob Levan, of Maxatawney, dated February 15, 1756, he gives the following account of the murder which Wetherhold dates the 7th of February:

MR. LEVAN:—I cannot omit writing about the dreadful circumstances of our township, Albany. The Indians came yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, to Frederick Reichelderfer's house, as he was feeding his horses, and two of the Indians ran upon him, and followed him into a field ten or twelve perches off; but he escaped and ran towards Jacob Gerhart's house, with a design to fetch some arms. When he came near Gerhart's, he heard a lamentable cry, Lord Jesus, Lord Jesus!—which made him run back towards his own house; but before he got quite home, he saw his house and stable in flames; and heard all the cattle bellowing, and thereupon ran away again.

Two of his children were shot, one of them was found dead in his field, the other was found alive and brought to Hakenbrook's house, but died three hours after. All his grain and cattle are burnt up. At Jacob Gerhart's they have killed one man, two women, and six children. Two children slipped under the bed; one of which was burned; the other escaped, and ran a mile to get to people. We desire help, or we must leave our homes.

Yours,

VALENTINE PROBST.

Mr. Levan immediately repaired to Albany township, but before he reached the scene of horror, additional intelligence was received by him of other murders. In a letter from him to James Read and Jonas Seely, of Reading, he says: "When I had got ready to go with my neighbors from Maxatawny, to see what damage was done in Albany, three men that had seen the shocking affair, came and told me, that eleven

were killed, eight of them burnt, and the other three found dead out of the fire. An old man was scalped, the two others, little girls, were not scalped."

The Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, D.D., in the *Hallische Nachrichten*, tells the soul-stirring story of Frederick Reichelsdorfer, whose two grown daughters had attended a course of instruction, under him, in the Catechism, and been solemnly admitted by confirmation to the communion of the Ev. Lutheran Church, in New Hanover, Montgomery county.

"This man afterwards went with his family some distance into the interior, to a tract of land which he had purchased in Albany township, Berks county. When the war with the Indians broke out, he removed his family to his former residence, and occasionally returned to his farm, to attend to his grain and cattle. On one occasion he went, accompanied by his two daughters, to spend a few days there, and bring away some wheat. On Friday evening, after the wagon had been loaded, and everything was ready for their return on the morrow, his daughters complained that they felt anxious and dejected, and were impressed with the idea that they were soon to die. They requested their father to unite with them in singing the familiar German funeral hymn,

"Wer weiss wie nahe mein Ende?"
(Who knows how near my end may be?)

after which they commended themselves to God in prayer, and retired to rest.

The light of the succeeding morn beamed upon them, and all was yet well. Whilst the daughters were attending to the dairy, cheered with the joyful hope of soon meeting their friends, and being out of danger, the father went to the field for the horses, to prepare for their departure home. As he was passing through the field, he suddenly saw two Indians, armed with rifles, tomahawks and scalping knives, making towards him at full speed. The sight so terrified him that he lost all-self command, and stood motionless and silent. When they were about twenty yards from him, he suddenly, and with all his strength, exclaimed "Lord Jesus, living and dying, I am thine!" Scarcely had the Indians heard the words "Lord Jesus" (which they probably knew as the white man's name of the Great Spirit), when they stopped short, and uttered a hideous yell.

The man ran with almost supernatural strength into the dense forest, and by taking a serpentine course, the Indians lost sight of him,

and relinquished the pursuit. He hastened to an adjoining farm, where two German families resided, for assistance, but on approaching near it, he heard the dying groans of the families, who were falling beneath the murderous tomahawks of some other Indians.

Having providentially not been observed by them, he hastened back to learn the fate of his daughters. But, alas! on arriving within sight, he found his home and barn enveloped with flames. Finding that the Indians had possession here too, he hastened to another adjoining farm for help. Returning, armed with several men, he found the house reduced to ashes, and the Indians gone. His eldest daughter had been almost entirely burnt up, a few remains only of her body being found. And, awful to relate, the younger daughter, though the scalp had been cut from her head, and her body horribly mangled from head to foot with the tomahawk, was yet living. "The poor worm," says Muhlenberg, "was able to state all the circumstances of the dreadful scene." After having done so she requested her father to stoop down to her that she might give him a parting kiss, and then go to her dear Saviour: and after she had impressed her dying lips upon his cheek, she yielded her spirit into the hands of that Redeemer, who, though His judgments are often unsearchable, and His ways past finding out, has nevertheless said, "I am the resurrection and the life, if any man believe in me, though he die yet shall he live."

Frederick Reichelderfer's name occurs in the tax list of Albany township, Berks county, in the year 1752. Jacob Gerhart also lived in Albany township. The name Groushor should probably be Kraushar and Yet should be Yeth. From indications it appears that they lived in Lynn township. The Seislove family lived in Lynn, where the father, George, took up a warrant for 200 acres of land on Aug. 16, 1738. He had arrived from Germany on Sept. 1, 1736, and spelled his name Zeisloff. He had two brothers, Balthazar and Nicholas, and the three brothers secured warrants for land on the same day.

On May 18, 1755, George "Zeislof" and his wife Catharine were received into the Moravian congregation of Lynn township. His home was located about one mile west of the present village of New Tripoli. The one-story log house, built by Seislove still stands. The building is now weather-boarded but inside can be seen the old, rude shaped logs and in the attic, over the door, is cut a loop hole at an angle to command the entrance. A large fireplace still remains as a relic of the days when wood was the only fuel.

The Moravian records state under date of Feb. 14, 1756: "Two children of George Zeisloff were murdered by the Indians, and a third carried into captivity." Wetherhold's account is ambiguous, but both accounts agree in the number killed. One of the sons killed was named Balthazar Seislove. The Moravian account continues, viz: "On March 24, following, while Zeisloff was fleeing with the remainder of his family, they were set upon by the savages, and he, his wife and four children were killed. They had been advised to flee for safety to Bethlehem, but chose to seek a place of safety elsewhere."

Wetherhold in his list states that in March, 1756, "George Seislove and his Wife and three children were killed the Wife of David Bialmen and two of his children Killed—eight Killed."

woods, and the horses frightened at the firing and terrible yelling of the Indians ran down a hill and brake one of the wagons to pieces. That the enemy killed George Zeisloff and his wife, a lad of twenty, a boy of twelve, also a girl of fourteen years old, four of whom they scalped. That another girl was shot in the neck and through the mouth and scalped, notwithstanding all of which she got off. That a boy was stabbed in three places, but the wounds were not thought to be mortal. That they killed two of the horses, and five are missing, with which it is thought the Indians carried off the most valuable goods that were in the wagon."

The two surviving children of George Seislove were Erhart, aged about 16, and George, aged 4 years.



Zeisloff House in Lynn, Built Prior to 1755

David Schultz in his diary writes that on the 6th of March David Bielman's wife and two children were killed in Allemængle; that on the 22nd William Yeth and his wife were killed and on the 24th George Zeisloff and his wife and three children were murdered.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of April 1, 1756, had the following account of the massacre:

"On the 24th of March following, ten wagons went to Allemængle (Albany) to bring down a family with their effects, and as they were returning, about three miles below George Zeisloff's were fired upon by a number of Indians from both sides of the road; upon which the wagoners left their wagons and ran into the

The estate of Seislove was administered by Peter Trexler, Esq., who petitioned the Court in 1764 for the appointment of a guardian for George, then aged 12 years, when Frederick Romig was appointed. Erhart Seislove was then over 21 and married. In 1768 Erhart Seislove is mentioned in the Lynn tax list as the owner of 150 acres of land. On December 13, 1785, Ehrhart and George Seisloff sold to Burkhard Mosser for £550 the tract of 184 acres. In the deed is stated the fact that they are the only surviving heirs of George Seisloff, who with his wife and five or six children were killed by Indians. The deed was witnessed by Peter Kohler, Esq., and Burkhard Moser, Junior.

David Billman, whose wife and two children were killed, had settled on a tract of 150 acres in Lynn in 1744. Others of the family were Conrad Billman and Jacob Billman, who died in 1779.

In the spring of 1756 a company of volunteers was formed by the frontier inhabitants of Berks and Northampton counties, and contributions were made by the people more safely situated for the support of the soldiers. It was called the Maxetani and Allemänge Freyen Wacht Companies—the Maxatawney and Allemänge Independent Guard. It consisted of 24 men, who served 39 days from April 3 to May 11th. The names of these soldiers were:

Johannes Hergerder, Captain
Casper Schmick, Serg't.

Jacob Tholand	George Jorgon
Georg Bruner	David Mussgenug
Fridrich Zirn	Solomon Bacher
Johannes Klein	Martin Unangst
Peter Münch	Carl Weinmüller
Adam Schnebely	Peter Kiern
Conrad Bauer	George Kuir
Nicholas Dehof	Michael Kraul
Henrich Schweitzer	Nicolaus Arnhold
Conrad Frey	George Sauselin
Johannes N——	Stephen Gooss.
Henrich Fullweiler	

The captain was paid five shillings per day; the sergeant two shillings six pence; and the privates sixteen pence. Six pence per day was allowed for rations, and a gill of rum, costing eight pence per quart, was served daily to each man. The total outlay was £104 11 4, the items being as follows, as published in Saur's Germantown paper December 25, 1756:

Dem Captain vor 39 Tage zu 5 Schilling,	£9	15	0
Vor 20 Mann 39 Tage jedem 52 Schilling Lohnung	52	0	0
Dem Sergeant jeden Tag 2 S. 6, Vor 2 mann nur 36 Tag zu 16 Pens des Tages	4	17	6
Vor 1 Mann nur 20 Tag	4	16	0
Vor Kostgeld jeden 6 Pens des tages	1	6	8
Vor jeden ein Tschill Rum des Tages zu 8 P. die Quart	23	15	0
20 Pfund Pulver zu 2 Schilling das Pfund	3	19	2
84 Pfund Bley zu 6 Pens das Pfund	2	0	0
	2	2	0

Summa der Unkosten .. £104 11 0
To meet this expense, collections were made

in the spring of 1756, amounting to £96 19 10 as officially published.

Aus dem Township:

Maxetawny	£40	11	0
Towamensing	10	10	11
Solford	10	0	0
Francony	0	7	6
Hetfield	4	11	0
Worcester	8	3	4
Upper Solford	7	13	3
Albany in Berks Co.	8	0	0
Nord Wales	6	8	10
Upper Hanover	0	14	0

Die Summa der Einnahm £96 19 10

Jacob Levan, who engaged the men, advanced the deficiency of £7 11 6. He, with David Schultze, was one of the trustees to receive and disburse the moneys. They rendered the above accounts, made a statement of the character of the work performed by the Guard, and asked for further contributions, on the 17th of November, 1756, all of which was published in the Germantown paper of December 25th. They said:

“Also fehlen noch £7 11 6, welche summa Jacob Levan, weil er die Companie gedigen, bisher von seinem eigenem Geld hat zu setzen müssen, und auch verlieren muss, so nicht noch einige Freunde etwas beytragen.

“Diese Wacht Companie ist diè obgamelte Zeit sorgfältig an den Grentzen postirt gewesen, um die Gegend von Albany Taunschip, in Bercks County, und haben biss weilen gestreift biss in Linn Taunschip, Northampton Country; sonst aber sind sie sonderlich nachtzeit in Theil vertheilt gewesen, so dass nur 3 Mann in einem Hauss postiret waren, damit sie einen desto grossern Bezirck bewachen, und so viel mehr Leuten dienen konten, weil dazumal die Einwohner mit einern solchen vorlich nahmen, und es damit wagten, dass sie auf ihren Plätzen aushilten und also die Sommer-Frucht aussähen konten; also auch ihre Fensen repariren, woran die Companie auch selbst behüfflich gewesen.

“JACOB LEVAN

“DAVID SCHULTZE .

“als Trustees.

“Maxetany, den 17 November, Anno 1756.”

These outrages on the frontier aroused the authorities to action and Governor Morris sent Benjamin Franklin, one of the Commissioners, to direct the building of a chain of forts, along the Blue mountains, reaching from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, at distances of from ten to fifteen miles apart. Sometimes the chain of defenses ran on the south side of the range,

then again on the north side, and frequently both sides of the mountains were occupied, as the needs of the population demanded. Some of these forts consisted of the defenses previously erected by the settlers, which were available for the purpose, and of which the government took possession, while others were newly erected. Almost without exception they were composed of a stockade of heavy planks, inclosing a space of ground more or less extensive, on which were built from one to four blockhouses, pierced with loop holes for musketry, and occupied as quarters by the soldiers and refugee settlers. In addition to these regular forts it became necessary at various points, where depredations were most frequent, to have subsidiary places of defense and refuge, which were also garrisoned by soldiers and which generally comprised farm houses, selected because of their superior strength and convenient location, around which the usual stockade was thrown, or occasionally block houses erected for the purpose. The soldiers who garrisoned these forts were Provincial troops, which almost without exception were details from the First Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment, under the command of that brave and energetic officer, Lieut. Colonel Conrad Weiser.

The ravages of the Indians excited the whole population and in their alarm and terror many unreasonable demands were made of the Government. Governor Morris apparently became somewhat discouraged as appears from a letter written by him at Reading to the Council at Philadelphia on January 5, 1756, saying:

"Gentlemen:

"I have only Time by the Return of the Express to acknowledge the receipt of your Favour, and to approve of what you have done since I left you.

"I beg you wou'd open all Letters that come to me upon his Majesty's Service, and in every case do what you think most for his Majesty's Service and the good of the Public, of which you are very good Judges. The Commissioners have done everything that was proper in the County of Northampton, but the People are not satisfied, nor, by what I can learn from the Commissioner, would they be unless every Man's House was protected by a Fort and a Company of Soldiers, and themselves paid for staying at home and doing nothing. There are in that County at this Time three hundred Men in Pay of the Government, and yet from Disposition of the Inhabitants, the Want of Conduct in the Officers and of Courage and Discipline in the Men, I am fearful that whole County will fall into the Enemy's Hands.

"Yesterday and the Day before I received the melancholy News of the Destruction of the Town of Gnadenhütten, and of the greatest part of the Guard of forty Men placed there in order to erect a Fort. The particulars you will see by the inclosed Papers, so far as they are yet come to hand, but I am in hourly Expectation of further Intelligence by two Men that I dispatched for that Purpose upon the first News of the Affair, whose long stay makes me apprehend some mischief has befallen them.

"Last night an Express brought me an acct. that seven Farm Houses between Gnadenhütten and Nazareth were on the First Instant burnt, about the same time that Gnadenhütten was, and some of the People destroyed, and the accounts are this day confirmed.

"Upon this fresh alarm it is proposed that one of the Commissioners return to Bethlehem and Easton, and there give fresh Directions to the Troops and post them in the best Manner for the Protection of the remaining Inhabitants.

"I am very busy in preparing the necessary Orders and Instructions upon this new Turn in the Affairs, and can therefore only wish you all Health and Happiness.

"And am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,

"ROBT. H. MORRIS."

Franklin and James Hamilton arrived at Easton on December 29, 1755, and William Parsons was appointed Major of the troops raised in Northampton county, as is shown by the following letter:

ORDERS TO CAPTS. MARTIN & CRAIG

1755.

Easton, 29 December, 1755.

"SIR:

"As I think it will be for the Good of the Service in general that the Troops raised in the County of Northampton, should be under the Care and Superintendence of a Field Officer, I have with that View in virtue of the power granted me, appointed William Parsons, Esquire, to be Major of the said Troops. You are therefore to observe and follow all such orders and directions as you shall from time to time receive from him, touching the Marches or other Service of the Company, under your immediate Command. Anything in your Commission or Instructions to the contrary notwithstanding.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most h. s.

"J. HAMILTON."

Franklin was selected to direct the erection of a fort above the gap in the Lehigh and left for Bethlehem, from which place he wrote to the Governor, as follows:

BENJ. FRANKLIN TO GOV. 1756.

Bethlehem, Jany. 14, 1756.

"SIR:

"As we drew near this Place we met a Number of Waggons, and many People moving off with their Effects and Families from the Irish Settlement and Lehi Township, being terrified by the Defeat of Hay's Company, and the Burnings & Murders committed in the Township on New Year's Day. We found this Place fill'd with Refugees, the Workmen's Shops and even Cellars being crowded with Women & Children; and we learnt that Lehi Township is almost entirely abandoned by the Inhabitants. Soon after my arrival here, the principal People of the Irish Settlement, as Wilson, elder Craig, &c, came to me and demanded an Addition of 30 Men to Craig's Company, or threaten'd they would immediately one and all leave that Country to the Enemy. Hay's Company was reduc'd to 18 Men, (and those without Shoes, Stockings, Blankets or Arms,) partly by the Loss at Gnadenhütten, and partly by Desertion. Trump and Aston had made but slow Progress in building the First Fort, complaining for want of Tools, which it was thought the People in these Parts might have Supply'd them with. Wayne's Company we found posted at Nazareth agreeable to your Honour's Orders. I immediately directed Hays to compleat his Company, and he went down to Bucks County with Mr. Beatty, who promised to assist him in Recruiting. His Lieutenant lies here lame with frozen Feet, and unfit for Action; But the Ensign with the 18 Men is posted among the Present Frontier Inhabitants to give some Satisfaction to the Settlement People, as I refus'd to increase Craig's Company. In my turn, I have threaten'd to disband or remove the companies already posted for the Security of particular Townships, if the People would not stay on their Places, behave like Men, do something for themselves, and assist the Province Soldiers. The Day after my Arrival here, I sent off 2 Waggons loaded with Bread, and some Axes for Trump & Aston, to Nazareth, escorted by Lieut. Davis, and the 20 Men of McLaughlin's that came with me; I ordered him to remain at Nazareth to guard that Place while Capt. Wayne whose Men were fresh proceeded with the Convoy. To secure Lyn and Heidelberg Township, whose Inhabitants were just on the

Wing, I took Trexler's Company into Pay, (he had been before commission'd by Mr. Hamilton) and I commission'd Wetterholt, who commanded a Watch of 44 Men before in the Pay of the Province, ordering him to compleat his Company. I have also allow'd 30 Men to secure the Township of Upper Smithfield, and commission'd Van Etten and Hinshaw as Captain and Lieutenant. And in order to execute more speedily the first Design of erecting a Fort near Gnadenhütten to compleat the Line and get the Rangers in Motion, I have rais'd another Company under Capt. Charles Foulk, to join with Wayne in that Service; and as Hays I hear is not likely soon to recruit his Company, I have ordered Orndt to come up from Rockland in Bucks County to strengthen this Part of the Province, convoy Provisions, &c. to the Company, who are and will be at work over the Mountains, and quiet the Inhabitants who seem terrified out of their Senses.

"The Arms & Blankets wrote for to New York are not yet arriv'd; but I hear that 100 Guns & 150 Blankets are on the Road, sent me by Mr. Colden; those of Mr. Walton's being sold before. I have consulted Mr. Parsons, and if the Waggons come to-Day, it is proposed that I proceed to-morrow with Wayne's Company, which is return'd, Foulk's, and the 20 Men of McLaughlin's to Gnadenhütten, to lay out the intended Fort, and endeavor to get it dispatch'd. Capt. Wayne tells me that Trump expects the first Fort will be finished next Week; I hope to get this done as soon, having more Tools, tho' at this Season it seems to be fighting against Nature. But I imagine 'tis absolutely necessary to get the Ranging Line of Forts compleated that the People may be secur'd as soon as possible in their Habitations, and the internal Guards and Companies dismissed, otherwise the Expence & Loss to the Province will be intolerable.

"I want much to hear the Event of the proposed Treaty, and the Determination your Honour and the Commissioners may have come to, for the Encouragement of Volunteer Scalping Parties.

"I am, with dutiful Respect, Sir,

"BENJAMIN FRANKLIN."

"Govr. Morris.

"P. S.—If you should think fit to pass the Regulars at Easton & in Smithfield Township, I think they would be of use there, & so far on their Way to Albany, when they are to return in the Spring."

In addition to the official report made by Franklin, showing how he was gradually bring-

ing order out of chaos, we have also his private account in his autobiography of what took place at Bethlehem and how, in person, he went to Gnadenhütten and superintended the erection of Fort Allen. In his usual modest way he says:

"While the several companies in the city and country were forming, and learning their exercise, the Governor prevailed with me to take charge of the northwestern frontier, which was infested by the enemy, and provide for the defence of the inhabitants by raising troops, and building a line of forts. I undertook this military business, though I did not conceive myself well qualified for it. He gave me a commission with full powers, and a parcel of blank commissions for officers, to be given to whom I thought fit. I had but little difficulty in raising men, having soon five hundred and sixty under my command. My son, who had in the preceding war been an officer in the army raised against Canada, was my aid-de-camp and of great use to me. The Indians had burned Gnadenhütten, a village settled by the Moravians, and massacred the inhabitants; but the place was thought a good situation for one of the forts. In order to march thither, I assembled the companies at Bethlehem, the chief establishment of those people. I was surprised to find it in so good a posture of defence; the destruction of Gnadenhütten had made them apprehend danger. The principal buildings were defended by a stockade; they had purchased a quantity of arms and ammunition from New York, and had even placed quantities of small paving stones between the windows of their high stone houses, for their women to throw them down upon the heads of any Indians that should attempt to force their way into them. The armed brethren too kept watch, and relieved each other on guard methodically as in any garrison town. In conversation with the bishop, Spangenberg, I mentioned my surprise; for knowing they had obtained an act of parliament exempting them from military duties in the colonies, I had supposed they were conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms. He answered me, 'That it was not one of their established principles; but at the time of their obtaining that act it was thought to be a principle with many of their people. On this occasion, however, they, to their surprise, found it adopted by but few.' It seems they were either deceived in themselves, or deceived the parliament; but common sense, aided by present danger, will sometimes be too strong for whimsical opinions.

"It was the beginning of January, 1756, when we set out upon this business of building forts.

I sent one detachment towards the Minisink, with instructions to erect one for the security of that upper part of the country; and another to the lower part with similar instructions; and I concluded to go myself with the rest of my forces to Gnadenhütten, where a fort was thought more immediately necessary. The Moravians procured me five wagons for our tools, stores, baggage, &c. Just before we left Bethlehem, eleven farmers, who had been driven from their plantations by the Indians, came to me requesting a supply of fire arms, that they might go back and bring off their cattle. I gave them each a gun with suitable ammunition. We had not marched many miles before it began to rain, and it continued raining all day. There were no habitations on the road to shelter us, till we arrived near night at the house of a German, where, and in his barn, we were all huddled together as wet as water could make us. It was well we were not attacked in our march for our arms were of the most ordinary sort, and the men could not keep the locks of their guns dry. The Indians are dextrous in their contrivances for that purpose, which we had not. They met that day the eleven poor farmers above mentioned, and killed ten of them; the one that escaped informed us that his and his companions' guns would not go off, the priming being wet with the rain. The next day being fair, we continued our march, and arrived at the desolate Gnadenhütten; there was a mill near, round which were left several pine boards, with which we soon hutted ourselves; an operation the more necessary at that inclement season, as we had no tents. Our first work was to bury more effectually the dead we found there, who had been half interred by the country people; the next morning our fort was planned and marked out, the circumference measuring four hundred and fifty-five feet, which would require as many palisades to be made, one with another of a foot diameter each. Each pine made three palisades of eighteen feet long, pointed at one end. When they were set up, our carpenters built a platform of boards all round within, about six feet high, for the men to stand on when to fire through the loop holes. We had one swivel gun, which we mentioned on one of the angles, and fired it as soon as fixed, to let the Indians know, if any were within hearing, that we had such pieces; and thus our fort (if that name may be given to so miserable a stockade) was finished in a week, though it rained so hard every other day that the men could not well work.

"This kind of fort, however contemptible, is a sufficient defence against Indians who had no

cannon. Finding ourselves now posted securely, and having a place to retreat to on occasion, we ventured out in parties to scour the adjacent country."

Franklin's official report of January 26th, and personal letter to Gov. Morris of January 25th, which give more minute details of the fort, were as follows:

"Fort Allen, at Gnadenhütten, Jan. 25, 1756.
"Dear Sir:

"We got to Hays' the same Evening we left you, and reviewed Craig's Company by the Way. Much of the next morning was spent in exchanging the bad arms for good—Wayne's Company having joined us. We reached, however, that night to Uplinger's, where we got into good Quarters.

"Saturday morning we began to march towards Gnadenhütten, and proceeded near two miles; but it seeming to set in for a rainy day, the Men unprovided with great Coats, and many unable to secure, effectually, their Arms from the wet, we thought it most advisable to face about and return to our former Quarters, where the Men might dry themselves and lie warm; whereas, had they proceeded they would have come in wet to Gnadenhütten where Shelter and Opportunity of drying themselves that night was uncertain. In fact it rain'd all day and we were all pleased that we had not proceeded. The next Day being Sunday, we march'd hither, where we arrived about 2 in the afternoon, and before 5 had inclosed our Camp with a Strong Breast work, Musket Proof, and with the Boards brought here before by my Order from Drucker's mill, got ourselves under some shelter from the Weather. Monday was so dark with a thick Fog all day, that we cou'd neither look out for a Place to build or see where Materials were to be had. Tuesday morning we looked round us, Pitched on a Place, mark'd out our Fort on the Ground, and by 10 o'clock began to cut Timber for Stockades and to dig the Ground. By 3 in the afternoon the Logs were all cut and many of them halled to the Spot, the Ditch dug to Set them in 3 Feet deep, and that Evening many were pointed and set up. The next Day we were hinder'd by Rain most of the Day. Thursday we resum'd our Work and before night were pretty well enclosed, and on Friday morning the Stockade was finished and part of the Platform within erected, which was completed the next morning, when we dismissed Foulk's and Wetterholt's Companies, and sent Hay's down for a Convoy of Provisions. This Day we hoisted your Flag, made a general Discharge of our Pieces, which had been long loaded, and

of our two Swivels, and nam'd the Place Fort Allen, in Honour of our old Friend. It is 125 Feet long, 50 wide, the Stockadoes most of them a Foot thick; they are 3 Foot in the Ground and 12 Feet out, pointed at the Top.

"This is an Account of our Week's Work which I thought might give you some satisfaction.

"Foulk is gone to build another, between this and Schuylkill Fort, which I hope will be finished (as Trexler is to Join him) in a Week or 10 Days. As soon as Hays returns I shall detach another Party to erect another at Surfas' which I hope may be finished in the same Time and then I purpose to end my Campaign, God willing, and do myself the Pleasure of seeing you on my Return. I can now add no more than that I am, with great Esteem and affection, Dr. Friend,

"Yours, affectionately,

"B. FRANKLIN.

"The Honorable Robert Hunter Morris, Esquire."

"Fort Allen, At Gnadenhutt.,
"Jany. 26, 1756.

"Sir:

"We left Bethlehem the 10th Instant with Foulk's Company, 46 Men, the Detachment of McLaughlin's, 20, and 7 Waggons laden with Stores and Provisions. We got that night to Hays' Quarters, where Wayne's Company joined us from Nazareth.

"The next Day we marched cautiously thro the Gap of the Mountain, a very dangerous Pass, and got to Uplinger's, but twenty-one Miles from Bethlehem, the Roads being bad and the Waggons moving slowly."

(After giving an account of the week's work almost verbatim as in the foregoing, he proceeds):

"This present Monday we are erecting a third House in the Fort to accommodate the Garrison.

"As soon as Capt Hays returns with the Convoy of Stores and Provisions, which I hope may be to-morrow, I purpose to send Orndt and Haeds to Join Capt. Trump in erecting the middle Fort there, and supply both as occasion may require, and hope in a week or ten Days, weather favouring, those two Forts may be finished and the Line of Forts completed and garrisoned, the Rangers in Motion, and the internal Guards and Watches disbanded, as well as some other Companies, unless they are permitted and encouraged to go after the Enemy to Sasquehannah.

"At present the Expencc in this County is pro-

digious. We have on Foot, and in Pay, the following Companies:

Trump.....	50	Men.
Aston.....	50	
Wayne.....	55	
Foulke.....	46	} Without the Forks.
Trexler.....	48	
Wetherhold.....	44	
Orndt.....	50	
Craig.....	30	} in the Irish Settlements.
Martin.....	30	
Van Etten.....	30	Minisinks.
Hays.....	45	
Detachment of M'Laughlin..	20	
Parsons.....	54	at Easton.

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"This, Sir, is a particular Account of our Transactions and the present State of Affairs in this County. I am glad to learn by your Favour of the 21st Just received, that you have Thoughts of coming to Bethlehem, as I may hope an Opportunity of waiting upon your Honour there after our Works are finished, and communicating every thing more fully. I now only add that I am, with dutiful Respect,

"Sir, Your Honour's most obedient humble Servant,

"B. FRANKLIN.

"To Govr. Morris."

The northern border of Northampton county, having suffered so severely from Indian rapacities, it was deemed advisable to erect forts or blockhouses at or near the gap in the mountains and at some commanding point to the westward. Two of the most prominent of the residents of that section of the county west of the Lehigh river, which now constitutes Lehigh county, recommended two sites in the following communication:

"We whose Names are hereunto subscribed do give this as our Opinion; That if a Fort was to be built on this side of the Blue Mountains it would be of the most service on this side of Lechai on Daniel Schneider's Land from whence it would command up to Lechai so far as beyond the Mountain and across the River to the other Shore. Or, if our Superiors should not like this Place then on the other side of Drucker's Mill on the blue Mountains there being a good spring and an eminence which commands on all its Sides a large extent of Land.

"JOHN PETER TREXLER,

"Justice in the County of Northampton.

"GEORGE REX."

FORT EVERETT.

Fort Everett, the only fort erected within the territory now included in Lehigh county, was located in Lynn township. It stood in what is now a level, ploughed field, about one fourth of a mile north of Lynnport, about 150 feet from the house of M. K. Henry, a tenant

of Mrs. David Stein, eastward, and about 250 feet from the creek, which flows past the slate works on the west and empties into Ontelaunee creek. A spring, but a few feet south of where the fort was erected, marks the position of what was then a well of water. It was a blockhouse, about 25 feet by 30 feet, and stood on the property of John Everett, a man of prominence in the township at the time.

It was in all probability built early in the year 1756. Franklin in his letter of January 25th, written at Fort Allen, says:

"Foulk is gone to build another, between this and Schuylkill Fort, which I hope will be finished (as Trexler is to join him) in a week or 10 days." This evidently refers to Fort Everett, as Foulk was a resident of Lynn township, and it is reasonable to suppose that he saw that his friends and neighbors were protected.

Captain Charles Foulk, or Volck, who was commander at Fort Allen from April 19th to the last of June, 1756, was born November 18, 1709. He was baptized in New York, Sept. 10, 1710, reared in the Lutheran faith, and married, in 1730, Catharine Harzy. They had ten children.

Franklin in his letter of January 14th states that he had raised a company under Capt. Charles Foulk, and in January 26th he states that Foulk commanded 46 men, stationed without the Forks.

In a document giving the position of troops in Northampton county, without date, but supposed to be 1758, Captain Foulk is mentioned as in command of 63 men, at the new fort, not named, between Fort Allen and Fort Lebanon. The officers under Capt. Foulk were Lieut. Michael Beltz, Sergeants John White and Dewalt Bossing and Corporal Christian Weirick.

The territory included within the boundaries of Albany township, Berks county, and Lynn township, then Northampton and now Lehigh county, was known at the period now under consideration, as Allemängel, meaning "All-want," from the fact that the land was not as productive as the country further to the south.

The district was well settled and Fort Everett occupied an important position, but, unfortunately, but little is recorded concerning it.

The garrison frequently ranged around the country between the Schuylkill and the Lehigh and were under the command of Captain Nicholas Wetherhold.

While many occurrences were continually taking place, the first actual mention of the station is by Colonel Weiser, on November 24, 1756. He had just visited Fort Franklin and

seen its poor condition; he also saw that most of the inhabitants lived south of the mountain, and concluded that its condition was of but little value. He accordingly says, "I ordered Lieu't Engel to Evacuate it, and come to the South side of the Hills himself with Nineteen men, at John Eberts, Esq'r, and the Rest being Sixteen men more, at John Eckenroad, both places being about three miles distant from each other, and both in the Township of Linn, Northampton County, untill otherways ordered."

We do not know definitely whether Lieut. Engel did actually proceed as directed, or not, but it is altogether likely he did, for while Fort Franklin was not entirely abandoned until the Fall of 1757, we have no reason to doubt that during the latter part of 1757 it was certainly in charge of Capt. Wetherhold, and it is therefore possible that he may have garrisoned it even previous to that time, and that Lieut. Engel occupied Fort Everett as originally ordered. Even if such were the case Lieut. Engel was ordered away in the latter part of May, 1757, to take command of Fort Norris, and Fort Everett once more resumed its former status.

During this period the following petition was forwarded to the Governor. Whilst emanating from Lynn township, it was intended to apply, in a general sense, to the whole of Northampton county, south of the mountains, as far east as the Delaware:

"NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, LYNN TOWNSHIP,

May 4 Day, 1757.

"To his Onner, the Governor and Commander in Cheaf of the Provine of Pennsylvania:

"YOURE MOST HUMBLY S'VANT—

"These is to Acquaint youre Honner of the Difficultyes, Hardships and Dangers that youre Poore Pertitioners Ly Under at this Present Time, Being the Frunteairs, and being yesterday A Cobby of an Express Sent to us and others from Mr. Parsons, Major, Which he re-seaved from Cornel Wiser, that He was Credibly Informed by A friend Indian that a Great Body of French and Indians Was one there march from Ohio Fort, Designed against Some Parts of Pennsylvania, Minnesink, Patter Co. and som Murder Has Lately ben Don at the Minnesinks in this County, and Like Wise at Schoolkill in Barks County, and this is what wee was Desired and Warned to be one our Gards, and to associate our Selves and others Immediately into Companies under Discreet officers of oure one Choice, But as youre Honner Vere well knows the Natour and Mis Manegment of the Generaty Part of the People, when that these are at thaire

one freedom, without Some Parsens in Shap Authority to Compel them, and further wee Do Think it a Great Hard Ship that wee the Fron-tears, that is Almost Already Ruend By being Cep So much out of oure Laboure, Being the Poorer Sort of People at the Beginning, and the Loer Inhabentance the mean time Lyes Quiat and Ease and out of Danger, and wee Desire and Humbly Beg that your Honner Will Take our Case Into Consideration, and Cause Us to be Better Guarded by Soldiers, at the expence of the Provence, while the Loer Inhabitance will be obliged to Baire Part of the Burden as Well as wee Do think that if the Gerresens that is now Lying over the Blue Mountaine in the Forts was all Removed to This side of the Mountaine and Laid 4, 6, 8 or 10 men in a Good House at Not a grate Distance apart, and a Road Cut from one Plantation to the other, of About 3 or 4 Perches Broad, as the Plantations is Prete Neaire to Gether, on this Side of the Mountaine. We do think that it would Cause the Indians to be Afraid to Com in small Companies over the Road, as theaire yousel way is to Goo, for faire of Being taken agoing Back, for when Ever there is Murder Don within the Road there must be a Good Watch Cept on that Road to Take them as they Pas Back, and by Larem Guns there Can be many People Cald to Gether in Short Space of Time Besides the Soldiers, and further, the people in General is Removed from the other Sid of the Mountain and Dayre Not Goo to Live on theaire Plantations til Better times Excepting 2 or 3 famelyes Round Each Fort, and from the other Settlers on this Side of the Mountaine to the Forts is som 10, Som 16 miles to Fort Franklen, is to Fort Allen 10, to Fort Norres 16, to Fort Hambelton 16 miles. So that in Case of Nesety the Soldiers Can't Com to oure Assistance, nor Wee to Theairs Not in any Resenable Time, Til the Eneme wold Be Gone Againe, for Wheaire they fal in They make No Long Stay, and Besides the Hills and Hallows is so bad over the Mountaine that the Indians might Destroy all the Wagens and Provisiens Coming to the Fort, if they take Care to Wayley them in Som Deep Hallows, and the Soldiers as they are Scouting and marching from one Fort to the other, and are Present Leftenant Wetherhols Lyes in our Township with About 40 men Against Fort Franklin, which is Now Empty of Soldiers, and he Expects Every Day to Receive order to March from us, there will then Ly open without any Sholders abot 28 M'lds that there will be no Soldiers, and youre Patissioners Do umbly Beg that youre Honner Would Take oure Case Into Consideration, and not Let these Soldiers be Removed But Rather

order more in these Parts, as in Dute Bound Wee shall Ever Pray."

(Signed by 41 persons, whose names appear chiefly in German.)

From this we see that Lieut. Wetterholt was then in Lynn Township "against Fort Franklin," that is south of Fort Franklin. The petition of the people, urging the retention of soldiers with them, was successful. In February, 1758, Adjutant Kern reports Capt. Wetterholt still on duty at Fort Everett with 41 men, distant from Fort William 12 miles, and having 12 men stationed at "A Block House," 10 miles from Fort Everett and 20 miles from Fort Allen. The detailed report shows at Fort Everett, Capt. Wetterholt, 41 men, 22 Province arms, 21 Private guns, 4 months provisions, 10 cartridges, and at the Block House, 10 miles from Fort Everett, Lieut. Geiger (absent), who had relieved Lieut. Hyndshaw then at duty at Dietz Block House, below Wind Gap, 12 men, 8 Province Arms, 5 Private Guns, 4 mos. provisions, 8 cartridges. Jacob Levan, Esq'r, was their Commissary.

Fort Everett was visited by Jas. Burd during his tour of inspection, in February, 1758. His journal gives the following record:

"26th Sunday

"Marched from hence (Fort William) at 10 A.M., went over the Mountains to Mr. Everett's, where Captain Weatherholt is stationed, the snow exceedingly deep could make little way, at 3 P.M. arrived at Valentine Phileprots, 20 miles, here I stay all night.

"27th Monday.

"Marched this morning at 8 A.M. for Mr. Everett's, arrived at 9 A.M., 4 miles, ordered a Review of that part of the Company that is here, found Cap't Weatherholt, Lieut. Geiger & 24 men, 3 being sick & absent, 3 months' provisions, 5 pounds powder, no lead, each man has a pound of powder in his Cartouch box & lead in proportion, no Kettles, nor blankets, 25 Province Arms.

"Ordered to Cap't Weatherholt 56 blankets, 25 lb of powder & 50 bars of lead & 400 flints, Cap't Weatherholt to Scout to the Westward 10 miles & to the eastward 10 miles, Lieut. Geiger from thence to his post in Coll. Armstrong's Battalion.

"Marched from hence to Fort Allen at 11 A.M. gott to the top of the Blue Mountain at 2 P.M., from hence saw Allamingle, it is a fine Country, but the Country on the North side of the Mountain is an entire barren wilderness, not capable of Improvements.

"Arrived at Fort Allen at ½ after 2 P.M. a prodigious Hilly place, and poor land, 15 miles

from Mr. Everett's. Ordered a review of this Garrison tomorrow at 8 A.M."

Captain John Nicholas Wetterholt, who was in command at Fort Everett the major portion of the time it was garrisoned, was born in Germany in 1724. He sailed from Rotterdam with his brother Jacob in the ship Halifax, and arrived at Philadelphia October 22, 1754.

He entered the military service soon after his arrival, as he was commissioned Captain in the First Battalion of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment on December 21, 1755.

Records of the colonial period show that different sums of money were paid to him for his company's services, and for provisions, viz:

1756—April 29—To Captain John
Nicholaus Wetterholt, for his
Company's pay, . . . £332 3s 0d

1756—May 28—To Captain John
Nicholaus Wetterholt, for pay
for himself and
Company and allowance
for thirty-six guns furnished
by his men, £166 rs 6d

1756—June 21—Samuel Depuy, in
full, for his account for purchasing
provisions for a detachment
of Captain Wetterholt's Company, £33 1s 8d

1756—Dec'r 15—Samuel Depuy's
order for victualing Captain
Wetterholt's Company,
&c., £108 1s 8d

In the year 1762 Captain Nicholas Wetherholt resided in Heidelberg Township, Northampton County, now Lehigh, and his name is on the tax list of 1764, at the same place as the owner of 75 acres.

In the *Pennsylvania Archives* is found the following:

"Muster Roll of all the men who have enlisted for the space of three years of the company under the command of Captain John Nicholas Weatherholt, stationed in Heydelberg township, Northampton county, for the months of March and April, 1758."

[Name, age, where born, date of enlistment and occupation.]

Captain—John Nicholas Weatherholt, 34, Ger., Dec. 16, 1755.

Lieutenant—James Laughrey, Dec. 20, 1757.

Ensign—John Lytle, Dec. 11, 1757.

Surgeon—Jacob Streader, 33, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.

Drummer—Leonard Hayshell, 36, Ger., Dec. 4, 1757.

Fifer—John Kaup, 25, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Sergeants—Cass, Peter, 26, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757,
 shipper; Wassum, Conrad, 39, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Corporals—Acre, Henry, 23, Pa., Sept. 1, 1757;
 Lutz, John, 25, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757, tailor.

Privates:

Althain, Nicholas, 24, Ger., Jan. 1, 1758.
 Billik, Frederick, 19, Penn'a, Sept. 1, 1757.
 Bowman, Christian, 22, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Brining, Philip, 27, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Brown, George, 23, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757, butcher.
 Buckhamer, John, 25, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Crantlemeyer, Philip, 21, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Dadson, Richard, 24, Pa., Nov. 28, 1757.
 Deatenberger, Henry, 36, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Deatry, Nicholas, 18, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Dormeyer, Jacob, 23, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Everhart, Conrad, 23, Ger., Oct. 13, 1757, weaver.
 Flack, John, 25, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Fisher, Matthias, 20, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Frydel, Christopher, 24, Ger., Feb. 7, 1758.
 George, Adam, 17, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Gips, Nicholas, 20, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Granshaar, John, 21, Ger., Dec. 5, 1757, house
 carpenter.
 Gregory, George, 16, Penn'a, Sept. 1, 1757.
 Henry, George, 35, Ger., Oct. 25, 1757.
 Husley, Jacob, 23, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Kline, John, 24, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Kline, Philip, 34, Ger., June 14, 1757.
 Koch, William, 25, Penn'a., Sept. 6, 1757.
 Laughry, Dennis, 20, Ireland, Feb. 1, 1758.
 Lieser, Frederick, 19, Ger., June 21, 1757.
 Miller, Nicholas, 17, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Miller, Peter, 22, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Neifert, Jacob, 21, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Paul, Nicholas, 21, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Preis, John George, 21, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Reag, Peter, 37, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757, baker.
 Reifel, Jacob, 23, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757, carpenter.
 Road, Godfried, 26, Ger., Sept. 6, 1757, blue-dyer.
 Road, Jacob, 23, Pa., Sept. 6, 1757.
 Rost, Henry, 23, Ger., Feb. 15, 1758.
 Sealner, John, 35, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Shenk, Jacob, 20, Ger., Nov. 6, 1757.
 Shmaus, Conrad, 22, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Stahl, George, 23, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Steap, Peter, 22, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757.
 Stouter, Casper, 25, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757, fiddler.
 Weyerbacher, John, 30, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757, tailor.
 Wurtenberg, Michael, 22, Ger., Dec. 1, 1757.
 Yoder, Jacob, 22, Pa., Nov. 6, 1757, saddler.
 Zips, Joseph, 20, Ger., Sept. 1, 1757, tailor.

John Jacob Wetterholt came to this country in the same vessel with his brother Nicholaus. He was commissioned Lieutenant in Major Parson's Town Guard, December 21st, 1755; in April, 1756, as Lieutenant, stationed at Dietz's; and as Captain, in September 21st, of the same year; 1757, September, 2d, he was paid, for enlisting 53 men in the Provincial services, £88 6s 6d.

Captain Jacob Wetterholt possessed undaunted courage, which was accounted for in his firmly believing he had the power of making himself invulnerable (kugelfest); that is that he could not be killed by a gun shot;

he was therefore well suited for the military service on the frontier. (He bravely met his death, however, in 1763, as will appear later.)

In 1762 he resided in Lynn Township, now Lehigh county; his widow still resided there in 1764.

It so chances that the two brothers, both eventually of the same rank, operated in the same general territory. They practically had charge of the country along the southern base of the Blue Range from Fort Everett to the Delaware river, and both reported to the same superior officer, Timothy Horsfield. Unfortunately, in the records of the time, the last name only is given in most cases, so that it becomes difficult in many instances to know which is meant. It may be generally taken for granted, in the case of Fort Everett, that wherever Captain Wetterholt is mentioned it refers to Nicholaus, and where the term "Lieutenant" is used it refers to Jacob.

Captain Wetherhold made a list on Dec. 27, 1757, of all the people killed and taken prisoner by the Indians west of the Lehigh river, in the townships of Lynn, Heidelberg and Albany, which totaled 56 persons killed and 10 taken prisoners. In this list under date of November, 1756, is given the name of Jacob Staynbruck as killed and Boldis Yeager's daughter taken prisoner.

The name Steinbruch is found in the vicinity about this period but the name Yeager is not found.

An account of this occurrence was brought to Bethlehem by John Holder, who stated that it took place on the evening of Sunday, November 28th. Holder was a member of the Moravian church and was born in London, England, March 12, 1694, the son of Rem Holter. He came to America in 1710 and married in 1722, Barbara, daughter of Andreas Volck.

Timothy Horsfield writes to Gov. Denny from Bethlehem, November 30th, 1756, that "John Holder came here this Evening from Allemangle, and Informed me that last Sunday Evening, ye 28th Inst. three Indians Came to the House of a Certain Man Named Schloser, and Nockt at the Door, the People within called who is there? Answer was made, A good Friend; they within not Opening the Door, they Nockt Again, they within Answer'd Who is there? No Answer being made from Without, Then one of the Men Named Stonebrook, Lookt Out of the window, when an Indian Discharged a gun and kill'd him on the Spot. They then Open'd the Door, the Woman & two children Endeavoring to Escape, and the In-

dians pursued & took Both the Children; One of the Men Fired at the Indians, and Saw One of them fall, when one of the Girls he had possession of, made her Escape from him, but the other they took away; the Indian y't was fired at which fell Cryed Out Very much, but in a Short time he got up & made off.

"The above said Holder Informs me he had this Acco't from good Authority, said Schloser's House is situated in Allemangle."

In Albany township in November, 1756, the wife of Adam Buss and four of his children were taken prisoners by Indians. On April 28, 1757, occurred the next incursion of the savages in Lynn township, when John Eckroth was killed and one of his children taken prisoner. His widow and seven small children were left

his body. This murder happened in a violent thunderstorm, which a letter of that date says was the most serious in twenty years. On July 9, 1757, occurred the last invasion of Lynn township by Indians that is recorded. On this day ten persons were killed at the house of Adam Clauss, in Lynn township. They were Martin or Adam Yeager and his wife (one account gives the name as Martin and another as Adam) Abraham Sechler's wife and one child, John Krauhaar's wife and three children, a child of Adam Clauss and a child of Philip Anthony. The house in which the Sechler family resided is still standing and is now owned by Senator Miller. It has been reproduced on this page, showing the yard, in which tradition says that Mrs. Sechler was killed. Philip Anthony lived



Sechler House, Lynn Township.

to mourn the father's loss. It was at Eckroth's house, about three miles from Fort Everett, that sixteen men were stationed by order of Colonel Conrad Weiser in November, 1756, when the name was written Eckenroth. The eldest son of Eckroth was Henry and his other sons were George and Christopher.

On June 22, 1757, Adam Drum, of Albany township was killed. His wife and his son, aged 19, were taken prisoners. His wife escaped, but she was so closely pursued by one of the Indians, of whom there were seven, that he threw his tomahawk at her, and wounded her badly in the neck. After scalping Drum, or Trump, the Indians left a knife and a halbert, or spear, fixed to a pole of four feet, in

in Lynn township and was the owner of 150 acres of land. It was his wife that brought the alarm to her husband, who at once hastened to where Lieut. Jacob Wetherhold was stationed and informed him of the attack. Wetherhold on the same day wrote the following letter to Major Parsons at Easton, which is reproduced verbatim.

"Northampton County, Lynn Township,

July 9, 1757.

"Honored Sir:

"These are to Acquaint you of A murder hapened this Day at the Houce of Adam Clauce, in said Township of Lynn, whaire three or fore Nabors was Cutting said man's Corn; as they Was Eating theaire Dinner they waire fell one By A Perty of Saviges, Indians, and Five of

the Whits Took to there Heals, two men, two Women, and one Gerl, and Got saf out of theire hands. Was killed and Scalped, Martin Yager and his Wife, and John Croushore wife and one Child, and the Wife of Abraham Secler and one Child of one Adam Clauce and the Wife of John Coucehere, and the wife of Abraham Secler was Sculpt and is yet Alive, But Badly wounded, one Shot Thro' the Sid and the other in the Thy, and two Children kild Belonging to said Croushere, and one to said Secler, and one Belonging to Philip Antone Not Sculpt, and this Was Don at Least three Miles within the out side Settlers, and 4 miles from John Everett's, and Philip Antone's wife was one that Took her Tilit and came hom and acquainted her husband, and he came and Acquainted me, and I went Emeaditly to the Place With Seven men Besides my Self and Saw the Murder, But the Indians was Gon and I Derectly Purs'ed them about 4 Miles and Came Up with them in the thick Groves weaire Wee met with Nine Indians, and one Sprung Behind a Tree and took Site at me and I run Direct at him, and another one the sid Flast at me, and then Both took to there Heals, and I shot one as I Goge Thro' the Body, as he fell on his face, But I Loaded and after another that was Leding A maire, and ye meane time he Got up and Run away and I fired on the other, and I think I shot him in ye Buttux, and my Soldiers had oppertunity to shot three times, and then they Got out of oure Site in the thick Groves, and Wee Cold Not find them No more, But I Got from them one maire and two Saddels, one Bridel and Halter, & one Bag with a Cag of Stil Licker in it, and Cloths and one Brace Cittel and fore Indian Cake Baked in the ashes of wheat meal and to Aquat you further, that I have several New Soldiers that has No Guns, and were Little Powder and Led, and I have sent this Express to you Hoping that you Wold Help me with Arms and Ammenishan, and so I Remaine yours friend and humble Servent

"JACOB WETHERHOLD."

Referring to this sad occurrence, Col. Weiser writes Gov. Denny from Easton on July 15th:

"In coming thro' the Maxitawny, I heard a melancholly Account of Ten People being killed by the Enemy Indians. They passed by two or three Plantations on this side of the mountain before they attacked. A certain woman ran off towards her Place and told her Husband of the attack, who cut the Gears off his Horses then in the Plow, and rid as fast as he could to Lieut. Wetherholts, about three miles off. Lieut. Wetherholt, with a small Detachment,

I am told Seven in number, came away immediately, and came to the Place where the murder was committed, where, by that time, a number of people had gathered. Wetherholt proposed to pursue the Enemy but none would go with him, so he took his Seven men & pursued the Enemy a few miles from the House & found the Place where they rested themselves, and in ab't three miles He overtook them in thick Brushes, at a very little Distance. It seems they saw one another at once. One of the Indians was before hand with Whetherholt & aimed at him, but his Gun flashed. Wetherholt, a moment after, fired at the Indians, and thinks he hit him, but is not sure. Several Guns were fired by our People but did no Execution, and the Indians Guns missing Fire they ran off & left two Horses behind them, one belonging to the man they killed, laden with the best of his Household Goods."

About the same time the Indians carried off a young lad named John Schoep, about nine years old, whom they took by night, seven miles beyond the Blue mountain; where, according to the statement of the lad, the Indians kindled a fire, tied him to a tree, took off his shoes and put moccasins on his feet; that they prepared themselves some mush, but gave him none. After supper they marched on further. The same Indians took him and another lad between them, and went beyond the second mountain, having gone six times through streams of water; and always carried him across. The second evening they again struck up fire, took off his moccasins, and gave him a blanket to cover himself; but at midnight, when all the Indians were fast asleep, he made his escape, and by daybreak had traveled about six miles. He passed on that day, sometimes wading streams neck-deep, in the direction of the Blue mountain. That night he stayed in the woods. The next day, exhausted and hungry, he arrived by noon at Uly Meyer's plantation, where Charles Folk's company lay (probably at or near Fort Franklin), where they wished him to remain till he had regained strength, when they would have conducted him to his father. He was accordingly sent home. (C. Sauer's German Paper, March, 1756.)

In September, 1757, occurred one of the boldest forays of the Indians that is recorded. A party of redskins crossed the Blue mountains and passing through Heidelberg township came to a creek where two young girls were washing flax (or another account, says, cleaning an apple butter kettle). Tradition has it that they were guarded by a man with a gun near by. An Indian snatched one of the girls, named Margaret

Frantz, aged 12 years, and the guard was unable to fire for fear of hitting the girl. The other girl is said to have been named Solt.

Margaret Frantz was the daughter of Henry Frantz, and was born in Lorraine, May 8, 1745. Henry Frantz, arrived at Philadelphia on October 20th, 1747, together with Abraham and Peter Frantz. On December 4th, 1749, a warrant was granted to Henry Frantz for 50 acres "behind the land of one Silby in a hollow over the Blue mountains." He paid at the rate of £15 10 s per 100 acres and ½ penny quit-rent per acre. Henry Frantz settled in Heidelberg township where he took out a warrant for land on Nov. 14th, 1758. In 1762 he was taxed ten pounds in Heidelberg township, and in the tax list of 1764 we find his name written "Henry France, 200 acres," with no amount of tax stated, and these words, "Killed by Indians." From the most reliable account obtainable, he was killed and scalped by Indians in the year 1764, while butchering hogs. It is said that the Indians pricked a mark resembling a hen's foot, or, as some say, leaves, on the right wrist, rubbing it in with powder.

Letters of administration on his estate were taken out by his brother Peter Frantz, and in the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of June 19, 1764, we find that Henry France, deceased, left two children, Barbara, aged about 16 years, and Peter, aged 12 years. Barbara chose Abraham Frantz as her guardian and the Court appointed him also guardian of Peter Frantz. No mention is made here of Margaret, the eldest daughter, of whom we shall speak later. Peter Frantz, the son, was born May 4, 1752, and died May 25, 1832. He married Anna Catherine Buchman, and is buried in the old Allentown Cemetery.

Years after her return from captivity Margaret Frantz related to Peter Hecker that the Indians placed her on a horse and crossed a big water (probably the Lehigh river near Weissport), on the way towards Stroudsburg, and turned into the famous hunting grounds through the Delaware Water Gap. Here we lose all trace of her until her return after seven years in 1764. Of the manner of her return we have no information. Five years after her return from captivity, on May 9, 1769, she was married to Nicholas Wotring. She became noted far and wide for her knowledge of herbs and simples, which she acquired from the Indians, and her services in curing the sick were in great demand. Her journeys while on these errands, she always accomplished on horseback. She died June 29, 1823, aged 78 years, 1 month and 21 days, and is buried in the old cemetery at Unionville.

Nicholas Wotring, her husband, was born in Pistorf, Lorraine, in April, 1745, and died July 15, 1818. They had six children: Samuel, born Sept. 9, 1772; John Peter, born Sept. 17, 1774, died in infancy; John Nicholas, born June 24, 1776, died Jan. 16, 1827; John Peter, born June 24, 1776, twin, died Feb. 25, 1833; John Henry, born Nov. 9, 1778, died March 25, 1850, married Maria B. Heintzleman and had two children, and Mary Susanna Wotring, born Nov. 15, 1780.

John Peter Wotring, one of the twins, born in 1776, married Elizabeth Deshler, daughter of Adam Deshler, Jr., and his wife, Mary Catherine Balliet, and had nine children.

For some reason the Frantz family suffered severely from the Indians, as in June, 1758, John Frantz's wife was killed and three children captured in Tulpehocken township, Berks county.

At Lehigh Gap, on the north side of the mountain, a blockhouse was erected in the latter part of the year 1755, by various families of the neighborhood, in which they sought refuge when in danger of Indian attacks. It was a position of importance, but was never occupied by a large force of soldiers. Franklin, in his letter of January 26, 1756, from Fort Allen, to the Governor, says:

"Sir:

"We left Bethlehem the 10th instant with Foulk's Company, 46 men, the Detachment of McLaughlin's 20, and 7 waggons laden with Stores and Provisions. We got that night to Hays' Quarters, where Wayne's Company, joined us from Nazareth.

"The next day we marched cautiously thro' the Gap of the Mountain, a very dangerous Pass, and got to Uplinger's but twenty-one miles from Bethlehem, the Roads being bad and the Waggons moving slowly."

The only other record we have is from the Journal of Jas. Young, when inspecting the various forts in June, 1756, viz:

"June 22—At 4 P. M. Sett out (from Fort Allen), at 6 came to Leahy Gap where I found a Serjeant and 8 men Stationed at a Farm house with a small Staccade Round it, from Fort Allen here the Road is very hilly and Swampy, only one Plantation ab't a mile from the Gap. I found the People here were a Detachment from Cap't (Nicholas) Weatherholts Comp'y, he is Station'd on the other side of the Gap, 3 miles from this with 12 men, the rest of his Comp'y are at Depues and another Gapp 15 miles from this. I dispatch'd a messenger to Capt'n Weatherholt, desiring him to Come here in the morning, with the men under his Com'd, to be muster'd the People Stationed here and on

the other side the Gapp I think may be of great service, as it is a good road thro' the mountain and very steep and high on each side, so may in a great measure prevent any Indians to pass thro' undiscovered if they kept a good guard, here the River Leahy Passes thro' the mountain in a very Rapid Stream.

"23 June—Leahy Gapp, North Side.—At 7 in the morning, I mustered the men here, the Serjeant inform'd me that Capt'n Weatherholt was gone 12 miles from this and he believed on his way to Philad'a for there pay, which was the reason the people did not come here, and I finding this Comp'y so much dispers'd at different Stations in small parties, I could not regularly Muster them therefore at 8 A. M. I sett out for Fort Norris."

On February 5, 1758, Adjutant Kern reports Lieut. Engel in command of Fort Lehigh, with 30 men, 16 provincial arms, 14 private guns, 40 lbs. of powder, 80 lbs. of lead, 4 months provisions, 10 cartridges, Jacob Levan, Commissary, the distance from Fort Allen 10 miles, and from P. Doll's Block-house 8 miles.

We see from this that it was considered a position of sufficient importance to be not only retained, but to have its garrison increased.

Its distance from Craig's store, at which is the Lehigh Gap Post Office, is about one-half mile. It stood on property originally belonging to Nathaniel Irish, adjoining that of Nicholas Opplinger, where Benjamin Franklin stayed all night, when on his way to Fort Allen. The fort was on slightly elevated ground, at the foot of which a small run of water flows down to the Aquashicola creek. The importance of its position is easily seen. It commanded the entrance to Lehigh Gap, and was at the junction of the road to Fort Allen, at Weissport, on the north, and the road to Fort Norris, on the East. Its site is now included in the town of Palmer-ton.

STATION AT KERN'S MILL, SLATINGTON.

On June 22, 1756, James Young, on his visit to the fort at Lehigh Gap wrote in his Journal that Captain Wetherhold was stationed on the other side of the gap, three miles away, with twelve men. This station was at William Kern's mill, now in Slatington.

Nicholas Kern, father of William, had secured 500 acres of land in the years 1737 and 1738 along the Lehigh, to which he removed from Whitehall township about 1741. On this tract, he erected a grist mill and a saw mill, which he mentions in his will, dated Dec. 28, 1748. He died in 1749, leaving surviving his widow and nine children, seven sons and two

daughters. William Kern, the third son of Nicholas, was born in 1725, and died August 18, 1800. He was of a jovial disposition, and given somewhat to joking. Because of this he was called "Trockener," in German signifying a joker or wit. This, in time, became corrupted to "Trucker," so that on the Evans map of 1755, as well as that of Edward Scull of 1770, one of the Kern mills, that in which we are interested, was called "Trucker's Mill."

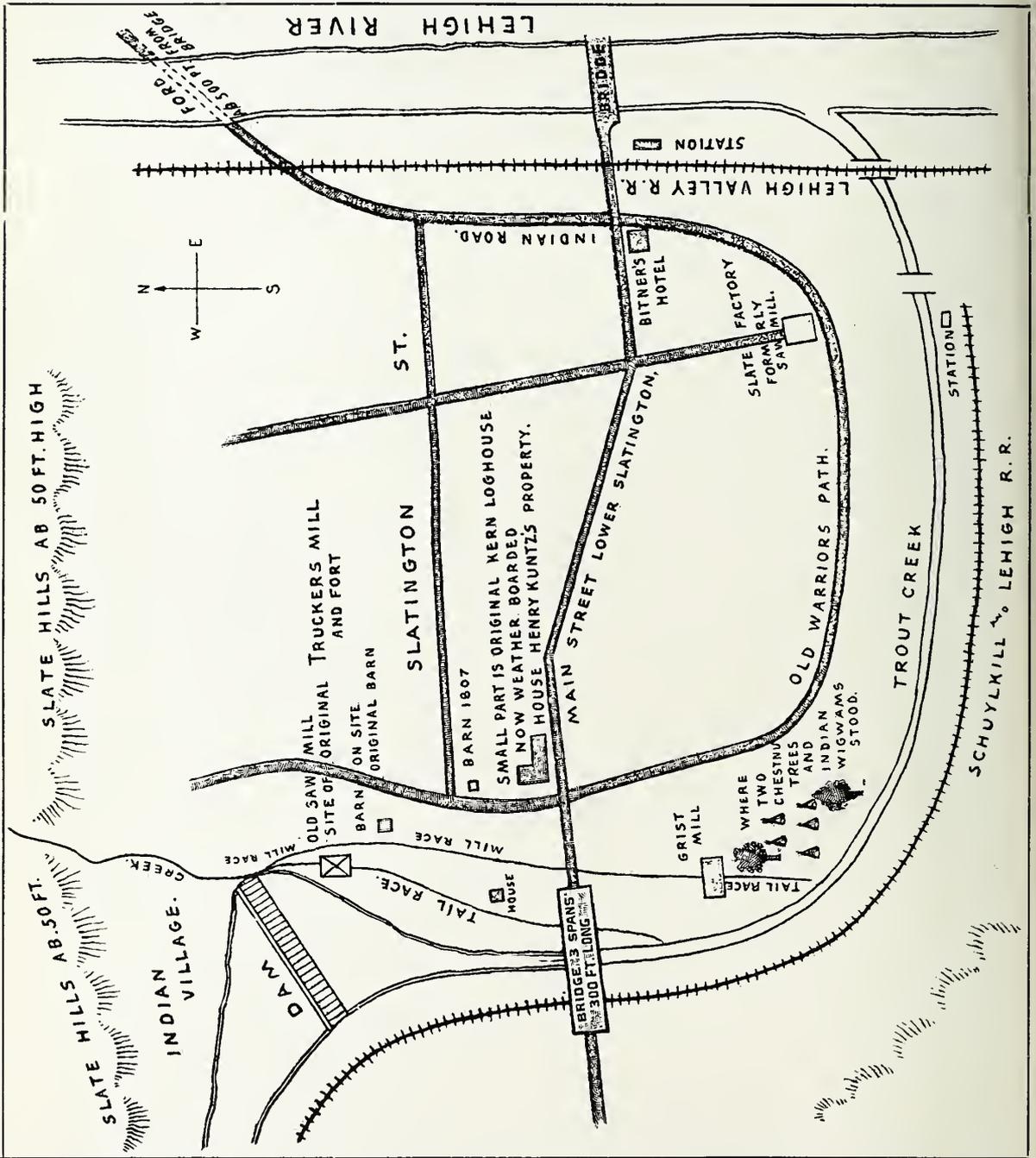
Franklin secured from Kern's mill lumber which was used at Fort Allen, as he states in his letter of Jan 25, 1756. William Kern occasionally conveyed stores and provisions from Bethlehem to Fort Allen, and a receipt dated April 1, 1756, at Bethlehem, reads: "Received of Province Stores, of Timothy Horsfield, one Barrel of Rum, containing 30 gallons, which I promise to deliver to Capt. Charles Folck, at Fort Allen. Wilhelmus Kern." His house, built of logs, stood where the residences of Benjamin Kern and the late Henry Kuntz now stand. It was torn down about 1858.

The map on next page shows the house occupying the site of the original homestead. The small log building attached to it, now weather-boarded, is said to be the original house. The stone barn, built in 1807, is also given, but the original barn stood as shown, on the other side of the road, just beyond. All these properties, including the mill, were on or near the only road then existing, which was made and used by the Indians. It crossed the Lehigh at a ford, some 500 feet above the bridge leading to Walnutport, then followed along the Trout creek, as shown, past sundry wigwams and villages, to the north. Because of that fact it was called the "Warriors' Path," and the ford denominated the "Warriors' Crossing." In 1761 a road was laid out, following its line, which still exists in Slatington.

The following letter from Gov. Morris to Capt. Weatherholt (Nicholas) mentions the Kern mill:

"PHILADA., 8th April, 1756.

"As there are Eleven of your men stationed at Trucker's Mill, I think it for the publick safety that they should be employ'd in ranging the woods, when the people of that township are inclinable to Joyn them and assist in such service: I do, therefore, order that the said men stationed at Trucker's Mill, when they are not employ'd in escorting Provisions or Stores, shall employ themselves in scouring and ranging the woods; and I recommend it to the inhabitants to Joyn them from time to time for that purpose, and you are to take care that this, my order, be carry'd into full Execution."



Draft of Indian Road and Kern Mill, now Slatington

"In a letter from Major Parsons to Capt. Orndt, of August 15th, 1756, he says, "Capt. Reynolds has powder and lead, and can spare 6 lb of powder & 20 lb of lead to the forces at Trucker's Mill, and if you order anybody for it they may show this letter."

The date of the Governor's letter was April, 1756, whilst Jas. Young's visit of inspection was in June, 1756, almost exactly the same time. In his letter the Governor even speaks of eleven men being stationed there, which agrees almost literally with the number (twelve) given by Mr. Young.

The old, original saw mill stood on the site of the present saw mill, on Trout creek, some 175 feet north of the bridge at Main street. It was subsequently removed to the place now occupied by the Slate (Mantel) Factory.

Kern's mill was an important point and one of great importance to the neighborhood, not only as a supply for much needed lumber, but from a military point of view also, as it commanded the routes of intercourse between Albany township on the west to Nazareth and Easton on the east, as well as Bethlehem and vicinity on the south and Forts Lehigh and Allen on the north.

Among the soldiers who served the province at this period was Lieut. Henry Geiger, a resident of Heidelberg township. He was commissioned an Ensign in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, First Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Conrad Weiser, on December 20, 1755.

In 1756 he was stationed at Dietz' blockhouse, where on November 20th he had eight men. On May 14, 1756, he wrote to Timothy Horsfield that he had no meat or provisions and requested some to be sent him immediately. In June, 1756, he was stationed at Fort Allen and agreed to remain there with 21 men until further orders were received from the Governor. His record as an officer is very good and on December 21, 1757, he was commissioned Lieutenant in Capt. Edward Ward's company stationed west of the Susquehanna river. On February 5, 1758, he was in command of twelve men at a blockhouse situated between Forts Allen and Everett, twenty miles from the former and ten miles from the latter, and was furnished by his commissary, Jacob Levan, Esq., with four months provisions. Geiger was an important figure for many years in the upper end of the county and subsequently became a Colonel in the Revolutionary War.

Conrad Wassum, another resident of Heidelberg, was born in Germany in 1718. He enlisted as a Sergeant in Capt. John Nicholas Wetherhold's company of the First Battalion,

Pennsylvania Regiment, on September 1, 1757. He died in 1759, leaving his widow, Anna Margaret, and three brothers John, Leonard and George. Among the privates were Michael Laury, in 1756; Frederick Lieser, aged 19, a native of Germany, who enlisted June 21, 1757, in Capt. Wetherhold's company; Godfried Roth, aged 26, from Germany, blue dyer, and Jacob Roth, aged 23, a native of Pennsylvania, both of whom enlisted in Wetherhold's company, on September 6, 1757.

A number of local residents were employed by the Province to convey supplies to Gnadenhütten and to Fort Allen. In an account of carriage of Indian corn from Gnadenhütten to Bethlehem by Jacob Ehrenhardt, dated November 30, 1755, occurs the following:

"To Michael Helfrich, 3 days with his team and an armed man for defense, £1 13 0
 To Peter Trexler, 3 days with his team and an armed man for defense, 1 13 0
 To Danl. Dorney, 3 days, being alone, 1 7 0
 To Geo. Shoemaker, 3 days, having no hired man, 1 10 0
 On Jan. 19, 1756, John George Clauss, went to Gnadenhütten:

3 days with 6 horses, at 11 shillings,
 14 days with 4 horses at 12 shillings, £10 13 0
 Rudolph Oberly, 13 days.
 Jacob Scheimer, 23 days.
 Feb. 20, 1756, Nichs. Oblinger, 9 days, 3 waggons to Ft. Allen.
 Hans Peter Bauman, 7 days.
 Frantz Roth, 7 days.

A list of owners of wagons and horses was made in 1758 and May 4, 1759, Brigadier General Stanwix, commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Southern Provinces of North America, issued an advertisement for wagons, as follows:

"That a number of waggons will be wanted for His Majesty's Service, and in order to avoid impressing, and all other severe methods, I have thought proper to make the following very advantageous proposals. The number of waggons now demanded from each county is as follows: From Philadelphia county, 80; Chester, 66; Bucks, 64; Berks, 60; Northampton, 30; Lancaster, 200; York, 50; Cumberland, 30. Each waggon to load at the Grand Magazine at Carlisle; and for every Gross Hundred weight, carried from thence to Pittsburg, (formerly Fort Duquesne) to receive forty-two shillings and sixpence.

"For each Hundred Gross Weight, carried from Carlisle to Fort Ligonier to receive Thirty shillings.

"For each Hundred Gross Weight, carried

from Carlisle to Fort Bedford for the supply of the Garrison there, Seventeen shillings and sixpence.

“Provender for the Horses to be provided by the Owners. The Drivers to be furnished with Provisions as the King’s Troops.

“The Waggons entering into the Service to be appraised and paid for, if taken or destroyed by the Enemy; and to have Fifteen Shillings for every twenty miles from the place of their abode to Carlisle; and Fifteen Shilling a Day, unto the day they set off from thence; and the same for every twenty miles on returning home. Proper and sufficient Escorts will be ordered with every Brigade of Waggons that goes from Fort Bedford.

“After the Waggons have made one trip, they are to be discharged, if the owners require it, and are to be immediately paid for their Loading, according to their Certificate of Delivery.

“The Counties of York, Lancaster, Cumberland and Berks, to be paid at Lancaster, and the Counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks and Northampton, to be paid at Philadelphia.

“The Waggons of Bucks and Northampton Counties to be at Carlisle on the Second of July.

“For the convenience of the Townships proper Persons, living in each County, will be appointed to contract with the Owners of the Waggons, and have them appraised.

“Each Waggon is to be provided with Forage sufficient to maintain the Horses to Pittsburg and back; and such as are ordered to unload at any of the other Posts, their surplus of Forage will be purchased for the King’s Use.

“Each Waggon to be fitted in the following manner, viz: With four good strong horses, properly harnessed; the Waggon to be complete in everything, large and strong, having a Drag Chain, eleven feet in Length, with a hook at each end, a knife for cutting grass, Falling Axe and Shovel, two Setts of Clouts, and five Setts of Nails, an Iron Hoop to the End of every Axletree, A Linen Mangoe, a two Gallon Keg of Tar and oil mixed together, a Slip Bell, Hopples, two Setts of Shoes, and four Setts of Shoe Nails for each Horse, eight Setts of Spare Hames, and five Setts of Hamestrings, a Bag to receive their Provisions, a spare Sett of Linch Pins, and a Handscrew for every three Waggons. The Drivers to be able bodied Men capable of loading and unloading, and of assisting each other, in case of Accidents.

“The same Price by the Hundred will be paid to those who carry Provisions or Stores on Pack Horses to any of the Posts between Carlisle and Pittsburgh, and they shall also receive Eighteen Pence per Horse for every Twenty Miles from the Places of their Abode to Carlisle.

“JOHN STANWIX.”

In the archives of the State is preserved the following list of owners of wagons and horses:

“A List of the Number of Waggons, Draught and Pack Horses from the several townships from the County of Northampton returned to me by the Constables for his Honour, the Governor.

“June 10th, 1758

“JOHN RINKER, SHERIFF.”

WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP.						
	Waggons.	Draught Horses.	Pack Horses.	Waggons.	Draught Horses.	Pack Horses.
Jacob Kohler,	I	2	.....	Adam Haberly, ....	.....	.....
Peter Traxel,	I	2	.....	Paul Tousing, .....	.....	3
Samuel & Christian Saeger, .....	.....	I	I	Godfried Knaus, .....	.....	2
Paul Balliet,	I	2	.....	Leonard Steininger, .....	.....	2
Samuel Wotring, .....	.....	.....	I	William Plumstead, Esq.,	I	2
Peter Slosser, .....	.....	.....	2	George Knaus,	I	2
Felix Arnert,	I	2	.....	Peter Herr, .....	.....	I
Jacob Heffelfinger, .....	.....	.....	2	Jacob Shner, .....	.....	I
Daniel Shnyder, .....	.....	.....	I	John Griessemer, ..	.....	2
Conrad Grob, .....	.....	2	.....	Conrad Kolb, .....	.....	2
Michael Nyhart, .....	.....	I	.....	Peter Traxel, Senior,	I	2
Arnold Eberhard, ..	.....	.....	I	Peter Traxel, Junior, .....	.....	2
Philip Leibengood, .	.....	I	.....	Daniel Traxel, .....	.....	I
Ulrich Flickinger, ..	.....	I	.....	Daniel Road, .....	.....	I
Jacob Mickly, .....	.....	2	.....	John Rynard Benny, .....	.....	I
John Schnyder, .....	.....	2	.....	Daniel Harlacker, ..	.....	I
Michael Traxel,	I	2	.....	John Yound, .....	.....	2
Nicholas Traxel, ...	I	2	.....	Christoph. Blanck, .	.....	I
John Shad, .....	.....	2	.....	Frederick Nyhart, ..	.....	2
Peter Steckel, .....	.....	2	.....	Jacob Yound, .....	.....	2
Christopher Bar, ...	.....	2	.....	Adam Deshler,	I	3
Lawrence Good, ...	I	4	I	Peter Basler, .....	.....	I
Henry Bergy, .....	.....	.....	I	Jacob Showalder, ..	.....	I
Jacob Schreiber, ...	.....	I	.....	John Showalder, ...	.....	I
				Joseph Showalder, .	.....	I

	Waggon.	Draught Horses.	Pack Horses.
Michael Hoffinan, ..	.....	2	.....
Peter Burckholder, ..	.....	3	.....
Jacob Kern, .....	.....	2	.....
Total,	II	73	17

JACOB RAWN, *Constable.*

	Waggon.	Draught Horses.	Pack Horses.
John Handwerk, ...	.....	2	.....
Jacob Fetter, .....	.....	2	.....
Philip Fideler, .....	.....		I
Total,	II	37	30

NICHOLAS HANDWERK, *Constable.*

WEISENBERG TOWNSHIP.

Conrad Grimm,	I	.....
Jacob Greenewald,	I	.....
Michael Braucher, ..	I	I	.....
Christian Seiberling, ..	I	.....	I
Lawrence Holby, ...	I	I	.....
Jacob Holby,	I	I	.....
John Scharer,			I
Joseph Graver,			I
Abraham Knerr,	I	.....
Daniel Knows,	I	.....
Philip Smith,	I	.....
Philip Kleinart,	I	.....
Peter Weise,	I	.....
Nicholas Kampe, ...		I	.....
Total,	4	II	3

ANDREAS REASS, *Constable.*

HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP.

George Rex,	I	2	.....
Jacob Rex,	I	2	.....
Michael Ohl,	I	4	.....
Andreas Moyer, ...	I	3	.....
France Guldner,		2	.....
Daniel Burger,	I	2	.....
Frederick Snyder, ..	I	2	I
Conrad Rader,	I	I	.....
Jacob Aleden,	I	.....
Christian Smith, ...			I
Conrad Lutz,	I	.....
Peter Mesemer,	I	2	.....
George Shelhamer, ..		2	.....
Leonard Fur,			I
Jacob Bender,	I	I	.....
Jacob Ferber,	I	2	.....
Henry Ferber,		3	.....
Casper Peter,	I	.....
Tobias Ebert,	I	2	.....
Henry Rader,		3	.....
John Kraus,			2
Michael Moser,			2
Nicholas Handwerk, ..			I
Anna Maria Stiner, ..			I
Charles Ross,	I	.....
Henry Priner,	I	.....
William Rex,	I	.....
Michael Leh,	I	.....
Peter Urich,	I	.....
John Kungel,		2	.....
Jacob Guldner,	I	.....
John Moser,	I	.....
Frederick Kern, ...	I	.....
George Remely,	I	.....
Samuel Mill,		2	.....
John Miller,	I	.....
Peter Miller,	I	.....
John Keck,	I	.....
John Fieller,	I	.....
Philip Mertz,	I	.....
Melchoir Seidel,			I

LYNN TOWNSHIP.

John Everett,	I	I	.....
George Breiner, ...	I	I	.....
David Bilman,			I
Mathias Joron,	I	.....
Charles Folck,			I
Philip Antony,			I
Peter Beisel,			I
Philip Holpy,	I	.....	I
Philip Miller,			I
John Martin Romig, ..			I
Samuel Fries,			I
George Kistler,	I	I	.....
Peter Ecrot,			I
Andreas Volck,			I
Henry Romig,			I
John Brown,			I
Nicholas Harman, .	I	I	.....
Christian Christ, ...			I
Christian Miller, ...			I
Total,	6	12	6

JOHN HOLDER, *Constable.*

MACUNGIE TOWNSHIP.

Jacob Kapple, Con- stable,			I
Peter Trexler, Esq., ..	I	4	.....
Herman More,		2	.....
George Ruch,	I	I	.....
Jacob Fogel,			I
John Lechtenwalder, ..	I	I	.....
Christopher Stettler, ..	I	4	.....
John Berrett,	I	2	.....
George Gorr,	I	I	I
Melchior Smith, ...		4	.....
Peter Keiser,		2	.....
Peter Trexler, Jun- ior,			I
Balser Yeckel,			I
Frederick Seitz, ...		2	I
John Fogel,			I
John Merckel,		2	.....
Nicholas Moyer, ...			I
Barnet Smith,		2	.....
Henry Steininger, ..			I
Michael Kechele, ...			I
Philip Hamel,		3	.....
Michael Spiegle, ...			I
Jacob Slough,			I
Melcher Barr,	I	2	.....
Jacob Danner,			2
William Fegel,			I
John Nicholas Moyer, ..	I	2	.....
Jacob Harmon, ...	I	2	.....
Jacob Steven,			I
Bartel Miller,			I
Jacob Waggoner, ..		2	.....
Lorance Kenly,			I
The Widow Cune, .			I

	<i>Waggons.</i>	<i>Draught Horses.</i>	<i>Pack Horses.</i>
Peter Walvert,		2	
Frederick Romig, ..		2	
Michael Helfrich, ..	I	2	
John Wetzel,	I	2	
Michael Resbel,	I	2	
George Shoemaker, ..		I	
Philip Tresher,		I	I
John Maxler,			I
John Albright,			I
Christian Ruth,			2
Henry Grim,	I	I	
Jacob Grim,		I	I
Conrad Culp,		I	
Joseph Albright, ..		I	
George Steininger, ..		I	
Total,	13	47	18

	<i>Waggons.</i>	<i>Horses.</i>
Villatin Young,		I
Jacob Yoder,		2
Philip Geissinger,	I	2
Yost. Seewitz,		I
John Appel,	I	3
John Musselman,	I	I
Henry Seaner,		2
Villatin Buchacker,		2
Jacob Gongenwer,		2
Martin Appel,	I	2
Henry Weeber,	I	I
Anthony Beam,		2
Baltzer Beil,		2
Jacob Moory,	I	
William Morry,		2
John Tool,		I
George Blanck,	I	2
Henry Brunner,		3
Total,	18	80

SALISBURY TOWNSHIP.

Michael Hettler, ..			I
Philip Cunius,			I
Elizabeth Roth,	I	2	
Henry Ritter,			3
Melcher Fetter,			I
Jacob Mohr,			I
Henry Cune,	I		2
Henry Keck,	I		
Christian Cassel, ...		2	
Peter Boger,		2	
George Stout,	I	I	
Vallendine Dull, ...	I	I	
Bernhard Stroub, ..			I
Adam Weder,			I
Richard Freeman, ..			I
John Jennings,			2
Total,	5	10	13

HENRY RITTER, *Constable.*

UPPER SAUCON TOWNSHIP.

	<i>Waggons.</i>	<i>Horses.</i>
Andrew Erdman,	I	2
Michael Seider,		2
Henry Sell,	I	2
John Joder,		2
Jacob Meyer,		2
Abraham Tonnohoer, ..	I	2
David Owen,	I	I
Thomas Owen,		I
George Kershner,		I
Andrew Ohlewein,	I	I
George Reinhart,		I
Philip Geissinger,	I	3
John Newkomer,	I	3
John Bachman,	I	I
George Bachman,		2
Philip Seller,	I	I
George Passel,		2
Nicholas France,	I	I
Peter Fuchs,		I
Henry Bachman,	I	3
John Reeser,		2
John Shleyver,		I
Conrad Fuchs,		I
Peter Gill,		I
Towias Pole,		2
Jacob Esherman,		I
Philip Trap,	I	2
Isaac Sammel,		2

UPPER MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

Lewis Klotz,		2
Frederick Shoemaker,	I	2
Christian Stringer,		I
Michael Kister,		I
Henry Reass,		I
Peter Rithl,	I	2
David Geesey,	I	2
Frederick Kemerer,		I
Bastian Truckenmiller,		I
George Shombach,		I
John Hiestand,		I
Stevan Bobenmyer,		I
Philip Hertzog,	I	2
Frederick Kern,	I	2
Christian Crall,	I	I
Adam Grames,	I	
Nicholas Stahler,	I	2
Jacob Christman,	I	I
Nicholas Roteuberger,	I	I
Francis Wasgo,		I
George Wise,	I	2
Christopher Heisler,		I
Henry Shliffer,	I	I
Adam Stackler,		2
John Myer,	I	I
John Shantz,		1
Benjamin Moyer,		I
Dewald Mechlin,		I
David Straip,		2
Jacob Shifferd,	I	2
Felix Brunner,	I	2
Jacob Car,	I	2
John Derr,	I	I
Samuel Mechlin,	I	2
Casper Alshouser,	I	2
Balser Krauss,	I	I
John Stooferd,	I	I
Ulrich Reaser,		I
Daniel Stoufer,	I	I
John Reiswig,		2
Joseph Eberhard,	I	5
Michel Kehler,		I
Henry Ox,		I
Jacob Wetzel,	I	2
Jacob Dubs,		2
Peter Long,	I	
Michel Flores,	I	I

	<i>Waggons.</i>	<i>Horses.</i>		<i>Waggons.</i>	<i>Horses.</i>
Jacob Dillinger,	1	2	Jacob Billshaus,	1	1
Mathias Ox,	1	1	John Ard,	1	2
Adam Trump,	1	1	John Ohlwine,	1	1
Henry Koken,	2	2	George Stalnacker,	1	1
Casper Strom,	1	1	Jacob Smith,	1	1
John Godwofel,	2	2	Benedick Gemon,	1	1
Jacob Hoover,	1	1	Christopher Guthman,	1	1
John Shoemaker,	1	1			
Peter Shlosser,	2	2	Total,	37	94
Jacob Kamrer,	1	1			
Christian Miller,	1	.....		
Michel Smith,	1	2			
Stoffel Heller,	1	2			
Andrew Grauer,	1	.....		
Adam Shooler,	1	.....		
John Helfrich,	1	2			

The year 1758 closes the record of Indian atrocities in old Northampton county, for a period of five years, when occurred a brief invasion by scattered bands which deserves separate treatment.

[*Colonial Records—Pennsylvania Archives—Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania—Manuscript Collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania—Northampton County Court Records—The Perkiomen Region—Moravian Records—Lehigh County Historical Society Proceedings, Vol. II.—David Schultz Diary.*]



CHAPTER VII.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE OF 1763.

For the space of five years after the Indian atrocities of 1758 there followed a period of peace with the savages, after which the short and bloody outbreak called Pontiac's War, again brought an invasion of the peaceful farming community along the Lehigh river. Heckewelder's Account of the Indian Nations, gives the following explanation of one of the causes of the Indian outbreak in the valley of the Lehigh.

"In the summer of the year 1763, some friendly Indians from a distant place came to Bethlehem to dispose of their peltry for manufactured goods and necessary implements of husbandry. Returning home well satisfied, they put up the first night at a tavern,¹ eight miles distant from Bethlehem. The landlord not being at home, his wife took the liberty of encouraging the people who frequented her house for the sake of drinking, to abuse those Indians, adding, 'that she would freely give a gallon of rum to any one of them that would kill one of these black devils.' Other white people from the neighborhood came in during the night, who also drank freely, made a great deal of noise, and increased the fears of those poor Indians, who,—for the greatest part understood English,—could not but suspect something bad was intended against their persons. They were, however, not otherwise disturbed; but in the morning, when after a restless night they were prepared to set off, they found themselves robbed of some of the most valuable articles they had purchased, and on mentioning this to a man who appeared to be the bar-keeper, they were ordered to leave the house. Not being willing to lose so much property, they retired to some distance into the woods, when, some of them remaining with what was left them, the others returned to Bethlehem and lodged their complaint with a justice of the peace. The magistrate gave them a letter to the landlord, pressing him without delay to restore to the Indians the goods that had been taken from them. But, behold! when they delivered that letter to the people of the inn, they were told in answer, that if they set any value on their lives they must make off with themselves immediately. They well understood that they had no other alternative and prudently departed without having received back any of their goods.

¹John Stenton's tavern.

Arrived at Nescopeck, on the Susquehanna, they fell in with some other Delaware Indians, who had been treated much in the same manner, one of them having his rifle stolen from him. Here the two parties agreed to take revenge in their own way for those insults and robberies for which they could obtain no redress, and this they determined to do, so soon as war should be again declared by their nation against the English."²

Scarcely had these Indians left, when, in another place, about fourteen miles distant from Stenton's, another outrage was committed, of which the following account is given in Loskiel's History of the Missions of the Indians in America:—

"In August, 1763, Zachary and his wife, who had left the congregation in Wechquetank³ (where they had belonged, but left some time previous), came on a visit, and did all in their power to disquiet the minds of the brethren respecting the intentions of the white people. A woman called Zippora was persuaded to follow them. On their return they stayed at the Buchkabuchka⁴ over night, where Captain Wetterholt lay with a company of soldiers, and went unconcerned to sleep in a hayloft. But in the night they were surprised by the soldiers. Zippora was thrown down upon the threshing floor and killed; Zachary escaped out of the house, but was pursued, and with his wife and little child put to the sword, although the mother begged for their lives upon her knees."

To these outrageous acts the conduct of Jonathan Dodge, a lieutenant in Captain Nicholas Wetterholt's company, added greatly to exasperate the Indians. This person, who had been sent by Richard Hockley, of Philadelphia, with

²Note by Heckewelder: "This relation is authentic. I have received it from the mouth of the chief of the injured party, and his statement was confirmed by communications made at the time by two respectable magistrates of the county. Justice Geiger's letter to Tim. Horsfield proves this fact."

³The Rev. John Heckewelder was born in Bedford, England, March 12, 1743. He came to America, with his parents, when quite young; during forty years was a missionary among the Indians in different parts of this country, exposed to many hardships and perils. He wrote several interesting works on the Indians, which are instructive and interesting on account of his having been familiar with their languages, manners and customs. He died at Bethlehem, January 21st, 1823.

⁴Wechquetank was on Poca-peca (Head's) Creek, north of the Blue Mountain; settled by Moravian Indians.

⁵Buchkabuchka. Heckewelder gives the following explanation of this word: "This is the name the Munseys have for the Lehigh Water Gap. The word implies: 'Mountains butting opposite each other.' At this place the Lehigh River runs through the Blue Mountains."

a letter to Timothy Horsfield,⁵ dated July 14, 1763, recommending him as "very necessary for the service," proved to be very troublesome soon after he entered the same. He committed many atrocious acts against his fellow-soldiers and the inhabitants of Northampton county, and particularly the Indians, which is proved by witnesses and his own statements, viz:—

In a letter to Timothy Horsfield, dated Aug. 4th, 1763, Dodge writes:—"Yesterday there were four Indians came to Ensign Kern's. I took four rifles and fourteen deer-skins from them, weighed them, and there was thirty-one pounds." After the Indians left him, he continues:—"I took twenty men, and pursued them, then I ordered my men to fire, upon which I fired a volley on them, . . . could find none dead or alive."

Those happened to be friendly Indians, who had come from Shamokin (Sunbury), on their way to Bethlehem. Jacob Warner, a soldier in Nicholas Wetterholt's company, made the following statement, September 9th:—"That he and Dodge were searching for a lost gun, when, about two miles above Fort Allen, they saw three Indians painted black. Dodge fired upon them, and killed one; Warner also fired upon them, and thinks he wounded another; but two escaped; the Indians had not fired at them. The Indian was scalped; and, on the 24th, Dodge sent Warner with the scalp to a person in Philadelphia, who gave him eight dollars for it. These were also friendly Indians.

In a letter from Capt. Nicholas Wetterholt to Timothy Horsfield, Bethlehem, dated Oct. 3, 1763, at Nicholas Oplinger's, he says:

"HONORED SIR:

"This is to acquaint you that according to your Directions I sent Lieut. Dodge to take his station at John Rhoads and to range from the River Lehay to Berks County line and other places."

On the 4th of October, Dodge was charged with disahling Peter Frantz, a soldier; for striking him with a gun, and ordering his men to lay down their arms if the Captain should blame him about the scalp. In a letter of this date, Captain Wetterholt wrote to Timothy Horsfield: "If he (Dodge) is to remain in the company, not one man will remain. I never had so much trouble and uneasiness as I have had these

few weeks; and if he continues in the service any longer, I don't purpose to stay any longer. I intend to confine him only for this crime."

On the 5th of October, Captain Nicholas Wetterholt put Lieutenant Jonathan Dodge under arrest "for striking and abusing Peter Frantz," and sent him in charge of Captain Jacob Wetterholt, Sergeant Lawrence McGuire, and some soldiers, to Timothy Horsfield, at Bethlehem. On the 6th of October, Dodge was taken before Timothy Horsfield. We are not informed of what took place there, but he was no doubt examined, reprimanded, and released from arrest, for he was with Captain Jacob Wetterholt and party on the 7th, at the house of John Stenton, on their return to Fort Allen. At that time many of the Indians were peaceably and friendly disposed toward the whites, particularly those who had adopted a civilized life under the instructions of the Moravian missionaries: it was therefore necessary that the officers and others should have been particularly cautious in their dealings and intercourse with them, as the war feeling was then strong against the whites, so that the least provocation would excite them to hostilities. It may have been difficult to discriminate between the friendly and hostile Indians, but the true policy would have been, to treat all in such a manner as to dispose them to peace. Unfortunately, a serious cause of complaint of the Indians then was, that the white people would too often act dishonestly in their dealings and intercourse with them. When, in addition to this pernicious practice, officers and others having influence or power, and whose duty it is to establish peaceable relations with the Indians, set a bad example by abusing, robbing, and murdering them, for which they have no prospect of obtaining redress, it is not at all surprising that the injured party should become exasperated, and be determined on taking revenge on the first opportunity.

On the 7th day of October, Captain Jacob Wetterholt, with his party, left Bethlehem, on their way to Fort Allen; arrived at and lodged the following night at the house of John Stenton, who kept a store and tavern, situated in the Irish settlement, on the main road from Bethlehem to Mauch Chunk, about a mile north of Howertown, in Allen township, Northampton county.⁶ Against this house the Indians burned with revenge, on account of injuries received there: they may also have had information that Lieutenant Dodge, an object of their hatred, was with the Wetterholt party, and thought there

⁵Timothy Horsfield was born in Liverpool, England, in April, 1708. He emigrated to America, and settled on Long Island, in 1725; moved to Bethlehem in 1749; was appointed justice of the peace for Northampton county in May, 1752; commissioned lieutenant and colonel, and as such had the superintendence and direction of the two military companies commanded by the two Captains Wetterholt, which were ranging along the frontier; they sent their reports to him, and he corresponded with the government, as well as to the frontier inhabitants. He resigned both offices in December, 1763, and died at Bethlehem, March 9, 1773.

⁶The house stood on property lately owned by Mrs. Thomas Fatzinger.

would now be an opportunity to take revenge on him as well as on the Stentons. However that may have been, Captain Wetterholt must certainly have known that the Indians were highly exasperated against that house; it is therefore, unaccountable why he did not have a guard stationed outside of it (which appears was not done), as the greatest vigilance was required against a surprise by them. The Indians approached the house, unperceived and undiscovered, during the night; and then when the door was opened before day, on the morning of the memorable 8th of October, by the servant of Captain Wetterholt, he was shot at and instantly killed. Captain Wetterholt and Sergeant McGuire were also shot at and dangerously wounded. John Stenton was shot dead. The wounded were taken to Bethlehem, where Captain Wetterholt died the next day.

The redoubtable Lieutenant Dodge felt himself in a critical situation, as is evidenced by his letter to Timothy Horsfield. The original letter owned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, reads thus:

“JOHN STINONE, Oct. 8, 1763.

“Mr. Horsfield. Pray send me help for all my men are killed But one and Capt. Wetterholt is amost Dead. Every

“He is shot threw the Body.

for gods sake send me help. These from me to serve my country and King so long as I live. Send me help or I am a Dead man, this from me.

“LIEUT. DODGE.

Sergt. Meguier is shot threw the Body, Pray send up the Doctor for gods sake.”

Timothy Horsfield sent an express to Daniel Hunsicker, Lieutenant in Captain Jacob Wetterholt's company, with the following letter, to inform him of this disaster:—

BETHLEHEM, Oct. 8, 1763.

“*Sir*:—This morning, at about break of day, a number of Indians attacked the inhabitants of Allen's Township; have killed several, and wounded many more. Your Captain, who was here yesterday, lays at the house of John Stenton, at Allen's Township, wounded. Several of the soldiers have been killed. I send to Simon Heller, and request him to send a safe hand with it, that you may receive it as quick as possible. Now is the time for you and the men to exert yourselves in defence of the frontier, which I doubt not you will do. I expect to hear from you when you have any news of importance. Send one of your worst men; as it will be dangerous in the day time, send him in the night. The enclosed

letter to Mr. Grube⁷ I desire you to send as soon as possible. I am, &c.,

“TIMOTHY HORSFIELD.

“TO LIEUTENANT HUNSICKER, Lower Smithfield.”

A detailed account of the different murders was sent by Horsfield, with a messenger,⁸ to the Governor, at Philadelphia. It was published in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of Oct. 13, 1763, printed by Benjamin Franklin, of which a copy is here annexed:

“On Sunday night last an express arrived from Northampton County with the following melancholy account, viz:—That on Saturday morning, the 8th. inst., the house of John Stenton, about eight miles from Bethlehem, was attacked by Indians, as follows: Captain Wetterholt, with a party belonging to Fort Allen, being in that house, and intending to set out early for the fort, ordered a servant to get his horse ready, who was immediately shot down by the enemy; upon which the captain, going to the door, was also fired at, and mortally wounded; that then a sergeant attempted to pull in the Captain and to shut the door, but he was likewise dangerously wounded; that the Lieutenant next advanced, when an Indian jumped upon the bodies of the two others and presented a pistol to his breast, which he put a little aside, and it went off over his shoulder, whereby he got the Indian out of the house and shut the door; that the Indians after this went round to a window, and as Stenton was getting out of bed shot him, but not dead, and he breaking out of the house ran about a mile, when he dropped and died; that his wife and two children ran down into the cellar, where they were shot at three times, but escaped; that Captain Wetterholt, finding himself growing weak, crawled to a window, and shot an Indian dead, it was thought, as he was in the act of setting fire to the house with a match, and that upon this the other Indians carried him away with them, and went off. Captain Wetterholt died soon after.”⁹

The attack on Stenton's house occurred before daybreak, and before reaching it the band of Indians met Jean Horner, the wife of James Horner, who was on her way to a neighbor's for coals to light her morning fire. Fearing that she might raise an alarm they killed her with their tomahawks. Her tombstone, in the cemetery of the Allen township Presbyterian Church reads:

⁷The Rev. B. D. Grube was a Moravian missionary at Wechquetank.

⁸John Bacher, who was paid for this service, Oct. 12, £2 10s. 4d.

⁹A similar account also appeared in the *Philadelphische Staatsbote* of October 17, 1763, printed by Heinrich Miller, in the German language.

"In Memory of Jean, wife of James Horner, who suffered Death by the Hands of Savage Indians, October 8, 1763, aged 50 years." Mrs. Horner, whose maiden name was Kerr, was born in Ireland in 1713. Her husband survived her thirty years. Their farm was on the high road near Howertown, recently owned by Thomas Laubach. In consequence of the trouble and excitement at that time, Mrs. Horner was buried without a coffin. Her husband took her body to the Presbyterian meeting house and then sat up with it, alone, on the night following the massacre, and the interment took place the following day. Mr. and Mrs. Horner had seven children: Hugh, John, Thomas, Sarah, Mary, James and Jean.

Adam Clendinen, then twenty-four years of age, came near being a victim of the Stenton massacre. He was present at a corn husking frolic at the house of Mr. Stenton on the night preceding the massacre, and staying until late in the night, he was about leaving for home, but being prevailed to remain until morning, he consented to do so. After staying awhile, it seemed to him that something prompted him to leave, and in obeying it he escaped being present at the massacre. Mr. Clendinen died in 1817. His youngest son, Thomas, who related these facts, was born in 1799 and died in 1879.

After leaving Stenton's house, the Indians plundered James Allen's house, a short distance off; after which they attacked Andrew Hazlet's house, half a mile from Allen's, where they shot and scalped a man. Hazlet attempted to fire on the Indians, but missed, and he was shot himself, which his wife, some distance off, saw. She ran off with two children, but was pursued and overtaken by the Indians, who caught and tomahawked her and the children in a dreadful manner; yet she and one of the children lived until four days after, and the other child recovered. Hazlet's house was plundered. About a quarter of a mile from there, the Indians burned down Frederick Kratzer's house, probably after having plundered it.

News of the outrage reached Bethlehem a few hours after its occurrence, whereupon a small armed force was sent to the spot to bring the wounded men to town for surgical treatment. Captain Wetterholt breathed his last at the Crown Inn on the 9th of October and was buried the next day in the graveyard near by. The Crown Inn stood where the South Bethlehem railroad station now stands, and the graveyard was located near the intersection of Second and Ottawa streets, South Bethlehem. At least 22

interments were made in it between 1747 and 1769.

On the day-book of the Crown Inn under date of Oct. 10, 1763, is the following charge:

Captain Jacob Wetherhold, Dr.		
	£.	s. d.
To 1 pint wine,		1. 2.
For 1 pint of beer, .		2½.
" eating and drinking for his attend- ants,		2. 0.
" oats and pasture for 2 horses,		3. 0.
" a shroud,		6. 0.
" ferriage for his at- tendants ten times,		2. 0.
	0.	14. 4½.

Sergeant McGuire's charges at the Crown Inn weeks at the Inn under the care of Dr. Otto. It is stated that the body of the Captain's servant who was the first to fall at Stenton's, was also brought to Bethlehem, and along with another victim was interred on what was then known as "the Burnside Farm," later William Lerch's, on the west side of the Monocacy.

Sergeant McGuire's charge at the Crown Inn dated Nov. 8, 1763, are as follows:

"Sergeant L. McGuire, Dr.		
	£.	s. d.
For 4 half pints wine,		2. 4.
" beer and cider royal, . . .		9.
" Cash,		7. 6.
" his wife's diet for 8 days,		10. 0.
" 2 breakfasts,		1. 0.
" 1 horse at hay,		8.
" 25 days diet and attend- ance, 1s. 9d per day, . .		2. 3. 9.
	£3.	6. 0.

Refugees from Allen and Lehigh townships crowded the Crown Inn during the next few days. The inhabitants of the Saucon Valley also became panic stricken and crowded into the inn. Lieut. Daniel Hunsicker then in Smithfield township, on Oct. 14th, wrote to Horsfield, "I heard that there was murder committed in Sockern, and I desire to know if it be true or not." It was late in December before the last of the fugitives had returned to their homes from the Inn.

Then a party of Indians proceeded to a place

on the Lehigh, a short distance above Siegfried's Bridge, to this day known as the "Indian Fall" or Rapids, where twelve Indians were seen wading across the river by Ulrich Schowalter, who then lived on the place owned later by Peter Troxel. Schowalter was at that time working on the roof of a building, the site of which being considerably elevated above the river Lehigh, he had a good opportunity to see and count the Indians who, after having crossed the river, landed near Leisenring's mountain, now Laurel Hill. The greater part of this township was at that time still covered with dense forests, so that the Indians could go from one place to another almost in a straight line, through the woods, without being seen. It is not known that they were seen by any one but Schowalter, until they reached the farm of John Jacob Mickley, where they encountered three of his children, two boys and a girl, in a field under a chestnut tree, gathering chestnuts. The children's ages were Peter, eleven; Henry, nine; and Barbara, seven; who, on seeing the Indians, began to run away. The little girl was overtaken not far from the tree by an Indian, who knocked her down with a tomahawk. Henry had reached the fence, and, while in the act of climbing it, an Indian threw a tomahawk at his back, which, it is supposed, instantly killed him. Both of these children were scalped. The little girl, in an insensible state, lived until the following morning. Peter, having reached the woods, hid himself between two large trees which were standing near together, and, surrounded by brushwood, he remained quietly concealed there, not daring to move for fear of being discovered, until he was sure that the Indians had left. He was, however, not long confined there; for, when he heard the screams of the Schneider family, he knew that the Indians were at that place, and that his way was clear. He escaped unhurt, and ran with all his might, by way of Adam Deshler's, to his brother, John Jacob Mickley, to whom he communicated the melancholy intelligence. From this time Peter lived a number of years with his brother John Jacob, after which he settled in Bucks county, where he died in the year 1827, at the age of 75. One of his daughters, widow of Henry Statzel, mentioned a remarkable fact related by her father, that the Mickley family owned at that time a very large and ferocious dog, which had a particular antipathy to Indians; and it was believed by the family that it was owing to the dog the Indians did not make an attack on their house, and thus the destruction of their lives was prevented.

After killing the Mickley children the Indians came to Nicholas Mark's and John Schneider's homes. An excellent account of what occurred is given in an extract of a letter from Bethlehem, dated Oct. 9th, from the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, viz:

"Early this morning came Nicholas Marks, of Whitehall township, and brought the following account, viz: That yesterday, just after dinner, as he opened his door, he saw an Indian standing about two poles from the house, who endeavored to shoot at him; but Marks shutting the door immediately, the fellow slipped into a cellar, close to the house. After this, said Marks went out of the house, with his wife and an apprentice boy,¹⁰ in order to make their escape, and saw another Indian standing behind a tree, who tried also to shoot at them, but his gun missed fire. They then saw the third Indian running through the orchard; upon which they made the best of their way, about two miles off, to Adam Deshler's place, where twenty men in arms were assembled, who went first to the house of John Jacob Mickley, where they found a boy and a girl lying dead, and the girl scalped. From thence they went to Hans Schneider's and said Mark's plantations, and found both houses on fire, and a horse tied to the bushes. They also found said Schneider, his wife and three children, dead in the field, the man and woman scalped; and, on going farther, they found two others wounded, one of whom was scalped. After this they returned with the two wounded girls to Adam Deshler's, and saw a woman, Jacob Alleman's wife, with a child, lying dead in the road, and scalped. The number of Indians, they think, was about fifteen or twenty. I cannot describe the deplorable condition this poor country is in; most of the inhabitants of Allen's township and other places are fled from their habitations. Many are in Bethlehem, and other places of the Brethern, and others farther down the country. I cannot ascertain the number killed, but think it exceeds twenty. The people of Nazareth, and other places belonging to the Brethern, have put themselves in the best posture of defence they can; they keep a strong watch every night, and hope, by the blessing of God, if they are attacked, to make a good stand."

¹⁰This apprentice boy was George Graff, of Allentown, then fifteen years of age. He ran to Philip Jacob Schreiber with the news of these murders. He was captain of a company in the Revolutionary War. In 1786 he resigned as collector of the excise, and was sheriff of Northampton County in the years 1787, '88 and '89. For three years he was a member of the legislature, then holding its sessions in Philadelphia, from December 3, 1793, to December, 1796. He lived many years in Allentown, where he died in 1835 in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

In a letter from the same county, of the 10th inst., the number is said to be twenty-three, besides a great many dangerously wounded: "that the inhabitants are in the utmost distress and confusion, flying from their places, some of them with hardly sufficient to cover themselves, and that it was to be feared there were many houses, etc., burned, and lives lost that were not then known. And by a gentleman from the same quarter we are informed, that it was reported, when he came away, that Yost's mill, about eleven miles from Bethlehem, was destroyed, and all the people that belonged to it, excepting a young man, cut off."

John Schneider and Nicholas Marks lived on the road from Egypt to Scheidy's, where James Frantz now lives. Schneider's wife was Anna Margaretha Wotring, a daughter of Abraham Wotring. She was born in 1726 and accompanied her parents to America in 1733. She married John Schneider about 1745 and they settled on a portion of her father's land, which he had warranted in 1738. Their eldest daughter, Eva, married John Nicholas Marks, and lived near her parents. A daughter, Sara, born August 16, 1752, and the youngest child, a daughter, Susanna, born in April, 1763, with another child, whose name is not known, were murdered by the Indians, with both the parents, on this memorable 8th of October. Another child was missing and was supposed to have been carried off by the Indians, and was never heard of. Two other daughters, Magdalena and Dorothea, were wounded and left for dead. They were attended by Doctor John Matthew Otto, of Bethlehem, Dr. Jacob Reiss, and Dr. Frederick Spiegel, of Macungie, and Magdalena entirely recovered. Dorothea, who had been scalped, also recovered, but was subject to fits for many years after.

Marks and his wife ran to Fort Deshler, and the apprentice boy, George Graff (great-great-grandfather of the writer), ran two miles to Philip Jacob Schreiber's, where is now Coplay. He related to his grandson, the late William Leisenring, that when he arrived there he had only one trouser leg remaining, the other having been torn off by the bushes, he ran in such haste. The cellar of a new house was being constructed at the Schneider and Marks houses, and a few years ago traces of the mortar could still be seen.

The dead were buried on the Schneider farm. The site of the graves is near a tree in a field west of the garden at James Frantz's home. One of the houses stood where is now the garden.

The wife of Nicholas Marks and her sister, Magdalena, who married Nicholas Allimang,

the only surviving issue of John Schneider, became entitled to the land, and September 25, 1773, Marks became the owner. On July 24, 1780, Marks and his wife, Eva, sold to George Remeli, of Heidelberg township a total of 226 acres and 68 perches for £959 specie. Remely built in 1784 a spring house, which still stands. He died in October, 1800, and his executors, his son Ambrose Remely and Peter Roth, a son-in-law, sold a tract of 164 acres to two of his sons, George and Henry Frantz, for £1455, who divided it on December 27, 1805.

The screams of the Schneiders' attracted John Jacob Mickley and Ulrich Flickinger, on their way to Stenton's, and they hastened to the place, where, a short time before, all was peace and quietness and saw the mangled bodies of the dead and wounded, and the houses of Marks and Schneider in flames. The twenty soldiers stationed at Adam Deshler's, pursued the Indians but could not overtake them. The Schneider girls were taken to Adam Deshler's and on the way they found Jacob Alliman's wife, with a child, lying dead in the road and scalped.

It is well known that, when the Indians become exasperated through real or imaginary injuries, they consider themselves bound to take revenge on their enemies, without regard to age or sex; it therefore frequently happens that the innocent suffer equally with the guilty.

It may perhaps be proper to state in this place that the Mickley family, as well as that of Schneider's, were among those who suffered innocently, not a single instance being known of their ever having been guilty of molesting the Indians. Heckewelder says: "The Indians, after leaving this house (Stenton's), murdered by accident an innocent family, having mistaken the house¹¹ they meant to attack; after which they returned to their homes."

In Squire Edward Kohler's account of Egypt he states that the Indians next visited the farm of one Bock, near Unionville, who with his sons, were threshing. He and his wife fled to the woods. The two boys hid in the straw in the barn, and the Indians set fire to the barn, when the boys were burned to death.

The following letter written by E. D. Leisenring, editor of the *Friedensbote*, gives another version. The letter speaks first of the Frantz capture which took place in 1757. It is possible that Henry Frantz, father of Margaret, was killed by this same band of Indians in 1763,

¹¹It was generally believed that the Indians mistook this house for that of Paulus Balliet, which they intended to attack. Mr. Balliet lived at the place now Ballietsville, and kept a store and tavern, similar to that of John Stenton's.

as opposite his name in the tax list of 1764 is written "Killed by Indians."

"ALLENTOWN, Jan. 13, 1876.

Dr. L. B. Balliet:

DEAR SIR: As you live amongst her kin, accessible to old papers and Bibles, can you give me an authentic history of Margaret Frantz, who was captured by the Indians and held for a number of years, after liberation and return married Johann Nikolas Wootring, on the 9th of May, 1769? I think she was taken captive at or near the place now occupied by Solomon Hoffman. How old was she when captured? How long did she remain with the Indians? When and where was she born? (Presume her gravestone at Union Church will tell). Where was she taken to, and in what year was she captured?

"Also, what do you know or how much can you ascertain of the history of the murder of the Jung Family. The family lived in the neighborhood of Union Church; the mother and two children were killed at the house, one child and the father, hidden under straw in the barn, were burned alive, and one man (Knecht) by the name of Bock escaped with one little girl. In what year was this murder committed? Was it at the same time when Margaret Frantz was taken? I think it must have been previous to October 8, 1763, when the Stentons' and others about Kreidersville, also Mickleys', and Schneiders' in Whitehall were murdered.

"If you could obtain the facts above mentioned, it would fill out an important link and be a great acquisition to the history pertaining to our section of country.

"With high regards, &c.,
"E. D. LEISENRING."

That these affairs also alarmed the Government of the Province of Pennsylvania, is evident from the fact that when Governor James Hamilton had received information of the murders in Northampton county he took the matter immediately in hand, called the attention of the Assembly to the subject, and recommended to it, in the strongest terms, to devise means for the protection of the frontier inhabitants, in the following message to the Assembly;

"To the Assembly Recommending measures for the protection and relief of the inhabitants of Northampton County suffering from Indian attacks:

"Observing by the returns which have been made to me, that your House, consists, for the most part, of the same Members that have served in Assembly for several Years past, I cannot but express my Satisfaction, that in the

present Critical Situation of Affairs, the Business to be transacted by me, is with Gentlemen whose long Experience in publick Concerns has rendered them so equal to the Task they have undertaken.

"I am sensible it is very unusual to enter upon Business of weight at your first meeting, that being set apart for, and employed in preparing the House for the better Reception & dispatch of it at some future time; yet, I flatter myself you will readily dispense with a Custom by no means essential, in favour of the measure I have recommended to you, which is of as great importance as can come under your Consideration, no less indeed, than the Safety and preservation of the Country.

"You will be pained, then to know that within a few days past, I have received well attested Accounts of many barbarous and shocking Murders, and other Depredations, having been committed by Indians on the Inhabitants of Northampton County, in Consequence whereof, great numbers of those who escaped the rage of the Enemy, have already deserted, and are daily deserting their Habitations; so, that unless some effectual aid can be speedily granted them, to induce them to stand their Ground, it is difficult to say where these desertions will stop, or to how small a distance from the Capitol our Frontier be reduced.

"The Provincial Commissioners and I, have, in consequence of the Resolve of the Assembly of the 6th of July last, done every thing in our Power for the protection of the Province, pursuant to the Trust reposed in us; But as our funds are entirely exhausted, and even a considerable Arrear become due to the Soldiers and others employed by the Government, for their pay, which we have it not in our power to discharge, it seems impossible that the Forces now on foot can be no longer kept together, without a Supply be speedily granted for that purpose.

"I do, therefore, Gentlemen, in the most earnest manner, recommend to your immediate Consideration the distressed State of our unfortunate Inhabitants on the Frontiers, who are continually exposed to the Savage cruelty of a merciless Enemy; and request that you will in your present Session, grant such a Supply as, with God's assistance, may enable us, not only to protect our People, but to take a severe Revenge on our perfidious Foes, by pursuing them into their own Countries, for which purpose there prevails at present a noble ardour among our Frontier people, which in my opinion, ought by all means to be cherished and improved.

"I have, Gentlemen, only one thing more to re-

commend and request of you which is that, in contriving the ways and means for raising the Supply to be granted, you will carefully avoid whatever may occasion a Disagreement in Opinion between you and me, by means whereof your good Intentions may be frustrated and defeated, as has unfortunately happened on more than one Occasion before, and particularly in the last session of the late Assembly.

“JAMES HAMILTON.

“*October 15th, 1763.*”

The Assembly acted promptly in furnishing the proper means for defence, by passing a bill on the 22d of October, 1763, viz: “That the sum of twenty-four thousand pounds be granted to his majesty, for raising, paying, and victualing eight hundred men (officers included), to be employed in the most effectual manner for the defence of this Province.”

The Assembly also acted immediately on the following petitions, presented by Nicholas Marks praying for the relief of the daughters of John Schneider:—

“1765, May 15th.—A petition from Nicholas Marks, next friend and brother-in-law to Magdalena and Dorothy Schneider, daughters of John Schneider, of Whitehall township, in the county of Northampton, deceased, being both minors, was presented to the House and read, setting forth, that on the eighth day of October, in the year one thousand and seven hundred and sixty-three, the said John Schneider, his wife, and three children, were most cruelly murdered by the Indians, at their dwelling house in Whitehall township aforesaid, one of the children being supposed to be taken captive, having ever since been missing and never heard of; and the aforesaid girls barbarously wounded, one scalped, and left for dead upon the spot by the said enemy, whereby the whole remaining part of the family hath been left utterly impoverished. That one of the aforesaid girls, namely, Magdalena, through the mercy of God, and skill of the surgeons who attended her, has happily recovered of her wounds; but the other, named Dorothy, is still in a languishing condition; and subject to fits, whereof she has frequent returns. That the accounts annexed to the petition have been brought by the surgeons against the said Magdalena and Dorothy, and amount, together, to forty-four pounds, three shillings and eight pence, which the estate of their deceased father (after just debts are discharged) is insufficient to pay; neither is it in the power of the said sufferers to make any compensation to the surgeons. Wherefore the petitioner prays the House to take the premises into consideration, and give orders to

the Provincial Treasurer to pay off the said accounts as a public debt, or take such other method to discharge the same, and relieve a distressed and helpless family, as the House shall think proper.”

“May 16th.—The House resumed the consideration of the petition of Nicholas Marks, in behalf of Magdalene and Dorothy Snyder, sisters-in-law to the petitioner, and after some debate thereon, ordered: That Mr. Samuel Foulke, from Bucks, and Mr. George Taylor, from Northampton be a committee to take the opinion of some Physician in town upon the reasonableness of the surgeon’s accounts annexed to said petition, and report the same to the House.”

“May 18th.—The members appointed to take the opinion of some Physician in town, on the accounts of certain surgeons, for the cure of Magdalena and Dorothy Schneider, wounded by the Indians, delivered the said account at the table, with a certificate under the hands of Doctor Thomas Cadwalader and Doctor Phineas Bond, that they had examined the same and do not find any of the charges therein contained exorbitant or unreasonable. Whereupon certificates were drawn at the table to John Matthew Otto, the Estate of Jacob Rein, deceased, and to Frederick Spiegel, amounting in the whole to £44 3s 8d, which, being signed by the Speaker, were delivered to Mr. Taylor, of the County of Northampton.”

In M. Joseph J. Mickley’s valuable pamphlet on this massacre, published in 1875, he makes this comment:

“When the condition of this part of the country is considered, in which, one hundred years ago, a few families were living, without protection, in a wilderness, deprived of almost every comfort, exposed to attacks from wild beasts and reptiles, and the danger of being murdered, and have their property destroyed by hostile Indians, who kept them constantly in such fear that the members of the families bade each other farewell in the evening before retiring, being under the impression that they might not meet again on the next morning; when such a melancholy state of affairs is compared with the present flourishing condition, where now the people are living in peace, themselves and property protected, and where are seen numerous finely cultivated farms, with convenient habitations, furnaces, manufactories, canals, railroads, improvements in every branch of industry, and the comforts of a numerous population; when all this is considered, we are impelled to profound gratitude. If any person exists who is unable to appreciate these advantages and blessings, he must

be a heartless and ungrateful being, unworthy of living in this community."

The stray band of Indians did not remain long in this region, but soon made their way back to their camps in the mountains. In a letter written by Rev. John Elder to Governor Hamilton, from Paxtang on Oct. 25th, he says:

"Sir: In a letter I wrote to your Honor the 17th inst., I acquainted you, that it was then impossible to suspend the Wyoming expedition. The party is now returned, and I shall not trouble your Honor with any account of their proceedings, as Major Clayton informs, that he transmitted to you, from Fort Augusta, a particular journal of their transactions from their leaving Hunter's till they returned to Augusta. The mangled carcasses of these unhappy people presented to our troops a melancholly scene, which had been acted not above two days before their arrival; and by the way the savages came into the town, it appears they were the same party that committed the ravages in Northampton county, and as they set off from Wyoming, up the same branch of the river towards Wihilusing, and from several other circumstances, it's evident that till that branch is cleared of the enemy, the frontier settlements will be in no safety."

The following letters, written November 23rd and 24th, mention fifteen warriors who were probably the band that committed the murders in Whitehall and Allen townships:

"Ensign Kern's, near Fort Allen,
Nov. 23rd, 1763.

"Sir: On the 16th inst., Job Chillaway arrived here, being sent by Papunchay to inform that he and about twenty-five Indians, (women and children included) were on their way from Weyhelusing. The day after Job's arrival he delivered a string of Wampum, and the following message in behalf of himself, Papunchay, John Curtis, &c., which he desired might be transmitted to your honour, viz.:

"Brother,

"We are very glad that you have taken pity on us, according to the promises you made us since we had any correspondence together.

"Brother, we are glad to hear you have pointed out two ways to us, one to our brother Sir William Johnson, the other to you. Our hearts inclineth towards you, the Governor of Philadelphia.

"Brother, take pity on us, and keep the road open that we may pass without hurt by your young men.

"Brother, point out the place where you intend to settle us, and we shall be glad, let that be where it will.'

"Job informed us that there were fifteen Munsey warriors, who, for three nights before he left Papunchay had encamped close by their encampment, how far they intended to proceed, or what was their intentions, he could not find out. As it was expected that Papunchay was near the frontiers, Colonel Clayton marched with fifty men (mostly volunteers) on the 20th inst. with Job Chillaway, in hopes of surprising the warriors; We were out three days without discovering either them or Papunchay, what hath detained the latter we know not. Job hath desired me to wait for them at this place a few days longer. On their arrival here I purpose to conduct them to Philadelphia, unless I receive orders to the contrary from your Honour.

"I am, sir

"Your Humble Servant,
"JAMES IRVINE.

"Directed.—(On his Majestie's Service.)

"For the Honorable John Penn, Esquire,
"Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania."

"BETHLEHEM, November 24th, 1763.

"Sir: On the 18th inst. I arrived at Ensign Kern's, where I found Job Chillaway, who informed me that there were fifteen warriors that for three nights before he left Papunchay had incamped close by them. As there were but two officers and seven men of Capt. Wetterholt's company there at the time, I applied to Capt. James Haes to raise his company of volunteers. He joined me on the 20th with two officers and 22 men; I then marched to Fort Allen, and in the evening was joined by Capt. Craig and 15 of his men. We sett off the next morning at day-break and marched 'till night, over an excessive bad road, covered with snow two feet deep, without discovering anything of the Indians. Job Chillaway set off next morning to see what had detained Papunchay, &c., and promised if the warriors still followed them, to give me immediate notice. I returned the same day to Ensign Kern's, where I found Capt. Nicholas Wetterholt. I cannot help taking notice to your Honour of the alertness of Captain Haes and his officers on the occasion, and as there is a Lieutenant and Ensign wanted in these parts, I would recommend Captain James Haes and Ensign Alexander Boyd as gentlemen very suitable to act in those stations, Mr. Haes as Lieutenant and Mr. Boyd as Ensign; they have already recruited twelve men fit for the service. I arrived here last night, and shall set off immediately towards the Minisinks.

"At present I cannot form a judgment in what manner I shall station the troops under my com-

mand, but from what I have seen and by the reports of others, think that three Companies will not be sufficient to defend so extensive a frontier. I am informed there is a certain Christopher Truby, who deserted in the year 1758 from the Pennsylvania troops, at present an Ensign in Captain Web's company, as it will be a hurt to the service to keep a person of his character any longer in commission, I hope your Honour will strike his name out of the list of officers for the future. Inclosed is a return of Captain Wetterholt's company.

"I am, Sir,

"Your Humble Servant,

"ASHER CLAYTON.

"Directed.—(On his Majesty's Service.)

"For the Honourable John Penn, Esquire,

"Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania."

The unexpected attack of the Indians upon the inhabitants of Whitehall township alarmed the whole township and the people gathered together at the houses of those settlers best qualified for defense. As the alarm spread, hundreds of men, women and children crowded into the little town of Allentown, then only a year old, with about fifteen houses. Colonel James Burd had arrived there on the evening before, Friday, and had sent to Mr. Gordon at Easton to come to Allentown the next morning, Saturday, to consult with him regarding the town. On Saturday morning, when the people began to crowd the town, saying that the Indians were a few miles away, killing and burning all before them, Colonel Burd gathered the men of the town together and organized a company of 25 men for the defence of the town. Mr. Burd waited until three o'clock for Mr. Gordon and then rode to Bethlehem. There he found the town also crowded with fugitives and wounded people and that Mr. Gordon had been there, but on hearing the news of the massacre did not alight from his horse, but returned at once to Easton. Col. Burd was compelled to leave Allentown Sunday morning by the Governor's orders for Fort Augusta, at Sunbury, where he was in command.

The murders by the Indians inflamed popular opinion against the Moravian Indians at Nain, in what is now Hanover township, and many threats were made against them and the Moravians at Bethlehem. Stenton's widow claimed to identify a young Indian of Nain, named Rénatus, the son of Jacob, one of the first three converts of the Moravians in Oley in 1742, as one of the band who shot her husband. Rénatus was arrested by a legal warrant from Philadelphia on October 29, 1763, by George Klein, of Beth-

lehem, a deputy of Sheriff Jennings. John Dickinson was engaged for his defence and after seven months in prison in Philadelphia, his final trial took place at Easton, in June, 1764, and he was acquitted June 21st. He was taken back to Philadelphia under guard, for safety, as his life was threatened. November 5, 1763, an order reached Bethlehem for the removal of all the Indians at Nain to Philadelphia, 121 in number. They arrived at Philadelphia guarded by a sheriff and deputies, on November 11. They were first placed in the barracks in the Northern Liberties, but the attitude of the people was so menacing that they were removed to Province Island. Peace with the Indians was declared in December, 1764. In March, 1765, the Moravian Indians were released from the barracks at Philadelphia. They arrived at Bethlehem on March 22, 1765, 83 in number, and were taken to Nain to rest a few days. On March 31st a farewell service was held at Nain, preparatory to their journey to the Wyoming Valley, where the Government had ordered them removed. They arrived at Wyalusing on May 9th, 1765. Here they remained for seven years, when they were removed to Ohio. William Allen, Jr., as the representative of the Governor, gave personal attention to their secure passage through the country between Bethlehem and the mountains. With the departure of the Indians on April 3, 1765, Moravian Indian Missions in the Lehigh Valley came to an end. The houses at Nain were sold at auction to citizens of Bethlehem and were taken down and removed. Six of them were set up again in Bethlehem and one is still standing on Cedar street.

The following roll of one of the companies in service appears in the Archives:

Muster Roll of Captain Jacob Wetterholt's company, enlisted for three months, stationed in Lower Smithfield township, Northampton county, July, 1763.

[No., men's names, enlistment, born, age, height, ft. and in., face, eyes, hair, qualified.]

1. Capt. Jacob Wetterholt, July 19, Germany, 36, 5-7, round, brown, brown, Aug. 25.
2. Lieut. Dan. Hunsicker, July 19, Germany, 27, 5-9, long, gray, brown, Aug. 25.
3. Ens. Chr. Truby, July 19, Pennsylvania, 27, 5-9, long, brown, brown, Aug. 25.
4. Serg. Fr. Delius, July 20, Germany, 53, 5-10, round, brown, blonde, July 29.
5. Serg. Jacob Seckler, July 20, Penna., 23, 5-10, round, brown, brown, July 29.
6. Corp. George Breis, July 19, Germany, 25, 5-11, long, brown, brown, July 22.
7. Corp. Seb'ast. Werner, July 20, Germany, 25, 5-3, long, brown, brown, July 29.
8. Nickolaus Silvius, July 19, Penna., 21, 5-10, long, gray, blonde, July 29.
9. Michael Heidt, July 20, Germany, 25, 5-9, round, gray, blonde, July 29.

10. John Claudius, July 20, Germany, 29, 5-6, round, gray, brown, a baker, July 20.
 11. Adam Geis, July 20, Germany, 22, 5-9, long, gray, blonde, a tailor, July 29.
 12. Valathin Hack, July 20, Germany, 23, 5-6, round, brown, brown, July 29.
 13. Stoffel Miller, July 21, Germany, 18, 5-7, long, brown, brown, a tailor, July 29.
 14. George Kunckel, July 21, Germany, 20, 5-11, round, gray, brown, July 29.
 15. Solomon Leckenton, July 21, Penna., 24, 5-8, long, brown, brown, July 29.
 16. John Steed, July 22, New Jersey, 17, 5-5, long, brown, brown, July 22.
 17. Nick. Sheirer, July 22, Penna., 21, 5-5, long, brown, blonde, a mason, July 29.
 18. Reichert Prosser July 23, New Jersey, 18, 5-5, round, gray, brown, July 27.
 19. Peter Ladig, July 25, Penna., 20, 5-6, long, brown, black, a smith, July 29.
 20. Daniel Kell, July 26, Penna., 21, 5-6, round, brown, brown, a smith, July 29.
 21. Barthol Huber, July 26, Penna., 29, 5-11, long, brown, black, a shoemaker, July 29.
 22. John Schwartz, July 26, Penna., 19, 5-7, long, gray, black, a carpenter, July 29.
 23. Samuel Coofe, July 27, Penna., 30, 5-8, long, brown, brown, July 29.
 24. Cornelius Stack, July 28, New Jersey, 30, 5-10, round, gray, blonde, July 29.
 25. Daniel Hill, July 29, Penna., 21, 5-2, round, brown, brown, July 29.
 26. Jo. Geo. Kunckel, July 30, Germany, 21, 6-0, long, gray, blonde, Aug. 8.
 27. Martin Meyer, July 30, Penna., 20, 5-8, round, gray, brown, Aug. 8.
 28. Edward Williams, July 30, Penna., 21, 5-5, long, brown, blonde, Aug. 8.
 29. Nickol Diehl, July 31, Penna., 28, 5-7, round, gray, black, Aug. 9.
 30. Ulrich Housser, July 31, Penna., 21, 5-5, long, brown, brown, Aug. 4.
 31. Herman Stoltz, July 31, Penna., 20, 5-7, long, brown, brown, Aug. 4.
 32. John Rosel, Aug. 1, Penna., 26, 5-7, round, gray, black, Aug. 4.
 33. Uriah Clerck, Aug. 1, New Jersey, 28, 5-9, long, gray, brown, Aug. 4.
 34. Adam Shauers, Aug 1, New England, 20, 5-9, long, gray, brown, Aug. 2.
 35. Ferd. Miller, Aug. 2, Penna., 21, 5-6, round, brown, black, Aug. 4.
 36. Thos. Bird, Aug. 2, Old England, 25, 5-6, round, gray, blonde, Aug. 8.
 37. Samuel Vandermerck, Aug. 2, Sooter, 17, 5-6, long, gray, brown, Aug. 4.
 38. Michael Meyer, Aug. 8, Penna., 18, 5-5, round, gray, brown, Aug. 4.
 39. Jacob Buss, Aug. 6, Penna., 18, 5-8, long, gray, black, Aug. 12.
 40. Jost Kocker, Aug. 5, Penna., 18, 5-10, long, gray, black, Aug. 12.
 41. Joseph Kuss, Aug. 7, Germany, 24, 5-10, round, brown, black.
 42. Michael Ropi, Aug. 7, Penna., 24, 5-10, round, brown, black.
 43. James Stuart, Aug. 7, New England, 28, 5-11, long, gray, black.
 44. Benjamin Chambers, Aug. 8, Penna., 21, 5-0, round, gray, black, a shoemaker.
 45. Will Chambers, Aug. 8, Penna., 23, 5-7, round, gray, brown, Aug. 12.

46. James Borck, Aug. 8, New Jersey, 21, 5-5, round, gray, brown, Aug. 12.
 47. John Johnson, Aug. 11, New Jersey, 24, 5-10, long, gray, brown, Aug. 12.
 48. Rut. Holben, Aug. 17, New Jersey, 15, 5-6, long, brown, brown.
 49. Rot'er. Frescher, Aug. 18, New Jersey, 35, 5-10, long, gray, blonde.
 50. John Sorter, Sept. 2, Penna., 24, 5-9, round, gray, black.

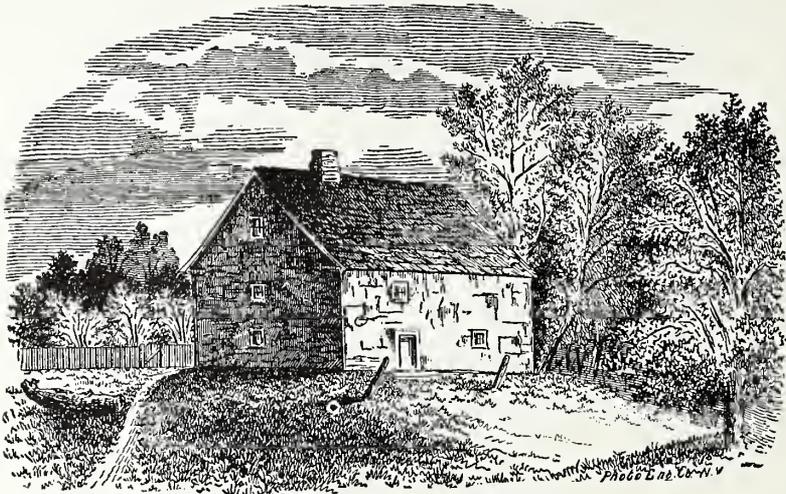
Deshler's Fort.

Adam Deshler's house, to which the settlers fled when threatened by Indian attacks, stands on the north bank of the Coplay creek, near the Ironton railroad, between Coplay and Egypt. It was built by Adam Deshler in 1760. It is a substantially built stone structure, forty feet long and thirty feet in width, two and a half stories high, with walls two feet thick. There were originally but a few small windows, each with four panes of glass, and one door, but more have since been added. In the gable ends were square loopholes through which the occupants could fire without exposing themselves to the enemy. A large hearth or chimney occupies the center of the house and divides the lower and upper stories into two apartments. The oaken beams in one of the rooms are smoothly finished and grooved. Two of the original walnut doors, with Dutch locks, still remain. The house was built to withstand any attacks, and it is said there was a well within the walls.

Adjoining the house on the north was a large frame building, sufficiently large for quartering twenty soldiers and for military stores. The ruins of this building were seen in 1815 by the antiquary, Jos. J. Mickley. Here a number of soldiers were stationed at the time of the Indian troubles in 1763.

Adam Deshler, a native of Switzerland, purchased the land on which he later built this house, a tract of 203½ acres, from Frederick Newhard. The history of the tract dates from October 28, 1737, when a warrant was issued to John Reinberry for "a tract of land situated on Indian Conelin's creek, in the county of Bucks, containing 400 acres and allowance." It was surveyed November 14, 1737. The adjoining land-owners were William Allen on the east, and Jacob Colar (Kohler) on the north. By warrant of February 1, 1743, George Kern and Frederick Newhard became the possessors of the tract, each having a moiety of 203 acres, the tract being divided November 30, 1744. Frederick Newhard conveyed his right to the 203½ acres to Adam Deshler in 1746, who received a patent for the land on February 9, 1750.

Adam Deshler was employed, during the French and Indian war, to furnish provisions for



FORT DESHLER IN 1860.



FORT DESHLER IN 1910.

the provincial forces, as shown in his account with the province of Pennsylvania, viz:

- 1756 Feb. 26 To Adam Deshler, for provisions furnished to Captain Wetterholt's Company,£59 18s. 11½d.
- 1756 May 28 To Adam Deshler, for provisions furnished to Captain Wetterholt's Company,£47 11s. 2d.
- 1756 Oct. 29 To Adam Deshler, for provisions furnished to Captain Wetterholt's Company, and the Provincial forces,£259 18s. 7d.
- 1757 April 16 To Balliet and Deshler, for provisions supplied the forces at Forts Allen, Norris, and Hamilton,£807 4s. 11½d.
- 1757 Aug. 26 To Deshler and Balliet, for provisions supplied Provincial forces and Indians,£996 9s. 11d.
- 1757 Nov. 8 To Deshler and Balliet, for provisions supplied Provincial forces and Indians,£550 19s. 5d.
- 1758 June 9 To Levan and Deshler,

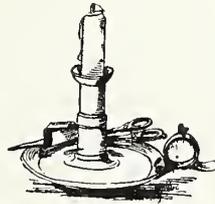
for provisions delivered
sundry Companies, £1,354 4s. 4d.

He died in 1781, when his son, Adam Deshler, Jr., became the owner of the property. Adam Deshler, Jr., died in 1790. His only son, David, became the owner and after his death in 1827, his son, James Deshler acquired it. The property passed from the heirs of James Deshler into other hands and on November 20, 1899, the old building and 151 acres of land were sold by Thomas Schaadt to the Coplay Cement Company for \$100,000. The building is now occupied by foreigners who are in the employ of the owners.

This old stone mansion, the only building standing in Lehigh county which was used as a fort in the colonial period, should by all means be preserved and marked as a historic spot, not only as a memorial to the pioneers of this locality but also as a reminder to the coming generations of the hardships which their staunch and sturdy ancestors were compelled to undergo.

The illustrations show the fort as it appeared in the years 1860 and 1910.

Pennsylvania Archives—Mickley's Murders by the Indians—Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania—Heckewelder's Indian Nations—Loskiel's History of the Missions of the Indians in America—Pennsylvania Gazette—Votes of the Assembly—Reichel's Crown Inn—Fatzinger's First Settlers of the Irish Settlement—Historic Buildings of the Lehigh Valley—Skizzen aus dem Lecha Thal—Egypt Reformed church records—Manuscript collections of Historical Society of Pennsylvania.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

For several years after the subsidence of the Indian troubles, the colonies quietly pursued the even tenor of their way, until the passage of the stamp act on March 22, 1765, by the British Parliament. This law required that for every skin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or declaration, plea, rejoinder, demurrer, or other pleading, or any copy thereof, in any court of law or any certificate of any degree taken in any college, any inventory, bill of lading, appointment, franchise, license, probate of will, bond, warrant of survey, lease, indenture, bill of sale, newspaper, pamphlet or almanac, a stamp duty should be imposed. The stamps were printed in embossed letters, sometimes directly upon the paper used, but more generally, for the colonies, on course blue paper, such as is known as "tobacco paper." The value of each stamp was indicated upon it, and varied from three pence to two pounds. The kinds of documents and other papers to be stamped to make them legal numbered fifty-four. To the blue-paper stamps was attached a narrow strip of tin-foil. The ends of the foil were passed through the parchment or paper, flattened on the opposite side, and a piece of paper with a rough device and number, with a crown and the initials of the King pasted over to secure it.

While the avowed purpose of the act was the raising of revenue for defending and protecting the American colonies, its real meaning, clearly perceived by the colonists, was to replenish the British treasury, which had been exhausted, not by defending the colonies, but by wars in Europe.

This measure met with general opposition throughout the colonies. The people in cities and villages gathered in excited groups and loudly expressed their indignation. "Taxation without representation is tyranny" became the cry (an idea borrowed from the Dutch), which was boldly enunciated in a pamphlet by James Otis, of Boston. A general congress of delegates was called and met in New York in October, 1765, and sent out documents asserting the rights of the people. October 31, 1765, Jacob Hiltzheimer, of Philadelphia, wrote in his diary: "My newspaper was delivered in the morning, being the last before the Stamp Act goes into force." November 1st was observed as a day of fasting and mourning. Funeral processions paraded city

streets and bells tolled funeral knells. The colors of sailing vessels were trailed at half-mast, and the columns of newspapers exhibited broad black lines. The courts were closed, legal marriages ceased, ships remained in port, and for a while all business was suspended.

Merchants entered into agreements not to import goods from Great Britain, and very soon remonstrances from all classes in America reached the British ministry, as well as from merchants and manufacturers of London, so that the question of repealing the act was raised.

On March 18, 1766, the act was repealed by the provisions of a bill introduced in Parliament by William Pitt. In the bill was a clause declaring the right of Parliament to tax the colonies, which was not acceptable to the colonists. Pitt said the repealing bill could not have passed but for this clause, so of two evils he chose the least. The American colonists were so pleased with the repeal of the obnoxious act that, in gratitude to the King and to Pitt, an equestrian statue of the King was erected in Bowling Green, New York, and a statue of Pitt in the attitude of speaking was set up at the intersection of Wall and William streets.

The news of the repeal of the act was received in Philadelphia on April 7, 1766, for which the bells rang all day and houses were illuminated and a large number of citizens had a dinner at the State House.

In 1767 an act was passed imposing a tax on tea, glass, paper and painters' colors imported into the colonies. April 2, 1770, Lord North, the British prime minister, offered a bill in Parliament repealing duties on all articles except tea, which became a law. The colonists regarded this as a violation of their rights, objecting not so much to the amount of duty imposed, as to the principle involved, which lay at the foundation of their liberties. Merchants in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Annapolis and other places, agreed not to import tea. Three hundred ladies in Boston formed a league, agreeing not to drink any tea until the revenue act should be repealed. Theophilus Lillie was one of the six merchants in Boston who refused to sign association papers not to import merchandize from Great Britain and openly sold tea. One night an effigy was placed near his door with a

finger upon it, pointing to his store. In the morning all laughed at the image except Ebenezer Richardson, who attempted to remove it, and was pelted with snow balls. Becoming angered, he rushed into the house, seized a gun and fired it into the crowd, wounding Samuel Gore slightly and killing Christopher Snyder, a German school boy about nine years old, the only son of a widow residing in Frog Lane. The affair produced intense excitement throughout the colonies. "No other incident," said John Adams, "has so stirred the people as the shooting of this boy." Never had there been such a funeral in Boston as that of the little German boy, on February 26th, 1770. The schools were closed to allow the scholars to march in procession, of whom more than six hundred were present. Merchants and mechanics, professional men and citizens of all classes, in number over three thousand, followed his bier, uniting in a common protest against the enforcement of law by show of force.

Shiploads of tea were refused and poured into the harbors at Boston and New York and at Philadelphia. On October 2, 1773, a public meeting was held protesting against taxation by Parliament and denouncing as an enemy to his country whoever should "aid or abet in unloading, receiving, or sending the tea." In December, 1773, a tea ship was stopped four miles below Philadelphia and sent back to England.

Parliament upon hearing of these actions by the colonists, adopted measures contemplating their submission, among them the "Boston Port Bill," by which the port of Boston was closed. June 1, 1774, the day in which this bill was to take effect, was adopted as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer throughout the colonies, on resolution of the Assembly of Virginia.

At this time the terms "Whigs" and "Tories" came into general use,—the former to describe those in sympathy with the cause of Boston and on the side of the Colonies against Parliament; the latter to designate those whose sympathies were with Great Britain against the colonies.

Early in June a circular was sent to the principal citizens of the different counties in Pennsylvania by the Philadelphia committee of correspondence, calling a meeting at the State House to take the sentiments of the inhabitants of the city and the several counties, the Governor having declined to call the Assembly. Each county chose its deputies who assembled at Philadelphia on July 15, 1774. The deputies from Northampton County were William Edmonds, Peter Kichline, John Okely, and Jacob Arndt. At this meeting a resolution was adopted request-

ing the Assembly to appoint persons to attend a Congress of Deputies from the several colonies.

The Assembly appointed Joseph Galloway, Samuel Rhoads, Thomas Mifflin, John Morton, Charles Humphreys, George Ross, Edward Biddle and John Dickinson, delegates from Pennsylvania to the First Continental Congress, which met in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, from September 5 to October 26, 1774, and adopted the articles of confederation, which should be regarded as the commencement of the American Union. On December 8, 1774, the Assembly again appointed the same men delegates to Congress, excepting Mr. Rhoads, who was then Mayor of Philadelphia. Later Benjamin Franklin, James Wilson and Thomas Willing were added to the delegation, and Mr. Galloway resigned.

On December 21, 1774, the freeholders of Northampton county met at Easton and elected the following Committee of Observation for the county: Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachlein, Jacob Arndt, Michael Messinger, Melchoir Hay, George Taylor, John Hays, Jr., John Okely, Anthony Lerch, Jacob Morey, John Wetzel, Andrew Engelman, John Griesemer, Henry Kooken, David Deshler, Casper Doll, Joseph Gaston, Philip Drum, Yost Dreisbach, Daniel Knauss, Thomas Everett, Michael Ohl, John Hartman, Nicholas Kern, George Gilbert, Abraham Miller, Nicholas Dupui, Sen., Manuel Gonsales and Abraham Westbrook.

Of this committee Messrs. Morey, Wetzel, Engelman, Griesemer, Kooken, Deshler, Knauss, Everett, Ohl, and Hartman were residents of what is now Lehigh county.

This committee then chose as a standing Committee of Correspondence for this county, George Taylor, Lewis Gordon, Peter Kachlein, Jacob Arndt, John Okely and Henry Kooken, Esqrs.

The county Committee of Observation met again on January 9, 1775, and chose George Taylor, Peter Kachlein, Jacob Arndt and John Okely to represent Northampton county in the Provincial Convention held at Philadelphia from January 23rd to 28th, 1775, who were instructed to concur in all things with the delegates from their sister counties.

The county Committee of Correspondence, consisting of six members, held a meeting at Easton, on May 6, 1775, at which four members were present and unanimously resolved in consequence of a letter received from the Philadelphia committee, which made a deep impression on the local committee: "That the several townships in this county should associate and form themselves into Companies, choose their proper

officers and provide for each man one good fire lock, one pound powder, four pounds of lead, a sufficient quantity of flints and a cartridge box." The committee then directed the clerk, Mr. Robert Traill, to write letters to the several committeemen of the townships giving them notice of the resolution.

The Committee of Observation held a meeting at the Court House in Easton on May 22, 1775, at which they endorsed the actions of the Continental Congress and recommended that all free-men in the county provide themselves with arms and ammunition and muster as often as possible to make themselves expert in the military art. At this meeting a return was made of 26 companies of Associators formed in the various townships of the county, giving the names of the officers chosen and the number of men.

The following was the return from the townships that now constitute Lehigh county.

Upper Saucon Company.
 Captain.
 Henry Alshouse, Jr.
 Lieutenant.
 George Kern.
 Total rank and file, 105 men.
 Macungie Company.
 Captain.
 Peter Trexler.
 Lieutenant.
 Henry Felker.
 Total rank and file, 120 men.
 Upper Milford Company.
 Captain.
 Christian Fisher.
 Lieutenant.
 Philip Walter.
 Total rank and file, 64 men.
 Whitehall Company.
 Captain.
 Peter Burkhalter.
 Lieutenant.
 Philip Knappenberger.
 Total rank and file, 100 men.
 Salisbury Company.
 Captain.
 Nicholas Fox.
 Lieutenant.
 Henry Hagenbuch.
 Total rank and file, 100 men.

(This company included inhabitants of Allentown.)

Weisenburg Company.
 Captain.
 Michael Bobst.
 Lieutenant.

Philip Benninghoff.
 Total rank and file, 32 men.
 Lynn Company.
 Captain.
 Matthias Probst.
 Lieutenant.
 John Stine.
 Total rank and file, 70 men.
 Heidelberg Company.
 Captain.
 Michael Ohl.
 Lieutenant.
 Jacob Ziegler.
 Total rank and file, 100 men.
 Lowhill Company.
 Captain.
 Nicholas Michael.
 Lieutenant.
 Jacob Horner.
 Total rank and file, 35 men.

The company from Allen township, of which the present Hanover then formed a part was commanded by Captain Neigal Gray and Lieutenant John Siegfried, and mustered 120 men.

The general committee met again June 20, 1775, when a letter was read from the county's delegates in Congress requesting that the county immediately raise half a company of riflemen to go to Boston. The committee acted at once and chose Abraham Miller of Mount Bethel, as recruiting officer with Captain's pay. At this meeting Jacob Miller and George Kribel of Upper Milford township were appointed committeemen to assist Mr. Engelman from the same township, and Burkhart Moser, of Lynn township, was appointed an additional member to assist his fellow committeeman Mr. Everett.

As Congress desired two additional companies of riflemen to be raised in Pennsylvania, the quota of Northampton county was increased to a full company. The Captain was authorized to purchase nineteen good rifles, the price of each not to exceed five pounds, and nineteen pouches and powder horns, which was needed to complete the equipment of the company.

This company, the first raised in Northampton county for active service, was one of eight raised in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland and two in Virginia, under the command of Colonel William Thompson, which were called "Colonel Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen." Each company was to consist of one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer or trumpeter, and sixty-eight privates.

The pay was as follows: Captain, \$20.00 per month; Lieutenant, \$13 1-3; Sergeant, \$8.00; Corporal, \$7 1-3; drummer or trumpeter, \$7 1-3;

Private, \$6 2-3. The term of enlistment was for one year.

On July 20, 1775, the company was called together and chose as officers:

Captain, Abraham Miller.

First Lieutenant, Charles Craig.

Second Lieutenant, William Kramer.

Third Lieutenant, Samuel Craig.

The muster roll of the company as it appears in the *Pennsylvania Archives* is as follows:

Captains.

Miller, Abraham, June 25, 1775; resigned November 9, 1775. (Born Southport, N. Y., 1735, died 1815.)

Craig, Charles, from First Lieutenant, November, 1775. (Wounded at Brandywine; shot himself in 1782.)

First Lieutenants.

Craig, Charles, promoted to Captain, November, 1775.

Craig, Thomas, from Second Lieutenant, November, 1775.

Second Lieutenants.

Craig, Thomas, promoted First Lieutenant November, 1775.

Craig, Samuel, (promoted Captain 1st Penna. Oct. 1, 1776; retired from service July 1, 1781.)

Third Lieutenants.

Harris, David, promoted First Lieutenant of Nagel's Company, January 5, 1776. Captain First Penna.; resigned October 20, 1777.

Sergeants.

Holmes, Christian.

Norcross, Aaron, promoted Lieutenant.

Brodhead, Luke, afterwards Captain Sixth Penna.

Anderson, Enoch.

Corporals.

Hains, Daniel.

James, David.

Armitage, Shubert.

Sawyer, John.

Drummer.

Adams, Peter, ill in Philadelphia, in December, 1776.

Privates.

Bennett, Jacob.

Bowman, Michael.

Boyd, Daniel.

Brunner, Rhinehart, (a resident of Upper Saucon).

Buckly, Christopher.

Berger, Jost, (drafted into Morgan's rifle corps; served at taking of Burgoyne; discharged January, 1781, at Trenton; resided in Muncie township, 1816).

Carter, Thomas.

Carey, Martin.

Clifton, Robert.

Clemms, Thomas.

Cooker, Nicholas. Killed in action.

Concklin, Richard.

Curtis, Marmaduke.

Dailey, Elias.

Dean, Samuel, of Bucks county; appointed lieutenant of Col. Hart's Battalion, Flying Camp in 1776; subsequently Lieutenant of Eleventh Penna.

Deats, Chris.

Decker, Benjamin, died Dec. 7, 1827, in Luzerne County, aged 81.

Engle, Wendle.

Ferguson, William.

Frantz, Henry.

Frantz, Peter.

Fritzman, Elias.

Galbraith, Thomas.

Gaston, Hugh.

Hartney, Chris.

Harvey, John.

Hayward, John.

Hegerman, James.

Hernichon, John, wounded in the jaw at Long Island; in 1810, lived in Bucks county.

Horner, Samuel.

Hoster, Peter.

Jacobs, Cornelius.

Johnson, James.

Johnston, Robert.

Karich, William.

Kehrer, Martin, died in hospital at Princeton.

Kline, Bernhard.

Koken, Peter.

Kaup, Michael.

Ledger, Peter.

Ledlie, James.

Levy, Nathan.

Lonker, Henry.

McCarty, Daniel.

McElise, James.

McFerrin, John, killed by Indians at Piper's Fort in 1782.

Marshall, Robert.

Matthias, Henry.

Miller, Jacob.

Miller, John.

Moeser, John.

Moyer, Jacob.

Nousted, Peter.

Orr, Joseph.

Price, Rees.

Richart, Thomas.

Rishell, George.

Robertson, Robert.

Roy, Patrick.

Snyder, John.

Sonn, David, served three years, nine months; died in Whitehall township, October 5, 1826, aged 72.

Wagner, Adam.

Watson, John.

Weill, Andrew.

White, John.

Wighouse, Anthony.

Colonel Thompson's rifle battalion became the First Regiment after the 1st of January, 1776, under the command of Colonel Edward Hand.

Captain Miller's company arrived at Boston early in August and rendered valuable service in and about the city. The men of the battalion were expert riflemen and their endurance and marksmanship made them Washington's favorite troops during the war. Thatcher, in his *Military Journal of the Revolution*, in August, 1775, says: "They are remarkably stout and hardy men; many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim; striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review, a company of them while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter, at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards."

They carried a green flag, with a crimson field in the center containing the device of a tiger, partly inclosed by coils, attempting the pass defended by a hunter, clad in white, and armed with a spear. The motto on the field was "Domari Nolo."

Two of the companies were ordered to Quebec, under Colonel Arnold, and endured great hardship and suffering.

On November 9, 1775, occurred the skirmish at Lechmere's Point, for their alacrity in which Col. Thompson and his battalion were publicly thanked by General Washington in general orders dated the 10th of November.

Having become the First Regiment of the Continental army, on the evacuation of Boston by the British, the riflemen left Boston on March 14, 1776, commanded by Colonel Hand (who was promoted to Brigadier General April 1, 1777) and arrived at New York March 28th, where it was part of Gen. Sullivan's brigade and participated in the battle of Long Island. In 1777, it was placed in Gen. Wayne's division and rendered distinguished service in the battle of Brandywine, where Captain Craig, of the Northampton county company, was wounded.

At the annual election on September 27, 1775, each township chose committee men, who met at Easton October 2, 1775. The committee men from the territory now Lehigh county were as follows:

Upper Saucon, Jacob Morey.

Salisbury, David Deshler and Peter Rhoads.

Whitehall, John Griesemer.

Macungie, John Wetzel.

Upper Milford, Andrew Engleman.

Weisenburg, Daniel Knauss.

Lowhill, John Hartman.

Lynn, Thomas Everett.

Heidelberg, John Hunsicker.

A Committee of Correspondence, consisting of Lewis Gordon, Christopher Wagner, Jacob Morey, Thomas Sillyman and Henry Lawalt was chosen from the general committee.

The next day, October 3rd, at a meeting of the majority of the committee and a majority of the officers in the county, the county was divided into four districts or battalions, when Col. Peter Kachlein was placed in command of the First Battalion; Col. Henry Geiger, of the Second; Col. Yost Driesbach, of the Third, and Col. Jacob Stroud, of the Fourth.

The Second Battalion, commanded by Col. Henry Geiger, of Heidelberg township, a veteran of the French and Indian war, was composed of the companies from Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Macungie, Salisbury, Whitehall, Lowhill, Heidelberg, Weisenburg, Lynn and Penn townships. The other battalions were formed from the companies raised in the townships now composing Northampton and Monroe counties and part of Carbon county.

The Continental Congress having recommended the appointment of a Committee of Safety to superintend and direct all matters necessary for the security and defense of the colony on June 30, 1775, a Committee of Safety was appointed of 25 persons, in which Northampton county was represented by William Edmunds, who served until October 20th, 1775, when George Taylor succeeded him. Benjamin Franklin was chosen President of the body and Michael Hillegas, Treasurer. Among the first actions of this committee was to draw up rules and regulations for the Associators, two thousand of which were ordered printed and five hundred in the German language. The rules were as follows:

Rules for establishing Rank or Precedence amongst the Pennsylvania Associators.

The committee of safety, appointed by the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania being desirous of performing the important duties of

their station in the most satisfactory manner to the Public, beg leave to lay before them certain resolves of the Honorable Continental Congress, dated the 18th of July, which have already been published, but it is apprehended have not come to the knowledge of many able-bodied effective Men, aged from 16 to 50 years, that may be desirous of serving their Country in the present Glorious struggle for Liberty, in the mode pointed out by said resolves, which are in the following words:

In Congress, 18th July, 1775.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of the united English Colonies in North America, that all able-bodied effective men, between 16 and 50 years of age, in each Colony, immediately form themselves into regular Companies of Militia, to consist of one Captain, two Lieutenants, one Ensign, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Clerk, one Drummer, one Fifer, and about sixty-eight Privates.

That the Officers of each Company be chosen by the respective Companies.

That each soldier be furnished with a good musket that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, steel ramrod, worm, priming wire, and brush fitted thereto, a cutting sword or tomahawk, a cartridge box that will contain twenty-three rounds of cartridges, twelve flints, and a knapsack.

That the Companies be formed into Regiments or Battalions, Officer'd with a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, and Adjutant or Quarter Master.

That all Officers above the rank of a Captain be appointed by their respective Provincial Assemblies or Conventions, or in their recess by the Committees of Safety appointed by said Assemblies or Conventions.

That all the Militia take proper care to acquire Military Skill, and be well prepared for defence, by being each man provided with one pound of good Gun Powder, and four pounds of Ball fitted to his gun.

That one fourth of the Militia in every Colony be selected for Minute Men, of such persons as are willing to enter this necessary Service, formed into Companies and Battalions, and their Officers chosen and Commissioned as aforesaid, to be ready at the shortest notice, to march to any place where their assistance may be required for the defence of their own or a neighboring Colony, and as these Minute Men may eventually be called to action before the whole Body of the Militia are sufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent

attention be paid to their instruction in Military discipline.

That such of the Minute Men as desire it be relieved by new draughts, as aforesaid, from the whole Body of the Militia, relieved once in four Months.

As there are some people, who, from religious principles, cannot bear arms in any case, this Congress intend no violence to their consciences, but earnestly recommend it to them to contribute liberally to the relief of their distressed brethren, in their several colonies, and to do all other service to their oppressed Country which they can consistently with their religious principles.

That it be recommended to the Assemblies or Conventions in the respective Colonies to provide, as soon as possible, sufficient Stores of ammunition for their Colonies; also, that they devise proper means for furnishing with arms such effective men as are poor and unable to furnish themselves.

That it be recommended to each Colony to appoint a Committee of Safety, to superintend and direct all matters necessary for the Security and defence of their respective Colonies in the recess of their Assemblies and Conventions.

That each Colony, at their own expense, make such provision by armed vessels, or otherwise, as their respective Assemblies, Conventions or Committees of Safety shall judge expedient and suitable to their Circumstances and situations, for the protection of their Harbours and Navigation on their Sea Coasts, against all unlawful invasion, attacks and depredations from Cutters and Ships of War.

That it be recommended to the makers of Arms for the use of the Militia, that they make good substantial Muskets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce ball, and fitted with a good bayonet, and steel ramrod, and that the making of such arms be encouraged in the United Colonies.

Where in any Colony, Militia is already formed under regulations approved by the Convention of such Colony, or by such Assemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the discretion of such Convention or Assembly either to adopt the foregoing regulations in whole or in part, or to continue their former, as they on consideration of all circumstances shall think best.

A true Copy from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'y.

And in order that all persons of every rank, degree and station may be truly informed of the Premises, and none hereafter plead ignorance, this Board do earnestly recommend to all Committees of Inspection and observation in this

Province to cause this publication to be dispersed, read and explained within their respective districts, in such manner that every person capable of associating for mutual defence, may be made sensible it is a duty they owe to themselves and Country, to do it without further loss of time, and as it is necessary that this Board be speedily informed of the number of Associators in the several counties or districts, the said Committees are requested to make returns as soon as possible: First, of the several Battalions already formed, Secondly, of the several new associators not yet formed into Battalions, Thirdly, of all such Persons from 16 to 50, their names and places of abode, as may refuse to associate, not having any conscientious objections if such there be, and lastly, of the number of men in their respective districts who conscientiously decline bearing arms, with their names and places of abode.

The several Committees of Inspection and Observation having been desired to make returns to this Board as soon as conveniently could be, of the several Battalions of Associators already formed in their districts, are now informed that it will be necessary to mention in said returns the rank of every Battalion of a county, in regard to others in the same county, and to prevent uncertainty among the Officers of the General Association, respecting Rank or Command, and to ascertain the same with precision.

This Committee, in forming the following plan (which they propose to observe strictly in granting Commissions, and which they recommend to the general acquiescence of all the associators) have had a regard to the Seniority or priority of establishment of the several counties, viz:

1st. All Officers already chosen or appointed in the city and districts of Philadelphia, to take rank or precedence of all other Officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other part of the Province.

2nd. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Philadelphia county to take rank of all Officers of equal dignity chosen or appointed in any other county.

3rd. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Bucks county, to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other than the city and district and county of Philadelphia.

4th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Chester county, to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other than Bucks, Philadelphia county and Philadelphia city and districts.

5th. All Officers already chosen or appointed

in Lancaster county, to take rank of all Officers of equal dignity, chosen or appointed in any other than Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia county, and Philadelphia city and districts.

6th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in York county, to rank before Officers of equal dignity in any other than Lancaster, Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia county, Philadelphia city and districts.

7th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Cumberland county, to rank before Officers of equal dignity in the junior counties of Berks, Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland.

8th. All officers already chosen or appointed in Berks county, to rank before Officers of equal dignity in the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland.

9th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Northampton county to rank before Officers of equal dignity in Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland counties.

10th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Bedford county to rank before Officers of equal dignity in Northumberland and Westmoreland counties.

11th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Northumberland county to rank before Officers of equal dignity in Westmoreland county.

12th. All Officers already chosen or appointed in Westmoreland, the youngest or last made county in this province, yield up rank or precedence to all officers of equal dignity already chosen or appointed in every other county in this Province.

13th. Where Commissions of equal dignity in different counties bear the same date, precedence to be determined by Seniority of counties, but where they are in the same county by the rank of the Battalion.

14th. The Colonels already chosen or appointed in the city and districts, having determined their ranks, with respect to each other, by lot, their and the other field officers' commissions will be dated according to the Lot so drawn.

15th. The Colonels already chosen or appointed in every county, are to determine their rank, with respect to each other, by Lot, and Commissions for them and their respective field Officers will be dated accordingly.

16th. The Captains in every Battalion to determine their rank in Battalion by Lot, and their commissions, with those of their lieutenants and ensigns, will be dated accordingly.

17th. All Officers hereafter chosen or appointed, to have their Commissions dated at the

time of such choice or appointment, and to take rank according to said dates.

18th. All Battalions now raised to be completed as soon as possible and to consist of eight companies of about sixty-eight privates each, and one company of Light Infantry, and to have for Officers, a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, a Standard Bearer, Adjutant, Sergeant Major, Drum and Fife Major; and the officers of each company to consist of a Captain, two Lieutenants, one or two Ensigns, four Sergeants, four Corporals, a Drummer and Fifer, except the Light Infantry Company, which, instead of two Lieutenants and two Ensigns, are to have four Lieutenants, the two youngest of which are to rank as Ensigns.

19th. The Standard Bearer of each Battalion to rank as eldest Lieutenant of the Battalion.

20th. All National distinctions in dress or name to be avoided, it being proper that we should now be united in this general association for defending our liberties and properties under the sole denomination of Americans.

21st. Companies to take post in their Battalions according to the date of their Captains' Commissions, if the Captains be present, but if absent such Companies to take post as youngest in the Battalions.

22nd. No Field Officers to have Companies.

23rd. For the order and Government of Companies which may be raised after the completion of the several Battalions already formed in the city and counties, such companies are not to be admitted as independent, but are to be annexed to the most convenient battalion, after nine Companies are raised to form a new Battalion, and no number of associators are to be considered a Company unless they consist of at least Forty Men, but it is recommended that until that number be completed, the associators join the most convenient Battalion, exercise and do duty with such Battalion.

24th. All Battalions now formed, as well as those hereafter to be formed, are desired to make the necessary returns of their numbers and officers, with their respective ranks, to the committee of their county, and the committees are desired to certify such returns, with the respective rank of each Battalion in their county, to this Board, that Commissions may be issued immediately for every officer, in conformity with these rules.

25th. And as there may happen occasions where in it may be necessary to call out a part of the Associators to actual though temporary service, and not the whole body, and it would be extremely inconvenient and burthensome if upon every alarm where the assistance of part

only may be wanted, the whole should come together, or any much greater number than the occasion required, and it would be therefore, necessary to have such division made of the Associators, so that parts smaller or greater, may be distinctly called for, and the service as equally and fairly allotted, and divided as the nature thereof will admit, it is recommended not only the Battalions of each county, but also that the Companies of each Battalion be by lot numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., so that orders may issue from the Commander-in-Chief to the Colonels, either to march their whole Battalions, or to send to an appointed rendezvous the first, or second, or any number of Companies that shall be wanted, each Company serving on such calls in its turn, and for such proportion of time as shall make the burthen nearly equal, and if the associators who are called forth are not called out, to lend the same for that occasion, at the risque of the public.

Lastly. This Board having drawn up thirty-two articles of agreement for the due regulation and Government of all the Associators in the Province, which is published herewith, they do recommend the same to be adopted, Signed and agreed to by all the said Associators, in order that one general system may prevail in Pennsylvania.

Aug. 5, 1775.

The Committee of Safety on February 20, 1776, recommended the raising of two thousand men for the defence of the Province. Fifteen hundred men were authorized, one thousand of whom were to be riflemen, constituting one regiment of two Battalions. Colonel Samuel Miles was appointed to command the regiment on March 13, 1776, which was raised in about six weeks and rendezvoused at Marcus Hook. The regiment participated in the battle of Long Island, where it suffered severely, and many officers and men were captured, including Colonel Miles. General Washington then ordered that the two rifle battalions and the one musketry battalion, commanded by Colonel Atlee, who was also taken prisoner, be considered a regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Brodhead, until further orders. Attached to various brigades it was engaged in the battles of Princeton, Trenton, Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown.

One company of this regiment was commanded for seven months by Captain Henry Shade of Macungie township and contained many men from Northampton county. Seventeen of the company, including two lieutenants, were missing

after the battle of Long Island. Many of these were taken prisoners by the British and died in captivity. The muster roll of this company, from existing records, is as follows:

COL. MILES' RIFLE REGIMENT.

First Battalion.

Roll of Captain Henry Shade's Company.

CAPTAINS.

Shade, Henry, appointed from Northampton county, Pa., March 9, 1776; promoted captain in Tenth Penna. Regiment, December 5, 1776; cashiered by general court martial October 17, 1777.

McGowan, John, appointed October 25, 1776; captain Fourth Penna., January 3, 1777; brigade major, October, 1777; wounded at Germantown; transferred to Invalid corps, Feb. 3, 1781.

FIRST LIEUTENANT.

Wert, George, taken August 27, 1776; (muster roll states that he died in captivity, leaving a widow, Mary). In March, 1777, the Board of War paid him £9 15s. pay while a prisoner, including value of a rifle lost, and he applied for his place in the regiment.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Dreisbach, Yost, appointed March 10, 1776, captured August 27, 1776.

THIRD LIEUTENANTS.

Boyd, Thomas, appointed March 19, 1776; promoted second lieutenant in Capt. Brown's company, Aug. 9, 1776; taken at Fort Washington; resided in Indiana county in 1817.

McGowan, John, commissioned August 9, 1776.

SERGEANTS.

Weaver, Casper, First; March 26, 1776; in command of the company, Feb. 13, 1777; killed in skirmish in March, 1777.

Walsh, Jacob, second; April 13, 1776.

Miller, Isaac, third; March 20, 1776.

Gruber, Isaac, fourth; April 29, 1776; missing since the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776.

Tennis, William.

DRUM AND FIFE.

Webster, Hugh, April 11, 1776.

Ammore, Gottlieb, April 11, 1776.

PRIVATEs.

Alshouse, David, April 11, 1776.

Beaver, Christopher, April 5, 1776.

Bebehouse, John, May 19, 1776.

Baker, Henry, March 17, 1776; missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Bernhart, Peter, March 21, 1776.

Black, Daniel, June 3, 1776.

Blyley, John, April 6, 1776.

Bollabaker, Henry, May 16, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Bower, John, March 25, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Biever, John.

Boyd, Andrew, "Volunteer."

Brown, Benjamin, June 5, 1776

Burd, Thomas, May 12, 1776.

Delb, Jacob, April 6, 1776.

Deal, George, April 3, 1776.

Dennis, Jacob, May 22, 1776.

Dull, Henry, April 1, 1776; resided in York county in 1818, aged 71.

Dull, Martin, April 17, 1776.

Dunn, Peter.

Edinger, Jacob, March 26, 1776.

Erb, Jacob, April 3, 1776.

Faussel, John Christopher, April 29, 1776.

Frederick, Jacob, May 15, 1776.

Fry, John, March 21, 1776.

Fry, Philip, May 19, 1776.

Godshalk, Henry, May 20, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Greenmier, Casimer, March 15, 1776.

Greenawalt, Nicholas, May 29, 1776; transferred to Capt. Moore's company; re-enlisted in Col. Stewart's regiment; resided in Franklin county in 1819.

Hainey, Philip, April 12, 1776.

Heaslet, Andrew, April 2, 1776.

Hicker, Adam, March 20, 1776.

Hine, Conrad, June 3, 1776.

Hughs, Cornelius, March 15, 1776.

Hutmacher, Jacob, May 19, 1776.

Isenhardt, Jacob, April 17, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

James, Elias.

Kahn, Michael, May 8, 1776.

Kave, Thomas, discharged August 16, 1776.

Kear, Martin.

Keibler, George, April 9, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776; carried to Halifax; released in 1778; resided in Northampton county 1822.

Kensel, John, April 9, 1776.

Kerchner, Adam, June 3, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Koch, Christian, April 18, 1776.

Kuntz, John, March 29, 1776.

Lee, John, May 14, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Litchard, Joseph, April 14, 1776.

McCary, John, April 28, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

McBride, John.

McRight, John, May 22, 1776.

Miller, Henry, May 8, 1776.

Miller, Isaac.

Miller, Lorentz, April 3, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Mill, Andrew.

Moody, Adam, April 18, 1776.

Mosteller, Michael, April 25, 1776.

Mosteller, Nicholas, March 27, 1776.

Myer, Conrad, April 18, 1776.

Neff, Thomas.

Neihard, Christopher, April 14, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776. (Eldest son of Frederick Newhard, of Whitehall township; left one child, a daughter, Elizabeth, m. George Shick.)

Picket, John, May 29, 1776.

Plyley, John.

Potts, Jonathan.

Roahr, Martin, May 20, 1776.

Roahr, Nicholas, May 20, 1776.

Robinson, John, June 5, 1776.

Simmons, John, April 26, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Schwab, George, April 29, 1776.

Schwartz, Elias, May 26, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Schlough, Barnett, April 19, 1776.

Sebold, Leonard, May 8, 1776.

Sloan, James, April 1, 1776.

Swink, Frederick, April 24, 1776.

Swartz, Andrew, April 3, 1776.

Tennis, William, April 12, 1776; promoted sergeant.

Tickard, Frederick, April 1, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Travis, Joseph, April 4, 1776.

Treasy, John.

Treeve, John, April 20, 1776; resided in Huntingdon county in May, 1818.

Warner, Henry, May 6, 1776.

Weaver, Henry, April 6, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.

Weaver, John, May 24, 1776.

Weeble, George, April 18, 1776.

Weis, Henry, May 19, 1776.

Wright, William, April 19, 1776.

The Second Pennsylvania Battalion, commanded by Colonel Arthur St. Clair, was in an expedition to Canada, having been ordered there by Congress on Feb. 16, 1776. May 6, 1776, Lieutenant Colonel William Allen (son of Judge William Allen) in command of the second Battalion, was within three miles of Quebec, where he met General Thomas with the army retreating from Quebec. At a council of war, it was determined to continue the retreat as far as the Sorel. Thomas, with the army, left Deschambault on the 13th and was at Three Rivers on the 15th with about 800 men. On the 2nd of June Gen. Thompson sent Col. St. Clair from Sorel with over 600 men to attack the camp of Colonel McLean, who had advanced as far as Three Rivers, with 800 British regulars and Canadians. General Sullivan was at Chambly on the 3rd and reached Sorel on the 4th and assumed command (Gen. Thomas having died on the 2nd.) On the 8th occurred the battle at Three Rivers, where about fifty were killed and over one hundred, worn out with fatigue and hunger, were captured. Lieutenant Col. Hartley, in a letter giving details of the battle, wrote: "Col. Wayne, (who commanded the Fourth Battalion) behaved exceedingly well, and showed himself the man of courage and the soldier. Lieutenant Col. Allen exerted himself and is a fine fellow. Col. Maxwell was often in the midst of danger."

The Army reached Isle Aux Noix on the 18th and was ordered to Ticonderoga, where the Second Battalion remained until Jan. 24, 1777, when they left for their homes.

One company of the Second was enlisted principally in Northampton county, commanded by Captain Thomas Craig.

ROLL OF CAPTAIN THOMAS CRAIG'S COMPANY.

From January 5th to November 25, 1776.

CAPTAINS.

Craig, Thomas, commissioned January 5, 1776; promoted Lieutenant Colonel September 7, 1776; pro-

moted Colonel Third Penna. Aug. 1, 1777; retired Jan. 1, 1783; died at Allentown, Jan. 20, 1832, aged 92.

Bunner, Rudolph, commissioned January 5, 1776; promoted to Captain Craig's company; Captain Third Penna. March 17, 1777; Major June 6, 1777; Lieutenant Colonel August 1, 1777; killed at Monmouth, June 28, 1778.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Kachlein, Andrew, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776; discharged June 21, 1776.

Dunn, Isaac Budd, commissioned July 4, 1776.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Craig, John, commissioned January 5, 1776; promoted Nov. 11, 1776; subsequently Captain in Light Dragoons, Fourth Cavalry.

Armstrong, James, commissioned Nov. 11, 1776.

ENSIGNS.

Parke, Thomas, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776; discharged June 20, 1776.

Dull, Abraham, commissioned October 25, 1776.

SERGEANTS.

Marshall, Robert, appointed Jan. 7, 1776; discharged July 13, 1776.

Smith, Peter, appointed Jan. 15, 1776; promoted Nov. 11, 1776.

Horn, Abraham, appointed January 5, 1776.

Dull, Abraham, appointed Jan. 19, 1776; promoted Oct. 25, 1776.

Shouse, Christian, appointed July 13, 1776.

Carey, John, appointed Oct. 25, 1776; discharged Nov. 21, 1776.

McMichael, John, appointed Nov. 21, 1776.

Minor, John, appointed Jan. 13, 1776; drummer. Gangwer, George, appointed Jan. 13, 1776, fifer; reduced Oct. 11, 1776. (Died in South Whitehall, March 2, 1852, aged 95).

Fuller, Stephen, appointed Oct. 11, 1776, fifer.

CORPORALS.

Shouse, Christian, appointed Jan. 15, 1776, promoted July 13, 1776.

Carey, John, appointed Jan. 5, 1776, promoted October 25, 1776.

Byel, Peter, appointed Jan. 17, 1776, deserted April 8, 1776.

Powelson, Henry, appointed Feb. 11, 1776, deserted April 12, 1776.

McMichael, John, appointed April 8, 1776; promoted June 21, 1776.

Shearer, Robert, appointed April 12, 1776.

Sweeney, James, appointed November 21, 1776.

Mon, Samuel, appointed July 12, 1776.

PRIVATEs.

Ackert, John, enlisted Jan. 29, 1776.

Assur, Anthony, enlisted Jan. 14, 1776.

Byel, Jacob, enlisted, Feb. 2, 1776.

Bowerman, Peter, enlisted Jan. 13, 1776.

Boyer, John, enlisted Sept. 1, 1776.

Branthuwer, Adam, enlisted Jan. 13, 1776.

Crane, Josiah, enlisted Jan. 12, 1776.

Crist, Butler, enlisted Jan. 8, 1776.

Cunningham, Alexander, enlisted Jan. 15, 1776.

Daily, Peter, enlisted Jan. 10, 1776, deserted Mar. 12, 1776.

Darling, John, enlisted Feb. 3, 1776, deserted Mar. 12, 1776.

Darling, David, enlisted Feb. 3, 1776.

- Davenport, Jacob, enlisted Feb. 17, 1776.
 Davis, Evan, enlisted Jan. 7, 1776; missing since battle at Three Rivers, June 8; paroled Aug. 9, 1776; l. Cookstown, county Tyrone, Ireland.
 Davis, John, enlisted Feb. 3, 1776; missing since battle at Three Rivers, June 8th.
 Deili, Daniel, enlisted Jan. 22, 1776; re-enlisted Third Penna.; resided in Lehigh county in 1814.
 Dobbs, Thomas, enlisted Jan. 12, 1776; deserted April 12, 1776.
 Docker, John, enlisted Feb. 14, 1776.
 Evans, Evan, enlisted Jan. 10th, 1776.
 Fleek, Peter, enlisted Jan. 8, 1776, wounded; resided in Huntingdon county in May, 1818, aged 65.
 Foulk, Daniel, enlisted Jan. 17, 1776.
 Freedley, Henry, enlisted Jan. 8, 1776.
 Gangwer, George, enlisted, October 4, 1776.
 Grimes, Samuel, enlisted March 13, 1776; missing since the battle of Three Rivers, June 8, 1776.
 Groob, Philip, enlisted Jan. 24, 1776.
 Hans, Leonard, enlisted Jan. 18, 1776.
 Hindman, John, enlisted Jan. 22, 1776.
 Hirkie, William, enlisted Feb. 28, 1776.
 Hoofman, Ludwig, enlisted Feb. 21, 1776.
 Horn, Frederick, enlisted Jan. 8, 1776.
 Hubler, John, enlisted Jan. 17, 1776.
 Huntsman, George, enlisted Jan. 29, 1776.
 Jost, Martin, enlisted Jan. 8, 1776.
 Kautsman, Nicholas, enlisted Feb. 10th, 1776.
 King, Chas., enlisted Jan. 17, 1776; deserted March 12, 1776.
 Kuns, George, enlisted Jan. 13, 1776; died Aug. 6, 1776.
 Kuns, Michael, enlisted Jan. 13, 1776.
 Labar, Leonard, enlisted March 12, 1776.
 Labar, Melchoir, enlisted March 12, 1776.
 Man, John, enlisted Jan. 22, 1776.
 Man, Lawrence, enlisted Jan. 13, 1776.
 McMichael, John, enlisted Jan. 27, 1776; promoted April 8, 1776.
 Miller, Christian, enlisted Jan. 8, 1776.
 Miller, Matthias, enlisted March 22, 1776.
 Mengas, Conrad, enlisted Jan. 10, 1776.
 Minon, David, enlisted Jan. 8, 1776.
 Mock, John, enlisted Jan. 22, 1776.
 Morey, Robert, enlisted Jan. 19, 1776.
 Mon, Samuel, enlisted Jan. 8, 1776; promoted July 13, 1776.
 Nagle, Leonard, enlisted Jan. 13, 1776; died at Allentown, Oct. 17, 1830.
 Ney, Samuel, enlisted Jan. 13, 1776.
 Phass, George, enlisted Feb. 10, 1776.
 Powels, Jacob, enlisted Feb. 14, 1776.
 Prang, Stophel, enlisted Jan. 13, 1776.
 Ramsey, Thomas, enlisted, Jan. 27, 1776.
 Rusarch, Conrad, enlisted Feb. 2, 1776.
 Reyley, Daniel, enlisted Feb. 18, 1776.
 Richards, Jonathan, enlisted Feb. 2, 1776; deserted Feb. 25, 1776.
 Rinker, Abraham, enlisted Jan. 13, 1776; died at Allentown, Oct. 27, 1820.
 Rogers, Timothy, enlisted Jan. 11, 1776.
 Shaffer, Thomas, enlisted Jan. 28, 1776.
 Shannon, John, enlisted Jan. 28, 1776.
 Shearer, Henry, enlisted Jan. 24, 1776.
 Shearer, Robert, enlisted Jan. 31, 1776; promoted April 12, 1776.
 Smith, Peter, enlisted Jan. 10, 1776.
 Smith, Philip, enlisted March 5, 1776.
 Standly, Peter, enlisted Jan. 15, 1776.
 Stinson, David, enlisted Jan. 15, 1776.
 Sterner, George, enlisted Jan. 13, 1776.
 Sweeney, James, enlisted Feb. 8, 1776; promoted Nov. 21, 1776.
 Thompson, James, enlisted Jan. 15, 1776.
 Wilson, Robert, enlisted Feb. 26, 1776.
 Wise, Jacob, enlisted Jan. 13, 1776.
 Yiesly, Felty, enlisted Jan. 14, 1776.
- Other residents of the county who saw active service were:
 Philip Jacobs, who enlisted in the Third Penna. Regiment in 1781; was discharged 1783; resided in Lehigh county in 1813.
 George Granger, enlisted in Fourth Penna., Jan. 2, 1780; resided in Lehigh county in 1833, aged 75.
 George Jacobson, enlisted 1776, in Capt. Seeley's company, Fifth Penna.; served five years; resided in North Whitehall in 1818.
 George Mosser, a private in Col. Armand's Partisan Legion; died in Lehigh county, Jan. 19, 1826, aged 78.
 John Shuler, teamster in Count Pulaski's Legion; resided in Lehigh county in 1826.
 Daniel Roth, enlisted as a private April 10, 1777, in Capt. Jost Dreisbach's company of Von Ottendorff's Corps; killed at Germantown, aged 18. (Son of Daniel Roth, of Whitehall township).
 John Koehler, enlisted in Von Ottendorff's Corps, March 1, 1777; discharged at Wyoming Sept. 1, 1780; resided in Whitehall township.
- Up to this time the government of Pennsylvania had been in the hands of the various committees. On May 15, 1776, Congress recommended the adoption of such government "as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general." Public meetings discussing the question were held in every county. On May 27, 1776, a meeting of the Associators belonging to the Second Battalion, and others, all inhabitants of Northampton county, consisting of about 900 men, was held near Lawrence Good's plantation, in Whitehall township and Major Philip Boehm was unanimously chosen Chairman. The proceedings of this interesting meeting are preserved and are here given:
- "The Resolve of Congress on the 15th inst. being read, was unanimously approved of. The Protest of the 20th instant, of divers inhabitants of this Province in behalf of themselves and others, to the honorable the Representatives of Pennsylvania, being read, was unanimously approved. It being moved and the question thereupon put, whether the present Government is competent to the exigencies of our affairs? The same was carried in the negative unanimously.
- "Resolved, unanimously, that a Provincial Convention ought to be chosen by the people, for the express purpose of carrying the said Resolve of Congress into execution.
- "Resolved, unanimously, that a reasonable number of the Committee of Northampton county be appointed (by the Committee) to meet a num-

ber from the other county Committees at Philadelphia, the 18th day of next month, to hold a Provincial conference, in order to determine upon the number of which the Convention for framing a new Government shall be composed, and the manner in which they shall be elected.

“Resolved, unanimously, that the Chairman be directed to sign these Resolves on behalf of this present assembly.

“Resolved, unanimously, that we will support the measures now adopted at all hazards, *be the consequences what they may.*

“PHILIP BOEHM, Chairman.”

This large and enthusiastic gathering of patriots was followed three days later by a meeting of the General Committee of the county on May 30th, at Easton, when the members from the present Lehigh county territory, some of whom were newly elected, were:

Upper Saucon—George Blank and Jacob Morey.

Salisbury—David Deshler and John Gerhart.

Whitehall—John Griesemer and Peter Kohler.

Macungie—John Wetzel, George Breinig and John Fogel.

Upper Milford—Andrew Engelman and Frederick Limbach.

Weisenburg—Daniel Knauss.

Lowhill—Abraham Knerr and George Knadler.

Lynn—Thomas Everett, George Harmony and Anthony Opp.

Heidelberg—John Hunsicker and William Kern.

Peter Beisel, one of the three committee men from Allen township, lived in that part of Allen which is now Hanover township:

Robert Levers, Esq., of Hamilton township, was chosen Chairman. The same resolves of Congress which were read at the meeting of May 27th were read and after mature consideration it was unanimously resolved that six members of the committee be nominated to meet deputies from the other counties to agree upon a mode of electing members for a Provincial Convention, “for the express purpose of forming and establishing a new Government, under the authority of the people only, for the preservation of internal peace, virtue and good order, as well as for the defence of their lives, liberties and properties.”

Robert Levers, John Wetzel, Nicholas Dupui, Neigal Gray, David Deshler and Benjamin Dupui were appointed the six members to represent Northampton county at the Provincial Conference of Committees held at Carpenters’ Hall,

Philadelphia, on June 18th and in session until June 25, 1776. Col. Thomas McKean was chosen President.

This Conference passed a resolution that every associator of the age of twenty-one years or over, who shall have lived one year in the province and paid either provincial or county tax should be entitled to vote for members of the convention. It was also resolved that every person qualified to vote for representatives in assembly, be entitled to vote for members of the convention, provided he shall first take the following test oath:

“I, _____, do declare that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c., and that I will not, by any means, directly or indirectly, oppose the establishment of a free government in this province, by the convention now to be chosen; nor the measures adopted by the congress, against the tyranny attempted to be established in these colonies by the court of Great Britain.”

It was further resolved by the conference, that the city of Philadelphia and each county should be represented in the convention by eight representatives, the election for whom to be held on Monday, July 8, 1776. Each county was divided into election districts. Northampton County was divided into four districts, the second of which included “Northampton, Saltsburg, Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Maccongy, Weisenberg, Lynn, Whitehall and Heidelberg,” the election to be held at Allen’s town. The judges of election of the second district were John Gerhart, David Deshler and George Breinig.

On the eighth of July, the day on which the Declaration of Independence was first read in the State House yard in Philadelphia by John Nixon in the presence of a large body of people, the members of the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania were elected. It was on this same day, July 8th, 1776, that the Declaration of Independence was read at the Court House at Easton by Robert Levers, while the town was filled with companies of soldiers, marching to the music of drum and fife to join General Washington. The men elected in Northampton county were Simon Dreisbach, Jacob Arndt, Peter Rhoads, Peter Burkhalter, Jacob Stroud, Neigal Gray, Abraham Miller and John Ralston. Of these Peter Rhoads was a resident of Allentown and Peter Burkhalter of Whitehall township.

The delegates to this convention were repre-

sentative men of the state,—men selected for their ability, patriotism and personal popularity. They met at the State House in Philadelphia on July 15, 1776, and were in session until September 28th.

In June, 1776, Continental Congress requested the province of Pennsylvania to raise 6,000 militia to be a part of a flying camp of 10,000 men. These men were to be engaged until the 1st of December, and when in service were to be regularly paid and victualled in the same manner as the continental troops. Their pay was to commence from the day of their marching from home and they were allowed one penny a mile, in lieu of rations, for travelling expenses.

The Provincial conference, on June 14, 1776, recommended that 4,500 of the militia be formed into six battalions, which, with the 1,500 men already in the service of the province, would be the quota of 6,000 required by Congress.

The number of militia required from Northampton county out of the 4,500 was 346 men. Major John Bayard, Dr. Benjamin Rush and Capt. Jonathan B. Smith, were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the associators on the subject of raising 4,500 men. They prepared the following admirable address, which was unanimously agreed to by the conference on June 25, 1776, on which day their session ended.

THE ADDRESS OF THE DEPUTIES OF THE COMMITTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA, ASSEMBLED IN PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE, AT PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 25, 1776.

“To the Associators of Pennsylvania:

“Gentlemen: The only design of our meeting together was to put an end to our own power in the province, by fixing upon a plan for calling a convention to form a government under the authority of the people. But the sudden and unexpected separation of the late assembly has compelled us to undertake the execution of a resolve of congress, for calling forth 4,500 of the militia of the province to join the militia of the neighboring colonies, to form a camp for our immediate protection. We presume only to *recommend* the plan we have formed to you, trusting that in case of so much consequence your love of virtue, and zeal for liberty will supply the want of authority delegated to us expressly for that purpose.

“We need not remind you that you are *now* furnished with new motives to animate and support your courage. You are not about to contend against the power of Great Britain in order to displace one set of villians, to make room for

another. Your arms will not be enervated in the day of battle, with the reflection that you are to risk your lives, or shed your blood for a British tyrant, or that your posterity will have your work to do over again. You are about to contend for *permanent* freedom, to be supported by a government which will be derived from yourselves, and which will have for its object, not the emolument of one man, or class of men only, but the safety, liberty and happiness of every individual in the community.

“We call upon you therefore by the respect and obedience which are due to the authority of the United Colonies, to concur in this important measure. The present campaign will probably decide the fate of America. It is now in your power to immortalize your names, by mingling your achievements with the events of the year 1776—a year which we hope will be famed in the annals of history to the end of time, for establishing upon a lasting foundation the liberties of one-quarter of the globe.

“Remember the honor of our Colony is at stake. Should you desert the common cause at the present juncture, the glory you have acquired by your former exertions of strength and virtue will be tarnished, and our friends and brethern who are now acquiring laurels in the most remote parts of America will reproach us and blush to own themselves natives or inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

“But there are other motives before you—your houses, your fields, the legacies of your ancestors, or the dear bought fruits of your own industry and your liberty—now urge you to the field. These cannot plead with you in vain, or we might point out to you further, your wives, your children, your aged fathers and mothers, who now look up to you for aid, and hope for salvation in this day of calamity only from the instrumentality of your swords. Remember the *name* of Pennsylvania. Think of your ancestors and of your posterity.

“Signed by unanimous order of the Conference,
“THOMAS MCKEAN, President.”

This urgent appeal aroused the people and the work of recruiting went on rapidly. Four companies of men, forming the First Battalion of Northampton county, the company officers of which were commissioned July 9, 1776, were formed from the associators of the county and put under command of Colonel Hart, with Peter Kichline of Easton, as Lieutenant Colonel and Michael Bobst of Weisenburg township, who had served under General Stanwix in 1758-59 as Major.

The Battalion marched to New Jersey and

was stationed at Perth Amboy. Colonel Baxter appears to have been in command, but in the battle of Long Island, Lieutenant Colonel Kichlein was in command.

The Captains in command of the four companies were John Arndt, from near Easton, Henry Hagenbuch, Nicholas Kern of Towamensing township, and Timothy Jayne.

Captain Henry Hagenbuch was a resident of Allentown, where he died April 20, 1805. His company left Allentown on July 30, 1776, and the Bethlehem Moravian Diary of that date says: "One hundred and twenty recruits from Allentown and vicinity passed through, on their way to the Flying Camp in the Jerseys, to which our county has been called on to contribute 346 men. Every volunteer is entitled to a bounty of three pounds."

The First Lieutenant was John Moritz, of Whitehall and the Second Lieutenant, Godfrey Meyer, who was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, November 16, 1776. Jacob Mummey, the ensign, was also captured at Fort Washington.

Hagenbuch's company was at Perth Amboy on August 6, 1776, when the muster of the company was as follows:

MUSTER ROLL IN THE SECOND BATTALION OF ASSOCIATORS IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON AND PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, WHICH IS TO COMPOSE PART OF THE FLYING CAMP OF TEN THOUSAND MEN, COMMANDED BY COLONEL HART AND IN CAPTAIN HENRY HAGENBUCH'S COMPANY, AUGUST 6TH, 1776. AMBOY.

CAPTAIN.

Henry Hagenbuch.

LIEUTENANTS.

John Moritz. Godfrey Meyer.

ENSIGN.

Jacob Mummey.

SERGEANTS.

James Preston. Peter France.
Christopher Harndon. Abraham Woodring.

CORPORALS.

Nicholas Grossman. August Essinger.
Jacob Kern. Michael Hearts.

DRUMMER.

Michael Nagel.

PRIVATES.

George Shave. Philip Briner.
Jacob Miller. Abraham Servitz.
Peter Treax. Philip Geres.
John Hutvey. Barnet Miller.
George Brong. Frederick Tittle.
Conrad Knouse. Valentine Shoemaker.
Peter Sheatz. Enrick Numamaker.
Jacob Knar. Peter Caubel.

John Young. Jacob Stickel.
Michael Bowman. Andres Doremine.
John Sneider. Stuffel Neikart.
Frederick Rupar. Peter Buck.
William Waggoner. Peter Headmyer.
David Eccor. Jacob Yeagle.
Barnet Hillabird. Daniel Boger.
John Rough. George Grove.
John Cup. Joseph Linkenhouse.
David Wyan. William Kitchen.
John Michael. Valentine Bear.
Peter Frawley. Christian Hagenger.
Michael Shaller. Peter Miller.
Jacob Yencer. William Worthington.
Jacob Sheap. Michael Kelkner.
Peter Poaixter. Leonard Foore.
Peter Ward. Adam Boger.
Lutwick Eddinger. William Litsenbarer.
John Donkel. Nicholas Kline.
John Miller. Daniel Sneider.
Dewald Miller. John Mace.
William Coleman. Nicholas Morets.
Antony Swartwood. John Shivenstine.
Frederick Shull. George Christ.
Andres Cupp. Christian Briner.
George Cupp. Stuffel Beacle.
John Mier. Matthias Licer.
Michael Grove. George Bower.
Henry Eiler. Ludwick Cup.
Henry Reinhard. Peter Morets.
Henry Luts (taken prisoner at Long Island). William Rees.
Lawrence Cranovel. Martin Greaves.
Stuffel Neihart. James Dean.
Andres Brunner. Jacob Swab.
Conrad Fried. Peter Shul.
Henry Deal. Reinhart Brunner.
Paul Boyer. George Briner.
William Lougner. John Tittle.
Dewalt Frank. Barnet Stroup.
George Bash. Adam Thomas.
Henry Brinicke. Samuel Wert.
Henry Fogel. Martin Andres.
John Blackmore. Martin Myer.
Henry France. Henry Sneider.

HENRY HAGENBUCH, *Capt.*
GODFREY MYER, *Lieut.*

Mustered then in Capt. Hagenbuch's Company: One captain, two lieutenants, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one hundred and four privates.

The above is a true copy of the original Muster Roll in my hands.

JON'A B. SMITH.

Lieutenant Colonel Kichlein's Battalion was stationed on the extreme right of the American forces on August 26, 1776, with a part of Colonel Lutz's Battalion, of Berks county. Colonel Miles' Riflemen formed the extreme left, in front of the village of Flatbush, Long Island. The centre was composed of Colonel Atlee's Musketry battalion, and the Delaware and Maryland troops. The corps numbered less than 5,000 men under Gen. Sullivan. The British forces consisted of 2,000 men under Gen. Grant, 8,000 Hessians under Gen. DeHiester and 8,000 men under Clinton, Cornwallis and Percy.

Early on the morning of August 27, 1776, the battle of Long Island was begun by a force of British troops who surrounded and captured the outpost after a short fight. The British General Grant then attacked the American right and the Hessians and Grant's Highlanders engaged the front. Part of Col. Miles' troops were surrounded and compelled to surrender, and in the sudden onslaught of the British, numbering four times the American forces, there was great danger of the annihilation of the greater part of the American forces, when Kichline's men, with part of Lutz's and Atlee's commands stemmed the tide sufficiently to allow the demoralized troops to rally under the guns of General Putnam's fortifications.

In this critical moment the men from Northampton, the majority sons of the hardy German pioneers, were true to their Teuton stock and stood fast.

General Washington said of them: "The readiness with which the militia of Pennsylvania have shown in engaging in the service of their country at an inclement season of the year, when my army was reduced to a handful of men, and our affairs were in the most critical situation, does great honor to them."

The same troops were in the engagement at Fort Washington on Nov. 16th, and out of ninety-two men commanded by Capt. Arndt before the battle of Long Island, but thirty-three rallied at Elizabethtown, N. J., on Nov. 17th. The records of the losses of Capt. Hagenbuch's company have not been preserved.

John Hancock, President of Congress, sent a letter to the Convention on July 22nd, requesting an increase of the quota of the state in the Flying Camp of four battalions. On August 12, 1776, the Convention approved of the report of the committee to which the matter had been referred and 2,984 additional men were ordered to be enlisted, of which Northampton county's quota was 278 men, the bounty for whom amounting to £834, was paid by Michael Hillegas, the treasurer, to Col. Gray and Major Arndt.

In the meantime, the frontier of Northampton county was threatened by and exposed to Indian incursions, and the convention ordered the militia of Northampton not to march into Jersey, as then the county would be unprotected.

Several companies for the second quota were formed and went into service. The local committee of the county recommended John Santee, Christian Fisher, Stephen Balliet and Peter Rundio for the captaincies of the several companies.

Captain Rundio's company went into service

and was in the battle of Fort Washington on November 16th, when Ensign Isaac Shimer, commissioned July 9, 1776, was taken prisoner. He was promoted to Third Lieutenant in Captain Arndt's company and in a muster roll of the company his death on January 14, 1777, is noted. Others in Rundio's company were Jacob Moritz, died Dec. 28, 1776; John Diffenderfer, died Dec. 29, 1776; John Frantz, Jacob Neyhart, and Michael Clase.

Few of the muster rolls of this period can be found and those in existence are not complete. Captain George Graff, of Allentown, was in command of a company of the Flying Camp from June to December, 1776, as the United States records show, but his muster roll is missing. Captain Adam Stahler was also in command of a company of the Flying Camp.

The Constitutional Convention on Sept. 14, 1776, passed an ordinance ordaining that every non-associator, or person who did not enroll in the militia, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, pay the sum of twenty shillings every month, as long as he so continued, and at the rate of four shillings per month on the annual value of his estate. This money was to be used for the support of the families of poor associators or for assisting the widows and children of such as were killed. All persons over fifty years of age, who were exempt from military duty, were required to pay the four shillings tax likewise. Any person over fifty years who had one or more unmarried sons as associators, or who volunteered for duty, although over fifty and judged fit for duty by the commanding officer, was exempted from paying the tax.

Three commissioners were appointed, one of whom was Peter Burkhalter, and six assessors, among whom were Peter Kohler and Peter Haas. These men were appointed to assess, levy and collect the sums mentioned in the ordinance.

General Washington began his memorable retreat through New Jersey on November 28th, when he left Newark with scarcely four thousand men. Many battalions left the army at New Brunswick, their term of enlistment having expired. The situation was at this time most critical. In Europe the cause of the colonies was thought to be lost. New York was in possession of the British, who gloried in the anticipated defeat of the patriots. Twenty-seven hundred men accepted the protection of the British in New Jersey. But Washington, surrounded by all these difficulties, wrote to William Livingston on November 30th, "I will not despair." The historian, Bancroft, says of him at this period: "Hope and zeal illuminated his grief. His emotions

come to us across the century like strains from that eternity which repairs all losses and rights all wrongs: in his untold sorrows his trust in Providence kept up in his heart an under-song of wonderful sweetness."

Washington reached Trenton, with the main body of the army, weary, ragged, in sad need of tents, shoes and blankets, on the morning of December 3d. They were here re-inforced by a German battalion, three Philadelphia battalions and a troop of light horse, a battery of artillery and two New Jersey militia regiments. Arrangements had been made in advance for the collection of all boats along the river, and the entire army reached the west bank of the Delaware by December 8th, crossing a short distance below the present railroad bridge, and at Beatty's ferry, a few yards above the present bridge at Calhoun street.

At about eleven o'clock the same morning, a brigade of the British army came marching down the river, with music and much display, expecting to cross, but found no boats, and were received with a shower of grape-shot from a battery posted on the high ground opposite. The two armies now faced each other across the Delaware, but Washington was master of the situation, for he had secured all the boats from Easton to Philadelphia. On December 10th Washington wrote from Bogert's tavern, now Centreville, Bucks county, to General Ewing, above New Hope, to send sixteen Durham boats and four flats down to McKonkey's ferry, as soon as possible. The boats which could not be secured were destroyed.

At this time the first Assembly of the state under the new constitution, which met and organized November 28th, offered bounties of ten dollars to all volunteers who should join Washington by the 20th of December; seven dollars to all joining between the 20th and 25th, and five dollars to those joining between the 25th and the 30th. Each volunteer was to be well armed and remain in the service six weeks. They were urged not to wait to be formed into companies but to march with the utmost speed to join the army on the Delaware.

The Council of Safety, on Dec. 26, 1776, commissioned Capt. John Siegfried, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Third Battalion of Northampton county militia, and Rev. John Rosbrugh, who was cruelly slain by a company of Hessians at Trenton, on Jan. 2d, a chaplain in the same battalion. Subsequently Siegfried was advanced to the rank of Colonel, and in a diary left by him he stated that he was in the battles of Trenton, Germantown, Brandywine, Red Bank, and

Monmouth. In response to the following letter from General Washington, Colonel Siegfried and the other Colonels of the militia promptly gathered together the local companies, some of whom arrived in time to participate in the battle of Trenton, three days after the date of the letter. The letter read:

"Head-quarters, Bucks Co., Dec. 22, 1776.

"To Colonel John Siegfried:

"Sir: The Council of Safety of this State, by their resolves of the 17th inst. empowered me to call out the militia of Northampton county to the assistance of the Continental army under my command, that, by our joint endeavors, we may put a stop to the progress of the enemy, who are making preparations to advance to Philadelphia, as soon as they cross the Delaware, either by boats, or on the ice. As I am unacquainted with the names of the colonels of your militia, I have taken the liberty to inclose you six letters, in which you will please to insert the names of the proper officers, and send them immediately to them, by persons in whom you can confide for their delivery.

"If there are not as many colonels as letters, you may destroy the balance not wanted.

"I most earnestly entreat those who are so far lost to a love of their country, as to refuse to lend a hand to its support at this critical time, they may depend upon being treated as their baseness and want of public spirit will most justly deserve.

"I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

The prompt response of the Pennsylvania militia and the addition of Sullivan's men with Arnold's force from the Northern Army, increased Washington's army to about 6,000 effective troops. Something had to be attempted, or as Washington wrote to his brother, "if every nerve is not strained, I think the game is pretty nearly up."

General Washington had divided his army into three separate corps. One stationed at Bristol, under Colonel John Cadwalader, including Colonel Hitchcock's brigade of the Continental line, and three battalions of the Philadelphia Associates. The second corps had headquarters at Collin's ferry, now Morrisville, and consisted of the Pennsylvania militia of the Flying Camp and the New Jersey militia under General Dickinson. This force reached from Bond's Ferry, nearly opposite Bordentown, to Yardley's ferry, near Yardleyville, and was under the command of Brigadier General James Ewing. Many men from Allentown and vicinity were in this corps. The third and largest corps extended from

Yardley's ferry northward seven miles on the Delaware River and the contiguous region, and back some six miles from the river, under Lord Stirling, Mercer, Stephen and DeFermoy.

The British troops in Trenton numbered about 1,400 men under command of the Hessian Colonel Rahl, composed of three regiments of Hessian infantry, a small detachment of artillery, fifty Hessian jagers and twenty dragoons of the 16th British regiment. At Bordentown were three battalions of Hessian grenadiers and a British regiment in charge of Colonel Von Donop, and at Princeton was General Leslie with a detachment of British troops.

Washington now prepared for a simultaneous attack upon the commands of Von Donop and Rahl. At a council of war held in the evening of December 24th, it was ordered that Colonel Cadwalader should cross the river from Dunk's ferry to Burlington on Christmas night and attack the posts at Mt. Holly, Black Horse, and Bordentown; that General Ewing should cross at Trenton landing and take position south of Assunpink creek, so that Rahl's men could not escape to Von Donop, and that General Washington, the same night, with a detachment of the main army, 2,400 strong, with eighteen pieces of artillery, should make a direct attack on Trenton. The river was as yet free from ice and the boats had been hidden behind the thick woods on Malta island. By noon of Wednesday, the 25th, it was filled with moving cakes of ice, and the current became swift and dangerous. By three in the afternoon of Christmas all the troops detailed for this service were on the march. Major Wilkinson, who joined the troops on the bank of the river on his return from a mission, tracked the men by their bloody footprints in the snow. Each man had three days cooked rations and forty rounds of ammunition. Durham boats, row galleys, and every kind of craft was used in crossing the Delaware. Men were stationed in the bows, with boat-hooks, to keep off the cakes of ice and the snow and hail after eleven o'clock, made the passage of the river at McKonkey's ferry, commenced about sunset, difficult and dangerous. Washington was one of the first to cross, and he stood on the bank of the river—one account says seated on a bee-hive—wrapped in his cloak, eagerly watching the crossing. He had expected to have all his force across by twelve, but it was three o'clock in the morning before the guns were all over, and four before the troops took up the line of march. Silence was enjoined upon all by Washington, who said, "*I hope you will all fight like men.*" The password of the day

was "Victory or Death." The column was formed into two divisions, one under Major General Sullivan, to go by the river road, and the other under Major General Greene, with whom Washington rode. Greene's column first came within sight of the Hessian picket, who shouted: "Der Feind! Der Feind! Heraus! Heraus!" and giving the Americans a volley, retired. Without going into the details of the battle, a detailed account of which has been published by General Stryker, suffice to say that the Hessians were defeated with the loss of only two American officers and two enlisted men wounded. None were killed. The Hessians lost five officers killed and six wounded; seventeen enlisted men killed and seventy-eight wounded, nine hundred and eighteen were made prisoners of war, and six brass three-pounders, forty horses, 1,000 stand of arms and fifteen colors were taken. Colonel Rahl, the Hessian commander, was wounded and died the next day. The evening before Rahl and other officers were at the house of the rich merchant, Abraham Hunt, when a Bucks county tory, who had crossed the river at the risk of his life to warn Rahl of the expected attack, brought a note conveying this intelligence. Rahl, probably annoyed at the interruption of his game of cards and wine drinking, thrust it unopened into his vest pocket, where it was found the next morning after his death.

General Ewing, with his Pennsylvania militia was unable to cross the river at Trenton landing. It was perhaps, fortunate that he did not, for if he had been seen, the alarm would have been sounded, and the excitement would probably have sobered Rahl, and with his veterans, he would have whipped Ewing and his militia before breakfast and the results might have been different.

The Hessian prisoners were taken to Philadelphia. Some joined the patriot army; many never took up arms again, and the rest were exchanged in 1778.

The Americans recrossed the river into Pennsylvania, but on the 29th again crossed into New Jersey and occupied Trenton. On the last of December the time of enlistment of many of the men had expired, and worn down with fatigue and privations, they longed for the comforts of home. General Washington in a personal appeal to the men, said: "If you will consent to stay only one month longer you will render that service to the cause of liberty, and to your country, which you probably never can do under any other circumstances. The present is emphatically the crisis, which is to decide our destiny." Many responded to these patriotic sentiments,

and participated in the battle of Princeton on January 3, 1777, when General Mercer was killed by a British bayonet.

Cornwallis, with a force of about 5,000 British regulars, encamped south of Trenton, on the 2nd. It was evident that a battle must be fought the next day, and the chances were in favor of Cornwallis. Washington lighted numerous camp fires along the front of his army, and Cornwallis, taking these for evidence that the Americans were encamped for the night, assured Sir Wm. Erskine, that he would "catch the fox in the morning." At one o'clock in the morning, Washington quietly withdrew his army and marched toward Princeton.

In the morning the booming of cannon in that direction told the British that Washington had out-generaled them. Many of the Pennsylvania militia participated in the battle of Princeton, when the American loss was about one hundred. The Americans, who had marched all night before the battle, and had fought for two days, without sleep for thirty-six hours, were completely exhausted. Many laid down and slept on the frozen ground, on the march to Morristown, where Washington established his winter quarters.

The brilliant victories achieved in so short a space of time raised the spirits of the American colonies, and Washington was by unanimous consent declared the savior of his country. Frederick the Great of Prussia declared that the achievements of Washington between the 25th of December and the 4th of January, were the most brilliant of any record in the annals of military achievements.

The cannonading at the battle of Princeton was heard at Bethlehem, as is mentioned in the Moravian diary.

The approach of the British army compelled the removal of the General Hospital to a point more in the interior, and General Washington selected Bethlehem, which, from its healthy location proved to be a wise selection. Accordingly, the following letter was sent to Bethlehem:

"To the Committee of the Town of Bethlehem, or others whom it may concern:

"Gentlemen: According to his Excellency General Washington's orders, the General Hospital of the Army is removed to Bethlehem, and you will do the greatest act of humanity by immediately providing proper buildings for their reception, the largest and most capacious will be the most convenient. I doubt not, Gentlemen, but you will act upon this occasion as becomes Men and Christians; Doctor Baldwin, the Gentleman who waits upon you with this, is sent

upon the Business of Providing proper Accommodations for the sick; begging therefore that you will afford him all possible Assistance,

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"JOHN WARREN,

"Gen'l Hospital Surgeon and P. T. Director.

"Hanover General Hospital, Dec. 1, 1776."

Another letter was received the same day, in the afternoon of December 3rd.

"Easton, December 3, 1776.

"Gentlemen: You will see by the letter herewith sent, that the General Hospital of the Army is ordered to be at Bethlehem. We therefore request you that you would be aiding and assisting to Doctor Baldwin who waits upon you with this, and who is come for the purpose of procuring suitable accommodations for the sick, to furnish him with such proper accommodations as Bethlehem can afford.

"By order of the Committee,

"ABRAHAM BERLIN, Chairman."

"To the Rev. Nath. Seidel, Bethlehem."

About two hundred and fifty sick and wounded soldiers were brought in wagons to Bethlehem in the next few days and as many more men were taken to Easton and Allentown.

The last inmates were removed on March 27, 1777, at which time the number of deaths amounted to 110, who were all buried on the hill across the Monocacy, in what is now West Bethlehem, in Lehigh county.

In February, 1777, a battalion of militia, numbering 600 men, assembled at Allentown, where they remained two weeks, and marched off February 15th.

The continental troops at this time were greatly in need of blankets and the Pennsylvania War Office issued a circular* directing that 4,000 blankets be collected in the state and paid for at the full value, according to an appraisal. Northampton county was directed to furnish 167 blankets, and John Wetzel, Jacob Shoemaker, David Deshler, Arthur Lattimore, John Chambers, Colonel Labar, Abraham Berlin, Simon Dreisbach, Peter Rhoads, Robert Lettis Hooper and Jacob Stroud were appointed Commissioners to collect them.

The Assembly had on March 12, 1777, appointed John Wetzel, Esq., Lieutenant, and Jacob Shoemaker, David Deshler, Arthur Lattimore, and John Chambers, Sub-Lieutenants of the county, who had supervision over the militia of the county, and they were empowered to fur-

*One of the original circulars is in the possession of the writer.

nish the commissioners with a sufficient force to carry into execution the order, if necessary.

General Howe, commander of the British forces at New York, on June 14, 1777, advanced by two columns through New Jersey, intending to draw Washington from his strong position and threatening Philadelphia by a land attack. Congress then directed the second class of militia to march and the third class to be held in readiness to march. The militia was divided into eight classes. When a class was called out, many belonging to it, could not or would not go. The deficiency was made up by the employment of substitutes, either taken from the other classes, or from those not subject by law to the performance of military duty. These substitutes were procured by means of a bounty, which was paid by the State, to be remunerated by the fines imposed on delinquents, and varied from £15 to £50 for two months service. In some regiments the number of substitutes nearly equaled the number of those regularly drafted.

The following muster roll of the First Battalion of Northampton county militia appears in the *Pennsylvania Archives*, certified to by the Lieutenant of the County, John Wetzel.

A GENERAL MUSTER ROLL OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY MILITIA. JUNE 18, 1777.

No. 1.

Field Officers.

COLONEL.

George Hubner.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

Peter Saylor.

MAJOR.

Philip Mixell.

ADJUTANT.

John Ludwick.

CAPTAIN.

Joseph Fry.

LIEUTENANTS.

1st, Henry Bachman. 2nd, George Kunsman.

ENSIGN.

Jacob Bittenbender.

SERGEANTS.

Anthony Lerch. George Frible.
Frederick Frutshe. John Kessler.

CORPORALS.

Michael Lightcap. Peter Grub.
Melchoir Edinger. Henry Miller.

DRUM AND FIFE.

John Eoesley. George Shibley.

CLASS 1ST.

Christian Shum. (Missing).
Jacob Zeiner. Andrew Fisher.
Paul Broad. Daniel Zeimer.

CLASS 2ND.

Philip Cuhnsman. Israel Cooper.
Abraham Transue, Jur. Melchoir Bander.
Henry Pearshing. George Engel.

CLASS 3RD.

Adam Hartman. Edward Rank.
Benedict Lutz. William Cooper.
(Missing) Kahly. George Lawbagh.

CLASS 4TH.

Peter Lerch. Jacob Juncker.
Conrad Eighly. Peter Unangst.
Transue. (Name Missing).

CLASS 5TH.

Michael Reighard. Abraham Howk.
George Einer. John Unangst.
Elias Frareuse. Valentine Miller.

CLASS 6TH.

George Reighard. John Nicum.
Frederick Largh. Walter Fields.
Conrad Vogleman. Christopher Elias.

CLASS 7TH.

Abraham Bassinger. Jacob Transue.
Bernhard Sickman. Simon Howk.
Christian Reigh. Isaac Snyder.

CLASS 8TH.

Anthony Ficht. Jacob Drinkler.
William Baker. Geo. Henry Unangst.
John Shrantz. Conrad Roesley.

No. 2.

CAPTAIN.

Christopher Johnson.

LIEUTENANTS.

1st, Peter Wearst. 2nd, George Adam Weisler.

ENSIGN.

Jacob Heyle.

CLASS 1ST.

Henry Guysinger. John Apple.
Michael Weaver. Martin Apple.
Henry Weaver. Nicholas Kurtz.
(Name mutilated).

CLASS 2ND.

Augustus Sheats. Valentine Yeager.
Christian Young. David Heistand.
Philip Tutterer. Abraham Yeotter.
George Bowman.

CLASS 3RD.

Francis Hartman. Adam Romich.
John Haldiman. Jacob Bachman.
Christian Weickel. Jacob Mayer, Junr.
Adam Kurtz.

CLASS 4TH.

Garret Seisloff. Caspar Yeotter.
Adam Keipper. (Names mutilated).
Philip Snakmyster. Balser Buchecker.
Michael Knepley.

CLASS 5TH.

Michael Flexer. Jacob Lantz.
Jacob Dearsame. Frederick Koucpenhafer.
George Swanger. Peter Knepley.
George Franck. George Shoall.

CLASS 6TH.
 Leonard Reynhart. George Ruff.
 Divis Kouch. Jacob Yeotter.
 Simon Jacob Deall. Jacob Copies.
 William Robert. Peter Mayer.

CLASS 7TH.
 John Seisloff. Matthias Gangwer.
 John Kouch. Michael Shelley.
 Philip Gysinger. John Easselman.
 Philip Buchecker. Peter Fox.

CLASS 8TH.
 William Boyl. Jacob Dearshame, Jur.
 Peter Bush. Frederick Huff.
 Philip Ball. Daniel Johnson.

No. 3.*
 CAPTAIN.
 George Graff.
 LIEUTENANTS.
 2nd, Andrew Gongware. 1st, John Horn.
 ENSIGN.
 Matthias Ringel.
 CLERK.
 Peter Rhoads.
 SERGEANTS.
 James Preston. Jacob Houck.
 Michael Hertz. Henry Keiper.

CORPORALS.
 Martin Froelich. Philip Klotz.
 Michael Kelkner. Thomas Ward.

DRUM AND FIFE.
 Leonard Nagle. Peter Houck.

CLASS 1ST.
 Conrad Hertzell. Peter Keipper.
 Nicholas Jacobey. Caspar Weaver.
 Casper Smith. Peter Horsebush.
 Godleb Bolteus. Frederick Dull.

CLASS 2ND.
 Michael Jacoby. Nicholas Morritz.
 Peter Miller. Peter Hertz.
 Peter Lynn. Theobald Young.
 Philip Deily.

CLASS 3RD.
 Conrad Crumbach. Andrew Ehrhard.
 Joseph Derr. George Resner.
 Abraham Derr. Peter Gerress.
 Henry Kooken. Frederick Geibbel.

CLASS 4TH.
 Peter Birkey. Abraham Rinker.
 Philip Koogler. Jacob Gansser.
 John Keiper. Jacob Morriner.
 Bartholomew Hoover. George Strauss.

CLASS 5TH.
 Henry Hagebuch. George Blanck.
 Jacob Newhart. Thomas Mowhorter.
 Michael Shroeter. Peter Nagle.
 Henry Hoover. Felix Griesmer.

CLASS 6TH.
 Francis Cooper. Michael Kuntz.
 Jacob Gongwear. Jacob Weiss.
 James Allen. Godleb Amon.
 Peter Young. Lawrence Hauck.

CLASS 7TH.
 John Miller. Joseph Sweitz.
 Philip Retter. John Jennings.
 Jacob Backman. Michael Streiby.
 Henry Gross.

CLASS 8TH.
 John Mull. Henry Nunemaker.
 Nicholas Fox. Andrew Rueb.
 John Mohr. William Tills.
 George Shriver. Solomon Jennings.

No. 4.
 CAPTAIN.
 Edward Sheimer.
 LIEUTENANTS.
 1st, John Overlee. 2nd, George Stuber.
 ENSIGN.
 Frederick Laubach.
 SERGEANTS.
 George Edleman. Michael Stuber.
 Henry Krotzer. Dieter Heller.
 CORPORALS.
 Anthony Krotzer. Peter Knight.
 Rudolph Overling. Jacob Larch.
 DRUM AND FIFE.
 John Santee. George Gross.
 CLASS 1ST.
 John Beil. John Boyer.
 Ulrick Brinker. George Miller.
 Samuel Caeffman. John Stout.
 CLASS 2ND.
 Richard Lee. Conrad Loudenberger.
 Conrad Omensitter. Matthias Getter.
 Valintine Furer. Matthias Gurt.
 James Gruickshank.
 CLASS 3RD.
 Abraham Rothrock. Moses Baldwin.
 Jacob Gross. Joseph Heller.
 Philip Gross. Philip Larch.
 CLASS 4TH.
 Matthias Garret. Augustus H. Frank.
 George Dorry. Jesse Jones.
 Nicholas Ueberoth. David Ashenbach.
 CLASS 5TH.
 Robert Hooper, Esq. Balzer Reich.
 Jacob Freeman. Christopher Heller.
 Robert Newton. Henry Rentzheimer.
 CLASS 6TH.
 John Bush. Jacob Christman.
 John Ashbach. Edward Freeman.
 Jacob Kram. Abraham Mosely.
 CLASS 7TH.
 Conrad Ernest. Isaac Rothrock.
 Isaac Freeman. Benjamin Reagel.
 Peter Geiss. John Reagel.
 CLASS 8TH.
 William Freeman. Henry Miller.
 Daniel Deal. John Teller.
 John Currie. Reinhard Laubach.
 Jacob Schlauch.

*This company was from Allentown and Salisbury township.

HISTORY OF LEHIGH COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 5.
CAPTAIN.
John Roberts.
LIEUTENANTS.
1st, George Bachman. 2nd, John Stall.
ENSIGN.
Jacob Rumpfelt.
SERGEANTS.
Peter Gooman. Elias Weaver.
Casper Rumpfelt. William Murry.
CORPORALS.
George Stodler. Michael Ott.
Yost Walp. Philip Eckle.
DRUM AND FIFE.
Conrad Miller. Philip Wind.
CLASS 1ST.
Thomas Owen. Jacob Lantis.
Jacob Peetle. Abraham Gisinger.
Peter Sell. Henry Allise.
George Seavids. Peter Lowenstone.
CLASS 2ND.
Michael Huddle. Abraham Peckman.
Jacob Mullick. John Rumpfelt.
Conrad Deedle. William Grotenhouse.
George Helpy. John Helpy.
CLASS 3RD.
Henry Rinehart. John Beneset.
Conrad Rinehart. George Segefoose.
John Lookinbock. Nathan Dolby.
Michael Sigler. Yost Eartman.
CLASS 4TH.
John Emerhart. Daniel Hurlocker.
Abel Dolby. Michael Rudolph.
George Kinhart. Peter Sheaffer.
John Gisinger.
CLASS 5TH.
Nicholas Hooker. Henry Bitts.
Simon Water. Samuel Lester.
Aquillah Toole. George Kern.
David Owen. James Smith.
CLASS 6TH.
Jacob Murry, Esq. George Plank.
Peter Murry. John Packman.
Elijah Lester. David Taylor.
Frederick Seegley. Andrew Rinehart.
CLASS 7TH.
John Nucomer. George Rumpfelt.
George Bringerd. Jacob Philip.
John Kooken. Godhart Murry.
Andrew Pruner. Andrew Eartman.
Felix Lynn.
CLASS 8TH.
Michael Hillegas. George Eartman.
Philip Cherry. Joseph Packman.
William Strowbe. John Pruner.
Abraham Syder. Matthias Egner.
George Packman.

No. 6.

CAPTAIN.
Frederick Kleinhantz.
LIEUTENANTS.
William Keller. George Kleinhantz.

ENSIGN.

John Egle.
SERGEANTS.
John Eckert. Conrad Huth.
Jacob Wallheim. Christian Best.
CORPORALS.
William Mannim. Adam Many.
Bernard Unangst. John Miller.
DRUM AND FIFE.
Jacob Miller. Peter Hay.
CLASS 1ST.
Michael Zaub. Martin Lahr.
Peter Zaub. John Heartzel.
Philip Wuthering. Jacob Depery.
CLASS 2ND.
Conrad Miller. Henry Cress.
John Hess. Elias Haerter.
Melchoir Hay. Abraham Shoemaker.
CLASS 3RD.
John Voight. Nicholas Koch.
Abraham Bidleman. Wandle Teller.
Michael Cress. John Dyer.
CLASS 4TH.
Andrew Eaub. William Yates.
Christian Hertzelt. Joseph Richard.
Robert Townsend. Conrad Shoemaker.
CLASS 5TH.
Daniel Sailor. John Zellner.
Peter Nungesser. George Knecht.
Henry Hess. Adam Maney.
CLASS 6TH.
John Hay. Anthony Huckey.
Jeremiah Hess. Simon Essig.
Matthias Pfeiffer. Isaac Reimer.
CLASS 7TH.
Jacob Arndt. Peter Lattig.
Peter Shaell. Peter Lance.
John Best. Isaac Shoemaker.
CLASS 8TH.
Adam Shaerer. Michael Lance.
Christopher Raub. Michael Brugh.
Jacob Lantzinger. Philip Koch.

No. 7.

CAPTAIN.
Francis Rhoads.
LIEUTENANTS.
1st, Felix Good. 2nd, John Gerhart.
ENSIGN.
Jacob Spinner.
CLASS 1ST.
John Weatter. Valentine Kaupp.
Daniel Neargank. George Kack.
Adam Blaunk. Martin Reatter.
George Leiberts. Frederick Heartsell.
CLASS 2ND.
Jacob Deiller. Lawrence Kline.
Henry Heimbauch. William Neartz.
John Keack. Christopher Ashbauch.
Michael Kline. Stephen Duell.

CLASS 3RD.
 George Ott. William Lyon.
 Godleb Bower. Frederick Kobble.
 Martin Keaffer. Michael Bower.
 Henry Kneause. Henry Tiyber.

CLASS 4TH.
 Jacob Smith. Michael Gagenwere.
 Abraham Seachler. David Heister.
 George Straupp. Michael Young.
 Jacob Knouss. Mathias Prickkey.

CLASS 5TH.
 William Lower. Frederick Keack.
 George Cresst. Abraham Kinasse.
 Jacob Feint. Frederick Stuber.
 Christian Gearasse, Sen'r. Jacob Guysinger.

CLASS 6TH.
 Christian Young. Andrew Gearing.
 Martin Leibert. John Kincause.
 Frederick Weauch. Conrad Buck.
 Frederick Kurtz. John Coons.

CLASS 7TH.
 Henry Richard. Robert Murry.
 Christian Hartman. George Zealler.
 George Headdle. Peter Sink.
 John Hartman. Porttle Hiddle.

CLASS 8TH.
 Henry Nonemacher. Henry Mortz.
 Peter Owell. Andrew Keck.
 Daniel Taille. John Keabble.
 John Reatter. Michael Everhart.
 John Leiddech. John Everhart.
 Henry Kuhn.

No. 8.

CAPTAIN.

Jacob Waggoner.

LIEUTENANTS.

1st, Daniel Bideman. 2nd, John Haas.

ENSIGN.

John Wagoner.

SERGEANTS.

John Haas. Michael Heller.
 Martin Apple. Adam Ebert.

CORPORALS.

Peter Leid. Adam Bitz.
 Adam Stephen. Simon Heller.

DRUM AND FIFE.

William Reifshnider. Christian Sterner.

CLASS 1ST.

John Hansman. Jacob Roth.
 John Narrengong. David Heller.
 John Getter. John Apple.

CLASS 2ND.

Henry Shaffer. Christopher Kunekle.
 George Bachman. John Rothlock.
 John Cooper. Adam Kortz.

CLASS 3RD.

Ludwick Ord. Philip Bergstresser.
 Frederick Smith. Michael Flixer.
 John Backman. Henry Sholl.

CLASS 4TH.
 Martin Shaffer. Peter Seinn.
 Christian Backman. Jacob Koch.
 George Shaffer. Abraham Backman.
 Michael Hellér.

CLASS 5TH.
 Nicholas Wagner. Christopher Heller.
 Christian Gross. John Weil.
 John Gernert. Andrew Heller.

CLASS 6TH.
 Michael Getter. George Ruff.
 Peter Weber. John Koach.
 Michael Heller, Ju'r. Conrad Hause.
 John Furman.

CLASS 7TH.
 Casper Houser. John Deitter Qowff.
 George Ludwick. Peter Harris.
 Ludwick Christian. Jacob Hunsperger.

CLASS 8TH.
 Christopher Rouch. Peter Gouff.
 George Gernet. Henry Kappes.
 Andrew Rickert. George Teamer.

Colonel Henry Geiger, in command of the Second Battalion, in January, 1777, had eleven companies ready to march to camp. The names of the captains, with the number of men, was as follows:

Township.	Total number of officers and men.	Captains.
Upper Saucon,	John Roberts,	39
Whitehall,	Peter Burkhalter, ...	81
Whitehall,	Michael Schneider, ..	61
Macungie,	Peter Trexler,	76
Weisenberg,	John Siegfried,	51
Lynn,	Matthias Brobst,	44
Salisbury,	Frantz Roth,	45
Heidelberg, | .....	Conrad Roeder,	66
Lowhill,	Michael Deibert,	47
Penn,	Peter Reek,	33
Upper Milford,	William Shaffer,	73

The following letter was received by Colonel Geiger from the Council of Safety. Although a man over sixty years of age and a veteran of the French and Indian War, this letter shows that he was one of the most active of the field officers of the county.

"In the Council of Safety, Philadelphia,
 Jan. 31, 1777.

"Sir: The Council have received your Letter, and now would in answer thereto inform you, that it will be necessary for you to proceed immediately to Head Quarters at Morristown in the Jersey with your men. Gen'l. Washington will provide you with Arms and Accoutrements and Kettles, as his Excellency has retained those of the men whose time is expired and gone home.

"Inclosed we send to your care a letter to the General informing him of your wants. As to the men who refuse to go after being draughted, we leave to your direction, either to confine them

in Gaol or march them Prisoners to Camp. Salt we will try and secure for your men who march; it is a very scarce article, but so large and brave a Battalion as yours ought to be provided. Your care and activity in getting your Battalion together ready for marching demands the Councils' warmest thanks to you and your Officers. No doubt you will make all possible dispatch to reach the Camp, where such brave men as yours are much wanted.

"I am, Sir, your very Humble Serv't,

"TIMOTHY MATLACK, Sec'y.

"N. B.—You must appoint a Quartermaster and Commissary to furnish your Battalion until they get to Camp.

"To Colonel Henry Geiger,

"Northampton county."

General Howe having changed his plans from an attack on Philadelphia by land to one by way of the Delaware river, the militia were ordered to march to Chester. The British fleet left New York, and by the end of July reached Delaware Bay. Finding some difficulty in navigating his fleet he returned to sea and sailed up the Chesapeake. On August 25th, 18,000 men under the British flag disembarked near the head of the river Elk.

The American army marched through Philadelphia and encamped near Wilmington, Del. On the 10th of September the British were a few miles west of Kennett Square, and the Americans only seven miles away, with the Brandywine river between them. The next day, September 11th, occurred the battle of Brandywine, in which the Americans lost about 300 killed, 600 wounded, and nearly 400 taken prisoners. The British loss was reported to have been a total of 600, but one authority gives 1,876 as the total killed and wounded of the British, as found in the orderly book of an officer killed at Germantown. The battle was looked upon as a defeat, but Washington said of his army that they were "in good spirits and nowise disheartened by the recent affair, which it seemed to consider as a check rather than a defeat."

Washington encamped near Whitemarch, between the Perkiomen and the Skippack creeks, with his army of about 11,000 men.

The British entered Philadelphia on the 26th of September and occupied the city and Germantown.

Congress and the Pennsylvania Assembly had early taken measures to secure the safety of the public property, and on June 16, 1777, the Assembly passed a resolution, viz: "That the president and council be authorized and empowered to remove as soon as they may think proper, all

the bells belonging to the several churches and other public buildings, as also all the copper and brass in this city, to some place of safety."

On Sept. 12, 1777, the Assembly ordered "That Mr. Parker, Mr. Shubart and Mr. Whitehill, be a committee to provide a shallop for transporting the public records, papers and printing press, up the river to Colonel Kirkbride's, from thence to be carried to some place of security, under the care of the members for Bucks county."

The Supreme Executive Council, met on Sunday, Sept. 14, 1777, and ordered "That Mr. Lowden and Mr. Hoge be appointed to have the Money and Papers belonging to the Public Loan Office removed to Easton, in the County of Northampton, and John Snyder and Henry Bartholomew were employed with a Waggon to convey it to the said place. That Colonel Nicola furnish a squad of Two men to go with the said Waggoners. These Papers, &c., are contained in a case, a barrel and an iron chest. That Colonel Flower employ James Worrell, Francis Allison and Mr. Evans, carpenters, or such other workmen as he may think proper to employ, and take down the Bells of all the public buildings in this City, and convey them to a place of safety."

The next day, Sept. 15th, Mr. Lowden and Mr. Hoge reported that they had received a large iron chest containing over £20,000 in paper money from the Trustees of the Loan Office and the Council ordered the chest with its contents to be immediately sent to Easton and committed to the care of Robert Levers, Esq.

On September 17th the Council directed that the books in the Library belonging to the State be also sent to Mr. Levers at Easton, to whose care a case and a barrel, containing the books and papers of the late Council of Safety and the Board of War, had already been sent, with the Loan Office money and papers. A memorandum accompanying this says, "Fourteen boxes and two trunks sent by Philip Mosser and Jacob Kuhn, accordingly."

To transport the continental stores, the sick and wounded soldiers and the prisoners, a large number of wagons were required. In pursuance of circulars sent out by the Executive Council on June 17, 1777, quite a number of men assembled at Allentown on June 26th and elected Conrad Kreider, of Allen township, wagon master. On July 5th Kreider reported that there were 550 wagons in the county. These were divided into brigades, each under a wagon master. On September 4th thirty wagons were ordered to be sent to Philadelphia from Northamp-

ton county by the Executive Council, and in all about two hundred wagons from Northampton county were impressed into service.

Congress adjourned on the 18th and left Philadelphia early on the morning of the 19th to convene at Lancaster on the 27th, but three days after removed to York.

The Assembly adjourned on the 18th and met at Lancaster on the 29th. The Executive Council held its last meeting in Philadelphia on September 23d and met again at Lancaster on October 1st.

The diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer, of Philadelphia, who was connected with the Quartermaster's Department, gives us a good idea of the situation. Under date of September 19, 1777, he wrote: "I sent off George Nelson with the money, books and papers belonging to the public to Abraham Hunt's in New Jersey, and one load of my private goods to Peter Trexler's in Northampton county."

Sept. 23. "The city much alarmed and people moving out."

Sept. 24. "Left Philadelphia with my whole family; dined at Bristol, and from thence to Abraham Hunt's, at Trenton, where we were kindly received."

Sept. 26. "This day the English entered Philadelphia."

Oct. 5. "Sent off David Kinney with two wagons, with my goods, for Reading."

Oct. 6. "Set out from Trenton with my family for Reading."

Oct. 7. "Reached George Taylor's at Galloway's Iron Works (Durham), where we had everything we could desire."

Oct. 8. "Dined at Bethlehem, and then proceeded to Squire Peter Trexler's, who received us with great good will."

Oct. 9. "Sent on Nelson and Kinney with the wagons, but remained another day owing to the rain."

Oct. 10. "Arrived at Reading."

After the battle of Brandywine, General Washington ordered the transfer of the military stores to Bethlehem. This order was transmitted in an official letter from David Rittenhouse, member of the Board of War, and State Treasurer, to John Okely, then an Assistant Commissary at Bethlehem, on September 16th. With the message, 36 wagons laden with such stores, arrived from French Creek. The following day, 38 more wagons arrived and the supplies were deposited near the Monocacy, north of the town, under a guard of forty soldiers. On September 18th a continual train of army

wagons came into the place. On the 19th more wagons arrived, bringing quantities of ammunition and material for the preparation of more.

The Bethlehem Moravian Diary, under date of September 22d, says: "In the evening arrived 50 troopers and 50 infantry, with the archives and other papers of Congress, from Trenton, via Easton." The entry for September 23d states that the Delegates to Congress (of whom there were then sixteen in Bethlehem, including John Hancock, John and Samuel Adams, and Richard Henry Lee) "generously ordered the removal of the laboratory, just set up in one of our workshops for the manufacture of cartridges, to Allentown, and the early transfer of the Highlanders to Lancaster."

On September 24th the entry for the day reads thus: "The whole of the heavy baggage of the army, in a continuous train of 700 wagons, direct from camp, arrived under escort of 200 men, commanded by Colonel William Polk, of North Carolina. They encamped on the south side of the Lehigh, and in one night destroyed all our buckwheat and the fences around the fields. The wagons, after unloading, returned to Trenton for more stores. Among the things brought here were the church bells from Philadelphia, and the wagon in which was loaded the State House bell, broke down in the street, and had to be unloaded."

The accident occurred in the large open space in front of the Brethren's House, then spoken of as "der Platz," or the Square, on the descent to the mill. Careful and painstaking research has not revealed any further information regarding the Liberty Bell's journey than what is here stated. The tradition in the Mickley family for years is that John Jacob Mickley hauled the bell to Bethlehem where his wagon broke down, when it was transferred to Frederick Leaser's wagon, who brought it to Allentown. The tradition handed down in the Leaser family is that Frederick Leaser hauled the bell to Bethlehem, where his wagon broke down and it was then brought by some other person to Allentown. No documentary evidence exists to substantiate these traditions, and it is hoped that the future may bring to light evidence that will clear up this question.

Besides the chimes of Christ Church, eight in number, weighing 2,400 pounds, two bells belonging to St. Peter's Church were among those brought in the wagon train. Nicholas Haupt, a resident of Bucks county, was in charge of one of the wagons, upon which were two bells. These bells were of varying sizes and weights, some extremely heavy, and it was not possible that they could all be hauled in one vehicle, therefore

several wagons and drivers were employed in this duty.

The Liberty Bell and the chimes of Christ Church were taken to Allentown and secreted beneath the floor of the stone building erected by Zion Reformed congregation in 1774. Unfortunately, history has not preserved the names of those who assisted on this historic occasion. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that the church consistory, who had charge of the building, and who must have consented to the concealment of the bells under the floor of the church, were present and aided in the work of concealment. These men were Peter Rhoads, treasurer, John Griesemer, Nicholas Fox, John Miller and Michael Kolb. Rev. Abraham Blumer, who lived in Whitehall township, was at this time the pastor of the congregation. Historians have differed regarding the place of concealment of this famous "herald of freedom." Trenton, Bethlehem and Lancaster have been mentioned as its hiding place and some writers have it that it was sunk in the Delaware. The wagon train, as we have seen, went by way of Trenton to Bethlehem, where the baggage remained for some time. The honor of sheltering this famous symbol of American liberty belongs wholly to Allentown, where it reposed until the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, when it was returned to the State House.

A tablet was placed on Zion Reformed Church on June 27, 1902, bearing this inscription: "1777-1902. To commemorate the concealment of the Liberty Bell during the Revolutionary War in the second church built on this site. This tablet is erected by the Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution."

On November 3, 1903, the Liberty Bell was again brought to Allentown, on its return trip from the World's Fair at Chicago, when it was escorted to the church by the largest parade ever seen in Allentown. Impressive services were held at the church and the bell remained over night at Allentown.

A fine bronze memorial tablet in front of the church has this inscription:

"In commemoration of the saving of the Liberty Bell, in September, 1777. Erected to the memory of John Jacob Mickley, Commissary of Issues and Member of the General Committee from Whitehall township, Northampton county, Pa., who, under cover of darkness, and with his own farm team, hauled the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, through the British lines to Bethlehem, when the wagon broke down, Sept. 23, 1777. The bell was transferred to Frederick Leaser's wagon and brought

in safety to Allentown, Sept. 24, 1777, where it was placed beneath the floor of Zion Reformed Church, and remained secreted for nearly a year.

"This tablet is placed by order of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, June 2, 1907, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution, dated October 15, 1908, and signed by Mrs. Alfred G. Saeger, chairman, and Miss Minnie F. Mickley, secretary, of the John Jacob Mickley Memorial Committee, appointed by Mrs. Allen P. Perley, State Regent of Pennsylvania."

Early in the year 1777, a number of the Hessians taken prisoner at Trenton were brought to Allentown and kept for a time in tents. The camp was located in the northern part of the town in the neighborhood of Gordon street, according to the testimony of an old citizen.

The Bethlehem Diary of September 26th, says: "To this date some 900 wagons, with munitions of war have arrived, and been parked behind the tavern, in the fields towards Nain." Nain was a village established by the Moravians for their Indian converts, and was situated northwest of West Bethlehem, in Hanover township, Lehigh county. The damage done by this large wagon train and the troops accompanying it amounted to over £1,700. Twenty-two acres of buckwheat, four acres of Indian corn, six acres of turnips and one acre of cabbage were destroyed, 17,000 fence rails and 200 chestnut posts used, a crop of flax ruined, six tons of hay and 594½ cords of wood utilized during the time the train remained at Bethlehem.

Besides the military stores and prisoners, the sick and wounded of the army were brought to Northampton county. The order transferring the General Hospital was brought to Bethlehem by Dr. Hall Jackson on the evening of September 19, 1777. It was from the Director General of the Continental Hospital and read as follows:

"My Dear Sir:

"It gives me pain to be obliged by order of Congress to send my sick and wounded soldiers to your peaceable village—but so it is. Your large buildings must be appropriated to their use. We will want room for 2,000 at Bethlehem, Easton, Northampton (Allentown), etc., and you may expect them on Saturday or Sunday. I send Dr. Jackson before them that you may have time to order your affairs in the best manner. These are dreadful times, consequences of unnatural wars. I am truly concerned for your Society, and wish sincerely this stroke could be averted, but 'tis impossible. I beg Mr. Hasse's

assistance, love and compliments to all friends from, my dear Sir,

"Your affectionate humble Serv't.

"W. SHIPPEN, D. G."

Trenton, Sep. 18, 1777.

By October 22d over four hundred sick and wounded were quartered in the Brethern's House at Bethlehem, and fifty in tents in the garden at the rear, besides numerous sick officers in other buildings. The surgeons refused to receive any more and those that arrived that day were sent to Easton. Dr. Benjamin Rush, Surgeon and Physician General, arrived in Bethlehem on November 3d, and at his suggestion seventy patients were removed to the Geisinger farm, up the Lehigh river.

James Allen, proprietor of Allentown, who was then living on his property in his home "Trout Hall," wrote in his diary October 1, 1777, "All the baggage of our Army is at Bethlehem and here; and what with Hospitals and artificers these little towns are filled," and on the 15th, "When the hospital and publick works were erected in this little town, I offered to supply them with wood at a reasonable rate, &c.," and again on Nov. 21st, "The General Hospital is still here."

In a letter written by John Arndt and David Deshler, who were Commissioners of Purchases, to President Wharton of the Executive Council, dated March 6, 1778, they state that they had little hope of procuring a large number of cattle or swine at this time of the year, "there being large hospitals in the Towns of Easton, Bethlehem and Northampton, where considerable quantity of Provision is consumed."

A number of soldiers were quartered in the homes of citizens of Allentown, but the greater number were sheltered in Zion Reformed church, which was transformed into a hospital. The government re-imbursed the church authorities for the use of the building and for any damage inflicted, as the accounts of the congregation show. Peter Rhoads, Esq., at this time a member of the Assembly, was the treasurer, and in his accounts is this entry:

"October 3, 1778. Received from Mr. Robert Lettis Hooper, through George Graff, £103, for rent and damages suffered by the church during the war."

Col. Robert Lettis Hooper was Deputy Quarter Master General in the Continental army

and a man in whom Gen. Washington seems to have reposed especial confidence. His department covered Northampton, Bucks, Berks and Philadelphia counties in Pennsylvania, and Sussex county in New Jersey. He lived at this time in Saucon township, about five miles south of Bethlehem.

A log house on the north side of Hamilton street, a short distance east of Eighth, was also used as a hospital. This building was removed from Hamilton street to the rear of No. 36 North Eighth street, then owned by Jacob Newhard. It was blown down by a storm about 1870 and many wooden articles such as chairs, benches, mallets and kitchen utensils were made from its logs and presented to friends as relics by Silas Newhard. The key of this house is said to have been deposited in the old state house at Philadelphia by Jacob Kuntz.

The number of inmates of the hospital at Bethlehem on December 28, 1777, amounted to 700. On April 8, 1778, an order was received removing the hospital to Reading, and on April 14th the removal was completed.

Mention has been made of the removal of the laboratory for the manufacture of cartridges from Bethlehem to Allentown on Sept. 23, 1777. After this removal works were also established at Allentown for repairing arms and the manufacture of saddles and scabbards for bayonets. Captain Stiles was in charge of the depot for military supplies, and John Tyler and Ebenezer Cowell were Armourers in the employ of the state. Mr. Cowell arrived at Allentown in the beginning of October, 1777, and fitted up a shop with the timber of an old saw mill owned by David Deshler, in which he employed sixteen armourers, and where he fitted up a waterwheel to turn a grindstone on which bayonets were ground.

This building was situated on the Little Lehigh creek. Mr. Cowell with Dr. William Smith, rented a house on South Seventh street, from Mr. Deshler, in which Mr. Cowell and his family resided for some time. It was also used for a laboratory, until required by Mr. Deshler for the storage of provisions for the army, upon his appointment as a Commissioner of Purchases.

The following is a general return of all the arms, &c., the property of the State of Pennsylvania, received into the public Armourer's Store at Allentown, from Oct. 15 to Dec. 4, 1777.

HISTORY OF LEHIGH COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

When received, 1777.	Of whom received							
		Pistols	Muskets	Bayonets	Scabbards	Rifles	Carbines	Gun Barrells
Oct. 15	Col. Henry's Clerk		24	669	120	2		
" 16	" " "	7	123	169	150		5	
" 21	" " "		194	3		9		
" 22	" " "		371			7		25
" 31	Capt. James Pearson		6					
Nov. 18	" " "		2	2				
" 18	Col. Wetzel				24			
" 22	Capt. Knappenberger		2	2	2			
" 22	Col. Wetzel				162			
" 25	Col. Henry, muskets with locks		75					
" 25	" " " without locks		6					
" 22	" " rifles with locks					16		
" 25	" " " without locks					2		
" 28	Capt. Stiles, muskets with locks		3					
" 28	" " " without locks		2					
" 29	Champion Wood, a private in Capt. Moulder's Company		1	1	1			
Dec. 4	Adam Clendening, Lieut. 6 Batt. North'n Militia		1	1	1			
	Total	7	810	847	360	36	5	25

A statement of the Arms, &c. delivered out of the Public Armourer's Store at Allentown from Oct. 5, 1777, to Jan. 1779, follows:

		To Whom Delivered						
		Blunderbusses	Pistols	Muskets and Barrells	Bayonets	Scabbards	Rifles	Carbines
1777								
Oct. 18	Major Boyd, of the Northampton County Militia			2M	32	40		
" 19	Colonel Breinig, of the Northampton County Militia			1M	16	16		
" 22	Colonel Wetzel, Lieut. of Northampton County			13M	12	12		
" 27	Colonel Deshler, Sub. Lieut. of Northampton County			6M		6		
" 31	Ebenezer Cowell, gunsmith, by Col. Bonham's order			25M				
Nov. 18	James Pearson, Capt. of the Ammunition Guard			7M	7	7		
" 18	James Pearson, Capt. of the Ammunition Guard			2M	2	2		
" 18	Ebenezer Cowell				50			
" 26	Colonel Wetzel, Lieut. of Northampton County Militia			12M	12	12		
" 27	Col. Abraham Miller, of Northampton County Militia			22M	22	22		
" 29	John Jackson, sent to Gen. Armstrong at Camp			180M	180	180		
Dec. 2	James Allison, Esq., Adjutant of Northampton County Militia			33M	33	33		
" 4	Adam Clendening, Lieut. 6th Batt. Northampton County Militia			12M	12	12		
" 6	Capt. Kuntz, of Northampton County Militia			12M	12	12		
" 9	Jacob Snell, Serg't. 5th. Batt. Northampton County Militia			12M	12	12		
" 10	Henry Reitz, Capt. 6th. Batt. Northampton County Militia			5M	5	5		
" 11	Jacob Young, Or. Master, 5th. Batt. Northampton County Militia			17M	17	17		
" 31	John Jacobson, Clerk			22M	22	22		
1778				110M	110	110		
Jan. 14	Sent to Col. Wm. Henry at Lancaster							
" 21	Ebenezer Cowell						50	
" 24	Ebenezer Cowell					36		
Feb. 28	John Jacobson, Clerk			50M	50			
Mar. 13	John Jacobson, Clerk			625M	625	61		
" 26	John Jacobson, Clerk			136M	136			
" 26	Col. Henry for his own use			100M	100			
May 7	John Jacobson, Clerk			1M				
" 16	John Jacobson, Clerk			224M	224	110		
" 31	Sent to Col. Morgan at Reading			90M	90			
July 8	Col. John Chambers, Sub. Lieut. Northampton County Militia			75M	75		32	
" 14	Col. Hanger, Sub. Lieut. of Philadelphia			110M				
" 31	Col. Hanger, Sub. Lieut. of Philadelphia			66M				
Aug. 16	Col. Hanger, Sub. Lieut. of Philadelphia			50M				
" 16	Col. Hanger, Sub. Lieut. of Philadelphia			265M	265			
" 16	Col. Wetzel, Lieut. of Northampton County			8M				
" 9	Col. Shoemaker, Sub. Lieut. of Northampton County			50M	50			
1779				1M	1			
Jan. 25	Col. Wetzel, Lieut. of Northampton County			3M	2			1
" 25	Col. Hagner, Sub. Lieut. of Philadelphia	2	7	322M	312		1	4
" 25	Col. Hagner, Sub. Lieut. of Philadelphia			298 Bbs. } Bbs. }				
	Total delivered out at Allentown	2	7	2961	2522	685	83	5

Among the gunsmiths employed at Allentown were John Moll, Jacob Newhard, George Lagundecker and Adam Foulke. John Moll was the son of William Moll, also a gunsmith, and lived in Allentown from 1772 until his death in 1794. His son, John, born in 1773, succeeded

him in the trade. Their gunshop was on North Seventh street, immediately south of the Lafayette Hotel. John Moll, second, married Elizabeth Newhard, and their eldest son, John, born in 1796 and died in 1883, was also a gunsmith, as well as William H. Moll, the grandson, who

was the fifth generation of the family in the vocation.

The extreme rigors of the Revolution were felt among the workmen at Allentown, as they were by the American soldiers and artisans employed in that war almost everywhere. Under date of Feb. 17, 1778, John Wetzell, Lieutenant of the county, wrote to the president of the Executive Council at Lancaster, "My duty demands that I should give news to you of a new order received yesterday, viz, in relation to shortness of rations issued to military workers and saddlers, the same having created such great unrest among the workmen that they concluded to give up work. A conversation with David Desler and Fred Hagener made them more content. The sub-lieutenants have received many arms to be repaired, and received yesterday four hundred muskets, and more are expected daily. The quartermaster writes that he wants a large quantity of repaired guns, because he is expecting new militia every day, as well as militia of this county, which is to be fully equipped. We have decided to allow former rations until we receive further instructions. Our department is now in good order, and is increased every day, so that I entertain the hope to obtain the necessary workmen to finish our labor."

"P. S.—The rations which at present are issued are $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of beef, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of bread, also flour and vegetables, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of rum or whiskey, wood, soap, and candles."

Lieut.-Com. Cornelius Sweers, of Lebanon, writing to Wharton, May 4, 1778, says, "On investigation of the stores at Allentown, I found certain barrels and chests containing sail-cloth. Since we are in immediate need of this article, I asked Capt. Stiles for the same, which he said could only be surrendered on an order of the Council. I flatter myself that you will give this order, as Gen. Washington needs the same for ordinance wagons, etc."

Frederick Hagner, Sub-Lieutenant, wrote May 11, 1778, to Thomas Wharton, Jun., Esq., President of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania at Lancaster, as follows: "May it please your Excellency; According to your Excellency and Council's last Request dated the 28th April, I have diligently examined and inquired into, but have not been able until this day to give a true and exact Account of what Arms, etc., are now in my possession and how many shall and can be properly repaired by the 20th of this month, which is as follows: In my possession in store, 800 Muskets & Bayonets, with Scabbards, 550 Bayonet Belts, 750 Cartouch Boxes, 45 Shot PUNCHES and 118 Powder Horns. 400 Knap

and Havre Sacks, New, 75 Blankets, 25 Tent Cloths, 140 Camp Kettles. In John Tyler's possession, in good repair, 31 Rifles. Will be ready the 10th May, 150 Muskets & Bayonets, from J. Tyler, 150 Muskets and Bayonets from E. Cowel.

"This number of arms, etc., may be depended upon, all in good repair, and shall endeavor, if possible, to exceed the above number, as both Mr. Tyler and Mr. Cowell have promised to deliver more muskets than I have mentioned because it is difficult to get the scabbards for the Bayonets finished. I have three saddlers now employed and will not leave a stone unturned, to serve my Country and your Excellency and Council. I am, with the utmost esteem, Your Excellency's Most Obedient and Most Humble Servant, Frederick Hagner, Sub. Lieut."

Mr. Cowell's letter to Mr. Wharton is as follows:

"Allentown, May 9, 1778. Sir: In answer to your Favour of the 28th ult. I have to inform you that since the return of Arms I made on the 21st Jan. last, I have delivered Col. Fredk. Hagner two hundred and seventy two stand of arms in repair, and have now on hand three hundred and fifty stand complete, except half the number of bayonets are yet to be ground, but expect to have them all ground by 20th inst. The above 250 stand of Arms are all I have upon hand worth repairing, except a few that want new stocks, some of which I expect will be done before that time. I am, Sir, Yr. Most Obednt. Humble Servt., Ebenezer Cowell."

On July 20, 1778, Richard Peters, in the name of the War Office, informed the Vice President of Pennsylvania that "the condition of affairs on the borders was of the most alarming nature, but that the War Office had done everything in its power to serve out military stores." At that time the State had at least twelve thousand stands of arms at Allentown awaiting orders to be issued to the militia. This serves to show that Allentown was at this period extraordinarily active in the cause of liberty. Its people, and those of the surrounding country, were almost without exception, intensely patriotic.

In the year 1778, the headquarters for the Wagon Brigade was located on the south side of the Little Lehigh, not far from the building occupied by the armourers and gunsmiths. The following petition presented to the Northampton county court in September, 1778, contains interesting information regarding this fact.

"To the Worshipful the Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and

for the county of Northampton, September Term, 1778.

"The Petition of Andreas Reeb of Salisbury township, in the said county, Humbly Sheweth, That having lately petitioned the said worshipful Court for a Recommendation to the Supreme Executive Council for this State for a license to keep a house of entertainment in said township, your worships were pleased to disallow the same; But your Petitioner begs leave to represent that by a dislocation of one of his shoulders some time past, he is thereby greatly enfeebled and rendered in some measure incapable of using those necessary exertions for the support of his family to which his inclinations and will prompts him; and moreover, being situated near the Little Lehigh and Col. Deshler's Mill, and where the Brigade of Wagons which pass continually through Northampton on Public Service do every day resort to and feed, he finds himself obliged to accommodate them with many little conveniences, which are not contrary to law, and for which the Wagoners cannot allow him a compensation equal to his trouble unless he may be permitted to entertain them as a Public House keeper; Besides, your Petitioner, not doubting your Worships would indulge him with your Recommendation, in common with his Fellow Citizens, has put himself to a considerable expense in erecting a Building for the Accommodation of Travellers, your Petitioner therefore prays, as he is provided with every necessary for a Public house keeper, Your Worships will please to grant him a Recommendation and your Petitioner will ever Pray, etc.

"ANDREAS REEB."

"The Brigade of teams in the Service of the United States have a yard near the Petitioner's house and I think a publick House of Entertainment near the said yard is necessary.

"ROBERT L. HOOPER, JR.,

"Dept. Quar. Master Gen."

"We, the Subscribers, beg leave to recommend to the Worshipful Bench the Prayer of the Petitioner.

"David Deshler, George Good,

"Thos. M'Whorter, Peter Birkey."

(Endorsed) Petition. Andreas Reeb for a Tavern License. Allowed.

This tavern stood along the road on the south side of the Little Lehigh, in South Allentown, now the Twelfth Ward.

The Moravians and Schwenkfelders presented petitions to the State Assembly in May, 1778; asking relief from the militia and test laws of the State. On the 20th of May, after considerable debate, the house resolved that Colonel

Lollar, of Philadelphia, Mr. Lauman and Colonel Lowrey, of Lancaster, Mr. Peter Rhoads, of Allentown, and Colonel Dill, of York, be a committee to draw up and assign the reasons which induced the house not to grant the prayers of the said petitions. The Journal of the Assembly for May 25, 1878, contains the report of the committee, viz: "The committee appointed to set forth the reasons which induced the house not to grant the petitions of the Moravians and Schwenkfelders societies, so far as the said petitions relate to the dispensing with the abjuration of allegiance to the king of Great Britain, contained in the test of allegiance, required by law of the inhabitants of this state; beg leave to report, That the house appears to your committee to be influenced by the following reasons:

"First. Because the honorable the continental congress, in their declaration of independence, have declared 'That these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, and that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved.'

"Secondly. Because though the present glorious struggle for liberty and the natural rights of mankind against the tyrannical power of Great Britain is, at this time, well understood; yet many persons amongst us, preferring a slavish dependence on the British king, from prejudice, expectations from lucrative offices, or the most unworthy motives, and screening themselves from the notice of government, by a professed neutrality, have nevertheless, as soon as opportunity offered, declared themselves in favour of our enemies, and become active against the liberties of America; it is therefore absolutely necessary, that whilst the good citizens of this state are freely exposing their lives and fortunes to protect what is still dearer to them than either of these, a proper discrimination be made, that may distinguish our friends from our enemies.

"Thirdly. Because it cannot be conceived that any person can bear allegiance to the united states of America, and at the same time refuse to renounce his allegiance to that power who, without any just pretense, is now carrying on an offensive and cruel war against us, laying waste, burning, plundering and destroying our country by his fleets and armies, and committing every outrage that refinement on savage barbarity can invent.

"Fourthly. Because the petitions on this subject make it evident that the people, on whose behalf they are presented, do consider a general test of allegiance to the state, to be, in some sort,

consistent with a reservation of allegiance to the king of Great Britain, and that an alteration in the test required by law, upon the present petitions, would be an acknowledgment, by this house, of the propriety and justice of such a construction of a general test.

“Fifthly. Because the Germans in particular, have the less reason to object to the oath of allegiance as directed by law, as they have heretofore generally renounced allegiance to a royal family which had forfeited its pretensions to the British throne, by acts no less outrageous and insulting on the rights of the subject, than those which the present king has been guilty of towards the people of America.

“Sixthly. Because the house, in all their deliberations and proceedings, have carefully avoided giving offence to any religious society, by granting any indulgence or preference to another; and as many of the good people of the Moravians, as of every other society, have freely and voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation of allegiance and fidelity as directed by the laws of this state, this circumstance affords a just ground to infer, that the objections made are really the objections of individuals only; but were it otherwise, this house cannot grant relief to the petitioners, without just grounds of suspicions and offence to those who have already taken the oath or affirmation as aforesaid.

“And thereupon it was Resolved, That this house do adopt the said report, and that the house is nevertheless ready and willing to grant to the petitioners every encouragement and protection in their power, which may appear consistent with the duty they owe to their constituents, and the welfare of the united states of America.”

In the township of Upper Saucon, a number of Mennonite families had settled and as their religious belief forbade their bearing arms, they were subject to much criticism and abuse at a time when every arm possible was needed for the defense of the country. A number of them drew up petitions and presented them to the several bodies of the state government, as follows:

To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The Petition of George Bachman, Jacob Yeoder, Casper Yeoder, Abraham Yeoder, Henry Sell, Peter Sell, Philip Geisinger, Henry Geisinger, John Geisinger, Abraham Geisinger, Christian Young and John Newcomer of Upper Saucon in the county of Northampton and State of Pennsylvania,

Humbly Sheweth: That your Petitioners having received Sentence of Banishment at the last Court of Quarter Sessions held at Easton, for no other cause but that we could not with freedom of conscience comply with the Law of this State imposing a Test on the Inhabitants, and being deeply afflicted with the complicated distresses, our unhappy Families are hereby involved in; beg leave, in all humility to lay before you, our deplorable case, not destitute of some hope of obtaining your merciful interposition, as we believe none can Justly charge any of us with having ever done any act, that can be construed inimical to the State or Government we live under, but have always been peaceable subjects, ready and willing to contribute our full proportion towards the support of it, except going into military service, it being contrary to our religious principles to bear Arms in any case whatsoever, and if ever we are found guilty of anything contrary to these our peaceable Principles, may we suffer the severest Penalties; and your Petitioners believing the Supreme Council to be invested with a dispensing Power to mitigate the severity of our sentence as we humbly conceive the process against us, has not been according to the Spirit of the Law, or the intention of the Legislature with regard to the peaceable Industrious part of the People, which Error is imputed to the Magistrate not dearly understanding the full meaning of the first and third clauses of the Act for the further security of Government, passed the first of April last; and your Petitioners not being able yet to get over their religious scruple about taking the said Test, it appearing to us like joining our hands to military service, and being very desirous to continue to be, not only peaceable, but useful subjects to this State; do humbly request the Honorable Supreme Council to take our distressed Case into Consideration, and grant such relief therein as to you in your wisdom shall seem meet.

And your Petitioners shall as in duty bound pray, &c., 4th July, 1778.

George Bachman,	Henrich Geiszinger,
Jacob Joder,	Johanes Geiszinger,
Casper Joder,	Abraham Geiszinger,
Abraham Joder,	Philip Geiszinger,
Henrich Sell,	Christian Jung,
Peter Sell,	Johannes Neukommer.

We, the Subscribers, Freeman of the County of Northampton, being duly qualified according to Law, beg leave to certify the Honorable Supreme Council of this Commonwealth, that we are neighbors to, and well acquainted with the petitioners above named and have ever

Known them to be men of unblemished reputation for uprightness and integrity in their conduct, conversation & dealings amongst men, and are convinced that their present blindness to their own Essential interests, proceeds from an unhappy bias in their Education, and not from any disaffection to the present Government.

Witness our hands the 5th July, 1778.

Felix Lynn	Felix Rosenberger
Nicholas Kooken	Michel Zigler
Johannes Lukenbach	Mattes Gangwer
Georg Rauschenberger	Johannes Bär
Adam Lukenbach	Peter Fuchs
Jorg Schäffer	Mattes Mueller.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met:

The Petition of Eve Yoder, wife of Jacob Yoder, of Upper Saucon township in the county of Northampton in this State, yoeman, and Ester Bachman, wife of George Bachman, of Upper Saucon Township, aforesaid, yoeman, as well on Behalf of themselves and their said Husbands as also on Behalf of John Keissinger, Abraham Keissinger, Henry Sell, Jasper Yoder, Abraham Yoder, Jacob Yoder, Henry Keissinger, Christian Young, John Newcomer and George Bachman, all of them Freeholders and Men of Reputation of the said county who have always behaved peaceably and quietly and never intermeddled in State affairs But paid their Taxes and Fines, furnished horses and teams for the continental service whenever demanded, and some of them have gone with their Teams as Drivers to carry Provisions to the army of the United States for which service they have hitherto received no pay; That the said Freeholders were summoned to appear at the Court of Quarter Sessions held at Easton in June last past, when they appeared accordingly and the Test being tendered to them, by the said court, which said they conscientiously scrupled to take (being of the Religious Society called Menonists) Whereupon the said Court sentenced them to be banished out of this state within thirty days after the said court and that all their personal Estate be confiscated to the State; That afterwards all their said personal Estate even their Beds, Bedings, Linen, Bibles and Books were taken from them and sold by the Sheriff to the amount of about Forty Thousand Pounds.

That from some of them all their Provisions were taken and even not a Morsel of Bread left them for their Children; That as all their Iron Stoves were taken from them out of their Houses tho fastened to the Freehold, they are deprived of every Means of Keeping their Children

Warm in the approaching Winter especially at Nights being obliged to lye on the Floor without any Beds; That some of the said Men's wives are pregnant and near their time of Deliverance which makes their case more distressing and that by reason of the said Proceedings ten of the most respectful and considerable Families in the said county of Northampton are become destitute and very much reduced; May it therefore please this Honorable House to take the Premises into Consideration and to mitigate the Security of the Sentence of the said Court, and that Some Regard be had to the Command of God laid down in the Scripture of Truth, to wit: "What God hath joyned together let not men put asunder" and that our Husbands may be permitted to continue to dwell with us, and that our children may not be taken from us, and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

September the 9th, 1778.

her
Eve E Yoder
mark

her
Esther E Bachman.
mark

September 10th, 1778.

Read and ordered to be recommended to the Council.

Petition of Eve Yoder and Esther Bachman to the Honorable Assembly.

The petition of Eve Joeder and Esther Bachman, in behalf of themselves, their husbands, and other inhabitants of Northampton county, was presented to the Assembly on September 10th and referred to the Executive Council, with the recommendation to them to inquire into the facts set forth in the petition, and if the same is found to be true, to grant such relief to their present distresses, as they may think proper by a draft on the State Treasurer.

The minutes of the Executive Council show that they received this petition on September 17th and ordered that John Ralston, Peter Rhoads, Esquires, and Doctor Linn, of Northampton county, be directed to make inquiry into the circumstances and report to the Council. No further mention of the matter appears in the Executive Council minutes.

The goods of George Bachman were sold by the Sheriff on August 24, 1778, and £445 16 3 in continental money was realized. On the same day £869 9 10 was realized from the sale of Caspar Yoder's personal property, and £408 17 1 from the sale of Abraham Geisinger's goods. Among the effects of the latter, a clock was sold for £49, a German stove for £3 12 0, and a

book for 17 shillings. On August 29, 1778, Henry and Peter Sell's goods were sold realizing £1,046 6 6, and John Geisinger's, amounting to £921 16 6, among which was a clock with a walnut case, sold for £35, several desks, and a number of books. Henry Geisinger's property was sold Sept. 3, 1778, for £560 13 2. A Dutch stove was sold for £4 10 0, a walnut table for £5, blacksmith tools for £74, and a clock for £37. Jacob Yoder's property, sold Sept. 1st realized £700 1 10, among which were sold several parcels of books, a Bible for £14 10 0, a clock for £35 and a number of pewter dishes.

CONTINENTAL MONEY.

The issue of paper money or bills of credit, not only by the several colonies, but by the Continental Congress, became a necessity when the Revolutionary War began in 1775. The second Congress, on May 10, 1775, agreed to issue a sum not exceeding 2,000,000 "Spanish milled dollars," in bills of credit for the defence of America. Each colony was required to pay its proportion. They were issued in denominations of from one to eight dollars, 49,000 of each and 11,800 of twenty dollars each. The plates were engraved by Paul Revere, of Boston. The paper was so thick that the British called it "the paste-board currency of the rebels." The size of the bills averaged about 3½ by 2¾ inches and in the face of each was a device significant in design and legend.

New issues were made at various times until the close of 1779, when the aggregate amount was \$242,000,000. Then the bills had so much depreciated that \$100.00 in specie would purchase \$2,600.00 in paper currency. It had performed a great work in enabling the colonists, without taxes the first three years of the war, to fight and baffle one of the most powerful nations in Europe. The total loss to the people, by depreciation and failure of redemption, operated as a tax, for that depreciation was gradual.

Many counterfeits of the bills were put into circulation by the British, who publicly advertised their sale in New York.

The Pennsylvania Assembly resolved to issue £35,000 in bills of credit, to bear date July 20, 1775. The mere issuing of these bills was an act of rebellion, as they were emitted by the mere *resolve* of the Assembly in defiance of their charter, and without reference to the Governor; and yet these notes, and those issued by resolution of Nov. 18th, same year, (bearing date Dec. 8) and of April 8, 1776, (date April 25), still hold

in its accustomed place the name of "*his Majesty King George the Third.*"

Long afterwards these bills were known and spoken of in Acts of Assembly as "*the resolve money,*" taking the name from the circumstances of their issue.

In March, 1777, it was resolved to emit £200,000 for the support of the army, and here the authority of "the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" appears for the first time.* Various laws had been passed from time to time to call in the bills emitted during the dominion of Great Britain, and in 1778, Congress requested the States to end the currency of notes issued prior to the 19th of April, 1775, as they had fallen into the hands of persons unfriendly to the new Government who held them, and made a discrimination in their favor, believing that they would ultimately be redeemed, whether the subsequent ones were or not; by this means causing the notes issued by the authority of Congress and of the several States to depreciate in value. Accordingly on the 23d of March, 1778, the Legislature passed an act declaring such notes no longer to be a legal tender after the first of June, but that until that time they might be received at the treasury in payment of taxes, in exchange for later notes, &c. In the case of non-residents, the time for presenting them was extended to the first day of August; and by a subsequent act the issue of September 30th (date Oct. 25th), 1775, of £22,000 for the support of the Government was included within its provisions.

Previous to this, Pennsylvania had by a law passed in January, 1777, made the Congress issue a legal tender, and had imposed penalties on refusing to receive them, and on counterfeiting or altering them.

In March, 1780, the State emitted £100,000 for the support of the army, and to provide a fund for their redemption the Executive was empowered to sell certain properties in the city of Philadelphia, as well as Province Island in the township of Kingsessing;* so well have these provisions been carried into effect that not a vestige of the notes now remain. The act under which these notes were issued is a striking example of how the most consummate tyranny may be exercised by even the most zealous devotees of liberty; not content with making them a legal tender, with declaring a refusal to take them an acquittance of the debt, by a supplement passed in the following December, they inflicted upon the first offence, a fine in value of double the

*These bills became known as "the Island money" from that circumstance.

sum offered; and upon the second, imprisonment to last during the war, together with confiscation of one-half of the offenders lands, goods and chattels.

About the same time Congress passed a resolution calling on the State to contribute in certain proportions towards the support of the Government, and for that purpose they were to emit notes of a certain fixed form, the same for all the States, bearing interest and redeemable in six years, of which as well as of the principal the United States guaranteed the payment, and "would draw bills of exchange therefor when thereunto requested." Accordingly in June, Pennsylvania emitted \$1,250,000 in notes, that long after bore the name of "*the dollar money.*" In May, an act had been passed to receive the old continental money, at one dollar specie for forty in notes, and this emission was to be issued as specie on that basis.

In October a scale of depreciation was adopted, and certificates of pay due to the Pennsylvania Line, founded thereon, were issued, receivable in payment for the Public Lands, and the depreciation was ordered to be ascertained and published every month in the Philadelphia Gazettes. In April, 1781, the following scale of the depreciation of paper compared with silver and gold was adopted by the Legislature:

	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781
January	1- $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	40- $\frac{1}{2}$	75
February	1- $\frac{1}{2}$	5	10	47- $\frac{1}{2}$	75
March	2	5	10- $\frac{1}{2}$	61- $\frac{1}{2}$	00
April	2- $\frac{1}{2}$	6	17	61- $\frac{1}{2}$	00
May	2- $\frac{1}{2}$	5	24	59	00
June	2- $\frac{1}{2}$	4	20	61- $\frac{1}{2}$	00
July	3	4	19	64- $\frac{1}{2}$	00
August	3	5	20	70	00
September	3	5	24	72	00
October	3	5	30	73	00
November	3	6	38- $\frac{1}{2}$	74	00
December	4	6	41- $\frac{1}{2}$	75	00

And at the same time *five hundred thousand pounds* were ordered to be emitted for the support of the army, of which £200,000 were to replace the issue of 1777, and the old currency at the depreciated value according to the scale. Ample funds were pledged to the redemption of this issue, and according to the report of the State Treasurer in 1805, there remained outstanding and unredeemed only £4,140 3s 7d. By this act (1781), the dollar was now legally rated at seven shillings and sixpence.

In June the old continental bills and the "resolve money" were declared to be no longer a legal tender, and could be received only at the Treasury and at their current value. Acts were passed from time to time to facilitate the calling in the Bills of Credit, and to increase the

objects for which they could be received in payments at the Treasury.

In 1783 a small issue of Treasury notes took place, which has been entirely redeemed, and no further emission was made until March, 1785, when, after a long discussion, and the rise, as in other States about the same time, of a *paper money party*, the great need of a currency led to, the striking of *one hundred and fifty thousand pounds* in Bills of Credit, to be loaned out as former issues had been; funds sufficient were set apart for their redemption, and £20,000 were directed to be annually destroyed, yet, confidence was not placed in them, and so rapid a depreciation ensued, that shortly afterwards a supplementary act was passed to call them in much sooner than had been originally designed.

The withdrawal of these notes was expedited by the issue of certificates of State Loan, in exchange for them and the old Continental Loan Office certificates, which was the beginning of the present fiscal history of the State. Of this issue the report of the State Treasurer, in 1805, states that the whole amount has been redeemed except the sum of £2,792 8s 1d.

By the act of December the 4th, 1789, the "resolve money" and the issue of 1777, were no longer to be received at the Treasury after the first of January, 1791, thus entirely destroying their vitality.

From time to time, in 1792, 1793 and 1794, acts were passed to facilitate the redemption of the issues of 1785, of 1781, and "The Dollar Money"; and the final disposition of the subject was made by an act passed on the fourth of April, 1805, which recited that "as now sufficient time had been allowed for the redemption of the Bills of Credit of this Commonwealth, that all such bills outstanding and not paid into the Treasury before the second Tuesday in January, 1806, *should be forever irredeemable.*"

This is believed to be the last legislation in Pennsylvania upon this subject.

Some persons, holders of the notes, cherishing the fond hope that the State would ultimately redeem her obligations at the value expressed on their face, neglected or refused to present them at the Treasury, before the expiration of the time limited for their redemption at the depreciated rates fixed by law; it is principally to this circumstance, that the present generation is indebted for the many specimens of the financing schemes of former days.

The Bills of Credit issued by Pennsylvania and the persons appointed to sign them from July 20, 1775 to March 16, 1785, were as follows:

Resolution, June 30, (date of note, July 20), £35,000.

7,000 notes, each of 10s, 20s, 30s, 40s.

To be signed by three of Sharp Delany, Lambert Cadwallader, Isaac Howell, James Mease, John Benezet, Samuel Cadwallader Morris, Adam Hubley, Thomas Prior, Godfrey Twells, John Mease, John Purviance, and William Allen, Jr.

September 30, (date of note, October 25), £22,000.

6,000 notes, each of 20s, 15s, 10s, 5s.

15,849 notes, each of 2s 6d, 2s 1s 6d, 1s, 9d, 4d, 3d.

15,850 notes each for 6d.

Bills under 1s. to be signed by one; of 1s. and over by three of Francis Johnston, Thomas Shoemaker, Charles Jervis, Thomas Tilbury, Philip Kinsey, John Knowles, Isaac Howell, Abel Evans, and Richard Humphreys.

Resolution, November 18 (date of note, December 8), £80,000.

16,000 notes, each of 10s, 20s, 30s, 40s.

to be signed by three of Matthew Clarkson, William Crispin, William Smith, Thomas Leech, Joseph Redman, William Kenly, Josiah Hewes, Andrew Tybout, George Douglass, Charles Moore, Abel Evans, Thomas Moore, Peter Thomas, Samuel Cadwallader Morris, Cornelius Barnes, Sketchly Morton, Elisha Price, and Nicholas Fairlamb.

Resolution, April 6 (date of note, April 25), £85,000.

54,545 notes, each of 3d, 9d.

54,546 notes, each of 4d, 6d.

28,572 notes, each of 1s, 2s.

28,571 notes, each of 1s 6d, 2s 6d.

14,000 notes, each of 10s, 20s, 30s, 40s.

Bills of 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d, to be signed by *one*, of 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d, by *two*, the others by three of William Smith, Benjamin Betterton, Joseph Redman, William Clifton, Sketchly Morton, Josiah Hewes, William Crispin, Andrew Tybout, George Douglass, William Kenly, Charles Moore, Thomas Moore, Abel Evans, Peter Thompson, Elisha Price, Hugh Lloyd, and Samuel C. Morris.

1777.

March 20 (date of note, April 10), £200,000.

150,000 notes, each of 3d, 4d, 6, 9d.

30,000 notes, each of 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, 3s, 4s, 6s, 8s, 12s, 16s, 20s.

12,670 notes, each of 40s.

12,665 notes, each of 80s.

Every bill under 4s to be signed by *one*, above 4s by *two*, of Benjamin Betterton, John Young, Jr., William Thorne, Andrew Hodge, William

Kinley, Isaac Howell, Caleb Davis, Joseph Gardner, James Cannon, Whitehead Humphreys, Benjamin Jacobs, William Evans, Levi Budd, Isaac Snowden, John Brown, William Will, Philip Alberti, Henry Luithausen, Samuel Smith, Frederick Antis, Robert Loller, James Davidson, Joseph Parker and Michael Shubart.

1780.

March 25 (dated April), £100,000. To purchase provisions for the army.

8,696 notes, each of 60s, 50s, 30s, 20s, 15s, 10s, 5s.

8,694 notes each of 40s.

To be signed by two of Daniel Wistar, Levi Budd, Philip Boehm, Robert Cather, Jedediah Snowden, William Laurence Blair, Charles Lewis Treichel, John Miller, Joseph Watkins, John Knox, Nathan Jones, and William Thorne.

June 1 (according to Resolution of Congress, March 18)

\$1,250,000. \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7, \$8, \$20.

To be signed by two of Michael Shubart, Daniel Wistar, Levi Budd, Philip Boehm, Robert Cather, Jedediah Snowden, William Laurence Blair, John Miller, John Knox, and Nathan Jones.

Congress appointed to sign for the U. S., any one of Thomas Smith and Richard Bache.

1781.

April 7 (date of note, April 20) £500,000.

29,077 notes, each of £5, £3, £2 10s, £2, £1 10s, £1.

29,076 notes, each of 15s, 10s.

40,000 notes, each of 5s, 2s 6d, 2s.

20,000 notes, each of 1s 6d, 1s.

80,000 notes, each of 9d, 6d, 3d.

Below 10s. to be signed by *one*, of 10s. or over, by *two* of Cadwallader Morris, Samuel Meredith, James Budden, Joseph Wharton, Joseph Bullock, Samuel Caldwell, Michael Shubart, David H. Cunningham, Jacob Barge, Philip Boehm, John Purviance, Joseph Dean, John Miller, Jonathan Mifflin, Isaac Howell, Richard Bache, John Baynton, Tench Francis, David Shaffer, Sr., Thomas Prior, Robert Knox, John Mease, Jacob S. Howell, and John Patton.

By an Act passed January 31, 1783, the following amounts were directed *not* to be completed:

20,000 notes, each of 5s, 2s 6d, 2s, 1s.

40,000 notes, each of 9d, 6d, 3d.

Amounting to £13,500.

1783.

March 21, \$300,000.

Treasury notes, of \$¼, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$6, \$12, \$15, \$20.

1785.

March 16 (date of note March 16) £150,000.
54,546 notes, each of 3d, 9d, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, 5s,
15s.

54,545 notes, each of 10s, 20s.

Bills of 10s and over to be signed by *three*, all of the others by *two*, except the 9d and 3d, by *one*, of John Chaloner, William Turnbull, George Latimer, Reynold Keen, Andrew Tybout, Edward Fox, James Collins, Peter Baynton, William Smith (druggist), Samuel Murdock, James Bayard, Joseph Redman, Robert Smith (merchant), John Rhea, William Gray (brewer), William Tilton, Francis Wade, Thomas Irwin, Charles Risk, Andrew Pettit, James McCrea, John Taylor, Samuel Caldwell, Stacy Hepburn, and John Duffield.

A Supplement of September 10th appointed the following additional signers:

Levi Budd, George Leib, John Baker, William Wertz, Francis Mentges, Joseph Kerr, John Miller, James Glentworth, John Steel, George Goodwin, Joseph Marsh, Henry Kammerer, Michael Shubart, and Robert Bridges.

A merchant of Philadelphia preserved the following scale of depreciation.

Value of \$100.00 in specie in continental money.

	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781
January	\$105.00	\$325.00	\$742.00	\$2934.00	\$7400.00
February	107.00	327.00	868.00	3332.00	7500.00
March	109.00	375.00	1000.00	3736.00	6000.00
April	112.00	400.00	1104.00	4000.00	0
May	115.00	400.00	1215.00	4600.00	"
June	120.00	400.00	1342.00	6400.00	"
July	125.00	425.00	1477.00	8900.00	"
August	150.00	450.00	1630.00	7000.00	"
September	175.00	475.00	1800.00	7100.00	"
October	275.00	500.00	2030.00	7200.00	"
November	300.00	545.00	3308.00	7300.00	"
December	310.00	634.00	2593.00	7400.00	"

A bill for a purchase of goods on January 5, 1781, was as follows:

1 pair boots,	\$ 600.00
6¾ yds. calico, at \$85 per yd.,.....	752.00
6 yards, chintz, at \$150 per yd.,	900.00
4½ yards moreen, at \$100 per yd., ..	450.00
4 handkerchiefs, at \$100 ea.,	400.00
8 yds. quality binding at \$4 per yd., .	32.00
1 skein silk,	10.00
	\$3,144.00

If paid in specie, £18 10s.

Received payment in full.

In Allentown, in 1781, sugar sold at 12 dollars a pound; coffee, 20 dollars; a silk handkerchief, 120 dollars; a spelling book, 20 dollars; a scythe, 130 dollars; tea, 75 dollars a pound; cambric, 25 dollars per yard; a skein of thread, 4 dollars; and a paper of pins, 2 dollars.

A number of people lost their all by selling their property for continental currency at the time of its greatest depreciation, which then soon proved valueless.

The following muster rolls of companies in Northampton county, west of the Lehigh river, appear in the *Pennsylvania Archives*:

A GENERAL MUSTER ROLL OF THE SECOND BATTALION OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY MILITIA. MAY 14, 1778.

Field Officers.

Colonel.

George Breinig.

Lieut. Col.

Stephen Balliet.

Major.

Frederick Limbach.

1st Company.

Captain.

Joseph Koocken.

Lieutenants.

1st, Peter Koocken. 2nd, Philip Hertzog.

Ensign.

Philip Mechlen.

Class 1st.

Rudolph Zubbler.

Casper Heppler.

(Name mutilated).

John Heistand.

Isaac Heistand.

Jacob Weiss.

Matthias Kern.

Frederick Kemmerer.

Andrew Reinhert.

George Roddenberger.

Class 2nd.

Philip Derringer.

Stephen Dollman.

Abraham Heistand.

Adam Reinhart.

Michael Smyer.

Jacob Drump.

Melchoir Yeackel.

Class 3rd.

Ludwick Stahler.

Abraham Myer.

Conrad Weitmyer.

Frederick Fenneal.

Henry Funk.

Jacob Miller.

George Holtshew.

Class 4th.

Peter Rodenberger.

George Yeagle.

George Christman.

Jacob Seager.

Jacob Creader.

Frederick Metzger.

Nicholas Hiddle.

Class 5th.

Jacob Weaggard.

Jost Weagant.

Peter Cloack.

Christopher Heppler.

Philip Staller.

Abraham Stall.

Daniel Creader.

Frederick Heynbauch.

John Drump.

Frederick Kreammer.

Class 6th.

Wandle Waygand.

Michael Mattinger.

George Reynheart.

William Powless.

Simon Icenheart.

Peter Staller.

Peter Hertzal.

Adam Trump.

Valentine Reynheart.

Class 7th.

George Reynheart.

Frederick Kerrecer.

Michael Flowhouse.

Gaberil Puppimgmeyer.

Adam Kable.

George Syder.

John Hauser.

Jacob Roddenbirger.

Rudolph Weiss.

Jacob Stall.

(Missing).

Class 8th.
 George Kemmerer. John Heartzel.
 Philip Kalle. George Truckenmiller.
 Simon Snyder. Jeremiah Flexer.
 John Reishel. Jacob Sheiffer.
 Christopher Metzger. William Shaffer.

2nd Company.

Captain.

George Knapingberger.

Lieutenants.

1st, John Mosser. 2nd, Daniel Turney.

Ensign.

Jacob Stephen.

Sergeants.

Jacob Syder. Adam Dirch.

Conrad Knapinberger.

Corporals.

Daniel Nower. Joseph Keiser.

Jacob Harman. Jacob Derr.

Drum and Fife.

Michael Bierry. Jacob Weaver.

Class 1st.

Jacob Shankweiler. Martin Turnmyer.

John Finck. Henry Heistand.

John Kline. Frederick Reiss.

Isaac Jerret. Peter Smyer.

George Swarts.

Class 2nd.

Henry Laurish. Jacob Smyer.

Peter Guisser. George Hyle.

George Syder. Michael Kennet.

Michael Meckley. George Graver.

Nicholas Derr. Henry Christman.

Class 3rd.

Christian Ruddt. Michael Shaffer on the

Valentine Shaffer. Hill.

Daniel Hughs. Nicholas Loarish.

Frederick Romich. Joseph Romich.

Joseph Icenheart. John Hynley.

Philip Ruddt.

Class 4th.

Jacob Bortts. Christopher Traye.

Ludwick Mickley. Peter Fox.

George Curr. Matthias Westcoe.

Isaac Gayman. Conrad Preiy.

Peter Keannet. Burick Menheart.

Class 5th.

Valentine Keisser. Peter Sclusher.

George Shaffer. Andrew Icenheart.

George Reiss. Henry Meitzler.

Michael Shaffer. Conrad Wetzel.

Matthias Keimmer. Francis Westcoe.

Class 6th.

John Greenewalt. John Geisser.

Matthias Ludwick. Dewauld Shoutt.

Lawrence Kern. Nicholas Klautz.

John Weirts. Henry Caummer.

John Devenderfer. Abraham Klautz.

Conrad Meistler.

Class 7th.

Mark Leitchley. Michael Steamer.

Daniel Smyer. Philip Smyer.

Godfred Devenderfer. Jacob Wagoner.

Jacob Moore. Rudolph Laurish.

Jacob Coumb.

John Gaummer.
 Jacob Gaummer.
 Philip Walter.
 Nicholas Kline.
 John Turney.

Class 8th.

John Hyneley.
 Leonard Kuhn.
 Edward Jerret.
 Henry Moudtern.
 Peter Miller.

3rd Company.

Captain.

Peter Schuller.

Lieutenants.

Thomas Mecklin. James Derr.

Ensign.

James Eberheart.

Sergeants.

John Derr. George Geibler.

Andrew Walb. John Seller.

Corporals.

George Boyd. John Lee.

Balsler Steill. George Mack.

Class 1st.

Casper Reiser. Matthias Gerheart.

Nicholas Levi. Balsar Grouse.

Jeremiah Yeaggle. Adam Garrie.

Class 2nd.

John Jeacobby. Joseph Sannts.

David Creader. John Yount.

George Ruch. Peter Diese.

George Homer.

Class 3rd.

Michael Eberhart. John Shannts.

Daniel Staufer. Adam Roddenberger.

Nicholas Deitts. John Grissmer.

John Reiser.

Class 4th.

John Dillinger. Christopher Ott.

John Hilligas. Philip Eberheart.

Daniel Dubbs. Philip Eaggle.

George Gribble.

Class 5th.

Joseph Eberheart. Adam Kepheart.

Christopher Seller. George Kline.

Woollery Bassler. Matthias Ox.

Conrad Wolf.

Class 6th.

Jacob Dillinger, Jur. Abraham Stawfer.

John Baker. William Reisser.

Jost Reilling. Peter Eberhart.

Peter Weaver.

Class 7th.

George Eaggle. Abraham Shannts.

Jacob Kline. Joseph Shelley.

Jacob Dillinger. Jacob Keller.

Jacob Reeve.

Class 8th.

Michael Derr. Abraham Ruchenbach.

Jacob Holtshauser. Henry Reiss.

Philip Miller. Andrew Reisser.

4th Company.

Captain.

John Morritz.

Lieutenants.

1st, Philip Knapingberger. 2nd, Abraham Wotring,

Sen'r.

	Ensign.		Drum and Fife.
	Abraham Wotring, Jun'r.		Jeremiah Trexler.
	Sergeants.		Christian Weaver.
Martin Ritter.	(Missing).	Henry Koch.	George Zimmerman.
Adam Zerfass.	Nicholas Seger.	Dewalt Koons.	Philip Fogle.
	Corporals.	Peter Smith.	Daniel Grousinger.
John Miller.	Stephen Myer.	Matthias Rissle.	John Putz.
Christian Leibenguth.	Andrew Dormyer.	Melchoir Rissle.	John Dunckle.
	Drum and Fife.	Nicholas Miller.	George Walbert.
John Rock.	Peter Mickley.		Class 2nd.
	Class 1st.	Jost Rissle.	Henry Bower.
Peter Bassler.	Adam Knappenberger.	George Rissle.	David Lidwiler.
(Missing).	Peter Drockshell.	John Hofman.	John Kline.
John Huffman.	Deitrick Hartman.	Henry Moor.	John Eppler.
Casper Peter.		John Fetter.	Peter Rack.
	Class 2nd.	Henry Haas.	Peter Moor.
Matthias Schneider.	Dewald Bech.		Class 3rd.
Jacob Hartman, Ju'r.	Jacob Miller, Sen'r.	Adam Eppler.	Jeremiah Smith.
George West.	Jacob Grechman.	George Speagle.	Jacob Cressman.
Philip Roth.		Matthias Wearoer.	Henry Cressman.
	Class 3rd.	Matthias Seyfort.	Philip Zigler.
Peter Burkhalter.	Jacob Kohler.	George Roup.	John Fogle, Sen'r.
Michael Nuheart.	Martin Mickly.	George Gutikunst.	Henry Sunday.
John Kern.	Jacob Hartman.		Class 4th.
Peter Meyer.		Bartol Kunss.	Philip Jacob Barr.
	Class 4th.	Jacob Kunss.	Adam Brouse.
Michael Miller.	Peter Flickinger.	Michael Overkersh.	John Haas.
Adam Dracksel.	Lawrence Ruch.	Christopher Merckel.	Peter Butz.
Conrad Humbs.	Daniel Kern.	Jacob Kichley.	Henry Romich.
Andrew Sigfret.		Adam Smith, Ju'r.	Joseph Albright.
	Class 5th.		Class 5th.
Peter Deshler.	Leonard Kenorr.	Dewald Kunss.	John Romich.
Conrad Mark.	Abraham Junt.	Jacob Acker.	Peter Mattern.
George Miller.	Conrad Miller.	George Stoneinger.	Jacob Swartz.
Charles Hoffman.		Adam Smith.	Herman Hartman.
	Class 6th.	Peter Trexler.	John Moore.
Martin Gross.	Adam Deshler.	Jacob Romich.	George Hettler.
Jacob Miller, Ju'r.	Benjamin Ott.		Class 6th.
William Schell.	Conrad Leissring.	Jacob Acker, Ju'r.	Jacob Hansringer.
Peter Rauch.		Francis Overkersh.	Henry Brobst.
	Class 7th.	Harman Moore.	George Fetzer.
John Grob.	George Kohler.	Peter Geys.	Michael Shmyer.
Frederick Neihart.	Jacob Kern.	Jacob Shleuch.	Adam Reisch.
John Bersch.	Daniel Kuns.	John Shaffer.	George Hansringer.
Jacob Flickinger.	Frederick Fiffer.		Class 7th.
Martin Mayer.		Christian Acker.	George Rouse.
	Class 8th.	Peter Hammel.	John Koller.
Jacob Schreiber.	Peter Neihart.	Peter Haff (unfit for duty).	Michael Hiske.
Adam Martin.	Jacob Steckel.	Andrew Miller.	John Muth.
Christopher Kern.	Henry Steckel.	Conrad Mayer.	Barnet Heanig.
Andrew Heck.	George Flickinger.	John Shmitt.	Philip Swartz.
	5th Company.		Class 8th.
	Captain.	Henry Stettler.	Peter Shwab.
	Peter Trexler, Junr.	John Daber.	Andrew Reisse.
	Lieutenants.	John Fogel.	William Heins.
John Lichtewalter.	John Trexler, Ju'r.	John Merckel.	John Albright.
	Ensign.	Melchoir Smith.	Jacob Parr.
	Peter Haas, Jun'r.	Jacob Parr, Jun'r.	Joseph Shouch.
	Sergeants.		Class 8th.
Melchoir Mayer.	_____		6th Company.
_____ Pievalhim.	_____ Schlouch.		Captain.
	Corporals.		Henry Reitz.
George Seip.	Francis Warmkessel.		Lieutenants.
Nicholas Mohr.	John Trexler.	1st, Peter Good.	2nd, Daniel Turney.

Ensign.		7th Company.	
Peter Kealer.		Captain.	
Clerk.		Christian Fisher.	
George F. Knauss.		Lieutenant.	
Court Martial Men.		Daniel Good.	
George Knauss.	Benedict Nightlinger.	Ensign.	
		John Ord.	
	Sergeants.	Class 1st.	
Jost Steinberger.	William Rischell.	Philip Baker.	Peter Brown.
Adam Turney.	Jacob Streiby.	Peter Mayer.	Conrad Neimyer.
		George Helfreich.	Ludwick Andrews.
	Corporals.	John Olhewine.	
Martin Ritzel.	Adam Schwander.	George Worman.	Class 2nd.
Christian Mufly.	Michael Schner.	Rudolph Funk.	Adam Schuller.
		Henry Huber.	Adam Ingleman.
Jacob Wenner.	George Wenner.	Conrad Worman.	Harman Neiss.
			Adam Deall.
	Class 1st.		Class 3rd.
Daniel Droxell.	Martin Rischel.	George Schroad.	Samuel Rusher.
Ludwick Rischel.	Joseph Myer.	Henry Ott.	George Shaffer.
Peter Lehr.		John Neiss.	Michael Shaut.
	Class 2nd.	George Wetzell.	Michael Ott.
Peter Steinberger.	Jacob Wener.		Class 4th.
Jacob Young.	Adam Henry.	John Schuller.	John Eddleman.
Jacob Draxel.	John Flexer.	Jacob Weirtner.	John Landes.
	Class 3rd.	Jacob Huber.	Jacob Fisher.
Paul Strubey.	Andrew Wener.	Benedict Funk.	Thomas Flexer.
Michael Kall.	George Sander.		Class 5th.
Abraham Sterner.	Abraham Martin.	Jacob Stallnecker.	Conrad Meyer.
Michael Huth.		George Roushenberger.	John Funck.
	Class 4th.	George Fetterman.	Simon Hyne.
John Roth.	Jacob Holstein.	Daniel Smith.	Michael Wolfgang.
Peter Rabenolt.	Christian Gobel.		Class 6th.
David Meyer.	George Hamman.	John Heistand.	Michael Deall.
Godfreid Knauss.	Frederick Sneider.	Christian Fisher.	Nicholas Miller.
Nicholas Mayer.	Frederick Neyhard.	George Miller.	Christian Andrews.
Lawrence Good.		Peter Ingelman.	Jost Wentz.
	Class 5th.		Class 7th.
Henry Zerfass.	Philip Knauss.	Nicholas Samsell.	Michael Knauss.
Peter Schener.	George Gelick.	Michael Mayer.	Henry Bower.
Nicholas Ocker.	David Knauss.	Jacob Miller.	Jacob Smith.
Adam Good.	Peter Beshtel.	Jacob Leaub.	Nicholas Hyne.
Abraham Geisheim.			Class 8th.
Jacob Hamman.	Peter Keller.	Philip Walter.	Michael Fetterman.
Frederick Hild.	Michael Snyder.	George Laudensleiger.	Michael Andrews.
John Lehr.	Jacob Koll.	Nicholas Stahler.	Godfred Weissmer.
Valentine Steiner.	Adam Heiverly.	Anthony Stahler.	George Heiser.
Daniel Roth.	Lawrence Neyhart.	Henry Heyser.	Nicholas Kline.
	Class 6th.	Jacob Hyle.	Michael Bastian.
George Schweyer.	Henry Turney.		8th Company.
Peter Droxell.	Peter Neyhard.		Captain.
George Yunt.	Leonard Ritzell.		Daniel Shnyder.
John Droxell.	Peter Drisler.		Lieutenants.
John Peter Miller.	Jacob Eagle.		1st, Jacob Wert.
Peter Hoffman.			2nd, Nicholas Mark.
	Class 7th.		Ensign.
Jacob Yunt.	Leonard Steinlinger.		Tobias Sterey.
Daniel Neihart.	Casper Schenenbruck.		Court Martial Men.
George Henry Mertz.	Jacob Schwander.	David Haan.	Nicholas Seager.
John Koch.	George H. Krumbach.		Sergeants.
David Musgeneing.	Leonard Schmidt.	Peter Feller.	Martin Herter.
George Hoffman.	George Eagle.	Adam Maurer.	Paul Gross.

	Corporals.		Sergeants.
Henry Bare.	Adam Sheyer.	Henry Meninger.	Michael Fenstermaker.
Samuel Wootring.	Nicholas Wotring.	Hugh Penk.	
	Drum and Fife.		Drum and Fife.
John Shlosser.	Nicholas Wert.		Casper Wanemacher.
	Class 1st.		Class 1st.
Theobald Hertzog.	Christian Miller.	Anthony Opp.	John Neff.
George Dormyer.	Henry Heffelfinger.	Paul Bachman.	Christian Miller.
Casper Kindle.	Conrad Seip.	Peter Reitnauer.	Peter Sholl.
	Class 2nd.	Adam Arndt.	Daniel Oswald.
Christian Jacob.	George Willeman.	Henry Fink.	George Shuck.
Jacob France.	Jacob Kendle.		Class 2nd.
George Semel.	Adam Shneck.	Philip Mosser.	John Ditreich.
	Class 3rd.	Charles Buck.	Daniel Shuman.
Theobald Kendle.	Peter Moritz.	Andrew Staub.	Philip Mosser, Ju'r.
Simon Heartley.	John Bear.	Adam Crautz.	Lawrence Bachman.
Jacob Burger.	Joseph Nelich.		Class 3rd.
	Class 4th.	Jacob Wertman.	John Herman.
Peter Kendle.	Jacob Arney.	Engle Mayer.	Zacharias Haller.
Conrad Shlosser.	Jacob Wolf.	Casper Baldauf.	Jacob Oswald.
John Semel.	John Henry.	Jacob Himbauch.	Michael Mosser.
	Class 5th.		Class 4th.
George Sterry.	Martin Semel.	Michael Wertman.	Charles Straub.
Daniel Snydder, Ju'r.	John Mosser.	Jacob Wanemacher, Sen'r.	Luke Brednich.
Henry Shneck.	Melchoir Bare.	Christian Henry.	Jacob Brednich.
	Class 6th.	William Mayer.	Adam Miller.
Peter Shneck.	Casper Hertley.	Jacob Wertman, Ju'r.	
Andrew Yeahl.	Charles Hornberger.		Class 5th.
Daniel Rex.	Samuel Frye.	Michael Shicky.	Bernt Fulweiler.
	Class 7th.	Henry Grum.	Philip Shuck.
Peter Shlosser, Ju'r.	Frederick Bower.	Henry Gesler.	George Shnyder.
Daniel Sterrey.	Abraham Liechtenwalter.	Edward Delong.	Andrew Hanselman.
Peter Slosser, Sen'r.	Charles Bower.		Class 6th.
Abraham Hertley.	Samuel Frye.	Adam Kroch.	Martin Wertman.
	Class 8th.	William Yett.	Philip Opp.
David Newheart.	George Rick.	George Derr.	Samuel Evert.
Jacob Dormeyer.	Michael Ringer.	Christian Clauss.	
Herman Schriber.	Frederick West.		Class 7th.

A GENERAL MUSTER ROLL OF THE THIRD
BATTALION OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY
MILITIA. JUNE 18, 1777.

	Field Officers.	
	Colonel.	
	Michael Bobst.	
	Lieut. Col.	
	Michael Teibert.	
	Major.	
	Philip Benninghoff.	
	Adjutant.	
	Frederick Schleich.	
	1st Company.	
	Captain.	
	Adam Stahler.	
	Lieutenants.	
1st, Michael Kuntz.	2nd, Henry Haller.	
	Ensign.	
	Jacob Hanss.	
		2nd Company.
		William Mayer.
		Lieutenants.
		1st, Theobald Kuntz.
		2nd, Thomas Hermany.
		Ensign.
		George Dris.
		Court Martial Men.
		William Wall.
		Adam Zenner.
		Sergeants.
		Christian Bauman.
		John Kerney.
		Jacob Shmetter.
		Jacob Daubenspeck.
		Corporals.
		Nicholas Ditrich.
		Jacob Shober.
		Jacob Houser.
		Eberhart Ohl.
		Drum and Fife.
		George Hausser.

Class 1st.
 George Crosle. Jacob Holder.
 Samuel Custard. Henry Walton.
 Samuel Sutton. Frederick Schober.

Class 2nd.
 William Karney. George Holder.
 Paul Gricar. Boas Walton.
 Mathias Weaver. John Custert.

Class 3rd.
 George Kocher. Garret Vanhorn.
 John Warner. Joseph Loutton.
 Samuel Dadson. Daniel Warrner.

Class 4th.
 William Thomas. Nathaniel Edmans.
 John Edmans. John Holder.
 Joseph Everit. Joseph Simmer.

Class 5th.
 Joshua Thomas. Joseph Rhoad.
 Jesse Thomas. Samuel Warner.
 Henry Kocher. Nathan Warner.

Class 6th.
 Jacob Mertz. Francis Grum.
 Henry Miller. George Gibberd.
 Philip Schicher. Jacob Weind.
 Henry Wiederstein.

Class 7th.
 Ludwig Mensinger. Michael Haps.
 Bastian Langenberger. Simon Schelhammer.
 George Gilbert, Ju'r. Solomon Bacherd.
 Andrew Rauch.

Class 8th.
 Adam Lang. Henry Arner.
 George Shelhammer. George Daubenspeck.
 John Kistner. Leonard Zimmerman.
 Henry Hauser.

3rd Company.
 Captain.
 Christian Marburger.
 Lieutenants.
 1st, Jacob Grinewald. 2nd, Peter Biver.
 Ensign.
 Daniel Wert.
 Sergeants.
 Jacob Musgenug. Jacob Baral.
 Lawrence Holby. Nicholas Werin.
 Corporals.
 Conrad Bussinger. Conrad Bap.
 George Hand.

Drum and Fife.
 John Greenwald. George Grimm.

Class 1st.
 Nicholas Geringer. Peter Weiss.
 Sebastian Werlin.

Class 2nd.
 David Sander. Nicholas Bachman.
 David Boyer.

Class 3rd.
 Adam Boger. Philip Miller.
 Michael Sieger. Michael Werly.

Class 4th.
 Jacob Heber. Jacob Holby.

Class 5th.
 Abraham Steinbruch. Christian Seiberling.
 George Braucher. Michael Shaller.

Class 6th.
 John Derr. Henry Herber.
 Theobald Holby. Christian Dresher.
 Godfrid Boger.

Class 7th.
 George Greenwald. Wendle Holby.
 Leonard Kapp. Hannes Sieger.

Class 8th.
 Christian Braucher. Paul Gramlich.
 Frederick Beck. Michael Wit.
 Henry Notstin.

4th Company.
 Captain.
 John Horner.
 Lieutenants.
 1st, Andrew Buchman. 2nd, Jacob Dorner.
 Ensign.
 George Custard.
 Court Martial Men.
 Martin Buchman. Henry Kracolo.
 Clerk.
 Martin Rau.
 Sergeants.
 Peter Frantz.
 John Klötz.
 Corporals.
 Casper Klotz. Peter Ruppert.
 Peter Hardman. Samuel Frey.

Drum and Fife.
 Jacob Kuntz. John Wageman.

Class 1st.
 Casper Thomas. Paul Shoemaker.
 John Rau.

Class 2nd.
 Peter Freese. Christian Braucher.
 John Kocher. Adam Thomas.
 Lawrence Georg.

Class 3rd.
 Philip Fenstermacher. George George.
 Michael Mosser. Henry Shoemaker.
 John George.

Class 4th.
 Peter Rinehart. Andrew Knerr.
 Philip Sendle. Barnhart Frees.
 Jacob Hardman. Adam Deiber.

Class 5th.
 Jacob Heilman. Henry Resh.
 Melchoir Frees. Paul Paul.
 George Stern. Michael Frey.

Class 6th.
 Christian Heilman. Jacob Rau.
 Adam Geiss. John Shieverstein.
 George Knodler. Simon George.

Class 7th.
 Michael Walk. Jost George.
 Michael Deiber, Ju'r. Henry Hardman.
 Leonard Frey.

	Class 8th.	Ensign.
Peter Hillman.	Andrew Sendle.	Philip Sadler.
Martin Eliert.	Jacob Shumacher.	Court Martial Men.
George Fritz.		John Smeather. George Smeather.
	5th Company.	Sergeants.
	Captain.	Frederick Leisser.
	Conrad Ritter.	Martin Mootzer.
	Lieutenants.	Corporals.
1st, Adam Kunckel.	2nd, George Bloss.	Philip Ebert.
	Ensign.	Christopher Ecksurct.
	George Rex.	Drum and Fife.
	Court Martial Men.	———— Hollenback.
Casper Schnerr.	Joseph Baliet.	Class 1st.
	Sergeants.	John Breiner.
Michael Greenwald.	Peter Andrews.	Philip Kistler.
Edward Griemeyer.	Philip Hammel.	Class 2nd.
	Corporals.	Conrad Bellman.
George Guldner.	Martin Andrews.	Henry Baush.
Peter Steitel.	William Rex.	George Shnerr.
	Drum and Fife.	George Harman.
Jacob Retenhauser.	Jacob Freyman.	Class 3rd.
	Class 1st.	John Lohra.
Michael Schneider.	Henry Faerber.	Michael Kistler.
Henry Frantz.	Jacob Duenky.	Philip Ehnes.
Henry Boenger.	George Freyman.	Class 4th.
	Class 2nd.	Jacob Rex.
William Kern, Ju'r.	William Silvius.	Paul Bachman.
Nicholas Kern.	Henry Silvius.	Jacob Grimm.
William Fenstermacher.	Philip Mertz.	Paul Anthony.
	Class 3rd.	Class 5th.
William Holly.	Henry Mosser.	Peter Giff.
William Peter.	Anthony Shaeffer.	George Breisch.
Daniel Bloss.	John Rockel.	Martin Probst.
	Class 4th.	Daniel Stambach.
Casper Huntzacker.	William Rex, Ju'r.	Class 6th.
Theobald Peter.	John Wasum.	Samuel Kistler.
Christian Laucnohr.	Andrew Knoedler.	Jacob Kistler.
George Rex.		John Lesser.
	Class 5th.	Abraham Behly.
George Remley, Sen'r.	William Kern, Sen'r.	Class 7th.
George Remley, Ju'r.	John Reber.	Jacob Koons.
Michael Remley.	William Huffman.	Jacob Karl.
Abraham Shelhammer.		Jacob Wetzel.
	Class 6th.	Class 8th.
Peter Waggoner.	Peter Frantz.	Daniel Neier.
Leonard Baliet.	Leonard Lautenschleger.	Christopher Sunday.
Henry Shalebach.	Henry Lautenschleger.	Philip Fosselman.
Martin Shnerr.		Cornelius Klingman.
	Class 7th.	
John Kern.	Charles Sholl.	7th Company.
John Huntzecker.	Lawrence Wehr.	Captain.
Jacob Peter.	Baltzer Wirt.	John Grum.
Conrad Rehrich.		Lieutenants.
	Class 8th.	1st, Henry Hoffman.
Jacob Handwerk.	William Andrew	2nd, David Gortner.
Christopher Rex.	Ludwick Stein.	Ensign.
Jacob Brandstetter.	Jacob Baer.	Nicholas Miller.
	6th Company.	Sergeants.
	Captain.	John Linss.
Matthias Brobst.		George Simon Wehr.
	Lieutenants.	George Miller.
1st, Andrew Mayer.	2nd, John Stein.	Christian Shmidt.
		Corporals.
		John Foller.
		Christian Kram.

	Class 1st.		Class 4th.
George Thomas.	Andrew Foeller.	George Smith.	Michael Rishel.
John Peter.	George P. Missemmer.	Isaac Klotz.	Ernest Kloss.
Philip Graus.	Francis Missemmer.		Class 5th.
	Class 2nd.	John Keer.	John Jampert.
John Shneiter.	Martin Linss.	Jacob Zelner.	Baltzer Fritz.
Philip Heimbauch.	Simon Greitz.	Henry Gackenback.	
Jacob Messmer.	Henry Neff.		Class 6th.
	Class 3rd.	Jonathan Knauss.	Nicholas Bissecker.
Jacob Weaver.	Michael Ohl, Sen'r.	John Vogt.	Adam Berr.
John Weaver.	John Handwerck.		Class 7th.
Henry Weaver.	John Ruebsomen.	Ludwick Smith.	John Berr.
Adam German.		Abraham Kner.	Conrad Kob.
	Class 4th.		Class 8th.
Michael Wher.	Bernhard Giltner.	John Smith.	George Gudekunst.
Jacob Reinsmith.	Tobias Giltner.	Adam Koch.	
Nicholas Wher.	Andrew Giltner.		
John Wuchter.	Frederick Mayer.		
	Class 5th.		
Philip Reinhard.	Jacob Smith.		
Jacob Hausman.	John Fogt.		
Jacob Kemmerer.	Peter Handwerck.		
John Keck.	Conrad Keck.		
	Class 6th.		
Jacob Hundsinger.	Leonard Miller.		
Michael Ohl, Jur.	John Rensmith, Sen'r.		
Christian Shnerther.	Samuel Schneithter.		
Lawrence Kranoble.	John Rensmith, Jun'r.		
	Class 7th.		
Adam Gabel.	Charles Ross.		
Adam Smith.	Lawrence Ross.		
Christian Grum.	Conrad Reitice.		
John Ebert.			
	Class 8th.		
Michael Gabel.	Jacob Keller.		
John Rumple, Sen'r.	Leonard Waseaman.		
John Rumple, Jun'r.	George Reepert.		
Ulrich Neff.			
	8th Company.		
	Captain.		
	Joseph Siegfried.		
	Lieutenants.		
1st, Kilian Leiby.	2nd, John Ritter.		
	Ensign.		
	Valentine Miller.		
	Sergeants.		
Conrad Neff.	Christopher Oettinger.		
Peter Saseman.	Jacob Shoemaker.		
	Corporals.		
Charles Gackabach.	Philip Staetler.		
Michael Baurman.	Daniel Knaus, Jun'r.		
	Drum and Fife.		
Jacob Kloss.	Henry Kloss.		
	Class 1st.		
David Frey.	Peter Klein.		
George Reichert.	John Witt.		
	Class 2nd.		
Christopher Sterner.	Jacob Berr.		
Bernhard Rabert.	Daniel Knauss.		
	Class 3rd.		
John Kutz.	John Gackenbach.		
William Frey.	Henry Derr.		
Daniel Staetler.			

THE SUGAR-LOAF MASSACRE.

In the Wyoming Valley were many tory sympathizers with Great Britain, who acted secretly as spies, and enabled the savages and active tories to swoop down unexpectedly upon parties of Americans, who, entirely unprepared, often suffered severely from these tory forays. Col. Hunter, in command at Fort Augusta, dispatched a detachment of Captain Van Etten's company, under command of Captain D. Klader, of Northampton county, to join a force moving against the tories.

On Sept. 6, 1780, a body of some 250 to 300 tories and Indians attacked Fort Rice. They were repulsed and additional troops having been ordered to the fort, the tories broke up into small parties, numbering about forty. Hearing of the expected arrival of Capt. Klader's small force, they lay in ambush in the Sugar Loaf Valley, along the path leading from the Susquehanna to Northampton county, about seven miles from Nescopeck, and awaited the arrival of their unsuspecting victims.

In the meanwhile, Capt. Klader, after toiling laboriously to the summit of the Buck Mountain, had taken the path leading by the "old toll-house," thence down the side of the mountain, through a ravine, over the farm of N. Wagner and across the creek below, until they came to what had been a Scotch settlement, but now, because of the border troubles, wholly deserted. To their great delight they saw before them open and cleared fields, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, and beautiful with wild flowers. Weary as they were with the fatigue and hardship of their long march, when, for days, they had been tearing their way along thickets and bushes, and clambering over logs and stones, they seemed to have entered upon a veritable paradise.

It was noontide of September 11, 1780, knap-

sacks were immediately unslung, and they entered upon the enjoyment of the hour. The very beauty of their surroundings lulled to rest all thought of danger. No one seemed to realize the necessity for watchful care. Each roamed about as best suited his fancy. Their guns were scattered here and there, some stacked, some leaning against stumps of logs, others lying flat on the ground. The position of the men resembled that of their fire arms. Some were on the ground indulging in a smoke, one man was leaning against a tree with his shoes off, cleaning them out, others had gone for grapes, which grew there in abundance, of which party one had climbed a tree and was picking and eating the grapes from the vine which entwined it.

Suddenly, while in this condition, a volley of musketry was poured in upon them from an unseen foe, and, with it, rang out the terrible war-whoop of the savages, who, in a moment more, were in their midst, hewing down their victims with the murderous tomahawk. Some escaped, and one or two were taken prisoners, but most of them were killed. A great-uncle of the Engle brothers, recently living in Hazleton and vicinity, escaped over the Nescopeck mountain; Abraham Klader, brother of the officer in command, concealed himself in Little Nescopeck creek, by clinging to a tree that had fallen across the stream, and keeping his face only above the water until the enemy had disappeared, when he emerged from his concealment and succeeded in reaching home; Frederick Shickler also escaped on Buck mountain by avoiding the Indian trail, leaving it to his right, and keeping out of sight of the Indians, whose yells he could hear as they followed on in pursuit. Lieut. Myer, Ensign Scoby, and private Peter Tubalt Coans were taken prisoners; the lieutenant escaped, while the other two were taken through to Niagara.

The man in the tree after grapes was shot and fell heavily to the ground beneath. Some were killed in one place and some in another, as they fled and were overtaken by their merciless foes. One soldier whose name cannot be designated, escaped part way up the ravine down which the troops had marched, and there hid himself, but, unfortunately, was betrayed by the barking of his too faithful little dog that had followed him, and was slain. A comrade, secreted in a tree top near by, witnessed the scene. Captain Klader, himself, did not succumb until after performing deeds of valor which caused his name to be remembered with feelings akin to veneration. He is said, by some, to have killed four, and, by others, seven of the enemy, before they finally slew and scalped him.

In time, the mutilated bodies of the dead were gathered by Van Campen, under directions of Col. Hunter, and decently interred.

The Roll of Captain Van Etten's company is given in the records as follows:

A MUSTER ROLL OF A COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, NOW IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, COMMANDED BY JOHANNES VAN ETTEN.

Captain.

Johannes Van Etten, June 15, 1780.

First Lieutenant.

John Fish, June 15, 1780.

Second Lieutenant.

John Myer, June 15, 1780.

Ensigns.

Henry Bush, June 15, 1780.

James Scoby, Sept. 1, 1780; taken prisoner 11th September.

Sergeants.

Thomas Johnston, June 15, 1780.

Samuel Hellet, June 15, 1780.

James Scoby, June 15, 1780; advanced to Ensign the 1st September.

Frederick Everhart, June 15, 1780.

Joseph Gable, August 30, 1780; entered Sergeant.

George Price, July 15, 1780.

Corporals.

Lewis Holmes, June 15, 1780.

Thomas Gay, June 15, 1780.

Samuel Bond, June 15, 1780; killed 11th September.

Adam Hicker, July 17, 1780.

Privates.

Samuel Vandermark, June 15, 1780.

Daniel McDole, June 15, 1780.

John Morhart, June 15, 1780.

John Kouts, June 15, 1780; killed 11th September.

Rudolph Smith, June 17, 1780.

Abraham Clider, June 15, 1780; killed 11th September.

Daniel Smith, June 17, 1780.

George Gongawar, June 17, 1780.

John Myer, June 15, 1780.

Peter Apler, June 15, 1780.

John Weaver, June 17, 1780; killed 11th September.

Daniel France, July 7, 1780.

Lawrence Miller, July 8, 1780.

George Pigg, June 15, 1780.

John Robenholt, June 15, 1780.

Leonard Pack, June 15, 1780.

John Sack, June 15, 1780.

Job Storet, June 15, 1780.

George Ripsher, June 15, 1780.

Peter Snyder, June 15, 1780.

Peter Lasher, June 15, 1780.

Jacob Cryder, June 15, 1780.

Conrad Koaler, June 15, 1780.

John Nap Snyder, June 15, 1780.

Adam Teel, June 15, 1780.

Voluntine Nicolas, June 15, 1780.

George Hickman, June 15, 1780.

John Smith, June 15, 1780.

John Wetherstone, June 15, 1780.
 Christian Haller, July 4, 1780.
 Jacob Houser, July 30, 1780.
 Peter Siner, July 30, 1780.
 Peter Tubalt Coans, June 15, 1780; taken prisoner
 11 September.
 Philip Geo. Shilhamer, Aug. 7, 1780.
 Baltzer Snyder, July 5, 1780; killed 11th Septem-
 ber.
 Philip Bitten, Aug. 3, 1780; deserted 10th No-
 vember.
 George Peter Rinhart, June 28, 1780; killed 11th
 September.
 Andrew Myer, June 15, 1780.
 Joseph Gable, July 3, 1780; advanced to Serg't,
 Aug. 30th.
 Peter Croom, June 15, 1780; killed 11th Septem-
 ber.
 Johannes Snyder, June 20, 1780.
 Andrew Mourer, June 15, 1780.
 Adam Lung, June 15, 1780.
 George Shilhamer, Aug. 17, 1780; killed 11th Sep-
 tember.
 Paul Neely, July 18, 1780; killed 11th September.
 Abraham Smith, July 24, 1780; killed 11th Sep-
 tember.
 John Lyn, June 15, 1780; sick, absent.
 Jacob Arndt, June 15, 1780; killed 11th Septem-
 ber.
 Samuel Summeny, July 25, 1780.
 Jacob Collens, June 15, 1780.
 Henry Davis, June 15, 1780.
 Philip George, June 15, 1780; killed 11th Septem-
 ber.
 Peter McCoy, July 24, 1780.
 John Haun, July 25, 1780.
 Abraham Wisner, June 15, 1780.
 Uriah Tippy, June 15, 1780.
 Paul Reeser, June 15, 1780.
 Ballser Wever, June 15, 1780.
 George Heater, June 15, 1780.
 John Smith, Jun'r, June 15, 1780.
 Christian Wood, June 15, 1780.
 John Morgan, June 15, 1780.
 Henry France, June 15, 1780.
 Bond Hewes, June 15, 1780.
 John Hain, June 15, 1780.
 Michael Yerty, June 15, 1780.
 Adam Brunthaver, June 15, 1780.
 Antony Bishop, June 15, 1780.
 John Snider, June 15, 1780.
 Peter Daniel, June 15, 1780.
 Peter Simonton, June 15, 1780.
 John Dayly, June 15, 1780.
 Henry Vaugarden, June 15, 1780.
 Abraham Westfall, June 15, 1780.
 Cornelius Devoor, June 15, 1780.
 Casper Clutter, June 15, 1780.
 Peter Quick, June 15, 1780.
 Thomas Van Sikkle, June 15, 1780.
 Samuel Vaugarden, June 15, 1780.
 Solomon Huff, June 15, 1780.
 Thomas Hewe, June 30, 1780.
 James McGraw, July 24, 1780; killed 11th Sep-
 tember.
 Jacob Row, June 15, 1780; killed 11th September.
 Abraham Clider (Klader) marked incorrectly as
 killed, escaped.

The following article on the Sugar Loaf Mas-
 sacre, from the pen of the late John C. Stokes,

appeared some 40 years ago in the *Hazleton Sen-
 tinel*, of which Mr. Stokes was the founder and
 at that time the editor.

"Local tradition furnishes us with many in-
 teresting incidents and reminiscences of early
 times in Sugar Loaf Valley, that are worthy of
 preservation, being illustrative of the hardships
 encountered and privations endured by the pion-
 eers of that beautiful and fertile valley; and
 there are old persons still living there who have
 seen and conversed with some of the 'seven
 months men' who escaped the massacre of 1780,
 near the spot where Conyngham now stands.
 A brief synopsis of a few of the accounts that
 have come down to us from a past generation
 may not, though given disconnectedly be devoid
 of interest.

"Many of our readers are familiar with the
 short accounts of the Sugar Loaf Massacre in
 Mr. Miner's History and Mr. Pearce's Annals.
 Brief as these accounts are, however, they differ
 very materially from the true version of the af-
 fair, if we may credit the concurrent testimony
 of a score of aged men and women now living,
 who have heard the facts in the case narrated
 by men who belonged to the party that the In-
 dians attacked, and by those who were after-
 wards sent to inter the dead bodies of the victims.
 Mr. Miner's account was from the lips of Abi-
 gail Dodson, who was taken prisoner with the
 Gilbert family, from Mahoning, below Mauch
 Chunk and conducted over the great 'war path'
 or Indian trail that crossed the Quakake, and
 passed over the mountain near the present sites
 of Tresckow and Ashburton, entering the valley
 by the little ravine that extends from the toll
 gate toward the Little Nescopeck. The Gilbert
 family were captured in April, 1780, the year
 after Sullivan's expedition; and as the Sugar
 Loaf tragedy was enacted in the autumn of the
 same year, while Abigail was still in the hands
 of the savages, she received her account from
 the prisoners brought to Canada, who, no doubt,
 supposed that the entire party were killed or cap-
 tured as since stated in the published account;
 but there is undoubted evidence that such was
 not the case. A great uncle of the Engle broth-
 ers who now live in Hazleton and the valley,
 escaped over the Nescopeck mountain, and across
 the Susquehanna to Fort Jenkins, losing one
 shoe in his flight, and Abraham Klader, a brother
 of the officer in command, concealed himself
 in the Little Nescopeck creek, clinging to a tree
 that had fallen across the stream, and keeping
 only his face above the water until the enemy
 disappeared, when he emerged from his conceal-
 ment and succeeded in reaching his home. Fred-

erick Shickler also escaped on the Buck mountain, avoiding the Indian trail and finally reaching the white settlement in the Lehigh Valley in safety.

"We have conversed with an old gentleman, now eighty-four years of age, who fifty or sixty years ago heard Shickler, then an old man, relate his adventures. After reaching the top of Buck mountain he left the path to his right and managed to keep out of sight of the Indians, whose yells he could distinctly hear as they followed the path in pursuit of him. A few others are known to have escaped, but nothing reliable can now be gathered respecting their names or the particulars of their escape.

"Both Miner and Pearce say that the company was commanded by Capt. Myers, while Chapman, page 133, says that Wm. Moyer was in command; but the oldest living descendants of the early settlers, with a number of whom we have conversed, agree in asserting that the company was under the command of Capt. Klader, who, after performing deeds of prodigy and valor that caused his name afterwards to inspire feelings akin to veneration, was finally killed and scalped and subsequently buried, as were also others of the party on what is now the farm of Samuel Wagner, about a half mile from Conyngham. We visited Wagner's farm a few days since, in company with Mr. S. D. Engle, of this borough, and were conducted by Anthony Fisher, a man whose locks are whitened by the frosts of ninety winters, to the spot where the brave Klader rests, but no trace of the grave is now to be seen. The oak tree under whose branches he lay, and upon which were the initials of his name, D. K., was sacrilegiously cut down fifteen years ago, and even the stump is decayed and gone. Mr. Fisher, many years ago, was intimately acquainted with John Wertz, who had belonged to the party that buried the slain and marked their leader's grave by cutting the initials spoken of above. As the old man leaned upon his staff and surveyed the spot, he gave expression to feelings of deep regret that the tree was not permitted to stand as a memorial of the heroic deeds of those by-gone days. Well might they have exclaimed, who revered the name of the hero of Sugar Loaf Valley,

"Woodman spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!"

"Klader sold his life as dearly as possible. Four Indians, or, according to some accounts, seven, were dispatched by his own hands before he finally succumbed to numbers. The Indians in retaliation, inflicted upon him every torture that

savage cruelty could devise. The details of their barbarities are too shocking to relate. We were shown, by Mr. Fisher, a flint lock and a gun barrel, both much eaten by rust, that were pLOWED up on Klader's grave a few years ago. These relics are in the possession of Mr. Samuel Wagner."

Lieutenant Colonel Balliet, who was one of the officers accompanying the force who volunteered to march to the scene of the massacre and bury the dead, wrote the following letter to President Reed:

"Northampton County, Sept. 20, 1780.

"Sir: I take the earliest opportunity to acquaint your excellency of the distressed and dangerous situation of our frontier inhabitants, and the misfortune happened to our volunteers stationed at the Gnaden Hutts, they having received intelligence that a number of disaffected persons lived near the Susquehanna at a place called the Scotch Valley, who have been suspected to hold up correspondence with the Indians and the Tories in the country. They set out on the 8th inst., for that place to see whether they might be able to find out anything of that nature, but were attacked on the 10th at noon about eight miles from that settlement by a large body of Indians and Tories (as one had red hair) supposed by some forty and by some twice that number, they totally dispersed our people, twenty-two of forty-one have since come in several of whom are wounded. It is also reported that Lieut. John Moyer had been made a prisoner and made his escape from them again and returned at Wyoming.

"On the first notice of the unfortunate event the officers of the militia have exerted themselves to get volunteers out of their respective divisions to go up and bury the dead. Their labor proved not in vain. We collected about 150 officers and men from the Colonels Kern, Giger and my own battalions, who would undergo the fatigue and danger to go there and pay that respect to their slaughtered brethern, due to men who fell in support of the freedom of their country. On the 15th we took up our line of march (want of ammunition prevented us from going sooner). On the 17th we arrived at the place of action, where we found ten of the soldiers dead, scalped, stripped naked and in a most cruel and barbarous manner—tomahawked, their throats cut, etc., etc., whom we buried and returned without even seeing any of their black allies and bloody executors of British tyranny. I can't conclude without observing that the Cols. Kern, of the third battalion, and Giger, of the

sixth, who is upwards of sixty years of age, together with all the other officers and men, have encountered their high and many hills and mountains with the greatest satisfaction and discipline imaginable, and their countenances appeared to be eager to engage with their tyrannical enemies who are employed by the British Court and equipped at their expense, as appeared by a new fuse and several gun barrels, etc., bent and broke in pieces with the British stamp thereon, found by our men. We also have great reason to believe that several of the Indians have been killed by our men, in particular one by Col. Kern and another by Capt. Moyer, both of whom went volunteers with this party. We viewed where they said they fired at them and found the grass and weeds remarkably beaten down, though they had carried them off. So I conclude with remaining your Excellency's most humble servant,

"STEPHEN BALLIET,
"Lt. Col. 1st B, N. C. M."

The following extract is from a letter written by Col. Samuel Rea to President Reed, and bears date, Mount Bethel, Oct. 24, 1780:

"Col. Balliet informs me that he had given council in relation of killed and wounded he had found and buried near Nescopeck. As he was at the place of action his account must be as near truth as any I could procure, though since that Lieut. Myers, who was taken prisoner by the enemy in that unhappy action, has made his escape from the savages and reports that Ensign Scoby and one private was taken with him and that they had thirteen scalps along with them, that several of them were wounded and supposes some killed."

MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN ADAM DEAL'S COMPANY OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, SERVING IN THE 8TH CLASS, ON THE FRONTIERS, COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL STEPHEN BALLIET, ESQ. THE 9TH OF JULY, 1781.

Captain.	Entered.	Dismissed.
Adam Deal,	July 9	
Lieutenant.		
Jacob Kemerer,	July 9	Sept. 10
Sergeants.		
Joseph Gabell,	July 11	
Christopher Rex,	July 10	Sept. 10
Peter Rucher,	July 17	

Corporals.		
Charles Volk,	July 14	
Conrath Roerich,	July 9	Sept. 11
Nathan Beach,	July 20	
Drummer.		
Garrett Rittenhaus,	July 11	Dismissed.
Fifer.		
Michael Gortner,	July 11	
Privates.		
Henry Hunsicker,	July 9	Sept. 11
Peter Heilman,	July 9	Sept. 11
John Braucher,	July 21	Sept. 16
Jacob Brandsteter,	July 10	Sept. 11
Jacob Bachman,	July 17	Sept. 11
Leonard Willeman,	July 9	Sept. 11
John Rumbell,	July 9	Sept. 11
Jacob Bähr,	July 22	Sept. 11
Jacob Schumacker,	July 17	Sept. 11
John Hermany,	July 10	Sept. 11
Dewald Hauch,	July 11	Sept. 11
Daniel Neyer,	July 10	Sept. 11
Martin Bähr,	July 10	Sept. 11
John Fink,	July 10	Sept. 11
John George Shellhamer,	July 9	Sept. 11
George Simon Wehr,	July 9	Sept. 11
John Legliter,	July 9	Sept. 11
Leonhardt Zimmerman,	July 9	Sept. 11
Henry Hausser,	July 9	Sept. 11
Cornelius Glingeman,	July 9	Sept. 11
John Kissner,	July 9	Sept. 11
Michael Keck,	July 9	Sept. 11

Substitutes.		<i>Entered.</i>	<i>Dismissed.</i>
Jacob Mans,	Joseph Gabell, Sergt.,	July 11	Sept. 11
Adam Schmidt,	Charles Volk, Corp.,	July 14	Sept. 11
Philip Hamell,	Peter Stein,	July 30	Sept. 11
John Schmidt,	Christop Bucher,	July 15	Sept. 11
Frideric Handwerk,	Thomas Jansen,	July 27	Sept. 11
Jacob Handwerk,	Garrett Rittenhouse,		
	Drummer,	July 17	Sept. 11
Heinrich Class,	Michael Gortner, Fifer,	July 19	Sept. 11
George Rubert,	Heinrich Gcorg,	July 17	Sept. 11
Burkhard Moser,	William Gabell,	July 17	Sept. 11
George Reichert,	Jost Wirt,	July 22	Sept. 11
Christian Schmidt,	Nathan Beach, Corp.,	July 20	Sept. 11
Andreas Miller,	Solomon Leheson,	July 26	Sept. 11
Martin Moser,	Henry Simers,	July 9	Sept. 11
Ulrich Neff,	Williams Simers,	July 9	Sept. 11
Philip Bauer,	Andreas Heger,	July 9	Sept. 11
Henry Bever,	John Edmonds,	July 9	Sept. 11
Leonard Wasum,	Peter Rucher, Sergt.,	July 17	Sept. 11
Daniel Schnyder,	Friderich Schober,	July 17	Sept. 11
Jacob Bohler,	George Schick,	July 22	Sept. 11
Frideric Breiner,	George Miller,	July 15	Sept. 11
Jacob Correll,	Bernhardt Hauser,	July 10	Sept. 11
Christian Schuman,	George Hant,	July 10	Sept. 10
Christoph Sunday,	Daniel Knaus,	July 15	Sept. 10
Philip Fuselman,	Michael Dress,	July 17	Sept. 10
Philip Probst,	Jacob Dengler,	July 17	Sept. 10
Heinrich Notstein,	William Wahll,	July 21	Sept. 11
Mustered the 10th Sept. 1781 pr. order of Col.			
Robert Levers, pr. me.			JOHN CHAMBERS.

A MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN ADAM SERFASS' COMPANY, CONSISTING OF THE FIRST CLASS OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY MILITIA. NOW IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, COMMANDED BY LIEUT. COL. CHRISTIAN SHOUSE, IN THE YEAR 1781.

Names and Rank.	Time of entering in the service.	When discharged.	Days in service.	Names and Rank.	Time of entering in the service.	When discharged.	Days in service.
Lieut. Col.				Henry Mertz,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Christian Shouse,	Sept. 10, 1781	Nov. 10,	60	Daniel Rish,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Major.				Peter Smith,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Peter Trexler,	Sept. 10, 1781	Nov. 10	60	Michael Harbach,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Adjutant.				Nicholas Litzenbach,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Isaac Berlin,	Sept. 10, 1781	Nov. 10	60	Francis Warmkessel,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Captain.				Henry Kek,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Adam Serfass,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 10	60	Christian Miller,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Lieutenant.				Nicholas Miller,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Jacob Delb,	Oct. 4, 1781	Nov. 4	30	John Butz,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Ensign.				Jonathan Trexler,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Daniel Rex,	Nov. 8, 1781	Nov. 22	14	Matthias Rissel,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Sergeants.				Melchoir Rissel,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
John Derr,	Oct. 28, 1781	Nov. 22	25	George Walbert,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
George Vogt,	Oct. 15, 1781	Nov. 22	38	Nicholas Meyer,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Corporal.				Dewald Kuntz,	Oct. 12, 1781	Nov. 22	41
Ditrich Hartman,	Oct. 17, 1781	Nov. 22	36	Dietrich Dorner,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Drummer.				Henry Durny,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Nicholas Lambert,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	Matthias Kern,	Oct. 5, 1781	Nov. 22	47
Fifer.				John Fink,	Oct. 5, 1781	Nov. 22	47
William Laury,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	Isaac Sherret,	Oct. 12, 1781	Nov. 22	40
Privates.				Michael Yiesly,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Jacob Schreiber,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	John Klein,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Christian Barge,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	Henry Knappenberger,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Andrew Hek,	Oct. 20, 1781	Nov. 22	33	George Hoffman,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Peter Neihard,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	John Meyer,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Peter Burkhalter,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	Bernhard Smith,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
George Flickinger,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	Daniel Neyhardt,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Jacob Steckel,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	Leonard Steining,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Henry Steckel,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	Jacob Yundt,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Godfried Weasner,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	Jacob Hartman,	Oct. 18, 1781	Nov. 22	34
Adam Garny,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	Casper Reaser,	Nov. 2, 1781	Nov. 22	20
John Weaver,	Oct. 28, 1781	Nov. 22	25	Frederick Rise,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60
Stoffel Kern,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60				
George Nease,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	Mustered this 10th day of November, 1781, per order of Col. Robert Levers, per me.			
John Ohlenwine,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	JOHN CHAMBERS.			
John Bildhouse,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	Allentown and the townships of old Northampton county west of the Lehigh river furnished a number of men prominent in civil and military life during the Revolution.			
Henry Heiser,	Oct. 15, 1781	Nov. 15	30	Biographical sketches of these patriots follow:			
Peter Braun,	Nov. 5, 1781	Nov. 22	18	PETER RHOADS.			
Michael Ringer,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60	Among the patriots of Allentown and vicinity, the man who attained the highest civil positions in the Revolutionary period, was Peter Rhoads. Born in Whitehall township in April, 1737, 2 miles north of the present city of Allentown, the son of Daniel Roth, a native of Switzerland, who died in the same hour in which his son was born, he was educated among the Quakers, by whom he was persuaded to change the spelling of his name to Rhoads. He received a good English education, and was equally as well read in German, besides acquiring a knowledge of French, Latin, surveying, book-keeping and those			
Philip Mink,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60				
Simon Snyder,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60				
John Rhinehart,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60				
Henry Hertz,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60				
John Rishel,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60				
Casper Hapler,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60				
George Zimmerman,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60				
Casper Shoenebruch,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60				
David Musgenung,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60				
Adam Swander,	Sept. 22, 1781	Nov. 22	60				

duties pertaining to the scrivener of that day. He also learned the trade of a tailor, as it was customary among the Quakers to teach the young men useful occupations.

In 1761 he returned to his native township, Whitehall, and the following year, on November 23, 1762, was married to Sabina Kohler, daughter of Jacob Kohler, of Egypt. In that year he began to build a stone dwelling house on North Seventh street in Allentown, which still stands, the oldest house in the city. Upon the organization of the Reformed congregation in the new town in the same year, he was chosen one of the deacons. Already in 1768 he conducted a general store, which he maintained until his death. In 1772 he was tax-collector of Salisbury township, and in 1773 was treasurer of Zion Reformed congregation.

He became a member of the county Committee of Observation on October 2, 1775, and on July 8, 1776, with Peter Burkhalter, was elected a member of the first constitutional convention, which met at the state house in Philadelphia on the 15th of July, 1776, and was in session until September 28th following. On July 23, 1776, the convention elected the members of the council of safety, consisting of fifteen members from Philadelphia county, and one from each of the other counties. Mr. Rhoads was elected the member from Northampton county. The council of safety in session from July 24, 1776 to March 17, 1777, was the most important body in the state at that time, and carried on the executive duties of the government until the Supreme Executive Council, chosen under the constitution at the election in February organized in March, 1777.

On May 2nd, 1777, Mr. Rhoads was appointed by the Board of War one of the commissioners from Northampton county, to collect blankets for the continental troops. November 24, 1776, he was appointed treasurer for the advance money, for Northampton county.

In October, 1777, he was elected a member of the assembly, which met at Lancaster on October 27th, but did not obtain a quorum until November 20, 1777, and was re-elected in 1778, 1779 and 1780. On April 2, 1781, he voted in favor of the bill which was passed abolishing slavery in Pennsylvania. He was appointed justice of the peace, December 4, 1783.

On October 8, 1784, he was appointed and commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and of General Quarter Sessions for Northampton county. On October 22nd, 1787, he was

chairman of the meeting at Bethlehem approving the Federal Constitution, and condemning the acts of the members of the Pennsylvania Assembly who had withdrawn from that body. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789-'90, and under that constitution commissioned an Associate Judge, August 17, 1791. This position he held continuously in Northampton county, until the erection of Lehigh county in 1812, when he was appointed Senior Associate Judge in that county, which position he filled until his death, making a total service on the bench of thirty years.

In 1792 an attempt was made by the Allen family to establish a separate county with Allentown as the county seat, and Judge Rhoads, who was the agent of the Allen family at Allentown, took a leading part in the movement, but the effort was unsuccessful.

About 1798, the Lehigh Navigation Company was formed for the purpose of improving the Lehigh river, and Judge Rhoads became its President. After expending a large sum of money, the company abandoned the project. In 1811, Allentown was incorporated into a borough, and Judge Rhoads was elected the first Burgess and re-elected in 1812. He was a man of fine physical proportions and possessed great energy and activity. Dr. Egle in a sketch of him, says: "Judge Rhoads was a gentleman of firm convictions, upright and conscientious and wielded a great influence in the town and county."

In a letter written September 22, 1814, to Judge Rhoads by the eminent lawyer, Samuel Sitgreaves, of Easton, the writer in discussing the depression of the Federalist party, says: "I have become indolent and inert, and must leave the Turmoil of Elections to younger men who love Bustle and whose Zeal is not rendered torpid by Infirmary of Body. I rejoice, my dear Sir, that you, to whose more advanced age these Observations might still more reasonably apply, appear to preserve the Zeal of a youthful Spirit beneath the Frost of Years; and I wish it were more generally the Case with our veteran Patriots—Altho' I fell the weight of Apathy heavy on my own Mind, I much honor the perennial Vigor of others—and hope you may long live to infuse your Ardour into the refractory Spirits about you."

Judge Rhoads died at his residence in Allentown on Sunday evening, December 18, 1814, at nine o'clock, at the age of 77 years and 8 months. He was buried the following Wednesday, in the cemetery at Tenth and Linden streets.

DAVID DESHLER.

David Deshler, the son of Adam Deshler, was born in Switzerland, in 1734. His father was one of the early settlers of Whitehall township, where he became quite prominent. David, his eldest son, who was naturalized April 10, 1761, purchased the mill property on the Little Lehigh from Michael Rothrock in 1762 and was one of the first settlers of Allentown. In 1762 he was taxed £9, and in 1768 for a grist mill and a saw mill and fifty acres of land in Salisbury township.

He became a member of the county Committee of Observation on Dec. 21, 1774 and was a delegate from Northampton county to the Provincial Conference of Committees, which met in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, on June 18, 1776. He was chosen by this conference as one of the judges of election for members of the convention, on July 8, 1776, at Allentown, where the second election district, consisting of Northampton, Salsburg, Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Macungie, Weisenberg, Lynn, Whitehall and Heidelberg held its election.

On March 12, 1777, he was elected by the Assembly one of the four Sub-Lieutenants of Northampton county.

In his account, filed September 4, 1779, he reports having received £4,818 17s 9d, from sundry persons for non-performance of militia duty. He was appointed one of the Commissioners of Purchases for Northampton county on February 19, 1778; Assistant Forage Master on April 5, 1780, and on July 7, 1780, Assistant Commissary of Purchases. He was a delegate to the convention called to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787.

Mr. Deshler was a man of great ability and much force of character. In 1782, he purchased from John Benezet of Philadelphia, the house built by George Taylor, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, with the land belonging to the plantation along the Lehigh, near Catsauqua, which Mr. Taylor had sold to Mr. Benezet in 1776. Here he spent the latter part of his life. When slavery was abolished in the state, Mr. Deshler owned two negroes. He was one of the wealthiest men of his time in the county and in his will bequeathed each of his six daughters £500, his son David £1,000, and his tanyard and bark-mill to his son George, having already given his portion to his son John Adam.

He died in December, 1796, at the age of 62 years, at Biery's Bridge, now Catsauqua.

PETER BURKHALTER.

Peter Burkhalter, the son of Ulrich Burkhalter, was born December 2, 1731, and accompanied his parents to America from Switzerland, arriving at Philadelphia on September 28, 1733. The family settled in Whitehall township, where the father purchased a tract of 300 acres in 1743, which he conveyed by deed of gift to his only son, Peter, on March 9, 1754. Peter Burkhalter was naturalized on April 10, 1761. He married Eve Catherine Deshler, a daughter of Adam Deshler.

On July 8, 1776, Mr. Burkhalter was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, which met on July 15, 1776, and in November of that year was elected a member of the first Assembly under that constitution, which organized on November 28, 1776. He was re-elected in 1777, and again elected in 1784, 1785, 1786 and 1787. On March 30, 1780, he was appointed one of the Sub-Lieutenants of Northampton county. His name also appears as captain of a company of associators on May 22, 1775.

He died October 22, 1805, and is buried at Egypt church.

PETER KOHLER.

Peter Kohler, the son of Jacob Kohler, a pioneer settler of Whitehall township, was born April 2, 1735, at Egypt. The first mention of him in active life is in 1764, when he opened a store at Egypt. He operated a grist mill built by his father and also kept a house of entertainment for travelers.

He became a member of the county Committee of Observation on May 30, 1776; was appointed one of the commissioners to collect clothing for the troops on November 8, 1777, and on December 16, 1777, was appointed by the Pennsylvania Assembly one of the persons to take subscriptions for the Continental loan in Northampton county. He was commissioned one of the Justices for Northampton county on May 28, 1779, and was elected to the Assembly in 1780, 1781 and 1782. He died September 27, 1793, and is buried at Egypt.

STEPHEN BALLIET.

Stephen Balliet, the son of Paul Balliet, was born in 1753. He married Magdalena Burkhalter, a daughter of Peter Burkhalter.

He was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in December, 1776, and commanded his battalion at the battles of Brandywine and German-

town. He also saw service on the frontiers and was one of the officers in command on the march to Nescopeck. He was appointed agent for Forfeited Estates on May 6, 1778 and on Oct. 20, 1783, was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council. He was appointed a member of the Board of Property on June 7, 1784, and was elected to the Assembly in 1788 and 1789.

In 1797 he was appointed Revenue Collector for the Second District of Pennsylvania. He died August 4, 1821, and is buried in the old graveyard at Unionville.

PETER TREXLER, SR.

Peter Trexler, Sr., the son of Peter Trexler, the first settler in Macungie township, was born Feb. 11, 1721. He was elected one of the first county commissioners of Northampton county in 1752 and in 1753 was commissioned a justice of Northampton county under the King, which office he filled many years. In the French and Indian war he was captain of a company called into service by Benjamin Franklin to garrison the forts on the frontier and to protect the settlers from Indian attacks.

In 1755 he was one of the six trustees of the school erected in Easton by a society composed of many of the English nobility whose purpose was to promote the instruction of Germans in the English language. He was appointed a justice of the peace under the new government on June 3, 1777, and on Nov. 8, 1777, was appointed one of the commissioners to collect clothing for the soldiers. He died August 25, 1798, and is buried in a private cemetery near Breinigsville.

GEORGE BREINIG.

George Breinig was a native of Germany, where he was born January 31, 1733. He emigrated to America in 1749 and settled in Macungie township.

He was one of the judges of election at Allentown, on July 8, 1776, and became colonel of the second battalion of Northampton county Militia, consisting of eight companies, his name appearing in muster rolls dated May 21, 1777, and May 14, 1778. In 1786, he was commissioned a justice of the district of Macungie and Weisenberg townships.

He died May 12, 1812, and is buried at Lehigh Church.

PETER TREXLER, JR.

Peter Trexler, Jr., son of Peter Trexler, one of the first commissioners of Northampton county, and a colonial justice, and grandson of Peter Trexler, the pioneer settler of Macungie township, was born August 15, 1748. On May 21, 1777, he was captain of the fifth company of Col. Breinig's Second Battalion of Militia; on November 1, 1781, Major of the First Battalion, under Lieut. Col. Balliet; and on May 6, 1783, was chosen lieutenant colonel in the militia battalion district of Whitehall, Macungie and Upper Milford townships. The several persons chosen lieutenant colonels met at the house of Joseph Hartzell, esq., on May 14, 1783, and cast lots for rank of the battalions, and the third battalion fell to the lot of Lieut. Col. Trexler. He was elected a member of the assembly in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788. He died March 13, 1828, and is buried at Mertztown.

GEORGE GRAFF.

George Graff, born at Killendorf, Alsace, October 11, 1747, emigrated to America with his father, Jacob Graff, in 1754. The family settled in Whitehall township, where the subject of this sketch had a narrow escape from death by Indians on October 8, 1763. George Graff married Barbara, daughter of Jacob Kohler, and in 1772 entered into partnership with his brother-in-law Peter Kohler, at Egypt. In 1773 Mr. Graff removed to Allentown and opened a store at Eighth and Hamilton streets.

In June, 1776, he became Captain of the third company of the first battalion of the Flying Camp, which was commanded on June 18, 1777, by Col. George Huebner. He was a commissioner for purchasing clothing in Northampton county in 1778; was elected collector of the excise on November 27, 1778, serving as such until January 9, 1786; was sheriff of the county from 1787 to 1790; and a member of the Assembly from 1793 to 1796. In 1814 he was burgess of Allentown.

Mr. Graff died February 2, 1835, aged 87 years, and is buried in the old Allentown Cemetery.

HENRY HAGENBUCH.

Henry Hagenbuch, who was Captain of a company of the second battalion of the Flying Camp, on August 6, 1776, was born in 1738. He kept a hotel at Eighth and Hamilton streets,

Allentown, for many years, and died here April 20, 1805. He is buried in the old Allentown Cemetery.

CHARLES DESHLER.

Charles Deshler, born September 10, 1754, was quarter-master of the fourth battalion of Northampton County Militia, under the command of Lieut. Col. Boehm. He was a storekeeper here for many years and a prominent citizen. He was appointed storekeeper at Easton of the military stores on March 11, 1778. He married Catharine, daughter of David Deshler, and lived on South Center Square. He died February 4, 1841, and is buried in Union Cemetery.

HENRY GEIGER.

Henry Geiger, a resident of Heidelberg township, was born about 1720. He was commissioned an ensign in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, on December 20, 1755 and saw considerable service in the French and Indian War. He became a lieutenant in 1757 and was in command of soldiers at various blockhouses and at Fort Allen. In October, 1776, he was commissioned a Colonel of the second battalion of Northampton County Militia. He was also commissioned a colonial justice in 1764. He was for many years a prominent figure in Heidelberg township.

JOHN WETZEL.

John Wetzel, a resident of Macungie township, was a prominent figure in the early Revolutionary period. In 1774 he became a King's Justice and in 1775 was a delegate to the Provincial Conference of June 18th. He was elected to the first assembly on Nov. 5, 1776, and on May 16, 1777, was appointed lieutenant of the county, in which office, by reason of his arbitrary actions, he became extremely obnoxious to the Moravians and other non-resistant sects as well as to officers of the militia.

FREDERICK LIMBACH.

Frederick Limbach, a resident of Upper Milford township, was appointed a justice of the peace in 1777, and a judge of the courts in 1784. On March 30, 1780, he was appointed a sub-lieutenant of the county and in 1783 was elected to the assembly. He removed from the county in 1787.

THOMAS MEWHORTER.

Thomas Mewhorter, a native of Scotland, became a resident of Allentown about 1776. He served in the Revolution and was elected to the assembly for four terms, serving from 1784 to 1788. He built the stone house at the southeast corner of Lehigh and Lawrence streets, where he had a tanyard. He died in Allentown in 1807.

PHILIP BOEHM.

Philip Boehm, a grandson of Rev. John Philip Boehm, the pioneer Reformed clergyman, was born December 14, 1747. He married Barbara Deshler, sister of David Deshler, and for some years was a storekeeper in Allentown. In June, 1777, he was appointed Quartermaster and Aug. 27, 1777, Paymaster of Militia. On Oct. 19, 1778, he was elected coroner of the county. He became major of Northampton County Militia and in 1780 Lieutenant Colonel. He died January 10, 1816.

JOHN JENNINGS.

John Jennings, son of Solomon Jennings, one of the participators in the Indian Walk of 1737, was the owner of the fine farm along the Lehigh, later owned by Jacob Geisinger. He was a Quarter-master in the Revolution and was Sheriff of the county several terms, and died while holding that office in 1778. He proved himself an energetic officer in the Wyoming troubles.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE IN THE REVOLUTION, FROM
THAT PART OF NORTHAMPTON
COUNTY NOW LEHIGH COUNTY.

Committee of the Provincial Conference, held at
Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1775.

David Deshler.
John Wetzel.

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention,
July 15, 1776.
Peter Rhoads.
Peter Burkhalter.

Member of the Council of Safety, July 24, 1776.
Peter Rhoads.

Member of the Supreme Executive Council.
Stephen Balliet.
Oct. 20, 1783.

Members of Assembly.
Elected Nov. 5, 1776.
John Wetzel.
Peter Burkhalter.

Elected Oct. 14, 1777.

Peter Burkhalter.
Peter Rhoads.

Elected Oct. 13, 1778.

Peter Rhoads.

Elected Oct. 12, 1779.

Peter Rhoads.

Elected Oct. 10, 1780.

Peter Kohler.

Peter Rhoads.

Elected Oct. 9, 1781.

Peter Kohler.

Elected Oct. 8, 1782.

Peter Kohler.

Elected Oct. 14, 1783.

Frederick Limbach.

Elected Oct. 12, 1784.

Thomas Mewhorter.

Elected Oct. 11, 1785.

Thomas Mewhorter.

Peter Trexler, Jr.

Peter Burkhalter.

Elected Oct. 10, 1786.

Peter Trexler, Jr.

Thomas Mewhorter.

Peter Burkhalter.

Elected Oct. 9, 1787.

Peter Trexler, Jr.

Thomas Mewhorter.

Peter Burkhalter.

Elected Oct. 14, 1788.

Peter Trexler, Jr.

Stephen Balliet.

Elected Oct. 13, 1789.

Stephen Balliet.

Commissary of Purchases.

David Deshler.

Feb. 19, 1778.

Assistant Forage Master.

David Deshler.

April 5, 1780.

Persons to take subscriptions for the Continental Loan. (Appointed by the Assembly,

Dec. 16, 1777.)

Peter Kohler.

Commissioners to seize the Personal Effects of Traitors. (Appointed Oct. 21, 1777.)

Paul Balliet.

Treasurer of the Advance Money for the Militia.

Peter Rhoads.

Nov. 24, 1776.

Commissioners to collect clothing.

Peter Trexler, Sen., Nov. 8, 1777.

Peter Kohler, Nov. 8, 1777.

George Graff, Mar. 18, 1778.

OFFICERS OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1776 TO 1790,
FROM THAT PORTION NOW LEHIGH
COUNTY.

President Judge.

Peter Rhoads.

Judges.

Frederick Limbach.

Peter Kohler.

Matthias Brobst.

Jacob Horner.

George Breinig.

Ludwig Stahler.

Jacob Morey.

Sheriffs.

John Jennings, Nov. 5, 1777.

George Graff, Oct. 16, 1787.

Coroners.

Peter Rhoads, Nov. 5, 1776.

Philip Boehm, Oct. 19, 1778.

George Knauss, Nov. 5, 1784.

George Schreiber, Oct. 16, 1787.

Collector of Excise.

George Graff, Nov. 27, 1778.

Justices of the Peace.

Peter Trexler, Sen., June 3, 1777.

David Deshler, June 3, 1777.

Frederick Limbach, June 3, 1777.

Matthias Brobst, June 3, 1777.

Jacob Horner, June 3, 1777.

Daniel Snyder, June 3, 1777.

Jacob Morey, June 3, 1777.

Peter Kohler, Nov. 2, 1780.

Peter Rhoads, Dec. 4, 1783.

George Breinig, Jan. 26, 1786.

Ludwig Stahler, Nov. 8, 1788.

Dedimus Potestatem.

Peter Trexler, June 4, 1777.

County Lieutenant.

John Wetzel, May 16, 1777.

Sub-Lieutenants.

David Deshler, Mar. 12, 1777.

Peter Burkhalter, Mar. 30, 1780.

Frederick Limbach, Mar. 30, 1780.

Assistant Commissary of Purchases.

David Deshler, July 7, 1780.

Paymaster of Militia.

Philip Boehm, Aug. 27, 1777.

Storekeeper at Easton.

Chas. Deshler, Mar. 11, 1778.

Agent for Forfeited Estates.

Stephen Balliet, May 6, 1778.

Pennsylvania Archives—Colonial Records—Forces American Archives—Egle's History of Pennsylvania—Richard's The Pennsylvania German in the Revolutionary War—Levering's History of Bethlehem—Jordan's Bethlehem during the Revolution—Moravian Diary—Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution—Stryker's Battle of Trenton—Davis' Washington on the West Bank of the Delaware—Journals of the Assembly—Historical Society of Pennsylvania Manuscript Collections—Revolutionary Patriots of Allentown and Vicinity—Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer—James Allen's Diary—Watson's Annals—Wyoming Valley Historical Record—Ellis' History of Northampton county—Allentown Friedensbote.

CHAPTER IX.

"THE FRIES REBELLION."*

1798-99.

"Fries Rebellion" took place in contiguous parts of Bucks and Northampton counties, in the Fall and Winter of 1798-99, and is so called from the name of the leader, John Fries, who was mainly instrumental in creating this opposition to the Federal authority. In each case the disturbance was caused in whole, or in part, by what the people considered an unjust and unlawful tax, and they resisted putting it in force. In the two latter cases the assessments to be made were of an unusual character, though not heavy in amount, and the opposition to it was caused, no doubt, by want of correct information, and not a settled design to interfere with the execution of the law. The history of the Fries Rebellion proves, quite conclusively, the outbreak was of this character, and, if proper means had been taken by the authorities to explain the law and its necessity, to the disaffected, the extreme measures taken by the general government need not have been resorted to. It was fortunate, however, the trouble was brought to a close without the loss of life or bloodshed, and the bitterness engendered was not permanent.

During the administration of John Adams, the frequent depredations of the French upon our commerce, and their disregard of our rights on the high seas, as a neutral power to the sanguinary conflict then devastating Europe, induced the belief that war with France was unavoidable. Congress, accordingly, made preparation for such emergency should it arise. The military and naval forces of the country were increased, and General Washington, then living in retirement at Mount Vernon, was appointed to the command of the armies about to be called into the field. In view of the impending danger to the country, Congress took such other measures as the President thought requisite, some of which clothed him with almost despotic power. The act, known as the "Alien and Sedition Laws," gave him authority to send obnoxious persons out of the country, at pleasure, and to place others in arrest accused of speaking, or writing, in disrespectful terms of the government. In connection with these measures Congress made provision to carry on the war, now thought to be near at

hand, by laying a direct tax to be assessed and collected by agents appointed by the Federal government.

On July 9, 1798, an act was passed providing "for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses and the enumeration of slaves within the United States." For making the valuation and enumeration, required by the act, the states were divided into districts, and, for each district a commissioner was appointed by the President with a fixed salary. It was made the duty of the commissioners to sub-divide these districts into assessment districts, and, for each, appoint one principal and as many assistants as might be required. The assessors were to make out a list of houses, lands and slaves, and afterward to value and assess them. On July 14 Congress passed an additional act, entitled "An Act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," fixing the amount to be raised at \$2,000,000, of which \$237,177.72 was the portion allotted to Pennsylvania. The rates of assessments to be made under this act were as follows: Where the dwelling and out-houses, on a lot not exceeding two acres, were valued at more than \$100 and not exceeding \$500, there was to be assessed a sum equal to two-tenths of one per cent. on the valuation. As the houses and lands increased in value the rates were increased in proportion, so that a house, worth \$30,000, would pay a tax equal to one per cent. of its value. By this means rich and poor alike contributed their share of the burden according to their ability to pay. Upon each slave there was assessed a tax of 50 cents. The fourth section of the act provided for the appointment of collectors, and the duties were to be discharged under instructions from the secretary of the treasury.

Upon the announcement of the passage of these acts of Congress, and their publication, discontent began to manifest itself. They were denounced as unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, and the government charged with acting in a tyrannical manner. The odium already resting on Mr. Adam's administration was increased, and new enemies made on all sides. Politicians, who seized upon it to bring the administration into disrepute, were governed by selfish purposes, but we must credit the masses with honest motives. Following so soon, after the passage of the Alien and

*Acknowledgments due the late Gen. W. W. H. Davis, author of "The Fries Rebellion," 1899.

Sedition Laws, gave the House Tax Law greater unpopularity than it really merited, or would have received at any other time. The feeling of the country was very much aroused before its passage, and this added fuel to the flame.

The law was violently denounced in Pennsylvania as soon as its provisions were known. At first opposition took the form of noisy declamation, and the application of harsh epithets to the President and his cabinet, and was mainly confined to the counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Northampton and Berks in the eastern part of the state. From passive resistance the opposition gradually assumed the shape of overt acts. In a few instances, and before any matured plan had been agreed upon, the officers were prevented by threats from making the assessments, and, in others, were hooted at and ridiculed. So odious did it make the administration in Bucks and Northampton, that these counties positively refused to furnish their quota, under a law recently passed, for increasing the military force of the country, and not a man was furnished by them. The opposition had assumed such alarming character by the winter and spring of 1799 the President deemed it his duty to send a large body of troops into these counties to quell the disturbance and enforce the law. In order to give our readers an intelligent and accurate account of this outbreak, it will be necessary to take up the thread of events from the passage of the acts of Congress that led to it.

Immediately on the passage of the law, the secretary of the treasury took the proper steps to carry it out. The act of July 9 divided Pennsylvania into nine districts, the third being composed of the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, and the fifth of Northampton, Luzerne and Wayne, with the following named commissioners:

- 1st District, Israel Wheeler,
- 2nd District, Paul Zantzenger,
- 3rd District, Seth Chapman,
- 4th District, Collinson Reed,
- 5th District, Jacob Eyerly,
- 6th District, Michael Schmyser,
- 7th District, Thomas Grant, Jr.,
- 8th District, Samuel Davidson,
- 9th District, Isaac Jenkinson.

Jacob Eyerley, commissioner for the fifth district, and a resident of Northampton, was commissioned sometime in the month of August and took the oath of office. Almost as soon as qualified, he was requested, by the secretary of the treasury, to find suitable persons to serve as assessors in his division. He had no trouble as far as the counties of Luzerne and Wayne were concerned, but, in Northampton, only two persons were named in connection with the appointment. There ap-

peared to be a general indisposition among the people to accept office under the law.

The fourth section of the act of July 9 required the commissioners, as soon as possible after their appointment, to meet and make provision for carrying out the act. The board assembled at Reading, Berks county, October 22, nearly all the members present. Each commissioner presented a plan of his division and divided it into a suitable number of assessment districts. They also furnished a list of persons for assessors, which was forwarded to the secretary of the treasury who was authorized to reduce the number. A form of warrant was agreed upon and signed by the commissioners. The assessors were ordered to meet at an early day, when the commissioners would qualify and give them the necessary instructions.

Bucks county was divided into two collection districts, one composed of the twelve upper townships, for which were appointed one principal and five assistants; James Chapman, Richland, being the principal, and John Rodrock, Plumstead; Everhard Foulke, Richland; Cephas Childs, Samuel Clark, Milford; and one other assistant. Childs took the oath of office November 5, and no doubt the others were qualified about the same time. The assessors met at Rodrock's the latter part of December, after being qualified. Here the last preliminaries were arranged prior to making the attempt to carry the law into effect. Each assessor was given charge of two townships, and allowed a choice of the ones he would assess.

When it became known the assessments were actually to be made and the tax collected under the "odious" law, the hostility of the people, which had somewhat abated since its passage, broke out anew in some localities. The excitement soon reached fever heat. The tax became the general subject of conversation throughout the country, and was discussed in the taverns, stores, at all public gatherings, and at every point where two or more persons came together. As is always the case in times of high excitement, the authors of the law were denounced in unmeasured terms, and both its object and provisions misrepresented. The most extravagant stories were put in circulation as to the intention of the government, and such a state of fear had seized upon the minds of the middle and lower classes, people were really alarmed for their personal safety. Many considered Mr. Adams a despot, and the act was viewed as the most oppressive that had ever disgraced a statute book. In this condition of things it is not in the least strange that a determination to resist the law should manifest itself. The opposition appears to have been more general in Milford township, in Bucks, and in

some of the border townships of Northampton county, where the inhabitants early made open demonstration to resist the assessors. In Milford the officers were wholly unable to comply with the law, and there the houses remained unassessed for some time after the assessment had been made in other parts of the district. The most active man in stirring up opposition to the Federal authorities, and who, in fact, was the head and front of all the disturbance, was John Fries, of Milford, who had the countenance and support of many of his neighbors and friends, of whom John Getman and Frederick Heaney, after himself, were the boldest and most active participants in the rebellion.

It would be an easy matter, were we disposed to indulge in romance and present fictitious characters to the reader, to convert the leaders in this disturbance into heroes and clothe them with imaginary qualities; but as we profess to deal only with facts, and intend to write a correct account of the outbreak, 1798-99, such license is forbidden. Fries, Heaney and Getman were plain, honest Germans only, and it is extending ordinary charity to suppose them to have been governed by sincere motives in the course they took.

John Fries, the leading spirit of the insurrection who came of parentage in the lower walks of life, was born in Hatfield, Montgomery county, about 1750. At 20 he was married to Margaret Brunner, daughter of David Brunner, of White Marsh, near Mather's Mill. John was brought up to work, and, when old enough was apprenticed to the coopering trade, which he learned. At twenty-five himself and wife, and their two children, removed to Bucks county settling in Milford township. We are not informed as to the exact locality, but were told by his son Daniel that Joseph Galloway gave him permission to build a house on his land at Boggy Creek, and occupy it as long as he wished, which offer he accepted. We have no means of knowing what length of time Fries lived there, nor when he changed his residence, but, at the time of the outbreak, we find him living in a small log house near the Sumneytown road, two miles from Charlestown, "on a lot that belonged to William Edwards, father of Caleb Edwards, deceased, of Quakertown." He probably did not follow the coopering business long, if at all, after his removal into Bucks county, for the earliest information we have of him shows he was then pursuing the calling of a vendue cryer, which he followed to the day of his death, and for which he seemed to have been especially adapted. This occupation led him to travel all over his own, and neighboring townships, affording him an opportunity of becoming well acquainted with the

country and the people. He had ten children: Solomon, John, Daniel, a second John, and a fifth which died in infancy before it had been named; Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Catharine and Margaret. Of these ten children Solomon and Daniel were the last to die, both aged men, who had already reached more than man's allotted years. Daniel, the younger of the two, was born at "Boggy Creek," May, 1782.

When the contest between Great Britain and her American Colonies came on, 1776, John Fries espoused the cause of his country, and became an active patriot. He was already enrolled in the militia and had command of a company. We are not able to say at what period he was called into service, but we know he was on active duty 1777, for, in the fall of that year, his company being of the militia was called out from Bucks county to re-enforce the Continental Army, and was with Washington at White Marsh and Camp Hill. In the spring of the following year he commanded a company in the action at Crooked Billet, under General John Lacey, and shared the dangers and defeat of the day. Nearly twenty years later, we find him in command of a company of militia, from Bucks county, in the Whiskey Insurrection. In these military positions it is to be presumed he served his country faithfully.

At the period of which we write, Fries was about fifty years of age. In person rather small in stature and spare, but active, hardy and well made. He was without education, except being able to read and write, with a knowledge of the rudiments of arithmetic. Nature had endowed him with good natural abilities, and he possessed a shrewd and intelligent mind. He was an easy and fluent talker, and somewhat noted for his humor and cunning; was possessed of good hard sense, and, had his mind been properly cultivated, would doubtless have been a man of mark. Personally he was brave and resolute, and unknown to fear. He is said to have possessed a species of rude eloquence which was very engaging, and gave him great control over the multitude. He was a sworn enemy to all kinds of oppression, fancied or real, and was esteemed a quiet and in-offensive man until this outbreak aroused the latent fires within him, made him notorious and his name a terror to the administration of Mr. Adams. He had brown hair, quick and steady black eyes, of which an old neighbor, and one who formerly knew him well, told us "were as keen as the eyes of a rabbit." He had a pleasant disposition, was well liked by all, and, with many, quite a favorite. His character for honesty was above suspicion, and he was considered a sober man, though he occasionally indulged in strong drink. These personal and other qualities gave

him, to a considerable degree, the confidence of the community in which he lived, and enabled him to exercise a controlling influence over his neighbors and friends.

In following his occupation of vendue cryer he generally traversed the county on horseback, and, in all his wanderings, was accompanied by a small black dog named "Whiskey," to which he was greatly attached. When he entered a house it was his habit to call for "Whiskey," when the faithful little animal would come and take a seat by his side and remain until his master got up to go away. Master and dog were inseparable companions, and aged persons who knew Fries stated to us that his approach was often heralded some time before he came in sight by the appearance of "Whiskey" trotting along in advance. The favorite little dog, as will be seen, before we conclude, was the means of the betrayal of his master into the hands of his enemies.

Next to John Fries, Frederick Heaney and John Getman were the most active instigators of the disturbance. They were both residents of Milford township at the time, the former living two miles from Charlestown, the latter within half a mile of Fries' house; they were tailors by trade, and in a humble condition in life. Of their history we have been able to learn but little. Heaney was born at what is now "Stover's Mill," Rockhill township, but we do not know at what period he changed his residence to Milford. At one time he kept the tavern at Hagersville, of which Christian Hager was landlord forty years ago, but we have not been able to learn the date of his residence at this place. After his pardon by Mr. Adams, Heaney returned to his home, Milford township, whence he removed to Plainfield, Northampton county, where he died. He gained there not only a respectable, but a somewhat influential standing in the community. He was appointed justice of the peace, and also commanded a volunteer company, which his grandson, George Heaney, commanded, 1860. After his death, which did not take place until he had reached a green old age, his widow was twice married, and died in Plainfield, 1855, at the age of eighty-nine years. He had three sons, Charles, Samuel and Enoch, and one daughter, Elizabeth. It is related by his descendants that while the troops were in pursuit of him, a party of soldiers came to his house one night, when his wife was alone, except her little daughter, Elizabeth. They heard of threats against his life, and, hearing them coming, she jumped out of bed and put a spike over the door to prevent them getting in, and, leaving her child in the house, ran out of the back door and across the fields to alarm a neighbor. When she returned with help the soldiers were gone.

This child was Mrs. Edmonds, living, 1860, in Bushkill township, Northampton county, whose son, Jacob B. Edmonds, resided in Quakertown.

Getman is supposed to have been born in Rockhill township, also, but we have not been able to learn anything of his history. His brother George died near Sellersville, Bucks county, March 4, 1855, at the advanced age of 92 years, 2 months and 10 days, respected by all his friends and neighbors. He, likewise, was arrested during the trouble; was tried and convicted but received a much lighter sentence than his brother John, being fined one hundred dollars and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of 6 months. Heaney was the owner of a small house and lot. These two men were the advisers and confederates of John Fries, Getman being the most in his confidence. They lacked the intelligence and shrewdness of their leader, but were active in the cause and rendered him important service. Such were the head and front of the "Fries Rebellion."

John Fries was probably the first to array himself against the law, immediately upon its passage and promulgation. His own intense hostility begat the desire with him in feeling, and he labored with great zeal to this end. When going about the county crying vendues he was careful to sound the people as to how they stood upon the subject of the new tax, and was never backward in expressing his own opinion. From a warm supporter of Mr. Adams and his administration, he suddenly became of unmeasured denunciation. He reasoned with, persuaded, and threatened all and seemed to make it his business to create enemies to the act. He was thus active during the fall months of 1798, and, by the end of the year, had raised a fierce opposition to the law and those who were to carry it into execution. He was particularly hostile to the house-tax, and declared openly that no assessments should be made in Milford township, nor tax collected if he could prevent it. We were informed by his son Daniel, then about eighteen, who had a distinct recollection of the events transpiring, that several private meetings were held at his father's house before any public demonstration was made. His friends and neighbors met there to talk about the law and determine, in a quiet manner, what was best to be done. At these conferences Fries always took the lead, and his stronger mind assisted to mould the opinion of others.

The time had now arrived when some more active measures must be taken and opinion changed to deeds. The period approached when the assessors were to commence their duties, and some public demonstration was necessary to prevent them carrying the law into effect. With this object in view, about the first of February, 1799,

notices, without any names signed to them, were put up at various places in the township, calling a public meeting for Friday, the eighth, at the public house of John Klein, on the road leading to Gary's tavern, two miles southwest from Charlestown. On the day appointed, a number of persons assembled at the place of meeting late in the afternoon. The two most active and noisy men present were John Fries and George Mitchell, who then kept the public house more recently occupied by Eli Zeigler, at the west end of Charlestown. This tavern was one of the places where the malcontents of the neighborhood assembled at evenings to talk over their grievances. Few, if any, at the meeting appeared to have had a very definite idea of what should be done; they disliked the house-tax and were opposed to paying it themselves, or permitting others to do so; but, beyond this, there was no plan of opposition, at this time. The law was discussed and its authors denounced in violent terms.

Some expressed a doubt whether the bill had yet become a law. The newspapers of the day mentioned that an amendment had lately passed Congress, which seemed to confuse the understanding of the people, and rendered them undecided as to whether the law was actually in force. After the matter had been sufficiently considered and the sense of the meeting fully explained, Fries, with the assistance of the publican, Mitchell, drew up a paper that was approved and signed by about fifty of those present. What the exact import of this paper was has never been determined, as neither the original nor a copy fell into the hands of the authorities. It is supposed, however, to have contained merely a statement of the views of the signers upon the subject of the tax, and their determination to oppose the execution of the law. Before adjournment, however, a resolution was passed requesting the assessor not to come into the township to make assessment, until the people were better informed whether the law was really in force; and one Captain Kuyder appointed to serve a copy of the resolution upon them. Having transacted the business which brought them together, the people quietly dispersed and returned to their homes. The meeting was conducted in the most orderly and peaceable manner, and there was no appearance of disturbance on the part of anyone.

Our readers will bear in mind, that Mr. Chapman, commissioner for the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, met the assessors of the former county at the public house of Mr. Rodrock, the latter end of December, to deliver to them their instructions how to proceed in the assessments. Immediately after this meeting, these officers commenced the assessment in the respective town-

ships assigned them. They proceeded without any trouble, or appearance of opposition, in all the townships but Milford, and even there the people, notwithstanding the late agitation and excitement against the law, quietly acquiesced in its execution. It is true they did not like it, and would rather have avoided paying the tax, but they had abandoned all intention of resisting the law. Childs and Clark had both been appointed for Milford, and, before separating, fixed upon a day when they would begin in that township. Childs had also one or two other townships assigned him, and, it was arranged between them, they should assist each other two days at a time, alternately. As Childs had already made some assessments in his own district, he agreed to help Clark whenever he should be ready to begin the work. Before the meeting adjourned at Rodrock's, the principal assessor named an early day to meet again, and make return of what they had done. Mr. Childs went to assist Clark according to agreement, but, when he reached his house, finding the latter was not able to go on with the assessments, he returned to finish up his own district. In Milford the excitement was still running high; and as threats of serious injury had been made against the assessors, who were forbidden to enter the township, they declined to attempt it.

Fries and his friends had inflamed the minds of the people to such degree, that in some parts of the township they were almost in a condition to take up arms. The assessors met at Rodrock's, to make returns, on February 6, but as they did not complete their business that day they adjourned to meet on the 16th.

In the unsettled condition of things in Milford, the principal assessor, James Chapman, determined to take some steps to satisfy the people of the township in relation to the tax. For this purpose he thought it advisable to have a public meeting called at some convenient place, where he would explain the law, but not trusting altogether to his own judgment in the matter, he went to George Mitchell's on Monday, February 11, and consulted him. The latter agreeing with the principal assessor, he was requested to lend his assistance in getting up the meeting and assented. Word was sent to Jacob Hoover, who owned and lived at a mill on Swamp creek, on the road leading from Trumbauersville to Spinnerstown, about one mile west of the former place, and the same later occupied by Jonas Graber, to give notice of the meeting to the people of his neighborhood; and also to inform them they would be permitted to select their own assessor, and that any capable man whom they might name would be qualified. The offer, however, did not meet with much favor in that section of

the township, and the people declined to have anything to do with it. There seemed to be a general disposition, among the friends of Mr. Adams in the township, to have a public meeting called notwithstanding the failure of the first attempt—to endeavor to reconcile matters; and Israel Roberts and Samuel Clark both saw Mitchell upon the subject. A few days after, Mr. Chapman again sent word to Mitchell to advertise a meeting, which he accordingly did, and the time fixed was the latter end of February, the place, his own tavern. The notice given was pretty general, and a large assemblage was expected.

The Jacob Hoover here spoken of was the uncle of Reuben L. Wyker, who lived near Rufe's store in Tinicum, and was active in assisting Fries. It is said he manufactured cartouch boxes for the use of the insurgents, and otherwise made himself useful to them. He escaped capture by having timely warning of the approach of the troops. George Wyker, also of Tinicum, and uncle of Reuben L., was in Philadelphia at market, at the time, and there learned that Jacob Hoover was to be arrested, and that a warrant had already been issued. Being anxious to prevent him falling into the hands of the Federal authorities, he hastened home, as soon as he had sold out his marketing, to give warning of the danger. He told his father what he had heard in the city. The latter was Nicholas Wyker, who lived on the same farm where Alfred Sacket lived in more recent years, on the hillside near Rufe's store. He immediately set off for Hoover's, whom he found at home, apparently very much unconcerned, but entirely ignorant of the danger that threatened him. Even when told of the arrangements made to arrest him, he did not seem to give it much importance; but, while they were in conversation Hoover looked out the window and saw the troops coming up the road. This reminded him of the necessity of fleeing. He immediately ran out the back door, and, keeping the house between him and them, made his way to a neighboring thicket, into which he escaped. When the soldiers arrived at the house, they surrounded it and entered, but the bird had flown, and Hoover was nowhere to be found. After a thorough search, the officer gave up the pursuit and returned with his soldiers, much chagrined. Hoover kept out of harm's way until the affair had blown over, when he returned home. He afterward removed to Lewistown, in this state, where he died.

In the meantime the adjourned meeting to be held at Rodrock's tavern, on February 16, at which the returns of the assessments were to be made, came off. All the assessors, except Mr.

Clark, were there and reported the assessments had been nearly completed in all the townships except Milford, where nothing had as yet been done. The assessor of this township had been so much intimidated and threatened he was afraid to go about in the discharge of his duties. Mr. Foulke also expressed some fears of going into the township, as threats had likewise been made against him, and he anticipated trouble. This state of things changed his mind in regard to permitting the people of the township to select their own assessor, and he now gave his consent to it, hoping it would conciliate them. He used his influence with the commissioner to induce him to agree to the same, and he finally yielded and gave permission. He notified the assessors, at the same time, that in case the people did not accept the terms offered them, and choose some person to discharge the duty, they would have to go into the township, and assist Clark to make the assessments. Proposals were made to the various assessors as to which would assume the duty, but each one had some excuse to give why he could not go, showing great unwillingness to place themselves in the way of danger. The unsettled condition of Milford alarmed them, John Fries and his friends being the terror of these officers.

The time for the meeting advertised to take place at Mitchell's had now arrived, which was held on Saturday, and a great many persons were at it. Everhard Foulke and James Chapman were present on the part of the assessors. The meeting was called for the purpose of reading and explaining the law, as they were extremely ignorant of its provisions and operations; but they behaved in such a disorderly manner nothing could be done. A general fear appears to have seized upon those present. Mr. Foulke used his best endeavors to remove it, but without avail. In their present state of mind, as he well knew, any explanation of the law on his part would have but little, if any, effect, and he did not even attempt it. Among the well disposed citizens present was Jacob Klein, who, at the request of Mitchell made an effort to calm the fears of the people, but he met with no success, for the clamor and noise were so incessant he could not be heard. Israel Roberts proposed to read the law to them, but they would not listen to him, and drowned his voice in their shouts. Conrad Marks, who afterward became an active participant in the disturbance, was at the meeting, but it does not appear that John Fries was there, which is hardly reconcilable, with his known activity in opposing the law. The assessors seeing nothing could be done toward satisfying their minds on the subject of the tax, and removing their prejudice and opposition to the law's execution, declined to

take further part in the meeting and returned home.

The officers, upon this occasion, met with a signal failure in their attempt to induce the people to acquiesce in the assessments, and the result of the meeting gave encouragement to the opposition. In the subsequent trial of John Fries before the United States Court, Mr. Chapman, who was a witness on the part of the Government, gives the following account of what took place at this meeting, so far as it fell under his own observations. He says:

"I got there between one and two o'clock. Just as I got to the house, before I went in, I saw ten or twelve people coming from towards Hoover's mill; about the half of them were armed, and the others with sticks. I went into the house and twenty or thirty were there. I sat talking with some of my acquaintances that were well disposed to the laws. Conrad Marks talked a great deal in German; how oppressive it was, and much in opposition to it, seeming to be much enraged. His son, and those who came with him, seemed to be very noisy and rude; they talked in German, which as I did not know sufficiently, I paid but little attention to them. They were making a great noise; huzzaing for liberty and Democracy, damning the Tories, and the like. I let them go on, as I saw no disposition in the people to do anything toward forwarding the business. Between four and five I got up to go out; as I passed through the crowd towards the bar, they pushed one against me.

"No offer was made to explain the law to them while I staid; they did not seem disposed to hear it.

"They did not mention my name the whole time of my being there, but they abused Eyerly and Balliet and said they had cheated the public, and what villains they were. I understood it was respecting collecting the revenue, but I did not understand near all they said. I recollect Conrad Marks said that Congress had no right to make such a law, and that he never would submit to have his house taxed.

"They seemed to think that the collectors were all such fellows; the insinuation was that they cheated the public, and made them pay, but never paid into the treasury. After getting through the crowd to the bar, I suppose I was fifteen minutes in conversation with Mitchell; he said perhaps they were wrong, but the people were very much exasperated. Nothing very material happened, and I asked Mr. Foulke if it were not time to be going. So I got into my sleigh and went off; soon after they set up a dreadful huzza and shout."

Israel Roberts and other witnesses, on the part

of the prosecution at the trial of Fries, and who was present at the meeting at Mitchell's, testified as follows:

"At the last meeting at Mitchell's there appeared a disposition to wait till they should have assistance from some other place. It was said that a letter had arrived to George Mitchell, from Virginia, stating there were a number of men, I think ten thousand, on their way to join them; the letter was traced from one to another, through six or eight persons, till at last it came from one who was not there. Some of the company at that time were armed and in uniform. I do not recollect what was said when the letter was mentioned, but they appeared to be more opposed to the law than they were before.

"At the meeting at George Mitchell's, at which Mr. Foulke and Mr. Chapman were present, which was held for the purpose of explaining the law, there were a number, about twelve came up in uniform, and carrying a flag with "Liberty" on it. They came into the house and appeared to be very much opposed to the law, and in a very bad humor. I proposed to read the law to them; and they asked me how I came to advertise the meeting; I told them I did it with the consent of a few others; one of them asked me what business I had to do it; I told him we did it to explain the law. He looked me in the face and said, 'We don't want any of your damned laws, we have laws of our own,' and he shook the muzzle of his musket in my face, saying, 'This is our law and we will let you know it.' There were four or five who wished to hear it, but others forbid it, and said it should not be read, and it was not done."

On his way home from the meeting, Mr. Chapman stopped at the public house of Jacob Fries, who then kept the tavern more recently occupied by George L. Pheister, at the east end of Trumbauersville, where he waited for Mr. Foulke to come up, who arrived soon after. Clarke was also there. Mr. Chapman had a conversation with him upon the subject of taking the rates in the township, when he declined to have anything more to do with it. He gave as a reason for this course that it would not be safe for him to undertake the assessments, and that he did not feel justified in endangering his life in order to assist to have the law carried into execution. He thus washed his hands of the whole business, and resigned his commission. It was now evident to Chapman and Foulke that the other assessors would be obliged to make the assessments in Milford, if they were made at all, and they deemed it their duty to take immediate steps to have it done. They agreed to meet the assessors at Quakertown, on March 4, in order to commence

the work, and, before they left for home, Mr. Chapman asked each one to be present at the time and place appointed. When the day arrived for the meeting, but three of the assessors attended, Rodrock, Childs and Foulke, in addition to the principal, Mr. Chapman. They waited until evening without transacting any business, expecting others would arrive but none came, when they adjourned to meet at the house of Mr. Chapman, at nine o'clock the next morning.

As soon as it became noised about that the assessors had resolved to come into the township to take the rates, those opposed to the law renewed their activity against it. The people were told by the leaders that the assessments must not be made, and force would be used to prevent it, if necessary. The information that the assessors, who were now looked upon as enemies to republican institutions were coming, increased the excitement, and the people began active measures to oppose them. Captain Kuyder, who was in command of a company of militia, called them into service to assist in driving the assessors out of the township. He notified his men to meet him at his mill, on March 6, where some fifteen or twenty assembled. Early in the morning, while he was abroad in the neighborhood, he met his acquaintance, William Thomas, whom he invited to go to the mill and see his men. He accepted the invitation and accompanied the captain there. His men were getting together. When he arrived he found a number already assembled, a portion of them armed and others soon came up. After remaining a little while the captain ordered his men to take up the march for the tavern of Jacob Fries, Trumbauersville.

By the time they reached the village a considerable number of stragglers had been attracted, who helped to swell the throng. They marched along the main road until they came to the tavern, when they drew up in front of it and halted. Here a number more joined them, making about thirty in all. The people assembled expressed a desire to see the assessors, whom they knew were somewhere in the township making assessments; and a couple of horsemen were sent off to hunt them up and notify them they were wanted. They were instructed, in case they should find them, to take them prisoners, and either conduct them to Quakertown or bring them to Fries' tavern. Soon after the messengers had left, it was proposed that Captain Kuyder's company and the rest of the people assembled, should march to Quakertown and they immediately started down the road for that place. They presented a somewhat martial, but very irregular, appearance; the greater part being either armed with guns or clubs and accompanied with drum and fife. As they passed

through the country they attracted much attention, and the sounds of their martial music were heard "far o'er hill and dale." They, who were not cognizant of the movement, and hardly knew what to make of the demonstration, went to the roadside to see what was going on. As they marched along the road they increased in number, and, by the time they reached their destination, there were more than a hundred in the company. This movement was the overt acts of resistance, and had an important bearing on the subsequent conduct of those who became insurgents in name and deed.

The three assessors, Chapman, Foulke and Childs, met, on the morning of March 5, at the house of Mr. Chapman as had been agreed upon, and thence proceeded into Milford township to make the assessments. They thought it advisable to call upon Clark, in the first instance, and see if they could not prevail upon him to go with them and divide the township, so as to complete their work in a short time. When they arrived at his house he was absent from home, and it was thought best for Mr. Chapman to go in search of him. Learning he had gone to assist one of his neighbors to move, he went to Jacob Fries' tavern to wait for him to return. In a little while he came. Upon being asked to assist in assessing the township he positively refused, saying he might as well pay his fine, even if it should take all the property he had. Finding that nothing could be done with him the subject was dropped. While Mr. Chapman was at the tavern, John Fries came up. After passing the compliments of the day, Fries remarked to him he understood he had been insulted at one of the meetings in the township, which, he said would not have been the case had he been present, and expressed his regret at the rudeness with which the assessor had been treated. The following interview then took place between the two, as sworn to at the trial of Fries:

"I told him (Fries) I thought they were very wrong in opposing the law as they did; he signified that he thought they were not, and that the rates should not be taken by the assessors. I told him that the rates would certainly be taken, and that the assessors were then in the township taking them. I repeated it to him, and he answered, 'My God! if I were only to send that man (pointing to one standing by,) to my house to let them know they were taking the rates, there would be five or seven hundred men under arms here tomorrow morning by sunrise.' He told me he would not submit to the law. I told him I thought the people had more sense than to rise in arms to oppose the law in that manner; if they did, government must certainly take notice of it, answer was, 'if they do, we will soon try who is and send an armed force to enforce the law. His

the strongest.' I told him they certainly would find themselves mistaken respecting their force; he signified he thought not; he mentioned to me the troop of horse in Montgomery county, and the people at Upper and Lower Milford, and something about infantry who were ready to join them. He said he was very sorry for the occasion, for, if they were to rise, God knew where it would end; the consequences would be dreadful; I told him they would be obliged to comply; he then said huzza, it shall be as it is in France, or something to that effect. He then left me and went off."

While Mr. Chapman was waiting for Clark at Jacob Fries' tavern, and holding the strange interview with John Fries, the other assessors were engaged in taking the rates around the township. The first house they came to was Daniel Weidner's, at the west end of Trumbauersville, and occupied by Geo. Zeigler, 1859. Childs went in first and told Mr. W. that he had come in order to take the assessment under the revenue law of the United States. He appeared to be in a bad humor at the proceeding, and declined to give any information of his property. The assessor reasoned with him, and pointed out the impropriety of his conduct and what would be the consequence of his opposing the law. He was told he might have ten days to consider the matter, at the end of which time he would be able to determine what he ought to do. He professed not to know whether the law was in force, and said many other things in extenuation of his conduct; charged the assessor with receiving very high wages, &c. Mr. Childs explained that the law was in force and how a committee of Congress had reported against the expediency of repealing it. At last, Weidner, overcome by persuasion, or argument, consented to be assessed and gave up his property, saying to the assessor, "take it now, since it must be done." Childs then continued on his round, walking and leading his horse from house to house, until he reached Mitchell's tavern, where he found the other two assessors, who had arrived a little while before. Weidner got there in advance and was again railing out against the law; and said that the houses of high value were to pay nothing, while smaller ones, and of small value, were to pay high. He was again reasoned with, and finally became apparently reconciled, and gave up an additional piece of property to be assessed. He seemed to take the matter much at heart, however, and exclaimed, "They will ruin me; what shall I do?" The assessors then continued on their way toward Jacob Fries' tavern, where they were to meet the principal assessors by appointment, assessing several houses as they went along.

They had assessed some fifty or sixty houses in the whole, up to this point, and had done it without opposition. In every case but one the people were at home, and there a notice was left. They arrived at the tavern a little before dinner. As Mr. Childs was going into the door he was met by John Fries, who shook him by the hand, said he was glad to see him, and asked him to take a drink.

The assessors dined at Jacob Fries'. After dinner, and while they were sitting at the fire, John Fries came into the room. He addressed himself to Mr. Foulke and Mr. Chapman, and said they were men he greatly esteemed, and was sorry they had placed themselves in that position. He here proclaimed his opposition to the law; and said "I now warn you not to go to another house to take the rates; if you do you will be hurt." Without waiting for a reply he turned upon his heel and went out of the room. He seemed irritated and in anger. He said nothing more to them while they remained there. After a conference, the assessors concluded to pay no attention to the threat of John Fries, but proceed with the assessments. While at the tavern, Mr. Childs took the rates of Jacob Fries' house to which no opposition was made. It was then agreed that Rodrock and Foulke should go together, and Childs by himself to assess the houses of some who were known to be quiet and orderly people. They then mounted their horses and rode away in discharge of their duty. They found a marked difference, between the English and German, to be assessed; with the former they had no difficulty, except at one place, where the family said there were some bad people living in the neighborhood who would do them injury if they submitted to the rates. Messrs. Rodrock and Foulke continued on until about sunset without meeting any hindrance, or seeing any sign of opposition to the execution of the law. They were now going to the house of a man named Singmaster, and, as they turned down the lane out of the public road, they heard some person halloo to them; when stopping and looking round, they saw John Fries and five men coming toward them. Fries was in front, and upon coming up he said he had warned them not to proceed with the assessments, but as they would not obey him he had now come to take them prisoners. Rodrock asked him by what authority he had stopped them, to which he made no reply, but immediately grappled for the bridle of the horse. He wheeled the horse around at the moment, which caused Fries to miss the bridle and catch the rider by the coat tail, but the latter succeeded in tearing away and freeing himself from his grasp. Fries then rode off, but, before he had gone far, he turned about and approached

the assessor again. He now cursed Rodrock, and, remarked to him, if he had a horse he would catch him. He offered no further insult, but returned to his companions. Mr. Foulke was less fortunate. The comrades of Fries surrounded him and secured him without resistance; but when in their power they offered him no injury, but treated him with kindness. When Fries returned to his men and found Mr. Foulke in their hands, he at once directed them to let him go, giving as a reason that as they were not able to catch Rodrock, they would not detain him. As the assessor was released Fries remarked to him, "I will have seven hundred men together to-morrow, and I will come to your house, and let you know we are opposed to the law." Being at liberty once more the assessors proceeded to the house of Philip Singmaster, who lived on the road leading from Trumbauersville to Philadelphia, half a mile from the former place, and in a house occupied by Zeno Frantz, 1859. They found him at home, and, upon informing him of their business, were permitted to assess his house without opposition. While here Mr. Childs rejoined them as had been agreed upon when they parted company at the tavern of Jacob Fries. They now compared opinions, and came to the unanimous conclusion they would not be justified in further attempt to take the rates in Milford township, on account of the violent opposition of the inhabitants, led on by John Fries; and the principal assessor was to give notice of this determination to the commissioners. They thereupon ceased to make assessments in the township and turned their faces homeward on the afternoon of March 6.

Meanwhile the insurgents continued their march toward Quakertown, where they arrived about noon, or shortly after. In a little while the party of Capt. Kuyder was joined by John Fries and companions and several others. They halted at the tavern of Enoch Roberts, the same kept by Peter Smith, 1859, when those on horseback dismounted, and, as many as could, went into the house. The scene around the tavern was one of noise and confusion, while those inside were no less boisterous. They were hallooing, and cursing and swearing; the most violent were denouncing John Adams, the house-tax, and the officers who were to execute the law; some were drumming and fifing, apparently endeavoring to drown the hum of confused voices in the strains of martial music, and numerous other ways were resorted to, to give vent to their feelings. The bar of Mr. Roberts was pretty generously patronized, and liquor flowed so freely that the excitement and confusion were increased. Fries, expecting the assessors to come that way on their return home, he had made up his mind to arrest them if

nothing transpired to interfere with his arrangements.

When the assessors ended their conference at Philip Singmaster's, after having assessed him, they started directly homeward, having to pass through Quakertown their most direct road. Messrs. Foulke and Rodrock rode together, while Mr. Childs preceded them a short distance. When they arrived at the village, they found it in possession of the crowd of people already mentioned, under the control of John Fries and Conrad Marks. Some were in uniform and others in their usual working clothes; some were armed with guns, and others carried clubs. The noise and confusion they made were heard some time before the assessors reached the town. The testimony, given on the trial, shows they were congregated at two public houses, one already mentioned as being kept by Enoch Roberts, whereas the other was called "Zeller's tavern." We have been at considerable trouble to locate this latter public house, but have been unable to do so. The house, in which Richard Green lived, 1859, on the road to the railroad station, is said to stand on the site of an old tavern which may have been the one the witnesses called "Zeller's." On the other hand it is said, by the old residents of Quakertown, that Enoch Roberts had a son-in-law named N. B. Sellers, who assisted him to keep the public house he then occupied. The name of Zeller may have been intended for Sellers, and is possibly a misprint in the report of the trial, both meaning one and the same place.

When the insurgents saw the assessors coming they set up a great shout, and, as soon as they had approached within hailing distance, ordered them to stop. This they did not heed, as they had determined not to place themselves in their power if it could be avoided. As they entered the village Messrs. Foulke and Rodrock separated, and did not ride in together, Mr. Childs having already stopped at the house of a neighbor just on the edge of the town. Rodrock now rode in advance, and, when he had passed about half through the crowd, without giving heed to their commands to stop, they started to run after him from both sides of the road, some carrying clubs and others muskets, and made motions as if they intended to strike him. John Fries was standing upon the porch of the tavern, and when he saw Rodrock coming up he called out to him to stop, but, paying no attention to it, some of the men ran after him. The assessor, seeing himself pursued, wheeled his horse and demanded of Fries what he wanted with him. This seemed to excite the men the more, and they replied to him with curses, and ordered him, in an authoritative tone, to deliver

himself up. To this he replied he would not do it while they addressed him in such language as they had applied to him. Some one in the crowd then gave the order to fire at him, when two men standing near the tavern door pointed their guns but did not fire. He now rode off toward home, and when they saw him making his escape, they again commanded him to stop; some making demonstrations to get their horses and pursue him, but did not. When he reached the house of Daniel Penrose, seeing Jacob Fries and John Jamieson there, he halted and related to them what had taken place. He appeared to be much alarmed; said that Foulke and Childs had been captured, and was afraid they would be killed. He requested Jamieson to return to the village, and prevent them being hurt, which he declined doing unless Rodrock would accompany him; but he was finally prevailed upon to go. He found the two assessors in the hands of the mob but not injured.

The other two assessors were less fortunate, both falling into the hands of the enemy. As Mr. Foulke, who was some little ways in the rear of Mr. Rodrock, approached Roberts' tavern, the crowd ran out to surround him. Some took hold of the horse's bridle, while others, among them Captain Kuyder, seized his person. John Fries came up at this moment and commanded him to dismount, saying that he desired to speak to him, while the surrounding crowd demanded he should be pulled off his horse. There was great danger of violent hands being laid on him, and he began to be alarmed at his situation. At this critical moment, the two Hoovers, John and Jacob, came to his assistance, and interfered with the excited multitude in his behalf. They ordered the mob to desist from their insults, and let Mr. Foulke alone, who would get off his horse without any compulsion. They gave the insurgents to understand the assessors would not be injured while they could protect them. Their resolute conduct somewhat silenced the crowd. Mr. Foulke deemed it the best policy to comply with their demands, inasmuch as he was not in a condition to help himself, and therefore rode up to the tavern shed, where he dismounted, tied his horse, and went into the house. The crowd followed him and soon the bar-room was filled. Now Fries reminded him that he had warned him the day before not to assess the houses in Milford township, and yet they had done so contrary to his orders. He then demanded Foulke's papers, which were delivered to Fries, who, after reading carefully, returned them. The assessor was now suffered to depart, Fries escorting him through the people to his horse, and holding the bridle while he mounted, when he rode off. Fries admitted to

Foulke that he had violated the law, probably enough to endanger his life, and told him that he might "return him to the court if he wanted to do so."

It will be remembered that Mr. Childs did not accompany Rodrock and Foulke into Quakertown, but stopped at the edge of it—at the house of Esquire Griffith, who lived where Joseph R. Lancaster resided, 1859, where he dismounted and went in. As he was getting off his horse, Mrs. Griffith came out of the house and told him the people had come to make him and the others prisoners, and there was a large crowd in the village waiting to catch them. A few moments after he entered the house, a little girl came into the room and said the insurgents were taking Mr. Foulke, and, upon going to the window, saw them all around him. When he saw the danger which menaced his companions, he was going out to assist them, but the family persuaded him to remain where he was, and not place himself in unnecessary danger. In a little while John Fries came to the house and saluted Childs in a friendly manner, but told him he must accompany him to where his men were; and, as he had not the power to resist, concluded he might as well yield with as good grace as possible, and thereupon consented to go. As they walked along, Fries said to Childs he had told him yesterday not to go to another house, and how they had come to make him prisoner if they found he intended to go on with the assessments. Childs replied that he and the others were obliged to fulfil their office, unless interrupted by force. When they entered the tavern, Fries addressed himself to his men and Childs, saying: "Here are my men—here is one of them." Going into the bar-room he seated himself upon a table and soon there were several around him. One man damned him and said he should go to the liberty pole and dance around it. During this time they were crowding upon him and pushing, and he received several thumps with the knees and fists. At first he was taken for Rodrock, but when it was discovered he was not, they cursed him anew for being somebody else. He then made himself known as Cephus Childs, when some one remarked he was no better than the others. They asked him a multitude of questions about the assessments; how the people liked it where he had been, whether he had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, &c., &c. That the reader may judge of the temper the people were in, we make the following extract from the testimony of Mr. Childs, given on the trial:

"They damned the house tax and the stamp act, and called me a 'stampler,' repeatedly; they damned the Alien and Sedition laws, and finally

all the laws; the government and all the laws the present government had made. They damned the Constitution, also. They did not mention what constitution, whether of this state or of the United States. They damned the Congress, and damned the President, and all the friends to government, because they were all tories, as none were friends to the present government but the tories. They said they would not have the government, nor the President, and they would not live under such a damned government; 'we will have Washington;' others said, 'No, we will have Jefferson, he is a better man than Adams; huzza for Jefferson.'

Those assembled continued in this strain, and constantly expressed themselves as opposed to the law, and their determination to resist its execution. They boasted that every man in Northampton county would assist them except a few tories, and that between Quakertown and the Delaware, they could raise ten thousand men; and further that General Washington had sent them word that he had twenty thousand men to assist them. Some spoke in German and others in English. After John Fries took Mr. Childs into the house, he left him among the crowd and went out again, being gone some time. When he returned he apologized to him for the manner in which his men had used him. He then took him into an inner room where there were but few people, and demanded his assessment papers. He gave him some papers he had about him, but which did not refer to the collection of taxes, when Fries gave a shout and told his men he had got what they wanted. He then went out of the room, most of his men following him. The crowd were gone but a short time when they returned without Fries, shouting, and rushing up to Childs and took hold of him. Some were armed with clubs, guns, pistols, &c., and others had swords. Daniel Weidner, whose house he had assessed in the morning, was with them, who insisted upon Childs surrendering to him the assessment he had made of his house, but he did not give it up. They again took hold of him and shook him severely; and one man came forward and said he should be shot. Conrad Marks was present armed with a sword, who made many threats, but did not attempt to put any of them into execution. Childs attempted to reason with them, but it had little if any effect toward pacifying them. During this proceeding, Fries returned into the room and gave back the papers to Childs, telling him at the same time he must now go home, and never come back again into the township to assess, or he would be shot. To this he replied that he had left the township with a view of not returning to it again unless

compelled to do so by authority, and that, from their present treatment, as he would never be likely to come back without such authority, they might have leave to shoot him. They then told him they wished him and Mr. Foulke to inform the government what had been done, as soon as they pleased. After a little more parleying they gave him liberty, when he rode off, glad enough to make his escape from such unpleasant company.

There is some discrepancy as regards what took place at Quakertown the day the assessors were captured, between the records of the transaction and the relation of those who have a recollection of the event. We had interviews with some of the oldest inhabitants of that section upon the subject, and find them at variance with the testimony drawn from other sources. They state that the assessors were chased to Quakertown by Fries and his party, and that he snapped his gun three times at Mr. Foulke; that the latter sprang from his horse at the porch of Enoch Roberts' tavern and ran in, when they hid him in the cellar, where he remained concealed until ten o'clock, when he was released and ran home. Another version has it that he was hid under the counter in the bar-room, and that Fries hunted all through the house, but was unable to find him; that they got Fries, Heaney and Getman drunk, when Foulke stole out and went home. Still another story is that he was kept confined in a stable, and that Mr. Childs was sent to inform his wife, but was afraid to go into the house, and walked in the yard until ten o'clock at night, when Foulke came home. These statements differ so widely, from the evidence given on the trial, we have thought it best to follow the testimony, believing that to be the nearest correct, because it was related under oath soon after the events happened. One circumstance is told by those who remember the difficulty, which seems so reasonable it is probably true; that a man named Everhart pointed his gun at Foulke, while they had him imprisoned at the tavern, but was so drunk he fell over while doing so. They afterward examined the gun, and found that the ball had been put in the bottom and the powder on top.

The circumstances which took place at Quakertown decided the assessors to make no further attempt to take assessments in Milford, as they were convinced it would lead to difficulty, and, possibly, bloodshed. In other parts of the county the law was quietly acquiesced in, and the officers discharged their duty peaceably, but it was, nevertheless, very unpopular and odious. For the time being, Fries and his friends had prevented the execution of the law in the disaffected district, but as far as we have been able to learn, no public

outrages were committed, and their only desire seemed to be to prevent the officers, by intimidation, from making the assessments.

The foregoing embraces the proceedings of the insurrectionists, or insurgents, while opposing the execution of the house tax law in Milford. It will be noticed their whole conduct was of that earnest character which marks the actions of men who are sincere in what they are doing. While there was, naturally, considerable noise and confusion attendant upon their conduct, and high excitement prevailing, there was no unnecessary disturbance, and nothing that can properly be called violence. Rude they were, but not to an extent to create a breach of peace. We have every reason to believe they considered the law of the most oppressive character, and their minds had properly been inflamed against it by the misrepresentation of others. This opinion had been formed before they had an opportunity to learn its provisions and operations, and they were afterward either too much prejudiced, or their pride would not permit them, to be rightly informed. The law of itself was a mild one, and no one who examines it at this day can see anything in it to cause such opposition to it. The rates were light, and the burden of the tax fell upon the shoulders of those who were the best able to bear it. There was likewise a public necessity for that or a similar Act of Congress, and it was necessary that the revenue should be increased, as there was every probability of the government being driven into a war with one of the most powerful nations of Europe. The situation of the politics of the country had something to do with the opposition that was raised against the law. But recently, before their passage, the two statutes known as the Alien and Sedition Laws had passed Congress, which were received with a burst of indignation that had never been equaled in the country. They brought the administration of Mr. Adams into great unpopularity, if not detestation. The odium that rested upon these laws was reflected upon the house tax, and thus it was condemned in advance because it was found in bad company. Many honest people believed that an Act of Congress taxing the country, emanating from the same government which had given them the Alien and Sedition Laws, must naturally be a wicked one, and, they were so well convinced of this, they were not open to persuasion to the contrary. Another circumstance, in connection with the manner in which the law was executed, had something to do with its great unpopularity. The officers exceeded their duties, and went beyond their instructions. The assessors were only required, by law, to assess the houses, lands and slaves, and were not directed to count the window lights of

the houses, which were a duty superadded by the officers who had charge of affairs. The fact of the window lights being counted created suspicion in the minds of the people that it was done for the purpose of making them the subject of future taxation. This, more than anything else, led to the meetings held by the people, and, notwithstanding the unpopularity of the measure, there would probably never have been any "insurrection" or outbreak, had the assessors confined themselves to the duties which the law required of them. The abuse of the law had probably more to do with causing the disturbance than the law itself.

Having recounted the opposition to the House Tax Law in Bucks county, and the disturbance growing out of it, we shall now proceed to show what took place in Northampton.

It will be remembered that Jacob Eyerley was appointed commissioner for a district composed of the counties of Northampton, Luzerne and Wayne. As soon as the law was passed, the people of Northampton manifested so much opposition to it, Commissioner Eyerley believed there would be difficulty in carrying it out. This was before he had entered upon the discharge of his duties. While at Reading, in October, he was informed by the commissioner from Bucks, that he had seen persons who had traveled through that county, and in every tavern he stopped at, the law was the subject of general conversation and denunciation, and great pains were taken to find the friends of government, in order to persuade them not to accept the office of assessor. In consequence of this feeling there was great difficulty in finding suitable persons for these appointments. He selected one in each township, taking the most suitable for the duties, from all the information he could get. Commissions were immediately sent them, with notice to meet the commissioner to receive instructions. At that time the commissioner did not believe the state of things was as bad in Northampton as he afterward found it to be. The disaffection in Bucks had spread over the line into some of the neighboring townships of the adjoining county, and the people had become as hostile to the tax as Fries and his neighbors.

Commissioner Eyerley divided Northampton into three districts and first met the assessors November 3, at Nazareth. Two were absent, and some of those present asked to be excused from serving, on account of the hostility of the people and the assessors' fear of injury. As the commissioner had no authority to relieve them they were not excused. Finding them misinformed of the nature and operation of the law the commissioner took great pains to disabuse their minds,

and, with such success, they consented to serve, and were given instructions. The following day he met the assessors of the second district at Allentown, all being present but one. The same difficulty met him here he had to contend with at Nazareth, disinclination to accept for the same reason, opposition of the people to the law, and fear of being assaulted, should they attempt to make the assessments. With a good deal of difficulty those present were induced to accept the appointments. As it was taken for granted the absent assessor, a Mr. Horne, did not intend to accept, a blank commission was left with Mr. Stephen Balliet, a prominent resident of the county, with authority to appoint some suitable man in place of Mr. Horne. The assessors of the first district were met November 6, in Chestnut Hill township, with two absentees. One of these was a Mr. Kern, of Easton, but as it was not convenient for him to accept, he named a Mr. Snyder, who was only commissioned. He met with the others the same day; accepted the appointment and served. He stated there was much opposition to the law in his section of the county, and he did not understand it very well himself, but would do the best he could. The commissioner took considerable pains to explain the provision of the law, which entirely satisfied him. He now became quite warm in its favor, and said he would ride fifty miles if it were necessary to accept the appointment, since he had been wrongly informed about the law in the first place. The assessor from Hamilton township did not seem willing to accept his appointment, and it required a good deal of explanation and persuasion to overcome his disinclination. He at last consented, however, accepted his commission, and received his instructions.

In Northampton county the principal part of the opposition to the law was in the townships of Heidelberg, Weisenberg, Lynn, Lowhill, Penn, Moore, Upper Milford and Hamilton. In four districts it was of such violent character the law was not executed until after the troops were marched into them, and, in some of them, the people were almost unanimous against it. In Moore township, the opposition was only among a portion of the inhabitants, and, when the assessor was opposed when making the assessment, he called a town meeting and took the sense of the people. The assessor of Penn township did not meet the commissioners, but refused to accept the appointment in view of the difficulties in his way. Some time elapsed before any one could be found willing to accept the office, but, finally, one bold enough to assume the responsibility, presented himself and he was commissioned and qualified. When the people of the township heard that an-

other person had been appointed in place of the one first named, and had undertaken to discharge the duties of the office, they became very violent and threatened him with personal injury. The leaders of the opposition collected a number of the disaffected into a mob, who waited upon the assessor, and gave him to understand harm would be done him if he attempted to take the rates. This demonstration intimidated him to such degree he resigned, and declined to have anything more to do with it. The hostility to the law continued so great in this township, the assessments were not made until sometime late in the spring of 1799, and after the presence of a military force had completely quelled everything like opposition.

The spirit of insubordination first manifested itself a little while before the general election, when meetings were held in different parts of the county to take action upon the subject. At one of these meetings the officers of the militia were invited to be present, and their co-operation, as the leaders of the military of the county, was earnestly desired. The leading object was to nominate candidates opposed to the law. At this meeting several resolutions were passed, one recommending the circulation of petitions asking a repeal of the Alien and Sedition Laws and the land tax. The proceedings were published in the newspapers and circulated among the people. A petition was given to each of the captains of militia to get signers. On the day of election the people turned out very generally, and, in most of the districts the opposition to the government was so general, its friends dare not say a word in its favor for fear of being abused. The anti-administration candidates were elected by considerable majorities, and the people, generally, rejoiced at their success.

In Hamilton township, the people were so much enraged at Nicholas Michael, the assessor, for accepting the appointment, they went in large numbers to his house at night to do him bodily injury, but, being informed of their intention, he sought safety in flight. The next day he went to the commissioner and made complaint of the treatment he had received, tendered his resignation, and begged its acceptance. This was declined; he was told to return to his duty, and he would be protected in the discharge of it. He accompanied the commissioner to Easton, to see Mr. Sitgreaves, the United States Attorney for the district, before whom he intended to make affidavit in order to have some of the evil-disposed placed under arrest. Mr. Sitgreaves not being at home, they went to Judge Traill, an associate judge of the county; but, when they arrived there, Michael became alarmed and begged to be allowed until the next morning to consider the matter;

saying, that if he informed against the people he and his family would be ruined. In the morning he wished to be put in jail to be kept from danger, so great were his fears, but his request was not complied with.

In the present state of excitement the commissioner deemed it advisable to call a public meeting at which the people could come together and have the law explained to them, as he was of opinion the greater part of the opposition arose from a misconception of its provisions. With this object in view, he gave Mr. Michael a letter to take to the constable of the township, requesting him to fix the time and place for the meeting, and to give proper and timely notice thereof. Mr. Eyerley promised to be present to explain the law to such as did not understand it. The constable, accordingly, announced the meeting to be held at the public house of a Mr. Heller, and the time fixed was a few days before New Year's, but we have not been able to ascertain the precise day. The commissioner was present according to promise, being accompanied into the township by William Henry, one of the Associate Judges of Northampton. When they arrived at the place of meeting they found some seventy persons assembled, among them three or four in uniform, whose arms were stacked behind the tavern door. After the meeting was organized, Mr. Eyerley arose and stated that he had come there as their friend, to explain the house tax law, that they might no longer be in ignorance of its provisions. He and Judge Henry then proceeded to explain the statutes as they understood them, but with little effect, as the people were not disposed to listen to any explanation that would be likely to give them a more favorable opinion of the odious law. They hated it, and did not wish to think well of it. In order to reconcile the people, to the assessment of the rates, he proposed they should elect an assessor of their own; this they refused to do, saying, if they did, it would amount to submission to the law, which they did not mean to make. The assessor already appointed was anxious to resign, but this he was not allowed to do, as no one could be found who would accept the appointment in his place.

In Upper Milford the people opposed to the law held a township meeting and appointed a committee of three to wait upon the assessor when he should begin the assessment, and request him to desist; and about the last of December, when he began the work, he was met by this committee and informed he could not proceed. No violence was offered, but he was given to understand he would not be permitted to carry out the law. He immediately wrote the commissioner informing him of the sit-

uation of affairs, and asked advice as to the course to be pursued. The latter again thought it advisable to have a public meeting called, at which he would make another effort to explain the law to the people, and endeavor to satisfy them with its provisions. He directed the assessor to give notice to John Schymer, Moretz and other leading men of the township, that he would meet them at such time and place as they might appoint. The place fixed upon was the house of Mr. Schymer, date not known. When the time arrived the commissioner set out for the place of meeting, accompanied by Judge Henry, and, when he arrived within four miles of it, he was met by a friend who advised him not to attend, saying the people were so violent his life would be endangered, but he disregarded the warning and kept on. He found some 75 men assembled at the house of Schymer, several of them having French cockades in their hats, showing very plainly which side they took in politics.

One of the petitions, which a previous meeting had recommended should be circulated for signatures, was handed the commissioner who read it to the people. Some of them, upon hearing it, said it was not such a petition as they had been led to believe it was, as it mentioned nothing about the stamp act. As there was a report in circulation that the act was not in force, Mr. Eyerley read it in German, and explained to them it was their duty to submit to it. One, George Shaeffer, denying that it was a law, the question was submitted to the decision of Mr. Schymer, who, being a justice of the peace, had considerable influence over the minds of the people. Shaeffer was inclined to be noisy and created a disturbance, and he and others used abusive language to the assessor, Mr. Heckewelder, accusing him, among other things, of having been a Tory during the Revolution. Mr. Eyerley proposed that inasmuch as they were opposed to the present assessor, he would give them the privilege of electing one of their own number, to whom he would give the appointment. This they declined, saying: "We will do no such thing; if we do, we at once acknowledge that we submit to the law, and that is what we will not do." Three of the Shaeffers made demonstrations to beat Heckewelder, but were deterred by the interference of others, and he was allowed to go away without injury. The commissioner, even with the countenance of Mr. Schymer and several other well disposed persons present, found it impossible to reconcile the multitude to the law, and he returned home a second time without having effected anything. The opposition to the law in this township, likewise, was not overcome until the presence of troops intimidated them into sub-

mission, when the rates were taken without further trouble.

Resistance to the enforcement of the law had now reached that stage it became necessary for the authorities to take some notice of it. About Jan. 15, 1799, Judge Henry, at the request of Commissioner Eyerley, and upon complaint of the assessors that they found it impossible to proceed in the execution of their duty, issued a number of subpoenas to bring persons, cognizant of the opposition to the execution of the laws, before him that he might make a careful examination of the cause of complaint and ascertain its truth. The witnesses who appeared were generally very reluctant to give information, being afraid the insurgents would do them some injury. The judge made appointment to meet a number of persons at Trexlertown, to inquire further into the matter, and a considerable crowd assembled. Among those present was part of a company of light horse under Captain Jarrett. The men were mostly in uniform, and many of them noisy and impudent. The judge was attended by the commissioner and Mr. Balliet. They, who were present, paid little respect to the officers but ridiculed, and made fun of them. From the indications at this meeting, it was evident the disturbance could not be quelled by the local officers, and it was thought best to appeal to the Federal authority. The steps now about to be taken changed the aspect of affairs. Hitherto, it was considered but a local disaffection to a law of questionable expediency, and improperly understood, and which, in due time, would subside and be heard of no more. Down to this point it had hardly attracted public attention outside of the rural districts where the opposition was made, and neither State nor Federal Government had given it consideration. It now assumed National importance, and what shortly before, was unworthy the attention of politicians or statesmen, became a matter of great moment. The action of Judge Henry was the incipient step that changed the affair to an insurrection, and converted the opponents of the house-tax law into insurgents and traitors to their country.

Mr. Sitgreaves, United States District Attorney, was sent a number of depositions he had caused to be taken to Judge Peters, of the United States District Court, Philadelphia. This was some time in February, and the first official information the judge received on the subject, although he had before heard of it as a matter of news. He examined a few witnesses in addition to the affidavits, and, from the facts elicited, thought it his duty to issue warrants for the parties. Being much engaged he directed the district attorney to draw up the form of warrants

for his approval and signature. It has been decided, that, in order to ease the minds of the people, the warrants should be drawn in the nature of an order for the defendant to appear before some justice of the peace, or judge of the county, and give bail for appearance at the Circuit Court of the United States, but circumstances prevented it. After this had been decided upon, it came to the knowledge of the authorities that several of the magistrates themselves were disaffected, and others were prevented doing their duty through fear of injury. The judge also had scruples as to the legality of the measure, whether persons, arrested on his warrants, could be taken before an inferior magistrate. While his mind was in doubt, he received additional information of the state of the people in the disaffected districts, and this induced him, both to make a change in the form of the warrants and the procedure under it. The warrants were now to be made returnable to Judge Peters' Court.

THE MARSHAL MAKES ARRESTS IN NORTHAMPTON.

When the form of the warrants was agreed upon, they were made out and put into the hands of Colonel Nichols, United States Marshal, to be served. This was about Jan. 25, and the marshal was directed to proceed to Northampton county immediately and make the arrests. He left Philadelphia on the 26th, serving a few subpoenas on the road, in order to collect evidence, reaching Nazareth on March 1st. Here the marshal met Commissioner Eyerley, and told him to go with him to serve the warrants executed, those placed in his hands being only for the arrest of persons in Northampton county. The next morning, accompanied by Eyerley, and Eyerman, the marshal set out to execute the warrants. They went first into Lehigh township, where twelve were arrested, all against whom they had process, but five others came in afterward and gave themselves up. Their offence was resistance to the execution of the House Tax Law. They then returned to Bethlehem, where they were met by Colonel Balliet. The marshal's party next went to Macungie township, where they had no difficulty until they came to the house of George Snyder, near Emaus, on whom the marshal wished to serve a subpoena. Snyder and his wife used abusive language toward them, the woman taking the lead. The husband came out of his house with a club, and positively refused to receive the subpoena. He called the marshal and the men with him rascals and highway robbers, and, upon being told he was only wanted as a witness, he refused with an oath.

The marshal finding he could do nothing with him requested Daniel Swartz's son to read and explain the subpoena to him, and leaving it with him to be served if it were possible. Thence they proceeded to Millerstown, now Macungie, a few miles distant. On the road they stopped at the house of the Rev. Mr. VanBuskirk, where they left their horses and walked into the town. The marshal had a warrant for George Shaeffer, active in opposing the law, and to whose house they next proceeded to arrest him, but he was not at home. Not meeting with success in this case, they went to the tavern, where a considerable number of people had assembled.

They now made an attempt to arrest a man named Shankweiler, who also lived in Millerstown. The marshal and commissioners walked over to his house, leaving Mr. Eyerman at the tavern. They had not intimated they desired to arrest him, but when they left the tavern the people suspected their intention and followed them in a crowd to the number of about fifty. They went in advance of the officers, and, reaching the house before them, filled the large room. When the marshal arrived a friend pointed out Shankweiler to Colonel Nichols, but observing what was going on, he withdrew into the crowd, with the intention of hiding himself from view; but the marshal followed him, and putting his hand upon his shoulder, informed him he was a prisoner, in the name of the United States, announcing himself as the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Shankweiler, having no idea of being captured without some resistance, broke loose from the marshal and fled toward the barn. He proclaimed he would not injure the marshal, but made threats against Eyerley and Balliet, toward whom he manifested great hostility. The people became much excited at this proceeding, and many cried out in German, "Strike! Strike!" Some said if he were taken out of his house they would fight as long as they had a drop of blood in their bodies. They seemed inclined to lay violent hands upon Balliet, and one of the crowd presumed to pull the cockade from his hat. The marshal warned them of the consequences of their attempting to strike, and reasoned with them upon their riotous conduct. Finding that himself and companions were in danger, the marshal unbuttoned his coat, that the people might see a pair of pistols he had with him, and also in order that he might be able to grasp them quickly, should he find it necessary to use them. The determined manner of the marshal had its effect, and the crowd became quieter. Shankweiler refused to accompany the marshal to Bethlehem, and swore he would resist the authorities of

the United States, let the consequences be what they might. He was told such a course would ruin himself and family, and be the destruction of his property, to which he replied that his father had fought against the stamp act, and he would resist the tax law which was supported by none but Tories and the friends of government. At last he was prevailed upon to promise to meet the marshal at Bethlehem, but could not be induced to say that he would submit or surrender himself. Seeing that nothing further could be accomplished there, the officers took their leave. As they left the house the people set up a shout and hurraed for "Liberty." The marshal now continued on his rounds. He procured a constable to show him where Adam Stephen, Herman Hartman, and Daniel Heberly, for whom he had warrants, lived. Having arrested these persons he and his party returned to Bethlehem, where they arrived on the evening of March 6th. Bethlehem was his headquarters, and here he had his prisoners confined.

The arrests of the persons for whom warrants were issued, and their confinement at Bethlehem by the marshal, caused unusual excitement throughout the country. It created great indignation in the disaffected districts of Northampton and Bucks, and was considered an act of tyranny and oppression on the part of the government. As soon as it became known the arrests were made, the leaders of the opposition to the law determined to rescue them if possible. For the purpose of consulting on the subject, a meeting was called at the public house of Conrad Marks, Milford, Bucks county, on March 7th. Notices were carried around the evening before and left at the houses of those known to be friendly to the movement. By ten o'clock a number of people had assembled, and considerable excitement was manifested. The general sentiment was in favor of immediate organization and marching to Bethlehem to take the prisoners from the hands of the marshal. The crowd was formed in a company, and John Fries elected captain. They were variously armed; some with guns, others with swords and pistols, while those with less belligerent feelings, carried clubs. Subsequently, when Fries was examined before Judge Peters, he said his "motive in going to Bethlehem to rescue the prisoners was not from personal attachment, or regard for any of the persons who had been arrested, but proceeded from a general aversion to the law, and an intention to impede and prevent its execution." This reason, however, hardly explains their course, under the circumstances. Their plan was first to march to Millerstown and thence to Bethlehem.

The people of Northampton, meanwhile, had

also taken action in reference to a rescue of the prisoners. A meeting to consult on the subject was called at the tavern of Martin Ritter, on the present road from Mountainville to Emaus, to meet at ten o'clock on the morning of March 7th. Notice was also given for two or three companies of light horse to meet there at the same time, one of which was commanded by Captain Jarrett.

At the hour appointed a considerable number of persons were on the ground, and much noise, confusion and excitement prevailed. Upon the meeting being organized, and a conference had about the matter, that had brought them together, it was unanimously resolved to march for Bethlehem without delay. The strength of the party which marched for that place we have no means of knowing, as the records do not give it. Soon after starting they selected a commander, the choice falling upon Andrew Schiffert. There were a few present who questioned the propriety of the movement, but the general voice was so nearly unanimous in its favor, their advice was not listened to. The excitement ran high, and the multitude clamored to be led to the rescue of their friends in the hands of the Federal authorities. They did not look at the consequences that might recoil upon themselves, nor did they care at that particular moment, for they were burning under a sense of real or imagined wrong. They were blind to the nature of the step they were taking, and deaf to the voice of reason. The multitude believed, in case they should succeed in rescuing the prisoners, the matter would end there. Or, if it did cross the minds of the most far-seeing that such indignity to the government might be taken notice of, and troops ordered there to capture the guilty, it was not supposed, for a moment, the authorities would be able to do anything with them. With this feeling the march was taken up for Gund's tavern, three miles from Bethlehem, where some confederates were expected to join them. Here they resumed the march for the bridge that crosses the Lehigh at South Bethlehem.

RESCUE OF THE PRISONERS AT BETHLEHEM.

Fries and his friends received word, the night before, that the Northampton people, opposed to the law, also intended to make an effort to take the prisoners from the hands of the marshal. In the morning, Conrad Marks sent his son to Ritter's tavern, to learn what movement was on foot at that place. In the meantime the march was commenced for Millerstown, and when they had gone three or four miles on the road, young Marks was met returning. He informed them

the Northampton people were already in motion, a large party having left Ritter's before his arrival; that it was not worth while for them to go, as a sufficient number was on the march to accomplish what they had in view. Upon learning this some were in favor of turning back, but Conrad Marks and John Fries advised they should go at least to Bethlehem to see what was going on there. The march was resumed. Daniel Fries, son of John, says that his father started for Bethlehem mounted, but when near old John Cline's, the animal cut its foot with the cork of his shoe and was disabled. Daniel was with him, and as the horse was of no further service on the road, Fries sent his son back with it and continued the march on foot. They passed by Ritter's tavern, and followed the route of the Northampton contingent which had preceded them, overtaking and joining them at the south end of the bridge over the Lehigh at South Bethlehem. The whole command numbered one hundred and forty men, including two companies of riflemen and one of mounted men, the latter being armed with broad swords. They presented quite a martial appearance. Their march through the thickly populated country swelled their ranks by the addition of a number, attracted by curiosity, who followed after to see what would take place, without any intention of taking part in the proceedings. They were neutrals.

We have already said the marshal returned to Bethlehem with his prisoners the night of March 6th, and confined them in the Sun tavern. As the marshal passed through the country, on his return, he heard a rumor that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners, but he did not conceive such a thing possible, supposing somebody, as a matter of amusement had raised the story to alarm him. Upon reaching Bethlehem, however, the rumor was confirmed, and he was convinced a movement of the kind was on foot by a band of armed men. The prisoners arrested in Lehigh township were released upon their own bonds, with good securities for their appearance, but the others were held in custody.

The information that an attempt at rescue would be made, naturally gave the marshal great uneasiness, and he proceeded to take such steps as were deemed necessary to prevent it. He held a consultation with Judge William Henry, Mr. Eyerley, the commissioner, Mr. Balliet, Joseph Horsfield, a justice of the peace at Bethlehem, and General Brown. He had received instructions before leaving Philadelphia, to call out a *posse comitatus* in case it should be found necessary, but was forbidden to use an armed force. He made a demand upon Judge Henry for armed men, but as the latter had received similar in-

structions, and there could not be found any authority authorizing it, the requisition was refused. It was therefore decided to call such force as they were authorized to accept, and accordingly, summoned a civil posse. Twenty men were called from Bethlehem and Easton, but only eighteen responded, arriving between ten and eleven in the forenoon. We have not been able to get the names of all, but among them were William Barnett, John Barnett, Christian Winters, Christian Roth and Philip Schlaugh. The prisoners were removed upstairs to a room thought to be more secure. As General Brown was a person of influence in the county, the marshal requested him to command at Bethlehem and lend the assistance of his counsel, but he declined on account of having been absent so long from his family. In the meantime an officer was sent to arrest a clergyman named Eyerman and one, John Fox, both active in opposing the law, and who were thought to be too dangerous to go at large. They were taken and brought in without opposition. The proceedings becoming known in the surrounding country, a large number of people came to witness a conflict, which it was supposed, could not be avoided.

About eleven o'clock a Mr. Dixon, who arrived from Emaus, informed the marshal he had seen a number of persons assembled at Ritter's tavern, under arms, some mounted, others on foot, who were about to march for Bethlehem; and also saw others on the road. This was the first positive information that an armed party was actually coming to attempt a rescue of the prisoners. In about half an hour two men, one armed with a smooth bore gun, the other with a rifle, arrived at the Sun, dismounted in the yard, came quietly into the house and placed themselves by the side of each other opposite the door. The marshal and some of the people who were collected, inquired the reason of their coming armed, when, after some hesitation they replied they "had come upon a shooting frolic." Upon being questioned as to what they intended to shoot, one of them evaded a reply by saying they wanted to see what was best for the country. They were then told to withdraw and not appear in arms to obstruct the process of the United States. To this they replied they were freemen and had a right to go where they pleased. They were supposed to be of the insurgent force, and as they would probably come straggling in, it was thought best to secure them in detail. They were accordingly arrested, their arms taken from them and they were taken up stairs and confined in a chamber. Shortly after three other mounted men arrived in uniform, at the head of whom was Shankweiler, who had refused to submit to an arrest

the day before. The marshal asked him if he had come to surrender himself, but he replied he came to meet his accuser. They gave no indication of creating a disturbance and mingled peaceably with others assembled. Information was now brought in that there was an armed force at the Lehigh bridge, on the march for the tavern. A consultation was held and it was deemed best to send a deputation down to hold a conference with them, to learn their intention. It was agreed to send a delegation of four upon this duty, two Federalists and two anti-Federalists. The men selected were John Mulhaddon, William Barnett, Christian Roth and Isaac Hartzell, gentlemen of standing and influence in the county. They received no particular instructions, and were only charged to prevail upon the armed force not to come into town.

The deputation rode down through the main street of Bethlehem, crossed the Lehigh to the south bank, and proceeded about a half mile beyond the bridge, where they met a party of armed horsemen, whom they learned were from the neighborhood of Millerstown. These belonged to the Northampton contingent. Upon inquiring for the commanding officer, they were told they had no officers, but were all commanders. The committee then told them the object of their visit, and used every persuasion to induce them to relinquish their march to Bethlehem. They explained to them the probable consequences of the rash step they were about to take; that they would be resisting the laws of the United States in rescuing the prisoners, and the Government would surely punish them for it. All they said seemed to have but little or no effect. While Judge Mulhaddon and Mr. Barnett were talking with these people in front, Christian Roth went toward the road to use his influence in that quarter. One of the men said to him: "We don't know you;" whereupon he told them in reply, that whether they knew him or not, they would thank him for the advice he had given them. Another pointed his gun at him. This did not alarm Roth, who mildly said, "Little man, consider what you are about; don't be too much in a hurry." While they were holding this parley a company of armed riflemen came up. They were likewise informed of the wish of the marshal, but they gave it no more heed than the others.

The march of the insurgents was now resumed and they continued to the bridge where another halt was made. The committee here held another parley with them, endeavoring, by all possible means, to induce them not to go over into the town. They now said that the marshal had two of their men prisoners, who had gone into Bethlehem under arms, and they intended to set

them free. They appeared to be alarmed at the idea of the prisoners being taken to Philadelphia for trial. While admitting they should be punished, if they had done wrong, they must be tried in Northampton county. When the committee saw the insurgents were determined to proceed, they suggested it would be better to send three or four men over as a deputation to confer with the marshal. To this they agreed, and three of their number were appointed to go. Afraid lest these men should also be made prisoners, they stipulated with William Barnett that he should return them safely. The two committees then crossed the river to Bethlehem, and together proceeded to the Sun tavern. They were taken before the marshal and had a conference with him. Upon inquiring the reason of so many armed men coming there, they replied they came to prevent him taking the prisoners to Philadelphia to be tried. He told them that could not be done, and advised them to go to their companions and persuade them to return to their homes. They requested that the two men, who had been made prisoners in the morning should be released, which was done and their arms delivered to them. As the committee had promised, they now returned with these men to the south side of the river to deliver them to their companions.

We last took leave of John Fries and his friends on their march from Conrad Mark's tavern by the way of Millerstown to Bethlehem. They were a little in the rear of the Northampton contingent, and arrived at the bridge while the committee of citizens were gone to the tavern with the men deputed to confer with the marshal. They did not halt any length of time on the south bank of the river, but pushed across and continued on to the tavern, where the prisoners were confined. Meanwhile, the committee of conference, on the part of the marshal, had started on their return accompanied by the two released prisoners and their three friends. When they reached the lower part of the village, they met the force of John Fries marching up the main street. They stopped him to hold a parley and endeavored to prevail upon him and his men not to continue their march up into the town; but they disregarded their appeal and said they were determined to go on. One of the men, supposed to have been Fries, said, "This is the third day that I am out. I had a fight yesterday, and I mean to have one to-day if they do not let the prisoners clear." They now resumed the march. The force consisted of two companies of riflemen, and one of mounted men, numbering in all about one hundred and forty. The horsemen marched two abreast armed with drawn swords. The footmen carried rifles, at a trail,

in single file. One of the companies was commanded by a Captain Stahler, and wore tri-colored cockades on their hats. Fries marched in front of the riflemen and was apparently in command.

The appearance of this large armed force, so close at hand, created great confusion and excitement, not only at the tavern but throughout the town. A conflict between them and the marshal's posse was now thought inevitable. The inhabitants and strangers in the town flocked around the scene of action to watch the course of events. The marshal had a force of less than twenty men to protect eighteen prisoners, who were merely placed in different rooms in the tavern, without being further restrained of their liberty. When the insurgents were known to be coming, the prisoners were told their friends were at hand prepared to take them away, but they did not wish to be rescued: The force arrived about one o'clock in the day; marched into the yard in front of the tavern; halted, the horsemen dismounting, and the riflemen passing around the house drew up in the rear of the horses and rested on their arms. The men kept well in ranks, and appeared to be under good control. The marshal doubled his guard over the prisoners and stationed two at the bottom and two at the top of the stairs, armed with pistols. Fries went into the tavern, accompanied by two of his men, and requested the sentinel at the foot of the stairway to let him go up to see the marshal. Word was sent up to Colonel Nichols, who came forward and told the guard to let Captain Fries pass up. When he came to the marshal, Fries informed him he had come for the prisoners, and demanded their release. The marshal replied this was out of his power, but if he were determined to take them, he must get them the best way he could. Soon after Fries and his force arrived, Captain Jarrett came up, and the men saluted him with cheers. He had been to Philadelphia to surrender himself and be discharged on bail, and had just returned. He had an interview with the marshal who requested him to get the men to withdraw. This he promised to do, but he either had no influence or did not choose to exercise it. He remained about there some two hours, but took no steps to quell the disturbance. After the interview with the marshal, Fries returned to the guard and told his followers the result of it. Upon learning this they became quite violent and expressed a determination to have the prisoners at every risk. They abused Eyerley, the commissioner, and all who had assisted him, and towards them appeared to be more enraged than at the marshal.

The insurgents now prepared to take the pris-

oners by force if they should not be given up peaceably. Fries told his men that four or five of the sentinels had to be passed, and begged them not to fire until the marshal's posse had fired upon them; he would go on before them and expected to get the first blow. He cautioned them a second time, not to fire first, and promised to give the word as soon as he was fired upon, when they must help themselves. He then gave the command, and his men followed toward the tavern. They came on with a rush and succeeded in getting into the entry in considerable numbers, where they were met by the marshal's posse. A struggle took place between them, which resulted in the posse clearing the entry of the enemy. Esquire Horsfield came down stairs while the contest was going on, and, seeing that great excitement prevailed, he made his way through the crowd up-stairs again to the landlord, Mr. Levering, and prevailed upon him to close the bar, as liquor stimulated the disturbance. This impulse maddened the crowd, and they returned to the charge with greater fury than before, yelling and uttering savage shrieks. They struck the butts of their rifles on the ground, and fairly jumped with rage. They came to the door and a number entered and filled the hall. Those who remained outside pointed their rifles up at the windows to intimidate, and one, who entered thrust the muzzle of his gun up the stairway, threatening to fire. They shouted their determination to have the prisoners. These proceedings caused great consternation among the marshal's posse, who began to grow alarmed for their own safety.

Philip Schlaugh was so much frightened he mounted his horse when the second rush was made, and rode for Easton as fast as his animal could carry him. Esquire Horsfield begged the marshal "for God's sake" to deliver up the prisoners, and worked his way down the stairs to be ready to make his escape. The marshal and his friends, up-stairs at this time in charge of the prisoners, consulted with Judge Henry and others as to what was best to be done. He was advised to surrender the prisoners to Fries. This he refused to do, but said he would march them to Philadelphia, and if the mob thought proper to take them from him, on the way, it would be their act, not his, and he told them to prepare immediately to start for the city. Several refused to go, saying they would not thus endanger their lives, but if he would suffer them to return to their homes they would meet him in Philadelphia on Monday or Tuesday following. Fries was still demanding their release and threats of bodily harm were made against Eyerley, Henry and others, in case the prisoners were not given up.

The marshal, considering the lives of these gentlemen in danger, rather than expose them to injury, concluded to deliver the prisoners to Fries, and they were released and turned over to him. In a few minutes there was not an armed man on the ground, while the people of the town and neighborhood, who had collected as witnesses of the proceedings, quietly dispersed and returned to their homes. The contest was bloodless and the insurgents won.

THE PRESIDENT ISSUES HIS PROCLAMATION.

Immediately, after the rescue of the prisoners at Bethlehem, John Fries returned to his home in Milford township, but far from satisfied with the part he had taken in the affair. The excitement having subsided and reflection assumed its wonted sway, he doubted the propriety of his course, and began to have fears that he and his friends had gone beyond legal resistance. Like every man, who places himself in the wrong, he was anxious to unburden his mind by talking with others upon the subject, in the hope of justifying his conduct. For this purpose he went to see John Jamison, an old acquaintance, two days after the occurrence, to whom he gave a full account of the affair at Bethlehem, and the part he took in it. He threw the blame upon the Germans, who he said, he could do nothing with as they had gotten the idea into their heads General Washington was opposed to the law, and therefore they need not allow it to be carried into execution.

An effort was now made to harmonize matters so the assessments could be taken, thus putting an end to the disturbance that had so long agitated this and neighboring counties. It was agreed among the leading men in the disaffected districts of Bucks the proper course would be to meet and choose a committee from the three counties. For this purpose a meeting was called at the tavern of Conrad Marks, Monday, March 15th, which some 200 people attended from the three counties. A committee of four men from each county was appointed, with authority to consider the situation, and report what was best to be done under the circumstances. We have not been able to secure the names of all on the committee, but among them were: John Jamison, George Kline, Daniel Roberts, Conrad Marks, Dr. Baker, a man named Davis and Captain Jarrett. They advised the people to desist further opposition to the assessors and other officers in the execution of their duties, and enjoined upon them to give due submission to the laws of their country. This seemed to be the sentiment of all present at the meeting, and no dissent was ex-

perienced. The people of Lower Milford were now in favor of having the assessments made, but, Mr. Roberts, upon being consulted, was not willing they should choose an assessor, but if Mr. Clark, who had not yet given up his commission, would take the rates, it would answer every purpose. A second meeting was advertised to be held at George Mitchell's tavern on March 25th, to take the sense of the people upon the subject of permitting Clark to make the assessments. Fries was at the meeting held at Conrad Marks, and, as it does not appear he took any part in the proceedings, he probably quietly acquiesced with others in the peaceable measures adopted. Upon this occasion he and Mitchell had some conversation on the subject, when he admitted his former resistance to the law, a fact he never denied. He now expressed a willingness to give in his submission, and allow the law to be enforced. Apparently wishing to make some amends for his former harsh treatment of the officers, he told Jacob Huber that his house should not be assessed until he had given the assessors a dinner, and that if he were not at home when they came, his son would be there to provide for them. With this the opposition to the law in Milford ended, and from that time forward to his arrest, there was no better ordered citizen in the county than John Fries. He returned to his usual occupation, vendue crying, and, if his present good conduct be any evidence, he had entirely repented his previous course.

The marshal kept Judge Peters fully informed of the operations of the insurgents, and also of his own movements. Immediately upon the rescue of the prisoners at Bethlehem he announced the fact to the judge, who laid the matter before the Federal authorities without delay. Upon being thus officially informed of the truth of what had heretofore reached him in the shape of rumors, although pretty well authenticated, the President called his cabinet together to deliberate upon the steps to be taken in relation thereto. They were now fully cognizant of the resistance that had been offered to the law, and were satisfied it could not be executed in the disaffected districts unless the opposition should end. It was now determined the President should issue his proclamation, and endeavor, by this mild means to call the deluded disturbers of the peace back to their duty, before a resort was had to harsher measures. For this purpose he caused to be issued, from the seat of government at Philadelphia on March 12, 1799, the following:

By the President of the United States of America:

PROCLAMATION.

“WHEREAS, combinations, to defeat the execu-

tion of the laws for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses within the United States, have existed within the counties of Northampton, Montgomery and Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania, have proceeded in a manner subversive of the just authority of the government, by misrepresentations to render the laws odious, by deterring the officers of the United States to forbear the execution of their functions, and by openly threatening their lives. And, whereas, the endeavors of the well-effected citizens, as well as of the executive officers to conciliate compliance with these laws, have failed of success, and certain persons in the county of Northampton, aforesaid, have been hardy enough to perpetrate certain acts, which, I am advised, amount to treason, being overt acts, of levying war against the United States, the said persons exceeding one hundred in number, and armed and arrayed in warlike manner, having, on the seventh day of the present month of March, proceeded to the house of Abraham Levering, in the town of Bethlehem, and there compelled William Nichols, Marshal of the United States, for the District of Pennsylvania, to desist from the execution of certain legal processes in his hands to be executed, and having compelled him to discharge and set at liberty, certain persons whom he had arrested by virtue of a criminal process, duly issued for offenses against the United States, and having impeded and prevented the commissioners and assessors, in conformity with the laws aforesaid, in the county of Northampton, aforesaid, by threats of personal injury, from executing the said laws, avowing, as the motive of these illegal and treasonable proceedings, an intention to prevent, by force of arms, the execution of the said laws, and to withstand, by open violence, the lawful authority of the United States. And, whereas, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, I am authorized, whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any state, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by powers, vested in the marshal, to call forth military force to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and I have accordingly determined so to do, under the solemn conviction that the essential interests of the United States demand it.

“Therefore, I, John Adams, President of the United States, do hereby command all persons, being insurgents as aforesaid, and all others whom it may concern, on or before Monday next, being the eighteenth day of the present month, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes; and I do, moreover, warn all persons whomsoever, against aiding, abetting or comfort-

ing the perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts, and I do require all officers and others, good and faithful citizens, according to their respective duties and laws of the land, to exert their utmost endeavors to prevent and suppress such dangerous and unlawful proceedings.

"In testimony thereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twelfth day of March in the year of our Lord, 1799, and of the Independence of the said United States of America, the twenty-third.

"By the President:

"(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

"(Signed) TIMOTHY PICKERING,
"Secretary of State."

The proclamation reached Milford township, on the fifteenth of March. Its appearance created a good deal of excitement and talk among the people, who were now convinced the government was disposed to treat the late disturbance with more seriousness than the participators in it had believed. It was reported to the meeting at Conrad Marks, on the eighteenth, where it became the subject of discussion and conversation. On the evening of the day, it first made its appearance in the township, George Mitchell carried a copy down to Frederick Heaney's to whom he read it, who agreed to submit to it; and he made no further opposition. Soon after the appearance of the proclamation, a statement of the part John Fries had taken in opposing the law was published in the newspapers; Israel Roberts carried a copy to him to read what was said of him. The account of his conduct, as published, seemed to affect him greatly; and, upon being questioned he admitted he had never before considered the matter in such serious light as he had within a few days. He said he had not slept half an hour for three or four nights, and that he would give all he was worth in the world if the matter were settled and he clear of it. He expressed a willingness to surrender himself if the government would send for him.

The meeting advertised at George Mitchell's tavern, on March 25th was held at that time. About forty persons were present, among them, John Fries and Frederick Heaney. It was agreed that Clark should make the assessments. Neither Fries nor Heaney voted upon the question, but both expressed a willingness that others should do so, and in fact, hoped they might vote for him. They seemed to yield entire obedience to the authorities, and appeared sensible of their previous misconduct. In Northampton county, the reception of the President's proclamation had the same good effect as in Bucks, and almost

wholly quieted the disturbance. But little opposition to the law took place after that date, the most serious being the attack on Mr. Balliet, a collector. He was waylaid upon his return from Bethlehem, whither he had been on business, and so severely beaten a physician was brought from that place to attend him. His injuries however, proved not to be very serious, and he soon recovered. About the same time Henry Hartman, Adam Stephen and Henry Shankweiler, of Millerstown, went to Philadelphia, and surrendered themselves to the Federal authorities, and entered into bail before Judge Peters for their appearance. These men were among the most violent opposers of the law in Northampton county. The opposition to the law had the effect of causing a repeal of the provisions of the house tax, requiring a statement of the windows of each dwelling, at the sessions of 1798-99, and before the most serious disturbances had taken place.

The reader, no doubt, will be as much astonished as the writer, at the course of the government after this period. From and after March 25th John Fries and his aiders and abettors gave their entire submission to the authorities, and comported themselves as quietly as the best citizens. They allowed their property to be assessed, and acquiesced in the law being carried into execution. Under all the circumstances it does not appear that the extreme measures afterwards pursued were called for, but that a lenient government, such as ours professes to be, should have overlooked the faults and even offences of the past, in consideration that a very obnoxious law, and at best of questionable propriety, was allowed to go into full force and effect. The pursuing of Fries, in this view of the case, had the appearance of persecution, which created greater sympathy, in his behalf, than would otherwise have been extended to him.

The President's proclamation gave the proceedings of the insurgents, in Bucks and Northampton, an importance they otherwise would not have received; and, from this time forward to the conclusion of the "Rebellion;" it was a National affair, and attracted the attention of all sections of the Union. Many expected to see another "Western Insurrection" or a "Shay's Rebellion," with a more disastrous termination. The timid friends of republican government were alarmed lest this disturbance might be a rock on which the ship of State would founder and go to pieces, while the enemies of our institutions predicted such would be the result, and appeared delighted at the prospective overthrow of the government.

The President caused his proclamation to be

immediately sent to the Governor of Pennsylvania, then in Philadelphia attending upon the session of the legislature, and Governor Mifflin transmitted a copy to the assembly, accompanied by the following message:

Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, to the Two Houses of Assembly:

"Gentlemen:—It is announced, by proclamation issued by the President of the United States, dated the 12th inst. that combinations, to defeat the execution of the laws for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses within the United States, have existed in the counties of Northampton, Montgomery and Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania: That in the judgment of the President it is necessary to call for the military force in order to suppress the combinations aforesaid, and cause the laws aforesaid to be duly executed; and that the President has accordingly determined to do so, under the solemn conviction that the essential interest of the United States demands it.

"Though I have received no communication from the President on this important occasion, yet it is my duty, as executive magistrate of Pennsylvania, to call your attention to the subject, that if any means ought to be taken on the part of the state to co-operate with the Federal government, they may be devised and authorized by the Legislature.

"(Signed) THOMAS MIFFLIN.

"Philadelphia, March 14, 1799."

The matter was referred to a committee of the House, which made report condemning the disturbance in the strongest terms, but proceeded to say, that as the President had taken proper steps to quell the insurrection, they did not deem it necessary for the State to take any action in the matter; but whenever it should become necessary to co-operate with the general government they would do so cheerfully. To the report was added the following resolution, but was stricken out on its passage:

Resolved, "That the Governor be, and is hereby requested to cause full and due inquiry into the causes of the said riots, to be made, and to make special report to this House thereupon, and particularly of any circumstances which may be alleged, or discovered, tending to show the origin of the same agency of foreign incendiaries, in the seditious views of domestic traitors."

TROOPS CALLED OUT TO SUPPRESS THE INSURRECTION.

While the legislature took no further action concerning the house tax troubles, the represen-

tatives from Northampton county issued an address to the people of the state, in which they say that, on a recent visit to their constituency, they found nothing that "looks like an insurrection." They were highly indignant at the course of the Federal government, as were the people of the state, generally. There was now a change of policy; the "Fries Rebellion" was relegated to the military arm for treatment.

On March 20th the secretary of war made the following requisition on Governor Mifflin for militia to assist in quelling the insurrection:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, March 20, 1799.

"SIR:—To suppress the insurrection now existing in the counties of Northampton, Bucks, and Montgomery, in the State of Pennsylvania, in opposition to the laws of the United States, the President has thought it best to employ a military force, to be composed, in part, of such of the militia of Pennsylvania whose situation and state of preparation will enable them to march with promptitude. As the corps of militia first desired on this occasion are the troops of cavalry belonging to this city, and one troop from each of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Montgomery, and Lancaster, these troops I have the honor to request your Excellency will order to hold themselves in readiness to march, on, or before the 28th instant, under the command of Brigadier General Macpherson.

"I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your Excellency's most obedient servant.

"(Signed) JAMES MCHENRY.

"His Excellency, THOMAS MIFFLIN."

Upon receipt of the secretary of war's communication, Governor Mifflin addressed the following letter to the adjutant-general of the state, directing him to issue general orders for complying with the President's request:

"Philadelphia, March 20, 1799, 3 o'clock p. m.

"SIR:—The Secretary of War has this moment communicated to me, the President's intention to employ a military force, in suppressing the insurrection now existing in the counties of Northampton, Bucks and Montgomery, with a request that the Troops of Cavalry, belonging to this city, and a troop from each of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Montgomery and Lancaster, may be ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march on, or before, the 28th instant, under the command of Brigadier-General Macpherson.

"You will, therefore, issue general orders for complying with the President's request; and communicate by express with the commanding officers of the several corps. As soon as the troops are ready to march you will make your report to

me, sending the returns of the officers from time to time as you receive them. I am, sir,

"Your most obedient Servant,

"(Signed) THOMAS MIFFLIN.

"To Peter Baynton, Esq., Adjutant General of Militia of Pennsylvania."

In obedience to the order of his immediate commander in chief, Adjutant General Baynton issued orders calling into service a portion of the militia of the state as follows:

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1799.

"The following corps of cavalry are to hold themselves in readiness to march on, or before, the 28th instant:

"Captain Dunlap's, Captain Singer's, Captain Morrells, Captain Leeper's, of the city of Philadelphia; Captain Leshner's of the county of Philadelphia; Captain Sims, of the county of Bucks; Captain Taylor's of the county of Chester; Captain Montgomery's, of the county of Lancaster, and Captain Kennedy's of the county of Montgomery.

"Officers commanding the above troops of Cavalry will make report to the Adjutant-General as soon as their respective corps are ready to march.

"By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) "PETER BAYNTON.

"Adjutant-General of the Militia of Pennsylvania."

Of the quota of troops called for, one company of cavalry was taken from Bucks and another from Montgomery, but Northampton was so far gone in rebellion her militia were not thought reliable, and none were taken from that county. The President designated William Macpherson as commander of the troops about to make the expedition into Bucks and Northampton, and, to give him sufficient rank, he was appointed a Brigadier-General in the United States army on March 18th. At the time he held the same position in the militia of Pennsylvania, which he resigned on the 22nd so as to accept the new honors that awaited him. General Macpherson resided in Philadelphia, and, after the Revolution raised and commanded a celebrated volunteer corps known as the "Macpherson Blues," which, in its day, was the best drilled corps of citizen soldiery in the country. The troop of cavalry ordered out from Bucks belonged to the lower end of the county, and was commanded by Captain Walter Sims. He was preparing to leave the country when the order of the adjutant-general was issued, and, the next day, tendered his resignation as captain. The letter was addressed to the first lieutenant, Wil-

liam Rodman, and answered on the 23rd in the name of the company. As we have not found any evidence of an election to fill the vacancy of Captain Sims being held before the troop marched, it probably went out under Lieutenant Rodman. General Macpherson subsequently ordered out a company of cavalry from Cumberland county.

Not considering the militia called out sufficient to quell the disturbance the War Department ordered all the regulars that could be spared from other service to join them. The number was about 500, and they were ordered to rendezvous at Newtown and Bristol and from there proceed to the seat of war. Two companies left New York, March 17, for Bristol, there to await the arrival of other troops; a detachment under Captain John Henry reached Trenton from New York on the 23rd, encamped there over night, and marched to Newtown the next morning, there to await further orders. On the 21st a detachment of artillery, under Lieutenant Woolstencroft, passed through Harrisburg from Reading; on the 27th Captain Irvine's artillery marched from Carlisle; and, on the 30th a company commanded by Captain Shoemaker, sixty strong, passed through Lancaster, all for the same destination. The President also made requisition on the executive of New Jersey for two thousand militia, to hold themselves in readiness to march. Of this force the eight troops of cavalry were to be prepared to march at a moments notice. The order provides that, "Those who shall be warned for duty in consequence of these orders are to take care that their swords be not loose, but well riveted in their belts, that their blades be sharp and bright, their pistols clean, and in good order for videt duty; their horses at all times well shod, fed, and gently exercised, their saddles and valise pads well stuffed, and their girths and breast plates sufficiently strong." This order was issued on March 22nd. As Governor Mifflin was an old soldier he understood the importance of minute directions on such occasion. At a meeting of Captain Mosher's company of infantry, at Lancaster, it was resolved they were ready to march at a moment's notice for the support of the government. The *Daily Advertiser* of March 30th, says that various detachments of regular troops are already on the march for Northampton, which will, it is supposed, form a body of about 500 men.

The time for the marching of the force from Philadelphia under the immediate command of General Macpherson, was fixed for April 3rd, and on the first instant the following orders were issued.

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"The troops, which are under orders to march on Wednesday, the 3rd, inst., will assemble on their own parades precisely at eight o'clock, a. m., on that day in a complete state of preparation to take up the line of march.

"The different commanding officers will receive their instructions as to the route, &c., on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, for which purpose they will attend at my quarters. Lieutenant John Williams of the 2nd troop of cavalry, of the Blues, is appointed aide-de-camp, and is to be respected accordingly.

"(Signed) WILLIAM MACPHERSON,
"Brigadier-General.

"Philadelphia, April 1, 1799."

For some reason, not explained, the march of the troops was delayed until Thursday, April 4th, at eight o'clock a. m., to which effect orders were issued on the 2nd. The command was to rendezvous on the evening of that date at the Spring House tavern, on the Ridge Road, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, whence they were to march for the disaffected districts.

Despite the orders to march on the 4th, the entire force did not leave the city on that day. One company of United States artillery, commanded by Captain Elliott, left the city on the 3rd, the day first named, and, on Friday, the 5th, two troops of volunteer cavalry, and the four city troops of horse, got off, but the main body, under the command of General Macpherson in person, left the morning of the 4th. They assembled at their quarters at an early hour; thence proceeded to the place of general rendezvous, and took up the march amid the shouts of the populace. As they passed through the city to the sounds of martial music, with flying colors, and "decked in all the pomp, pride and circumstance of glorious war," they created a great sensation. The streets were lined with citizens who had turned out to witness the display; and while the men whirled their hats and shouted their huzzas, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and otherwise manifested their admiration of the glittering pageant. But once since the close of the war of Independence had so large a body of troops been called together in this section of the Union, and, upon this occasion, the number, as well as the nature of their service, caused the display to receive more than usual eclat. Passing out of the city the troops struck the Ridge Road, along which they marched to the Spring House, Montgomery county, where they made their camp the same evening.

As they marched through the country, the peo-

ple flocked to the highways to gaze at the "Federal Army," as they called it, but, as the expedition was disapproved, they received but few marks of approbation in the rural districts.

Headquarters was still at the Spring House on the 9th on which day General Macpherson issued an address to the inhabitants of the disaffected districts. It was published in German, and the object appears to have been to call the people back to their duty; but inasmuch as they had ceased their opposition to the law some time before, and quietly submitted to its provisions, the address was uncalled for and without effect. The advent of the troops had a tendency to irritate any existing soreness in the public mind, instead of allaying it, and therefore did harm instead of good. The following is the address:

"William Macpherson, Brigadier-General of the armies of the United States, commander of the troops ordered to act against the insurgents of the counties of Northampton, Montgomery and Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania, to the people of the aforesaid counties:

"FELLOW CITIZENS:—Being ordered by the President of the United States to employ the troops under my command, or, according to circumstances, further military force to procure submission to the laws of the United States, and to suppress and disperse all unlawful combinations, which have been made to obstruct the execution of the aforesaid laws, or any of them, by main force and power, I, therefore, have thought it proper to inform the people of the said counties, and all others whom it may concern, of the danger to which they expose themselves by combining in unlawful proceedings, or giving any assistance or encouragement to those who are concerned therein; and likewise, to represent to them how just it is to submit to the laws, in general, but particularly to those against which they have opposed themselves in the most violent manner. It cannot be unknown to you, my fellow citizens, nor to any part of the people of the United States that submission to the laws, constitutionally made, is absolutely necessary for the support of the government; and that in a republic, where laws are made by general consent, this consent must be manifested by the majority of such persons as have been appointed for that purpose by the people in general, according to the constitution."

After pointing out the duty and necessity of the people to submit to the laws when made, he proceeds to discuss the constitutional power of Congress to lay the tax in question, and points out the article under which the law was passed. "The United States were threatened with the resentment of a very powerful, very ambitious and very revengeful nation," and that the tax

was necessary to raise money in order "to provide for the common defense and general welfare" of the country. He next speaks of the tax and the manner in which it was to be assessed, of which he says:

"In laying this tax Congress paid the greatest attention to the situation and wants of the people, and distributed it in such a manner the burden almost totally falls on the richer part, and the poorer class are greatly screened from the effects thereof. It is laid on land, dwelling houses and slaves; but as there are no slaves in this State, the whole tax falls upon the lands and dwelling houses. The lands are to be taxed exactly to their value, be the owner whom he may, but the man whose house, outhouse and lot, not exceeding 2 acres, are worth less than \$100.00 has nothing to pay; and if it were worth \$100.00 the tax would be only \$.20. According to the same rule, other houses of a higher value pay as follows: If worth \$200.00, 40 cents; \$300.00, 60 cents; \$400.00, 80 cents, and \$500.00, one dollar, from which you will perceive, my fellow citizens, that the house tax is according to the value of the house at 20 cents to \$100.00; but for houses from \$500.00 to a \$1,000.00 value the tax rises for each \$100.00, 30 cents, so that a house of the value of \$600.00 will have to pay six times 30 cents or \$1.80. If worth \$700.00, \$2.10; \$800.00 \$2.40; \$900.00, \$2.70; \$1,000.00, \$3.00.

"At this rate the rich man, with a house rated at \$1,000.00 has to pay three times as much tax as the poor man whose house is rated at half that sum, viz: \$500.00; and thus the tax operates progressively to the most costly houses and opulent people, until the value of their houses is taxed in proportion, five times as high as those of their poorer fellow citizens, whose houses are worth only from \$100.00 to \$500.00. A house worth \$100.00 pays 20 cents, which is only the one-fifth part of one per cent. of its value, and consequently five times as much in proportion as the former. Hereby, my fellow citizens, you must be convinced that an opposition to this tax in our counties is not only contrary to the Constitution, the laws, and every principle of good government, but, in itself, inconsistent and ridiculous, as the tax which is opposed is the most easy on the poorest citizens, whom they irritate to opposition. Many of their houses, however, would have no tax to pay, and very few more than \$1.00 each, for very few of their houses would be rated at more than \$500.00. It is true, they will be subject to a land tax, but the tax on houses must first be deducted from the whole quota of the State, and what is then deficient will be laid upon the land. The houses in this State will probably pay the greatest part of the tax, perhaps the whole,

and, in that case, no tax will be laid upon the land, and those whose houses are rated at less than \$100.00 will be exempt from the tax. As a further proof of the attention of Congress to the wishes and accommodations of the people, they have, during the last session, repealed that part which required a statement of the windows of each dwelling house, and which, as it afterward appeared, was more disagreeable than necessary or useful. Therefore no further account of the windows has been demanded. To ascertain the value of the lands and houses was a difficult matter, and connected with a great deal of expense, but when once done need not be repeated. Great pains were taken and the most effective measures employed to select people of good character who understood the business well, and whose interest were equally involved with their fellow citizens to have the business accurately executed. Besides, this act is not perpetual, being only for one year, and will not be continued unless the public good demands it, and not otherwise than with the consent of the people through their representatives. As for those who have, in so treasonable a manner, opposed the execution of such lawful, necessary and, for that part of the citizens who are the least able to pay the taxes, indulgent law, there can, therefore, be no excuse. The bad consequences which they draw upon themselves by their criminal conduct, they cannot impute but to their own blindness, obstinacy and malice. On the contrary, every necessary step will and must be taken to bring them, and all others who have aided and abetted them, to submission and trial by due course of law, in order that their punishment may serve as an example to others and prevent a like course in the future. The necessity of employing arms against a number of our fellow citizens is painful, but the consequences must be imputed to those, whose traitorous conduct has produced the present disturbances, and not to government, who, according to its most sacred duties, is obliged to maintain order, and enforce obedience to the laws.

"But all those who return quietly to their homes, and abstain from any participation in these unlawful acts, either through open aid or secret abetting, counsel, or information, shall obtain the utmost protection to their persons and property.

"Every precaution shall be taken that the march of the troops shall not be troublesome to the citizens; all subsistence shall be punctually paid for, and the strictest discipline observed. Let me, therefore, my fellow citizens, warn and entreat you as you love your country and extenuate the happiness consistent with liberty, order and peace; as you wish to avoid the necessity of human bloodshed, which is as much repugnant to my

wishes as those of the President; as you abhor the horrors of a civil war, and the crimes and punishment of traitors, let me conjure you to shut your ears against the counsels of those malicious persons who would lead you to destruction in order to satisfy their own ambition, while they screen themselves from punishment due to their crimes; who try to seduce you to take up arms against the law and governments of your country, and involve yourselves in a contest as hopeless as it is criminal, against the power of the United States; who speak to you of peace and liberty while they are kindling civil war; who complain of expense while they are forcing the government to augment them, in order to suppress sedition and revolt; and who plume themselves upon being Republicans, while transgressing the most essential principles of Republican government; to wit: obedience to the laws made by the decision of the majority.

"Therefore, I forewarn you not to aid or abet those violaters of the law in any manner, so that you may avoid a participation of their crimes, and the consequent punishment.

"Given under my hand and seal at Headquarters, April 6, 1799.

"(Signed) WILLIAM MACPHERSON.

"(Signed) JOHN WILLIAMS, Aid-de-Camp."

REV. CHARLES HENRY HELMUTH ISSUES AN ADDRESS.

When the address of General Macpherson was published, it was accompanied by a letter from the Rev. Mr. Helmuth, addressed to the German population in general, and the people of Northampton, in particular:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Friends and Brethren in the Faith:—Excuse my addressing these lines to you; where there is fire, everybody is bound to extinguish it, and the clergyman is no more to be blamed for lending his aid than any other citizen. I am depressed with anxiety on your account. I know the consequences of conduct like yours; many of you will doubtless be apprehended and confined, some perhaps will pay the forfeit with their lives. You know it is the duty of the clergy of the city to warn such miserable persons, and prepare them as much as in their power for the awful change. My heart was much oppressed.

"I thought, alas! perhaps the same circumstances as those of 1794 will again occur; perhaps other thoughtless people will fall into the same wretched situation because they were ignorant, and were deluded, and what would be your feelings if you had to witness their sorrow and an-

guish, their agonies of death? You should have warned the miserable creatures; he would then have been saved; but you neglected to warn him, and are therefore responsible for the destruction of him and his. Such was the melancholy reflection that induced me to write these lines.

"I trust that you will think, when you read this, as you may in truth: This man is sincere for our welfare—why then should we think it improper in him to send us this advice? If he even should now and then say some things that are not perfectly agreeable to us we will still take it in good part, for, perhaps he is in the right, perhaps we have been deluded, we may have been deceived. If such be your thoughts you will soon find them perfectly correct.

"You have hitherto entitled yourselves to the character of industrious and religious citizens of the Union, and most of the Germans still deserve that praise; but, sorrowful to relate, you have suffered yourselves to be spurred on to the most abominable injustice, to actual rebellion against the government you yourselves have chosen. How happy it is that your number is but small, amongst the serious, and that the far greater part of them view your inconsiderate conduct with detestation! You all know that government cannot exist without taxes; at least your Bible should so instruct you; read Romans, 12th chap. 1-7; read it attentively.

"Do but reflect reasonably on your conduct. Even the holy passion week have you profaned with the works of actual rebellion. You have undertaken to oppose a tax, which is as favorable to the country people as any tax can possibly be; for the rich inhabitants of the cities pay by far the greatest proportion of it; you have undertaken to oppose the tax which never would have been made had not the government been necessitated to make defensive preparations against the attacks of the French; a nation that aims at the overthrow and destruction of all religion, against a people that would scarcely have dared to attack and plunder us if they had not been certain they had their advocates among us.

"You do not consider the dreadful consequences of such opposition as you have made: I will therefore inform you of some of them.

"In the first place, an army of several thousand men will be marched into your neighborhood; you well know that in spite of every possible attention of commanding officers, excesses will be committed by an army. You will be more or less prevented from following your usual occupations, and yourselves and families will be put in greater terror and apprehension.

"Second, The army will cost money, and the money the government will have to raise by direct

taxes, for which you must thank your own opposition. The western expedition in 1794 cost a million of dollars from this you may judge what expenses you will bring upon yourselves and fellow citizens by your scandalous insurrections.

"Thirdly, If you make any further opposition you will necessarily be treated as rebels, and, before a month has passed, many of you will be in prison. They will be torn from their wives and children, and some will probably suffer an ignominious death.

"Alas! my heart bleeds for you. You have been told a thousand falsehoods. You have been told that the militia approved of your violence, and would not march against you. But you have been wrongfully deceived. For my own part I have heard many speak of your conduct, but I have not heard one approve of it; your best friends (if those are your best friends who agreed with you in political opinions) say the occurrences in Northampton are very unjustifiable; the insurgents must be subdued; what would become of us if everybody were to create an insurrection? This is the substance of what is thought and said of your conduct—and you may depend upon it, that the government could, at a very short notice, muster upward of 20,000 men, if such a number were necessary, who would willingly march against you. Every one cries shame! shame! upon you.

"I beseech you to mark well the character of these men who have enticed you to this insurrection. Are there not many of them who spend more money at the taverns in the course of a few evenings than their whole tax amounts to? Honest Christian men will never advise to rebellion, but more especially against a government which has scarcely its equal under the sun. No; they are wicked, restless men, who have deceived themselves and you.

"It is your misfortune that you have suffered the habit, to grow upon you, of scandalizing the government; of cursing, instead of blessing it; and then indeed there are enough to be found who, having particular ends in view, will scheme with you; persons who wish for your friendship on election day, in order that they may get a lucrative office under the very government that they blaspheme. When matters come to extremities, these deluders know perfectly well how to slip their necks out of the halter and let the deluded suffer. These, who, in comparison with the former, are innocent, will be left to bake as their deceivers have brewed. Think of me when you experience this sorrowful truth.

"Alas! you have been most scandalously deceived: from my soul I pity you! But what is

now to be done? Listen, and take my advice. It is possible that the Marshal will be sent with an armed force to seize the wretches who opposed him in arms. For God's sake do not let yourselves be prevailed upon to abet those rebels; for should you be found in their company you will certainly be punished with them.

"Rather endeavor to persuade them to deliver themselves up to the proper authority, and this would be the wisest course they could pursue; but if they will not do so give the Marshal every assistance he may require, for it is your duty.

"Take my advice; affection for you and the impulse of conscience have compelled me to write you this letter.

"If you follow my counsels you will do well, if not, I have done my duty. Be assured that I remain your friend,

(Signed)

J. HENRY CHARLES HELMUTH.

"Philadelphia, March 28, 1799."

The troops quartered at the Spring House tavern and farm houses in the neighborhood the night of April 4th, and, the next morning several cavalry companies resumed the march up the old Bethlehem road for Seller's tavern. This was the present Sellersville in Rockhill township, Bucks county, on the line of the North Pennsylvania railroad. They got there that day and encamped on the farm of Andrew Schlichter, which, we believe, is still in the family, and was occupied by a grandson a few years ago. General Macpherson probably did not follow with the main body until the 6th, as his address bears that date. There is, however, a conflict as to the date of its publication, for while the address itself is dated the 6th, the *Philadelphia Daily Advertiser* states it was promulgated on the 5th, the day the cavalry resumed their march. If this date be correct, General Macpherson probably marched with the cavalry. The whole force was now assembled at Sellers tavern, where headquarters was established. Judge Peters arrived at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning to be at hand to bind over for appearance at court, any persons who might be arrested. General Macpherson appointed Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq., an additional aide-de-camp, and other arrangements were made to perfect the organization of the troops, and have them in the best possible shape for the war they were about entering on.

From this point the active operations of the campaign were to commence. They were within striking distance of the houses of the leaders of the disturbances in Bucks county, whom they sought to secure. Fries was the first object of capture, and, the same day the troops encamped at Sellers' tavern, a scout was organized to effect

his arrest. Some of his acquaintances had given General Macpherson information of his whereabouts, and one, a neighbor, agreed to accompany the troops as guide. The detail for this purpose consisted of four companies of calvary, two commanded by Captain Porter and Wharton, but the names of the commanders of the other two we have not been able to learn. The troops left camp soon after noon piloted by David Penrose, who lived at Bunker Hill. It was known he was engaged that day to cry a vendue for one Fries at this place, and it was the intention to capture him while thus employed. They continued their march up the old Bethlehem road in the direction of that point.

In the forenoon when Fries was on his way to the vendue, he passed the residence of William Edwards, father of the late Caleb Edwards, Quakertown, who, with his son, was making fence along the road. Mr. Edwards told Fries he would be arrested if he went to the vendue, and he had better stay away. He replied he was not afraid, and that no one or two men would take him. Edwards said there would be more than two there, but Fries made no reply and continued on his way. He was afoot and accompanied by his little black dog. Mr. Edwards' son soon mounted his father's horse and rode down to the vendue, where a large number of people were collected; and the fact that the troops were expected probably bringing more together than usually assembled at such places. When the troops were first seen approaching, about half a mile below the tavern, Fries was on the head of a barrel, bell in hand crying off an article; this he knocked down to the bidder without much ceremony, then he jumped to the ground and took to his heels. The commanding officer rode up and ordered the people to stand, but, having become alarmed, they did not heed his order, and broke and ran in all directions, pursued by the troopers. Among the others was one Trumbower, who, choosing to trust to his heels, was chased by a soldier. He made for a fence which he mounted and sprang over, but just at this time the trooper rode up and made a stroke at him with his sabre, which he fortunately avoided and the blow fell on the fence. The sabre was broken into three pieces, and Trumbower made his escape. Caleb Edwards ran for his horse which he mounted to ride home; he was stopped by the soldiers; but David Penrose, the guide, coming up, told them to let him go, and he was permitted to ride away.

In the meantime Fries had succeeded in getting away from the crowd and for the time being, eluded his pursuers. In the confusion, which followed the arrival of the troops and the flight

of the crowd, it was some little time before an attempt was made to follow him. As none of the command knew him, they had to trust to their guide for his recognition. A search was instituted among those who remained upon the ground and about the premises, and, not finding him, inquiry was made as to the direction he had taken. This information was soon furnished. Upon leaving the vendue ground, Fries made for a nearby swamp, in a meadow on the farm of John Kachline, half a mile from Bunker Hill, where he concealed himself in a bunch of briars. The soldiers distributed themselves through the meadow as he was suspected of being there, and made a thorough search. He would have remained undiscovered, had not the presence of his dog betrayed his hiding place. He offered no resistance. He was brought back to the tavern, when a horse of Samuel Edward's was seized, upon which he was tied and taken under the escort of the troops down to Sellers' tavern, where he was placed in close confinement.

There is a difference in opinion as to the place of capture of Fries. The *Philadelphia Advertiser* of April 8, 1799, in speaking of the affair, states he was taken in a wood and was not secured until after a pursuit of nearly five miles. Our information was obtained from Caleb Edwards, of Quakertown, who was present at the vendue the day of the arrest, and was conversant with all the facts of the case. We think his statement more reliable than that of a newspaper editor who lived at a distance of thirty miles from the scene of action. The same evening a detachment of cavalry from the first and third city troops left camp about sunset to arrest Eberhart, another of the insurgents. He was taken in his own house, in the night, and, of course, made no resistance. The troops called at the house of several other disaffected persons, but found none of them at home, they having probably fled at their approach. They returned to camp the next morning before day-break, after a ride of between forty and fifty miles. As soon as Eberhart heard of the approach of the troops, he became much alarmed and began to see the danger in which he stood. The day that Fries was taken he called upon Mr. Foulke and begged him to shield him from the military, and pleaded, in extenuation of the opposition he had made to the law, that he was drunk at the time. An officer, who writes from the camp at Sellers' tavern, under the date of April 6th, says when the capture of Fries was announced, "The joy manifested on this occasion was not to be described." The following extract from a letter written at Quakertown, on April 8th, considered the matter in a less serious light, and the writer

presumed to turn the campaign and capture of Fries into ridicule. The author was probably an officer or soldier of the command although that fact is not stated. He says:

"It will doubtless afford you much satisfaction to hear of the success of our arms against the rebels. Trexton's splendid naval victory must yield to the superior splendor of the late action, which took place on the 5th inst. in the neighborhood of Quakertown. Fries, the noted insurgent leader, who, by profession, is a vendue cryer, and who, on that account, had obtained some ascendancy over the multitude, was informed on the morning of the day of the action, (which was a day on which he was also to cry a vendue) that the federal troops were in the neighborhood, and that they were resolved to capture him, and all the world beside if they opposed them. Fries laughed at the account, said he would cry vendue in spite of the standing army, and seemed to talk as if he was not afraid of them. However, while he was busily engaged in his work of the lungs, to his great surprise he beheld about half a mile distant, the troops approaching. He carried no arms for his defense but his heels, and, of course the formidable appearance of a *regular* and *disciplined* army struck him with such a panic he threw down the fire shovel he was crying and made the best of his way to the woods.

"The troops, with uncommon *spirit* and *intrepidity* marched on towards the crowd assembled at the vendue, and, with a menacing air, demanded the leader of the rebels. A boy of about eighteen, never having seen (I suppose) such boldness and intrepidity in military array, fled with uncommon precipitation. Several of the troopers desirous of exhibiting their zeal and activity in the cause of humanity, pursued the poor soul. For some time, by dint of dodging and taking the advantage of fences, he kept them at bay. They grew more and more warm, as the battle increased in difficulty, and at last discharged their pistols at him and shot a hole through his hat; this brought him to the ground. The troops drew their swords, and it is declared, by a person near the scene of action, that they wounded him severely, and would, no doubt, have killed him, had not some of those that were in the war been informed, that the person captured was not Fries, but a Dutch boy, 18!!! Fries had a dog—(this dog, no doubt, will be entitled to a commission or a pension for life for his services)—this dog having missed his master was in search of him. Though as rank a rebel as Fries, no doubt yet it is ten to one that the sharp scented warrior would not have smelt his track, and of course he would have escaped, had it not been for his own officers and federal dog. The troops, understand that

Fries had gone such a particular course, and upon some persons among the insurgents panting after him, the troops had the dog as a pilot, till they finally came in sight of the true rebel. Thus was Fries taken by his dog. A dog worth two of Homer's hero's dogs! for he has, in a manner, quelled the formidable insurrection, an insurrection that has called forth the energies of government from all quarters. Now if this Federal dog is treated according to his merit, he will doubtless obtain an appointment in the army; a troop of dogs under his command might be used to great advantage among the savage Germans, and thus might they obtain new honors equal to the dogs of Cortez in South America."

Another informant says that the night after the arrest of Fries, he was taken to the house of Samuel Thomas, father of the late Edward Thomas, of Quakertown, who lived in Richland township, near Lester's tanyard, on the Bethlehem road, where he was confined in a back room of a brick building standing a few years ago, and probably at this time, and, in 1861, inhabited by Enos P. Nace.

After the capture of John Fries, the military endeavored to make a prisoner of his son Daniel, an active youth of 18, who was somewhat implicated with his father in his operations. They attempted to capture him at home, but he eluded them and took to the fields and woods. He was chased by the light horse into what was then called "Smith's Meadow," near Swamp creek. The bogs bore him and he ran across without hinderance, but the horses were too heavy and broke through, one of the riders falling off and breaking his arm. Seeing they could not pursue young Fries across the meadow, they turned back and he escaped. During the imprisonment of his father, Daniel went to Philadelphia to be present at the trial and watch events. The authorities, hearing of him being in the city, made efforts to arrest him, but in this they were frustrated. Information of what was going on being conveyed to his friends, they concealed Daniel in a joiner's shop, until night, when he quietly left for home and reached it in safety. He was never apprehended. He lived and died near Sumneytown, Montgomery county, where he was interviewed in his 78th year and gave these facts from his own lips.

The next day after the arrest of Fries, he was taken before Judge Peters and examined, and what he said was reduced to writing and signed by him. The following is a copy of what was produced at his trial and admitted in evidence against him. The confession is said to have been made voluntarily.

THE EXAMINATION OF JOHN FRIES,
APRIL 6, 1799.

"The examinant, confesses that he was one of the party which rescued the prisoners from the Marshall at Bethlehem; that he was also one of a party that took from the assessors, at Quakertown, their papers and forewarned them against the execution of their duty in making the assessments. The papers were delivered with the consent of the assessors, but without force: perhaps under the awe and terror of the numbers who demanded them, and were by this examinant delivered to the assessors. He confesses that, at the house of Jacob Fries, a paper was written on the evening preceding the rescue of the prisoners at Bethlehem, containing an association or agreement of the subscribers to march for the purpose of making that rescue; but he is not certain whether he wrote that paper. He knows he did not sign it, but it was signed by many persons and delivered to the examinant; he does not know where the paper is. The examinant confesses also, that some weeks ago, he wrote (before the assessors came into that township) an agreement which he, with others signed, purporting that, if an assessment must be made, that they would not agree to have it done by a person who did not reside in the township, but they would choose their own assessor within their township. A meeting has been held in the township since the affair at Bethlehem for the purpose of making such a choice; examinant went to the place of election, but left it before the election opened. The examinant further acknowledges that his motive in going to Bethlehem to rescue the prisoners was not from personal attachment or regard to any of the persons who had been arrested, but proceeded from a general aversion to the law, and an intention to impede and prevent its execution. He thought that the acts for the assessment and collection of a direct tax did not impose the quota equally upon the citizens and therefore were wrong. He cannot say who originally projected the rescue of the prisoners, or assembled the people for the purpose. The township seemed to be all of one mind. A man, unknown to the examinant, came to Quakertown, and said the people should meet at Conrad Marks' to go to Millerstown. The examinant says that, on the march of the people to Bethlehem, he was asked to take the lead, and did ride on before the people until they arrived at Bethlehem. The examinant had no arms, and took no command, except that he desired the people not to fire until he should give them orders, for he was afraid, as they were so much enraged, there would be bloodshed. He begged them, for God's sake, not to fire, unless

they had orders from him, or unless he should be shot down, and then they might take their own command. That he returned the papers of the assessors, which had been delivered into his hands, back to the assessors privately, at which the people were much enraged, and suspected him (Fries) of having turned from them, and threatened to shoot him, between the house of Jacob Fries and Quakertown."

(Signed) "JOHN FRIES.

Taken April 6, 1799, before Richard Peters.

As soon as this examination had been taken, Fries and Eberhart were sent off to Philadelphia under the escort of a detachment of the city cavalry, where they arrived the same evening, Saturday, and were lodged in jail to await their trial for treason. Their arrival and commitment were announced in the newspapers the next morning, and created considerable excitement.

The troops broke camp at Sellers' tavern and marched for Quakertown, where they encamped, it is supposed, on the 6th. They pitched their tents at three different points within the limits of the borough, two companies being located at Penrose's pottery, belonging to the late Richard Moore. The same evening a detachment of cavalry was despatched in pursuit of persons who were accused of having participated in the late disturbance. They were absent from camp all night, and after a hard scout returned the next morning with several prisoners. It was reported that Clergyman Eyerman was of the number, but this turned out to be a false rumor. He had put himself out of harm's way immediately upon his release at Bethlehem. While the army remained encamped at Quakertown the troops were active in the pursuit of the disaffected, and scouts were sent out in all directions to apprehend them. On the seventh a detachment was sent into the region known as the "Rocks," where some of the insurgents resided, and captured several of them, whom they brought to camp, and placed in confinement. The troops remained here until the 8th when they struck their tents and marched for Millerstown, Northampton county. The presence of the troops at Quakertown inspired terror among the inhabitants in all that region of country, and their conduct caused great distress and suffering. In their zeal to arrest the guilty their displeasure often fell upon the innocent. Armed parties patrolled the county in all directions, day and night, and it was only necessary to cast suspicion upon the most upright citizen to secure his arrest. Many persons took advantage of this state of things to have revenge upon their personal or

political enemies. The houses of quiet, unoffending people were entered at the dead hour of night by armed men, and the husband torn from the arms of his wife and screaming children; and their terror was greatly increased by the belief that death awaited those who should be taken, whether they were innocent or guilty. The scenes of distress which took place among these poor people, upon such occasions, are described by the eye-witnesses as heart-rending. In many cases the troops added insult to the injury, by exulting over the misfortunes of the poor creatures who had fallen into their hands. So general was the alarm that many of the inhabitants, persons of considerable property and respectable standing, came in and surrendered themselves to the military authorities.

THE ARMY MARCHES FROM QUAKERTOWN TO ALLENTOWN, AND RETURNS TO PHILADELPHIA VIA READING.

While the troops were encamped at Quakertown and engaged in pursuit of those denounced as insurgents, an alarming system of terror prevailed. This was carried to such extent that a large majority of both officers and men, belonging to the expedition, became dissatisfied and disgusted with the duties they were called upon to perform. An officer thus writes to a friend in Philadelphia from camp under date of April 8, 1799.

"The system of terror here, I am sorry to say, is carried far beyond what, in my opinion, the public good requires. Detachments are out every day and night apprehending one or other individuals. I am well informed that from the time the members from this district in the State Legislature went amongst the people and stated to them the impropriety of interfering with the civil power, the magistrates could have effected everything that government could require in the apprehension of any person in the district. There is scarcely an officer or private in this expedition who is not satisfied of this fact. The scenes of distress which I have witnessed among these poor people, I cannot describe, when we have entered their houses. Conceive your home entered at the dead hour of night by a body of armed men, and yourself dragged from your wife and screaming children. These poor people are extremely ignorant, but they have feelings, and they always consider that death awaits any one who is seized, be he culpable or not. I am sorry to say there have been any instances of an inhuman disposition exhibited; they have not indeed been many, but vaunting exultation over men, even if they are guilty, when they are cap-

tives, is neither a proof of generosity or courage. Great numbers of the inhabitants are coming in voluntarily and surrendering themselves; many of them persons of respectable property, and of good standing in the neighborhood."

The following is an extract from another letter, written from the same place while the army was encamped there and of the same date, which will give the reader some idea of the unpleasant state of feeling existing in the section of Bucks county where the disturbance had taken place:

"Some of the townships have been at variance ever since the commencement of our Revolution; and they have been characterized according as they took part for or against Britain, as *Tory* or *Whig* townships; they consist for the most part of Germans. The townships denominated *Tory* have always been attached to Mr. Adam's administration; the others of course had different politics. Much bitterness has been constantly exhibited on both sides; but an anecdote, which occurred on this occasion, will, however, give you a closer view than a general relation. It appears that persons of both descriptions were opposed to the window tax, or rather the *Tories* were opposed to the tax, and the *Whigs* to the *assessors*. The landlord of the house in which we were quartered had given information against several of his neighbors who lived in a 'Whig' township, and said they should be hanged together with Fries, but particularly Fries for holding a captain's commission in the last war. A person present, who heard him make this declaration, supposing he meant in the British service, said it was not so; the landlord replied that it was true, and that a reference to the proceedings of Congress would show it, as well as the name of Continental battalion in which he served."

Among the letters written from Quakertown, while the troops were encamped there was one giving the name, and number, and persons who were taken, or had surrendered, which breathes quite a belligerent spirit toward the unfortunates implicated, as the following extract will show:

"We are here now two days, and shall proceed immediately to Millerstown; when we reach that place I expect to be permitted to return home. We have been successful since we set out, and shall have a drove of rascals sufficient to fill a jail; we have already taken thirty-one of them; against which there is sufficient proof to convict of high treason; the others of misdemeanor. Some of them are frightened almost to death; the fear they are in is punishment almost sufficient for the greatest of the offenders. By to-morrow night we shall have about fifty more bad fellows; small fry are admitted to bail. The main guard is pretty well filled.

"Some of the above persons came in and surrendered themselves, by way of making peace, which saved the troops the trouble of going for them, and may save their lives as they expect by it."

The following are the names given and the offences for which they were arrested:

TREASON.

John Fries, John Everhard, Jacob Huber, John Huber, Frederick Heaney, Christopher Sacks, Jacob Klein, Sr., John Klein, Jr., Daniel Klein, Abraham Braith, Jacob Klein, John Getman, William Getman and Daniel Weidner.

MISDEMEANOR.

Aaron Samsel, Peter Hamberg, Abraham Strong, Peter Herdick, Jacob Huber, Henry Huber, Michael Breich, Abraham Heidrick, Henry Mumbower, George Mumbower, Peter Gable, Jacob and Daniel Gable.

HELD AS WITNESSES.

George Mitchell and William Thomas.

These sum up fifteen for treason; fourteen for misdemeanor, and two as witnesses, thirty-one in all. There is hardly a name in the list that cannot be found among the residents of the German districts, of Bucks to-day, and are among the most prosperous, intelligent and respectable citizens.

The army remained in camp at Quakertown until April 8th, when the march was resumed toward Bethlehem, Northampton county, in which region of country there were many insurgents whose arrest was desired. On that day they marched but ten miles, when they again halted, and encamped, as some arrests were to be made in that neighborhood. It was a great relief to the inhabitants of Quakertown and the surrounding country when the army left that place, and many a prayer that they might never return was offered up. The absence of the soldiers and harassing scouts soon restored the usual quiet in that section of the county, although the interest in the campaign was still kept up. Of the prisoners named, 19 were sent to Philadelphia, under an escort of cavalry commanded by Lieutenant Melbecke, where they arrived on Thursday, the 18th inst., and were turned over to the civil authorities. Conrad Marks, who will be remembered as an active participant in Bucks county, surrendered himself on the 17th to the deputy marshal. A writ had been issued for his arrest and several parties of cavalry were sent

in pursuit of him, but he eluded them all, and, at last, thought proper to give himself up. He offered bail, but it was refused, and he was sent to the city and thrown into prison.

The army now proceeded to Millerstown (now Macungie, Lehigh county), which they reached on the 10th, and again encamped. We have no means of knowing how long they remained here, but probably did not leave before about the 16th. While encamped here they were joined by two more troops of horse, and a column of infantry. A grand review and inspection was held, and the troops are said to have presented a very handsome appearance. From this point parties of cavalry were sent out in pursuit of the insurgents, and some arrests were made but neither the number nor names is given. It is related that one of the captured was brought before a well-known magistrate and was anxious to know the fate that awaited him, to which the official replied with becoming dignity, "in a fortnight the Circuit Court will met, when you will be tried, and, in a fortnight after, will be in hell, sir." This circumstance is mentioned to show the bitterness of the times, more than for any other purpose. Many excesses were also committed while the troops lay at Millerstown, and the same system of terror was maintained. An officer writing from camp under date of April 11th, says:

"With respect to military operations, they still continue and the number of persons confined in heavy irons increases. I before mentioned to you that some old men have suffered from their fetters. Several of them, who have been accoutred, marched through the country under a heavy guard. Bail to any amount has been offered for their appearance to take their trial, but this would not suit the system of terror, nor would it act as a warning to those who may be disposed to vote as they think best at the next election. All the efforts that have been made, however, will not produce resistance, and when I tell you that a number of the troops who derive their authority from the Federal government, live at free quarters on the people, you will not question their patience."

Another officer writing from the same place, under date of April 10th, thus speaks of the expedition, and the unhappy situation of things while the army remained in the country.

"We are now quartered in a Whig town where the people have always been true Republicans. It appears now to be converted into an actual war between Whig and Tory. The people of Quakertown I find have always been opposed to those who advocate arbitrary measures, and the funding system and standing army. This

place, however, appears to have been one of the places where the greatest opposition has been made to the assessors, who, being many of them engaged in hostility against the revolution must, of necessity, have excited disgust and abhorrence in the breasts of those who had fought, or whose fathers had bled, in fighting against the British. The inhabitants are principally Germans. Nearly all the male inhabitants, on the approach of our army, fled from their homes, and their wives and children exhibit a very unhappy scene of distress. Had I conceived that some things, which I have witnessed here could have taken place, I should never have given my consent to march a mile on the expedition.

"One effect produced by the distress is that every individual whom I meet, is disgusted, and a sentiment generally prevails, which, contrary to expectation, will, I apprehend, completely destroy the federal influence at the next election. Had the Governor seconded Messrs. Hartzell, and the Senator from this district, by ordering a single troop of volunteer horse that is here under drums, I am persuaded that this business, of which so much has been made, would have terminated within 24 hours that it took place; and that no other weapons than reasoning would have been found necessary. Great numbers of the people have surrendered; there are about seven detained in irons and I am grieved to see among the suffering some old men, whose wrists are raw to the bone with the hand-cuffs. I would wish to see more humanity among my countrymen, but unhappily we copy too much the cruel and unfeeling practices of the English.

"A liberty pole had been erected in this place, which was cut down by force on the approach of the army. The inn-keeper, near whose house it stood, was arrested when we came up, although he had been previously at Philadelphia and given bail; but, when a volunteer army proceeds thus what would the people have to fear from mercenaries, who have no interest at stake, no principle but obedience to arbitrary orders."

A third letter written from the same point says:

"There are several of these poor creatures who are implicated by information, stirred up in the neighborhood, from the embers of old quarrels and animosities, whose distress is very great. Numbers of them, I am informed, are willing to give themselves up, relying on their innocence, provided they were sure of being admitted to bail; but it is generally understood they will not. Pray, is there no magistrate in the city who has authority to receive bail? Is there no one who feels a sentiment that justice is incompatible with cruelty, and that the mildness of our laws does

not authorize the infliction of severe punishment before trial and execution? I can scarcely persuade myself that I tread on the soil of Pennsylvania when I witness the sufferings of these poor, well-meaning but ignorant Germans. They were treated in no respect like citizens of the same country."

The army marched from Millerstown to Allentown, but we cannot fix the exact date of leaving Millerstown. It was after April 15th for the troops were there then. They remained at Allentown only a few days, and, while there, do not appear to have been active in making arrests and committing excesses as at other points. While the army lay here an amusing occurrence took place which is thus related by one who belonged to the expedition:

"One night a sentinel, stationed near a wagon, reported that he heard some person about to make an attack upon it. The alarm was given, the drums beat to arms, and the whole command turned out. The arms were loaded with ball cartridge, and a member of Congress was sent out to reconnoitre, who, upon his return, reported that the enemy (insurgents) were in the rear of the baggage in great force. The troops marched to the point, and a platoon was ordered to fire. Some heavy groan was heard, and a body fell to earth. Some of the boldest ventured forward, and behold they had shot a bull which was making free with the forage that hung out of the tail of one of the wagons. The animal was paid for. This is believed to be the only thing the army killed on the expedition."

From Allentown the troops marched to Reading, in Berks county, where they arrived on Saturday, April 20, at one o'clock. Writs had been issued for the arrest of sixteen persons in Greenwich township, but fourteen of them came in and surrendered themselves, and the troops were sent in pursuit of the other two, but they could not be found. The army made no stay at this place, but almost immediately resumed the march for Philadelphia, where a portion of the cavalry arrived on the 22nd and the remainder, with General Macpherson, the next day. The regulars did not return to the seat of government at the same time as the volunteer corps, but remained encamped there for a while.

While the army was in Reading, the members of one of the troops of volunteer cavalry committed a gross outrage upon the person of one of the most respectable citizens of the town, without the least cause or provocation, which created great indignation in the community.

This consisted in forcibly taking Jacob Schneider, the editor of the Reading *Adler* to the market house, and publicly whipping him, by the

order of his captain. The following is Mr. Schneider's own account of the affair, taken from the *Adler*, of April 22, 1799:

"On Saturday afternoon last, the troops, who were sent to seize some persons in Northampton, called 'insurgents,' on their return from that expedition, arrived in this town, and last night and this morning they all, except the regulars, marched for their respective homes.

"It is an old proverb, but certainly a true one, that in every fold, be it great or small, there can be found rotten sheep, so it happened here. This army was small, yet it was not without its rotten members, and some extremely so. But among the whole there were none that exceeded Captain Montgomery's troop, of Lancaster Light Horse, not because, as they boasted themselves, it was their trade to catch rebels and abuse them—but because they carried their trade so far as to enter the houses and abuse peaceable and inoffending citizens, in a manner the most scandalous and cowardly.

"As for example, a part of them came to my printing office on Saturday last, not as men of character desirous of supporting the law and the security of the peaceable citizens, but like a banditti of robbers and assassins. They tore the clothes from my body, and forcibly dragged me from my house before their Captain, who certainly proved himself worthy the command of his corps. He ordered his troops to take me to the public market place and give me twenty-five lashes on the bare back, and they proceeded to obey his orders accordingly, and certainly would have fulfilled them exactly had not some of Captain Leiper's troop, of Philadelphia, interfered, reproached them for their illegal and tyrannical conduct, in consequence of which only a part of Captain Montgomery's sentence was inflicted (six lashes)."

Complaint of this outrage was made to General Macpherson by Colonel Heister and Colonel Frailly, but he did nothing, and no redress could be had. Mr. Schneider was anti-Federalist.

The prisoners in custody were confined in the common jail of the city of Philadelphia, until their trial. It is said their confinement was made unusually severe, and that an order was issued that none of the families or friends should be permitted to visit or hold intercourse with them, which was carried into effect.

The expedition, so far as its object was to arrest those who had disturbed the public peace in the counties of Bucks and Northampton, had been entirely successful, and the leaders of the so-called insurrection were in the hands of the Federal authorities. The next step in the drama, or farce, for we hardly know which to call it, was

the trial, condemnation and execution of the prisoners; and the preliminaries to which this finale were urged with as much haste as common decency would permit.

TRIAL OF JOHN FRIES.

The trial of John Fries was the most extraordinary judicial proceeding our country ever witnessed. The political rancour which had raged with such fierceness during the closing scenes of the administration of Mr. John Adams, was carried upon the bench and into the jury box, and aided, no doubt, to determine the law and the facts of this case. The Judge evinced an apparent disposition to carry out the high handed measures which had been begun, and whether intentional or not, leaned with a strong bias against the accused.

The Circuit Court of the United States, before which Fries and the other prisoners were to be tried, commenced its session at Philadelphia on April 11, 1799, the Hon. James Iredell, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, being upon the bench. The case was attracting such widespread interest, the courtroom was filled with an excited and deeply interested multitude, as soon as the doors were thrown open. After the court was duly opened for business, Judge Iredell delivered his charge to the grand jury, a production which was characterized by great partisan bitterness. He reviewed, at considerable length, the Alien and Sedition Laws, argued their constitutionality and said they were called for by the spirit of the times. He next passed to the case of Fries, which he noticed with considerable particularity. He contended, in advance of the trial, and in the absence of testimony to sustain his opinion, that the crime with which he stood charged was *Treason*; which, he said, consisted in opposing, by force of arms, the execution of any acts of Congress. The case was given to the grand jury, which retired to their room, where they made such examination of it as was necessary to satisfy their minds of the nature of the offence. When they returned into court they presented a true bill as against John Fries, who now stood indicted for *Treason*, the highest crime known to our law. The following is a copy of the indictment under which he was to be tried viz:

Indictment in the Circuit Court of the United States of America, in and for the Pennsylvania District of the Middle Circuit:

"The Grand Inquest of the United States of America for the Pennsylvania District, upon their respective oaths and affirmations, do present that

John Fries, late of the county of Bucks, in the district of Pennsylvania, he being an inhabitant of, and residing in the said United States, to wit, in the district aforesaid, and under the protection of the laws of the said United States, and owing allegiance and fidelity to the same United States, not having the fear of God before his eyes, nor weighing the duty of his said allegiance and fidelity, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquility of the said United States to disturb, on March 7, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, at Bethlehem, in the county of Northampton, in the district aforesaid, unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously did compass, imagine and intend to raise and levy war, insurrection and rebellion against the said United States; and to fulfil and bring into effect the said traitorous compassings, imaginations, and intentions of him, the said John Fries, he the said John Fries, afterward, that is to say, on March 7, in the said year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, at the said county of Northampton, in the district aforesaid, with a great multitude of persons, whose names at present are unknown to the Grand Inquest aforesaid, to a great number, to wit, to the number of one hundred persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, swords, clubs, stones, and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, maliciously and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did falsely and traitorously assemble, and join themselves together against the said United States, and, then and there, with force and arms, did falsely and traitorously, and in a warlike manner, array and dispose them against the said United States, and then and there, with force and arms, in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions and purposes aforesaid, he, John Fries, with the said persons so as aforesaid traitorously assembled, and armed and arrayed in the manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did ordain, prepare and levy public war against the said United States, contrary to the duty of his said allegiance and fidelity, against the Constitution, peace and dignity of the said United States, and also against the force of the Act of the Congress of the said United States, in such case made and provided.

(Signed) "WILLIAM RAWLE."

"Attorney of the U. S. for the Pennsylvania District."

The case was not immediately taken up, but other business on the docket occupied the time of the court until April 30, when it was called

up in order. Fries had employed eminent counsel to defend him, viz: Hon. Alex J. Dallas, father of Vice President Dallas, and Messrs. Ewing and Lewis. The United States were represented by Messrs. Rawle and Sitgreaves, the latter being a resident of Easton, in Northampton county, and at that time the United States Attorney for the Pennsylvania District. As soon as the case was called up, Mr. Lewis preferred the following motion, in writing, viz:

"And now the prisoner, John Fries, being placed at the bar of this Court, at the city of Philadelphia, being the place appointed by law for holding the stated sessions thereof, and it being demanded of him if he is ready for his trial for the treason in the indictment mentioned, he moves, *oretenus*, that his trial for the same offence may not be proceeded on here, and that the same may be held in the county in which the same acts of treason in the said indictment mentioned are laid, and where the offence therein mentioned is alleged to have been committed.

"This motion was argued at length by Messrs. Dallas and Lewis and Ewing. The application was founded on the judiciary act, passed September 24, 1789, the 29th section of which provides, "That in cases punishable with death, the trial shall be had in the county where the offence was committed; or where that cannot be done without great inconveniences, twelve petit jurors at least shall be summoned from thence." Messrs. Sitgreaves and Rawle replied on the part of the United States; when the court overruled the motion, both judges delivering opinions upon the points raised. One of the reasons given by Judge Iredell why the prisoner should not be tried in the county where the offence was committed was, that the inhabitants were in such a state of insurrection, that a fair trial could not be had. All motions being now disposed of, the next thing in order was to fix a time for the trial, which was set down for the first day of May.

The prisoner being brought in and placed at the bar of the court on that day, was duly arraigned; when the indictment was read to him, to which he pleaded "Not Guilty," and placed himself upon his country for trial. A jury was then drawn and empanelled, which consisted of the following persons: William Jolly, Philadelphia; Samuel Mitchell, and Richard Leedom, Bucks county; Anthony Cuthbert, Alexander Fullerton, John Singer, Philadelphia; William Ramsey, Bucks; Samuel Richards, Philadelphia; Gerardus Wynkoop, Bucks; Jos. Thornton, Philadelphia; Philip Walter, Northampton; John Road, Northampton.*

*John Roth of Whitehall township.

A question arose as to the last two jurymen being qualified, as they were Germans, and did not understand English, but it was agreed that any difficulty of that nature could be explained to them. Several of the witnesses being also Germans, and not able to speak English, a Mr. Erdman was, on that account, sworn in as interpreter.

Mr. Sitgreaves opened the case on the part of the United States. He said, "Treason is defined in the Constitution of the United States, section III., art. III," in the words following: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." He charged that Fries was guilty of treason in levying war. He then proceeded to elaborate upon the phraseology or description as adopted in our constitution, which is borrowed from the statute of Great Britain, passed in the reign of Edward the III, and which had never been changed. He then passed to an exposition of the full meaning of the word treason, as understood under our Constitution, and pointed out what is necessary to constitute the crime; and that, according to the definition of Lord Hale, it must consist both in levying war, and in levying war against the government of the United States—that if the people assembled in this hostile manner only to gratify a spirit of revenge, or for any other purpose independent of war against the United States, it would only amount to a riot. He reviewed, at considerable length, the leading operations of Fries and his friends, pointing out their combination and conspiracy to resist the federal authorities, and their actual resistance, with arms in their hands, at Bethlehem. He now called witnesses to prove the fact stated in his opening. Among those subpoenaed and called upon the stand were: William Henry, William Barnett, John Barnett, Christian Winters, Christian Roths, Col. Nichols, Philip Schlauch, Joseph Horsefield, John Mohallon, Jacob Eyerley, Samuel Toon, George Mitchell, Wm. Thomas, James Chapman, John Rodrock, Cephas Childs and others. In the main their testimony sustained the facts alleged by Mr. Sitgreaves, and most if not all the overt acts set forth in the indictment were substantially proved.

Among the witnesses called was Judge Peters, then upon the bench, who was examined more particularly as to the circumstances under which he issued warrants in Northampton county, and in relation to other facts within his knowledge previous to the examination of John Fries, on April 6th. At this stage of the trial the confession of Fries was read, the same which was

taken before Judge Peters, immediately upon his capture.

The prosecution having now rested their case, Mr. Dallas remarked to the court, that, though they wished to give as little trouble on the part of the defendant as possible, they desired to call two or three witnesses to prove that the indisposition which was manifested to permit the assessments to be made was owing to the uncertainty these people were in of the real existence of the law; that the prisoner himself was under the idea that it was no law; and that they had no intention of opposing Congress by force of arms, but that they wished for time, in order to ascertain its real existence, and, if the law were actually in force, they wished, agreeably to their former custom to appoint assessors from their own respective townships; that it could be shown that Fries was perfectly quiescent after the proclamation, and that some of the witnesses were mistaken as to some of the facts which they had sworn to. Mr. Dallas alluded to the fact, that since the jury had been impanelled, a newspaper in the city had attempted to intimidate the counsel and jury, to warp the sentiments of the latter, and to deprive the prisoners of the benefit of the best talent the bar could afford. He proceeded to an examination of the law of treason, and argued that none of the acts complained of amounted to the crime charged.

After Mr. Rawle had argued the constitutional definition of treason to the court, in support of the positions taken by his colleague, Mr. Sitgreaves, Mr. Dallas opened the case for the defendant in an able and eloquent speech. He reviewed the whole ground, all the testimony of the witnesses produced by the United States, and denied that from the facts proved there was anything like the levying of war against the United States. He argued that treason could not be made out of the act alleged, and that at most it was but conspiracy to resist the execution of an unpopular law. He explained the disadvantages under which the prisoner appeared before the court, and spoke of the popular resentment that had been engendered against him; and he called upon the jurors to drive from their minds everything like bias, and to give the prisoner the advantages of every reasonable doubt they might entertain of his guilt. Having concluded, he called three witnesses, John Jamison, Israel Roberts and Everhard Foulke, to prove the facts he had alleged.

The testimony on both sides being closed, Mr. Ewing opened the case to the jury for the defendant, and was followed by Mr. Sitgreaves and Mr. Rawle, for the United States. The

jury was then charged by both judges at considerable length, who reviewed all the facts of the case, and the law bearing upon it, showing a strong bias against the prisoner. The case was then given to the jury which retired to their room, and after an absence of about three hours came in with a verdict of *Guilty*. The trial had occupied the undivided attention of the court from the first to the ninth of May, and during all this period the public mind was in the greatest possible state of excitement, and the attendance upon the trial large. The jury did not separate the whole time. When the verdict was announced, it was received with satisfaction or disapprobation according to the political bias of the persons present; for, strange as it may seem, politics was mixed up with the whole of the affair.

The court met on the 14th day of May to pronounce sentence upon the prisoner. As soon as court was opened, Mr. Lewis, one of the counsel for Fries, asked for a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted, which caused judgment to be suspended, and the prisoner was remanded back to jail. The ground upon which this motion was based, was that John Roth, one of the jurymen on the trial, had declared a prejudice against the prisoner after he was summoned as a juror on the trial. He read depositions to substantiate the facts stated. Mr. Lewis was sustained in the application by Mr. Dallas, who advanced additional reasons for a new trial. The motion was argued at considerable length by counsel, and the two judges delivered separate opinions. The court was divided in opinion, Judge Iredell being in favor of, and Judge Chase opposed to, a new trial; but the latter finally yielded to the former upon the ground that a division in the court might lessen the weight of the judgment if finally pronounced, and a new trial was accordingly granted. Before the second trial came off the yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia, which caused a removal of the prisoners to Montgomery county where they remained until the fever had abated, when they were returned to Philadelphia. The late Hon. James M. Porter, of Easton, wrote us the following interesting recollections of his residence at Norristown, at that period, which we publish in full:

"I was very young at the time of those transactions, but I still have a recollection that they transpired. When the yellow fever prevailed in Philadelphia, I think in 1799, Isaiah Wells, Esq., was sheriff of Montgomery (perhaps jailor at that,) and the prisoners were removed from Philadelphia to Norristown. Mr. Wells was very kind and allowed the prisoners great liberties, in going out and returning to the jail. Several of

them, if not all, were farmers and accustomed to work on their own properties at home; he allowed them to get work and be paid for it, in order to get pocket money, and have exercise; but required them always to be in jail at night. One, whose name was Moyer, worked one day for my father, who lived about one mile from the jail. I remember the fact of his working there very distinctly—splitting wood. We had nothing but iron wedges, and this Mr. Moyer was the first person I ever saw use wooden wedges or gluts in splitting the wood. In the evening he complained of not being very well, and our family wished him to remain all night. This he declined to do, saying that Mr. Wells was very good to them, but he had desired them to be there every night, and he would be as good as his word. The next day he got worse with the jail fever and died with it at Norristown."

The second trial of John Fries was had in the Circuit Court of the United States, at Philadelphia, which commenced on April 29th, 1800. Judge Chase presiding, assisted by Judge Peters, of the District Court. The former indictment had been withdrawn by the District Attorney, and a new one drawn in its stead, upon which Fries was arraigned and, as before, plead "Not Guilty." Mr. Dallas and Mr. Lewis, who were engaged in the first trial as counsel for the prisoner, were retained to defend him also upon the second; but they withdrew from the case at the commencement, because of the extraordinary course of the Judges in laying down their opinions as to the law before hearing counsel, thus prejudicing the case. They alleged that this proceeding was not only illegal but wholly unprecedented, and they therefore declined to have anything more to do with the case. This conduct of Judge Chase afterward became the subject of the first of the articles of his impeachment, on which he was tried before the United States Senate, in February, 1805. Their withdrawal left Fries without legal assistance. The court asked him if he wished to have counsel assigned him, but, as he did not express any desire for it, the trial went on in the absence of it. Mr. Rawle and Mr. Ingersoll conducted the prosecution.

Of the jurors called, thirty-four were challenged without cause, and the following were admitted and sworn, viz: Samuel Wheeler, foreman; Henry Pepper, John Taggart, Cornelius Comegys, Ephraim Clark, Thomas Baily, Lawrence Cauffman, John Edge, Charles Deshler, Henry DuBois, Isaac Dehaven, and John Balliott. Before the jurors were sworn, they were individually asked, upon oath, "Are you any way related to the prisoner," to which they all answered "No." "Have you ever formed or

delivered an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, or that he ought to be punished;" to which they generally answered not to their knowledge. Some of them admitted that they had spoken in disapprobation of the transaction, but not as to the prisoner particularly. Mr. Taggart, after he was sworn, remarked to the court that he felt uneasy under his oath, inasmuch as he had often spoken of the prisoner as very culpable, but that he had never made up his mind to hang him; that when he took the oath he did not conceive it to be so strict, and therefore he wished to be excused. The court informed him that as he was now sworn, it was impossible to excuse him, and he accordingly took his seat with the others.

Mr. Rawle opened the case on the part of the United States. Before any of the testimony was admitted for the prosecution, Judge Chase cautioned the prisoner to attend to the examination of the witnesses against him, and to ask them any questions he might deem proper, but to be careful not to ask any questions that might possibly criminate himself. He said that the court would be watchful of him, and would check anything that might go to injure him, and would be his counsel and grant him every assistance and indulgence in their power. The testimony was much the same as that produced upon the first trial, and sustained the facts laid in the indictment. The prisoner offered no evidence. Mr. Rawle summed up the testimony, briefly, after which Judge Chase charged the jury.

The jury retired about six o'clock in the evening, when the court adjourned until ten. When they entered the jury room, the jurors agreed, that without previous argument among themselves, the opinion of each one should be expressed by ballot, which was done, and they were unanimously in favor of conviction. At the hour to which they adjourned, the Court again assembled, when the jury was brought in and delivered the verdict *Guilty*, amid the most profound silence. During the trial Fries was tranquil, and bore himself with great propriety, but after the verdict was rendered, he became much affected; and in view of his impending fate remained depressed in spirits down to the time of his liberation. It is said that he confidently expected an acquittal, based on the opinion of his counsel that his offence did not amount to treason.

After the rendition of the verdict, Judge Chase remarked to the prisoner that as he had no counsel on the trial, if he, or any person for him, could point out any flaw in the indictment, or legal ground for arrest of judgment, ample time would be allowed for that purpose. The court

met on Friday, May 2nd to sentence the prisoner. The sentence was pronounced by Judge Chase, who addressed Fries at length, remarking to the other prisoners at the bar, that what he should say to him would apply generally to them. He reviewed the offence of which he had been convicted, after a fair and impartial trial, and pointed out the enormity of the crime in resisting the acts of a government so free and liberal as that of the United States. He called his attention to his near approach to the close of his career on earth, and besought him to prepare for that other life which was beyond the grave. He entreated him to employ the balance of his days in repenting of his sins, and in seeking that pardon which God alone can give. In conclusion, Judge Chase said:

"What remains for me is a very necessary but a very painful part of my duty; it is to pronounce that judgment which the law has appointed for crimes of this magnitude. The judgment of the law is, and this Court does award, 'that you be hanged by the neck *until dead*; and I pray God Almighty to be merciful to your soul.'"

Samuel Sitgreaves, who conducted the prosecution at the first trial of John Fries, was one of the ablest men Pennsylvania ever produced. He was born in Philadelphia, 1763, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He removed to Easton, Northampton county, about 1786, and, by reason of his great abilities immediately took a high position at the bar, and became prominent in politics. His first appearance in public life, was as a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, 1790, in which he took an active part. He was elected to Congress, 1794, and served until 1798. In the impeachment of Senator Blount, of Tennessee, before the United States Senate, he was one of the leading managers, and discharged his duties with great power, talents and fidelity. In 1799, Mr. Sitgreaves went to England as Commissioner under Jay's treaty, and was absent at the time of the second trial of Fries. After the election of Mr. Jefferson he retired from politics and devoted himself to his profession. He became disgusted with the Federalists, but could not affiliate with Democrats. He spent the balance of his days in retirement.

During the time that John Fries was confined in prison he received much sympathy from the citizens of Philadelphia, and others. Among those who took deep interest in his fate, was the Rev. Dr. Janeway, an eminent clergyman of that day, who visited him by permission of the authorities, and ministered to him spiritual and other consolation. He presented him a handsome Bible of duodecimo size, with which to console

his hours of confinement. After his sentence to death, May 9th, and when he expected shortly to be led to the scaffold for execution, he made a bequest of this Bible to his children, as follows, viz:

“Philadelphia, May 22, 1800.

“My Dear Children.—This book, presented to me by J. J. Janeway, at his request, I leave as the legacy of your dying father. Let me entreat you to regard it as the best gift of Heaven; as revealing the only way of salvation for lost sinners. I beseech, I command you, to read and to study it. I pray that the spirit of God may open your eyes, that you may read it in faith, to the salvation of your immortal souls.

“(Signed) JOHN FRIES.”

The Bible is now in possession of John Fries' descendants who live in Whitmarsh, Montgomery county, and is cherished by them as a great treasure. The bequest is in his handwriting, and to judge by the language he was by no means an illiterate man. He lives many years after this period, and at his death the sacred volume passed into the hands of those for whom he had intended it.

Conrad Marks was tried for treason at Norristown on April 26, 1800, and acquitted, but for aiding the insurrection was sentenced to two year's imprisonment and \$800.00 fine. Marks was born June 12, 1745, and died Jan. 16, 1807. He is buried at Western Salisbury church.

Anthony Stahler was acquitted of treason but was sentenced to eight month's imprisonment and \$150.00 fine for aiding the insurrection.

Sentences of imprisonment and fines were imposed upon the following, many of which were subsequently lightened.

	<i>Imprisonment.</i>	<i>Fine.</i>
George Schaeffer,	Eight months, ..	\$ 400.00*
	Four months, ...	200.00†
Daniel Schwartz, Sr.,	Eight months, ..	400.00
Christian Ruth,	Eight months, ..	200.00
Henry Stahler,	Eight months, ..	200.00
Henry Schiffert,	Eight months, ..	200.00
Henry Jarret,	Two years, ...	1,000.00
Valentine Kuder,	Two years, ...	200.00
Jacob Eierman,	One year,	50.00
Henry Shankweiler,	One year,	150.00
Michael Schmeier,	Nine months, ..	400.00
Henry Schmidt,	Eight months, ..	200.00
Philip Desch,	Eight months, ..	150.00
Jacob Klein,	Eight months, ..	150.00
Herman Hartman,	Six months, ...	150.00
Philip Ruth,	Six months, ...	200.00
John Eberhard,	Six months, ...	100.00
John Huber,	Six months, ...	150.00

* First offense.

† Second offense.

Christian Sachs,	Six months, ...	200.00
John Klein, Jr.,	Six months, ...	100.00
Daniel Klein,	Six months, ...	150.00
Jacob Klein,	Six months, ...	150.00
Adam Breich,	Six months, ...	150.00
George Memberger,	Six months, ...	150.00
George Getman,	Six months, ...	100.00
William Getman,	Six months, ...	100.00
Abraham Schantz,	Four months, ..	100.00
Henry Memberger,	Four months, ..	100.00
Peter Hager,	Four months, ..	100.00
Abraham Samsel,	Three months, ..	50.00
P. Huntsberger,	Three months, ..	50.00
Peter Gabel,	Two months, ..	40.00
Jacob Gabel,	Two months, ..	40.00

Of these men Philip Desch and Michael Schmoeyer died in prison, leaving families. David Schaeffer, it is said, also died in prison of yellow fever, leaving a widow and two children.

Among the witnesses who made affidavit that John Roth had expressed himself that Fries and his followers should be hanged, which he in an affidavit, denied, were Nicholas Moyer, of Philadelphia, Daniel Heberly, Herman Hartman, Henry Shankweiler and Henry Jarret, of Muncie.

The following is a translation of a threatening letter sent to Captain Jarret.

“A certain warning to you, John Sheret, if you have already advised the people who are for liberty that they should not go armed to Bethlehem, you need not discourage others any more as you are already a cursed *stambler* as are many others in this neighborhood. Your brother Henry also said that the people should not have done that to go against the government. He was scared when he came to Bethlehem and saw the people with weapons and ——— (undecipherable) was also in a rage about it. So Eyerley is a devil as you and John Sheret. I say in case of an outbreak I will burn your house and barn and will shoot you and your brother dead wherever I shall detect you cursed *stamblers*. If it would not be for your brother Henry most surely Bethlehem would receive its deserving reward, the cursed advice would be frustrated. And you are never safe in your house. You and Eyerley are cursed *stambler* knaves one as the other else you would not dissuade the people who are for liberty.

“These are the weapons for your slaughter.”
(Drawings of a pistol and dagger.)

PARDON OF FRIES.

The conviction and sentence of Fries increased the excitement already prevailing. The two political parties took up the question of his guilt or innocence and discussed it with great bitterness; the Federalists contending he was guilty of

treason and ought to suffer the extreme penalty of the law; the Democrats taking the opposite ground, that he was the victim of tyranny and oppression. The newspapers of that period teem with this violent partizan discussion, and give us an insight into the bitterness that prevailed. When the news spread into the districts where Fries had resisted the execution of the tax law, and it became known, among his neighbors and followers, that he had been condemned to death, the minds of the people were more inflamed than at any past period; and had they possessed the power, would undoubtedly have torn him from the hands of the federal government.

There was a strong feeling in favor of Fries, and this increased after his conviction. He was considered a deluded man, who had probably been led astray by other more responsible parties. For this reason, also, there was a desire to save him from execution. This was participated in by both political parties, and an immediate effort was made to obtain a pardon from the President. Fries does not appear to have been actuated by the feeling of a martyr, nor to have had any desire to be distinguished in that way; but was anxious to escape from the unpleasant position in which he found himself. Soon after his sentence, he caused to be presented to the President the following petition:

“PETITION OF JOHN FRIES.

“To the President of the United States:

“The petition of John Fries respectfully sheweth; that your prisoner is one of those deluded and unfortunate men, who, at the Circuit Court of this district, has been convicted of treason against the United States for which offence he is now under sentence of death. In this awful situation, impressed with a just sense of the crime he has committed, and with the sincerity of a penitent offender, he entreats mercy and pardon from him on whose determination rests the fate of an unfortunate man. He solicits the interference of the President to save him from an ignominious death, and to rescue a large, and hitherto happy family, from future misery and ruin. If the prayer of his petition should be granted, he will show, by a future course of good conduct, his gratitude to his offended country by a steady and active support of that excellent Constitution and laws, which it has been his misfortune to violate and expose.

“(Signed)

JOHN FRIES.

“Philadelphia Prison, May, 1800.”

To the above petition was attached a recommendation, in the following words:

“The subscribers most respectfully recommend

the petitioner to the President of the United States. They are warmly attached to the Constitution and laws of their country which they will, on every occasion, and, at every hazard, manifest their zeal to defend and support. But when they reflect on the ignorance, the delusion, and the penitence of the persons involved in the late insurrection, their pity supersedes every vindictive sentiment, and they sincerely think that an exercise of mercy will have a more salutary effect than the punishment of the convicts. It is on this ground that the subscribers, knowing the humanity as well as the fortitude of the President, venture to claim his attention on the present awful occasion, in favor of the wretched father of a numerous family.”

In this manner was the application for pardon brought officially before the President for his consideration.

At the time of the first conviction of Fries, Mr. Adams was in Massachusetts, on a visit at Quincy. Colonel Pickering and Mr. Wolcott, two of the members of his Cabinet, immediately wrote him the result of the trial, and expressed their satisfaction at the verdict. The latter mentioned, incidentally, that Mr. Lewis, one of the counsel of the accused, had stated, on all occasions during the trial, that the offence which he had committed did not amount to treason. He also stated that Fries, had frequently said, that “persons of greater consequence had been at the bottom of the business.” These letters reached Mr. Adams the evening of May 16th, and, the next morning, he answered them. To Mr. Wolcott he wrote as follows:

“Quincy, May 17, 1799.

“I thank you, sir, for the favor of the 11th, which I received last night. The termination of the trial of Fries, is an important and interesting, and an affecting event. I am unable to conjecture the grounds of Mr. Lewis’ opinion and wish I had a sketch of them. Is Fries a native or a foreigner? Is he a man of property and independence, or is he in debt? What has been his previous life? Industrious or idle, sober or temperate?

“It is of importance to discover, if possible, the great man alluded to by Fries, in his observation to Mr. Wood, as at the bottom of the business, and the evidence of any agitation among the insurgents ought to be collected.

“It is of moment, also, to ascertain whether the insurgents had any regular view, or extensive communications with others of similar dispositions in other counties or correspondence with other states. We ought also to inquire whether Fries is the most culpable among the guilty, if that

can be known. It highly concerns the people of the United States, and especially the federal government, that in the whole progress and ultimate conclusion of this affair, neither humanity be unnecessarily afflicted, nor public justice essentially violated, nor the public safety endangered.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

"(Signed.) JOHN ADAMS."

This honest expression of opinion, by Mr. Adams, was not well received by some of the members of his Cabinet, who had marked Fries as victim to federal power, and they were not well pleased at the prospect of his escaping them, a remote chance of which they thought they could see fore-shadowed in the President's letter. In the life of John Adams, by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, volume 1, page 571, the author thus notices this proceeding: "These letters were received by the persons to whom they were addressed with some dismay. They did not understand why the President should entertain his own views of the law, after the proper court had adjudicated upon it, and they honestly thought that the public safety required an immediate example of Fries. 'Painful as the idea of taking the life of a man,' said Pickering, 'I feel a calm and solid satisfaction that an opportunity is now presented, in executing the just sentence of the law, to crush that spirit, which, if not overthrown and destroyed, may proceed in its career, and overturn the government.'"

Two views were presented when the question of the execution of Fries came up, but the conflict was postponed for a time, by a new trial being granted.

After the second conviction, and his sentence to death, by Judge Chase, Mr. Adams took the proper measures to inform himself of the probable guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and of such other matters in relation thereto, as would give him a full understanding of the whole case, that he might act justly and fairly in the premises.

There can be no doubt that, at one period, Mr. Adams had determined to let the law take its course, and made up his mind not to interpose the executive clemency. Mr. Hamilton, in his letter on the public conduct of Mr. Adams, states that while the trials were pending he more than once expressed himself to the effect "that the accused must find their hopes of escape, either in their innocence, or in the lenity of the juries; since from him, in case of conviction, they would have nothing to expect." He further states that a short time before the pardon he declared that the mistaken policy of Washington in regard to the Western Insurrection had been the cause of

the second troubles. Whatever the cause may have been, it is evident his mind had undergone great change, and that he had come to the determination to pardon them if he could have justification for doing so. Hence his anxiety to learn the full particulars of the case, independent of the action of the Court and jury.

Soon after the sentence of death, had been pronounced, Thomas Adams, son of the President, waited upon Mr. Lewis, one of the counsel of Fries, and told him that his father wished to know the points and authorities upon which he and Mr. Dallas had intended to rely in case they had defended him upon the second trial. The Attorney-General of the United States made a like request, and, at their solicitation, Messrs. Dallas and Lewis made a full statement of the points of the case, which was sent to the President on or before May 19th. About this time a change took place in the Cabinet, and the President was thus deprived of a portion of his constitutional advisers; and when the question again came up there were only three persons to consult with.

On May 20th, he submitted to his Cabinet a series of thirteen questions, which indicated his leaning to the side of clemency. Mr. Wolcott remained firmly of the opinion that all three of the leaders in the insurrection, Fries, Heaney and Getman, should be executed, which was called for to inspire the well-disposed with confidence in the government, and the malevolent with terror. The other ministers believed that the execution of Fries, alone, would be sufficient to show the power of the law to punish evil doers; but rather than that all three should be released, they were in favor of the execution of the whole of them. Mr. Adams appears to have acted upon his own judgment, and took the responsibility of the measure without the concurrence of his cabinet. Having satisfied his own mind that it was a case in which the executive clemency could be exercised with good effect, and that the great excitement, prevailing in the country, would be much more readily allayed by mercy than the opposite course, he determined to grant an unconditional pardon to all the prisoners. For this purpose he caused to be issued the following:

"PROCLAMATION.

"BY JOHN ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

"Philadelphia, May 23rd.

"Whereas, The late wicked and treasonable insurrection against the just authorities of the United States, of sundry persons in the counties

of Northampton, Montgomery and Bucks, in the State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1799, having been speedily suppressed without any of the calamities usually attending rebellion, whereupon peace, order and submission to the laws of the United States were restored in the aforesaid counties, and the ignorant, misguided and misinformed in the counties have returned to a proper sense of their duty; whereby it is become unnecessary for the public good that any future prosecutions should be commenced or carried on against any person or persons, by reason of their being concerned in the said insurrection; wherefore be it known, that I, John Adams, President of the United States of America, have granted, and by these presents do grant, a full, free and absolute pardon, to all and every person or persons concerned in the said insurrection, excepting as hereinafter excepted, of all felonies, misdemeanors and other crimes by them respectively done or committed against the United States; in either of the said counties, before the 12th day of March in the year 1799; excepting and excluding therefrom any person who now standeth indicted or convicted of any treason, or other offence against the United States; whereby remedying and releasing unto all persons, except as before excepted, all pains and penalties incurred, or supposed to be incurred for, or on account of the premises. Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, at the city of Philadelphia, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred, and of the independence of the said United States, the twenty-fourth.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS."

This proclamation as will be noticed, did not embrace the cases of Fries, Heaney and Getman, already under sentence, and a special pardon was made out for them a few days afterward, which struck the fetters from their limbs and set them free. The biographer of John Adams states that "the Cabinet had been consulted at every step, but nevertheless, when the President ordered the pardons made out the next day, for all the offenders, the disaffected members viewed the Act with disappointment, and Mr. Adams was charged with inconsistency, and having been governed by personal motives for the Act. It was said to be a 'fatal concession to his enemies,' as the Act was 'popular in Pennsylvania.' Such was the tone of the disappointed Federalists who saw in it another departure from the policy they would have introduced into the federal government."

CONCLUSION.

The action of President Adams, in pardoning Fries, Heaney and Getman, was the cause of much

dissension in the Cabinet, and, between him and his political friends, it engendered a bitterness of feeling that was never entirely obliterated. So far as official action was concerned, the act of pardon closed the drama of the "Rebellion," and removed it from further consideration. This final disposition of the affair, however, did not have the effect of taking it out of politics, but, for a number of years afterward, it was made a standing text, particularly in eastern Pennsylvania, for philippic against the Federal party. In the campaign which soon followed, between Mr. Jefferson and John Adams, it was used with tremendous effect against the latter and assisted very materially in hurling him and his friends from power. It was one of the leading causes which produced the great political revolution in this State in 1800, and the Federal party never recovered from the odium it entailed upon it. We remember when the names of Fries, Heaney and Getman were mingled in our local county politics; and more than one Democrat, in Bucks county, owed his elevation to skillful use made of the events growing out of the house-tax law of 1798.

The part Mr. Adams took, in the matter of pardoning the insurgents was alike creditable to his head and heart, and tends to remove, in some degree, the stigma his approval of the Alien and Sedition Law, and the House Tax fastened upon his administration. That he was moved to it by the best of motives, and prompted by the dictates of a kind heart, there can be no question, and it is equally certain the act was his own, and against the wish and advice of his cabinet. He has left behind him a record of the satisfaction it gave him. In his tenth letter, in the *Boston Patriot*, of May 17, 1809, remarking on his responsibility for all his executive acts, and that it was his right and duty to be governed by his own judgment, although in direct conflict with the advice of all his ministers, he says: "This was my situation in more than one instance. It had been so in the nomination of Mr. Gerry; it was afterwards so in the pardon of Fries; two measures that I recollect with infinite satisfaction, and which will console me in my last hour."

It was suspected at the time of the disturbance, that more prominent men than the unfortunates who fell into the hands of the Federal authorities were at the bottom of the rebellion; and even the names of some of the leaders of the Federal party were connected with it. After the trial, John Fries told a Mr. Wood, a clerk in one of the Departments, and who was also clerk of the prison, "that *great men* were at the bottom of this business" Oliver Wolcott, in a letter to John Adams, dated Philadelphia, May

11, 1799, states that B. McClenachan, a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, was certainly an agitator among the insurgents. One authority upon the subject says:

"Much of the blame attending upon this disturbance is cast upon Mr. Sitgreaves, formerly a member of Congress from the Bucks district, and Eyerly, both disappointed politicians. The former followed the march of the troops and appears to have been busy in hunting up persons who had opposed the law. Eyerly was defeated at the election that fall. Fries was a Federalist, and ardent supporter of John Adam's administration, on which account it is supposed he was not afraid of an arrest, believing that his Federal friends would not molest him. Probably Sitgreaves and Eyerly are those to whom Fries refers, that more prominent men were at the bottom of it and left Fries in the lurch. This is given as the reason that the Federal members of the legislature opposed the institution of any inquiry into the cause of the disturbance. It is said it was the desire of the Federalists to bring odium on the Republicans by ordering federal troops into the county to put down the rebellion."

"However this may be—we mean the participation of men of prominence in the disturbance, we think the matter is now pretty clearly established that the affair had given to it much greater importance than merited. We are also well convinced, had the proper steps been taken to quiet the agitation, through the agency of the local authorities there would never have been any need of the interposition of the Federal authorities. In this opinion we are sustained by some of the actors in the scenes that grew out of it. Among others an officer of the army, writing from camp while it lay in Bucks county says: "I need not add after what I have before written to you, that every hour's experience was not only unnecessary, but violently absurd. I can take upon me to assert, that excepting in the rash act of rescuing the people under arrest from the marshal, there has not been even a desire of resistance manifested, and the most marked censure of many persons now in custody. I do verily believe that a sergeant and six men might have performed all the service for which we have been assembled at so heavy an expense to the United States, and with such a loss of important time to us, especially those who are in the mercantile line."

This seems to have been the opinion of all who were acquainted with the whole affair, except those violent partisans whose prejudices were too strong and too bitter to permit them to judge the case with fairness. The whole cost of the ex-

pedition to the United States is said to have been \$80,000.00.

When Fries was liberated there was great rejoicing throughout the country, but the anti-Federalists failed to give Mr. Adams credit for his act of mercy and clemency. As would naturally be the case, they attributed the act, which he said would console him in his last hours, to sinister motives, and, if anything, they increased the bitterness of their attack upon him and his administration. Such, however, is the history of political parties the world over, and we are not surprised to find no departure therefrom in the exciting times of '98 and '99.

The subsequent history of Fries is brief and void of interest. Upon his release from imprisonment he went directly to the humble home which had sheltered him before he became so famous, and again entered into the ordinary current of life. He resumed his old avocation of vendue crying, and, as before, in company with his little dog, traversed the county back and forth, crying the sales of his neighbors and acquaintance. The events of the "Rebellion" left some bitterness behind it took years to heal, and, from time to time, this lingering ill-feeling broke out in that section of the county. There was much hostility against Penrose, who piloted the troops to Bunker Hill when they captured Fries, and the friends of the latter hardly ever forgave him. A few years after his return home Conrad Marks and his friends came down to Quakertown to whip Penrose, who, with a number of his neighbors, was breaking the roads filled with snow drifts. Marks mistook his man, got hold of a nephew of the one he sought and received a good whipping for his trouble. It is also related that soon after his pardon the friends of Fries, who lived near Sumneytown, Montgomery county, raised a Liberty Pole, rather as a mark of exultation over the defeat of the schemes of the Federalists. John Rodrock, the same who had received indignity at the hands of Fries, was in Philadelphia at the time attending market, and, on his return sent his hired man to cut the pole down, which he accomplished. The people soon got wind of it and pursued and caught the party before they had crossed the line into Bucks. They placed some penalty upon them, but the nature of it we have not learned.

It has been said that John Fries had done his country some service during the Revolutionary War. At that time he was living at Charlestown, Milford township. He was in active service during the war. Between these periods, and while spending some time at home, he was the hero of a spirited affair. While the enemy occupied Philadelphia a party of British Light

Horse, on a foraging expedition in the upper end of Bucks county, were returning to the city through Charlestown in the night. His wife, hearing the clatter of hoofs, got up and looked out of the window just before daylight, and saw the troopers marching by with a large number of cattle in charge. She said to her husband, "Why, John, there goes a troop of Light Horse all dressed in red; and I guess they must be the British." Fries got up immediately and dressed, and went first to the houses of Hoover and Wykert, near neighbors, whom he awoke and informed of what was going on. He then went around the neighborhood and aroused the people whom he headed and, with them went in pursuit of the retreating British. They overtook the soldiers near Spring House tavern, and compelled them to relinquish the cattle and hasten their march to Philadelphia. The cattle were driven back and returned to their owners. John Fries continued to reside in Milford township to the day of his death, which took place in 1818. He was buried in the graveyard at Charlestown, where his remains now lie, without a stone to mark their resting place. The allegation that Fries opened a tin store in Philadelphia after his pardon is wholly without foundation. Such a statement is found in a note at the conclusion of the published account of the trial, and was probably inserted there on some rumor which prevailed at that day, without the author taking the trouble to satisfy himself of its truth. When we visited his son, Daniel, we questioned him particularly upon this point and he assured us that his father returned to Milford township, where he continued to follow his old occupation to the day of his death. The same was stated to us by some of the old residents of Quakertown, who knew him well in their younger days. At his decease,

his son Daniel assumed the occupation of a vendue cryer, which he followed until he removed to near Sumneytown, where he resided until his death. Another son, Solomon, lived at White-marsh and both of them left numerous descendants. The father of John Fries, whose name was Simon, came from Wales, and first settled in Maryland, but afterwards removed to Montgomery county, in this state, where he died.

We now conclude this historic episode of Bucks and Northampton counties, and take leave of the reader. In writing the preceding account of the "Fries Rebellion," we were influenced by two considerations; the first a desire to give a correct account of what was an important affair in its day, and hitherto but imperfectly understood; the second, a desire to do justice to those who played the leading parts. If we have succeeded in one or both desires, we have accomplished our purpose.

Of John Fries we have formed a more favorable opinion than we entertained when we commenced writing. We believe him to have been an earnest and honest, but misguided man, who was moved to the course he took by what he considered his duty. The conduct of Mr. Adams shows him to have been actuated by a sense of duty, as he understood it and the pardon of the "insurgents" rescues his memory from some of the charges brought against him. He was no doubt influenced to some extent, by the high political excitement of the day, but he cannot be justly accused of cruelty in the share he had in the troubles of the period. All the actors in these scenes have long since passed beyond the bar of public opinion, and their acts should now be judged with fairness and candor from the standpoint of history, whose chiefest honor is impartiality.



CHAPTER X.

ORGANIZATION OF LEHIGH COUNTY IN 1812.

"For Lehigh was our joy and pride,
Our glad, beloved river;
And all around was charmed ground,
Our home! delightful ever."

—*Augusta Moore.*

Forty years after the organization of Northampton county in 1752, the Allen family started a movement for the erection of a new county with Allentown as the county seat. Petitions were drawn up and presented to the Legislature, but the influence of the Penn heirs defeated the project. Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, the widow of James Allen, after the death of her husband, married Hon. John Lawrence, a United States Senator from New York. The following letter from Mrs. Lawrence to Judge Peter Rhoads, of Allentown, dated November 22, 1792, contains information on this subject which has never before been published. The letter reads:

"SIR:

"On consulting with my friends here respecting the division of the county, I find that if the proper steps are taken there is every prospect of success. The petitions are now preparing and shall be forwarded to you as soon as finished. I am informed that it will be necessary for them to be signed anew by those persons who signed the former ones and shall be obliged to you if you will inform me what you think the best method to be taken, as you were so kind when I last saw you as to offer your assistance in this business. If you would sketch out the lines of division between the counties, I would have them compared with those done here and would fix upon those which should be most advisable. If you would also endeavor to find out from the people of Bethlehem, that in case a division of the county should be brought about, in which they would wish to be included, in that of Easton or of Allentown and let me know, it would be doing a great service.

"With respect to any expenses which may be incurred in this business my children will very willingly pay a large proportion of them. It will be necessary that I should be acquainted with the determination of the Moravians before the lines which are to divide the counties can be determined. I enclose a copy of one of the petitions, which has already been presented. If you do not think it properly drawn, you will make the necessary alterations and let me know as soon as possible your sentiments on the subject, with those of the Moravians, as there is no time to be lost.

"I will be much obliged to you if you will let Mr. David Deshler, when he calls upon you, read this letter, as I have not written so full on the subject to him as I have to you.

"I am Sir, your friend, and well wisher.

"ELIZABETH LAWRENCE.

"Philadelphia, November 22, 1792.

"To Peter Rhoads, Esq., Allentown, Northampton County."

Miss Anne Penn Allen, eldest daughter of James Allen, wrote a letter on the subject a few months later, as follows:

"SIR:

"I feel myself very much obliged by your two friendly letters which I certainly should have answered sooner had there been any interesting intelligence to have given you respecting the petitions. I am, however, very happy to inform you that many circumstances are much in favor of them and that our friends here think we have great reason to be sanguine. Your letters contained much advice which will be useful. I gave them both to a member of the Assembly who has a high opinion of your judgment and thinks great advantage may be derived from them. We have many friends here who interest themselves warmly in our behalf and who think we shall be successful in carrying our point. If any new ideas should occur to you on the subject I shall be very much obliged to you if you would let me hear from you, as I find your opinions are of great weight with many of the members of the Assembly.

"I beg you to believe me, Sir, your friend and hearty well-wisher.

ANNE P. ALLEN.

"Philadelphia, February 7th, 1793.

"To Peter Rhoads, Esq., Allentown."

The population of the territory of Northampton County, lying west of the Lehigh River had by 1810 so increased that the project of forming a new county was again advocated and this time met with success. On March 6, 1812, the Assembly passed the act erecting Lehigh County. It was decreed by that law—

"That all that part of Northampton County, lying and being within the limits of the following townships, to wit, the townships of Lynn, Heidelberg, Lowhill, Weissenberg, Macungie, Upper Milford, South Whitehall, North Whitehall, Northampton, Salisbury, Upper Saucon, and that part of Hanover within the following bounds to wit, beginning at the Bethlehem line where it joins the river Lehigh, thence along the said line until it intersects the road leading from Bethlehem to the Lehigh Water Gap, thence along said road to Allen township line, thence along the line of Allen township westwardly to the Lehigh, shall be and the same are hereby, according to their present lines, declared to be erected into a county henceforth to be called Lehigh."

The townships which have been organized since the erection of the county are Upper and Lower Macungie, formed by the division of the original Macungie, in the spring of 1832; Washington township, taken from Heidelberg, on Dec. 6, 1847; Lower Milford, set off from Upper Milford, in January, 1853; and Whitehall, set off in 1867.

Northampton township once existed and has been lost, principally by absorption into the borough, and afterwards the city, of Allentown. No record of its organization can be found, but it seems to have been recognized as a township as early as 1804. At that time the county of Northampton was redistricted for judicial purposes, and Northampton, Salisbury, and Whitehall townships were made to constitute District No. 7. Elections for justices, constables, supervisors, school directors, and other officers were held until 1852. In that year a portion of Northampton was added to the borough of Allentown, and the remainder was doubtless attached to one of the bordering townships. At any rate it then ceased to exist as a township. What its precise boundaries were is not known.¹

Location of the County-Seat.—Section 9 of the organizing act of March 6, 1812, authorized and required the Governor, on or before the 1st day of May following, to appoint three discreet and disinterested persons, non-residents in the county of Northampton, nor holding real property therein, whose duty it should be to fix upon a proper and convenient site for a court-house, prison, and county-offices within the county of Lehigh, and as near its centre as the situation would admit. It was provided that these commissioners, or a majority of them, should, on or before the 1st of July, make a written report to the Governor in which they should certify and describe the site or lot of land they had chosen. Commissioners were also appointed to take possession of the property, and to assess, levy, and collect moneys for that purpose. It does not appear that a site was selected within the time specified by the act, as no purchase was made until Nov. 19, 1812. Upon that date William Tilghman (in his own right and by virtue of powers vested in him by an act of the General Assembly passed April 11, 1799, entitled "An Act for the benefit of Elizabeth Allen and Elizabeth Margaret Tilghman") sold to William Fenstermacher, John Yeakel, and Abraham Gresheimer, commissioners of Lehigh County, "in consideration of one hundred dollars lawful money and for other causes, two certain lots or parcels of ground adjoining each other, situate on the northwest corner of Hamilton and Margaret

(now Fifth) Streets, in the borough of Northampton." These lots are one hundred and twenty feet in width by two hundred and twenty-five feet in depth on Fifth Street. The deed further specified that the lots were transferred to the commissioners, "to be by them held for the use and benefit of the people of the county, and for the purpose of erecting and building a court-house thereon, and such other public offices as may be deemed necessary for the said county of Lehigh." It was provided that the commissioners should "yield and pay therefor yearly, on the 1st day of January in every year, forever, the sum of four dollars lawful money to the party of the first part during his life," and after his death to Margaret Elizabeth Tilghman, her heirs and assigns, forever; "and the said party of the first part, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, hereby covenants with the said party of the second part and their successors in office forever, that no part of the said yearly rent shall ever be demanded or received by the said party of the first part, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or by any other person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim under him or them, or by the said Elizabeth Margaret Tilghman, her heirs or assigns, or any person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim under her or them; and that in case the said Elizabeth Margaret Tilghman, her heirs or assigns, shall not execute a release of the said yearly rent so as to extinguish the same, then the heirs, executors, and administrators of the said party of the first part shall and will pay the said rent forever, and keep and preserve the said parties of the second part and their successors in office, and the said County of Lehigh forever indemnified from the payment of the said rent or any part thereof, and all costs and charges to be incurred on account of the same."

On the same date as the above—Nov. 19, 1812—a lot sixty by two hundred and thirty feet, on the southeast corner of Margaret and Andrew Streets (Fifth and Linden), was transferred for a nominal sum to the commissioners to serve as a site for the county jail. The deed sets forth that this lot was bought by William Fenstermacher, John Yeakel, and Abraham Gresheimer, commissioners of Lehigh County, from Henry Pratt, Thomas W. Francis, John Ashley, Thomas Astley, and Abraham Knitzing, of Philadelphia, merchants, by their attorney, William Tilghman, in compliance with a request by Ann Penn Greenleaf, wife of James Greenleaf, now resident in the borough of Northampton.

An effort was made to secure the location of the county-seat at Millerstown, now Macungie borough, and another to have the public build-

¹As no history of this township is given elsewhere in this volume, we present here a list of the justices of the peace elected in Northampton from 1840 to 1852 (those prior to the former year being given under the head of District No. 7 in the county civil list). They were as follows: Jacob Albright, 1840; Jonathan D. Meeker, 1842; James M. Wilson, 1844; John F. Holbach, 1848; George White, 1852.

ings placed upon Market Square in Allentown. The *Republikaner*, in a contemporaneous issue, says that a bill was presented to the Legislature in reference to the latter location, but was not called up. Another bill, petitioning the appointment of commissioners, was called up on the 1st of April, 1814, and rejected by the vote of the Speaker. In the mean time, the jail had been built upon the lot secured for the purpose, and the county commissioners had advertised on Jan. 7, 1813, for contracts for the furnishing of stone, lumber, and other materials with which to build a court-house.

Organization of the Courts.¹—The act by which Lehigh County was created provided and declared "That the inhabitants be entitled to and shall at all times hereafter have all and singular the courts, jurisdictions, officers, rights, and privileges to which the inhabitants of other counties of this State are entitled by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth," and "that from and after the third Monday in December next the Courts of Common Pleas and of General Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Lehigh, shall be opened and held at the house now occupied by George Savitz,² in the borough of Northampton (Allentown), in the said county of Lehigh, until a Court House shall be erected in and for said county."

Under this authority the first term of court was opened. The following is from the court record:

"December the 21st, 1812. This being the day on which the several courts of Common Pleas, of the Quarter Sessions, of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Lehigh,

were to be opened, the Judges of the said Courts appeared at the house of George Savitz, in the Borough of Northampton, that being the House designated by law for holding the Courts, when the Honorable Robert Porter, Esquire, produced a Commission under the great Seal of the State, appointing him President Judge of the said Courts.

"Peter Rhoads, Esquire, produced a commission under the great seal of the State dated the 13th of October A. D. 1812, appointing him Senior Associate Judge of the said Courts, and Jonas Hartzell, Esquire, produced a Commission under the great seal of the State, dated the 13th of October, A. D. 1812, appointing him an Associate Judge of the said Courts."

"John Mulhaddon produced a commission from the State appointing him Prothonotary of Court of Common Pleas, Clerk of Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Term Delivery, Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, bearing date July 23d, A. D. 1812."

The grand inquest was composed as follows:

George Rhoads, Esq., Allentown.
 Daniel Saeger, Esq., Lynn.
 Frederick Jordan, Esq., Saucon.
 Daniel Cooper, Esq., Saucon.
 John Schuler, Esq., Upper Milford.
 Peter Moyer, Sr., farmer, South Whitehall.
 Adam Dorney, farmer, South Whitehall.
 George Ebenreiter, farmer, Hanover.
 Solomon Graff, distiller, North Whitehall.
 Christian Smith, farmer, Heidelberg.
 Andrew Strassburger, tanner, Upper Milford.
 David Biery, farmer, South Whitehall.
 John Keck, farmer, Heidelberg.
 John Baer, hatter, Upper Milford.
 Joseph Kidd, farmer, Hanover.
 Godfrey Roth, farmer, Heidelberg.
 Abraham Gruenewalt, miller, Weissenberg.
 John Engleman, farmer, Upper Milford.
 Jacob Grim, farmer, Macungie.
 George Smoll, farmer, North Whitehall.
 George Eisenhard, surveyor, Macungie.
 Joseph Larosh, farmer, Heidelberg.
 John Keiper, tobacconist, Allentown.
 Christian Smith, farmer, Lowhill.

The first business of court was the admission of attorneys. In the first thirteen cases that were called confessions of judgment were entered. There were altogether nineteen civil causes for trial. Eight cases were made returnable at the February term, 1813. Three petitions for roads were received, and one praying for the appointment of a commissioner to examine a person of alleged unsound mind. Three persons

¹The Third Judicial District, of which Lehigh, upon its erection in 1812, became a part, was created April 13, 1791, and was composed of the counties of Berks, Northampton, Luzerne, and Northumberland. Jacob Rush was its first president judge, and was succeeded by John Spayd in 1806. Robert Porter was elected in 1809, and was upon the bench when Lehigh County was organized. In 1831, Garrick Mallory was elected, and he was succeeded by John Banks, in 1836. The original district remained unchanged until April 14, 1834, when the State was re-districted, and Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh Counties were made to compose the Third District. On April 5, 1849, Berks County was detached and organized as the Twenty-third District. Northampton and Lehigh remained the Third until the State was again re-districted by act of Assembly, April 9, 1874, when Lehigh became the Thirty-first District, as it still remains.

²This was what is now the Hotel Allen, then a two-story stone structure, about and above which the present large hotel has slowly grown.

made declaration of their intention to become citizens.

On Nov. 30, 1813, court was opened at the house of George Savitz, but adjourned to meet in the upper story of the prison building (which was completed a short time before, and stood on lot No. 122, at the southeast corner of Margaret and Andrew Streets,—Fifth and Linden.

The court record reads: "At half past ten o'clock A. M., the Court met at the house of George Savitz, and adjourned from thence to meet in the room in the upper story of the county prison prepared by the Commissioners for holding the Courts of the County of Lehigh until the court house be erected."

The courts were held at this place until the summer of 1817, when the court-house was finished, since which time they have been held in that building (hereafter to be described), down to the present, with the exception of two terms in 1864, when the court-house was being remodeled.

The first record of the Orphans' Court of Lehigh County is dated Dec. 7, 1812, at which time a term of court was held by the associate justices, the Hon. Peter Rhoads and the Hon. Jonas Hartzel. But one case was brought before them,—the appointment of a guardian of a minor child.

The records in the register's office show that wills were recorded from the 13th day of September, 1812. Those of the following persons were recorded in that year: Daniel Schmeier, of Macungie township, dated July 28, 1812; John Newcomer, of Upper Saucon township, dated August 22, 1805; Matthias Brobst, of Lyon township, dated August 12, 1811; Christiana Wiederstein, of Macungie township, dated June 11, 1812, and Barbara Jenser, of Weissenberg, township dated October 3, 1812.

Letters of administration were granted in 1812 upon the estates of Nicholas Stahler and Daniel Smith, of Upper Milford township, Christian Stump, of Salisbury township, Adam Reber, of Hanover township, Andrew Schnable, Adam Wetzal and Regina Rice.

Among the first persons who declared their intentions to become citizens were, Charles Moore, on May 1, 1816, born in 1785, in County Donegal, Ireland; Gideon Ibach and Gustavus Ibach, on Sept. 7, 1816, born in 1785 and 1791, respectively, in the Dukedom of Berg, Westphalia, who emigrated to America in 1796; Henry Detweiler, born in Langenbrick, Canton Basel, Switzerland, Dec. 18, 1795, who left there April 2, 1817, and arrived at Philadelphia July 20, 1817, and Daniel Zacharias, born in Witgenstein, Darmstadt, April 22, 1783, who left there

May 22, 1805, and arrived at Philadelphia Nov. 28, 1805, of which the two latter declared their intentions on May 6, 1818. Henry Heimer, a native of East Friesland, was naturalized Dec. 7, 1815.

Licenses were granted as follows: May, 1813, George Rhoads, Casper Kleckner, Eve Gross, Abraham Rinker and John F. Ruhe, Northampton; Michael Sieger and John More, North Whitehall; Henry Guth and Abraham Griese-mer, South Whitehall; Philip Giess, Salisbury, and George Wagner, Upper Milford. August, 1813, Christian Draxel and Peter Rumbel, North Whitehall; Jacob Hartman, Peter Dorney and George Wagner, South Whitehall; Martin Ritter, Rudolph Smith and George Giess, Salisbury; John Syder, Upper Saucon; George Savitz, John Miller and Abraham Gangewere, Northampton and George Grim, Weisenberg. November, 1813, Jacob Steckel and Daniel Siegfried, North Whitehall and John Billig and Joseph Levan, South Whitehall.

January, 1814, Peter Butz, South Whitehall.

August, 1814, Abraham Diehl, North Whitehall.

Early Financial Affairs of the County.—At the time of the formation of the county, William Tilghman, one of the proprietors of Northampton (Allentown), pledged himself to pay one thousand dollars annually for three successive years into the treasury of the county. He made the first payment Nov. 28, 1812, and it served an important part in meeting the expenses which the commissioners were obliged to incur. The total expenses of the county up to Jan. 1, 1813, were three hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents, leaving six hundred and thirty-one dollars and eighteen cents in the treasury. The expenditures were as follows:

G. Stahler, for election expenses at Millerstown . . .	\$34.80
J. Mummy, for election expenses at Grim's District . . .	37.20
A. Shifferstein, for election expenses at Saeger's District	44.20
F. B. Shaw, for election expenses at Allentown District	49.50
G. Kramer, commissioner on seat of justice	50.00
George Savitz, rent of rooms for court	50.00
Commissioner's salary, November 20 to January 1	55.91
Quarry stone for prison	67.21
	\$368.82

The county accotnts were audited by John Wagner, Frederick Hyneman, and George S. Eisenhard.

In 1813 the receipts of the county from all sources were \$15,448.30. Of this sum, \$1,558.66 represented the balance at the previous settlement, and the amount paid in by Judge Tilghman on his promised donation. The sum of \$13,254.56 was collected in taxes out of \$16,772.60 assessed on the inhabitants and estates, and \$3.90 was paid in by Peter Hauck as sher-

iff's fees. At the close of the year there was a balance in the county treasury of \$6,693.80. The auditors were John Weiss, John Spangenberg, and George S. Eisenhard.

In 1814 the total receipts were \$18,325.91, and in 1815, \$15,050.89. The auditors in those years were William Eckert, Henry Haas, and Henry Mohr.

In 1816 the total receipts were \$17,214.05. This year, for the first time, bank loans were made for county purposes, the first being one of \$2,176.53 from the Easton Bank.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

As we have heretofore related, the first courts were held in George Savitz's hotel, a small building, which was the nucleus of the Hotel Allen, and the succeeding ones for several years in the jail or county prison building. The first action in reference to the erection of the court-house of which any record has been preserved was the insertion in the German newspapers of Allentown of an advertisement, bearing date of Jan. 7, 1814, calling for proposals for furnishing stone, lumber, shingles, and other material for the erection of the proposed building. The commissioners whose names were affixed to this card were William Fenstermacher, Philip Kleckner, and John Yeakel. In addition to the funds provided by taxation, a number of the inhabitants of Allentown had subscribed various sums for assisting in the work of erecting the public buildings. The treasurer's account for 1815 shows that three hundred dollars was received from William Tilghman for James Greenleaf for that purpose, and also a balance of money subscribed by the proprietors of the borough amounting to \$141.34.

John Yeakel having visited Lycoming county and secured a plan of the court-house there, it was made the basis of design for the Lehigh county building. Work was immediately begun on the court-house, and it appears that during the year 1814 the money expended amounted to \$6,911.98. During the next year the aggregate of the itemized account was \$8,989.85, and in 1816 it was \$1,852.68, thus making, with the cost of the bell, \$775.80, incurred in 1817, a total of \$18,530.31. Other improvements were made about the building and grounds which, as is shown by the commissioners' account for April, 1819, increased the grand total to \$24,937.08. Court was held in the new building for the first time in August, 1817.

The court-house remained in its original condition, with occasional repairs, until 1864. At the November term of court in the preceding year the grand jury reported the "court-room

entirely too small and inconvenient for the administration of justice, and are of opinion that by building an addition of about thirty feet to the north side thereof in proportion with the old building would make the court-room large enough, and would therefore recommend that the commissioners of the county would enlarge said court-room by making said addition to the same as aforesaid, the cost of which not to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars; or in case the cost of said attachment should exceed said sum of three thousand dollars, that such excess will be made up by private subscription.

"Approved Nov. 6, 1863.

"REUBEN STAHLER,

"Foreman."

Publication of the above recommendation was made in the newspapers, and no exception being taken, the report of the grand jury was approved by the court Jan. 14, 1864, and the commissioners were advised to immediately commence improvements. Accordingly, they advertised for proposals for furnishing stone with which to build. On the last of February, E. Culver, architect, of Williamsport, met the commissioners, and presented drafts and specifications, which were accepted, and on the same date an agreement was entered into with Henry Smith for the mason-work. Work was commenced April 17th, and prosecuted as expeditiously as was consistent with thoroughness. On the 10th of November the court was held in the enlarged room, which, however, was not finished, and the trial of William Keck for murder was conducted at that term.

The cost of the enlargement and improvement of the building, and the proper furnishing of the court-room and offices, which alone was four thousand dollars, amounted to \$57,235.86. In 1914 work was begun on an addition to the court-house, to be erected at a cost of \$199,000, which will give the public much-needed room.

The erection of the first jail antedated by nearly four years the building of the court-house. Active work was commenced upon it in the spring of 1813, and by fall had progressed so far that the commissioners ordered the upper room to be prepared for occupation by the courts, which was done, so that the November term of Quarter Sessions was held there. The room was used for this purpose until the completion of the court-house, in 1817. This building, which cost only a little over eight thousand four hundred and twenty dollars, was used as a jail until the present elaborate and imposing structure was in readiness, in 1869.

The first action was taken in reference to the

new jail in 1865, the grand jury at the September term of court reporting:

"That in accordance with the suggestions of the court they have examined the county prison, and are unanimously of the opinion that the true interest of the county, and the duty of those who represent the people of the county, requires that a new jail should be erected as soon as consistent with our financial condition. We therefore recommend and direct the county commissioners to commence the erection of a county prison some time in the year 1867, having a due regard to the wants of the county and the interests of the people.

"By order of the Grand Inquest.

"LEVI LINE, *Foreman.*"

The grand inquest at the October term, the same year (1865), reported, "That in accordance with suggestions of the court they have visited and examined the jail of said county, and find the same, in their opinion, quite inadequate to answer the purpose for which it is designed, it being too small and too badly arranged, and also too insecurely built to accommodate and keep safe the number of prisoners generally confined therein, and having examined a report on the same subject made by the grand inquest at the last preceding session, and having duly considered the premises, we beg leave to state that we fully concur therewith, and recommend the building of a new jail under the conditions set forth in said report."

After the publication of the recommendations given above and no exceptions being taken, the court approved of the report of the grand jury, and recommended the commissioners to proceed to the selection of a site and the erection of a new jail. On the 14th of March, 1866, the present site, two hundred and thirty feet on Fourth Street and four hundred and twenty feet on Linden, bounded by the streets named and Court and Penn streets, was purchased of Christian Pretz and others for ten thousand dollars.

At a meeting of the commissioners, held Dec. 3, 1866, it was resolved that the commissioners, the clerk, and Mr. G. A. Aschbach visit Schuylkill and other counties to examine their prisons. On the 10th of December they reported that they had visited the prisons of Schuylkill and Berks counties, and Mr. Aschbach was instructed to draw plans embodying the most desirable features in the structures they had seen.

On the 3d of April, 1867, it was resolved that a jail or penitentiary should be erected on the ground already purchased, "in accordance with the plans of Messrs. Aschbach and Nauman, who are appointed architects and engineers, and which plans have been approved by the secretary of the commonwealth."

Work was then immediately commenced. No

contracts were made, but all of the labor was performed by the day, that upon the wood-work being under the superintendency of Stephen Dornblazer and James Focht. The stone used in the building, with the exception of that in the front, was from the quarry of Nathan Benner, in Salisbury township.

On April 16, 1868, the commissioners resolved to sell the old jail lot at public sale on June 6th following, possession to be given on April 1, 1869, or as soon thereafter as the new jail was ready for occupancy. Early in April, 1869, the new jail having approached completion, a bill was passed by the Legislature authorizing the transfer of prisoners to it from the old one. The transfer was made April 14, 1869.

The building was not entirely finished until 1870. The last report of Mr. Aschbach, bearing date of Dec. 12th in that year, contained a statement of the amounts expended upon the work each year, as follows: 1867, \$68,653.78; 1868, \$63,627.42; 1869, \$38,963.62; 1870, \$9,800.89; 1871, \$8,349. If to the aggregate of these amounts the sum of \$10,000 expended in 1866 for the lots and \$9,094.25 in 1869 for a heavy iron fence be added, it will be seen that the total cost of the prison was \$200,222.95.

The jail is a model one in all respects. It is a massive and substantial-appearing structure in the Tudor style of architecture, and the sombre brown or dark-red sandstone of its front gives, in combination with its outlines, an impression of gloomy grandeur. A square tower rises from the centre of the front to a height of one hundred feet. It is embattled at the top with heavy embrasures. The building is two stories in height, and the long structure extending back from the front, in which is the prison-keeper's residence, gives the building the form of a letter T. The length of the side walls is one hundred and seventy-eight feet, and they are built of the Lehigh mountain stone.

The original building contains forty cells, besides seven large rooms used for working purposes, storage, etc., the warden's and clerk's offices and the living rooms of the warden. On March 17, 1908, work was begun on an addition to the jail by the Van Dorn Iron Company, to whom the contract for the entire work, including the cement block building and steel cells, was awarded at \$148,000. The addition contains ninety steel cells, in three tiers. In the basement are the boilers and the laundry and on the first floor, used as a workshop, are fourteen large rooms and the kitchen. An "L" to the building contains sixteen rooms or cells used for female prisoners. The addition was completed July 1, 1909.

Sheriff Miller had charge of the prisoners from April 14, 1869 to April 1, 1870, when the first warden was elected. The wardens and the dates of their incumbency are as follows:

- Thomas Jacoby, from April 1, 1870, to April 1, 1876.
- David Schaadt, from April 1, 1876, to April 1, 1879.
- J. H. Lichtenwalner, from April 1, 1879, to April 1, 1882.
- John Jacoby, from April 1, 1882, to April 1, 1885.
- W. R. Henninger, from April 1, 1885, to April 1, 1890.
- Daniel Wisser, from April 1, 1890, to April 1, 1892.
- Daniel H. Creitz, from April 1, 1892, to April 1, 1893.
- Edwin Osenbach, from April 1, 1893, to April 1, 1894.
- Tilghman J. Deshler, from April 1, 1894, to April 1, 1897.
- Tilghman D. Frey, from April 1, 1897, to April 1, 1903.
- Harvey J. Wicand, from April 1, 1903, to the present time.

The deputy warden is J. A. Anderson; foreman, Dept. of Labor, J. H. Bossard; underkeeper, C. F. Allender; night watchman, Edgar Guikinger, and clerk, Elmer E. Edinger. The Board of Prison Inspectors consists of James L. Foote, President; Geo. T. Ettinger, Secretary; W. H. Biery, F. G. Werley, and S. K. Fetterman. The cost of maintaining prisoners for 1913 was \$11,192.41, for 1,260 inmates.

FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICIALS.

List of Civil Officials of Lehigh County and Representatives in National and State Legislative Bodies.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

- Daniel Hiester, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Congresses, 1789-1795. Elected. { 1788
Represented Northampton, Berks and Luzerne { 1790
Counties. { 1792
- Samuel Sitgreaves, 4th and 5th Congresses, 1795-1799. { 1794
Represented Northampton, Bucks and Montgom- { 1796
ery Counties. { 1794
- John Richards, 4th Congress, 1795-1797. { 1798
Election contested by James Morris. { 1800
1802
1804
Gen. Robert Brown, 6th to 13th Congresses, 1799-1815. { 1804
Declined re-election in 1814. { 1806
1808
1810
1812
- Peter Muhlenberg, 7th Congress, 1801-1803. 1800
Represented Northampton, Bucks, Montgomery
and Wayne Counties.
- Isaac Van Horne, 7th and 8th Congresses, 1801-1805. 1801
Elected October, 1801, to succeed Muhlenberg,
who resigned. From 1804 to 1812 the
counties of Northampton, Bucks, Montgom-
ery, Wayne and Luzerne elected three
members.
- John Pugh, 9th and 10th Congresses, 1805-1809. { 1804
Frederick Conrad, 9th Congress, 1805-1807. { 1806
1804
William Milnor, 10th and 11th Congresses, 1807-1811. { 1806
1808
John Ross, 11th Congress, 1809-1811. 1810
Jonathan Roberts, 12th Congress, 1811-1813. 1810
William Rodman, 12th Congress, 1811-1813. 1810
In 1812 Bucks, Northampton, Wayne and Le-
high counties elected two members.

- Samuel D. Ingham, 13th, 14th and 15th Congresses, { 1812
1813-1818. { 1814
1816
- John Ross, 14th and 15th Congresses, 1815-1818. { 1814
1816
- Thomas J. Rogers, 15th, 16th and 17th Congresses, { 1818
1818-1823. { 1820

- Special election, March 3, 1818, Rogers elected
to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of
John Ross, appointed President Judge of
the Seventh Judicial district.
- Dr. Samuel Moore, 15th, 16th and 17th Congresses, { 1818
1818-1822. { 1820
Special election, Oct. 13, 1818, Samuel D. Ing-
ham resigned and Moore elected. { 1822
- Samuel D. Ingham, 17th Congress, 1822-1823. 1822
Elected to fill vacancy, Samuel Moore resigned.

SEVENTH DISTRICT, LEHIGH, SCHUYLKILL AND BERKS COUNTIES.

- Henry Wilson, 18th and 19th Congresses, 1823-1826. { 1822
Died in office, August 14, 1826. { 1824
- Daniel Udree, 18th Congress, 1823-1825. 1822
- William Addams, 19th and 20th Congresses, 1825- { 1824
1829. { 1826
- John Krebs, 19th and 20th Congresses, 1826-1827. 1826
Elected to fill vacancy caused by Wilson's death.
- Joseph Frey, Jr., 20th and 21st Congresses, 1827- { 1826
1831. { 1828
- Henry A. Mullenberg, 21st and 22nd Congresses, { 1830
1829-1833. { 1828
- Henry King, 22nd and 23rd Congresses, 1831-1835. { 1830
1832
- Edward B. Hubley, 24th and 25th Congresses, 1835- { 1834
1839. { 1836
- Peter Newhard, 26th and 27th Congresses, 1839- { 1838
1843. { 1840
- Michael H. Jenks, 28th Congress, 1843-1845. 1842

SIXTH DISTRICT, BUCKS AND LEHIGH COUNTIES.

- Jacob Erdman, 29th Congress, 1845-1847. 1844
- John W. Hornbeck, 30th Congress, 1847-1849. 1846
- Samuel A. Bridges, 30th Congress, 1848-1849. 1848
Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of John
W. Hornbeck.
- Thomas Ross, 31st and 32nd Congresses, 1849-1853. { 1848
1850
- Samuel A. Bridges, 33rd Congress, 1853-1855. 1852
- Samuel C. Bradshaw, 34th Congress, 1855-1857. 1854
- Henry Chapman, 35th Congress, 1857-1859. 1856
- Henry C. Longnecker, 36th Congress, 1859-1861. 1858
- Thomas B. Cooper, 37th Congress, 1861-1863. 1860

SIXTH DISTRICT, MONTGOMERY AND LEHIGH COUNTIES.

- John D. Stiles, 37th and 38th Congresses, 1862-1865. 1862
Elected to fill unexpired term of Thos. B. Cooper,
deceased.
- Benjamin M. Boyer, 39th and 40th Congresses, 1865- { 1864
1869. { 1866
- John D. Stiles, 41st Congress, 1869-1871. 1868
- Ephraim L. Acker, 42nd Congress, 1871-1873. 1870
- James S. Biery, 43rd Congress, 1873-1875. 1872

TENTH DISTRICT, LEHIGH, NORTHAMPTON AND PART OF BUCKS COUNTIES.

- William Mutchler, 44th Congress, 1875-1877. 1874
- Samuel A. Bridges, 45th Congress, 1877-1879. 1876
- Reuben K. Bachman, 46th Congress, 1879-1881. 1878
- William Mutchler, 47th and 48th Congresses, 1881- { 1880
1885. { 1882
- William H. Sowden, 49th and 50th Congresses, 1885- { 1884
1889. { 1886

NINTH DISTRICT, BERKS AND LEHIGH COUNTIES.

- David B. Brunner, 51st and 52nd Congresses, 1889- { 1888
1893. { 1890
- Constantine J. Erdman, 53rd and 54th Congresses, { 1892
1893-1897. { 1894
- Daniel Ermentrout, 55th and 56th Congresses, 1897- { 1896
1901. { 1898
- Henry D. Green, 56th and 57th Congresses, 1899- { 1899
1903. Elected Nov. 7, 1899, vice Daniel Ermen-
trout, deceased. { 1900
- Marcus C. L. Kline, 58th and 59th Congresses, 1903- { 1902
1907. { 1904
- John H. Rothermel, 60th, 61st, 62nd and 63rd Con- { 1906
gresses, 1907-1915. { 1908
1910
1912

STATE SENATORS.

Elected
 James Wilson, ... Oct., 1809
 (Represented Northampton County)
 Henry Jarrett, ... Oct., 1813
 Joseph Frey, Jr., ... Oct., 1817
 Joseph Frey, Jr., ... Oct., 1821
 Henry King, ... Oct., 1825
 Henry King, ... Oct., 1829
 Walter C. Livingston, ... Oct., 1831
 Peter Newhard, ... Oct., 1833
 Peter Newhard, ... Oct., 1837
 John S. Gibbons, ... Oct., 1840
 John S. Gibbons, ... Oct., 1842
 Jacob D. Boas, ... Oct., 1846
 Conrad Shimer, ... Oct., 1849
 William Fry, ... Oct., 1852
 Joseph Laubach, ... Oct., 1855
 Jeremiah Schindel, ... Oct., 1858
 George W. Stein, ... Oct., 1861

Elected.
 George B. Schall, ... Oct., 1864
 Robert S. Brown, ... Oct., 1867
 Edwin Albright, ... Oct., 1870
 Edwin Albright, ... Oct., 1873
 Eyan Holben, ... Nov., 1876
 Eyan Holben, ... Nov., 1879
 Milton C. Henninger, ... Nov., 1882
 Milton C. Henninger, ... Nov., 1885
 Milton C. Henninger, ... Nov., 1888
 Milton C. Henninger, ... Nov., 1891
 Harry G. Stiles, ... Nov., 1894
 Harry G. Stiles, ... Nov., 1897
 Arthur G. Dewalt, ... Nov., 1902
 Arthur G. Dewalt, ... Nov., 1906
 James A. Miller, ... Nov., 1910

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elected
 Philip Sellers, ... Oct., 1812
 Jacob Stein, ... Oct., 1812
 Abraham Rinker, Sr., ... Oct., 1813
 Jacob Stein, ... Oct., 1813
 Abraham Rinker, Sr., ... Oct., 1814
 Philip Wint, ... Oct., 1814
 Abraham Rinker, Sr., ... Oct., 1815
 Philip Wint, ... Oct., 1815
 Joseph Frey, Jr., ... Oct., 1816
 Henry Mertz, Jr., ... Oct., 1816
 Peter Newhard, ... Oct., 1817
 William Fenstermacher, ... Oct., 1817
 Peter Newhard, ... Oct., 1818
 William Fenstermacher, ... Oct., 1818
 Peter Newhard, ... Oct., 1819
 William Fenstermacher, ... Oct., 1819
 John J. Krause, ... Oct., 1820
 William Fenstermacher, ... Oct., 1820
 John J. Krause, ... Oct., 1821
 William Fenstermacher, ... Oct., 1821
 John J. Krause, ... Oct., 1822
 George S. Eisenhart, ... Oct., 1822
 Samuel Meyer, ... Oct., 1823
 George S. Eisenhart, ... Oct., 1823
 Peter Newhard, ... Oct., 1824
 Jacob Dillinger, ... Oct., 1824
 Peter Newhard, ... Oct., 1825
 Jacob Dillinger, ... Oct., 1825
 George Miller, ... Oct., 1826
 Jacob Dillinger, ... Oct., 1826
 George Miller, ... Oct., 1827
 Jacob Dillinger, ... Oct., 1827
 George Miller, ... Oct., 1828
 Walter C. Livingston, ... Oct., 1828
 Peter Newhard, ... Oct., 1829
 Peter Kneppley, ... Oct., 1829
 Christian Pretz, ... Oct., 1830
 Peter Kneppley, ... Oct., 1830
 John Weida, ... Oct., 1831
 Peter Kneppley, ... Oct., 1831
 John Weida, ... Oct., 1832
 Peter Kneppley, ... Oct., 1832
 John Weida, ... Oct., 1833
 Jesse Grim, ... Oct., 1833
 Alexander Miller, ... Oct., 1834
 Jacob Erdman, ... Oct., 1834
 Alexander Miller, ... Oct., 1835
 William Stahr, ... Oct., 1835
 Jacob Erdman, ... Oct., 1836
 George Frederick, ... Oct., 1836
 Jacob Erdman, ... Oct., 1837
 Michael Ritter, ... Oct., 1837
 Charles Foster, ... Oct., 1838
 Michael Ritter, ... Oct., 1838
 Benjamin Fogel, ... Oct., 1839
 Michael Ritter, ... Oct., 1839

Elected
 Benjamin Fogel, ... Oct., 1840
 Peter Haas, ... Oct., 1840
 Benjamin Fogel, ... Oct., 1841
 Peter Haas, ... Oct., 1841
 George Frederick, ... Oct., 1842
 George S. Eisenhart, ... Oct., 1842
 Reuben Strauss, ... Oct., 1843
 Phaoon Jarrett, ... Oct., 1843
 Reuben Strauss, ... Oct., 1844
 Jesse Samuels, ... Oct., 1844
 Reuben Strauss, ... Oct., 1845
 Jesse Samuels, ... Oct., 1845
 David Laury, ... Oct., 1846
 Peter Bauman, ... Oct., 1846
 Samuel Marx, ... Oct., 1847
 Peter Bauman, ... Oct., 1847
 Samuel Marx, ... Oct., 1848
 Robert Klotz, ... Oct., 1848
 Samuel Marx, ... Oct., 1849
 Robert Klotz, ... Oct., 1849
 David Laury, ... Oct., 1850
 William Lilly, Jr., ... Oct., 1850
 David Laury, ... Oct., 1851
 William Lilly, Jr., ... Oct., 1851
 David Laury, ... Oct., 1852
 James R. Struthers, ... Oct., 1852
 David Laury, ... Oct., 1853
 James R. Struthers, ... Oct., 1853
 Thomas Craig, Jr., ... Oct., 1854
 James L. Reese, ... Oct., 1854
 Thomas Craig, Jr., ... Oct., 1855
 Joshua Fry, ... Oct., 1855
 Herman Rupp, ... Oct., 1856
 Enos Tolan, ... Oct., 1856
 Herman Rupp, ... Oct., 1857
 Charles H. Williams, ... Oct., 1857
 Tilghman H. Good, ... Oct., 1858
 Samuel Balliet, ... Oct., 1858
 Samuel J. Kistler, ... Oct., 1859
 Zachariah H. Long, ... Oct., 1859
 Wm. C. Litchewalner, ... Oct., 1860
 William H. Butler, ... Oct., 1860
 Wm. C. Litchewalner, ... Oct., 1861
 Charles Craig, ... Oct., 1861
 Samuel Camp, ... Oct., 1862
 Thomas Craig, ... Oct., 1862
 Nelson Weiser, ... Oct., 1863
 Zacharias Long, ... Oct., 1863
 Nelson Weiser, ... Oct., 1864
 James F. Kline, ... Oct., 1864
 Nelson Weiser, ... Oct., 1865
 James F. Kline, ... Oct., 1865
 John H. Fogel, ... Oct., 1866
 James F. Kline, ... Oct., 1866
 John H. Fogel, ... Oct., 1867
 Daniel H. Creitz, ... Oct., 1867
 John H. Fogel, ... Oct., 1868
 Daniel H. Creitz, ... Oct., 1868
 Adam Woolever, ... Oct., 1869

Elected
 Daniel H. Creitz, ... Oct., 1869
 Adam Woolever, ... Oct., 1870
 Herman M. Fetter, ... Oct., 1870
 Adam Woolever, ... Oct., 1871
 Herman M. Fetter, ... Oct., 1871
 Boas Hausman, ... Oct., 1872
 Robert Steckel, ... Oct., 1872
 Robert Steckel, ... Oct., 1873
 James Kimmitt, ... Oct., 1873
 John H. Fogel, ... Nov., 1874
 James Kimmitt, ... Nov., 1874
 George T. Gross, ... Nov., 1874
 Franklin B. Heller, ... Nov., 1876
 George T. Gross, ... Nov., 1876
 Ernest Nakel, ... Nov., 1876
 Franklin B. Heller, ... Nov., 1878
 Ernest Nakel, ... Nov., 1878
 Charles H. Foster, ... Nov., 1878
 Patrick F. Boyle, ... Nov., 1880
 Amandus Sieger, ... Nov., 1880
 William B. Erdman, ... Nov., 1880
 Patrick F. Boyle, ... Nov., 1882
 Amandus Sieger, ... Nov., 1882
 William B. Erdman, ... Nov., 1882
 Hugh E. Crilly, ... Nov., 1884
 Monroe B. Harwick, ... Nov., 1884
 M. R. Schaeffer, ... Nov., 1884
 Hugh E. Crilly, ... Nov., 1886
 David D. Roper, ... Nov., 1886
 Jeremiah Roth, ... Nov., 1886
 David D. Roper, ... Nov., 1888
 Monroe B. Harwick, ... Nov., 1888
 Henry C. Wagner, ... Nov., 1888
 Jeremiah Roth, ... Nov., 1890
 David D. Roper, ... Nov., 1890
 Milton N. Bernhardt, ... Nov., 1890
 Michael J. Lennon, ... Nov., 1892
 Joseph C. Rupp, ... Nov., 1892
 Milton N. Bernhardt, ... Nov., 1892

Elected.
 Michael J. Lennon, ... Nov., 1894
 Alvin J. Kern, ... Nov., 1894
 Perry Wannemacher, ... Nov., 1894
 (Died in office, Aug. 31, 1895.)
 Alvin J. Kern, ... Nov., 1896
 Michael J. Lennon, ... Nov., 1896
 Milton J. Kramlich, ... Nov., 1896
 Jonas F. Moyer, ... Nov., 1898
 Milton J. Kramlich, ... Nov., 1898
 Jeremiah Roth, ... Nov., 1898
 Jonas F. Moyer, ... Nov., 1900
 Joseph W. Mayne, ... Nov., 1900
 Jeremiah Roth, ... Nov., 1900
 Jonas F. Moyer, ... Nov., 1902
 Joseph W. Mayne, ... Nov., 1902
 Jeremiah Roth, ... Nov., 1902
 James L. Mars-teller, ... Nov., 1904
 Alvin J. Haines, ... Nov., 1904
 Daniel H. Flielar, ... Nov., 1904
 1st Dist., Rein K. Hartzell, ... Nov., 1906
 2d Dist., Alvin S. Haines, ... Nov., 1906
 3d Dist., William H. Decker, ... Nov., 1906
 1st Dist., Fred H. Horlacher, ... Nov., 1908
 2d Dist., Oliver E. Leh, ... Nov., 1908
 3d Dist., Wm. H. Decker, ... Nov., 1908
 1st Dist., Claude T. Reno, ... Nov., 1910
 2d Dist., Oliver E. Leh, ... Nov., 1910
 3d Dist., Ellsworth G. M. Kuhns, ... Nov., 1910
 1st Dist., Warren K. Miller, ... Nov., 1912
 2d Dist., Alexander Morrow, ... Nov., 1912
 3d Dist., Ellsworth G. M. Kuhns, ... Nov., 1912

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

SHERIFFS.

Commissioned.
 Peter Hauck, ... Oct. 22, 1812
 George Klotz, ... Oct. 17, 1815
 Anthony Musick, ... Oct. 22, 1817
 Charles L. Hutter, ... Oct. 27, 1820
 Abraham Rinker, ... Oct. 21, 1823
 Daniel Mertz, ... Oct. 16, 1826
 Abraham Rinker, ... Oct. 20, 1829
 Peter Hoffman, ... Oct. 16, 1832
 Jacob Hagenbuch, ... Oct. 20, 1835
 Jonathan D. Meeker, ... Nov. 12, 1838
 George Wetlerholt, ... Oct. 10, 1841
 David Stem, ... Oct. 8, 1844
 Charles Ihrie, ... Oct. 23, 1847
 Joseph F. Newhard, ... Oct. 16, 1850
 Nathan Weiler, ... Oct. 18, 1853
 Henry Smith, ... Oct. 25, 1856
 Charles B. Haines, ... Oct. 17, 1859
 Herman M. Fetter, ... Nov. 12, 1862

Commissioned.
 Jacob Holben, ... Oct. 31, 1865
 John P. Miller, ... Oct. 29, 1868
 Owen W. Faust, ... Oct. 31, 1871
 Edwin Zimmerman, ... Dec. 8, 1874
 Thomas B. Morgan, ... Dec. 18, 1877
 George Bower, ... Dec. 7, 1880
 Charles B. Mabberry, ... Dec. 20, 1883
 Samuel F. Miller, ... Dec. 18, 1886
 Frank Rabenold, ... Dec. 17, 1889
 Franklin Bower, ... Dec. 19, 1892
 Frank C. H. Schweyer, ... Dec. 19, 1895
 Wayne Bitting, ... Dec. 22, 1898
 Jacob B. Waide-lich, ... Dec. 19, 1901
 Edwin A. Krause, ... Dec. 19, 1904
 Victor H. Wiand, ... Dec. 19, 1907
 Harry F. Bower, ... Dec. 23, 1911

PROTHONOTARIES.

Commissioned.
 John Mulhal-len, ... July, 23, 1812
 Henry Wilson, ... Apr. 14, 1815
 Henry Wilson, ... Jan. 8, 1818
 Christian F. Beitel, ... Feb. 9, 1821

Commissioned.
 Charles L. Hutter, ... Jan. 2, 1824
 Charles L. Hutter, ... Dec. 23, 1827
 Daniel Kramer, ... Mar. 29, 1830
 Daniel Kramer, ... Feb. 4, 1833

HISTORY OF LEHIGH COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Commissioned.
 Edmund W. Hutter, Nov. 25, 1834
 Charles Craig, July 13, 1835
 Jacob Dilling-
 er, Oct. 20, 1835
 Christian F. Beitel, Jan. 9, 1836
 Christian F. Beitel, Jan. 4, 1839
 Jesse Samuels, Jan. 29, 1839
 Jesse Samuels, Nov. 14, 1839
 Daniel Mertz, Nov. 12, 1842
 Nathan Miller, Nov. 17, 1845
 Nathan Miller, Nov. 25, 1848
 Francis E. Sam-
 uels, Nov. 22, 1851
 Francis E. Sam-
 uels, Nov. 18, 1854
 James Lackey, Nov. 18, 1857
 James Lackey, Nov. 19, 1860
 Esaias Rehrig, Nov. 4, 1863
 Esaias Rehrig, Nov. 8, 1866
 Jacob S. Dill-
 inger, Nov. 27, 1869

Commissioned.
 Jacob S. Dill-
 inger, Nov. 7, 1872
 Henry A. Say-
 lor, Dec. 15, 1875
 Henry C. Wag-
 ner, Dec. 14, 1878
 Tilghman D. Frey, Dec. 27, 1881
 James Haus-
 man, Dec. 17, 1884
 Jonas F. Kline, Dec. 14, 1887
 Edwin H. Stine, Dec. 20, 1890
 Rufus T. Erd-
 man, Dec. 15, 1893
 Wm. H. Sny-
 der, Dec. 19, 1896
 John F. Stine, Dec. 21, 1899
 Ira T. Erd-
 man, Dec. 23, 1902
 George G. Blu-
 mer, Dec. 22, 1905
 Alfred F. Ber-
 lin, Dec. 23, 1908
 M o r r i s R. Schantz, Dec. 23, 1911

Commissioned.
 Frederick Hyne-
 man, Jan. 2, 1824
 Frederick Hyne-
 man, Dec. 23, 1826
 Henry Jarrett, June 1, 1829
 Jacob Dilling-
 er, March 29, 1830
 Jacob Dilling-
 er, Feb. 4, 1833
 H e n r y W. Knipe, Jan. 19, 1836
 H e n r y W. Knipe, Jan. 4, 1839
 C h a r l e s S. Bush, Jan. 29, 1839
 C h a r l e s S. Bush, Nov. 14, 1839
 W. Selfridge, Nov. 12, 1842
 John D. Law-
 all, Nov. 17, 1845
 John D. Law-
 all, Nov. 25, 1848
 Nathan Metz-
 ger, Nov. 22, 1851
 James W. Mick-
 ley, Nov. 18, 1854
 Boas Hausman, Nov. 10, 1857
 Boas Hausman, Nov. 19, 1860
 J. E. Zimmer-
 man, Nov. 4, 1863

Commissioned.
 George W. Hartzel, Nov. 8, 1866
 Augustus L. Ruhe, Nov. 20, 1869
 Joseph Hunter, Nov. 7, 1872
 E. J. Newhard, Dec. 15, 1875
 J o h n P. Goundie, Dec. 14, 1878
 James H. Crader, Dec. 27, 1881
 Allen W. Haines, Dec. 17, 1884
 Allen W. Haines, Dec. 14, 1887
 Henry W. Frey, Dec. 20, 1890
 Nathan E. Worman, Dec. 22, 1891
 Ellwood L. Newhard, Dec. 19, 1894
 Francis A. Kreitz, Dec. 16, 1897
 Oscar P. Werley, Dec. 18, 1900
 Milton J. Hoffman, Dec. 14, 1903
 Jonathan E. Frederick, Dec. 19, 1906
 Oliver A. Iobst, Dec. 17, 1909
 John C. Lentz, Dec. 19, 1913

RECORDERS OF DEEDS.

Commissioned.
 Leonard Nagle, July 13, 1812
 Leonard Nagle, Jan. 18, 1818
 George Marx, Feb. 9, 1821
 James Hall, Jan. 2, 1824
 James Hall, Dec. 23, 1826
 John Wilson, March 29, 1830
 William Boas, Jan. 19, 1836
 William Boas, Jan. 4, 1839
 Anthony Gang-
 were, Jan. 29, 1839
 Anthony Gang-
 were, Nov. 14, 1839
 Anthony Gang-
 were, Nov. 12, 1842
 George Stein, Nov. 17, 1845
 Nathan Ger-
 man, Nov. 25, 1848
 Nathan Ger-
 man, Nov. 22, 1851
 Charles Gross, Nov. 18, 1854
 Benjamin M. Krause, June 13, 1856
 G e o r g e T. Gross, Nov. 10, 1856
 Joseph Saeger, Nov. 4, 1859
 Jonathan Trex-
 ler, Nov. 12, 1862

Commissioned.
 Jonathan Trex-
 ler, Nov. 6, 1865
 Silas Camp, Nov. 13, 1868
 Silas Camp, Nov. 14, 1871
 John F. Seib-
 erling, Dec. 8, 1874
 Edwin H. Brad-
 er, Dec. 24, 1877
 Dallas Dilling-
 er, Dec. 7, 1880
 J o s e p h C. Rupp, Dec. 20, 1883
 Henry J. Gack-
 enbach, Dec. 17, 1886
 Albert S. Weil-
 er, Dec. 18, 1889
 Morris J. Steph-
 en, Dec. 19, 1892
 E. R. Benner, Dec. 19, 1895
 W. Mathias Rit-
 ter, Dec. 22, 1898
 G e o r g e F. Knerr, Dec. 19, 1901
 David Davis, Dec. 19, 1904
 Harvey T. Shul-
 er, Dec. 19, 1907
 Oliver T. Wea-
 ber, Dec. 23, 1911

CLERKS OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Commissioned.
 John Mulhallen, July 23, 1812
 Henry Wilson, April 14, 1815
 Henry Wilson, Jan. 8, 1818
 Christian F. Beitel, Feb. 9, 1821
 Christian F. Beitel, Nov. 11, 1823
 Fred. Hyneman, Jan. 2, 1824
 Fred. Hyneman, Dec. 23, 1826
 Henry Jarrett, June 1, 1829
 Jacob Dillinger, March 29, 1830
 Jacob Dillinger, Feb. 4, 1833
 Henry W. Knipe, Jan. 19, 1836
 Henry W. Knipe, Jan. 4, 1839
 Charles S. Bush, Jan. 29, 1839
 Charles S. Bush, Nov. 14, 1839
 W. Selfridge, Nov. 12, 1842
 John D. Lawall, Nov. 17, 1845
 John D. Lawall, Nov. 25, 1848
 Nathan Metzger, Nov. 22, 1851
 James W. Mickle-
 y, Nov. 18, 1854
 Boas Hausman, Nov. 10, 1857

Commissioned.
 Boas Hausman, Nov. 19, 1860
 J. E. Zimmerman, Nov. 4, 1863
 George W. Hartzel, Nov. 8, 1866
 Augustus L. Ruhe, Nov. 20, 1869
 Augustus L. Ruhe, Nov. 7, 1872
 Francis Weiss, Dec. 15, 1875
 John Van Billiard, Dec. 20, 1878
 Henry W. Mohr, Dec. 27, 1881
 Chas. B. Kline, Dec. 17, 1884
 Wm. K. Klein, Dec. 11, 1885
 J. Holmes Wright, Dec. 29, 1888
 Lewis L. Lenhart, Dec. 22, 1891
 Franklin Hartman, Dec. 19, 1894
 Martin Klingler, Dec. 16, 1897
 Albert O. Strauss, Dec. 18, 1900
 Lewis L. Roeder, Dec. 14, 1903
 Amandus R. Schuler, Dec. 19, 1906
 Edmund D. Jeanes, Dec. 17, 1909
 Arthur J. D. Koenig, Dec. 28, 1913

REGISTERS OF WILLS.

Commissioned.
 Leonard Nagle, July 23, 1812
 Leonard Nagle, Jan. 8, 1818
 George Marx, Feb. 9, 1821
 James Hall, Jan. 2, 1824
 James Hall, Dec. 23, 1826
 John Wilson, Mar. 29, 1830
 William Boas, Jan. 19, 1836
 William Boas, Jan. 4, 1839
 Samuel Marx, Jan. 29, 1839
 Samuel Marx, Nov. 14, 1839
 Tilghman Good, Jan. 12, 1842
 Edward Beck, Nov. 17, 1845
 Edward Beck, Nov. 25, 1848
 Joshua Stahler, Nov. 22, 1851
 Samuel Colver, Nov. 18, 1854
 Jacob Stlemmer, Nov. 10, 1857
 Jacob Stlemmer, Nov. 19, 1860
 S a m u e l R. Engleman, Nov. 4, 1863
 S a m u e l R. Engleman, Nov. 8, 1866
 E d m u n d R. Newhard, Nov. 20, 1869
 E d m u n d R. Newhard, Nov. 7, 1872
 Henry German, Dec. 15, 1875

Commissioned.
 E. B. Harlach-
 er, Dec. 14, 1878
 Tilghman F. Keck, Dec. 27, 1881
 Obadiah Pfeif-
 er, Dec. 17, 1884
 Tilghman F. Keck, Dec. 14, 1887
 J a m e s B. Smith, Dec. 20, 1890
 Henry Heilman, Dec. 15, 1893
 Franklin Weav-
 er, Dec. 19, 1896
 Harry F. Long-
 necker, Dec. 21, 1899
 Malcolm W. Gross, Dec. 16, 1902
 S a m u e l J. Koehler, Dec. 22, 1905
 J. Herbert Kohl-
 er, Dec. 23, 1908
 D a v i d H. Thomas, July 7, 1910
 Edwin W. Ger-
 man, Dec. 23, 1911

CORONERS.

Commissioned.
 Peter Dorney, Oct. 23, 1812
 Peter Newhard, Dec. 17, 1815
 Henry Weaver, Dec. 14, 1817
 Daniel Mertz, Jan. 6, 1819
 Andrew Knauss, Dec. 20, 1821
 Benjamin Fogel, Dec. 17, 1824
 Jacob Shantz, Jan. 23, 1829
 Peter Miller, Dec. 11, 1830
 Daniel Klein, Oct. 25, 1833
 Charles Foster, Dec. 9, 1836
 Jacob Marx, Mar. 13, 1839
 Solomon Gangwere, Nov. 8, 1841
 John Eisenhart, Nov. 20, 1844
 Charles Troxell, March 30, 1846

Commissioned.
 Charles Troxell, Nov. 13, 1846
 John Erdman, Dec. 5, 1849
 Jacob Mayers, Nov. 8, 1852
 Joshua Stahler, Jan. 19, 1856
 Owen Saeger, Nov. 7, 1856
 Owen W. Faust, Nov. 9, 1857
 Edwin G. Martin, Nov. 9, 1860
 Ephraim Yohe, Jan. 5, 1864
 James H. Bush, Nov. 9, 1866
 James H. Bush, Nov. 11, 1869
 William H. Romig, Dec. 23, 1871
 Americus V. Mosser, Oct. 23, 1872
 John Osman, Dec. 15, 1875
 Israel H. Troxell, Dec. 20, 1878

CLERKS OF QUARTER SESSIONS AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Commissioned.
 John Mulhal-
 len, July 23, 1812
 Henry Wilson, Apr. 14, 1815
 Henry Wilson, Jan. 8, 1818

Commissioned.
 Christian F. Beitel, Feb. 9, 1821
 Christian F. Beitel, Nov. 11, 1823

Commissioned.
 Thomas F. Martin, Dec. 27, 1881
 W. S. Berlin, Dec. 17, 1884
 Charles Klump, Dec. 14, 1887
 Howard S. Kramer, Dec. 20, 1890
 Dr. Alfred J. Yost, Dec. 15, 1893

Commissioned.
 Dr. Alfred J. Yost, Dec. 19, 1896
 James Goheen, Dec. 27, 1899
 Dr. F. B. Scheirer, Dec. 23, 1902
 Dr. J. Treichler Butz, Dec. 22, 1905
 James Goheen, Dec. 23, 1908
 James Goheen, Dec. 23, 1911

Elected.
 John Yost, Oct., 1841
 Daniel Stahler, Oct., 1842
 Peter Romig, Oct., 1843
 Charles Foster, Oct., 1844
 Samuel Camp, Oct., 1845
 Peter Romig, Oct., 1846
 John Lichtenwallner, Oct., 1847
 Benjamin Breinig, Oct., 1848
 Samuel Knauss, Oct., 1849
 Peter Engleman, Oct., 1850
 Daniel Hausman, Oct., 1851
 Joseph Miller, Oct., 1852
 John Weber, Oct., 1853
 Samuel Sieger, Oct., 1854
 John Erdman, Oct., 1855
 Gideon Marks, Oct., 1856
 Levi Dornblazer, Oct., 1857
 John Peter, Oct., 1858
 Paul Balliet, Oct., 1859
 George Newmeyer, Oct., 1860
 Daniel Bittner, Oct., 1861
 Willoughby Gable, Oct., 1862
 Joseph Newhard, Oct., 1863
 Reuben Danner, Oct., 1864
 Jonas Hollenbach, Oct., 1865
 Daniel Focht, Oct., 1866
 Thomas Jacoby, Oct., 1867
 Henry B. Pierson, Oct., 1868
 Stephen Kern, Oct., 1869
 John Strauss, Oct., 1870
 Hiram Balliet, Oct., 1871
 Jacob A. Leiby, Oct., 1872
 Jesse Solliday, Oct., 1873
 Daniel Lauer, Nov., 1874
 Alexander Singmaster, Nov., 1874
 Alexander McKee, Nov., 1875
 Daniel Lauer, Nov., 1875
 Alexander Singmaster, Nov., 1875

Elected.
 Thomas Casey, Nov., 1878
 David L. Barner, Nov., 1878
 Jonathan Barrald, Nov., 1878
 George K. Carl, Nov., 1881
 William F. Schmoyer, Nov., 1881
 John Hottenstein, Nov., 1881
 Charles F. Hartzell, Nov., 1884
 Wm. S. Knauss, Nov., 1884
 Wm. B. Moyer, Nov., 1884
 Daniel Swoyer, Nov., 1887
 Daniel Wieser, Nov., 1887
 John L. Schreiber, Nov., 1887
 Wayne Holben, Nov., 1890
 Cornelius Acker, Nov., 1890
 Harrison Bortz, Nov., 1890
 Phaon Diehl, Nov., 1893
 James F. Jordan, Nov., 1893
 Milton Kurtz, Nov., 1893
 Stephen B. Neumoyer, Nov., 1896
 Richard J. Klotz, Nov., 1896
 Edward B. Neff, Nov., 1896
 George F. Schlicher, Nov., 1899
 John E. Dubbs, Nov., 1899
 Jos. P. Snyder, Nov., 1899
 Willoughby Guth, Nov., 1902
 Monroe Stephen, Nov., 1902
 L. S. Shimer, Nov., 1902
 Adam E. Bittner, Nov., 1905
 Henry W. Bloss, Nov., 1905
 James W. Peters, Nov., 1905
 Adam E. Bittner, Nov., 1908
 Henry W. Bloss, Nov., 1908
 Walter H. Biery, Nov., 1908
 Walter H. Biery, Nov., 1911
 Samuel K. Petherman, Nov., 1911
 Frank G. Werley, Nov., 1911

TREASURERS.

Elected.
 John Fogel, 1813
 Charles L. Hutter, Nov. 21, 1815
 Henry Weaver, Oct. 16, 1818
 Henry Weaver, Sept., 1821
 Jacob Newhard, Jr., Dec. 27, 1821
 Charles Saeger, Jan. 1, 1827
 Charles Saeger, Jan. 1, 1828
 Charles Saeger, Jan. 1, 1829
 Abraham Gangwere, Jan. 1, 1830
 Michael D. Eberhard, Dec. 31, 1832
 Michael D. Eberhard, Jan. 1, 1833
 John J. Krause, Jan. 2, 1835
 John J. Krause, Jan. 4, 1836
 John J. Krause, Jan. 4, 1837
 George Haberacker, Jan. 2, 1838
 George Haberacker, Jan. 7, 1839
 George Haberacker, Jan. 2, 1840
 George Rhoads, Jan. 1, 1841
 Jacob D. Boas, Jan. 3, 1842
 William H. Blumer, Dec. 8, 1843
 Tilghman H. Martin, Jan., 1846
 Joshua Hanse, Jan., 1847
 Charles H. Martin, Dec. 5, 1849
 Ephraim Yohe, Dec. 2, 1851

Elected.
 Aaron Troxell, Jan. 1854
 Jacob Fisher, Oct. 9, 1855
 Thomas Steckel, Oct. 13, 1857
 William Reimer, Oct. 11, 1859
 Reuben Engleman, Oct. 8, 1861
 David Schaad, Oct. 13, 1863
 J. Franklin Reichard, Oct., 1865
 Simon Moyer, Oct., 1867
 Daniel Bittner, Oct., 1869
 Peter Heller, Oct., 1871
 Peter Hendricks, Oct., 1873
 Charles Keck, Oct., 1875
 John J. Trexler, Nov., 1878
 George Kuhl, Nov., 1881
 Tilghman Buskirk, Nov., 1884
 Daniel Wannemaker, Nov., 1887
 John J. Schadt, Nov., 1890
 John R. Gossler, Nov., 1893
 James M. Sechler, Nov., 1896
 Sylvester J. Hartman, Nov., 1899
 Wm. H. Bartholomew, Nov., 1902
 Harry M. Gangewer, Nov., 1905
 Amos Weida, Nov., 1908
 Henry Krause, Nov., 1911

Elected.
 John Yost, Oct., 1841
 Daniel Stahler, Oct., 1842
 Peter Romig, Oct., 1843
 Charles Foster, Oct., 1844
 Samuel Camp, Oct., 1845
 Peter Romig, Oct., 1846
 John Lichtenwallner, Oct., 1847
 Benjamin Breinig, Oct., 1848
 Samuel Knauss, Oct., 1849
 Peter Engleman, Oct., 1850
 Daniel Hausman, Oct., 1851
 Joseph Miller, Oct., 1852
 John Weber, Oct., 1853
 Samuel Sieger, Oct., 1854
 John Erdman, Oct., 1855
 Gideon Marks, Oct., 1856
 Levi Dornblazer, Oct., 1857
 John Peter, Oct., 1858
 Paul Balliet, Oct., 1859
 George Newmeyer, Oct., 1860
 Daniel Bittner, Oct., 1861
 Willoughby Gable, Oct., 1862
 Joseph Newhard, Oct., 1863
 Reuben Danner, Oct., 1864
 Jonas Hollenbach, Oct., 1865
 Daniel Focht, Oct., 1866
 Thomas Jacoby, Oct., 1867
 Henry B. Pierson, Oct., 1868
 Stephen Kern, Oct., 1869
 John Strauss, Oct., 1870
 Hiram Balliet, Oct., 1871
 Jacob A. Leiby, Oct., 1872
 Jesse Solliday, Oct., 1873
 Daniel Lauer, Nov., 1874
 Alexander Singmaster, Nov., 1874
 Alexander McKee, Nov., 1875
 Daniel Lauer, Nov., 1875
 Alexander Singmaster, Nov., 1875

Elected.
 Thomas Casey, Nov., 1878
 David L. Barner, Nov., 1878
 Jonathan Barrald, Nov., 1878
 George K. Carl, Nov., 1881
 William F. Schmoyer, Nov., 1881
 John Hottenstein, Nov., 1881
 Charles F. Hartzell, Nov., 1884
 Wm. S. Knauss, Nov., 1884
 Wm. B. Moyer, Nov., 1884
 Daniel Swoyer, Nov., 1887
 Daniel Wieser, Nov., 1887
 John L. Schreiber, Nov., 1887
 Wayne Holben, Nov., 1890
 Cornelius Acker, Nov., 1890
 Harrison Bortz, Nov., 1890
 Phaon Diehl, Nov., 1893
 James F. Jordan, Nov., 1893
 Milton Kurtz, Nov., 1893
 Stephen B. Neumoyer, Nov., 1896
 Richard J. Klotz, Nov., 1896
 Edward B. Neff, Nov., 1896
 George F. Schlicher, Nov., 1899
 John E. Dubbs, Nov., 1899
 Jos. P. Snyder, Nov., 1899
 Willoughby Guth, Nov., 1902
 Monroe Stephen, Nov., 1902
 L. S. Shimer, Nov., 1902
 Adam E. Bittner, Nov., 1905
 Henry W. Bloss, Nov., 1905
 James W. Peters, Nov., 1905
 Adam E. Bittner, Nov., 1908
 Henry W. Bloss, Nov., 1908
 Walter H. Biery, Nov., 1908
 Walter H. Biery, Nov., 1911
 Samuel K. Petherman, Nov., 1911
 Frank G. Werley, Nov., 1911

SURVEYORS.

Commissioned.
 Geo. S. Eisenhart, March 28, 1814
 Geo. S. Eisenhart, March 12, 1818
 Geo. S. Eisenhart, Dec. 9, 1824
 Geo. S. Eisenhart, Jan. —, 1827
 Andrew K. Wittman, Aug. 5, 1836
 John Sherer, May 23, 1839
 Jonas Haas, Jan. —, 1842
 Willoughby Fogel, Jan. —, 1845
 Willoughby Fogel, Jan. —, 1848
 John D. Lawall, 1853
 Elected
 Solomon Fogel, Oct., 1856
 Solomon Fogel, Oct., 1859

Commissioned.
 Solomon Fogel, Oct., 1862
 Jesse Samuels, Oct., 1868
 Tobias Kessler, Nov., 1874
 Tobias Kessler, Nov., 1878
 Francis Weiss, Nov., 1881
 Francis Weiss, Nov., 1882
 Francis Weiss, Nov., 1883
 Francis Weiss, Nov., 1887
 Francis Weiss, Nov., 1889
 George Blank, Nov., 1893
 George Blank, Nov., 1896
 George Blank, Nov., 1899
 George Blank, Nov., 1902
 George Blank, Nov., 1906
 George Blank, Nov., 1908
 Solomon F. Rupp, Nov., 1910
 Frederick Schlechter, Nov., 1911
 Chas. W. Grossart, Nov., 1913

CLERKS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
 George Rhoads, 1813-18
 John Knecht, 1818-27
 George Rhoads, 1827-32
 James Hall, 1832-36
 Josiah Rhoads, 1836
 Abraham Ziegenfus, January, 1836, to November, 1846
 Jesse Line, November, 1846, to Edward Beck, 1853-56

CLERKS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
 Gofrey Peters, 1856-67
 Lewis M. Engleman, 1867-79
 Victor D. Barner, 1879-82
 Henry C. Wagner, 1882-87
 Morris I. Stephen, 1887-93
 Henry W. Fusselman, 1893-1905
 Jeremiah S. Troxell, 1905-1911
 Harry Weinert, 1911

CONTROLLER.

Elected.
 Cyrus J. Dilcher, Nov., 1913

AUDITORS.

COMMISSIONERS.
 Elected.
 Wm. F. Fenstermacher, Oct., 1812
 Abraham Greisemer, Oct., 1812
 John Yeakel, Oct., 1812
 Philip Kleckner, Oct., 1813
 Jacob Newhard, Oct., 1814
 Jacob Schaffer, Oct., 1815
 John Yeakel, Oct., 1816
 John Billig, Oct., 1817
 John Spangenberg, Oct., 1818
 Jacob Wannemacher, Oct., 1819
 Abraham Schaffer, Oct., 1820
 Solomon Gangwere, Oct., 1821
 Peter Marx, Oct., 1822
 Conrad Knerr, Oct., 1823

Elected.
 John Bogert, Oct., 1824
 John Rinker, Oct., 1825
 John Greenewalt, Oct., 1826
 Joshua Frey, Sr., Oct., 1827
 Henry Laros, Oct., 1828
 Jacob Ward, Oct., 1829
 Caspar Peter, Oct., 1830
 Jacob Schwenk, Oct., 1831
 William Eckert, Oct., 1832
 J. Schmidt, Oct., 1833
 Solomon Griesemer, Oct., 1834
 Martin Ritter, Oct., 1835
 John Sherer, Oct., 1836
 Jacob Derr, Oct., 1837
 Henry Leh, Oct., 1838
 Philip Pierson, Oct., 1839
 Timothy Weiss, Oct., 1840

Elected
 George S. Eisenhart, Oct., 1813
 John Spangenberg, Oct., 1813
 John Weiss, Oct., 1813
 Henry Weber, Oct., 1815
 George S. Eisenhart, Oct., 1816
 J. Gieger, Oct., 1817
 John Stein, Oct., 1818
 John Wilson, Oct., 1819
 Samuel Meyer, Oct., 1820
 James Hall, Oct., 1821
 George Breinig, Oct., 1822
 Jacob Dillinger, Oct., 1823
 Andreas Schifferstein, Oct., 1824
 John Marx, Oct., 1825
 H. W. Kneip, Oct., 1826
 Peter Knepple, Oct., 1827
 John Wilson, Oct., 1828
 Benjamin Fogel, Oct., 1829
 Henry W. Kncip, Oct., 1830
 Jacob C. Kistler, Oct., 1831
 Henry Guth, Jr., Oct., 1832
 Joseph Frey, Jr., Oct., 1833
 Daniel Fried, Oct., 1834
 Jacob Moser, Oct., 1835

Elected.
 Charles S. Bush, Oct., 1836
 David Folweiler, Oct., 1837
 John Ritter, Oct., 1838
 George Miller, Oct., 1839
 Benjamin Breinig, Oct., 1840
 John D. Lawall, Oct., 1841
 Nathan Miller, Oct., 1842
 Charles Ritter, Oct., 1843
 Nathan German, Oct., 1844
 Herman Rupp, Oct., 1845
 Paul Balliet, Oct., 1846
 Charles L. Newhard, Oct., 1847
 John K. Clifton, Oct., 1848
 George Blank, Oct., 1849
 Jonas Haas, Oct., 1850
 Hiram Schantz, Oct., 1851
 Franklin J. Ritter, Oct., 1852
 Eli J. Saeger, Oct., 1853
 Samuel J. Kistler, Oct., 1854
 John R. Schall, Oct., 1855
 Daniel H. Creitz, Oct., 1856
 Robert Yost, Oct., 1857
 W. J. Hoxworth, Oct., 1858
 Charles Foster, Oct., 1859
 Joel Stettler, Oct., 1860
 Owen Schaad, Oct., 1861

Elected.
 George Blank, ... Oct., 1862
 Daniel Clader, ... Oct., 1863
 Abraham Ziegenfuss,
 Oct., 1864
 George Blank, ... Oct., 1865
 Jacob Lichty, ... Oct., 1866
 Daniel Miller, ... Oct., 1867
 W. J. Hoxworth, ... Oct., 1868
 Franklin J. Newhard,
 Oct., 1869
 Wilson P. Reidy, Oct., 1870
 Solomon F. Rupp, Oct., 1871
 J. Winslow Wood, Oct., 1872
 Franklin Harwick, Oct., 1873
 Franklin D. Acker,
 Nov., 1874
 Alvin F. Diefenderfer,
 Nov., 1874
 Frank J. Peter, Nov., 1874
 George N. Kramer,
 Nov., 1878
 Jacob S. Renninger,
 Nov., 1878
 Astor S. Saeger, Nov., 1881
 Morris Schmidt, Nov., 1881
 Henry C. Kelchner,
 Nov., 1881
 Alexander J. Zellner,
 Nov., 1881
 Henry C. Kelchner,
 Nov., 1884
 Clinton O. Fogel, Nov., 1884
 Charles S. Shimer,
 Nov., 1884
 Morris Schmidt, Nov., 1887
 Edwin H. Heilman,
 Nov., 1887

POOR DIRECTORS.

Elected.
 Jesse Grim, Oct., 1844
 M. D. Eberhard, Oct., 1844
 John Blank ... Oct., 1844
 Jesse Grim, Oct., 1845
 M. D. Eberhard, Oct., 1846
 John Blank ... Oct., 1847
 Henry Schantz, ... Oct., 1848
 Jonas Brobst, ... Oct., 1849
 Daniel Miller, ... Oct., 1850
 Henry Diefenderfer,
 Oct., 1851
 H. J. Schantz, ... Oct., 1852
 Peter Romig, ... Oct., 1853
 Solomon Klein, ... Oct., 1854
 Samuel Bernhard, Oct., 1855
 John Mattern, ... Oct., 1856
 John Bortz, ... Oct., 1857
 Jesse Grim, Oct., 1858
 Benjamin Jarrett, Oct., 1859
 Leonard Moyer, ... Oct., 1860
 Jacob Andreas, ... Oct., 1861
 Perry Weaver, ... Oct., 1862
 Charles Weimer, ... Oct., 1863
 Jacob Andreas, ... Oct., 1864
 Jacob Schaffer, ... Oct., 1865
 Solomon Griesemer,
 Oct., 1866
 Daniel D. Mohr, ... Oct., 1867
 Henry Ritter, ... Oct., 1868
 Reuben Henninger,
 Oct., 1869
 John Erdman, ... Oct., 1870
 Jonas Hartzell, ... Oct., 1871
 Reuben Henninger,
 Oct., 1872
 John Erdman, ... Oct., 1873
 Jonas Hartzell, ... Nov., 1874
 John Sieger, ... Nov., 1875
 David Wieser, ... Nov., 1876
 Jesse Marks, ... Nov., 1877
 John Sieger, ... Nov., 1878

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Elected.
 R. E. Wright, ... Nov., 1846
 C. M. Runk, ... Aug., 1848
 H. C. Longnecker,
 Oct. 8, 1850
 John D. Stiles, Oct. 11, 1853
 Wm. S. Marx, Oct. 14, 1856
 George B. Schall,
 Oct. 11, 1859
 Adam Woolever,
 Oct. 14, 1862

Elected.
 E. Henry Knerr, Nov., 1887
 Edwin H. Heilman,
 Nov., 1890
 Frank Brinker, Nov., 1890
 Milton P. Schantz,
 Nov., 1890
 Frank J. Faust, Nov., 1893
 Charles H. Kramlich,
 Nov., 1893
 Frank Roth, ... Nov., 1893
 Frank J. Faust, Nov., 1896
 Wm. H. Knauss, Nov., 1896
 Thomas P. Roth, Nov., 1896
 Alexander Fatzinger,
 Nov., 1899
 Wm. H. Knauss, Nov., 1899
 Richard H. Heil, Nov., 1899
 Richard R. Romig, Nov. 1902
 Jeremiah G. Roth, Nov., 1902
 Harvey J. Wenner,
 Nov., 1902
 Harvey J. Wenner,
 Nov., 1905
 Peter J. F. Wenner,
 Nov., 1905
 Eugene M. Kemmerer,
 Nov., 1905
 Richard H. Heil, Nov., 1908
 Peter J. F. Wenner,
 Nov., 1908
 Robert J. Andreas,
 Nov., 1908
 Robert J. Andreas,
 Nov., 1911
 Harvey E. Erdman,
 Nov., 1911
 Harvey Hankee, Nov., 1911

Elected.
 David Wieser, ... Nov., 1879
 Jesse Marks, ... Nov., 1880
 Henry Schantz, ... Nov., 1881
 Reuben Danner, ... Nov., 1882
 Edwin Kramlich, ... Nov., 1883
 Owen Schaad, ... Nov., 1884
 W. S. Guth, ... Nov., 1885
 John W. Schwartz,
 Nov., 1886
 A. P. Troxell, ... Nov., 1887
 W. S. Guth, ... Nov., 1888
 S. R. Engelman, ... Nov., 1889
 Owen Schaad, ... Nov., 1890
 William Diebert, ... Nov., 1891
 R. M. Roeder, ... Nov., 1891
 S. R. Engelman, ... Nov., 1892
 R. M. Roeder, ... Nov., 1893
 Thomas F. Good, ... Nov., 1894
 Elias Bittner, ... Nov., 1895
 Silas G. Croll, ... Nov., 1896
 William Diebert, ... Nov., 1897
 Elias Bittner, ... Nov., 1898
 Silas G. Croll, ... Nov., 1899
 Erasmus F. Kern,
 Nov., 1900
 Henry Guth, ... Nov., 1901
 E. E. Ritter, ... Nov., 1902
 Erasmus F. Kern,
 Nov., 1903
 R. J. Lichtenwalner,
 Nov., 1904
 E. E. Ritter, ... Nov., 1905
 E. S. Rabenold, ... Nov., 1909
 Sylvester D. Wotring,
 Nov., 1908
 David M. Landis, ... Nov., 1908
 E. S. Rabenold, ... Nov., 1908
 Frank C. Guth, ... Nov., 1911
 David M. Landis, ... Nov., 1911
 Jeremiah Scherer, ... Nov., 1913

Elected.
 Edwin Albright, Oct., 1865
 Thomas B. Metzger,
 Oct., 1868
 Wm. H. Sowden, Oct., 1871
 C. J. Erdman, ... Nov., 1874
 M. C. Heninger, Nov., 1877
 Arthur G. Dewalt,
 Nov., 1880
 J. M. Wright, ... Nov., 1883
 M. C. L. Kline, Nov., 1886

Elected.
 Harry G. Stiles, Nov., 1889
 James L. Schaad,
 Nov., 1892
 John L. Schwartz, Nov., 1895
 Clinton A. Groman,
 Nov., 1898
 E. J. Lichtenwalner,
 Nov., 1901

Elected.
 Horace W. Schantz,
 Nov., 1904
 Fred. B. Gerneid,
 Nov., 1907
 Lawrence H. Rupp,
 Nov., 1910

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The names of the justices of the peace appointed since 1784, with the districts to which they were commissioned and the date of commission are given below:

Andrew Buchman, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill, Aug. 7, 1784.
 Frederick Limbach, District of Upper Milford, Aug. 27, 1784.
 Peter Rhoads, District of Northampton and Salisbury, 1784.
 George Breinig, District of Macungie and Weissenberg, Jan. 26, 1786.
 Jacob Horner, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill, Jan. 6, 1787.
 Ludwig Stahler, District of Upper Milford, Nov. 8, 1788.
 Peter Kohler, District of Whitehall, Aug. 30, 1791.
 James Gill, District of Upper Milford, Aug. 30, 1791.
 Nicholas Saeger, District of Whitehall, April 21, 1794.
 Andrew Buchman, Feb. 11, 1794.
 John Shymer, District of Upper Milford, Jan. 23, 1795.
 Henry Kooker, District of Upper Saucon, May 7, 1795.
 Charles Deshler, District of Salisbury, Oct. 6, 1797.
 Henry Jarrett, District of Macungie and Weissenberg, March 7, 1798.
 Leonard Nagle, District of Salisbury, March 28, 1798.
 John Van Buskirk, District of Macungie and Weissenberg, Feb. 20, 1799.
 Conrad Wetzel, District of Upper Milford, May 14, 1799.
 Henry Haas, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill, Feb. 24, 1801.
 Anthony Stahler, District of Upper Milford, and Upper Saucon, April 2, 1802.

In 1804 the county was redistricted and numbered. The districts embracing territory in this county were numbered Nos. 4, 7, 8, 10, and 11.

John Weiss, District No. 11, Lynn and Weissenberg, Oct. 24, 1807.
 Daniel Saeger, District No. 11, Lynn and Weissenberg, Oct. 24, 1807.
 William Fenstermacher, District No. 10, Heidelberg and Lowhill, March 29, 1808.
 John Shuler, District No. 8, Macungie and Upper Milford, March 29, 1808.
 Anthony Stahler, District No. 8, Macungie and Upper Milford, March 29, 1808.
 Jeremiah Trexler, District No. 8, Macungie and Upper Milford, March 29, 1808.
 Adam Daniel, District No. 4, Nazareth, Bethlehem, and Hanover, March 3, 1809.
 George Brader, District No. 4, Nazareth, Bethlehem, and Hanover, March 15, 1809.
 Jacob Sweishaubt, District No. 4, Nazareth, Bethlehem, and Hanover, July 15, 1809.
 Jacob Kline, District No. 8, Macungie and Upper Milford, Dec. 11, 1810.
 George Yund, District No. 7, Whitehall and Salisbury, Feb. 6, 1811.
 Matthias Gross, District No. 4, Nazareth, Bethlehem, and Hanover, Oct. 30, 1811.

The justices of the peace of the county of Lehigh from its erection, in 1812 to 1815, were elected under the districts as laid off by the court of Northampton county. In the latter year new districts were formed and are given below in their order from that time until 1840. From that time the names of the justices of the peace will be found in the several townships.

District No. 7 was composed of the townships of Northampton, Salisbury, and Whitehall. Leonard Nagle, Peter Gross, and

Nicholas Saeger were commissioned March 20, 1812; Charles Deshler, March 27th, the same year; Jacob Diehl, on the 11th of January, 1813; and Anthony Musick, Feb. 15, 1813. Christian F. Beitel was commissioned justice Sept. 2, 1812, "for the district that includes Hanover." Conrad German was commissioned justice for the townships of Heidelberg and Lowhill, which were formerly described as District No. 10 in Northampton county; John Fogel as justice for District No. 8, which embraced the townships of Macungie and Upper Milford, March 12, 1812; and Lorentz Stahler for the same district Feb. 15, 1813; Peter Haas, Jr., as justice for District No. 11, embracing the townships of Lynn and Weissenberg, Jan. 28, 1814; and Henry Haas for the district "recently described" as District No. 10, containing the townships of Macungie and Lowhill.

DISTRICT No. 1, composed of the townships of Hanover, Northampton, and Salisbury.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
Jacob Colver, Sept. 2, 1821	Charles S. Bush, Oct. 28, 1828
Jacob Albright, April 1, 1822	Jacob Newhard, Feb. 1, 1831
George Keck, Dec. 12, 1823	Jacob Stein, Nov. 13, 1832
John Ealer, Dec. 12, 1823	Jacob Hart, Jan. 24, 1835
George Marx, Dec. 21, 1824	George Rhoads, Dec. 9, 1835
John Knauss, Jan. 19, 1825	
John Y. Krause, April 19, 1826	

DISTRICT No. 2, composed of the townships of Upper Saucon and Upper Milford.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
Daniel Cooper, Dec. 12, 1815	Philip Pierson, May 12, 1834
William H. Long, July 3, 1821	Charles W. Wicand, April 1, 1836
Peter Cooper, Aug. 13, 1821	Andrew K. Wittman, March 8, 1837
Thomas Romig, July 29, 1831	
Daniel Fritz, Dec. 9, 1831	

DISTRICT No. 3, composed of the townships of Macungie and Weissenberg.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
George Miller, Oct. 28, 1820	Jonas Seiberling, June 16, 1836
Henry Helfrich, Dec. 5, 1823	Lewis Larash, Nov. 25, 1837
Jacob Romig, Dec. 5, 1823	John Isaac Breinig, Oct. 20, 1838
Samuel Marx, Dec. 26, 1823	Willoughby Fogel, Jan. 29, 1839
George Christman, Jan. 12, 1827	David Schall, March 2, 1839
Geo. Samuel Eisenhard, Jan. 12, 1827	

DISTRICT No. 4, composed of the townships of Lynn, Heidelberg, and Lowhill.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
Henry Long, May 16, 1818	Jacob Zimmerman, Jan. 6, 1832
Andrew Shifferstein, Nov. 3, 1820	W. Fenstermacher, May 21, 1834
Peter Haas, Aug. 13, 1821	Peter Schneider, Dec. 1, 1835
John Weida, April 25, 1822	George Rex, June 16, 1836
John Sieger, Dec. 12, 1823	

DISTRICT No. 5, composed of the townships of North Whitehall and South Whitehall.

Commissioned.	Commissioned.
John Sieger, Feb. 5, 1816	Thomas Glick, Sept. 24, 1829
George Scheirer, Nov. 27, 1820	Henry Burkhalter, July 9, 1830
Anthony Musick, Dec. 13, 1820	George Frederick, May 21, 1834
Jonas Hecker, Dec. 12, 1823	Solomon Goebel, June 6, 1836
Abraham Troxell, July 15, 1826	Joseph Kohler, March 7, 1838
Daniel Saeger, Aug. 28, 1826	George S. Xander, Feb. 25, 1839
John Nagle, April 26, 1827	

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Charles W. Cooper, elected June 5, 1854; resigned September, 1855.
 Tilghman Good, appointed October, 1855.
 Hiram H. Schwartz, elected May 4, 1857.
 Tilghman Good, elected May 7, 1860; resigned May 22, 1862.
 Jacob Ross, appointed July 26, 1862.
 E. J. Young, elected May 24, 1863, re-elected May 1, 1866; re-elected May 4, 1869.
 J. O. Knauss, elected May 7, 1872.
 Alvin Rupp, elected May 2, 1893; re-elected May 5, 1896; May 2, 1899; May 6, 1902; May 2, 1905; May 5, 1908; May 2, 1911; May 5, 1914.

CHAPTER XI.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

COLONIAL JUSTICES.

The first justice of the peace in the Lehigh Valley was Nathaniel Irish, who was commissioned a justice of Bucks county, on April 4, 1741, by Governor Thomas. He settled at the mouth of the Saucon creek as early as 1737, where, in 1743, he owned upwards of 600 acres and a grist mill, whose ruins were still standing a few years ago in the rear of Mr. John Knecht's house in Shimersville, Northampton county. In February, 1743, Irish had an important case to decide, when Conrad Ruetschi, a Swiss, who had squatted on the Simpson tract, (now the site of South Bethlehem) urged his rights of pre-emption, when the Moravians of Bethlehem entered into negotiations with the owner, John Simpson, of Tower Hill, London, through his attorney, for the purchase of the tract of 274 acres. The case was decided against Reutschi, and June 3, 1746, the tract was conveyed to Jasper Payne, for the use of the Moravian Brethren for two hundred pounds, Pennsylvania currency, a sum equivalent to \$533.33.

Thomas Craig was commissioned a justice of the peace on December 17, 1745, and on Sept. 25, 1747, Daniel Brodhead was commissioned, and June 30, 1749, Craig and Brodhead were again appointed justices.

Upon the erection of Northampton county in 1752, Thomas Craig, Daniel Brodhead, Timothy Horsfield, Hugh Wilson, James Martin, John Van Etten, Aaron Dupui, William Craig and William Parsons were commissioned on June 9, 1752, as justices in the new county.

The first court was held June 16, 1752, and in the sessions docket is thus recorded:

"At a court of record of our Lord the King, held at Easton, for the county of Northampton, the 16th day of June, in the 26th year of our sovereign Lord George the Second, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c., Anno Domini 1752, before Thomas Craig, Timothy Horsfield, Hugh Wilson, James Martin and William Craig, justices of the Lord the King, the peace in the said county to keep, as also divers trespasses and felonies, and other offences in the said county committed, to hear and determine assigned."

The second court was held October 3, 1752; at this session the first grand jury was empanelled,

consisting of James Ralston, William Casselberry, Robert Gregg, James Horner, John Atkinson, John Walker, Allen township; Robert Lyle, Alexander Miller, Michael Moore, Mount Bethel; Charles Brodhead, Garret Brink, Isaac Van Campen, Benjamin Shoemaker, Smithfield township; David Owen, John Cooken, Upper Saucon township; Lewis Merkle, Macungie township; Nathaniel Vernon, Easton.

Of these, Owen, Cooken and Merkle resided in that section of the county which is now Lehigh county.

The first election in the county was held October 2, 1752, at Easton, when James Burnsides was elected Member of the Assembly, William Craig, sheriff, and Robert Gregg, Peter Trexler and Benjamin Shoemaker, commissioners.

Of the Colonial Justices of Northampton county, mention will only be made here of those residing in the territory now Lehigh county. William Plumsted, Esq., commissioned on November 27, 1757, was a resident of Philadelphia, but had a country seat along the Cedar Creek, which later was sold to Daniel Dorney.

Peter Trexler, of Macungie, was commissioned a justice in 1753, and his name appears as such in Orphans' Court proceedings Jan. 21, 1754. Nov. 27, 1757, he was re-commissioned. He was elected one of the first county commissioners on Oct. 2, 1752, and in the French and Indian War, commanded a company called into service by Benjamin Franklin to garrison the forts on the frontier. In 1755 he was one of six trustees of the school erected in Easton by a society whose purpose was to promote the instruction of poor Germans in Pennsylvania.

Lewis Klotz, of Macungie, was a justice in 1752, and was again commissioned on Nov. 27, 1757, Nov. 19, 1764, March 15, 1766, and in 1773 and 1774. He lived a short distance west of Emaus and was a prominent figure in colonial times.

John Everett, of Lynn township, appears to have been a justice in 1753, although his name does not appear in an official list.

George Rex, of Heidelberg township, was commissioned a justice on November 27, 1757. He was the largest individual land owner in Heidelberg township, owning 415 acres in 1764. He died in 1773.

On November 19, 1764, James Allen, John Jennings and Henry Geiger were commissioned justices. Allen was the son of Chief Justice Allen, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, September 26, 1765. He resided at Allentown a portion of the time, but had a residence in Philadelphia, where he died September 19, 1778.

John Jennings was the son of Solomon Jennings, who participated in the Indian Walk of 1737 and owned the well known Geisinger farm. He was sheriff of the county prior to becoming justice, and again held that office from 1767 to 1769.

Henry Geiger was a resident of Heidelberg township, where he was quite prominent. He was an ensign in the service of the Province in 1755 and in 1757 was commissioned lieutenant of a company stationed at a frontier fort. He was for a time stationed at Fort Allen with a detachment of soldiers and at other forts in the vicinity. His record as an officer was very good, and in the Revolutionary War his ability was recognized by a commission as colonel.

Henry Kookan, of Upper Saucon, was commissioned a justice on March 15, 1766, and again in 1773 and 1774. In 1768 he was taxed for fifty acres in this township and later built a grist mill and saw mill on the site of Dillinger's Mill. He is said to have been of Holland descent.

John Wetzel and Jacob Morey, the last of the king's justices, were commissioned on March 9, 1774. Wetzel lived in Macungie, and later became active in the revolution. Morey was a resident of Upper Saucon and lived where is now Lanark. He was of English descent.

Of these colonial justices, one half of the number were of German blood. That these men were of such character and ability as to be appointed to the office of justice, marks them as leaders in their several communities. There seems to have been no law regulating the number of justices in a county, but every section had its justice, who, at the time when court was held, journeyed to Easton, where no less a number than three were empowered to hold the several courts. The courts of Northampton county were held in the different taverns at Easton, until the completion of the court house in 1766. Referring to the courts of that period, a certain writer says:

"Their sessions were extremely ceremonious and imposing. At the present day, no official, however exalted would think of assuming such awful dignity as was then habitual with the justices of Northampton county. On their passage to the place of holding court—preceded and followed by constables with badges and staves of office—these provincial justices, in their severe

gravity and cocked hats, were fearful and wonderful personages to behold. But when they mounted the bench, and the court officers commanded silence, *then* was the hour of their triumph; for the loyal courtiers of King George, as he sat upon his own throne at Windsor Castle, scarcely regarded their sovereign with more awe and adoration, than the townspeople, and the litigants gave to those worshipful wearers of the county ermine, as they sat in solemn session, in the tavern court-room at Easton."

The last court held under the king was in June 1776, when the Docket was changed from King George III to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania met in Philadelphia, July 15, 1776, and continued in session until Sept. 28, 1776. This body was the highest authority in the state at this time, and on August 1, 1776, passed an ordinance for the relief of the prisoners in the several gaols in the state, in which was the statement, "At this time the courts of justice within this state are surceased, and all process and proceedings, by which suits can be legally commenced, proceeded in, or determined, are by the authority of the people justly and totally suppressed," and declared that all persons imprisoned for debt or any criminal offence whatsoever (except for capital offences, or practice against the present virtuous measures of the American states, or prisoners of war) be released and discharged, and named persons in each county to hear and discharge the prisoners in said county. In Northampton county, Robert Traill, Abraham Berlin, and Henry Barnet were so named.

On September 3, 1776, the convention, of which Benjamin Franklin was president, appointed the members of the Council of Safety, which body was chosen by the convention on July 23, 1776, and to which was delegated supreme authority after the convention adjourned, justices of the peace for the state. The member of the Council of Safety from Northampton county was Peter Rhoads, Esq., who was thus appointed a justice for the state. On the same day, the convention appointed Robert Traill, Jacob Morey, Christopher Wagner, Henry Kookan, John Weitzel, Peter Trexler, Senior, Nicholas Dupui, Evan Morgan, Robert Forgerman and Henry Barnet, justices of the peace for the county of Northampton. Of these justices, Peter Rhoads was a resident of Allentown, Jacob Morey and Henry Kookan of Upper Saucon and Peter Trexler of Macungie.

Other justices in that portion of old Northampton which is now Lehigh county, were Frederick Limbach, of Upper Milford; David Desh-

ler, of Salisbury township; Mathias Probst, of Lynn, and Jacob Horner, of Heidelberg and Lowhill.

Robert Levers, Robert Traill and Peter Trexler were appointed to qualify the justices, and Traill, Trexler, and Morey were again named as justices at the same time as the above named and all were commissioned on June 3, 1777.

On May 28, 1779, Peter Kohler was commissioned justice for Whitehall township.

On January 26, 1786, George Breinig was commissioned justice for Macungie and Weissenberg townships and on November 8, 1788, Ludwig Stahler for Upper Milford township.

JUDGES.

The constitution of 1790 abolished the system of justices and "a judge learned in the law" was appointed as president judge with associates. Under this constitution they held office during good behavior, practically a life tenure. The constitution also provided for the appointment by the governor, of not fewer than three, nor more than four judges in each county. A president judge was also to be appointed to be a resident of the circuit, which included not more than six nor less than three counties. The salary of the president judge at that time was £500 a year, Pennsylvania currency.

HON. PETER RHOADS, first President Judge of Northampton county, was born in Whitehall township, in April, 1737. He received an excellent education for that early period among the Quakers, and became a merchant. At the opening of the revolution he became active in the cause of the colonies, and was elected a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, held at the state house in Philadelphia from July 15 to Sept. 28, 1776. He was later elected to represent Northampton county in the Council of Safety, the governing power of the state until March 17, 1777. He was a member of the Assembly from 1777 to 1781, and on Oct. 7, 1784, was appointed and commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and of General Quarter Sessions for Northampton county. His commission, signed by James Ewing, vice president of Pennsylvania, with the seal of the state attached and recorded in Book D., Vol. 1, page 239, by John Arndt, recorder, is in the possession of the writer, his great-great grandson.

On Oct. 22, 1787, Judge Rhoads was chairman of the meeting held at Bethlehem, approving of the Federal Constitution. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789-90, and under that constitution commissioned an associate judge, Aug. 17, 1791. This position he held

until 1812, when he was appointed senior associate judge in Lehigh county, then erected principally through his efforts, which position he held until his death, making a total service of 30 years on the bench.

Judge Rhoads was president of the Lehigh Navigation Company, and the first burgess of Allentown in 1811, and re-elected in 1812. He was an active Federalist, and wielded a great influence in the town and county. He died at his residence on North Seventh street, Allentown, on Sunday evening, Dec. 18, 1814, aged 77 years and 8 months.

HON. JACOB RUSH, second President Judge of Northampton county, was appointed in 1791 president judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the counties of Northampton, Berks, Northumberland, and Luzerne, as erected by the act of April 13, 1791, in accordance with the constitution of 1790. He was born in Byberry township, Philadelphia county in 1746, and was a descendant of John Rush, a captain in Cromwell's army, who immigrated to America in 1863. The death of his father in 1753 left him an orphan at the age of seven years, but a moderate inheritance enabled him to obtain a liberal education. In 1765 he graduated at Princeton. He was in active service in several campaigns of the Revolutionary War. In September, 1777, he was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia, where he rose rapidly in his profession and early reached the favorable notice of leading men of the day through the influence of his brother, the famous physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Provincial Convention held at Philadelphia in January, 1775, and represented Philadelphia county in the Assembly in 1779-80. On the 26th of February, 1784, he was commissioned a justice of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania; he also served as a member of the high court of errors and appeals prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1790. In 1791 he was appointed president of the court of the third judicial district. To this position he brought a judicial experience probably unequaled by that of any of his successors upon their accession to the bench. He continued to perform the duties of his extensive district, (which, in 1801, embraced Lycoming and Wayne counties in addition to those mentioned) until Jan. 1, 1806, when he was commissioned president judge of the court of common pleas for Philadelphia county. In this position he remained until his death.

David Paul Brown, a practicing attorney of Philadelphia county forty years and author of "The Forum," gives his estimate of Judge Rush in the following language:

"He was a man of great ability, and great firmness and decision of character. He was also an eloquent man. Perhaps there are few specimens of judicial eloquence more impressive than those which he delivered during his occupation of the bench. An accurate idea of his style may readily be formed from an extract from his charge to the grand jury in 1808, and his sentence pronounced upon Richard Smith for the murder of Corson in 1816. We refer as much to the high moral tone of his productions as to their literary and intellectual power. Some of his early literary essays were ascribed to Franklin, and for their terseness and clearness were worthy of him."

Judge Rush's charges to the jury generally and his legal decisions were marked by soundness of principle and closeness of reason. Having been a judge of the supreme court and of the high court of error and appeals, he never appeared to be satisfied with his position in the common pleas; yet, his uprightness of conduct and unquestioned abilities always secured to him the respect and confidence, if not the attachment, of his associates, the members of the bar, and the entire community. He was one of the gentlemen of the old school, plain in his attire, unobtrusive in his deportment, but, while observant of his duties toward others, never forgetful of the respect to which he himself was justly entitled.

As an author his works include: "Resolves in Committee Chamber, Dec. 6, 1774," (Phila. 1774); "Charges on Moral and Religious Subjects" (1803); "Character of Christ," (1806); and "Christian Baptism," (1819). In Reed and Dickinson's controversy regarding the character of Benedict Arnold, he espoused the cause of the latter. A novel, "Kelroy," was written by his daughter, Rebecca, (Phila. 1812).

While president judge of the third district, he resided in Reading. He died at Philadelphia, January 5, 1820.

HON. JOHN SPAYD, third President Judge of Northampton county, was born in Dauphin county in January, 1764. He acquired a classical education, read law, and was admitted to the bar February 14, 1788, and began practicing at Reading, where he attained great prominence. He served as presiding judge in Northampton county with ability from 1806 to 1809. During the years of 1795 and 1810 he was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania and devoted the remainder of his life to the practice of law at Reading. He went to the city of Philadelphia for surgical relief from a disease with which he had long suffered, underwent an operation, but the result was beyond the control of human skill and he died there at two A. M., October 13, 1822, in the 58th year of his age. His remains

were brought to Reading on the 15th and interred the following day in the Lutheran grave-yard. The judges of the court, members of the bar and the borough council each passed appropriate resolutions commendatory of his life and character as a lawyer, as a judge and as a public-spirited citizen, resolved to attend his funeral in a body and wear crape on the left arm for thirty days. His remains have since been transferred to Charles Evans' cemetery.

As an advocate his knowledge was various and extensive, his judgment sound and his counsel recognized as of a high order. By his brethren of the bar his merits as a sincere friend and as an honorable practitioner were highly appreciated, and he performed all his various duties as a lawyer, a judge and a citizen with recognized promptness and acknowledged ability. As a lawyer he disdained everything like artifice or technical advantage and looked to the merits of his case alone. He seemed ever to contend for justice rather than victory; hence his influence with the court and jury was deservedly great. In the prosecution of doubtful claims where individuals had important trusts to fulfill which they were anxious should be judiciously and faithfully managed, recourse was had with the utmost confidence to John Spayd, and his opinions were considered oracles upon which the most perfect reliance could be placed.

The borough council at the time of his death passed resolutions in commendation of his valuable services for many years as chief burgess. At a bar meeting presided over by Judge Robert Porter resolutions commendatory of his life and character were adopted. Members of the Philadelphia bar held a meeting in the District Court-Room, presided over by Hon. Joseph B. McKean, and adopted resolutions relating to "John Spayd, Esq., a distinguished member of the profession from Reading, who died while on a visit to Philadelphia, and in testimony of our respect for his private virtues and professional attainments, we will attend as far as the limits of this city the removal of his remains for interment at Reading."

Judge Spayd was married to Catharine Hiestler, eldest daughter of Governor Joseph Hiestler. Their children were Elizabeth, married to Edward B. Hubley, once a member of congress from Schuylkill county; John, a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania; Catharine B., married to John B. Brooke, a prominent merchant of Reading and father of Dr. John B. Brooke; Joseph H., a member of the Berks Co. bar; George W., once chief burgess of Reading; Henry, who completed the medical course at the University of Pennsyl-

vania and died one year after his graduation; and Amelia, married to Dr. Diller Luther, of Reading.

At the time of his death, Judge Spayd resided in Penn Square, Reading, next house west of the Farmers' Bank.

HON. ROBERT PORTER, fourth President Judge of Northampton county, and first President Judge of Lehigh county, was the eldest son of General Andrew Porter and was born at Philadelphia on January 10, 1768. His father then was conducting a mathematical and an English school. When he was only eight years old the revolution had begun in earnest and his father had enlisted to serve the United Colonies in their great struggle for independence. Toward the close of the war his father was colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment of artillery, and it is said that Judge Porter, when only thirteen years of age, was enlisted in one of the companies under the command of his father. At the conclusion of the war he resumed his studies at Philadelphia, and, selecting the law as his profession, he was admitted to practice on May 15, 1789. After being engaged in a successful practice for twenty years, at Philadelphia, he, in 1810, was appointed by Governor Simon Snyder to the office of president judge of the Third Judicial district which comprised the counties of Berks, Northampton, and Wayne. He occupied this honorable position for the period of twenty-two years and then, upon resigning his commission, retired to private life. He resided at Reading, on the northwest corner of Fifth and Penn streets, during his term of office. He died on June 23, 1842, at Brookville, Pa., aged seventy-four years. Judge Porter was a man of profound learning and superior legal attainments.

HON. GARRICK MALLERY, second President Judge of Lehigh county, was a native of Massachusetts. After obtaining a good preliminary education he entered Yale College and was graduated from that institution in the year 1809. He soon afterwards became principal of an academy at Wilkes-Barre, and while occupying that position engaged in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Wilkes-Barre about 1812. Being well adapted by nature to the legal profession, he added to his efficiency by diligent and well-directed study, and therefore soon acquired a practice which extended over a large portion of Northern Pennsylvania. In 1825 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania and during his legislative career was instrumental in securing the enactment of certain bills which led to the great improvement of the North Branch region.

In 1832 Governor Wolf appointed him presi-

dent judge of the Third Judicial District, then composed of the counties of Berks, Northampton and Lehigh, in which position he soon won fame and distinction, and presided with ability and dignity. He resigned in 1836 and removed to Philadelphia, where he resumed the practice of the law. About the time of his resignation the members of the bar of Berks county met March 16, 1836, and passed resolutions of regret, and tendered him a bar dinner in Reading as a token of their high appreciation of his ability as a judge and character as a gentleman. He replied in the kindest terms from Easton, Pa., but owing to a press of professional duties was obliged to decline the proffered honor. His experience in reference to titles to coal and unseated lands throughout the state of Pennsylvania rendered his services especially valuable to purchasers of that kind of property, and his practice thus became very extensive. During his residence in Philadelphia he was standing master in Chancery of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and was for many years solicitor and advisor of the Camden and Amboy, the Philadelphia and Trenton and other railroad companies.

Judge Mallery was thrice married; his last wife was a daughter of Dr. Otto, a prominent physician of Philadelphia. Hon. William Strong, lately retired from the Supreme Court of the United States, was married to his daughter.

HON. JOHN BANKS, third President Judge of Lehigh county, was born near Lewisburg, Juniata county, Pa., in the year 1793. His parental grandfather emigrated from Scotland and lived to the age of nearly one hundred years. His father being a farmer, his youth was spent mostly in assisting him in the arduous duties of that occupation. The advantages of a liberal education, however, were not denied him. He entered upon the study of law with a well-disciplined mind, was admitted to the bar of his native county in 1819, and soon after removed to the western part of the state. He located in Mercer county and there rapidly attained eminence at the bar. Without any solicitation on his part, he was nominated and elected a representative in congress, and twice re-elected, serving from 1831 to 1836. He won distinction in congress by his treatment of contested election cases. His patience and fairness in the investigations and his clearness in applying the law to the facts, made his conclusions invariably acceptable. In the spring of 1836 he vacated his seat in congress to accept the appointment of president judge of the Third Judicial District of the state, composed of the counties of Berks, Lehigh and Northampton, the office having been tendered him by Governor Ritner. Succeeding so accomplished a jurist as Garrick Mal-

lery, he sustained himself in his new position under difficult circumstances, and proved by his administration of justice that he had an acquaintance with the law fully as much under control as his predecessor. He possessed a kind heart, was easy and graceful in his manners and clear in his opinions. His superior qualities soon won for him the full confidence of the people. No man was ever more obliging and condescending to his juniors than he, and no man ever lived in Reading whose companionship was more highly prized by so varied a circle of friends. Having spent eleven years as president judge of the court, he resigned the position in 1847, and accepted the office of state treasurer of Pennsylvania and served one term. In 1841, while judge of the courts, he was nominated by the Whig party for the office of governor of Pennsylvania, but was defeated by David R. Porter, the Democratic nominee. He was subsequently nominated and supported by the Whig members of the state legislature, when in the minority, as their candidate for United States senator.

Upon his retirement from the bench, Judge Banks resumed the practice of the law, and soon became the acknowledged leader of the Berks county bar. He continued in his profession until his death, April 3, 1864, enjoying a very extensive and lucrative practice.

HON. JOHN PRINGLE JONES, fourth President Judge of Lehigh county, was born near Newtown, in Durham township, Bucks county, in 1812, and was an only child. His father died when he was young. His mother was a Pringle and a member of an English family of great respectability in Philadelphia. She moved to her native city after the death of her husband. The education of the son, J. Pringle Jones, was acquired at Captain Partridge's Military Academy, in Middletown, Conn., and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied two years and was then admitted to the senior class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which he was graduated with honor in 1831. After leaving college he studied law in the office of Charles Chauncey, Esq., and was admitted a member of the Philadelphia bar in 1834. Being a great lover of nature he traveled to and wandered over the green hills of Berks County, and whilst in the country, in 1835, he determined to locate in Reading. He was at once received into the best society on account of his education, culture and social qualities. In 1839 he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Berks County and served in that office until 1847. During the time he was associated in the practice of law with Robert M. Barr, Esq., who was appointed, in 1845, reporter of the decisions

of the Supreme Court. At the expiration of the official term of Hon. John Banks as judge of the Third District, then composed of Berks, Lehigh and Northampton counties, he was appointed by Governor Shunk to fill this honorable position. He took the oath of office March 15, 1847. By an act of the Legislature, passed in 1849, Berks county was erected into a separate judicial district, of which David F. Gordon was appointed president-judge, and Judge Jones continued to reside in Lehigh and Northampton counties until 1851.

In 1849, Mr. Barr, the State reporter, died, and Judge Jones completed two of the "State Reports," which his former partner had left unfinished. These reports are known as "Jones' Reports." In 1851 he was elected president judge of the courts of Berks county for ten years. After the expiration of this term he devoted himself to literary pursuits and to the management of the Charles Evans Cemetery Company, of which he was elected president.

In 1867 Judge Maynard, of the Third Judicial District, then composed of Lehigh and Northampton counties, resigned, and Judge Jones was appointed his successor for the unexpired term. This was the last official position he occupied. In 1871 he had an attack of paralysis. In October, 1872, he sailed for Europe, accompanied by his wife, and traveled through France, Italy, Germany and a part of Russia. He was taken sick and died in London, on Monday, March 16, 1874. His remains were brought to Reading and buried in Charles Evans Cemetery.

He was married first to Annie Hiester, daughter of Dr. Isaac Hiester, of Reading, in 1840. After her death he was married, in 1851, to Catharine E. Hiester, daughter of John S. Hiester. Nature favored Judge Jones with a fine physical appearance and excellent mental endowments. He had a decided taste for literature, and after he retired from the bench devoted much of his time to the gratification of this taste. He was a man of sterling integrity and great moral worth. A marked trait was his strong attachment to his friends, of whom he had a great many in the county of Berks and also throughout Eastern Pennsylvania.

HON. WASHINGTON McCARTNEY, LL.D., fifth President Judge of Lehigh County, was born in Westmoreland, Pa., Aug. 24, 1812. He was graduated with high honors at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., in 1834, and was appointed professor of mathematics in Lafayette College, Easton, Sept. 24, 1835. In 1836 he was appointed professor of mathematics and modern languages at Jefferson College, his alma mater,

where he remained for one year, when he returned to Lafayette in 1837; he resigned Sept. 20, 1843. He was again appointed to the same professorships on Sept. 18, 1844, and resigned in 1846; was appointed professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, March 13, 1849, which post he held for several years.

He was admitted to the bar of Northampton County January 18, 1838, was appointed Deputy Attorney General of that county in 1846-47-48, and was elected President Judge of the Third Judicial District composed of Northampton and Lehigh counties, at the first general election held for judges, under the amended constitution in the fall of 1851. He founded and was principal of the Union Law School, at Easton, in 1846. He was married at Easton, April 18, 1839, to Mary E. Maxwell, daughter of the late William Maxwell, Esq., of New Jersey, and had three children. He died July 15, 1856. He was the author of a work upon "Differential Calculus," and the "History of the Origin and Progress of the United States." He was remarkable in facility for acquiring languages. Not only was he an accurate and finished German, French, Hebrew, Latin, Greek and Oriental scholar, but within the last year of his life, with all his arduous duties upon the bench, in his Law School, as a member of the School Board, a manager of The Easton Gas Co., and his connection with various useful projects, he had commenced and partly mastered the acquisition of the Russian language. His remains were interred in the Easton Cemetery and a marble tablet inscribed to his memory was placed in the high-school building.

HON. HENRY D. MAXWELL, sixth President Judge of Lehigh county, was born in the village of Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, Dec. 5, 1812. His great-grandfather, John Maxwell, who was of Scottish extraction, emigrated to this country from the north of Ireland in 1747 with his family of four sons and two daughters, and located in Greenwich township, then Sussex, now Warren county, New Jersey. The eldest son, William Maxwell, entered the English Army, was with General Braddock, also at Quebec with General Wolfe and at the battle of Three Rivers. He was in the commissary department of the British army stationed at Mackinaw when the Revolutionary War broke out. He immediately threw up his commission, marched on foot, through the then wilderness, to Trenton, and was given a colonel's commission. He subsequently received the appointment of Brigadier General and made an active and efficient officer, highly esteemed by General Washington.

General Maxwell, son of William, born November 25, 1739, became a captain in the Revolution. He died at Flemington, February 15, 1828. His youngest son, William, a graduate of the class of 1804 at Princeton, became a distinguished lawyer and practised his profession at Flemington until his death in 1828. He was admitted an attorney of Northampton county court January 24, 1810.

Henry D. Maxwell was his eldest son and was prepared to enter Princeton College in the 15th year of his age, and his father's death compelled him to abandon his cherished project and bend his energies in aid of the mother who was left with six children. He obtained a position as usher at the boarding-school of the Rev. Robert Steel, D.D., at Abington, Pa., and there for about 18 months prepared the young men for college. He then commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar in New Jersey Sept. 4, 1834. He commenced to practice law at Phillipsburg and was admitted to the bar of Northampton on November 7, 1834, and opened offices at Easton in 1835. He was subsequently admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in December, 1836, and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1841. In 1848 he was appointed Deputy Attorney General of Northampton County and again in 1849. In 1850 he was appointed Consul to Trieste, Austria, which position he held for one year. In July, 1856, he was appointed by Governor Pollock, President Judge of the third district to succeed his brother-in-law the Hon. Washington McCartney, who had died. He was re-appointed in December 1856 and continued in the office until Dec. 1857.

The *Allentown Democrat*, of December 9, 1857, had this article:

"On Wednesday of last week, Judge Maxwell held an adjourned court in this borough which terminated his connection with us as President Judge of this judicial district. The following letter, signed by *all the members of the Bar*, and other citizens of the county, was addressed to him asking his participancy in a public entertainment to be given as a testimonial of his character as a man and as a jurist.

"Allentown, Dec. 1, 1857.

"Hon. Henry D. Maxwell. Dear Sir: The undersigned members of the Bar of Lehigh County and other of its citizens, anxious to give some expression of their high opinion of your character as a man and jurist, do hereby invite you to participate with them in a public entertainment at such time and place as may best suit your convenience. The relation that has existed between us for the past two years enables

us to accord to you the highest praise as a patient, courteous, industrious, honest, and learned Judge, and impels us to regret that we are about to part with one who in that important position we have learned to esteem so highly. In returning once more to the labors of the Profession we beg leave to assure you of our best wishes for your happiness and prosperity and of our firm belief that one who so well performed the duties of a Judge and sustained the dignity of the Bench can never fail to grace and adorn the Bar.' ”

The same paper states that the festival that followed was a most happy one evidencing in the strongest possible manner, “that Judge Maxwell left the Bench with the kindest feelings of all parties.”

He gave his first vote in approval of the principles of the then National Republican party, afterward merged into the Whig party. In 1846 he was a candidate for Congress. In 1842 he was appointed Quartermaster of the State Militia. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and a director of The Central Railroad of New Jersey, and one of the vice presidents of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

HON. JOHN K. FINDLAY, seventh President Judge of Lehigh county, was born in Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pa., May 12, 1803. He was educated at the West Point Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1824 and was commissioned a Lieutenant. He took part in the Seminole War in Florida as Lieutenant of artillery, but in 1828 resigned his commission and commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Harrisburg in 1831, and practiced his profession in Lancaster until 1845, when he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia. In October, 1857, he was elected President Judge of the Third Judicial District of Lehigh and Northampton counties, which position he filled until 1862.

In politics Judge Findlay was a Democrat and in 1880 was elected a police magistrate of Philadelphia, holding Court No. 2, with his office at 1424 South street. He died, suddenly, at Spring Lake Beach, N. J., on September 13, 1885, aged eighty-two years, leaving a wife and one daughter to survive him.

HON. JOHN MAYNARD, eighth President Judge of the county, was born May 6, 1812, in Vermont. He was educated in the common schools and at Hamilton Academy, New York, studied law with W. J. Angell and George Clyde of Otsego, and was admitted to the bar of Tioga county in 1831. He located at Williamsport in

1840, where he resided to the close of his life, with the exception of a few years. In 1859 he was appointed Assistant Law Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, composed of Alleghany county, and in October, 1862, was elected President Judge of the Third District, composed of Lehigh and Northampton counties, and filled this position ably for five years when he resigned in September, 1867 and returned to Williamsport, where he died in 1855.

HON. ABRAM B. LONGAKER, ninth President Judge of Lehigh county, was born in Lower Providence Township, Montgomery county, April 28, 1828. He was educated in the public schools, Franklin and Marshall College and Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., graduating from the latter institution in 1850. He entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, but later changed to the study of law and in August, 1853 was admitted to practice in the courts of Northampton and Montgomery counties.

In 1855 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature and was re-elected in 1856, 1857 and 1858, in which latter year he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

He was a sergeant in the Independent Cavalry Company of State Militia, organized in 1862 for emergency service and a private in Co. H, July, 1863. Later he was Regimental Quartermaster of the 41st Regiment of Emergency Militia. In October, 1868, he was elected President Judge for a term of ten years, and removed to Allentown, and resided at Jordan and Union streets. He resigned in July, 1878, and resumed the practice of law. In 1889 he located at Easton, and in May, 1893, removed to Norristown where he practiced law for some years, and died there June 15, 1913, aged 85 years.

He married Miss Mary Slingluff, and had two daughters—Miss Rosaline Longaker and Mrs. Henry K. Kurtz, of Philadelphia.

HON. EDWARD HARVEY, tenth President Judge of Lehigh county, was born in Doylestown, Bucks county, January 17, 1844, the only son of Dr. George T. Harvey and Mary Kinsey Larue. He was educated in the schools of his native town, the Lawrenceville, N. J., high school and Princeton College. He studied law under Hon. George Lear and in 1865 was admitted to the bar of Bucks county. He became a member of the Lehigh county bar on November 8, 1865, and two months later commenced the practice of his profession in the office of Hon. S. A. Bridges. He soon acquired a lucrative practice and attained high rank in the profes-

sion. In 1873 he was chosen a member of the constitutional convention in which body he served as a member of the committee on corporations. Upon the resignation of Judge Longaker he was appointed by Governor Hartranft on June 14, 1878, President Judge, which position he filled until the close of the unexpired term in January, 1879.

After his retirement from the bench Judge Harvey resumed the active practice of law. In 1878 he was solicited to become the nominee upon an independent ticket, for President Judge of Lehigh county, but declined the honor. Again in 1879 he declined to accept an independent candidacy for judge of the courts of Berks county and in 1882 declined to be a candidate in Dauphin and Lebanon counties, which candidacy was tendered him by a committee of prominent lawyers and citizens. In 1903 he was the Democratic candidate for Judge in Lehigh county, but was defeated by the nominee of the Republican party.

In 1884 he represented the tenth congressional district as committeemen in the Democratic national convention. In 1878 he was chosen President of the First National Bank and became a director of the Second National Bank on Jan. 1, 1905, of which he was elected President, October 16, 1907, upon the death of Hon. Wm. H. Ainey, which position he held until his death. He was also a director of the Allentown Trust Company.

He was President of the Board of Trustees of the Allentown Hospital Association and was active in furthering the interests of that institution, to which he bequeathed a large amount of money. In 1882 he became a charter member of Greenleaf Lodge, No. 561, F. & A. M., of which he was a Past Master and Trustee. He was a member of the Livingston Club, Allentown Lodge, No. 130, B. P. O. Elks, University Club, of Philadelphia, Legion of Honor, and was President of the local Bar Association since its organization. Judge Harvey was an able orator and his oration at the time of the civic memorial to the late President William McKinley was a masterpiece. He died at his residence, Fourth and Chew streets, Allentown, September 7, 1913, unmarried, leaving two step-sisters, Mrs. William C. Newell of Doylestown and Mrs. John H. Rex, of Norristown, as his nearest surviving relatives.

HON. EDWIN ALBRIGHT, eleventh President Judge of Lehigh county, was born in Lower Milford township, Nov. 8, 1838, the son of Michael Albright and his wife Maria Schaeffer. He was educated in the schools of the vicinity and taught school several terms, devoting his

spare time to the study of law. In 1860 he entered the law office of Hon. S. A. Bridges at Allentown and a year later entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to practice at the Lehigh county bar on April 12, 1862. He was appointed solicitor for Lehigh county, and in 1865 was elected District Attorney. In 1870 he was elected State Senator, representing Lehigh and Northampton counties, and two years later was elected to represent Lehigh and Carbon counties. In 1878 he was elected President Judge as the nominee of the Democratic party, over former Judge Edward L. Dana, of Wilkes-Barre. At the conclusion of his ten-year term he was again nominated and his impartial administration of affairs was such that he received the endorsement of the Republican party and was again elected. In 1898 he was again nominated, endorsed by the Republican party and received practically the unanimous vote of the people of the county. In 1899 he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court. He died Dec. 13, 1902 of pneumonia, after a service of nearly twenty-four years on the bench. Judge Albright was a member of Barger Lodge, No. 333 F. & A. M., the Penna. German Society and the Livingston Club. He married in 1866, Miss Rebecca Sieger, and had two children, Mrs. Bertha A. Sieger and Dr. Roderick E. Albright.

HON. FRANK M. TREXLER, twelfth President Judge of Lehigh county, was born in Allentown, January 9, 1861, the son of Edwin W. Trexler and his wife, Matilda Sourbeck. He attended the public schools of the city, graduated from the Allentown High School in 1876 and from Muhlenberg College in 1879 with honor. He entered the law office of Thomas B. Metzger, Esq., and was admitted to practice at the Lehigh county bar on April 10, 1882. He was elected City Solicitor in 1885 and re-elected in 1887 and 1889. In 1902 he was appointed associate counsel of the city. Upon the death of Judge Albright he was appointed by Governor Stone on December 20, 1902, President Judge of Lehigh county for the unexpired term, and in November, 1903, was elected to the office for a term of ten years. On Feb. 6, 1914, he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court of the state by Governor Tener.

Judge Trexler is President of the Pennsylvania Juvenile Court and Probation Association, one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Conservation Society and a member of the executive committee of the Lehigh Valley Children's Welfare Society. He is actively interested in the Young Mens' Christian Association, of

which he has been President since 1890, and was largely instrumental in the erection of its fine building. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church and has served as an official of the congregation. In 1910 he received the degree of LL.D., from Muhlenberg College. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania German Society and the Lehigh County Historical Society. He is also a member, P. M. and Trustee, of Barger Lodge, No. 333, F. & A. M., of Allen Chapter, No. 203, R. A. M., Allen Council, No. 23, R. & S. M., Lehigh Lodge, No. 83, and Unity Encampment, No. 12, I. O. O. F.

Judge Trexler married, November 7, 1889, Miss Jennie R. Schelling and has five children.

HON. CLINTON A. GROMAN, the present President Judge of Lehigh county, was born in Salisbury township, March 23, 1861. He was educated in the public schools, the Millersville State Normal School and the Allentown Preparatory School. He taught school while studying law under M. C. Henninger and A. G. Dewald and was admitted to the bar on Dec. 21, 1885. He was elected district attorney in 1899 and on Nov. 4, 1913, was elected President Judge of the county.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Under the constitution of 1790, the Associate Judges of Northampton county, commissioned August 17, 1791, were Peter Rhoads, William Henry, David Wagener and John Mulhallon. In 1796 Robert Traill was appointed to succeed David Wagener. In 1799 Traill resigned and John Cooper was appointed. In 1802, David Wagener was again appointed to succeed John Mulhallon. In 1806 the associate judges were Peter Rhoads, David Wagener, William Henry and John Cooper.

Upon the organization of Lehigh county, Peter Rhoads and Jonas Hartzell were commissioned, October 13, 1812, associate judges of the new county. The associate judges of the county since 1815 were as follows:

	Commissioned.
John Fogel,	September 9, 1815.
Jacob Stein,	November 11, 1823.
John F. Ruhe,	November 3, 1838.
Joseph Saeger,	January 14, 1839.
Peter Haas,	March 26, 1840.
Peter Haas,	March 3, 1843.
Jacob Dillinger,	March 14, 1843.
Peter Haas,	Feb. 28, 1848.
John F. Ruhe,	March 29, 1849.
Peter Haas,	November 10, 1851.
Jacob Dillinger,	November 10, 1851.
Charles Keck,	August 7, 1855.
Charles Keck,	November 19, 1856.

Willoughby Fogel,	November 12, 1856.
Joshua Stahler,	November 12, 1856.
Joshua Stahler,	November 23, 1861.
Willoughby Fogel,	November 23, 1861.
James Frey,	November 9, 1866.
Jacob Erdman,	November 9, 1866.
Reuben Guth,	November 9, 1866.
Reuben Guth,	November 26, 1867.
Samuel J. Kistler,	July 30, 1868.
David Laury,	November 5, 1868.
James Frey,	November 17, 1871.
David Laury,	November 6, 1873.

The constitution of 1874 abolished the office of associate Judge in certain districts, of which Lehigh county was one.

ATTORNEYS.

The first business in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh county at its first term in December, 1812, was the admission of attorneys applying for the privilege of practicing in the several courts of the county. The following were admitted, viz:

Henry Wilson, George Wolf, Philip S. Markley, John Ross, William McIlhenny, Francis B. Shaw, Frederick Smith, John Evans, John Ewing, Frederick J. Haller, William Sperring and Samuel Sitgreaves.

Of these, only three, Henry Wilson, John Ewing, and Frederick J. Haller, were residents of Lehigh County.

Henry Wilson was a native of Harrisburg, where he was born in 1778, and studied law in that place. He settled at Allentown and was Prothonotary and clerk of the courts of the county from 1815 to 1820. He was elected a member of the 18th congress in 1822, representing Lehigh, Schuylkill and Berks county, and re-elected in 1824. He died in office at Allentown, August 14, 1826. He married Margaret Wilson, a daughter of James Wilson, but had no children.

Frederick J. Haller was admitted to the bar of Northampton County in 1797, practiced also at Reading, and later settled at Allentown, where he died.

John Ewing, one of the pioneer lawyers of Lehigh county, lived for a number of years on Hamilton street opposite the Court house.

John Evans had been admitted to practice in Northampton county in 1803. He did a large amount of professional work in the Lehigh courts, and was regarded as one of the best lawyers who visited Allentown in the olden time. He was born in Chester county in 1782 and died at Allentown, Nov. 23, 1824.

Henry King was for many years succeeding 1815 the leader of the Lehigh bar, and enjoyed the most enviable reputation throughout Eastern

Pennsylvania. He was born in the town of Palmer, Hampden Co., Mass., on the 6th day of July, 1790, and received the rudiments of his education in that region. When about fifteen years of age he became one of the few select pupils of the Rev. Ezra Witter, who resided in the town of Wilbraham. Under this teacher he finished his general education. In 1810 he commenced the study of law with an eminent attorney of New London, Conn., W. H. Brainerd, Esq., with whom he remained until the fall of 1812, when his studies were interrupted through the disturbed condition of the region, consequent upon the war with Great Britain. He removed then to Wilkesbarre, Pa., where he completed his preparation for the bar in the office of the Hon. Garrick Mallory and was admitted to practice in April, 1815. It was very shortly after this that he removed to Allentown, where he was for some time the only resident lawyer, but was brought into contact with the eminent practitioners of neighboring towns, as Sitgreaves, Ross, Wolf, Evans, Smith and John M. Porter. In 1825 he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania for a term of four years, upon the expiration of which he was again elected. Before his second term expired, in 1830, he was chosen as a representative to Congress, which position he filled for four years, being re-elected in 1832. During his career in the Legislature he was most of the time at the head of several of the most important committees. He was chairman of the committee to remodel the penitentiary system of the State, and drew the bill which divided the State into districts and established the Western Penitentiary. The next measure with which he was identified was the well-known act of 1829, to reform the general code, in the preparation of which he was assisted by the "Prison Discipline Society," of Philadelphia, whose favorite project it was. Joel B. Sutherland, T. J. Wharton and Judge King, of Philadelphia, had been appointed commissioners to visit several of the states, and report to the Legislature from the knowledge thus gained a system for the government of the penitentiaries. After a full examination they reported in favor of the system then in vogue in New York. This was strenuously opposed by the "Prison Discipline Society," who found in Mr. King an able and effective advocate in the State Senate. After a long and severe struggle the plan now in force in Pennsylvania was adopted. Mr. King also drafted the bills under which the Arch and Walnut Street prisons in Philadelphia, were removed, and Moyamensing prison erected in their stead. So closely had he been connected with these reforms, and so active had he been in advancing

them, that he gained much fame, and when the commissioners appointed by the King of Prussia to visit the country and report upon the different systems of penal correction came here, they sought him out in his quiet home at Allentown, that they might confer with him. During four years of the time Mr. King was in the Legislature he was also chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Several important laws still in force on the statute-books of the State owe their origin to Mr. King, among them that for "recording releases for payment of legacies," for "preserving the lien of first mortgages," for "distributing the proceeds of sheriffs' sales." Many other laws prepared by him were included in the revised code of Pennsylvania. In Congress, Mr. King was an active tariff man and voted for the tariff of 1832, and opposed every reduction since. Differing in this and some other matters from the administration party under Jackson, he, at the close of his second term, retired to private life. His home was the building in which is now the Hamilton Hotel, where he died July 13, 1861.

Charles Davis, who came to Allentown only a little later than Henry King, was a man of almost equal prominence professionally, while as a citizen he had few superiors in disinterested usefulness. Mr. Davis was born in Easton, Dec. 25, 1795, and pursued his preliminary legal studies in the office of Hon. Samuel Sitgreaves, being admitted to the bar on Jan. 6, 1817. In the same year he removed to Allentown. Here he resided until 1839, following uninterruptedly his profession, which developed a very extensive practice. Mr. Davis removed to Reading in 1839, and from there to Easton, his native place, in 1867. From this time until his death, which occurred quite suddenly on Jan. 19, 1873, he led a semi-retired life, but was in the full enjoyment of his faculties, and was frequently consulted by other members of the Northampton bar. In speaking of Mr. Davis, Judge Maxwell said: "It was worthy of remark that no attorney had ever been more diligent in the practice of his profession, nor more faithful to his clients or more interested and devoted to their interest; that, when his clients had committed to Mr. Davis their causes and business, he devoted to their prosecution and maintenance all the powers of his vigorous mind; that Mr. Davis had not only been an able, successful, and honorable lawyer, but had in other ways also proven himself a valuable and useful citizen; that he had always been a consistent, devoted Christian, and had, by his walk and conversation, honored his religious profession." M. H. Jones, Esq., in seconding the resolutions offered by Judge Maxwell, said,

"That he could indorse unto approval every word that had been said in eulogy of Mr. Davis by Judge Maxwell, and that, in seconding the resolutions, he desired to bear testimony to Mr. Davis' worth and ability as a lawyer, and as a good and upright citizen; that he had been a man of undoubted talent and of great legal experience, and had remained in full practice until, from increasing years and declining health, he had been longer unable to attend to its demands; that his opinions on legal questions were highly valued by his fellow-members of the bar, and exhibited remarkable clearness of mind,—this facile grasp of legal questions he had retained up to the time of his death."

The resolutions referred to were as follows:

"WHEREAS, Information has been received of the death of Charles Davis, Esq., the senior member of the Bar, who was admitted as an attorney of this Court on the sixth day of January, 1817, practiced at this Bar for several years, afterwards removed to Allentown, in the County of Lehigh and subsequently to Reading, in Berks County, in which last-named counties he had a large and successful practice for many years, and a few years ago returned to this his native county, where he resided at the time of his decease.

"Resolved, That this Bar bear testimony to the high character and great worth and accurate legal knowledge of the lamented deceased. He was ever devoted to the interests of his clients; earnest and assiduous in the faithful discharge of his duties to men and the Court, and died at an advanced age, in full Christian hope.

"Resolved, That the members of the Bar will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning, and that an invitation be extended to the members of the Bar of Lehigh and Berks Counties to unite with us in paying this last mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the widow of the deceased, and to the Bars of Lehigh and Berks Counties, and published in the newspapers of this county."

Mr. Davis left a widow and one son, the Hon. J. Depuy Davis, who was State senator from Berks county.

Samuel Runk was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., Sept. 5, 1783. He received his early education at home and in its vicinity, including a knowledge of the classics and of the higher mathematics, with both of which he maintained a close familiarity, to his end. Having passed over his general studies, he took up civil engineering as a speciality, and after several years spent in its theory and practice, made a trip on foot, through Pennsylvania, and from Pittsburgh on a flat-boat, down the Ohio, in search of a future home. The diary of this journey contains numerous items of local interest, and some thrilling incidents in flat-boat navigation at that early day.

Not finding the West to suit him, he returned to Pennsylvania, and entered the law-office of Frederick Smith, at Reading, as a student, and in due time was admitted to the bar at that place, April 17, 1818. Soon after he came to Allentown, and was admitted to the bar of Lehigh county, May 4, 1819, and thereafter continued to reside here.

When he came to this county, this region was intensely German. He took a leading and active part in effecting a change. At a time when Sunday schools were an offense to a large portion of the community, he was instrumental in organizing, and became the first president, of the first "Lehigh Valley Sunday-School Association" established in this valley. The first meeting to organize an English congregation in Allentown was held at his office, and largely through his efforts became successful. He became its treasurer for a number of years.

After the public school system was adopted, he was engaged from year to year, by the directors, to make the examinations of applicants for teaching; through these examinations many of the inepters were dropped by the way.

He was never an aspirant for office, and never held office, except of a purely local character. He was Burgess of Allentown in 1840.

As a lawyer he was thoroughly read in the standard works of his profession. Having come to the bar when a small number only of our State reports had been published, he grew up with them, and had read them all, a labor rarely achieved by those now coming in. As a counselor, he ranked with the most reliable at the bar during his period. None surpassed him in integrity.

As an advocate, he was not a dealer in sonorous rhetoric, but sought to acquire as complete a knowledge as practicable of the material facts of his cases, and to present them, with the law as concisely as consistent with clearness and accuracy, and to rely upon the intelligence and the integrity, of the court and jury, to secure that justice which belonged to them.

He died May 21, 1848, after an illness of a few days, the result of a cold contracted at the preceding term of court. He was a good citizen and an upright lawyer.

Henry Jarrett, who began practice here in 1824, was the son of Isaac Jarrett, and was born in Macungie township, June 22, 1772. In 1798 he was elected justice of the peace for Macungie and Weissenberg townships. He was married to Elizabeth Heintz, of Macungie, in 1800. He was sheriff of Northampton county in 1812, when Lehigh was set off, and a few years later studied law with a Mr. Cook and a

Mr. Kaulbock, and was admitted to practice as an attorney of Lehigh county, Nov. 29, 1824. He resided during his early married life at Millerstown and Freemansburg, but after his admission to the bar removed to Allentown, and lived on Water Street. In 1829, Mr. Jarrett became clerk of the courts of Lehigh county. He died Nov. 4, 1830, at the age of fifty-eight years. His son Phaon was admitted to the bar of Lehigh county, September 4, 1835. He graduated at West Point, and became a civil engineer.

John S. Gibbons was a prominent attorney of about the same period as Mr. Jarrett. He was a native of New York State, born at Poughkeepsie, July 11, 1802. He removed to Philadelphia before reaching his majority, and studied for his chosen profession with two prominent attorneys of that city. In 1824 he came to Allentown, and was immediately admitted to practice. He followed the profession until his death, March 12, 1851, with great success. During the greater part of that period his office was at 531 Hamilton Street. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and of high character. From an obituary notice published in one of the local journals we quote: "Clear, calm, courteous, prudent, and prompt, he was at all times a most able advocate, a most formidable opponent, and when roused by a case, or an opposition that was worthy of his best efforts, he was an eloquent and powerful orator. A strict observer of professional honor and courtesy himself, he frowned indignantly on the petty artifices and low chicanery that with some men pass for professional skill, and held in utter sovereign contempt both the acts and the actors of those degrading practices."

He married, Feb. 6, 1825, Miss Sarah A. Rupp and had nine children.

Hon. Samuel A. Bridges, at his death the oldest member of the Lehigh bar, was born at Colchester, Conn., Jan. 27, 1802. He secured an academic education in his native town, and graduated at Williamstown College in the year 1826. He later studied law, and in 1829 was admitted to practice in his native State. In 1830 he came to Pennsylvania, first locating at Easton, and thence going to Doylestown. He, however, liked neither place, and soon came to Allentown, and remained here up to the time of his death,—his admission to the bar of this county occurring Feb. 1, 1830. Being a good lawyer he soon gained an extensive and lucrative practice, as well as the good will of the people. Under the administration of Governor Porter he was appointed deputy attorney-general for Lehigh county in 1837, and held the office for seven years. On the 22d day of February, 1848, he was elected

to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John W. Hornbeck, an old-time Whig, who died soon after having taken his seat in 1847. During the session for which he was elected the Mexican war ended, and the American government having been successful, succeeded in the acquisition of the Territory of Texas. Many very important measures were brought before Congress, and in all of which Mr. Bridges took a prominent part. He returned from Congress March 4, 1849. Lehigh and Bucks were then united as a district, and Hon. Thomas Ross, of Bucks, was elected in 1848 and 1850, and in 1852, Lehigh being then entitled to the candidate, Mr. Bridges was again elected, serving two years, from 1853 to 1855. After the expiration of his term he again vigorously and actively pursued the practice of his profession. But after a retirement of over twenty years from official life, he in 1876 was again elected to Congress, serving two years. His Congressional record throughout was a good one. A man of strong convictions of mind upon all subjects, and possessed of the courage to boldly assert them at all times, it mattered not to him whether in the minority or majority, they were his views and always honestly given, and with such forensic power and strength of language as to carry great weight.

Mr. Bridges abandoned his law practice in 1880 and lived in retirement. He had long been the leading lawyer at the bar of this county, and his practice was large and highly remunerative. While in practice he devoted the whole force of his life to it. He was well read, and blended the analytical with the logical, and as an orator his style was picturesque and powerful. His devotion to the cause of his clients was a distinguishing feature of his character. Their cause was his cause, and the energy, force, and zeal with which he conducted all cases committed to his charge was the secret of his success as a lawyer. In all his business transactions he was prudent and careful, prompt in the discharge of his obligations, and exacting the same promptness from those with whom he had dealings. Socially he was a pleasant and companionable man, always having a kind word for all whom he met. He was a man of cheerful disposition and of many kindnesses.

Mr. Bridges died Jan. 14, 1884. He was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Wilson, the youngest daughter of James Wilson, a prominent and successful merchant of this city. She was a sister to John Wilson, Thomas Wilson, James W. Wilson, Francis Wilson, Mrs. Chas. L. Hutter, and Mrs. Jos. K. Saeger. She died Jan. 7, 1863. One child, a son, was the issue

of this marriage, but he died in infancy. His second wife, Miss Mary Martha Stopp, daughter of the late Joseph Stopp, survived him. She married, Dec. 1, 1886, Chief Justice Edward M. Paxson. Judge Paxson died Oct. 12, 1905, and his widow died shortly after on November 3, 1905.

Of Peter Wycoff little can be authentically related, except the fact that he was born near Bound Brook, N. J., in 1808, studied law under Mr. McDowell, of Doylestown, was admitted to the bar of this county, Sept. 3, 1838, and died March 8, 1877. A few years, about the middle of his professional life, were passed in Philadelphia. He is remembered as an honest, upright man, a good office lawyer, and fairly successful in his profession. He married a daughter of Gen. William Brown.

Robert Emmett Wright was born at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 30, 1810. After attending for several years the school of Charles Wales in his native town, he entered the drug-store of John C. Baehr, in 1826. Two years later he came to Allentown and entered the employ of John B. Moser, with whom he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he went into the drug business for himself. But he had never cared particularly for this or any other line of mercantile life, and consequently he soon abandoned it and entered his name as a student of law, and upon Sept. 5, 1838, was admitted to practice. Almost immediately after taking up the duties of his profession he attained popularity, which was based upon his unselfish devotion to various public interests, as well as upon his generally recognized professional ability and trustworthiness. Politically he was a Democrat. While not in any sense a place seeker, the possession of various fitting qualities led to his appointment to a number of honorable and responsible stations, in all of which he proved himself more than adequate. He was twice appointed district attorney by Attorney-General J. K. Kane, and was twice given the office of postmaster at Allentown. He acted as school director for twenty-three years, and few men did more than he for the advancement of the educational interests of the city, or, for that matter (though more indirectly), of the county. He also served two terms as burgess of Allentown. He was appointed a reporter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by Governor William Fisher Packer, and published the first Index Digest of the Supreme Court Reports.

Always faithful in the discharge of whatever of duty devolved upon him, and always kind and considerate to all with whom he has come into contact, he commanded the respect and affection of the people in the community in which

he passed the adult years of a long life. Few men had more friends; few shown their worthiness of having them by so numerous unselfish labors for the good of individuals and institutions. It can be said of Mr. Wright that he was unceasingly a public benefactor.

Mr. Wright married, July 19, 1835, Maria, daughter of Charles L. Hutter, of Allentown, and had nine children. He died Jan. 10, 1886.

Henry C. Longnecker, one of the best-known attorneys of his time, was born in Cumberland County, Pa., April 17, 1821. He was placed at school at Wilbraham, Mass., from whence he entered the Norwich Military University of Vermont, and was subsequently graduated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. After he graduated he chose the law as his profession, and entered upon its study in the office of Hon. James M. Porter. He was called to the bar Jan. 26, 1843. After the appointment of Mr. Porter as Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Tyler, Mr. Longnecker took charge of his law business, and conducted the same with entire satisfaction until the return of Mr. Porter from Washington, after which Mr. Longnecker concluded to make his residence in Lehigh county, and accordingly was admitted to the bar here on the 30th of January, 1844, and soon entered upon a successful practice. Upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico, Mr. Longnecker volunteered, serving as lieutenant and afterward as adjutant of his regiment. He participated in all the principal engagements under Gen. Scott, which ended in the triumphal entry of the United States army into the city of Mexico. Upon his return from Mexico he was elected district attorney of Lehigh County by a very flattering vote, and in this capacity he acquitted himself with satisfaction. In 1851 and 1854, Col. Longnecker was a delegate to the State Democratic convention of those years. In 1856 the trouble in Kansas assumed a grave aspect, and Mr. Longnecker, like many earnest and conscientious Democrats of that day, opposed the principles by which his party was made the means of extending the area of slavery, and was afterward an ardent advocate of the measures of the Republican party. In 1858, Mr. Longnecker was elected a representative from Pennsylvania in the Thirty-sixth Congress from the Sixth District, which was then decidedly Democratic, and served as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. In the war of the Rebellion he became colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, and as such commanded a brigade in Western Virginia in 1861. He subsequently commanded a brigade at the battle of Antietam. Col. Longnecker was no ordinary

man. In addition to the liberal education which he received he was endowed with a sound judgment upon public affairs, and his counsels were often invoked by those in power during the dark days of rebellion.

He died Sept. 16, 1871, and left a widow (a daughter of Mr. Samuel Lewis) and two children.

John D. Stiles was born in Luzerne county, Jan. 15, 1823. He settled at Allentown in the practice of his profession in 1844, and was a very successful lawyer. He was (as the civil list in the preceding chapter will show) three times elected to Congress, the last time in 1868. On the expiration of his term, in 1871, he returned to the practice of law, in which he engaged until his death, Oct. 29, 1896. He had been three times a delegate to Democratic national conventions, the first being the convention of 1856, when he aided actively in the nomination of James Buchanan, as he afterward did in his election.

C. M. Runk was a native of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at Allentown, Aug. 31, 1846. He had a successful practice.

James S. Reese was one of the successful practitioners at the Lehigh bar, and became a member of the Legislature, as will be seen by reference to the preceding chapter giving the civil list of the county. He would doubtless have reached higher stations in the gift of the people had his life been spared, but he died quite young. He was a native of Easton.

E. J. More, who was admitted to practice in 1849, the year after Mr. Reese, was a native of Allentown, and died there. He studied his profession with Samuel Runk, and became quite a popular lawyer, especially as a counselor.

William Samuel Marx, in his time a leader of the bar, was born at Wescosville, Lehigh Co., March 1, 1829, and was the son of Samuel and Magdalena (Beary) Marx. His father held several offices of public trust and honor and while register of wills for Lehigh County removed to Allentown, residing opposite the courthouse. William received his early education and preparation for college at the Allentown Academy, then under the charge of Mr. Chas. A. Douglass. He was ready for the freshman class at Princeton at the age of fourteen years, but on account of his youth was put off for a year, after which delay he was entered there. He was graduated regularly in the class of 1848, having for his classmates, among others, Rev. W. C. Cattell, D.D., late president of Lafayette College, and Henry C. Pitney, vice-chancellor of New Jersey.

He entered the law-office of Hon. Henry C. Longnecker, at Allentown, immediately, and after faithful study was admitted to the bar of his native county Feb. 5, 1850, before he was fully of age. He was characterized by great energy and determination, and early established himself as a force among his brethren at the bar. At that date the courts were regularly attended by Judge J. M. Porter, Hon. A. E. Browne, A. H. Reeder, and others, leaders of the Easton bar, and with them the younger men hesitated to contend; but Mr. Marx early demonstrated his willingness and ability to meet and cope with them in the trial of cases and with more than ordinary success. He was appointed sheriff's attorney by Sheriff Nathan Weiler in 1853, and in 1856 was nominated and elected district attorney, and served the full term. His labors were arduous, because of an increase of important cases growing out of riots during the construction of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and in securing the conviction of some ringleaders he, by overwork, laid the foundation of ill health, which, later, culminated in the disease which carried him off. Among his associates of the bar he was early regarded chief, and had one of the most successful and lucrative practices before he had been ten years admitted. About 1860, on account of ill health, he associated with him in practice Hon. C. M. Runk, and continued the partnership until the autumn of 1864. In April, 1866, while trying an important case at Easton, he contracted a severe cold, and, unable to have it at once checked because of his duty to his client, it took a hold on his system which could not be shaken off, and after five months of sickness he died, Sept. 2, 1866, at the early age of thirty-seven and a half years. Mr. Marx was in politics an ardent Democrat up to the war, and in the campaign of 1860 a follower and great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, and cast one of the thirteen straight ballots given in Allentown to that Presidential candidate. When the South chose the arbitrament of war, he was prompt to range himself on the side of the government, and never swerved in the fiercest contests of partanship of the succeeding years to aid by voice and vote the administration of Abraham Lincoln in vindicating the constitutional supremacy of the laws. This course separated him widely from his party, then and now dominant in his native county. His later votes were consequently given to the Republican candidate. His nature was such that he always entered ardently into and pushed whatever he undertook, and, nothing of a politician, it was always easy to understand where he stood upon any question

of the day. His circle of friends and admirers was large, and many of them surviving can tell of interesting incidents in his career.

May 18, 1854, he was married to Josephine W. Baldwin, of Bloomfield, N. J., by whom he had four sons and one daughter. His widow and four children survived him.

Another strong lawyer, who, like Mr. Marx, died very young was John H. Oliver. He was born at Easton, received his early education at Vandever's private school in that place, and then entered Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, from which he graduated, standing high in his class. Immediately commencing practice—he was admitted Nov. 3, 1856—at Allentown, he rose rapidly in his profession. He was popular and a good speaker, and therefore it was not strange that in 1870 he became the choice of the Republicans of the district for Congress. He lacked only about one hundred and fifty votes of defeating his opponent, E. L. Ackerman, although the Democratic majority in the district was very heavy. During the war Mr. Oliver was major of the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. He died not long after his candidature for Congress, at the age of thirty-four, very widely and deeply lamented, and in his death the Lehigh bar lost one of its most brilliant ornaments. He was a man of strong character and yet very fine intellectual fibre,—a scholarly and polished gentleman.

George B. Schall, one of the members of the bar who has passed away, was a native of Trexlertown, and a graduate of Princeton College. He was admitted to practice in 1857, became successively district attorney and State senator.

Adam Woolever was a descendant of a family among the pioneers to this country from the Palatinate, named Wohlleber (Well-liver), numbering several brothers, one of whom first settled in what is now Columbia County, where a town located by them was given the name of "Woolever-Stettle" (Woolever-town). Another planted his home in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., while another nestled down amid the hills of New Jersey, within sight of the Delaware, and in the original home of the proud Lenni Lenapés. These hardy pioneers, having by hard labor founded a home, cleared the forests, and broken up the soil in Columbia County, anticipating rest and comfort in the days to come, had scarcely time to enjoy the fruits of their toil before the hand of oppression reaching across the broad ocean again grasped them, and by the unjust taxation of her Majesty Queen Anne, and some technical plan in the titles of land they occupied, deprived them of their rights and homes and compelled them to renew their efforts else-

where. Almost disheartened, but braving the dangers and trials awaiting them, with Spartan energy they packed their humble furniture on sleds and, in the midst of a severe winter, wended their way through an unbroken and almost trackless way to the Mohawk Valley, where they settled once more. From this hardy and determined race, sprang Adam Woolever, the subject of this sketch, born in Franklin township, Warren Co. N. J., on the 7th of March, 1833, and the son of Adam and Diana Woolever. In his boyhood he enjoyed excellent education advantages and at the age of about fifteen he entered a store in Easton as clerk. After remaining for a time he entered the office of Judge Joseph Vliet, of Washington, N. J., and read law for one year. With a view to better opportunities for study he left Washington, and removing to Easton, entered the law-office of the Hon. Judge McCartney, one of the most eminent lawyers of the day. Here he read law until 1855, when he was admitted to the bar. In March, 1855, he removed to Catsauqua and opened an office, continuing in practice until 1859, when in the fall of that year he was appointed by Sheriff Haines as his attorney, and served three years in that capacity. At the end of his term, in 1862, he was elected district attorney, in which official relation he served creditably for three years. In 1866 he, in connection with David O. Saylor and Esaias Rehrig, conceived the idea of starting the Coplay Cement-Works, now so well and favorably known, and which project proved successful. While thus engaged in manufacturing interests he continued the practice of law, and in the fall of 1869 was elected to the Legislature, serving creditably during the years 1870-72. In 1872 he was nominated in the Democratic caucus for Speaker of the House, but the Republicans having a majority, one of their number was chosen. In 1875 he was elected chief clerk of the House of Representatives, in which capacity he served until the spring of 1877, when the Republicans gained the ascendancy and ended his term. From that time he lived a more or less retired life. He was also a candidate for the office of State senator and at one time mentioned for the gubernatorial chair.

In 1876, Mr. Woolever published a very meritorious book entitled "Treasury of Wit and Humor," containing sayings of 931 authors, 1,393 subjects, and 10,299 quotations,—a work favorably received by the press, as also by literary and professional men. He was a fine scholar, devoted much of his time to books, and was as thoroughly versed in the standard and light literature of the day as any man in the city of his residence. His social nature and genial temper

made numerous friends, and rendered his home the almost daily meeting-place of many kindred spirits. His word ever was regarded as a law unto him. A man of generous, kindly impulses, with the hand of charity ever open for the needy and deserving, the poor ever found in him a practical helper and friend. As a citizen he was plain and unassuming, treating the poor and humble with the same deference as the rich and exalted. His simple and polite demeanor made him universally esteemed by all who knew him.

There were excellencies of character displayed in his private life, there were traits of goodness and kindness and genial warmth and brightness exhibited in his social intercourse with those friends whose "adoption he had tried," which the world knew not of. Few men exhibit the best that is in them to the world. Those who have mingled in the strife of politics and have done battle in the arena in which selfishness and hardness and cynicism are a part of the armor of successful combatants, hide the better feelings of their nature from the gaze of the multitude. It was so with Adam Woolever. It was only to those with whom he was on terms of closest intimacy that he spoke without reserve of those things of which he thought most deeply. They only knew the enthusiastic love he had for all that is strong and pure and beautiful in humanity, and his detestation for falsehood, cruelty, and deception. He had the manliness of a man united with the tenderness of a woman. He was as straightforward and honest in the warmth of his friendships and the intensity of his dislikes as a child. He was bluff and hearty in his ways, with a keenly humorous instinct, but with an undercurrent of grave, old-fashioned courtesy and thoughtful consideration for the feelings of others. A gentleman because he possessed a gentle, kind heart, he was utterly incapable of mean and despicable things. His knowledge of history was remarkable; he had studied it as one who looks beneath the surface to discover the hidden springs of action which have changed the current of national life. He believed in the universal brotherhood of man, and all forms of oppression outraged the fine sense of justice which was a prominent trait in his character.

In politics Mr. Woolever was always a Democrat. He took an active part in every State campaign, and was popular with the masses as a speaker. With a clear perception of the issues involved, a lucid style of speaking, and a pleasing address, he combined an agreeable modicum of facetiousness, never failing to attract and hold the attention of his auditors. He was also equally successful as a lecturer; his productions evincing close thought, careful study, and great purity of

language. He believed in "woman's rights," and the injustice and inequality of the laws of the various States with regard to women and their property was a subject upon which he could quote an array of facts absolutely unanswerable.

Mr. Woolever was married in January, 1857, to Miss Eliza Ann Saylor, only daughter of Samuel Saylor, of Hanover township. Their children are Lilly, Ida, Samuel S., Harry, Maggie, and three who are deceased. The death of Adam Woolever occurred on the 24th of September 1882, in his fiftieth year. The virtues of his true heart were apparent in all his life to those who knew him best, and to them is known how much constancy, truth, and manliness, how much tenderness, kindness and charity, are buried in his grave.

Hiram H. Schwartz who was admitted to practice in 1858, now a resident of Berks county, was a native of North Whitehall. He was, as will be seen by reference to the civil list, at one time superintendent of schools of Lehigh county. Removing to Kutztown, he was thrice elected as the representative of Berks county in the State Legislature. He was elected judge of the Orphans' Court of Berks county in 1883.

The late Alfred B. Schwartz, brother of Hiram H., was born in North Whitehall, graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, was admitted to practice in 1859, and by the time the war broke out had attained a very respectable clientage. He entered the army as captain of a company in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, and after considerable service returned home and died.

Thomas B. Metzger was the son of Nathan and Rebecca (Worman) Metzger, the former a native of North Whitehall and the latter of Allentown, being a descendant of the pioneer Abraham Worman, who settled at and owned Crystal Springs. Mr. Metzger removed to Allentown in 1830, when fifteen years of age, and his son was born there Dec. 25, 1839. He received his general education at the Allentown Academy under those excellent instructors, McClanahan, Chandler and Gregory. Having very early formed the intention of studying law, he bent his energies toward that end. He taught school at Ruchsville, and subsequently, by invitation of Mr. C. W. Cooper, became instructor in the Allentown Grammar School. In 1859, when eighteen years of age, he realized his hope, and began reading law with Hon. Samuel A. Bridges. In 1860 and 1861 he continued his studies in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and, concluding the course, returned to Allentown, and was admitted to the bar on April

7, 1862. The success which attended him almost from the start proved the choice of profession to have been a wise one. His practice increased evenly and with satisfactory rapidity from year to year as also did his personal popularity. In 1868 he was elected district attorney, and he discharged the duties of that office until 1871. Twice he was elected city solicitor, the two terms being separated by a period of several years. He was a delegate to several State Conventions of his party from this district, and in 1876 was the district delegate of his native county to the National Convention at St. Louis, which nominated Hon. Samuel J. Tilden for President. Official or political life, however, had but little attraction for Mr. Metzger, and a large clientage claimed the greater part of his time and energies. He had an extensive practice in the Lehigh and other Eastern Pennsylvania courts and in the Supreme Court, and was extensively intrusted with the settlement of estates. Mr. Metzger was married Sept. 1, 1863, to Susan R., daughter of Simon Sweitzer. He died Oct. 2, 1908.

Morris L. Kauffman, attorney and financier, was born June 11, 1848, at Allentown. He received his preliminary education in the local schools, and afterward attended the Highland Military Academy in Massachusetts, and the Claverack College in New York. He then studied law under Robert E. Wright, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1870. During his early practice he was first associated with Hon. J. S. Biery as a partner, and then with E. H. Reninger until 1887, when he embarked in professional business for himself and secured a large and lucrative practice, which he conducted very successfully until his decease in 1900. He was a most excellent speaker and debater.

Mr. Kauffman became largely interested in local real estate and erected many buildings for business and dwelling purposes. He was fond of travel and made a number of trips to Europe. Having been familiar with military matters and prominently identified with the Republican party of Lehigh county, his efficiency and influence were so highly appreciated that he received the appointment of aide-de-camp under Gen. John F. Hartranft, division commander of N. G. P., with the rank of major, and since then he was generally so addressed.

Major Kauffman was largely interested in and identified with many local enterprises and financial institutions, which aided materially in the development and enrichment of Allentown. He was one of the organizers of the Livingston club, and officiated as its second president. He was affiliated with Greenleaf Lodge No. 561, F. & A.

M., and also Allen Commandery No. 20, K. T., of which he became a past eminent commander, and with Lehigh Lodge No. 83, I. O. O. F. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran church.

He was married to Arabella Balliet, daughter of Stephen Balliet, who was a prominent iron master of Lehigh county in its early history, and they had two daughters, Leila M. and Adela B. He died March 10, 1900.

Hon. James S. Biery, attorney-at-law and member of congress from the Montgomery-Lehigh district of Pennsylvania, 1871-73, was born March 2, 1839, in Venango county, Pa. His parents had removed to that county from Salisbury township, in Lehigh county, in 1837. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the local schools and Emlenton Academy, after which he followed teaching for eleven years, mostly at Allentown. He then studied for the ministry for a time, but he changed his mind and prepared himself to become an attorney, and after following a course of studies in the offices of Edwin Albright, Esq. (afterward judge of the county), he was admitted to practice in 1868. He developed a large business, became identified with many notable cases, among them the great and long-continued legal contest in the Evangelical Association, for the Association, in which he was successful. A number of lawyers were admitted to the bar who received their preparation in his office.

He was a Republican in politics and took an active interest in that party for forty years. He represented the Montgomery-Lehigh district of Pennsylvania in congress from 1871 to 1873. During the subsequent agitation of the tariff he wrote many superior articles on the subject, which were published in the *Chronicle and News*, and copied in other newspaper with favorable comments. A literary effort of his, worthy of mention, was a satire on "King Grover," which had a wide circulation.

Mr. Biery was a member of Lehigh Lodge No. 83, I. O. O. F., and of the Linden Street M. E. church. He was married to Anna Mertz, daughter of Elias Mertz, of South Whitehall township, and they had one son. Mr. Biery died Dec. 3, 1904.

John Rupp, attorney, was born in Weisenberg township, Lehigh county, near Seipstown. He was reared on his father's farm, and after attending the township school, received his higher education in the Allentown Academy, and Franklin and Marshall College. He then studied law in the office of Adam Woolever, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Lehigh

county in 1865. He developed a large and lucrative practice, and carried on a very successful career at the bar for upwards of forty years until his decease, on March 2, 1906. He served as solicitor of the sheriff of the county, and also of the city, and he was the legal advisor for large industrial and financial concerns. He acted with great distinction as master in the legal proceedings of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston against the Allentown and Bethlehem Transit Company, his decisions which involved large sums of money having been sustained by the courts.

Mr. Rupp was married to Ella S. Zellner. He was a brother of Alvin Rupp, superintendent of public schools of Lehigh county, and of Sol F. Rupp, justice of the peace of Weisenberg township, in whose sketches (Vol. II) the family genealogy appears.

Mr. Rupp was a member of the St. John's Reformed church of Allentown, and of the Allentown Lodge No. 90, Knights of Pythias.

Hon. William Henry Sowden was born on June 6, 1840, at Liskeard, in the parish of St. Cleer, Cornwall county, England. His parents were Samuel Sowden and his wife Mary, who was a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Elliot. Mrs. Sowden died at Liskeard in 1842, at the age of 35 years. In 1846, four years after the death of his mother, he came with his father to America, and for a time resided in Philadelphia. He then went to live with the family of Major George Fry, of Allentown, where he continued to reside until he started his own home.

He attended the public schools of the city, and later he took a course in the Allentown Seminary and Allentown Academy.

He taught school for one term in the city, and had entered the office of Hon. Robert E. Wright as a law student, but his ambitions to become a member of the bar were interrupted by his enlistment in the Union Army. He was mustered in on August 13, 1862, as a corporal of Company D, 128th regiment.

A little more than a month later, on September 17th, the regiment received its baptism of fire at Antietam, where Corporal Sowden was wounded in the leg, and left for dead but was dragged from the field by a comrade to a place of safety. Mr. Sowden suffered from the wound up to his death. A legacy from England enabled Mr. Sowden in 1863, to enter the law department of Harvard College. Graduating in 1865, he returned to Allentown and having on September 6, 1864, been admitted to the Lehigh County Bar, he began the practice of his profession, and soon built up an extensive practice. Although for many years a respected member of

the bar, it was in politics that Mr. Sowden made his reputation which became national before he was in middle-life. In his early years, he accepted the faith of the Democratic party, and he had barely reached his majority before his influence became felt. In 1868, he was elected to his first political office, that of solicitor to the county commissioners and by a strange coincidence, his career ended with the same office.

In 1872 he was elected district attorney. He had been elected for two years, the term ending October 1, 1874, but by the change made by the new Constitution he served three months longer than the period for which he had been elected.

Sowden's aggressive style of campaigning had already become widely known and as early as 1864, his services as stump speaker had been sought, he having in that year made many speeches in Pennsylvania for his old commander, General George B. McClellan, who was the Democratic nominee for president against Abraham Lincoln. In 1868 he stumped the state for Horatio Seymour for president, and four years later he did similar service for Horace Greeley.

In 1874 Sowden became a Democratic candidate for the nomination of lieutenant governor, an office that was created by the new Constitution. He was defeated by his opponent, John Latta, who several months after was elected.

In 1875 he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Erie, in the days of the greenback craze. It was one of the most memorable conventions ever held in this state. Sowden stood for what was then known as the money of the Constitution and the "dollar of our daddies"—gold and silver—and so determined a fight did he make that he kept the convention together two days and a half, although the business should have been finished in less than half that time.

In 1876 found Sowden for the first time a candidate for congress in the Tenth District, which was then composed of Lehigh, Northampton and a part of Bucks counties. He was however defeated for the nomination by Samuel A. Bridges by an apparent majority of one vote.

In 1880, being a district delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati he helped to nominate General Winfield Scott Hancock as the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

Two years later he led the Lehigh delegation that nominated Robert E. Pattison for governor. In 1883 he made his famous fight for the adoption of the Crawford County System, under which the people voted directly for the candidates of their choice instead of delegates. It remained in vogue until 1904, when it was abolished only to be re-adopted the year after the restoration of the delegate system had disrupted the party

as Mr. Sowden declared it would. In 1884 Sowden again became a congressional candidate, this time under the Crawford County System. He had for his opponents Evan Holben, C. J. Erdman, and Melchior H. Horn.

After a bitter fight he won at the primaries by only fifty majority and in November of that year, he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress. In the same year he was elected a delegate-at-large to the national convention at Chicago, which nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency.

In 1886 he was re-nominated for congress and so much pleased were the Republicans with Mr. Sowden's attitude upon the tariff questions that they did not nominate a candidate against him. His second term began March 4th, 1887, but the Fiftieth Congress did not meet until the following December. Mr. Sowden, although an out and out protectionist, was placed on some of the most desirable committees and his popularity among the leaders of both parties became more and more manifest in many ways. During this session he had a bill passed appropriating money for a public building in Allentown. Because of his voting to defeat the Mills Tariff bill recommended by President Cleveland the bill was vetoed.

On account of his vote on the tariff bill the politicians of the county saw a chance to punish him and read him out of the party. At their county meeting they passed resolutions condemning his actions, and would not allow him to defend himself. The following year at their county meeting his course which had been previously denounced was sustained. The year 1890 found him once more a delegate to the state convention at Scranton and he helped again to nominate Robert E. Pattison for governor. In 1892 he stumped the New England states and New York for the National Democratic Committee when Cleveland was elected the second time.

Two years later he ran for the Democratic congressional nomination against C. J. Erdman and M. C. Kline. Mr. Erdman was successful. In 1896 he was the Democratic nominee for mayor, but was defeated by Fred E. Lewis by 236 majority. The same year William Jennings Bryan was nominated for president upon the free silver platform and Mr. Sowden was the leading exponent of his cause in this county.

Two years later he became a Democratic candidate for governor, but when the Lehigh delegation arrived at Altoona the leaders had practically nominated George A. Jenks and Mr. Sowden was nominated for lieutenant governor. He stumped the state for two months and although defeated ran far ahead of his ticket. From 1900 to 1902 he was city solicitor and his record here,

as in all the public offices that he held, was clean and honorable.

The Democratic state convention in 1900 elected Mr. Sowden delegate-at-large to the national convention at Kansas City, which nominated Bryan for president the second time. Mr. Sowden was a leader in the convention and made a speech seconding the nomination of Adlai Stevenson, of Illinois, for vice president.

Mr. Sowden was again a candidate for congressional nomination in 1902, and was defeated by a very narrow margin. It was then, because of his protective tariff beliefs, that the Republicans turned to him and induced Mr. Sowden to accept the congressional nomination at their hands. Mr. Sowden made a great fight and succeeded in carrying his opponent's own election district, ward, city and county, but the majority in Berks county for his opponent was too great to overcome.

The following year came the judiciary contest and Mr. Sowden and his family arrayed themselves on the side of Judge Trexler and did yeoman service in his behalf. Mr. Sowden made nearly one hundred speeches in the county for Judge Trexler, but advocated the election of the rest of the Democratic ticket.

In 1904 he again was the candidate for congress on the Republican ticket carrying his county by 400 majority and only losing the district by 1,100 votes. It is generally believed that if he had spent a week in Berks county, instead of staying away altogether he would have been elected. In 1906 the county commissioners elected him county solicitor, and he conducted the affairs of the office with signal ability and characteristic integrity, insisting that every dollar paid out must be for a just and legal claim, and that all fees must be in accordance with the fee bill.

Himself for many years a public official against whose record not a word of criticism could be justly said and who never accepted a dishonest penny in fees, Mr. Sowden insisted upon the same high standard of integrity in other servants of the public service, and was for many years the relentless enemy of grafters. Mr. Sowden discovered that a number of court house officials had for many years been padding their expense accounts so as to "eat up" the surplus fees of their offices, one half of which belonged to the county. Through him several of the officers were forced to disgorge several thousand dollars in a single year.

A born fighter, shrewd and aggressive politician and convincing stump speaker, Mr. Sowden had the faculty of reaching the people, thousands of whom in Lehigh county were his stead-

fast adherents for many years and followed him through all the vicissitudes of his long political career. The secret of his strength lay in that he kept his word to his friends, that he never made statements that were not susceptible of proof and that as a stump speaker, he stood alone in his class. He was a forceful orator, made his appeals direct to the people and possessed a fund of stories and a style that never failed to hold his audiences from start to finish. His Pennsylvania German speeches were inimitable and had much to do with the stronghold that Mr. Sowden always had upon the farming element.

Mr. Sowden, in 1865, was united in marriage to Mary Alice Huntzinger, of Schuylkill Haven, Pa. The union was blessed with two children: Bessie, the wife of Judge James L. Pugh, of Washington, D. C., who have three children: Gladys, Mary Alice and Serena Pugh, and a son, Edward Huntzinger, who died in childhood.

Socially Mr. Sowden was a member of Lehigh Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., and for many years he was its representative to the Grand Lodge sessions.

He departed this life March 3, 1907, in the 67th year of his age.

Hon. Constantine J. Erdman, attorney-at-law and member of congress from the Berks-Lehigh district of Pennsylvania, 1892-96, was born Sept. 4, 1846, in Centre valley, Lehigh county. After acquiring his preliminary education, he attended the classical school of Dr. A. R. Horne, at Allentown, and the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, from which he was graduated in 1863. After teaching public and private schools for a time he studied law with Robert E. Wright, Esq., and was admitted to practice as an attorney on Oct. 28, 1867. He first associated with John H. Oliver, Esq., at Allentown; afterward with Thomas F. Diefenderfer, Esq., and then with his son, Max S. Erdman, Esq., until his decease, covering a period of thirty-seven years.

Mr. Erdman served as district attorney of the county from 1874 to 1877, and during this time he was adjutant of the Fourth regiment, N. G. P., having participated in the Reading riot of July, 1877. He took great interest in the difficult problems between labor and capital and became the author of the Erdman Arbitration Law. He represented the Berks-Lehigh district of Pennsylvania in congress from 1892 to 1896. He was solicitor for the county commissioners for twenty years.

Mr. Erdman was closely identified with the industrial affairs of Allentown for many years. He officiated as president of the Coplay Cement Company, the Allen Mutual Fire Insurance

Company, and the Allentown and Coopersburg Turnpike Company. For a time he served as a trustee of Muhlenberg College, and of the Livingston club. He was affiliated with Barger Lodge No. 333, F. & A. M., Coopersburg Lodge No. 269, I. O. O. F., and the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and was a member of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Erdman was married to Mary Schall, daughter of John R. Schall, a merchant of Allentown, and they had two children, Max S. and M. Constance. He died Jan. 15, 1911.

Marcus C. L. Kline was born March 26, 1855, in Salisbury township. He attended the common schools in the borough of Emaus, and graduated from Muhlenberg College, June 26, 1874; was admitted to practice in the several courts of Lehigh county, June 5, 1876, and in the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania, and Federal courts. He was elected city solicitor in April, 1877, for the city of Allentown; served as district attorney for the county of Lehigh from January, 1887, to January, 1890; was chairman of the Democratic county committee of Lehigh during the years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899; served as director in the Second National Bank of Allentown for many years, and January 17, 1901, was elected president of the Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and was associated with said institution in that capacity until his death. He was also president of the Allentown Trust Company.

Mr. Kline represented the Lehigh-Berks district in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth congresses. He died at Allentown, March 10, 1911. He married, Oct. 4, 1881, Clara M. Keller, and had two children, Edwin K. and Althea L.

Hon. Robert E. Wright, Jr., was born in Allentown, Feb. 15, 1847. He was educated in the public schools and the Allentown Academy, after which he engaged in civil engineering for several years. His inclinations turning to the law, he entered his father's office and was admitted to the bar Sept. 8, 1868. The retirement of his father from active practice threw the responsibility of his extensive clientage upon him when but twenty-three years of age. His skill and ability were equal to the various demands made upon him and his brilliant success led him to be retained as attorney for a number of railroads and large corporations. In 1886, he became president of the Allentown National Bank, which position he held until January, 1909, when he resigned. He was president of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company from 1901 to 1903, and one of its receivers from May, 1903, to August, 1905. He

Samuel J. Kistler,	July 1, 1889	Victor E. Tice,	April 11, 1900
George F. P. Young,	Nov. 13, 1889	E. O. Nothstein,	Sept. 14, 1900
J. H. Marx, Nov. 25, 1889		H. M. Hagerman,	Jan. 29, 1901
W. S. Campbell,*	Dec. 2, 1889	Alfred S. Hartzell,	May 20, 1901
Harry C. Cope, Jan. 7, 1890		Wm. J. Jones,	May 20, 1901
John L. Schwartz,	April 7, 1890	Howard S. Hess,	May 20, 1901
George W. Mackey,*	July 7, 1890	Chas. W. Kaepfel,	May 23, 1901
A. K. Stauffer,* Oct. 6, 1890		George W. Aubrey,	July 22, 1901
Wm. G. Freyman,	Dec. 1, 1890	John M. Gardner,*	Dec. 5, 1901
George L. Xander,	Jan. 8, 1891	Calvin F. Smith,	Jan. 27, 1902
E. O. Reyer, April 8, 1891		Joseph J. Brown,	Jan. 28, 1902
R. L. Schiffer, Oct. 19, 1891		Martin H. Leamy,	April 15, 1902
Quintus F. Ehler,	Jan. 14, 1892	Israel C. Becker,*	April 15, 1902
Ralph Metzger, Jan. 5, 1892		Horace W. Schantz,	Oct. 6, 1902
Calvin E. Arner,	Sept. 13, 1893	Milton P. Schantz,	Dec. 22, 1902
H. J. Steele, Oct. 23, 1893		Joseph H. Stopp,	Jan. 26, 1903
Thomas D. Danner,	July 23, 1894	Hugh J. Gallagher,	Jan. 26, 1903
Leo Wise, Sept. 7, 1894		Robert L. Stuart,	Sept. 21, 1903
E. F. McAtee, Sept. 7, 1894		Allen W. Hagenhuch,	Sept. 21, 1903
Clinton O. Mayer,*	Dec. 19, 1894	Charles O. Hunsicker,	Sept. 21, 1903
Charles D. Thomas,	April 16, 1895	Clarence Beck, Oct. 26, 1903	
Daniel W. Sitler,	July 15, 1895	Wilson A. Wert,	Jan. 18, 1904
Edward J. Fox,	Nov. 25, 1895	Glenna H. Doust,	Sept. 12, 1904
Orrin Serfass, May 4, 1896		Francis J. Gildner,	Sept. 21, 1904
Francis G. Lewis,	June 1, 1896	Nimson L. Eckert,	Sept. 21, 1904
George M. Lutz,	Nov. 9, 1896	Robert S. Siegel,	March 6, 1905
Harry A. Cyphers,	April 27, 1897	Fred B. Gerner, March 10, 1905	
Robert S. Taylor,	June 7, 1897	Lawrence H. Rupp,	Sept. 4, 1905
F. W. Armstrong,*	June 8, 1897	Edgar C. Nagle,	Sept. 4, 1905
James K. Bowen,	July 5, 1897	Claude T. Reno,	Sept. 4, 1905
W. W. Watson, Feb. 7, 1898		Edwin K. Kline,	Sept. 18, 1906
J. Thomas Schantz,	March 11, 1898	Charles W. Webh,	Sept. 18, 1906
Frederick Wittman,	April 11, 1898	Richard W. Iohst,	Feb. 5, 1908
George R. Booth,	May 18, 1888	Dallas Dillinger, Jr.,	Feb. 5, 1908
P. A. Wildermuth,*	Sept. 6, 1898	Charles N. Ulrich,	Sept. 14, 1908
W. F. Shepherd,*	Sept. 14, 1898	Robert H. Norgang,	Sept. 15, 1908
Calvin A. Loos,	Nov. 17, 1898	Herbert H. Hartzog,	Nov. 17, 1908
James W. Fox,	March 6, 1899	Chas. H. Riegel,	Feb. 20, 1909
Joseph H. Stofflet,	April 17, 1899	Wm. H. Schneller,	March 15, 1909
Malcolm W. Gross,	April 17, 1899	Warren K. Miller,	Oct. 25, 1909
Max S. Erdman,	April 17, 1899	George J. A. Miller,	Oct. 31, 1910
Joseph C. Slough,	July 5, 1899	Roy B. Woodring,	Oct. 3, 1911
O. R. B. Leidy,	July 5, 1899	Ralph H. Schatz,	Oct. 23, 1911
George T. Spang,	July 5, 1899	George Kuhl, Oct. 23, 1911	
Marcus S. Hottenstein,	July 5, 1899		
Ira T. Erdman,	July 24, 1899		
Edwin Sassaman,*	July 24, 1899		
Frederic H. Stillwagen,	Sept. 4, 1899		
C. J. Hepburn,* Oct. 4, 1899			

IMPORTANT TRIALS.

The first notable murder case in the county was that in which William Keck was tried for the murder of a man named Seem, in Emaus, in

the spring of 1864. Unusual interest was taken in the case by a large number of people. The trial took place at the November term of 1864. The defense gave enough plausible evidence to convince the jury that the act of shooting had been preceded by such demonstration on the part of Seem as not to allow them to consider it as having been done deliberately, "with malice, pre- tence and aforethought." The verdict was one of guilty of murder in the second degree and Keck was sentenced to imprisonment for six and a half years. After serving a few years he was pardoned.

That the verdict was not one of murder in the first degree, caused great indignation among a multitude. William S. Marx was the chief local counsel for the defendant as well as one of the most noted criminal lawyers in the country, David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia.

Among the noted cases tried in the county court were the foreclosure proceedings of the Old Colony Trust Company against the Allentown and Bethlehem Rapid Transit Company; the proceedings of the committee of minority bondholders against the Lehigh Valley Traction Company; the rupture in the Evangelical Association; the Keck-Nipsch murder trial; the Bechtel murder case; the Bloch and Krause murder trials, and the Leopold Erman murder trial.

A law suit involving years of litigation and arousing widespread interest, causing endless expense to two families in Lehigh county, bringing about disagreements that in intensity approached a feud was tried in the Lehigh county courts in February, 1907, when a jury in the ejectment suit of Andrew Camp vs. the Estate of William Zimmerman gave a verdict for the defendant. The land in dispute is located in Lynn township, near Stines' Corner, and forms the boundary along the farms of the parties interested. It is a narrow strip, 23 feet wide at one end and tapering to a point 1,797 feet distant at the other, containing a little more than one-half an acre, and practically worthless, although a lane runs over part of the strip.

The first suit was brought to try the title to the strip almost fifty years ago, and Andrew Camp, one of the parties, at various times had employed nearly every lawyer at the Lehigh county bar. Thousands of dollars were spent in the cases that were tried, which were twice appealed to the Supreme Court.

When the suit in 1907 was tried, William Zimmerman, the original defendant, and his attorney, John Rupp, had died, as well as a number of the leading witnesses who were surveyors, and who could not agree upon the location of the line, which resulted in what surveyors call a "lap."

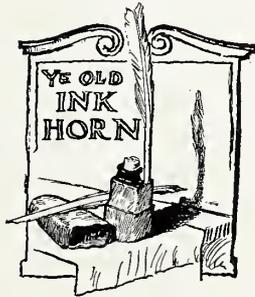
At the trial in 1907, Wilson Wert represented Camp, and Lawrence H. Rupp represented the estate of William Zimmerman, and the decision was again in favor of William Zimmerman, as had been all previous decisions.

When this case was decided it seemed as if the issue was finally settled, as the records of former titles, which were put in evidence, and the decisions of the Supreme Court in favor of the Zimmerman's seemed to settle the question of title forever.

After the trial above mentioned the Zimmermans sold their land and the purchasers again became involved in a trespass case with Camp, who refused to allow them to use the land to remove their crops. After a lengthy law suit a verdict was found against Andrew Camp in damages for the loss which the plaintiffs had sustained.

A year or so later Camp again tried to interfere with the owners of the adjoining property

as they were cutting along the line of the disputed tract. He fired several shots at them, and was arrested and tried and convicted on several charges, including a charge of aggravated assault and battery with intent to kill. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment, but because of ill health and old age, was released upon parole, after serving several months in prison. It is believed that the last chapter of this famous case has been written, and it is certain that no other case in the county ever involved such costly litigation, considering the value of the land in dispute, nor has any other case ever attracted more attention than was aroused by the cases growing out of the quarrels of these neighbors, which landed them so frequently in court, which dragged out through more than three generations, and survived even the death of the original contending parties.



CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION IN THE COUNTY.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The settlement of Lehigh county was a part of the general migration of the Germans to the new world during the 18th century, of whom Pennsylvania received by far the largest portion. It is said that there was hardly any illiteracy among them. They came in groups and were often accompanied by a minister and a teacher. Those who settled within the bounds of the county were mostly Palatines and Swiss and were church people, holding religion and education in high esteem. They were, with the exception of several groups of Mennonites and a few Schwenkfeldian families, adherents of the Reformed or Lutheran confessions. Soon after their arrival and settlement they established places of worship and in due time made provision for the education of their children.

Benjamin Rush in his *Account of the Manners of the German Inhabitants*, written in 1789, touching on their schools says: "All the different sects among them are particularly attentive to the religious education of their children and to the establishment and support of the Christian religion. For this purpose they settle as much as possible together, and make the erection of a school house and a place of worship the first object of their care. They commit the education and instruction of their children in a peculiar manner to the ministers and officers of their churches:—hence they grow up with prejudice in favour of public worship and of the obligations of Christianity. Such has been the influence of a pious education among the Germans in Pennsylvania that in the course of nineteen years only one of them has ever been brought to a place of public shame or punishment."

The early settlers in different parts of the county, soon after their arrival and settlement, established places of religious worship, and in due time also, made provision for the education of their children, for they, no doubt, believed that education made better citizens, and enhanced the ability and usefulness of its possessors. Almost without exception, the earliest schools were established at churches or places of worship. Frequently the school house preceded the erection of a church, and served the double purpose of church and school. These schools were church schools, so far as instruction was concerned, but

were not directly supported by the church. Each parent who sent children had to pay in proportion to the total number of days sent. In most cases the teacher "boarded round," which in those days was no easy task.

Instruction was imparted in reading, writing, and a little arithmetic. In a few instances the course was more extensive. Instruction in the catechism, and the doctrines of the church, with singing, were generally required. These schools were not strictly denominational, but generally admitted the children of other denominations. After the population had increased many of these schools were overcrowded, and thus a demand for more schools was created, which were established at other places, and at first held at private houses, until buildings could be erected for their accommodation. School houses were built by communities, and were commonly constructed of log; were small, had low ceilings, and small windows and few of them. They were defective in everything but ventilation. The furniture corresponded with the buildings. The instruction was in the German language. The teachers of these first schools were of foreign birth and educated in Europe. Those at the churches were, generally, the leaders in singing on occasions of religious worship. Nearly all these were competent teachers.

What commenced to do harm to our schools about 1760 was, that many of the principal teachers, such as Miller, of Lynn; Roth, of Albany; Michael, and others, left their services as school teachers, and commenced to preach, because the congregations could get no other ministers. Less qualified men were taken as teachers, and the schools lost greatly thereby.

This inaugurated a decline in the requirements for teachers, which continued for a considerable time, until the educating of the children was considered a secondary thing, and, in consequence, much neglected.

At this period, almost any person that came along, and made some pretensions to education, was employed as teacher. This often brought into the school room persons entirely unfit, morally and mentally, for the position. Nearly all the old schools were noted for the severity in discipline. Some of the teachers were not only severe, but cruel in their punishments.

Up to the year 1800, the German language was taught almost exclusively. From the year 1800 to 1820, the English language was gradually but at first very slowly, introduced into the more progressive schools of the southern and central parts of the county. In these schools it was taught in connection with the German. Under the head of "English schools," a few exceptions are mentioned.

In the northern and western parts of the county, English was introduced some years later, and did not find thorough introduction into all the schools of the county, until after the adoption of the common school system by all the districts. In the school report of 1855, the county superintendent states: "The approximate proportion studying in English books is seven-eighths, of whom but three-eighths understand the language." Doctor Helfrich writes: "In the beginning of the first decade of the present century, educational matters began to grow better, but only in individual schools, such as at Lynn, where Salem, and later Frederick Smith; in Heidelberg, Bergemeyer; in Weissenberg, Busie; at the Ziegel church, Storb and Allenborn were teachers. These were all educated teachers from Europe. They not only taught the common branches, but also instructed in history, natural history and natural philosophy, besides giving religious instruction. The schools were generally kept during the winter season, four or five months. The poor, and those living at a distance from the school house, neglected to send their children. The books used in the German schools were the A, B, C book, the Psalter, and the New Testament. But few made use of the law passed for the education of the poor gratis, for too many felt ashamed to send. In this manner ample opportunity was given for each one to obtain sufficient education, yet there were plenty of people who during their youth attended only four or five months school in all. With all this, however, there could be found hardly any person who could not read. All instruction was in the German language."

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

The earliest of the English schools, was established at Egypt, Whitehall township. The school house was built in 1808, and school commenced in it January 3, 1809, with Jacob Kern, as teacher, who received fourteen dollars per month for his services. This school was kept up regularly until 1857.

The English School Society at New Tripoli, Lynn township, organized in the year 1812, built a school house and established an English school.

This house was used for school purposes as late as 1850.

In the year 1816, the Ballietsville English School Society was formed. A school house was erected as follows: "The house is to be built twenty by twenty-four feet, and each of the twenty subscribers to said school house to deliver one short and one long log, by the first day of May next," (1816). This school was continued for a long time.

About forty years ago, John D. Lawall, taught an English school at Schoenersville, in a building specially erected for this purpose.

In 1833, an English school was established in a small house in the yard of David Harlacher, Upper Saucon; the school was taught by Charles T. Jenkins, an educated man from Montgomery county. It continued very successfully for eight years. These schools did excellent service. They were the means of imparting a good English education to many of the principal young men in the communities in which they were located.

SCHOOLS HAVING FUNDS OR ENDOWMENTS.

It appears that at Dillingersville, Lower Milford, a Lutheran congregation was formed as early as 1743, and that soon after a school house was built, and a school established. This congregation appointed three of its leading members a committee to select and take up a suitable tract of land for church and school purposes. This committee took up a tract of almost thirty acres of land, a little to the west of the above named village, according to a land warrant dated 1770, which was granted to the committee in trust for the said congregation. The building on this tract was known as the "Upper Milford School House." By an act of assembly the association received permission and authority to sell the property "excepting the burial grounds, and the school house thereon, with two acres of ground adjacent." By the sale completed April 1, 1871, \$4,050 were realized. This sum is placed at interest. The annual net receipts, including rents, amount to \$250. The act provides "that in no event shall a less sum than \$100 be appropriated, in each year for school purposes, exclusive of repairing and rebuilding. This sum is to be expended for school, "other and additional to that provided for by the common schools." This with what the township provides gives this sub-district an annual school term of eight or nine months.

At Centreville, near Macungie borough, Lower Macungie township, a tract of about three acres of land, was donated by John Wetzel and Jane, his wife, for school purposes. It was conveyed by deed, dated August 21, 1790, to the

trustees and their successors. The grant was made for a union school. The school house was built by the community. In January term of court, 1868, permission was granted to sell a part of the property on ground rent reservation, the interest to be paid annually. The annual receipts amount to about \$150, which is spent for summer school, in addition to what the common school provides, giving this neighborhood an eight or nine months' term annually.

On the 24th of September, 1790, three men, viz: Andrew Eisenhard, Cornelius Hughes, and John Herman, entered into an agreement and made themselves responsible for the donation of two acres of land—the first named to give one acre, and each of the other two, half an acre—"on the road leading from Trexlertown to Bethlehem, for a school place, and for no other purpose, forever. And we do further promise and agree by these presents, that we will build a house on the said described land, that shall be sufficient for a school house; this we promise to build free, and complete this fall." This school property is located in what is now East Texas, Lower Macungie. The school was undenominational. On the 24th of October, 1874, the property was sold and over \$3,700 was realized. The annual interest amounts to \$226. Part of this is annually expended for summer school. This district has also about nine months school, in consequence of the fund mentioned. In Upper Macungie, Andrew Miller, donated two acres of land for school purposes. On this tract is erected what is known as Miller's school house. Hon. Solomon Fogel granted one acre of land, on which was erected a double building at Fogelsville. This building was the first school house in that section that was supplied with a steeple and bell.

Frederick Miller, late of Washington township, by his last will, dated January 17, 1854, bequeathed \$4,000 to the "common free schools" of the school districts of Heidelberg and Washington townships, Lehigh county, to wit: \$2,400 to the district of Washington, and \$1,600 to the district of Heidelberg. These amounts were paid to the above named districts by the executors of the deceased, Heidelberg receiving, after various deductions, \$1,506.94, and it is presumed, Washington district in the same proportion. Sam'l J. Kistler, Esq., who furnished the above information stated that this money was used in Heidelberg in building the present school houses. Previous to this, the school houses did not belong to the township, but were owned by the communities that had erected them.

PROMINENT OLD SCHOOL SITES.

In all probability, the Swamp Church School, in Lower Milford, established about the year 1725, is the oldest in the county. This school was discontinued sometime since. The Schwenkfelders established a school at their meeting house near the line, between Lower Milford and Montgomery county, about the year 1734, and continued it until 1840. The Latin and Greek languages were favorite studies and were taught as early as 1775. In Upper Milford, about the years 1735-40, the Mennonites erected a building for school and church purposes. It was built of logs, had a very low ceiling, and small windows. It was divided into two apartments by a swinging partition suspended from the ceiling. One division was used for the school and the other for religious meetings, except when the attendance, in the latter case, was very large, the partition was raised and the two rooms were occupied. This was the earliest of its kind in the neighborhood and had a very pleasant location.

A similar building was erected about the same time and by members of the same denomination, in a fine grove, between Coopersburg and Center Valley, now called "the meeting house." At Dillingersville, referred to above, a school was founded early—long before the revolutionary war. In one of the records it is stated, that John Balthaser Goetz died in the school house and was buried on Easter Monday, A. D. 1759. The house was used for church and school purposes until 1791; since for school only. At Egypt, Whitehall township, a congregation was formed in 1734, and the first church was built in 1764. A school was opened about the same time.

The erection of a school house at Emaus was commenced in September, 1746. On the occasion of the formation of the Moravian congregation at this place, July 30, 1747, Christopher Heyne and Mary Heyne, were appointed overseers of the children, and they entered upon their duties as teachers in September of the same year. The school was conducted with entire success for upwards of three years. In the year 1750, the school that had been established at Oley, Berks county, was moved to this place and, judging from the number of teachers and assistants appointed, it must have been large. In 1753, it was removed to Bethlehem. Fear of attack by hostile Indians was the cause of its removal.

Lehigh church, in Lower Macungie, was founded in 1750, and the school about the same time. The school at the Heidelberg church is no doubt the oldest in the northeastern part of the county. The church was founded in 1745, and

the school soon after. Two schools, one supported by the Lutheran members, the other by the Reformed members, were kept at this place for some time, but afterwards united and have ever since formed one union school. New Tripoli, in Lynn, is a very old school site. It is the oldest in the northwestern part of the county. Other old sites are at Unionville, North Whitehall, Jacksonville and Lynn.

Of some of the schools in the northern part of the county, Doctor Helfrich states, the first school was the one at New Tripoli where a congregation had gathered. The Ziegel church school followed, and a few years later Heidelberg and Lowhill, the latter, however, at the Weissenberg church. Lowhill had in the earlier period no school but belonged to Weissenberg school district.

The following, from Doctor Balliet, of North Whitehall, may give an idea of the school houses and schools, from 1816 to 1834, and in some instances, considerably later. The house described was twenty-four by twenty feet, built of log, had a very low ceiling and small windows, and was plastered inside. Along three walls, inside, were long desks, sloping up toward the wall, with high benches without backs. In the center of the room around a very large stove, on two rows of benches without backs sat the abecedarians and the a-b-abbs. Near the stove, fronting the school, was the teacher's desk, painted red, about five feet high, with a high stool or bench to correspond. Behind this were hung on pegs, against the wall the shawls, scarfs, hats and caps. There, too, stood the bucket, with water, often visited by the tired children, not to slake their thirst, but to relieve themselves of the monotony of the school room. Near the bucket were stacks of dinner baskets, the sight of which, an hour before noon, whetted the appetites to the highest pitch. The course of instruction in the English schools embraced reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. The following were the books used: Comly's Primer and Spelling Book, Murray's Introduction to the English Reader, English Reader and Sequel, Frost's United States History, and Pike's Arithmetic. Grammar and Geography were seldom, if ever, taught in our schools.

The schoolmaster of those times, in many cases, was no teacher, instructor nor educator; he was only the master as the title defines it.

Neighbors living around a school house would select the master. These were often what we call "tramps" without education, character, or training. Sometimes one of these characters would elect himself. If he did not suit, parents would not send their children, and thus stop his

salary. The school term was short, seldom exceeding four months in a year.

The day sessions were long. The school was frequently called at eight in the morning and continued till four and a half or five o'clock P. M., with an intermission of an hour at noon. No recess in the half day sessions was granted.

Young America then had "backbone," for what boy or girl of the present day would consent to sit four hours continuous? The German schools, particularly those at the churches, opened in the morning with singing and prayer. This was seldom the case with English schools. The exercises in the forenoon consisted in reading twice and spelling once. In the afternoon the same routine was followed. The interval between reading and spelling was spent, by the larger ones, in writing and ciphering at their seats. In the early German schools the girls were not required to write or cipher. Little or no attention was given to writing by the majority of the masters. All the writing was done with the goose quill; steel and gold pens were then unknown in these parts. The making and mending of pens, consumed much of the teachers' time and patience. The masters in these days were very severe in their school government.

SECOND PERIOD—1834.

At the time when the common school law was passed, in 1834, it met with great and strong opposition by the people. The rich were not willing to pay so heavy a tax for the poor, and even the poor themselves opposed the idea of paying tax. When it was made optional for a township to accept or reject the provision of the act by a vote at the election, many districts voted it down. So strong was the opposition to the law in a few districts, that its friends thought it policy to keep silent. The free school system at first gave no better teachers, but it regulated the location of school houses, formed new districts, and brought the children into the schools. If a person had to pay tax, he wanted the value of his money. The children learned what was to be learned under the old teachers, better ones were not to be had, but more teachers were appointed. Soon, however, young men saw that teaching was a profession, and many devoted themselves more to the cause—sought for education, and the teaching power grew. In this way the schools were gradually improved until the higher and normal schools commenced to educate and prepare better teachers. Since then the improvements are more perceptible.

The following, taken from school reports, will show the improvements made:

Report of 1855.—“Of our school houses I scarcely know what to say. If I must be candid, I will only say they are ‘nothing to brag of.’ They are either the octagon or square order, with desks attached to the wall and high seats, without distinction where little ‘shavers’ can neither touch the bottom, or support backs from the opening of school to the time of dismissal, and who are only kept from giving out under such corporal punishment by the magic power of the rod.”

“With the exception of a very fine building at Balliettsville, North Whitehall, and several buildings in the boroughs of Catasauqua and Allentown, all the school houses in this county agree with the above description.”

Report of the year 1877 is as follows:—“Whole number of school houses in the county, one hundred and ninety-seven; constructed of brick, one hundred and thirteen; of stone, fifty-six; and of wood (frame), twenty-eight. These houses contain two hundred and thirty-nine separate rooms. The average size of the school houses, in the rural districts is thirty-two by twenty-four and height of ceiling, ten and one-half feet. Those in the boroughs and towns are considerably larger. Since the year 1856 no less than one hundred and seventy school houses, containing two hundred and ten rooms, were erected. The entire amount expended during the same period, for building, purchasing grounds, renting, and repairing, is a little over \$495,000. The estimated value of school property in Lehigh county, including the city of Allentown, is \$700,625.25.”

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Report of 1856.—“Forty-one of the schools are provided with furniture, affording a tolerable degree of comfort and convenience to pupils, though mostly old style. One hundred and two are supplied with furniture entirely unfit for the purpose for which it is designated.”

Report of 1858.—“Furnished with improved furniture thirty-one, fifty-two with that ‘good enough’ kind, and the remainder or at least many of them, with material disgraceful to an enlightened community.”

Report of 1868.—Fogelsville school house: “It is but just to observe that the citizens contributed about \$1,300 toward the erection of this building, and is the only one in the county furnished with Uhlinger’s patent school desks, also furnished by the citizens.”

Report of 1869.—“Catasauqua was the second and Hokendauqua the third district to introduce the patent desks.”

Report of 1870.—“Hanover, in 1869, furnished one of its new buildings with patent desks, the first, strictly speaking, country school house thus supplied in the county, the others having similar furniture being in, or attached to villages.”

EARLY TEACHERS.

Report of 1855.—“The strict letter of the law would have compelled me to reject a still greater number (twenty-nine), but under the circumstances, I did not consider it policy, though the character of some of the certificates amounted to more than a rejection. I will mention one as an illustration: In one of the districts, where the compensation for teachers is not very liberal I was requested to examine a young man, pronounced by those who had previously employed him, and who desired again to employ him, as a very competent (?) teacher. After having spent quite a long time in endeavoring to ascertain in what branches he excelled, I gave him a temporary certificate, with every branch erased except orthography, reading and elementary principles of arithmetic, with a written addition below, of ‘that which is not erased, the holder is still very deficient in.’ The applicant was much pleased with his certificate, and was afterwards employed to teach the best school in the district, the written addition below being taken to mean an extra recommendation. This, however, was the only case in which so much deficiency received even a scrap of paper from me.”

Report of 1856.—“Twenty-six teachers give full satisfaction, sixty-two may be called medium and employed till better ones can be procured, seventy-nine would better be dismissed from the service.”

Report of 1858.—“The various boards of directors are no longer satisfied with the mere fact that a person calls himself a teacher. In many instances he is troubled with questions; frequently such as these, among others, to wit: How many years have you been engaged in the profession? Where did you teach last year? What kind of a certificate do you hold, and what mode of teaching and government do you adopt in your school?”

The teacher knowing that he must pass through an ordeal of this kind, prepares himself for it. He acquaints himself with the different methods of teaching and regulating a school, and at once enters upon the study of those branches required in our schools.

Having obtained a pretty thorough knowledge of these, he will be led to investigate others and by and by will make an accomplished scholar of himself. This has been the means of improving

the majority of our teachers fifty per cent., both as scholars and teachers. This much the superintendency has accomplished in connection with our teachers. The effect it has produced upon the people in general is fully as favorable.

Report of 1860.—“The teachers have improved, both in scholarship and manner of imparting instruction, since my last report.”

Report of 1861.—“Each district has its proportional share of good teachers, and the evidence of their efficiency and usefulness has been plainly visible.”

It will be noticed that the standard of qualification for a teacher's certificate was gradually raised from year to year. This, I believe, has been carried out by all the different county superintendents of this county. This requirement was nobly responded to by a large number of our teachers, and they occupy the first positions as educators in the county. Those who did not, were dropped from the list.

The present standing of our teachers, both intellectually and professionally, it is believed, will compare very favorably with that of the other counties of the State. Of the teachers employed this year, thirteen hold State Normal School diplomas, twenty-one permanent, eighteen professional and one hundred and eighty-nine provisional certificates. The average of the last grade is 2.08.

SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADES.

During the year 1855, a school was organized at Emaus, with the title “Lehigh County High School,” under the direction of James S. Shoemaker. All the elementary branches, together French, German, and music were taught in this institution. “This school, in connection with the higher branches of mathematics, Latin, Lehigh County Academy and Allentown Seminary, will, I hope, in the course of a few years, turn out an ample number of well qualified young men to take charge of our public schools.”—School report, 1855.

1855.—“The schools I found well attended, some too well, and as a general thing quite an interest was manifested by both teacher and scholars. It was an easy task, however, to distinguish the districts which had accepted the system previous to the Act of 1849. In all of such districts I found better system, better teachers, better pay, and consequently better instruction, than in those which have only had the system since 1849. These seems to be a determination in every district to put the ‘shoulder to the wheel,’ and to push on the cause of education. With such a spirit manifesting itself, it will

not be long before Lehigh can be justly proud of her public schools.”

1856.—“There are seventeen graded schools in the county. Thirteen of them in the borough of Allentown, and four in the borough of Cataqua. All the others are promiscuous, as to age, sex and capacity of pupils.” In the year 1858, efforts were made to classify the schools in the rural districts and in many districts with success. In 1860, “Hanover was the only district whose schools were monthly visited by a district superintendent.” In 1862, “The wicked rebellion, and the heavy burdens thereby imposed upon our country had little effect in retarding the progress of education in this county.”

In the year 1856, Mr. William Edelman organized a high school at Saegersville, Heidelberg township. A building for the accommodation of the school was erected by the community. The school continued for several years. In Lynn township, at different places, temporary high schools for the benefit of teachers and those preparing to teach, were held at various times. Similar schools were held at Egypt, Whitehall Station and other places.

On the 17th of November, 1856, opened the high school at Millerstown under the principalship of Professor O. S. Fell, assisted by Miss Mary A. McGee. The course of instruction comprised the common English branches, together with natural philosophy, algebra, and mensuration. Mr. Fell was especially skillful in imparting knowledge and in infusing his own enthusiasm into his pupils.

Through the efforts of the late Honorable Solomon Fogel an act was passed February 24, 1860, incorporating “The Fogelsville Male and Female Academy.” For want of proper patronage, this school did not go into full operation.

1862.—“There are two very good boarding schools in Allentown, attended by many of the younger and more enterprising teachers of the rural districts. These schools are particularly adapted to their wants; they send out every year numbers of well-qualified young men as teachers.”

1866.—“The agency referred to under the heading ‘schools’ in this report, is a chain of normal schools; one is conducted by G. Souders, in Weissenberg district, one by F. P. Bender, in Lowhill district. These are for the benefit of teachers in the northern parts of the county. The one for the eastern and southern parts is at Millerstown, conducted by the county superintendent; all are well attended. The Normal School at Kutztown has in attendance many young men

from our county, who have the profession of teaching in view."

1868.—"There are between fifty and sixty teachers in attendance at Kutztown Normal School from this county."

"The following institutions are also valuable 'helps' to the common schools, viz: Muhlenberg College, Allentown Female College, and the Allentown Academy."

1871.—"The first strictly rural graded school is found in Whitehall district, and has been very successful."

It is a fact worthy of mention that the Cata-sauqua High School trained and educated a number of young persons, who are now employed as teachers in some of the schools of the borough and surrounding districts. Pupils who complete the full course of the high school, graduate and receive diplomas. The schools of this town have always ranked very high. Much of their success has been due to the indefatigable efforts of Col. M. H. Horn, who was a leading member of the school board for many years. This is the only school district in the county with a school library. It contains at present about four hundred and fifty volumes.

The comparative tabular statement of Lehigh county schools from 1855 to 1883, on the opposite page makes interesting matter at this day.

EDUCATION OF POOR CHILDREN.

The Schools Under the Law of 1834.—The first entry in the treasurer's report of funds for the education of the children of the poor is for the year 1819, and shows that the sum then devoted to that purpose was \$95.69. In the year following it was \$77.82. In 1821 the sum was considerably larger, being \$245.13. In 1822 it was \$288.27; in 1823, \$548.73; in 1824, \$558.95; in 1825, \$412.30; in 1826, \$510.57; in 1827, \$456.73. In 1828 the fund amounted to \$508.98, distributed as follows:

Borough of Northampton, townships of	
Salisbury and Northampton,	\$421.71
Hanover,	22.30
North Whitehall,	15.01
South Whitehall,	9.32
Upper Saucon,	12.95
Weissenberg,	10.17
Upper Milford,	5.53
Macungie,	3.97
Total,	\$508.98

In 1829 the fund for the education of poor children was almost exactly in the same as for 1828, and in 1830 it fell off to \$360.76. In 1831 it was \$452.39, and in 1832, \$526.14,

while in 1833 it reached \$763.41, which was distributed as follows:

Borough of Northampton,	\$434.77
Salisbury,	59.60
Lower Macungie,	51.48 ¹ / ₄
South Whitehall,	43.91
Upper Milford,	41.09
Northampton,	36.73
Upper Saucon,	30.22
Hanover,	21.39
Weissenberg,	21.12
Upper Macungie,	8.27
North Whitehall,	8.07
Heidelberg,	6.42
Lowhill, . . . . .	.30
Total,	\$763.41 ¹ / ₄

In 1834 the amount raised for the purpose of defraying the tuition of the indigent children exceeded \$1,000, the distribution being as follows:

Borough of Northampton,	\$440.58
Salisbury,	144.69
South Whitehall,	25.61
Upper Saucon,	76.41
Upper Milford,	46.39
Upper Macungie,	23.80
Lower Macungie,	28.53
North Whitehall,	22.59
Heidelberg,	12.45
Weissenberg,	25.04
Hanover,	108.24
Lowhill, . . . . .	.82
Lynn,	2.00
Northampton,	42.84
Total,	\$1,000.05

The following year (1835) a still larger sum, \$1,153.43, was divided among the townships.

In the meantime the free school law of 1834 had been passed. Of this law Thaddeus Stevens is generally acknowledged to have been the most powerful and effective champion. While the Pennsylvania Germans were, as a rule, opposed to the establishment of free schools,—partly because the measure was a novelty, and partly because it severed education from positive religion, it is a notable fact that the first Governor who took a decided stand in favor of the system was a Pennsylvania German. Governor John Schulze, of Bucks county, came out strongly in favor of establishing a system of free schools as early as 1827. Governor George Wolf, who "signed with warm indorsement" the bill of 1834, was also Pennsylvania German,—a native of Northampton county.

The general law of the State, entered in 1809, provided for the education of the poor gratis, and

it was under its provisions that the sums of money we have already stated were raised and applied. The law failed to do the good that was intended by its framers, chiefly for the reason that there were few families who cared to place themselves on record as being too poor to pay the tuition of their children. In his great speech in the House of Representatives Thaddeus Stevens said that the bill of 1809 instead of being called a public school law, ought to be entitled "an act for branding and marking the poor, so that they may be known from the rich and proud." While the country was sparsely settled the system of schools under the law of 1809 was perhaps the best that could be devised and operated.

The new law of (1834) made the schools free alike to rich and poor, high and low, and provided for their support by taxation. It was made optional for townships to accept or reject by election provisions of the act. There was a strong opposition to the law in Lehigh county, the rich being in most cases unwilling to pay a heavy tax for the poor, and the latter frequently unwilling to pay the small share that would fall upon them. Therefore, when the township elections were held, there were heavy votes cast against the free school law. Allentown and the township of Hanover accepted it the first year, and then followed Lynn through the influence of the Kistlers and Mosers. (The date of acceptance by the different townships are all given in the tabular statement). Those townships which refused to accept the new law continued the operation of the old one, and in 1839 the total amount received for the education of their poor children was \$1,022.16, distributed as follows:

Upper Milford,	\$211.47
Upper Saucon,	155.67
Lower Macungie,	144.27
South Whitehall,	144.53
North Whitehall,	118.05
Upper Macungie,	130.80
Lowhill,	83.43
Weissenberg,	31.92
Heidelberg,	2.01

Total, \$1,022.16

The U. S. Census report of 1840 credits Lehigh county with 56 schools and 2,293 pupils.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Educational meetings were held in 1849 and in 1850, but according to the school report of 1858, "the first institute ever held in Lehigh came off in February last, and was continued for three days. It created quite a sensation among

our people, many of whom had never heard of a teachers' institute." Its attendance was good; over one hundred teachers were present. With the exception of three years, the county institute held one session each year since its organization. It has done a great work for our teachers and schools, and especially in moulding public sentiment.

In addition to the annual institute the county is divided into six districts where local institutes are held. These districts are as follows:

First District—Lowhill, Weissenberg, and Lynn.

Second District—North Whitehall, Heidelberg, Washington, and Slatington.

Third District—Upper Macungie, Lower Macungie, South Whitehall, and Grimm's Independent District.

Fourth District—Whitehall, Coplay, Catasauqua, and Hanover.

Fifth District—Upper Milford, Lower Milford, Macungie, Emaus, and Alburdis.

Sixth District—Salisbury, Fountain Hill, South Allentown, Upper Saucon, and Coopersburg.

The liberal appropriations by the State, with its requirements, revolutionized education and its methods in the last decade. The various boards in order to receive the allotted State funds have complied with conditions under which they were granted; thus it was that the school term was lengthened, free text-books furnished, a graded course of study adopted, the standard of qualifications raised and salaries increased. The great majority of teachers are normal graduates. The present status of the schools is more fully described in the chapters devoted to the various townships and boroughs.

For tabulated statement of Lehigh county schools for years 1910 and 1912, see next page.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

C. W. COOPER.

The first to be elected after the Act of May 8, 1854, establishing the superintendency, was C. W. Cooper. Mr. Cooper was born in Coopersburg, Lehigh county, on the 21st of April, 1826. His father was Daniel P. Cooper, the founder of Coopersburg. He received his early training at the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., and later pursued his studies in Philadelphia. Having decided upon law as a profession, he entered the United States Law School at Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in 1847. Ill health prevented him from following his profession; and while living on his farm at

EDUCATION IN THE COUNTY.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF LEHIGH COUNTY FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 6, 1910.

DISTRICTS.	Schools.		Teachers.				Scholars.				Tax and Rate Per Cent.			Receipts.	
	Whole number.	Average number of months taught.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Average salary of males per month.	Average salary of females per month.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Average number attending school.	Average per cent. of attendance.	Cost per month.	Number of mills levied for school purposes.	Number of mills levied for building purposes.		Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes.	State appropriation.
1. Allentown city,	151	9.67	35	132	\$87 85	\$55 23	3,433	3,440	6,329	92	\$1 86	5	.....	\$171,728 29	\$35,581 21
2. Catasauqua borough, ..	18	10	3	16	105 00	56 81	406	403	689	93	1 99	6	1.5	15,510 37	3,960 84
3. Coopersburg borough, ..	4	9	1	2	72 50	50 00	84	58	95	95	2 00	5	1.65	2,271 83	966 62
4. Coplay borough,	2	9	4	2	62 50	44 40	162	162	292	93	1 69	6	.....	6,259 36	1,980 53
5. Emaus borough,	14	9	1	7	58 07	49 00	318	300	575	94	1 46	.....	1	8,018 74	3,483 57
6. Fountain Hill borough	5	10	1	4	67 50	48 75	134	108	153	91	1 37	.....	1.5	4,640 79	1,190 14
7. Grims, Ind.,	1	7	1	.....	50 00	.....	19	8	19	93	3 98	2.5	.....	298 84	190 52
8. Hanover township, ..	17	7.78	9	8	62 22	51 25	400	351	525	92	1 69	4	1.75	10,171 27	3,361 62
9. Heidelberg township,	9	7	2	1	47 81	50 00	130	133	192	91	2 33	3	.....	2,215 97	1,586 17
10. Hokendauqua, Ind., ..	6	10	1	4	110 00	52 50	71	77	129	95	2 71	8	.....	4,393 08	929 84
11. Lowhill township, ...	3	7	5	1	43 00	40 00	84	75	119	93	1 95	5.5	.....	1,820 00	1,015 23
12. Lynn township,	19	7	11	8	47 00	45 00	266	253	382	93	2 16	4	.....	5,356 53	3,235 15
13. Macungie borough, ...	3	9	1	2	70 00	52 50	60	66	105	93	1 90	4.5	.....	1,636 24	656 70
14. Macungie, Upper, twp.	14	7	10	4	48 50	48 75	229	198	323	90	1 73	2.5	.....	4,944 16	2,897 38
15. Macungie, Lower, twp.	21	7	13	9	48 33	47 22	328	298	473	92	1 94	3.5	.....	5,921 99	3,801 76
16. Milford, Upper, twp.,	14	7.07	8	6	49 12	45 82	200	197	353	89	2 06	4.5	.....	4,956 12	2,955 26
17. Milford, Lower, twp.,	11	7	3	3	43 25	47 33	139	91	187	88	2 69	4.5	.....	3,587 91	1,858 94
18. Salisbury township, ..	14	7.87	9	9	48 00	46 87	312	301	492	94	2 00	.....	5	4,957 10	7,048 78
19. Saucon, Upper, twp.,	12	7.5	5	7	46 40	46 87	240	211	289	87	1 52	2.75	.....	3,851 46	5,479 77
20. Slatington borough, ..	19	9	17	7	79 00	47 94	438	424	745	95	1 78	9	3	17,315 40	5,720 24
21. South Allentown bor.,	7	8	3	3	57 50	50 00	174	174	229	93	1 42	4.5	.....	2,306 70	.....
22. Washington twp.,	19	8	12	7	48 00	46 00	322	297	479	90	1 72	4	2	6,742 32	4,381 80
23. Weisenberg township,	11	7	4	7	47 50	40 00	132	134	209	95	2 12	5.5	.....	3,464 96	2,096 48
24. Whitehall township, ..	38	9	14	24	63 43	52 85	668	684	1,068	93	2 12	4	2	25,420 77	8,553 74
25. Whitehall, North, twp.	19	7	13	6	49 15	46 33	305	320	458	91	2 14	3	.....	7,069 49	3,645 22
26. Whitehall, South, twp.	15	7	8	7	48 12	48 70	273	237	355	91	2 35	3	1	6,680 07	2,579 49
	474	8.51	194	301	\$59 99	\$48 40	9,327	9,001	15,264	92	\$2 03	4.5	.73	\$331,539 77	\$106,176 99

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF LEHIGH COUNTY, JULY 1, 1912.

DISTRICTS.	Schools.	Teachers.		Pupils.		State appropriation.	Total receipts.	Total expenditures.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
City—								
Allentown,	163	32	148	3,663	3,752	\$35,808	\$58,576	\$295,838
Boroughs—								
Catasauqua,	18	4	16	421	401	4,665	76,739	73,051
Coopersburg,	4	2	2	75	61	981	3,933	3,366
Coplay,	9	4	6	197	182	2,360	12,942	9,698
Emaus,	16	8	8	384	345	3,913	28,153	24,732
Fountain Hill,	5	1	4	110	111	1,113	6,594	5,758
Macungie,	3	1	2	55	62	658	2,677	2,648
Slatington,	20	5	18	481	414	5,326	24,701	22,498
S. Allentown,	8	2	6	171	171	1,811	26,113	26,113
W. Bethlehem,								
Townships—								
Hanover,	20	10	10	427	421	2,790	19,695	19,416
Heidelberg,	9	8	1	130	124	1,581	4,208	4,112
Lowhill,	6	3	3	90	75	999	3,236	3,067
Lynn,	18	9	9	250	220	2,965	8,983	8,973
Macungie, Lower,	22	13	9	311	288	3,815	10,504	10,146
Macungie, Upper,	15	9	6	218	172	2,990	13,405	13,252
Milford, Lower,	11	6	5	139	106	1,659	6,466	4,811
Milford, Upper,	13	6	7	195	187	2,356	6,683	6,662
Salisbury,	13	6	7	318	322	2,959	9,607	9,448
Saucon, Upper,	12	6	6	238	192	2,603	6,881	6,881
Washington,	19	12	7	307	320	3,825	23,612	13,341
Weissenberg,	11	6	5	122	131	2,002	6,215	5,237
Whitehall,	44	12	33	800	812	7,683	41,009	40,910
Whitehall, North,	19	12	7	286	291	3,417	12,864	10,672
Whitehall, South,	15	9	6	223	244	2,520	7,625	7,589
	247	127	121	4,069	3,905	\$44,164	\$290,993	\$165,537
	494	187	330	9,640	9,411	\$100,690	\$721,812	\$629,530

Coopersburg, he was, on June 5, 1854, elected superintendent of the schools of the county at a salary of \$500.00 a year. He was commissioned on the 5th of July. He served until September of the following year (1855), when he resigned to accept the position of cashier of the newly-organized Allentown National Bank. Mr. Cooper organized the system and helped to bring order out of chaos. In 1876 he became a member of the Centennial Board of Finance, served as trustee of the Union Trust Deposit Company, trustee of the Allentown Female College, trustee of the Muhlenberg College, and many years as school director for the city of Allentown. He died on the 11th day of April, 1886.

TILGHMAN GOOD.

Mr. Tilghman Good was born in Allentown, on the 20th day of September, 1818. He was educated at the Allentown Academy under the tutorship of Mr. Mancourt and was graduated with honor when barely fifteen years of age. While yet a student he was induced to take charge of a school at the Jordan Reformed Church with a view to instruct both the teacher and the pupils in English. After graduation he taught public and private schools in Allentown until 1841, when he was elected to the office of register of wills. After his term of register had expired he went back to teaching. Upon the resignation of Mr. Cooper as superintendent, Mr. Good was appointed by the State Superintendent to serve the unexpired term. He was commissioned in October, 1855, and served until the 3d of June, 1857. In 1860 he was again the choice of the directors and was commissioned on the 8th of June. He filled the position until May 22d, 1862, when he was appointed postmaster at Allentown. Later he served as alderman and chief of police, besides filling positions of honor and trust.

H. H. SCHWARTZ.

The third superintendent was Hon. H. H. Schwartz. He was a son of John and Hannah Schwartz, and was born near Kutztown, Berks county, on the 21st of December, 1830. When he was about four years of age his parents moved to a farm in Whitehall township, Lehigh county. Through close application he was prepared to enter the Sophomore class at F. and M. College in 1852 and was graduated with honors in 1855. The following year he entered in the office of Hon. S. A. Bridges as a law student. On the 4th of May, 1857, the school directors of Lehigh county elected him to the superintendency at a

salary of \$500.00 per year. His work like that of his two predecessors, was mostly that of a pioneer. People in general opposed and prejudiced against the school system; and the county superintendency which was then in its infancy, was made the object of ridicule, contempt and anathema. At the expiration of his term of office in 1860, Mr. Schwartz removed to Kutztown and began the practice of law. Later he became a member of the State Legislature and Judge of the Orphans' Court of Berks county. He was for many years a trustee of the Keystone State Normal School. He died at Kutztown on the 25th of August, 1891.

JACOB ROSS.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Good in 1862, Mr. Jacob Ross was appointed and commissioned on the 26th of July, 1862, to fill the unexpired term. He was born in Salisbury township, Lehigh county, April 22, 1827. He attended the public schools of this township, such as they were at that time, and by close application prepared himself to become a teacher. He taught school for a number of years in different sections of Northampton and Lehigh counties. At the time of his appointment as superintendent he had charge of the Second ward grammar school in the city of Allentown. It is a fact worthy of note that during his term of office his traveling in holding examinations and visiting schools was all done on foot. After his term was over he went back to the school room as teacher, and while so engaged, studied theology during his leisure hours and was ordained as a minister in the M. E. Church. He died very suddenly on the 24th of November, 1877.

E. J. YOUNG.

Mr. Young was born in Northampton county in what is known as the Irish Settlement, on the 14th of August, 1808. His parents were Peter and Elizabeth Young. He attended college at Easton, and at the age of 16 went to Seneca county, Ohio, where he taught school and attended the theological department of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. Before finishing his course at Tiffin he came to Allentown and took charge of a school in the First ward. On the 4th of May, 1863, he was elected county superintendent at a salary of \$500.00 a year. He was twice re-elected, the first time at \$800.00, and the second time at \$1,300.00 a year. He served in this position very acceptably, and during his nine years of service was the means of bringing the schools into more popular favor. After his term of

office had expired he again returned to the school room, teaching in the Second ward, Allentown, the Bethlehem and the Hellertown High Schools.

He died of apoplexy on the 10th of November, 1887. Just before the fatal attack his daughter asked to transpose the sentence, "Death separates the dearest friends," and these were the last words uttered by him.

J. O. KNAUSS.

Mr. Young's successor was Mr. J. O. Knauss. He was born near Emaus, Lehigh county, on the 1st of January, 1840. His parents were Paul and Julia Knauss. By close application and hard study he succeeded in passing his first examination and receiving a teacher's certificate in the Fall of 1858. He began teaching in his native township in the Fall of 1859 at a salary of \$20.00 a month for a term of five months. His summer vacations were spent in working in the ore mines of the neighborhood. In the Spring of 1851 he attended the Normal and Classical School at Quakertown, Pa. In 1871 he passed a successful examination before the faculty and the State Board of Examiners for a State certificate at the State Normal School at Millersville. He taught five years in the ungraded schools of Salisbury township, two terms in Emaus High School, and in the Fall of 1868 he became a teacher in one of the Allentown schools. On the 7th of May, 1872, he was elected over three competitors, superintendent of Lehigh county at a salary of \$1,300.00 a year. He was commissioned on the 27th of July and held the same position for a continuous period of 21 years. During this period the schools made a great deal of progress. He raised the standard of teachers' certificates. Many schools outlined the first course of studies and held a large number of educational meetings. Through his efforts the school system was brought into general favor. His success as superintendent was undoubtedly due to the fact that he had taught in rural, town and city schools and to his untiring energy, unflinching fidelity to duty, honesty and good judgment. He retired from the superintendency June 5th, 1893. Upon retiring from the office of superintendent he was appointed to an important position in the Educational Department at Harrisburg, which he still fills with honor and credit. In the compiling of the foregoing account of the development of education in this county extensive use was made of Prof. Knauss' splendid report to the department in 1877.

For sketch of Alvin Rupp, the present incumbent, see Rupp family in second volume.

HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

ALLENTOWN ACADEMY.

Although it did not come into actual existence until 1819, the Allentown Academy was chartered by the act of the Legislature in March, 1814. The important parts of this act were as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That there shall be and hereby is established in the borough of Northampton (Allentown), in Lehigh County, an academy or public school for the education of youth in the English and other languages, in the useful arts, sciences, and literature, by the name, style, and title of the Allentown Academy, under the care, direction, and government of six trustees, to wit: Peter Rhoads, John Horn, John Miller (tailor), James Wilson, George Keck, Adam Reep, and Jacob Martin, which said trustees and successors to be elected, as hereinafter mentioned, shall be and hereby are declared to be one body politic and corporate in deed and in law, by the name, style, and title of "the trustees of the Allentown Academy," etc.

SEC. 5. That the sum of \$2,000 be and the same is hereby granted out of any unappropriated money in the treasury of this commonwealth, to be paid to the treasurer of the institution, etc., to be applied: \$1,000 thereof in the erection of a building or buildings, etc., and the purchasing of books, mathematical instruments, and the necessary philosophical apparatus, and the remaining \$1,000 shall be placed in some safe and productive fund or funds, and the income thereof shall be forever applied in aid of other measures to compensate a teacher or teachers in said Academy.

"SEC. 6. That there shall be admitted into said academy, in consequence of said appropriation, any number of poor children of said county that may at any time be offered, in order to be provided with books and stationery and taught gratis: provided that the number so admitted and taught shall at no time be greater than four, and that none of said children so admitted shall continue in said academy to be taught gratis, should others apply, longer than two years: and be it further provided that before any part of the appropriation shall be paid on the order or orders of said trustees, they, or a majority of them, shall duly certify that subscriptions to the amount of \$1,000 have been obtained and secured, to be paid for the use of said Academy, and that the trustees have proceeded to erect the building aforesaid."

The last clause deferred the erection of the Academy for several years, and the original trustees appear to have done nothing to bring the school into existence even as such time as they were empowered to, and hence in 1819 the act, which had passed out of force, was renewed. The trustees then appointed were James Wilson, Dr. Jacob Martin, John J. Kraus, John Romig, John Fogel, John Siegel, and Philip Kleckner. They immediately addressed themselves to the work. In an address which they published in the newspapers, after reminding the public of the act of

incorporation and the appropriation of two thousand dollars by the State on condition that one thousand dollars should be subscribed by the citizens, they say, "and yet, notwithstanding the above act has been passed now upwards of seven years, said condition has never been fulfilled. Surely this condition of things may continue no longer. In almost every county of the State there are one or more academies in which the children of the citizens can be educated to moral excellence, and shall Lehigh stand alone as a pillar of darkness in the midst of the radiance of the surrounding light and intellectual refinement? We hope not, and therefore earnestly expect that all benevolent enterprising citizens in town or county will early avail themselves of the opportunity to call on Dr. Jacob Martin or John J. Krause, Esq., and contribute their share towards the attainment of an object so extraordinarily desirable and so easily to be accomplished."

The object for which they labored was not realized until four years had passed, when in 1823 the trustees made the following announcement, "Since the required amount for the erection of the Allentown Academy is now subscribed and the undersigned desire to make preparations this Summer yet for its erection, the trustees are earnestly requested to meet for this purpose at the house of George Haberacker, in the borough of Northampton, on Saturday, July 30. The trustees are Peter Newhard, of Northampton; Daniel Saeger, of North Whitehall; Daniel Eberhard, of Upper Milford; John Guth, of South Whitehall; H. W. Knipe, of Upper Saucon; Henry Ritter, of Salisbury, and Philip Wint, of Upper Saucon."

A building was erected at the corner of Walnut and Eighth streets, which is still standing, and in 1827, Silas H. Hickox, who came from New England, took charge of the school. The Academy at once secured a place in the front rank of the schools of the town and of the valley, and retained its position for many years. Mr. Hickox resigned in 1829 for the purpose of devoting himself to the legal profession, and was succeeded by W. W. Wertz. By the census report of 1840, the Academy had thirty pupils. After his term of service, and prior to 1853, the principals were Frederick Mancourt, Charles A. Douglass, R. S. McClenachan, and Robert Chandler. In 1852, Professor I. N. Gregory took charge of the school and remained as its principal until 1865. He was the most successful teacher the Academy ever had, and during the long period he was at its head the institution enjoyed the utmost popularity. Dr. Murphy was engaged as principal in 1867, but remained only a

short time, and it became apparent that the school had closed its era of usefulness.

Mr. Gregory, under authority of an act of the Legislature, had put a mortgage on the building for the purpose of raising funds for enlarging it, and under this mortgage the property was sold by the sheriff in 1881. By this sale sixteen hundred dollars was realized over and above the amount of the judgment, and this sum was divided equally between Muhlenberg College and the Female Seminary. At a meeting of the trustees—Eli J. Saeger, August Weidner, George P. Weil, R. E. Wright, Henry Gabriel, and Dr. Alfred J. Martin—held July 15, 1881, Messrs. Wright and Martin were appointed a committee to convey the surplus to the institutions mentioned. This was done on condition that each of them should grant one perpetual scholarship, of which the benefit should be received by such graduates of the public schools as the school controllers and directors should see fit to present for the favor. This measure having been consummated the trustees of the old Allentown Academy resigned *sine die*.

THE ALLENTOWN SEMINARY.

On the 1st of May, 1848, the Allentown Seminary was opened in Livingston mansion, under the principalship of Rev. C. R. Kessler, of the Reformed Church. He had been induced to engage in the work chiefly by Rev. S. K. Brobst, of the Lutheran Church, the originator of the enterprise and its most zealous supporter. The building in which the Seminary was at first housed was a large two-story stone edifice, now the east wing. This mansion, with the beautiful grounds around it, had at one time belonged to the Livingstons, relatives of the Allens, who were the founders of the town. Before the Seminary was opened this property had passed into the possession of Messrs. Pretz and Weinsheimer, members of the Lutheran Church, and continued in their ownership until the organization of Muhlenberg College, when it was purchased by that corporation.

The object of the institution was set forth by the first principal, Rev. C. R. Kessler, in a letter dated March, 1848, to the *Jugendfreund*, published by Rev. S. K. Brobst. It reads as follows: "This institution is especially designed for those who desire to prepare themselves for the sphere of the teacher. It is, however, easily seen that those also can attend the institution with advantage who propose studying either theology, jurisprudence, or medicine, and wish to prepare themselves for one of the higher classes of col-

lege, and also those who are seeking important acquisitions in knowledge and a higher culture. This institution will offer special advantages to those who desire a thorough and practical knowledge of the German language. The moral culture of the pupils will receive special attention." Bible history, biblical antiquities, and Christian morals were enumerated among the regular studies. The primary object of the school, though of the highest importance, was nevertheless not attained, as it was urged in advance of the times, so that the Allentown Seminary as a normal school, or teachers' seminary, was a failure. The attendance during the first term was but eleven, only four of whom had come to prepare for teaching. The institution, though retaining in view all it had set out to accomplish, was soon announced as a classical school for boarders and day scholars. After much discouragement and zealous effort on the part of the principal and the friends of education by whom he was sustained, the interests of the school began to advance, and the attendance increased to such an extent that it became necessary to furnish enlarged accommodations. Accordingly, during the Summer of 1851, a new building, now the west wing, was erected. In the year 1854 the attendance had risen to two hundred and two, —one hundred and forty-seven males and fifty-five females. The central building, occupying the space between the east and west wings, was then erected during the Summer of 1854, and Livingston mansion was raised to three stories, so that the entire seminary building presented a front of one hundred and thirty feet, and furnished accommodations for one hundred boarders. These were the buildings which, with the spacious grounds around them, subsequently passed into the possession of the corporation of Muhlenberg College and are now occupied by the Muhlenberg Preparatory School.

Among the instructors of the institution were the following: Rev. Christian Rudolph Kessler, A.M., the founder and principal of Allentown Seminary from 1848 to 1855, assisted by Messrs. John Weik, Wm. J. Marx, J. B. Evans, C. L. Lochman, Rev. F. J. Mohr, Prof. C. F. Wulff, Prof. Fr. R. Gerlach, Thomas J. Gross, Prof. C. F. Herrman, Rev. J. L. Kessler, D.D., Rev. J. Riale, Prof. C. V. Mays and Misses Eveline Black, Melvina Stanton, M. Wilson, L. J. Boyd and Mrs. N. Vogelbach. On account of impaired health, Principal Kessler was obliged to cease his labors in 1855.

REV. CHRISTIAN RUDOLPH KESSLER.

Christian Rudolph Kessler, the first president of the Allentown Seminary, was born Feb. 20,

1823, in the district of Davos, and Canton of Graubuenden, Switzerland. His parents were the Rev. J. S. Kessler, D.D., and his wife, Christina Jeklin. He received his early training in a parochial school conducted by his father until the close of the year 1835, when he was sent to the Canton School of Chur, the highest institution of learning in his native country. In 1840 he was sent to the University of Leipsic, but did not remain there long, owing to the departure of the family to America. He now pursued his studies privately, devoting himself especially to Pedagogics or the science of education being especially incited to this by the increased interest in education, which had recently been awakened by the efforts of the Graubuenden Educational Association of which his father was one of the founders and most active members.

At the close of the year 1841 he entered the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Mercersburg. Here besides giving instruction in German, he pursued his theological studies, attending with special interest the lectures of Dr. John W. Nevin, who was then rapidly becoming a leader in American theological thought, and with whom he formed a friendship that lasted through his life. During this time he made himself acquainted with the English language, which he in after life spoke with great freedom and fluency.

In the Spring of 1843 he was received into the Gospel ministry and for one year served a number of congregations in Pendleton county, Virginia, when he received a call of the Salem congregation of Philadelphia, to become assistant pastor to Rev. Dr. Bibighaus, whom he shortly succeeded. He was married to the only daughter of Hon. David Liehman and his wife, Anna Maria Salade, both natives of Switzerland.

In the Autumn of 1845 he was compelled to resign his pastoral charge on account of the repeated attacks of bronchitis usually called "a preacher's throat." After a long and prayerful meditation as to the mode in which he might effect most for the cause of Christ and for the good of man, he arrived at the conviction that he could be most useful by devoting himself to the laborious yet sacred work of educating the young. Rev. S. K. Brobst, the well-known editor of *Jugendfreund*, learning of his purpose, induced him to come to Allentown and open a school. In May he began his school with four pupils, though he met with many discouragements and disappointments he continued to labor faithfully and soon his admirable character and his ability as a teacher became widely known. Public confidence continued to increase and numbers of students, flocking to his feet from time to time, made it

necessary for him to extend his plans and enlarge the buildings.

But as his institution continued to extend and flourish more and more his bodily powers were fast declining. In the Fall of this year he had to call his father to his assistance, to aid in carrying on his operations and meeting the wants of his school. But all this was unavailing. His energetic will did, indeed, continue to triumph over the weakness of his body, and until within five weeks of his decease, he continued to instruct some of the classes, who came daily into his chamber for recitation, where he instructed them, though in a feeble and broken voice.

But the last great scene of his life was rapidly approaching. Feeling his strength completely prostrated, he inquired of his physician what were his prospects for life, and being informed that a few days would in all probability, close his earthly career, he expressed the most perfect resignation to God's will in this matter. Soon after, he took an affectionate farewell of his family, and of some other friends who from time to time called in to see him. The closing hours of his life were perfectly serene and peaceful, his Christian faith supporting him and giving him the assurance of a blissful immortality. Awakening about midnight out of a quiet slumber, he inquired of his father, who was watching by his bedside, whether it was Sunday morning, and being informed that it was, he exclaimed: "O what a glorious Sabbath this will be to me!" and soon after expired.

Thus departed on the 14th of March, 1855, in the thirty-second year of his age, Christian Rudolph Kessler, who will long be held in affectionate and respectful remembrance by all who knew him, but especially by his pupils and the citizens of Allentown, to whose service he devoted the best part of his laborious life. He was a man of no ordinary talents, and of varied attainments. He was an original thinker and a profound scholar. He was a highly acceptable and popular preacher, and a teacher of rare endowments.

The services which he rendered to the cause of education generally and especially in Allentown and that part of Pennsylvania over which the influence of his school extended, cannot be too highly estimated. There is no doubt that he has given a new and great impulse to the cause of education in this region and especially in the county of Lehigh.

Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D.D., is an historical address delivered on the campus of the Seminary, then Muhlenberg College, in 1898, upon the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of founding of the Seminary, said: "The school at Allen-

town (Muhlbenberg College) continues a lasting monument to his ability, his devotion to his calling, his self-denying labors and his triumphs of faith in his blessed Lord."

Rev. Wm. N. Reynolds, D.D., of the Lutheran Church, was the principal of the Allentown Seminary from 1855, previous to the death of Rev. Mr. Kessler to September, 1857. In these years he was ably assisted by the following instructors: Rev. J. S. Kessler, Rev. J. Riale, Prof. Luther H. Croll, Prof. E. J. Koons, Mons. J. Germain Anglade, Mrs. R. M. Eyster, Mrs. N. Vogelbach and Misses M. J. Green, Catharine J. Reynolds, Adelaide S. Richards. In the Fall of 1857, Rev. Dr. Reynolds accepted the presidency of the Illinois State University at Springfield, Ill.

Rev. Wm. Phillips, A.M., of the Reformed Church, became the principal at the opening of the Winter term, Nov. 1, 1857, and continued in the position to the close of the Winter term, Nov. 1, 1859. His co-laborers in instruction in these years were: Rev. J. S. Kessler, D.D., Rev. W. R. Hofford, A.M., Rev. Joshua Derr, Prof. C. F. Herrman, Mons. J. Germain Anglade, the late Capt. Jeremiah P. Schindel, of the U. S. A., and Misses S. A. Barrett and Laura P. Hill. At the close of the Winter term, March 26, 1858, the first decade celebration of the Allentown Seminary was suitably observed in Zions' Reformed Church.

In the Spring of 1859, Rev. W. R. Hofford, A.M., of the Reformed Church, a student of the Allentown Seminary from the Spring of 1850 to the Fall of 1853, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, an assistant instructor of Rev. Phillips, became the principal of the Seminary. He continued as principal to the close of the Winter term in March, 1864. This was a critical period in the history of the institution, the effects of the financial crisis of 1857-1858 were still felt and the War of the Rebellion opened in 1861 and continued during his connection with the Seminary. The associate instructors in these years were the following: Rev. Dr. Kessler, Rev. Joshua Derr, H. LaRue, John Sykes, Prof. C. F. Herrman, D. F. Schoedler, P. Williard, A.M., T. Kessler and Misses A. E. Avery, Maria Zearfass, Sarah Hughes and Olivia Mease.

THE ALLENTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MILITARY ACADEMY.

In March, 1864, this institution was regularly chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, under "the name, style and title of the Allentown Collegiate Institute and Military Academy." Under this charter it possessed collegiate powers and privileges. Notwithstanding the fact that

it had the chartered rights of a college, and was nominally under the control of a board of trustees, it was in reality merely a private school. Rev. M. L. Hofford was the only president of the institution under the above charter.

The Board of Trustees consisted of 17 members: Hon. S. A. Bridges, President; Col. Henry C. Longnecker, Vice-President; Jacob S. Dillinger, Esq., Secretary; Wm. S. Young, Esq., Treasurer; Hon. R. E. Wright, Hon. J. D. Stiles, C. Pretz, Thomas Jacoby, Charles W. Cooper, John H. Oliver, Henry Weinsheimer, Geo. P. Weil, John D. Lawall, Wm. H. Blumer, Thomas B. Wilson, Boas Hausman and Charles Kramer. The following constituted the faculty: Rev. M. L. Hofford, A.M., President; Rev. Wm. R. Hofford, A.M., Vice-President; Rev. J. S. Kessler, D.D., Edward Brodie Glasgow, G. A. Aschbach, Hon. Robert E. Wright, Major G. Eckendorff, Prof. C. F. Herrmann, Joel J. Rossister and Charles H. Asay. The circular of 1865-66 shows to what extent the institution had become a military academy for the title had become "Military and Collegiate Institute, Allentown, Pa." Rev. M. L. Hofford continued as president and the names of the following instructors appear in the circular of 1865-66: Rev. E. J. Koons, A.M., Rev. M. H. Richards, A.M., Rev. G. A. Hinterleiter, Rev. J. W. Wood, A.M., George Herman Rupp, F. H. Hutchings, W. W. Johnson, A. Spangler and S. Hughes. The female department was continued, but the names of the female students do not appear in the catalogue. Rev. M. L. Hofford, A.M., President, resigned in the Spring of 1867. The institution was continued until June 16, 1867, when it was closed. The purposes of its founders, however, are continued in the two splendid institutions of learning, Muhlenberg College and the Allentown College for Women, both of which are the outgrowth of the Allentown Seminary.

MUHLENBERG COLLEGE.

(Rev. Solomon E. Ochsenford, D.D., formerly Professor of English and Social Science, Muhlenberg College.)

Muhlenberg College was established in the year 1867, to meet a want, long felt by many of the pastors and lay members of the Lutheran Church in eastern Pennsylvania, where the Lutheran population is very strong. Prior to this period these people had no institution of their own for the higher education of their young people. It was felt by many that a college under Lutheran management was needed, should be established, and could be maintained. The institution, therefore, is a church school, but it

is by no means to be regarded, on this account, as sectarian. It is a Christian institution of higher education, established and maintained for the Christian training of the young, not only for those who expect to enter the office of the ministry, but also for those who wish to prepare for other pursuits in life, and who admittedly need the healthful and inspiring influences of Christianity as much as those who assume responsible duties of the Christian ministry.

The immediate cause that led to the establishment of Muhlenberg College by the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania was the establishment of a Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, in 1864, by the same body. A college closely identified with the interest of the Seminary was felt to be necessary. This led to the establishment of the college at Allentown.

In the Providence of God it happened that there existed in the center of the territory of the Ministerium, at this critical period of its history, an institution of high grade and with collegiate powers in which Lutheran clergymen and laymen had been deeply and actively interested from the beginning of its existence, the authorities of which were ready and anxious to turn it over to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. Thus it happened that Muhlenberg College became the successor, to some extent, at least, of the Allentown Seminary, and of the Allentown Collegiate Institute and Military Academy, which succeeded the Seminary in 1864. Under the charter granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania the latter institution, into which the original seminary had developed, possessed collegiate powers and privileges, and made its first advancement towards the grade of a college. In the year 1867 the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania assumed partial control of the institution, elected one-third of the trustees, and advanced it to the grade of a college. Ten years later the same body assumed the entire management of the college.

The original Board of Trustees of the College consisted of the following persons, elected by the stockholders: Rev. Frederick A. Muhlenberg, D.D., ex-officio president; Rev. Edward J. Koons, secretary; Jonathan Reichard, treasurer; Hon. Robert E. Wright, Rev. Samuel K. Brobst, Melchior H. Horn, Charles W. Cooper, William Saeger, William H. Blumer, Rev. William Rath, Rev. Joshua Yeager, Christian Pretz and Rev. F. J. F. Schantz; elected by the Ministerium: Revs. Joseph A. Seiss, D.D., William J. Eyer, and George F. Miller, and Messrs. Amos W. Potteiger, Lewis Klump and Benjamin F. Trexler.

The College Building.

As soon as the joint stock company had secured its amended charter entitling it to establish a college with all the powers and privileges of such an institution, had elected its board of trustees and a president, work was begun to arrange the buildings for the larger field of operations to which they were in future to be devoted. The property of the new college consisted of about five acres of land in the southeastern part of the city of Allentown, on which had been erected several commodious buildings devoted to the use of the institution.

Organization of the College.

Muhlenberg College was named in honor of the Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, D.D., the patriarch of the Lutheran Church in America, who had labored not only for the spiritual welfare of the people in a general way, but also put forth strenuous efforts to organize the various and manifold works of the Church for the intellectual and spiritual benefit of future generations in the organization of the first Lutheran Synod, in 1748, and in the effort to establish a literary and theological seminary in Philadelphia. He failed in the successfully carrying out of the latter project, but because the time was not propitious, nor were the people prepared for the important step contemplated. Nearly a hundred years later the Ministerium of Pennsylvania succeeded in carrying out his pious wishes, inaugurated its educational work on its own territory, in the spirit of Muhlenberg, by establishing a theological seminary at Philadelphia, in 1864, and a college at Allentown in 1867, and rightly called one of these by his honored and revered name—Muhlenberg College. Although the name of this eminent pioneer labored in spiritual things may not now be widely known in this country, to the Lutherans in Europe and America, and in India and Africa, it is a familiar and honored one, a name that stands for everything that is noble and ennobling in the sphere of religion and right life.

The course of study adopted at the beginning of the history of the college was like those of similar institutions at that time, embracing all the branches usually included in the regular college course and leading to the degree of bachelor of arts and a four years' scientific course leading to the degree of bachelor of science, and enables graduates to enter any medical school in the country.

The first faculty had as its head the Rev. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, D.D., LL.D.,

who was called from the chair of Greek at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., to take charge of the new college, named in honor of his distinguished ancestor. He came to the new institution with many years of experience as a successful teacher, and the reputation of being one of the best Greek scholars of his time. Born at Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 25, 1818, the son of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, M.D., and educated at Pennsylvania and Jefferson Colleges and Princeton Theological Seminary, he was well qualified to take up the profession of teaching, and, after teaching for twelve years at Franklin College, Lancaster, Pa., and for seventeen years at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, he, in the prime of mature manhood, and with a wide and varied experience in his chosen profession, assumed the responsible position of organizing a new institution of learning, his high standing as an educator and a scholar giving at once prominence and character to the new institution.

The other members of the faculty were also men of distinction and wide experience in their various departments. These were, besides Dr. Muhlenberg, president and professor of Greek, mental and moral sciences, and evidence of Christianity, the Rev. Edward J. Koons, A.M., vice-president and professor of mathematics, astronomy and physics; the Rev. William R. Hofford, A.M., professor of Latin; the Rev. Samuel Phillips, A.M., professor of rhetoric, logic, English literature and political economy; the Rev. Joseph F. Fahs, A.M., professor of German; and Theodore C. Yeager, M.D., professor of chemistry, physiology and botany. At the head of the academic department, and assistant professor of Greek, was the Rev. Theodore L. Seip, A.M., then recently graduated from the Theological Seminary at Philadelphia and ordained to the office of the ministry by the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania.

During the earlier years of the history of the college, there were frequent changes in the personnel of the faculty, but these did not affect the successful work of the institution. As the places were vacated by members of the original faculty, they were filled by eminent and successful teachers, some of whom spent their lives in connection with the institution. Among these deserve to be specially mentioned, Professor Davis Garber, Ph.D., professor of mathematics and allied branches from the year 1869 until his death in 1896; and the Rev. Matthias H. Richards, D.D., author and scholar, professor of English language and literature from 1868 until his death in 1898.

The period of Dr. Muhlenberg's presidency was also the period of struggle for the newly-

founded college. In acquiring the property, arranging it for enlarged usefulness, erecting new buildings, and providing for the maintenance of the institution, without a dollar of endowment, the Board of Trustees had assumed enormous responsibilities. Everything had to be provided for the successful operation of the new enterprise. They began with fair prospects of success; but the panic of 1873-75 came upon them and almost wrecked the enterprise. During the financial stress caused by the panic, the Rev. Dr. Seip was appointed as the financial agent of the institution and by his untiring efforts succeeded in re-establishing confidence in the institution, in securing new students, and in collecting large sums of money to relieve the most pressing needs. As one of the results of his efforts he could report the endowment of the Mosser-Keck professorship of Greek. Some years later, as an indirect result of his labors, came the endowment of the Asa Packer professorship of Natural and Applied Sciences. Dr. Muhlenberg continued as president of the College and as professor of Greek until the close of the year 1876, when he resigned in order to accept the professorship of Greek in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. His withdrawal was a cause of sincere regret to the best and most deeply interested friends of the College. He remained long enough, however, to establish the institution on a firm educational basis and give it a prominent place among the educational institutions of the State.

Later History of the College.

In the year 1876 the Rev. Benjamin Sadtler, D.D., who had been successful in the active ministry of the Church as a pastor of various congregations, and as principal of the College for Women at Lutherville, Maryland, was elected to the presidency of the college, and entered upon his duties on January 1, 1877. He was inducted into office by the president of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania at its convention held at Allentown, May 28, 1877. At this convention, also, the full control and responsibility for the maintenance of the college were assumed by the Ministerium, and the entire Board of Trustees was elected by this body. Dr. Sadtler, the son of Philip B. Sadtler, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, Dec. 25, 1823, and was educated at Gettysburg College and Theological Seminary, entered the Lutheran ministry in 1844, for eighteen years served as pastor of Lutheran congregations in Pennsylvania, and for fifteen years as president of the College for Women at Lutherville. During Dr. Sadtler's presidency at Muhlenberg College, few changes occurred, either in the faculty or in the external manage-

ment of affairs. In 1879, Asa Packer's bequest of thirty thousand dollars was received, and was set apart as an endowment of the chair of Natural and Applied Sciences. In June, 1881, Professor Edgar F. Smith, Ph.D., now provost of the University of Pennsylvania, was elected as the first incumbent of this professorship, and he it was who organized this department at Muhlenberg, and by his ability as a scholar and teacher gave to it immediate prominence. Dr. Smith remained only a few years, but the college has been successful in securing competent men, and much has been accomplished since then in the line of natural sciences. Dr. Sadtler administered the affairs of the institution until the Fall of the year 1885, when a fall on the ice disabled him for life, and constrained him to retire from active duties, and in the Summer of 1886 he removed to Baltimore, where he lived in retirement until his death, which occurred April 28, 1900. His successor was elected Nov. 5, 1885, his term of office beginning Jan. 1, 1886. This was the Rev. Theodore Lorenzo Seip, D.D., who was the efficient and esteemed head of the institution until his death, Nov. 28, 1903. When the vacancy occurred, occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Sadtler, the Board of Trustees and the Ministerium of Pennsylvania unanimously turned to Dr. Seip as the most suitable and best-equipped man for this responsible position. Dr. Seip was the son of Reuben L. and Sarah A. Seip, and was born at Easton, Pa., June 25, 1842. He received his classical training in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., and his theological training in the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, having entered the latter institution in the year 1864, as a member of the first junior class in the newly-established seminary. In the year 1867, after graduation from the seminary, he was ordained to the office of the ministry by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and immediately afterward accepted the position of principal of the Academic Department at Muhlenberg College and assistant professor of Greek in the college department, having previously come to Allentown, while yet a student at the seminary, to assist in winding up the affairs of the Allentown Collegiate Institute and Military Academy, preparatory to the opening of the new college. During the War of the Rebellion he served in various capacities during portions of several years. As a member of the first faculty, and its secretary, he assisted the first president in the organization of the various departments. Later, he became professor of Latin and Greek, and in addition taught other branches in the college department. The following are the positions he held prior to his election

to the presidency: Principal of the Academic Department and assistant professor of Greek, 1867-73; professor of Latin, 1873-77; financial agent, 1876-77; professor of Greek and Latin, 1877-81; Mosser-Keck Professor of Greek, 1881-86; president and professor of Greek, Moral Science and Evidence of Christianity, 1886-1903. When, therefore, he accepted the presidency of the college, he had practically passed through all the various departments of the institution, had helped to formulate the courses of studies for the several departments, had passed through the period of trial and struggle incident to the early history of the institution, had secured large sums of money for current expenses and endowment, was thoroughly acquainted with the needs and the work of the college, and had withal attained such a fine and ripened scholarship in general, but especially in the classics, that all interested in the future welfare of the college and acquainted with its needs, felt that he was the man providentially trained for the vacancy, and he was unanimously and by acclamation elected by the Board of Trustees. Nor has the church made a mistake in the view taken in this matter; for with the advent of the new administration began a new period of wider influence and greater prosperity than the institution had previously enjoyed. His fine scholarship gave the institution an excellent reputation among other institutions of learning. The courses of studies were amplified and improved, the number of students was largely augmented, and the financial condition was placed on a solid basis. To-day, Muhlenberg College is known as one of the best institutions of learning in the Lutheran Church in America, and is generally regarded as the representative Lutheran college. He was also active in bringing the institution into closer and more prominent relations with other colleges and universities of the country through his active connection with the College Association of Pennsylvania, and as a member of the University Council of Pennsylvania by appointment of the Governor of the State. He lived long enough to see the beginning of that expansion for which he had been working for many years. Greater Muhlenberg has been made possible through the efforts, self-sacrificing labors, and his wise plans for the best interests of the institution to which he devoted his entire active life. On June 18, 1903, he laid the cornerstone of the new administration building of the college, on its new site, and in October of the same year he participated in the services connected with the laying of the corner-stone of Berks Hall, the first of the series of dormitories to be erected on the college grounds. But he

was not allowed to see the completion of this new enterprise, for he died on Nov. 28, 1903. After the death of Dr. Seip, the Rev. William Wackernagel, D.D., senior member of the faculty and professor of German, French, Spanish and history was appointed acting president of the institution to serve until a permanent president could be secured. The vacancy in the presidency of Muhlenberg College, occasioned by the death of Dr. Seip, was filled in 1904 by the election of the Rev. John A. W. Haas, D.D., of New York City.

Among those forces that in an age of vast material progress and the setting up of the gods of material success in such an age of commercialized ideals, one of the great factors in the deeper, saner life of the nation is the influence and leading of the great men at the head of the educational institutions. The power of a great personality placed in such a position of responsibility is of the most momentous kind, and that the present European civilization in both hemispheres does not meet the fate of the earlier empires, will be due in a large measure to the work of that body of men who have charge of the wielding and directing of the ambitions and energies of the nation's youth.

To this class of men, heads of colleges, that play so vital a part in the life of the time, belongs Dr. John A. W. Haas, the son of John Christian and Margaret Haas. John A. W. Haas inherited his fathers' ability as a teacher, he having been an able educator in parochial schools. His parents came of that substantial Pennsylvania German stock that has contributed so important an element to the sturdy strength of that great state. He is a younger brother of George Christian Frederick Haas, an eminent Lutheran divine of New York City. He was born in Philadelphia, August 31, 1862, and was sent to the schools of his native city, attending the parochial school of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran church, and later the Protestant Episcopal Academy, graduating from the latter in 1880. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania in the arts course, and received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1884. A course in the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, followed, and from this he graduated in 1887, in which year he also received from the University of Pennsylvania the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity, and took a course at the University of Leipzig, Germany.

After his return to America he was ordained to the Lutheran ministry and appointed the pastor of Grace Lutheran church, New York City, administering that charge for eight years. For another eight years (1896-1904) he held the pastor-

ate of St. Paul's Lutheran church, New York City. During his incumbency of St. Paul's, a new church building was erected, and the growth in other directions was also marked. In 1902, Thiel College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. While pastor of St. Paul's church, Dr. Haas was called to the presidency of Muhlenberg College. He has brought to that college qualifications that eminently fit the requirements of the work—thorough scholarship, a wide experience in dealing with the deeper aspects of the national life, and that indefinable power of leadership which sets him, whatever his official position, in the class of those who move others and are themselves unmoved.

6, 1891, Charlotte, daughter of Charles D. and Fredericka Boscheus.

The present faculty consists of Rev. John A. W. Haas, D.D., George T. Ettinger, Ph.D., Rev. William Wackernagel, D.D., Rev. John A. Bauman, Ph.D., Robert C. Horn, A.M., William H. Reese, M.S., Robert R. Fritsch, A.M., Harry D. Bailey, A.M., Stephen G. Simpson, A.M., James H. S. Bossard, A.M., Rev. John D. M. Brown, A.M., Albert C. H. Fasig, M.S., Harold K. Marks, A.B., George McCaa, B.S., Willard D. Kline, M.D.

Muhlenberg College has graduated more than eight hundred young men, many of whom have already become eminently successful in the varied



Dr. Haas was for several years secretary of the Association of College Presidents of Pennsylvania, and is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of New York City. He is a frequent contributor to religious periodicals, and is the author of "Commentary on the Gospel of Mark in Lutheran Commentary," 1895; "Bible Literature," 1903; and "Biblical Criticism," 1903. He was also a co-editor and a contributor to the "Lutheran Cyclopedia," 1899. In 1914 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Haas married in New York City, October

spheres of life which they have entered, either professional or commercial. More than three thousand young men have either wholly or partly received their education in this institution, and have been more or less influenced by the spirit that pervades its work. Forty-five years is a short period of time in the history of an institution of learning, being sufficient merely to organize fully its various departments, and to set its operations in motion, and the men who have graduated from it must be comparatively young, many only in the beginning of their careers in practical life. Yet many of the sons of Muhlen-

berg have already distinguished themselves as presidents of institutions of learning, professors in theological and literary institutions, as pastors of important parishes, as superintendents and officers of public institutions, as authors, editors, and writers for the religious and secular press, as legislators and men of prominence in other

The future of Muhlenberg College is assured. At its new location, with modern and well-equipped buildings, and with better facilities for its legitimate work, it will be able to expand its work, extend its influence, and carry on its work more successfully than at any period of its history.

The college grounds consist of seventy-two acres, beautifully located at the western end of the city, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth streets, and Chew and Liberty streets. The site is elevated, overlooking the picturesque Cedar Creek valley. The administration building, 190 feet long and 65 feet wide, three stories in height, is built of granolithic stone, with Indiana limestone trimmings, in the English Renaissance style. It contains the fine library of the college, the chapel, recitation rooms, laboratories, halls, gymnasiums, etc.

The general scheme of the dormitories is that of a rectangle, following a typical Oxford or Cambridge system. They are divided into sections accommodating from twelve to sixteen students each, and are entered from the quadrangle through separate doorways. They are named Berks, Rhoads and Luther League Halls. West of the dormitories are the base ball and foot ball fields and tennis courts.

ALLENTOWN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The Allentown College for Women was founded in 1867 under the name of "The Allentown Female College." It is under the control of the Reformed Church, though in no sense a sectarian institution. It was originally founded by the Classes of East Pennsylvania and Lehigh, but in 1905 passed under the control of the Eastern Synod of which the above mentioned Classis are an integral part. In 1893 the college obtained a new charter under the name "Allentown College for Women." Its founders, deeply impressed with the importance of providing for the higher education of woman, and recognizing the great advantages to be derived from such an institution, determined to found a school whose special aim should be to make it distinguished for its religious influence upon the heart, as well as for the thorough cultivation of the mind, thus to develop all the excellencies of a pure, noble, christian womanhood.

The desires and purposes of these advocates of higher female education found embodiment and recognition in a resolution offered and adopted at a special meeting of East Pennsylvania Classis, held in Zion's Reformed church, Allentown, July 12, 1867, to establish a female college in Allentown, Pa., to be under the supervision of the East Pennsylvania Classis of the Reformed Church. A committee was appointed, consisting of Revs. N. S. Strassberger, W. R. Hofford, I. K. Loos, D. F. Breidle and Samuel Philips, with instructions to effect organization, make all the necessary arrangements for the opening of the college, and superintend the educational interests. At a session of this committee, July 12, 1867, it was decided that a joint stock company should be formed to secure funds for the purchase of property and the erection of suitable buildings, that the college should be under the management of a board of trustees, two-thirds to be members of the Reformed Church, and the organization to be known by the name of Lehigh Female College. A course of study embracing all the principal branches of a thorough Christian education was adopted; the several departments, the primary, academic and collegiate were constituted, and the terms for tuition fixed, Rev. L. Cort was appointed general agent. To enlist the interest of friends of education, and to secure a hearty co-operation in this enterprise, a public meeting was held on Thursday evening, July 12, 1867, in Zion's Reformed church, and addresses were delivered setting forth the advantages of the college,—its claims upon business men, parents, and of the church. The result was the appointment of a business committee, whose duty it should be to counsel and co-operate with the executive committee in commending the college to the favorable consideration of the business portion of the community. The committee was constituted as follows: Charles W. Cooper, Esq.; John H. Oliver, Esq.; Honorable R. E. Wright, Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, Messrs. A. G. Reninger, G. P. Weil, Thomas Mohr, Milton J. Kramer, and W. H. Blumer.

The first president was the Rev. Lucian Cort. The school organization was effected on the fifth day of September, 1867, in the lecture-room of Zion's Reformed church. The number of pupils on the morning of the first day was eight, which by the end of the week had increased to fifteen. The instructors, in connection with the president, were Revs. W. R. Hofford and N. S. Strassberger, Miss M. E. Garrett and Miss Ida E. Erdman.

September 16, 1867, the executive committee appointed Rev. W. R. Hofford to attend to the school work of the president for the remainder

of the year, with the view of enabling Rev. L. Cort to give his undivided attention to the duties as general agent.

Feeling the want of a more suitable room, a removal was soon made from the basement of the church to rooms in Hecker's building, on Hamilton street, above Eighth. This place, however, like the other, was only temporary shelter, and hence the question arose, where shall it be permanently located? This question was answered by Honorable R. E. Wright, Sr., a liberal-minded citizen and warm friend of this educational enterprise, who, for suitable consideration, offered his beautiful grounds on Fourth street, known as "Clover Nook," which were taken in possession and occupied for school purposes in April, 1868. The institution rapidly increased in number, and before the end of the first year the accommodations were too limited and it was resolved to build an addition. To provide the necessary funds a committee was appointed to dispose of additional stock. This committee met with encouraging success, which was largely owing to the influence and work of its chairman, Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs.

In less than three months the building was completed, so far as to admit of the opening of the school at the usual time. The college was not formally opened until November, 1868, when appropriate addresses were delivered by Rev. T. G. Apple, D. D., of Lancaster, and Rev. J. Beck, D. D., of Easton.

Pursuant to a notice given by East Pennsylvania Classis, a meeting of the stockholders was held at the American Hotel on the evening of the 17th of February, 1868. Samuel McHose, Esq., was appointed chairman, and Dr. E. G. Martin, secretary. Hon. R. E. Wright, Sr., presented a charter, which he had prepared by request. It was read and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be presented to the court of Lehigh county for incorporation. The charter was granted by the court during the June term of 1868. By this instrument the name was changed to the title, "Allentown Female College." In accordance with the requirements of the charter, an election was held for six trustees to represent the stockholders in the board. The following gentlemen were elected, viz: Charles W. Cooper, Esq.; Hon. R. E. Wright, Sr.; Hon. Joseph Laubach, John H. Oliver, Esq.; Dr. E. G. Martin, and Aaron Troxell, Esq. It was also officially announced that Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, Rev. W. R. Hofford and Aaron G. Reninger, Esq., were elected members of the board to represent East Pennsylvania Classis in her trust of the institution.

The Rev. Lucian Cort was elected to the presidency of the school.

Rev. Lucian Cort's connection with the college as its first president was of but short duration. The Rev. W. R. Hofford, A. M., was formally elected to the position of president July 27, 1868. On the 22d of June, 1869, the Rev. S. G. Wagner, D.D., was elected vice-president and professor of Mental and Moral Science, whose valuable services as an experienced and successful teacher and wise counselor were very generously rendered to the college for seven years.

The impaired health of President Hofford necessitated him to seek relief from the burden of responsibility and the arduous duties of the position which he had held for fifteen years, and in accordance with the advice of his physician he tendered his resignation, and withdrew from the presidency April 16, 1883.

REV. WILLIAM R. HOFFORD, D.D.

William R. Hofford, son of Joseph and Sarah Hofford, was born May 8, 1833, in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pa.

In 1851 he was admitted as a scholar in the Allentown Seminary and was graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., in 1855. After his graduation he accepted the appointment of teacher of Latin and Greek in Cumberland Valley Institute, which position he held for several years. He graduated from the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pa., 1857. He was licensed May 12, 1858, to the gospel ministry. For one year he filled the position as teacher of ancient languages in the Allentown Seminary. He subsequently became principal and continued in this service to 1864. He was ordained and installed February, 1863, as pastor of Lower Saucon congregation. In the following year Williams township congregation was added to this charge; he served these two congregations until 1869. He supplied the congregation at Freemansburg from May 1, 1869 to Sept. 29, 1872, and also South Whitehall from May 3, 1863.

In 1867 he was elected professor of Latin language and Literature in Muhlenberg College. In 1868 he was elected President of the Female College in Allentown, which position he filled with credit for five years. In 1883 he was called to the Egypt charge consisting of four congregations, which he served until his death which occurred Jan. 31, 1901, aged 67 years, 5 months and 23 days.

Rev. Hofford was married Oct. 1, 1861 to Carrie, daughter of George P. and Caroline Weil. This union was blessed with two daughters.

"Recall him as the honored and successful Principal of the old 'Allentown Seminary,' which institution he brought back again to the prosperity and renown which it had enjoyed under the lamented Rev. C. R. Kessler; study his singular success as the founder and first Principal of the old 'Allentown College for Women,' or as one of the first instructors and originators of 'Muhlenberg College' and from these institutions all; the number is legion who cherish his memory with sacred affection and give him the tenderest place in their

hearts. Go to the congregations he served so long and so faithfully, in Saucon and in the Whitehalls, and hundreds and thousands will rise to call him blessed, will feel a thrill of inspiration or shed tears of sadness at the mention of his name."—*Rev. J. D. Schindel, in the Parish Assistant.*

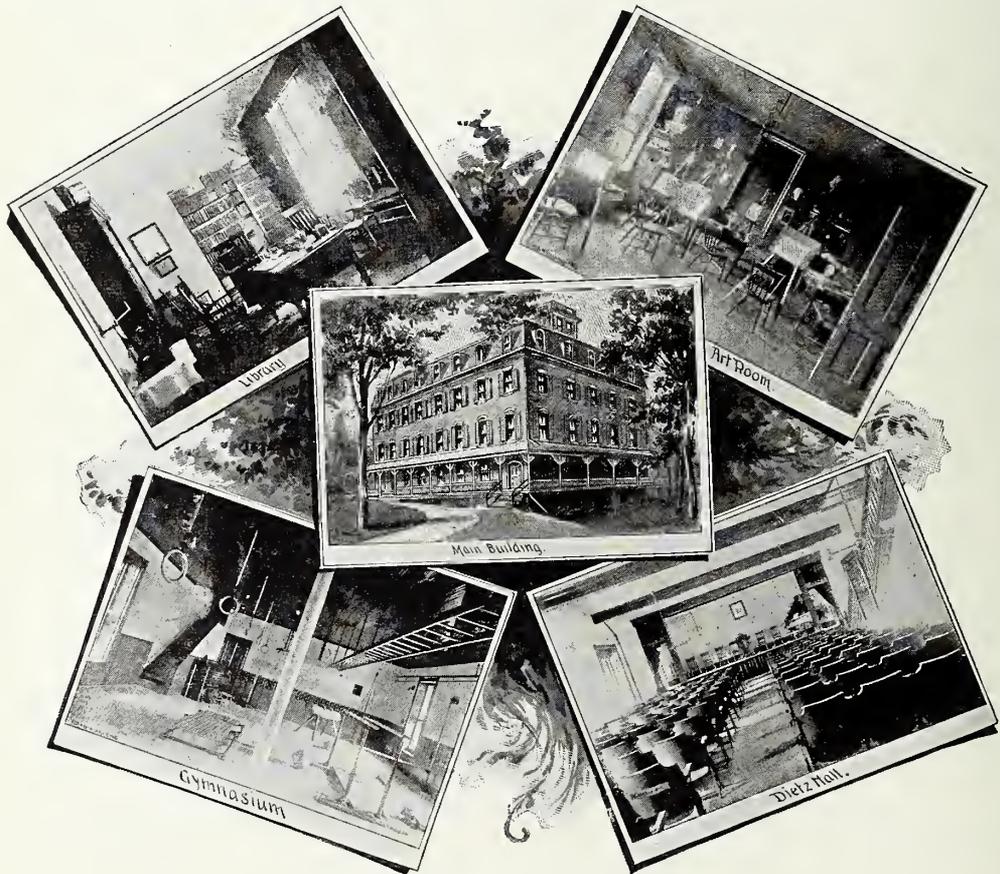
In 1884 an addition of 53 by 40 feet was added to the building giving it a frontage of one hundred feet. A continuous veranda over 300 feet in length and eight feet wide, extends around the whole building affording excellent room for exercise in unfavorable weather. The building contains a chapel, library, society halls,

the standard college as determined by the Rockefeller Foundation.

The number of young women who have been graduated by the college exceeds four hundred, and the number of those who attended it at various times is estimated at fifteen hundred.

The greater Allentown College for Women will be located, on Cedar Crest, 30th and Walnut streets, where a fifty-acre tract has been secured. The site was dedicated June 4, 1913.

The president and board of trustees have adopted a plan which when completed will crown Cedar Crest with a dozen or more build-



ALLENTOWN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

dining room, recitation rooms, Primary Department, music and art studios, together with twenty-five rooms for boarding students. It is furnished with all the modern improvements and upon the relocation of the college will be used as a preparatory school for which it is favorably located and well adapted.

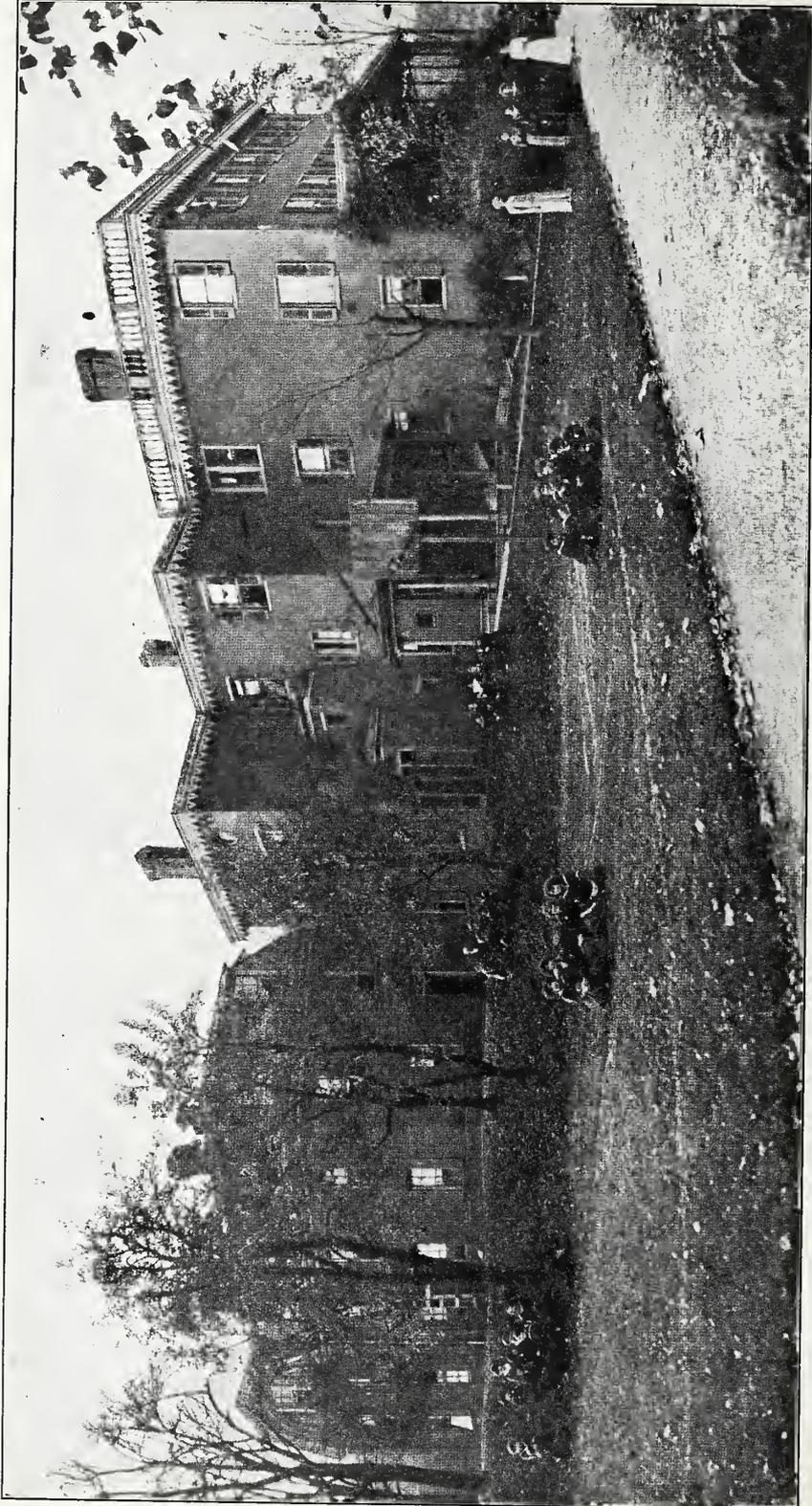
The institution continued to fulfill its mission as a female seminary until the fall of 1913, when the full prerogatives of the charter were assumed, by providing a course of study in accordance with

ings, two of which, the administration building and a dormitory are now under construction.

The administration building will be an imposing structure, 200x70, two stories high, the same height as that of the dormitory, and will contain the class rooms, offices for president, dean, treasurer and administrative offices. The flooring will be of terrazzo with an imposing marble stairway leading to the second floor. The main, or administration building will be located in a south-easterly direction from the dor-



ADMINISTRATION HALL, COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, ALLENTOWN.



BISHOPTHORPE MANOR.

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Rev. F. H. Moyer, A.B., *Aesthetics*; Miss Harriet A. Hill, *Art*; Miss Florence E. More, A.B., *English*; Rev. R. M. Kern, A.B., *English Bible*; Miss Clara Searle, A.B., *History*; Miss Anna Lash, A. B., *Ancient Languages*; Miss Catharine Laros, A.B., *Modern Languages*; Miss Gretchen Barr, A.B., *Mathematics*; Rev. E. E. Kresge, Ph.D., *Psychology*; Miss Elvira M. Strunk, B.S., *Science*; Miss Sara S. Gabriel, *Expression*; Mrs. Kathryn Sutphen, *Piano*; Miss Mary West, *Vocal Music*; Miss Emily J. Foust, *Needle-Work*; Miss Anna Grim, *Mathematics*; Miss Henrietta Eicher, *Intermediate*; Miss Frances Hartman, Miss Grace McClellan, *Tutors*.

BISHOPTHORPE MANOR.

Among the leading educational institutions of Lehigh county is Bishopthorpe Manor, the only seminary for girls in Pennsylvania under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. It is a select high-grade school and is situated in Fountain Hill, the residence section of South Bethlehem. In 1850 the present property and adjoining lands belonged to Auguste Fiot, a Frenchman, who improved them for a country seat and had them laid out with great beauty. He built the Manor House of stone, a stately mansion, and named the estate Fontainebleau after the historic park and palace near Paris. With its grand old trees, fine walks and terraces, beautiful flowers and fountains it was the most attractive place in the county. The borough that afterwards grew up around it on the mountain side was called Fountain Hill, the name being, it is said, a free translation of the original. At Mr. Fiot's death in 1866 the property was sold to Mr. Tinsley Jeter, a man of broad culture, who proposed its use as a Church School for girls and it was purchased for this purpose in 1867. At the suggestion of the Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, then Bishop of Pennsylvania, it was re-named "Bishopthorpe" after the country seat of the Archbishop of York, England, the term signifying a bishop's demesne.

The Middle House in which are the dining room and the large study hall was then built and

the school opened in 1868 under the control of a Board of Trustees of which the Bishop was President. When the Diocese of Bethlehem was organized in 1871 it became the owner of the property. The school maintained a high standard of character and scholarship and was very successful in its work. In 1885-'86, in order to meet the demands for increased capacity, it was greatly improved by the addition of the New House which contains the gymnasium, music rooms, studio, several bed rooms, the kitchen, butler's pantries, &c. With the increase of expenses, as the school had no endowment, the Trustees found it difficult financially in later years to keep it up to its high standard of excellence and sold it in 1908 to Prof. Claude N. Wyant, the present owner, and an associate. Mr. Wyant who had had much experience in high-grade schools in Virginia and Ohio, became sole owner in 1910 and in that year built the annex which contains the large concert hall, some class rooms, and several bed rooms. All the buildings adjoin one another so that communication does not require going out of doors.

The plan of administration of Bishopthorpe Manor is to some extent different from that of boarding schools generally. The school is conducted as a spacious residence and the students are considered as the members of one family. All are placed on honor to observe those regulations of proper decorum and correct demeanor that will best serve the whole household. The fulfillment of this plan develops a delightful home life and the experience is a constant training for each girl in all the graces that pertain to cultured womanhood.

The school endeavors to develop as fully as possible the intellectual capabilities of each student and accomplishes this by use in part of a well-arranged elective system. There are three courses of study as follows:

College Preparatory, four years, which gives complete preparation for the best colleges.

Academic, partly elective, four years, which corresponds to that of the best high schools.

General Culture, largely elective, two years, for high school graduates and others who desire a finishing course with graduation.

The school furthermore shares largely in the excellent musical advantages of the Bethlehems and maintains an unusually high standard for efficiency of work in music. In addition to the regular courses and music there are special courses in domestic science, domestic art, elocution, art, and post-graduate music.

Bishopthorpe Manor, although conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church, is in no wise sectarian and much of its patronage

comes from those of other affiliations. It is pre-eminently a home school in management and direction, the aim being to prepare its students to be true home-makers. It holds the view that it is the part of every woman, whether she is a college graduate or not, to make a home, which will be happier and better in every way if she has received the right kind of training. The school gives this thoroughly and fully sustains the tone and best traditions of its long and honorable career as an institution of earnest and accurate scholarship with the best social and cultural training, one where the physical health and the

and was moved to 16 S. New street, Bethlehem in 1883 into a very large dwelling built by Captain Dutch. The school during this period went under various names. The founder called it "The Preparatory School for Lehigh University." The students and people of the town called it "Ulrich's Preparatory School." In November, 1897, Mr. Ulrich died. At that time there were twenty-six boys in attendance, of whom three were boarders.

March 3rd, 1890, Mr. Howard A. Foering, B.S., a graduate of Lehigh University, became one of Mr. Ulrich's assistants, and on the death



BETHLEHEM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

moral and spiritual life of its students are happily combined with the most approved methods of education.

BETHLEHEM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

The founding of the school is due to William Ulrich, a graduate of the University of Berlin, and an officer who had served in the Franco-Prussian war. In the year 1878 he gathered together a few boys and began preparing these boys for Lehigh University in his dwelling house in South Bethlehem. The school grew in size

of Mr. Ulrich the sole ownership passed to Mr. Foering. Head Master Foering immediately set about to increase the attendance and to devise plans for new school buildings with large grounds. To this end he bought a large tract of ground in the borough of West Bethlehem, Lehigh county, which borough was later annexed to Bethlehem.

Mr. Foering incorporated the school in 1901 and gave it the name of Bethlehem Preparatory School. The first board of trustees consisted of: Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Dr. T. M. Drown, Messrs. Garrett B. Linderman, Joseph J. Mc-

Kee, E. H. Williams, Jr., George R. Booth, and H. A. Foering. During the same year the original building was erected on the new grounds, and in September, 1901, the new school buildings were occupied. The next year the gymnasium was built.

The school now grew rapidly in numbers. Its reputation for scholarship became almost world wide, and there are found on its rolls students from all parts of North and South America, and occasionally from European countries.

As time went on extensions were made to all the buildings and more land was added. At present the buildings consist of the main building, a four story brick structure, the gymnasium, and the head master's house. This main building contains a fine dining room with a seating capacity of 150, dormitories for sixty boys, eight class rooms and the head master's office. The gymnasium contains a fine, large floor, running track, swimming pool, and dormitories for twenty on the upper floor.

The attendance for the ten years prior to the time this is written (August, 1913) has been in excess of 150 annually. The staff of teachers consists of ten members. The purpose of the school is the preparation of boys for colleges in the United States. Thus far over 1,450 boys have been sent to college. Among these are many men who have become eminent in various professions.

ALLENTOWN PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

The Allentown Preparatory School, under several different names, has a continuous history extending over a period of more than half a century. Prior to 1864 the school was known as Allentown Seminary, and in that year it became Allentown Collegiate Institute and Military Academy. In 1867 Muhlenberg College was organized, and the secondary school was continued as the preparatory department of the college. In 1904, however, the preparatory school was reorganized under a separate faculty and became the Allentown Preparatory School, and when, in January, 1905, Muhlenberg College moved to its new buildings in the western part of the city, the preparatory school remained as the sole occupant of the historic college buildings at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets. Here the work has been carried on with increasing success for nine years. New buildings are now in course of erection on a campus of fifteen acres, adjoining Muhlenberg College, the gift of Chas. F. Mosser, which are expected to be occupied in September, 1914.

Faculty.

Frank G. Sigman, A.M., Principal, Mathematics, English; Irvin M. Shalter, A.M., Assistant Principal, Mathematics, Science, German, Henry R. Mueller, A.B., Latin, Greek; Howard W. Fields, C.E., Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics; J. Conrad Seegers, A.B., English; Matthias H. Richards, A.B., History, Geography; Charles R. Keiter, A.B., Summer School; J. Robert Kline, Summer School; Mrs. Frank G. Sigman, Matron; William A. Hausman, M.S., M.D., Visiting Physician.

Courses of Study.

The school offers three regular courses, the Classical, the Latin-Scientific, and the Scientific, the general scope of which is indicated by the titles. A more detailed description of these courses is given below.

In order to fully meet the advanced entrance requirements of the best colleges and technical schools, the courses have been placed upon a four-year basis, and the new system was inaugurated, in part, in September, 1911, and went into full force in the fall of 1913. This new arrangement will not be allowed to conflict, however, with the plans of those who entered the school in years past with the intention of preparing for college under the provisions of the three-year courses. As heretofore, especially capable students, who feel that they should complete the work in less than the prescribed time, will be allowed to make the effort. In short, the work will be adapted as nearly as possible to the needs and capacity of the individual student. Boys who enter from other approved secondary schools will be given due credit for work satisfactorily completed in such institutions.

ALLENTOWN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Allentown Business College, located at 804 Hamilton street, was established by W. L. Blackman in 1869. Through the efforts of a number of public spirited men, among whom were Rev. Alfred J. Dubbs, Dr. Alfred Martin, Charles Cooper and Edward Young. Mr. Blackman was induced to come from New York to Allentown in 1868 and open a school for business training, claiming that such a school was needed by the community. On February 1, 1869 the school was opened under the name of Allentown Business College and has continued up to the present. During these many years it has trained hundreds of young men and women for successful business careers.

Prof. William L. Blackman was born in North Coventry, Connecticut, May 17, 1843. He received his training in his native town. On September 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Regiment Conn. Volunteers. He was

wounded at Kinston, N. C. Upon coming to Allentown he taught bookkeeping, penmanship and mathematics in A. C. W. and M. Colleges and the city high school. He is an expert accountant and auditor.

The present principal of the school is Nathan S. Biery.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

The American Commercial School was founded by O. C. Dorney in 1889. In 1895 the school was incorporated with a capital of \$30,000.00. It occupies an entire floor of the Y. M. C. A. building at the southwest corner of Centre Square, Allentown. Mr. Dorney in con-

nection with the school conducts an Employment Service Department. This department since its organization in 1889 has secured employment for upwards of twelve thousand young men and women.

The dominant influence and guiding force of this institution have been, from its inception, those of its founder and president. Ably seconded as he has been by a large staff of others, Mr. Dorney has, with the genius of true leadership, supplied his coadjutors with his own unfailing energy and enthusiasm, and the school is, to-day, a monument alike to his public spirited zeal and to his administrative ability and unwearied concentration of purpose.



CHAPTER XIII.

NEWSPAPERS.

The oldest paper in the county is the *Unabhängiger Republikaner* (the "*Independent Republican*"), established two years prior to the formation of Lehigh county by Christian Jacob Hütter, who was also the publisher of a German and an English paper at Easton. The first number appeared on July 27, 1810, the size being seventeen by twenty-one inches. It was conducted by Charles L. Hütter, a son of the proprietor. The paper always has been and is today, Democratic in its politics, but in order to explain its peculiar title, it is necessary to state that at the time it was established the new Democratic party was named the Republican or free government party, while the opposition party showed some loyalty to the British government. In his salutatory to the readers of the paper, the editor said:

"I am a Republican in the strongest sense of the word; I love liberty, my country, and its laws, and despise all despotism. I shall act independently in all things, but shall obey all laws made by the representatives of the people. All strict partisans I shall follow with a watchful eye, for they are either men who do not think for themselves or are office-hunters. I shall oppose all men who, under the mask of Federalism, promote the interests of the king of England; and finally, I will not take a man for what he pretends to be, but will judge the tree by its fruit."

Charles L. Hütter conducted the paper until July 24, 1812, when he became the proprietor, as his father, Christian J., who was captain of a military company, was called into active service in the war between the United States and Great Britain. On the 9th of September, 1814, the editor made the announcement that he and two of his employes had enlisted in the military service, and would leave for the seat of war, in consequence of which the paper would only be issued in half-sheets, until their return.

Mr. Hütter retained the proprietorship of the paper until November 2, 1820, when George Hanke became the proprietor of the establishment. He died January 26, 1824, and the paper was published by his widow until June 17, of the same year, when Mr. Hütter again assumed control, and continued to be its editor and proprietor until his decease, which occurred September 21, 1830. His son, Edwin W. Hütter, then left school at Nazareth, and at the age of seventeen, on October 14, 1830, took the editor-

ship of the paper and continued its publication for a number of years.

He subsequently became one of the leading editors of the state, private secretary to James Buchanan, while Secretary of State, and after the death of his two sons, his only children, devoted the remainder of his life to the ministry and became a prominent Lutheran divine.

From the time of its establishment the paper was printed with large type on coarse, dark paper, but in 1834, better paper was used. It was enlarged to twenty-one by twenty-eight inches and the general appearance of the paper assumed a more modern style. On March 27, 1839, Reuben Bright became the proprietor and published the paper until December 1, 1841, when it was purchased by James W. Wilson, an uncle of Edwin W. Hütter. In June, 1849, Mr. Wilson enlarged the paper to twenty-two by thirty-two inches, and in January, 1853, to twenty-four by thirty-eight inches and made other marked improvements.

August 2, 1854, Reuben Bright and Ephraim B. Harlacher purchased the paper and it was published by them until January 6, 1858, when Mr. Bright withdrew from the firm and was succeeded by Benjamin F. Trexler. On July 7, 1858, Nelson Weiser became a partner and the firm name was Trexler, Harlacher and Weiser. The subscription list of the paper had now so increased that the hand press, on which it had been printed for so many years, was too slow to supply the demand, and a power press was substituted in its place.

Mr. Trexler withdrew from the firm on July 19, 1867, and Messrs. Harlacher and Weiser continued the publication of the paper. In 1869 it was enlarged to twenty-eight by forty inches and otherwise improved. Mr. Weiser withdrew March 4, 1874, and Edwin J. Young and Lewis P. Hecker became members of the firm. Mr. Hecker withdrew shortly after and the paper was published by E. B. Harlacher & Co., until September 30, 1874, when Mr. Young withdrew and Mr. Harlacher became the sole proprietor until July 1, 1875, when he sold it to E. E. Rinn and William F. Schlechter. In March, 1878, the paper was enlarged to thirty by forty-five inches. Messrs. Rinn and Schlechter published the paper until March 3, 1886, when Mr. Rinn retired from the firm and William F. Schlechter

became the sole owner and editor and is to-day, after thirty-eight years of editorship on this paper, the oldest active newspaper editor in the city.

The paper is the German Democratic official organ and as it still upholds the principles propounded by the founder of the paper, is true to its name and its mission.

Der Friedens Bote ("Messenger of Peace") and *Lecha County Anzeiger* was the second paper established in Allentown, and was by a little more than two years the junior of the *Republikaner*, its initial issue being made Sept. 28, 1812. The proprietors were Joseph Ehrenfried and Henry Ebner. In politics the *Friedens Bote* was independent, but it was opposed to the war which had then opened with Great Britain and hence its name. In September, 1814, Mr. Ehrenfried was drafted for service in the war which he had editorially deprecated, and marched with the militia to Marcus Hook. The paper was from that time conducted by Mr. Ebner alone until June 1, 1821, when Frederick G. Rütze became associated with him, under the firm name of Henry Ebner & Co. On Jan. 1, 1831, the paper was bought by Augustus Gräter and Alexander A. Blumer, who continued to issue it for four years, under the firm name of Gräter & Blumer. On Jan. 1, 1834, the firm became Alexander A. and W. H. Blumer. The paper, which was originally and up to this time a four-column sheet, eleven by seventeen inches, was now enlarged to five columns, making the size of the page fourteen by nineteen inches. The publication-office was removed to the building on Hamilton Street, opposite the German Reformed Church, and one door below the present office. Victor Blumer became associated with his brothers on Jan. 1, 1840. A little over two years later, May 4, 1842, Alexander A. Blumer died, and the paper was then carried on by V. and W. Blumer until Jan. 1, 1844, when the firm became Blumer and Bush, Victor Blumer retaining his interest and Charles S. Bush buying that of his brother. In 1847, they enlarged the sheet to six columns. E. D. Leisenring entered the firm Jan. 1, 1850, the style becoming Blumer, Bush and Leisenring, and so remaining until July 1, 1857, when Mr. Bush withdrew. The paper was again enlarged, and on Jan. 1, 1858, Henry A. Blumer became a partner in the house. On July 4, 1860, he gave place to Eli J. Saeger. Victor Blumer died Aug. 24, 1860, and in the spring of the following year the firm-name was changed to Saeger and Leisenring. On Sept. 6, 1865, Mr. Saeger withdrew, and I. F. Walter and J. T. Colver became associated with the remaining partner, under the firm-name of E. D.

Leisenring & Co. Two years later the paper was enlarged to eight columns, and in 1870 a new firm was formed, under the name of Leisenring, Trexler Co. Mr. B. F. Trexler brought into the house thus formed the *Welt Bote*, the publication of which was continued in connection with the *Friedens Bote*. In September, 1877, J. T. Colver retired from the firm and W. J. Hartzell entered it, but no change in name was made. On Feb. 20, 1882, occurred the death of Mr. E. D. Leisenring, and then the firm became Trexler and Hartzell.

Mr. B. F. Trexler retired from the firm in 1893, and his interest was acquired by Wm. F. Weaber, the firm becoming Hartzell and Weaber. The paper was printed from this time on in seven columns, and the firm name became The *Welt Bote* Publishing Company. Mr. Weaber died in 1905, when Mr. Hartzell became sole owner, and still publishes the paper.

The *Welt Bote*, ("Messenger of the World") was first issued by Benjamin F. Trexler on Nov. 25, 1854, and was printed regularly after Jan. 27, 1855. From 1858 to 1868 it was published in connection with the *Republikaner*, by the firm of Trexler, Harlacher and Weiser; then again by Mr. Trexler alone until 1870, when it came under the management of the firm then publishing the *Friedens Bote*. As its name implies, it is a newspaper for the whole world, and it is read wherever there are Germans. It is sent into every state in the union except Vermont, and copies are sent to Austria, Germany, Switzerland and Turkey. The size of the paper is fourteen and one-half by twenty-two and one-half inches, and it is well filled with literary matter and news of especial interest to the Germans of the United States and those of the Fatherland as well.

The *Lecha Bote*, ("Lehigh Messenger,") was a German local tri-weekly journal, started as a daily by Benj. F. Trexler in 1869, under the name of the *Stadt und Land Bote*, and its name was changed in 1877. It was published by the owners of the *Friedensbote* until 1881.

The *Lecha Patriot*, a German paper, originally an Anti-Masonic and then successively a Whig and Republican journal, was started in 1827 or 1828 by John D. Roney, who came to Allentown from Bucks county and who practiced law here some years. After Mr. Roney had conducted the paper about two years it passed into the possession of Alexander Miller. Subsequently it was owned and managed by G. A. Sage, Reuben Guth, Edwin Keiper, and Solomon Gross. While owned by Messrs. Gross and Keiper, the *Patriot* office was located on the south side of Hamilton street, between Hall and Eighth streets, and was burned out in the great

fire of June 1, 1848. The firm's loss was estimated at \$1,200, with no insurance. The paper passed through many different hands, among those associated in the ownership and management being John H. Helfrich, Charles Keck, William S. Young, Benjamin J. Hagenbuch, Tilghman V. Rhoads, Joseph Young, and Ephraim Moss. The last persons who were proprietors of the *Patriot* as a separate and distinct property were William H. Ainey, John L. Hoffman and Edward Ruhe, who sold it in June, 1872, to Robert Iredell, Jr., who merged it with the *Lehigh Register* in December, 1872.

The first English paper in the county was the *Lehigh Centinel*, established in June, 1817, by Charles L. Hütter. It was a small five-column sheet, of Democratic proclivities, and bore the brave motto:

"Here shall the press the people's rights proclaim,
Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain."

On November 6, 1820, it was announced that Charles L. Hütter, having been elected sheriff of Lehigh county, and having therefore relinquished the printing business, the *Centinel* would be published by the editor of the *Easton Centinel*, Christian J. Hütter. The paper was continued only two or three years, as there were not a sufficient number of English readers to give it requisite support.

The *Allentown Democrat* began life as the *Lehigh Bulletin*, in 1837, and is now the oldest English newspaper in the county. John Royer, the founder of the *Bulletin*, issued a specimen sheet on a Wednesday in January, 1837, and circulated it gratuitously. He said, editorially, "Being sensibly aware that many who have an inclination to subscribe for an English paper to be located in Allentown would prefer seeing its number, size, quality, and probable contents. Under these impressions we present you with this sheet, fondly hoping that it may meet with your approbation and support."

Mr. Royer proposed to issue the paper "as early in the spring as it was possible for him to bring his printing-office from Philadelphia by canal." The first regular issue was made April 26, 1837. The paper was a very fair specimen of the "art preservative of all arts," and was a six-column quarto. The subscription price was two dollars per annum, which, in proportion to size and quality, was dearer than twenty dollars would now be for the *Democrat*. In his salutatory Mr. Royer forecasts the policy of the paper as follows:

"Aware of the futility of promises, it is the intention of the subscriber to make as few as the nature of this prospectus will admit. Let it suffice, then, to say that the *Bulletin* will be conducted on

firm and decided *Democratic principles*; and when public men and measures are noticed, it will be in a spirit of moderation and candor. We shall always give the earliest foreign and domestic intelligence. The proceedings of Congress and our State Legislature will receive our early attention. The approaching convention for the purpose of altering and improving our State Constitution, which has created much anxiety among the people, their proceedings, speeches, etc., we shall give at length. Education and agriculture will receive a conspicuous share of the paper. A reasonable portion of its columns will be devoted to jocularity, morality, satire, sportive notes, anecdotes, physic, philosophy, history, poetry, etc., in short everything which can interest or amuse the hearts and minds of this great, free, and reading nation. A number of the above-mentioned subjects will be occasionally illustrated by splendid cuts furnished by an able artist."

Mr. Royer, after conducting the *Bulletin* a few years, changed its name to the *Democrat*, and in August, 1847, a little over ten years from the time he had established it, he sold the property to James Rafferty and Mifflin Hannum. In August, 1850, Mr. Hannum purchased his partner's interest, and he then carried on the *Democrat* as sole proprietor until July 1, 1859. Upon that date C. Frank Haines and Augustus L. Ruhe bought the paper, the latter being a silent partner, though he took a prominent part in the business and editorial management. The paper had deteriorated in quality and lost patronage, both from that reason and the additional one that the editor had not been in accord with the prevailing sentiment of the party. The new proprietors began the arduous task of building up a reputation for the *Democrat*, and by judicious management and industrious application succeeded not only in regaining all that had been lost but in advancing the paper to a condition of prosperity far beyond any before attained. On July 1, 1865, Augustus L. Ruhe sold his interest to his son, Werner K. Ruhe, who was associated with Mr. Haines under the firm-name of Haines and Ruhe, until his death on Feb. 6, 1904.

Mr. Haines died May 12, 1904. The estate continued the publication of the *Democrat* for a time, when a company was formed consisting of the estate of Mr. Haines, William D. Miers, John T. Kramer, Fred F. Kramer, and Nathan E. Worman, the four gentlemen having secured the share of the late Werner K. Ruhe. This company published the *Democrat* until December 13, 1906, when Charles F. Berkemeyer secured a lease on the paper and began issuing it as a daily, the weekly being discontinued. After a checkered career the *Daily Democrat* passed into the hands of a corporation of which Hon. Fred H. Horlacher, Daniel Erdman, Harry M. Gangewer, Dr. Rein K. Hartzell, and Alfred S. Hartzell were the principal stockholders. Mr.

Erdman was president. Upon his death Democratic County Chairman Jonathan E. Frederick, secured Mr. Erdman's interests and Mr. Ganger was elected president and Mr. Frederick secretary and treasurer. In March, 1909, Charles W. Weiser, at that time editor of the *Morning Call*, became the editor of the *Daily Democrat* and the paper took on new life and became one of the leading Democratic newspapers in Eastern Pennsylvania. In April, 1910, the paper was bought by George H. Hardner, a successful contractor of Allentown. Mr. Weiser continued as editor, a position he fills at this time. The paper has continued to grow and is one of the most widely quoted newspapers in the country.

The first number of the *Daily City Item* was issued on Jan. 1, 1878, the paper succeeding the *Morning Herald*. It was founded by five young men, three of whom were practical printers. Their names were Robert W. Vogt, Chas. M. Kramer, Nathan E. Worman, Oscar Swartz and Cortland D. Boas. It was published from the office of Rinn and Schlechter, publishers of the *Republikaner*, then located where is now the firm of Peters and Jacoby. Cyrus Kuntz was the editor, he receiving only his board for his editorship. It met with indifferent success in the beginning, and was kept alive with difficulty, as the young men who had launched the enterprise were without capital, and were compelled to rely upon their business tact and energies to make it a success. The paper being Democratic, took a leading part in the campaigns that followed, and the importance of having an outspoken and fearless party daily was at once recognized by the prominent Democrats of the city and county. N. E. Worman retired from the business, and was succeeded by Chas. A. J. Hartman.

On the 10th of May, 1880, the interest of Robert W. Vogt and Charles M. Kramer in the paper was purchased by Cyrus Kuntz and Chas. A. J. Hartman, who, together with Oscar Swartz, became the proprietors. Mr. Swartz died Aug. 18, 1885, and his interest was purchased by Messrs. Kuntz and Hartman. Mr. Hartman died Sept. 1, 1890. His interest in the firm was purchased by Cyrus Kuntz who became sole owner. Mr. Kuntz died July 7, 1903, and the paper was conducted by his estate until Jan. 1, 1912, when Geo. H. Hardner purchased it. It is now conducted by the Democrat Publishing Company, of which George H. Hardner is President, and E. E. Harwick, Secretary and Treasurer. William L. Hartman and Edw. J. Crader are the editors. Mr. Cyrus Kuntz erected a modern four-story business block at 608-10 Ham-

ilton Street, where the *Item* was published, but he died on the day bricklaying on the new building commenced. In April, 1912, the business was removed to the northeast corner of Sixth and Linden Streets, in the four-story building erected by Mr. Hardner, where it is now published. It was published as a morning paper until after Nov. 24, 1883, when, having absorbed the *Daily Telegram*, it was made an evening publication.

The *Telegram* was started in June, 1882, by two sons of the late Edmund D. Leisenring, the well-known German editor. The paper failed to get such support as was necessary to put it upon a paying basis and after it had passed under the management of three different parties, was purchased by the *Item*.

The *Chronicle and News* is the outcome of three distinct journalistic enterprises. Of these the first, chronologically, was the *Daily News*, established as a neutral journal in 1866 by Peter Correll. It was soon afterwards bought by Harlacher and Weiser, who continued the publication, on South Sixth Street, for a number of years, with Mr. Correll, as editor, and subsequently with Thos. B. Leisenring, E. J. Young and T. F. Emmons in the same capacity. After a short interval of suspension the paper was sold, in 1874, to the Daily News Association, composed of Adam Woolever, Eli G. Schwartz and Werner K. Ruhe. The paper remained under this proprietorship and the editorship of Daniel B. Wood until March 19, 1875, when it was sold to Robert Iredell, Jr., proprietor of the *Daily Chronicle*, with which it was merged.

The *Daily Chronicle* had been started by Mr. Iredell, March 3, 1870, in response to requests from many local leaders of the Republican party, who saw the necessity of having a journalistic champion of the principles of Republicanism. It was at first a five-column sheet, and was sold at ten cents per week, but this price was subsequently reduced to six cents per week, for the purpose of extending the circulation of the paper. This measure proved a wise one, and considerably enhanced the value of the property. The effect of merging the *News* with the *Chronicle*, in 1875, was to increase the circulation to eighteen hundred copies. The paper was enlarged and the price was then raised to ten cents per week.

In November, 1877, the *Daily Morning Herald* was purchased and merged with the *Chronicle and News*. This was a paper which had been started upon an independent platform in September, 1873, by a company composed of T. F. Emmons, Alex. C. Brooks, and D. D. Holder, with Mr. Emmons as editor and Allen T. Fred-

erick as reporter. The *Herald* published for a short time a Sunday edition, the first Sunday newspaper issued in Allentown.

The *Herald* soon became Democratic in politics, and Robert E. Wright, Jr., Edward Harvey, Esq., J. H. Holmes and Tinsley Jeter became interested in its ownership. Considerable money was expended in the effort to sustain the *Herald*, and had it not been absorbed by the *Chronicle and News*, it would probably have soon suspended publication.

The *Chronicle and News* is a strong exponent of Republican politics as well as a valuable medium for the dissemination of local and general news. The editors of the paper have been Thomas F. Emmons, Joseph L. Shipley, Daniel B. Wood and Frank J. Sherer. The present editor is George Zimmerman. The founder, Mr. Iredell, died October 22, 1893, and the business was managed by his estate until it was incorporated March 1, 1912, under the name of The Chronicle and News Publishing Company, with Rodney R. Iredell, as president and business manager, and Mrs. Florence Iredell Berger, as secretary and treasurer, son and daughter, respectively, of the founder. The mechanical equipment of the plant has been improved, the paper has increased its volume of advertising and it has now the largest evening circulation in the city.

The *Lehigh Register* was established by Augustus L. Ruhe, in October, 1846, and was carried on by him very successfully as a neutral newspaper until 1854, when he sold it to C. Frank Haines and David K. Diefenderfer. It was by them made a Whig paper, and in 1856 became a supporter of the Republican party. Mr. Diefenderfer soon sold his interest to Peter Huber. The paper was published by Haines and Huber until 1859, when Mr. Haines sold his interest to John H. Oliver, Esq., an able and popular lawyer, who became a candidate for Congress in 1870, and almost succeeded in overcoming the large Democratic majority of the district. Huber and Oliver continued in partnership until 1861, after which date Mr. Oliver conducted the paper alone for a short period. The paper was then owned successively by William H. Ainey, Ephraim Moss and Elisha Forrest. Mr. Forrest sold the paper in December, 1868, to Morgan R. Wills and Robert Iredell, Jr., proprietors of the *Norristown Herald and Free Press*, and in May, 1869, Mr. Iredell became the sole owner. In December, 1872, the *Lecha Patriot* was merged with the *Register* which is still published as a weekly, being the only English weekly newspaper in Allentown

and is published under the same management as the *Chronicle and News*.

The *Allentown Morning Call*, while not the oldest of the city's newspapers, has the largest circulation in the Lehigh Valley and is thus a paper of great influence. It was founded May 26, 1883, as *The Critic*, by Samuel J. Woolever. He conducted it as a weekly and then as quite a successful Sunday paper until December 7, 1888, when he launched it as a five column daily morning paper. At that time the field was more limited both as to the gathering of the local news and the distribution of the finished paper than in these days and they were years of poor support and hard struggling. In 1894 Mr. Woolever sold the paper to Werner K. Ruhe, who associated with himself C. W. Weiser and K. W. De Belle, who each secured a quarter interest, Mr. Ruhe retaining a half interest. In January, 1895, the name was changed to *The Morning Call*. Mr. De Belle retired in the spring of 1895, and David A. Miller, who was a reporter on the paper from June, 1894, purchased his interest and became the business manager. In 1904 Mr. Miller became the sole owner of the paper, and to his successful management the great success of the paper is largely due.

If the development of the *Morning Call* had been an easy matter, it would hardly be the strong proposition it is to-day. In 1895 it had a circulation of 800. In 1913 the circulation passed the 16,000 mark. This growth was developed gradually and carefully. The news service was improved from time to time and the mechanical department equipped with the most up-to-date machinery needed in the production of a newspaper. The printing press used in 1895 produced 500 four page newspapers an hour, while that used in 1913 produces 10,000 twenty-four page papers or 20,000 eight or twelve page papers an hour. With the lintotype the news matter is set by machine, one man being able to do the work of seven men setting type by hand.

In 1905, Mr. Miller erected the building for the mechanical plant at No. 27 South Sixth street, and after this was completed installed a plant unsurpassed in the Lehigh Valley. In a short time the *Morning Call* was admitted to membership in The Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering and distributing service in the world. It has taken a keen interest in local affairs, city and county, and has constantly been alert to the interests closest to the people. Its independent, fearless, policy in presenting the news and its stand on many of the important questions before the people has won for *The Morning Call* the large clientage it enjoys. It is a member of the American Newspaper Pub-

lisher's Association, composed of over three hundred of the largest newspapers in the country. Percy B. Ruhe is the editor, Samuel P. Miller, the publisher, Peter W. Leisenring, business manager, Clarence J. Smith, city editor and George T. Erdman the telegraph editor.

The *Allentown Leader*, a daily, was first issued August 28, 1893, by The Leader Publishing Company, composed of Wm. E. McCormick, W. J. Hartzell and Wm. F. Weaber. Mr. McCormick was managing editor, George R. Roth city editor and L. B. Landis, business manager. The paper was independent and was sold at six cents a week. In 1897, Wm. F. Roth purchased Mr. McCormick's interest and in 1913 Mr. Roth and his son, George R., became the sole owners. The paper kept pace with the times and from four pages has grown to issues of twelve and sixteen pages and is the largest penny evening paper in this section. George R. Roth is the present editor.

The *Lehigh Herald*, an English weekly newspaper, made its first appearance on September 4, 1849. It was published by J. D. Gangwere and the subscription price was one dollar per year. It does not appear to have had a long existence and little is known of its history. A copy of its tenth number, issued Nov. 8, 1849, is owned by the writer.

Besides the publications already mentioned, there have been a number of newspapers which existed but a short time. Among them, and probably the earliest, was a small German-English paper, printed at the Republikaner office, by Charles L. Hütter. The *Lehigh Democrat* led a ten weeks' existence in 1843. A little later, Elias Keiper published for a short period, from the *Patriot* office, a small English journal.

In later years there was the *Evening Dispatch*, started in 1867, which was published from the office of the *Lehigh Register*, then located in Lion Hall, at Church and Hamilton streets. The proprietors of the paper, which had a brief career, were Wm. J. Grim, A. J. Helfrich and Wm. J. Weiss. It was later owned by Elisha Forrest.

The *Daily Bulletin*, an afternoon paper, neutral in politics, was published by Daniel D. Holder for about six months, in 1876, in the Kramer building at Sixth and Hamilton streets. Mr. Holder has been for twenty-eight years connected with the *New York World*. The *Bugle*, a Republican campaign paper, was published in 1877, by Messrs. Wood, Snyder and Orr.

The *Union Gazette*, an independent newspaper issued in the interest of the trades unions made its first appearance in May, 1902. It was

a weekly and was published at Sixth and Union Streets by Charles M. Rehrig, until 1911.

The *Lehigh Valley Review*, a weekly, was first issued on March 13, 1908. The publisher and editor is John O. Mertz, and, a six-page paper, it is published at 812 Hamilton street.

The *Labor Herald*, a weekly, made its initial appearance on September 12, 1913. It is an eight-page paper, published at 144 N. Seventh street, by Robert J. Wheeler, editor and proprietor.

The *Catasauqua Herald* was the first paper in the town of Catasauqua. It was started by Peter Kelchner & Frey in 1857. Arnold C. Lewis was the editor in 1860, and put the paper on a paying basis, but going into the army in 1861, he was unable to continue it and it did not long survive.

The *Journal* was published by Thomas Lambert, for a short time after the war. The *Valley Record* was established by Capt. W. H. Bartholomew, who brought out the first issue on Aug. 15, 1870, and published it until 1898. A semi-weekly, called *The New Era*, was published for a short time, beginning in 1899. The *Country Merchant* was started on Sept. 1, 1870, by Edmund Randall as an advertising sheet and on July 24, 1871, its name was changed to *The Dispatch*. The paper was issued as seven columns, weekly, which was enlarged in 1878, to eight columns. Mr. Randall, after forty-three years of editorial work, has retired and John S. Matchette is now the editor and proprietor.

The *Slatington News* was first issued by Godshalk and Bright on Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1868, from Marsteller's building on Lower Main Street, Slatington. In 1869 Schlauch and Smith became the proprietors and in June the location was changed to Kuntz Hall. June 22, 1870, the firm became Roper and Schlauch, and in 1873, D. D. Roper sold his interest to G. B. Fickard. Benjamin Patterson succeeded Mr. Fickard on Aug. 12, 1874, and the firm continued as Schlauch and Patterson until Jan. 16, 1878, when Mr. Schlauch became the sole owner.

The office was removed to the Oplinger building on March 28, 1883, and remained there until Aug. 15, 1888, when the paper was sold to Mohr and Schoenly, and was located in the basement of what is now the Citizen's Bank building. O. K. Mohr became the editor and proprietor in 1889 and managed the business until November 14, 1891, when the firm became The News Publishing Company, Inc., with H. L. Work as editor and manager, and the paper was changed from an independent sheet to a Republican paper. James L. Mast became editor and C. C. Cortright business manager in October,

1893. On Jan. 1, 1898, James G. Rauch became the sole owner and the firm name became The News Publishing Company. The paper again became independent and is still edited by Mr. Rauch.

The Slatington Star was started as a weekly newspaper at Walnutport in April, 1893, by William Morthimer. He carried it on several years, then sold it to James L. Mast, who transferred the newspaper to Slatington and issued it for several years. Then James G. Rauch be-

been printed regularly every week on Friday. It is a folio, seven columns, regular size, and is Republican in politics. In 1909 a corporation was formed for its publication, entitled The Herald Publication Company, but the following year Mr. Roberts became the sole proprietor and has been the editor from the beginning.

The Coopersburg Sentinel was started in 1889 by W. F. Goettler, of Souderton, as an independent weekly. Samuel B. Beck, who was the manager, later became the editor and proprietor

and was succeeded by John B. Beck. On August 15, 1895, Irwin D. Yorgey became the editor and proprietor and continued as such until Aug. 15, 1902, when he sold the paper to Harry A. Gehman. In 1912, Mr. Gehman sold the paper to H. A. Shelly and brother, the present owners, who issue an eight-page paper.

Other papers no longer published in the county were the Macungie Progress, issued by O. P. Knauss, of Macungie, for a number of years and the Emaus Herald.

The Jugendfreund, a German monthly for young people was founded by Rev. Samuel K. Brobst, in June, 1847, and after his death in 1876 was continued by Tilghman H. Diehl for a number of years. It is now published by the Publication Board of the General Council of the Lutheran church. The Jugendfreund was, at the time of its first issue, the only paper in German of this character in the country, and became the main German Lutheran Sunday school paper of the land. In 1858, Rev. Brobst began publishing the

Lutherische Zeitschrift, a semi-monthly Lutheran church paper, which became a weekly in 1866, and in 1879 was merged with the Lutherische Herald. From 1868 to 1874, he also published the German Theological Monthly, and for nine years for the soldiers in the army, printed during two years of the war, was distributed by the Christian Commission.

Jugendfreund
Aller Christlichen Benennungen.

Band 1. Muncion, Pa., Juni 16, 1847. No. 1.

<p>Die Pyramiden.</p> <p>Sie hat wohl schon von Gizehen, den Obelisk und des Meiridens, die Pyramiden gesehen, aber wenn sie nicht weiß, was das für eine Sache ist, so ist sie sehr unglücklich. In diesem Sinne ist die Pyramide eine sehr interessante Sache, welche in dem Alterthum sehr hoch gehalten wurde. In dem Jahre 1798 entdeckte man die Pyramiden in der Wüste von Egypten. Sie sind aus Stein erbaut und haben eine sehr merkwürdige Gestalt. In dem Jahre 1817 entdeckte man die Pyramiden in der Wüste von Egypten. Sie sind aus Stein erbaut und haben eine sehr merkwürdige Gestalt.</p>	<p>Die Sonntagsgäste.</p> <p>Die Sonntagsgäste sind eine sehr interessante Sache. Sie sind aus Stein erbaut und haben eine sehr merkwürdige Gestalt. In dem Jahre 1798 entdeckte man die Pyramiden in der Wüste von Egypten. Sie sind aus Stein erbaut und haben eine sehr merkwürdige Gestalt.</p>	<p>Christ-Gelehrung.</p> <p>Die Christ-Gelehrung ist eine sehr interessante Sache. Sie ist aus Stein erbaut und hat eine sehr merkwürdige Gestalt. In dem Jahre 1798 entdeckte man die Pyramiden in der Wüste von Egypten. Sie sind aus Stein erbaut und haben eine sehr merkwürdige Gestalt.</p>	<p>Die Gungershöf in Irland.</p> <p>Die Gungershöf in Irland sind eine sehr interessante Sache. Sie sind aus Stein erbaut und haben eine sehr merkwürdige Gestalt. In dem Jahre 1798 entdeckte man die Pyramiden in der Wüste von Egypten. Sie sind aus Stein erbaut und haben eine sehr merkwürdige Gestalt.</p>
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Kinderlieb.

Zu hochzeit, derer Jule die 10.
Das Du der kleine Jule die 10.
Das Du der kleine Jule die 10.
Das Du der kleine Jule die 10.

come the owner, who conducted it for one year. Frederick W. Sell, then purchased the plant and issued the paper until October, 1913, when he sold it to Mr. Morthimer. It was issued as a double folio and independent in politics.

The first issue of the Slatington Herald was printed Sept. 13, 1907, by A. P. Berlin and John W. Roberts, from its office on the second floor of the postoffice building and since then has

CHAPTER XIV.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The first physician who resided in that portion of Northampton county which now constitutes Lehigh county, was Dr. Frederick Spiegel, who was a resident of Macungie township, as early as 1760, where he is recorded as a doctor and surgeon. He was one of three physicians that attended Magdalena and Dorothea Snyder, who had been wounded by Indians on October 8, 1763, in Whitehall township, when their parents and three of their children were killed. The Assembly paid the surgeons' fees, amounting to £44, 3s. and 8d. Drs. John Matthew Otto and Jacob Reid were the other surgeons.

Dr. Christian Frederick Martin settled in Upper Milford township in 1762, coming from the Trappe, in Montgomery county. He was born in Prussia, December 22, 1727, the son of a Lutheran clergyman, and obtained his medical education at Berlin. He came to America with Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, and settled at the Trappe, where he married the daughter of a Lutheran clergyman, Rev. Schwartzley. After the death of his wife, who had six children, three sons and three daughters, he married Mary Miller, and removed to Northampton county. He died of apoplexy at Allentown, June 13, 1812, and was buried at Lehigh church. In his second marriage he had five sons and one daughter, four of the sons becoming physicians. In all, twenty-five of his descendants were physicians.

Dr. Gottlieb Bolzius was the first physician in Allentown, where he appeared in 1766. In 1782 Governor James Hamilton visited Dr. Bolzius to be treated by him for a cancer. He died June 13, 1791, aged 63 years and 23 days, and was buried in the old Allentown cemetery, where his tombstone is still readable. Dr. Bolzius was unmarried, and at his death bequeathed £25 to the Lutheran congregation for the benefit of the church and school house. He also bequeathed £6 to the overseers of the poor of Allentown and of Salisbury township; and twenty Spanish milled dollars to a godson.

Dr. John Herzog owned property in Weisenburg township from 1763 to 1769, but he did not reside there.

Dr. Felix Lynn studied medicine with some practitioner and married the widow of his preceptor. He was born July 8, 1740, in Upper Milford, now Lower Milford, the son of Peter

Lynn and his wife, Margaret Brunner, daughter of Felix Brunner. On December 7, 1762, he purchased a property of 40 acres in Upper Saucon township, where he practiced some years. In 1784 he sold the farm to his brother Peter, and removed to Lower Saucon township, where he purchased a farm of over 300 acres for £1994 from Dr. James Cruikshank. He died January 9, 1809, and is buried at Lower Saucon church. His first wife, Jacobina Lynn, was born October 22, 1730, and died March 25, 1801.

Dr. Enoch Godfried's name appears in Allentown in 1767, and also in 1770; but he later removed to Easton.

Dr. Matthew McHenry, the son of the Rev. Francis McHenry (a Presbyterian minister, who died in 1757), and his wife, Mary Wilson, of Northampton county, was born in 1743. His name appears as a "doctor" in the assessment list for Allentown in 1772. He was appointed surgeon of the provincial ship, "Montgomery" on April 13, 1776. He died Dec. 13, 1783. His widow, Margaret, daughter of Robert Gregg, died March 17, 1796.

In the history of the "Crown Inn" there appears the following statement:

"Bethlehem, May 4, 1746.

Marcus Hulings, of Durham; Dr.	£ s. d.
To curing the bellows-maker's leg that was broken,	3 0 0
To curing the man that hurt his ribs,	0 3 0
To bleeding himself,	0 1 0
To bleeding one of his miners,	0 1 0
	3 5 0

John Matthew Otto."

Dr. Otto was a skillful surgeon, and was called upon to treat William Tatamy, the young nephew of the famous Indian Chief of that name, who was shot by a Scotch-Irish lad of 15 years on July 8, 1757.

Dr. Christian Willauer practiced in what is now Lower Milford township and vicinity. He was born May 27, 1760, and died March 20, 1817, and is buried at the Great Swamp church.

Dr. Philip Scholl, who is buried at Kreidersville, also practiced extensively in this county. He was born March 27, 1768, and died May 10, 1828. He lived some time in Livingston county, New York. Among his sons were, Drs. Henry

and Griffith Scholl, John, of Saegersville, and James, of East Texas.

Dr. John Frederick Ruhe, a native of Nordheim, in Hanover, Germany, settled in Allentown in 1794, where he opened the first store exclusively for the sale of drugs and also practiced medicine. He had been previously assistant in the King's apothecary in London, England. He was born November 25, 1745, died at Allentown July 27, 1841, and was buried on the old cemetery. He was the father of Capt. John F. Ruhe and Charles A. Ruhe, and the ancestor of the Ruhe family.

Dr. James Jameson came to Allentown from Adams county about 1809. He was considered a good surgeon and attended principally that class of cases where the knife rather than physic was needed. He was a large owner of stock in the chain bridge over the Lehigh river, and erected and lived in the toll house at the western end of the bridge with the keeper; and there he had his office. He was born in 1771, and died March 19, 1831. He had a son James, who resided in Reading.

Dr. Jacob Martin, eldest son of Dr. Christian Frederick Martin, studied medicine under his father and began practice in Allentown about 1790. He was postmaster of the town from 1805 to 1814. He died at Allentown in 1834, aged 58 years. He was married to Jane Savitz (dau. of George) and they had seven sons and three daughters:—Edward F., Charles H., Tilghman H., Walter, Franklin B., William, Thomas, Mrs. Thomas B. Wilson, Mrs. John W. Hornbeck and Mrs. E. R. Newhard. The first five of the sons became physicians.

Edward F. settled at Weaversville and practiced his profession there.

Charles H. graduated at U. of P. Mar. 6, 1830, and carried on practice until he died in Sept., 1860. Three sons survived him and became physicians.

Tilghman H., was born Dec. 6, 1809. After a thorough education he graduated from the U. of P. Medical Department in 1831, and became associated with his father in the practice of medicine and succeeded him. He was an active member of the Lehigh County Medical Society, and also of the State Medical Society. He was married to Mary Kramer (dau. of Daniel, of Allentown), and they had seven children. A son, Alfred J., graduated from the U. of P. Medical Department and became a practitioner with his father, and another son, Thomas T., also graduated from the U. of P. and practiced at Allentown.

Edwin G. Martin, son of Dr. Chas. H., was born Oct. 3, 1836, at Allentown, and, after a spe-

cial education for the medical profession, was graduated from the U. of P. in 1856 and associated with his father in active practice. He became prominently identified with the Lehigh County Medical Society (being first president), State Medical Society, Allentown Female College, Muhlenberg College and different financial institutions. He was enlisted in the Civil War, serving as surgeon of the 27th Reg't P. V. M. He officiated as Mayor of Allentown in 1880. He affiliated with the Free Masons, and after filling various positions finally became the Grand Commander of the Knights Templar. He was married to Fannie S. Balliet (dau. of Stephen), and they had two children: Irene B. and Dr. Charles S.

Henry Martin, third son of Dr. Charles H., was graduated from the U. of P. in 1858 and practiced four years at Slatington, then enlisted in the Civil War and served as Assistant Surgeon of the 9th Penna. Reserves. He migrated to Colorado.

Walter Martin, son of Dr. Jacob, graduated from the U. of P. and emigrated to California where he died.

Franklin B. Martin, son of Dr. Jacob, graduated from the U. of P., and practiced his profession at Fogelsville, Whitemarsh and Catasauqua, dying at the place last named.

George Martin, the second son of Dr. Christian Fred'k, studied medicine under his father, then located in Montgomery county in 1800, where he practiced 50 years; then removed to Philadelphia and lived in retirement until he died Dec. 8, 1862, at the age of 83 years. He had three sons who studied medicine under him, Frederick A., Charles and John A.

Frederick A. Martin, son of Dr. George, was graduated from the U. of P. in 1830 and associated with his father for two years; then practiced at Coopersburg until 1843, when he located at Philadelphia and carried on practice for seven years. He lived in retirement at Bethlehem from 1850 to 1867, then returned to Philadelphia where he died.

Charles Martin, son of Dr. George, was graduated from the U. of P. in 1833. After practicing three years in Montgomery county, he studied divinity at the Gettysburg Seminary. Upon graduating he became pastor of St. James Episcopal Church in N. Y. city, then went to St. Joseph, Mo., and served as principal of the Seminary.

John A. Martin, son of Dr. George, was graduated from the U. of P. in 1836 and practiced in Montgomery county ten years. His health failing he went to California, and besides carrying on his practice, he established a hos-

pital. But he remained there only two years and returned to Philadelphia, studied law and practiced a short time at Norristown. The practice of the law did not suit his ideas, so he returned to medical practice, and located at Magnolia, Del., where he practiced until he died March 13, 1872.

Charles H. Martin, the third son of Dr. Christian Frederick, was born Dec. 27, 1781, and studied medicine under his father; then engaged in practice in 1812, which he carried on until he died May 31, 1844. He married Christianna Huber, who was born Jan. 23, 1791, and died Oct. 15, 1866. He left two daughters and a son, Charles Ludwig, who was born in 1821, and graduated from the U. of P. in 1841. He assisted his father three years, when his father died and he succeeded to his large practice. He married Matilda Detwiller (dau. of Dr. Henry of Easton), and they had three daughters and five sons (Constantine H., Charles D., Truman D., John Norton, and William E.), the first three of whom became graduated and successful physicians.

Peter Martin, the fourth son of Dr. Christian Frederick, studied medicine under his father, and after remaining with him several years, engaged in practice until he died in 1846.

Mary Martin, daughter of Dr. Christian Frederick, married John Dickenshied and was the mother of Dr. Charles H. Dickenshied, and a daughter of Dr. Charles H. Martin, became the mother of Dr. Samuel Young.

Dr. Charles F. Dickenshied was born near Emaus, Jan. 22, 1791. His father dying when he was only eight years old, he was brought up by his grandfather, Dr. Charles L. Martin, educated and graduated from the U. of P. in 1817. He engaged in a very active and profitable practice for 40 years when he retired at Allentown. He died in October, 1881.

John H. Dickenshied, son of Dr. Chas. F., was born on the homestead June 4, 1826, and was graduated from the U. of P. in 1847. He associated with his father until 1847, when his father removed to Allentown and he took control of the extensive practice in the county where he distinguished himself by his skill and success as a practitioner. He married Amanda Steinman (dau. of Geo.), and they had three sons, Dr. Eugene H., Frederick S., (dec'd), and Chas. F., and four daughters. He died Oct. 17, 1905.

Geo. Van Buskirk attended the U. of P. and Jefferson Medical College, and practiced at Millertown (Macungie) during the English War of 1812-15, after which he removed to Pottstown. He had a son who practiced dentistry at Allentown.

Jacob Stein, a native of Allentown, studied medicine under Dr. Chas. H. Martin, 1816-18, and practiced about 15 years until his death, Oct. 3, 1826. His son, Jacob, was an attorney. Dr. Abraham Stein, his brother, practiced here a short time until his death, Aug. 13, 1827, at the early age of 24 years.

Griffith Scholl was born in New York in 1800, and after graduating from U. of P. immediately located in Heidelberg township. In 1829 he succeeded Dr. John Romig at Fogelsville, and about 1850 removed to Hecktown where he practiced until 1882, after practicing 60 years. He left a son, Joseph, who became a physician in Crawford county.

Henry Scholl, brother of Dr. Griffith, also graduated from U. of P., practiced at Saegersville and died in 1837, aged 38 years. His wife (Rachel Steckel), realizing that his end was near from consumption, studied medicine under his instructions and at his decease continued his practice and reared their family of six children. Three sons were educated, graduated from Jefferson Medical College and became physicians, John D. having remained at home and practiced until 1857 when he died, at the age of 33 years.

Wm. F. Danowsky, of Poland, practiced abroad 18 years, then emigrated to the U. S. in 1836. He practiced for awhile in Emaus; then located and practiced in Allentown until he died in 1875. In 1853 he commenced the manufacture of illuminating gas in a small way, and this resulted in establishing the Allentown Gas Works, of which he was the founder. He had a son, Dr. E. J. Danowsky who was a druggist and died March 9, 1909.

John Romig was born Jan. 3, 1804, in Centre Valley, studied medicine under Dr. John I. C. Baum, at Allentown, and graduated from U. of P. in 1825. He practiced for a while at Fogelsville, then located at Allentown. His professional labors in Lehigh county extended over a period covering half a century and he was distinguished for his great skill and success. In 1834 he embraced the new system of Homoeopathy and assisted in establishing the Allentown Academy of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1838 and then filled the chair of obstetrics as one of the faculty. He married Eliza Fogel (dau. of Solomon), and they had a large family of children, among them John, William H., and George M., besides three daughters. He died Feb. 5, 1885. His sons, William and George, were graduated from the U. of P., and also the Hahnemann Medical College.

Wm. J. Romig, younger brother of Dr. John, was born June 18, 1821. He studied under his brother, and then practiced at Catasauqua and

Allentown. He retired in 1872 and died in 1883. He was an early leader in the Anti-Slavery movement, and showed much interest in the cause of temperance, Christianity, and the welfare of the Church. He was married twice.

Frederick A. Wallace, of Easton, located at Hynemansville in 1845 and practiced there five years when he moved to Philadelphia and afterward to the West.

Frederick Seiberling practiced in Weisenberg township from 1862 for eight years; and H. A. Saylor from 1871 to 1875, when he served as the prothonotary of the county for one term of three years, and afterward resumed his professional duties. Joshua Seiberling and John Brunner began practice in the same locality in 1875.

Joshua Kern, of North Whitehall, graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1846 and began practice at Orefield, in South Whitehall.

Thomas B. Cooper was born Dec. 29, 1823, at Coopersburg, studied medicine and graduated from U. of P. in 1843, and practiced his profession at his native place. As a relaxation he interested himself in politics and came to represent his congressional district (Lehigh and Bucks) during 1861-1862. He died at his home April 4, 1862. He was a popular, capable and successful physician. He was married to Elmina C. Schantz and they had four sons (Oscar F., Tilghman S., Llewellyn H., Thomas E.) and two daughters.

John Herbst was a manufacturer of clothes in Saxony, and among his children was a son Frederick William, born in 1804, who emigrated to Pennsylvania when 16 years old, studied medicine, graduated from Jefferson Medical College and practiced his profession in Berks county till he died in 1880.

William Herbst, son of Dr. Frederick William, was born in Berks county, Sept. 24, 1833, studied medicine and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1855. He located at Trelertown, Lehigh county, and carried on an extensive practice until his death.

He made a special study of local botany and his remarkable attainments on the subject led to his selection as a tutor of Muhlenberg College which position he filled for seven years. He published a book on the fungi. He was an active member of the County and the State Medical Societies since 1860, upwards of 30 years. He was married to Eleanor B. Schall (dau. of David), and they had two children, H. Herbert and Carrie. The son studied medicine and was graduated from the U. of P. and practiced medicine at Allentown for many years.

Aaron Miller was born July 1, 1839, at Saegersville, educated for the medical profession, and

graduated from the University Medical College of New York in 1862. He embarked in practice at Germansville, continued there only two years, and then located at Saegersville, where he still carries on an extensive practice. He was married to Sarah K. Mosser (dau. of William), and they had two sons and two daughters.

Jacob S. Shimer (son of Charles B.), was born at Shimersville, April 4, 1836, studied medicine and graduated from U. of P. in 1857. After practicing several years at Macungie and Bethlehem, he located at Shimersville, where he carried on his profession till 1863; then identified himself with the Evangelical Association and became a minister of the gospel in 1866. He died July 27, 1898.

Albert M. Sigmund (son of Frederick, prominent iron-master), was born in Upper Milford, Feb. 27, 1839, studied medicine and was graduated from U. of P. in 1860. After practicing a short time with Dr. John H. Dickenshied, he engaged in the iron business with his brother, Henry, and carried on the Hampton Furnace. In 1863 he was commissioned as a surgeon in the Civil War and served for two years. He then returned to Shimersville, purchased the residence of Dr. Jacob S. Shimer and resumed his practice which he carried on till he died April 10, 1872.

Theodore Conrad Yeager was born April 1, 1828, son of Rev. Joshua Yeager, and a grandson of Rev. Johann Conrad Yeager, whose pastorates of Lutheran charges in and near Allentown continued 92 years. He was educated at the Allentown Academy and Allentown Seminary, studied medicine with Dr. Charles L. Martin, began practicing in 1860; engaged in the drug business with Dr. W. E. Barnes; was assistant Medical Inspector of Lehigh county in 1862; assistant Surgeon of the 51st Regt. in 1863; Professor of Chemistry and Botany at Muhlenberg College, and Deputy Revenue Collector under President Grant. He became very active in politics and was elected Mayor of Allentown in 1873, and while serving this position, died January 14, 1874.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.--The practicing physicians of Lehigh county organized a medical society in 1853 at the office of Dr. Charles H. Martin in Allentown, and the following were the first officers:

President, Dr. Charles H. Martin, Allentown; *Secretary*, Dr. David O. Mosser, Breinigsville; *Treasurer*, Dr. Thomas B. Cooper, Coopersburg. Other members of the society were, Dr. Peter Leisenring, Macungie; Dr. William Kohler, Egypt; Dr. Tilghman H. Martin, Allentown.

The society had a short existence of only a few years and was disbanded.

A re-organization was effected in 1858 and since then the society has held regular meetings. In 1865 there were 24 members; in December, 1913, there were 85. Two addresses on selected topics relating to medical practice are read at the monthly meetings (excepting the annual meeting in January) which are followed by discussions.

The Allentown Academy of Medicine was organized as an institution similar to the Harrisburg Academy of Medicine, by a number of medical practitioners at Allentown for the purpose of promoting and promulgating the science and art of medicine, and a charter of incorporation was secured on March 10, 1910. The first officers and directors were as follows:

President, W. D. Kline; *V. Pres't*, Geo. F. Seiberling; *Secr't'y*, W. A. Hausman, Jr., *Treas.*, J. Treichler Butz; E. H. Dickenshied, W. W. Hartzell, F. A. Fetherolf.

The society secured quarters on the third floor of the Free Library building and there it has since held its meetings. A library of medical books has been collected, numbering about 600 volumes, and numerous pamphlets.

STATE DISPENSARY.—In 1908 the State Board of Health established a Free Dispensary at Allentown (No. 118 N. 5th St.), for the treatment of tuberculosis, and appointed Dr. M. F. Cawley as the chief with Dr. J. Treichler Butz as his assistant. Free services are given there three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 3 to 5 p. m. Dr. Cawley acted as chief until his death in 1911, then Dr. W. D. Kline became his successor, Dr. Butz continuing as assistant. A professional nurse is in attendance. Many cases are treated.

HOMŒOPATHY.

The first school of homœopathic medical instruction in the world was founded at Allentown, Lehigh county, Pa., and called "The North American Academy of Homœopathic Healing Art." It had its inception in "The Homœopathic Society of Northampton County and counties adjacent; and also in the pioneer organization of Homœopathy of Pennsylvania known as the "Hahnemann Association." Its establishment excited considerable interest not only among the clergy and laity, but among physicians who were disposed to investigate the new doctrine.

The plan of Dr. Constantine Hering, at Philadelphia, was to devise a course of lectures and encourage students of medicine to learn the German language in order to understand and appre-

ciate the value of the founder's principles; but the members of the Northampton County Society felt the need of a school for teaching homœopathy, and in writing on the subject, Dr. Henry Detwiller, as early as Dec. 30, 1833, said that Wesselhoeft, Romig and himself called on Dr. Hering in Philadelphia and they adopted a plan which ultimately resulted in the erection of the academy. This plan was matured on Dr. Hering's birthday, Jan. 1, 1834. It provided for an academy to be located at Allentown, of which he was to be the president and principal instructor; and he was to remove to that place as soon as a salary equal to that of a first-class Allentown clergyman was guaranteed to him.

Different suggestions were made as to securing a building and carrying on instruction, but they were not at first realized, because obstacles and discouragements arose which confused the operations of the founders. They succeeded however in opening an academy and carried forward its work. The fund was created by 100 subscribers from Allentown, Bethlehem, Philadelphia and New York, but the greater part was raised at Philadelphia through the efforts of William Geisse who was the real founder of homœopathy in that city. The mistake in not realizing better results was in giving medical instruction in the German language in an English speaking community, and therefore American students, rather than educate themselves in German, were inclined to enter other schools and adopt a system of medicine other than homœopathy.

The Allentown Academy was so well conducted in its early history, that a diploma from the institution was regarded as a medical distinction, because the professors were graduates of German universities and they subjected candidates for practice to a rigid examination. The Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania was in a way the indirect outgrowth of the Allentown Academy, although not immediately a part of it, whose successor was the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

Several important publications were issued under the auspices of the Allentown Academy: "Einige Wort uber Nothwendigkeit" (address at dedication of academy); "Homœopathic Domestic Physician" (Hering, 1835-38); "Hahnemann's Organon" (reprint of Stratton edition) published at "Academical Bookstore" in 1836, with a preface by Hering; "Correspondenzblatt" (1835-'37); "Wirkungen des Schlangengiftes" (Herring, 1837).

This Allentown Academy, the first school of homœopathic medical instruction in the world, was founded April 10, 1835, the 80th anniversary of the birth of Hahnemann, the founder of

the new system. Its cornerstone was laid with due ceremony on May 27th of that year, and the contents of the box were as follows: Hahnemann's Organon and picture; constitution of the academy corporation, printed in German and English; names of members of the Academy household and the incorporators; Hering's address; Philadelphia newspapers containing an account of homœopathy in Ohio; a copy of Friedensbote; quantity of homœopathic medicine, names of state and city officers; programme of the celebration.

At a meeting of the founders and incorporators held on the same day these officers were elected: *President*, Constantine Hering; *V. President*, John Romig; *Secretary*, Adolphus Bauer; *Treasurer*, Solomon Keck; William Wesselhoeft, Eberhard Freytag, Henry Detwiller, Rev. Christian Becker, John Rice, Christian Pretz, Joseph Saeger and George Keck, *Directors*; William Eckert, Rev. Philip Goep, Henry Ebner and J. V. R. Hunter, *Trustees*.

On June 17, 1836, the legislature granted a charter to the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art, and the institution then entered upon its interesting and eventful career. The incorporators completed the organization and adopted a constitution, the second article reading as follows:

"The Academy shall consider every member of a Homœopathic Society in the United States as a member of its own body, and shall grant to all equal privileges in the use of what has been accomplished by means of its enterprise, according to conditions hereafter mentioned, without demanding therefor, generally a stipulated contribution."

The constitution provided for a thorough course of study, medical and otherwise, which was as follows: Clinical instruction, examination of the sick, and semiotics, pharmacodynamics and materia medica; pharmaceutics and medical botany; dietetics; special therapeutics, surgery and obstetrics; medical jurisprudence; general therapeutics; symptomatology and human pathology; physiology and anatomy; comparative physiology and comparative anatomy; zoology, phytozoology and mineralogy; chemistry, physics, geology, astronomy and mathematics; history of medicine and natural sciences; Greek, Latin and German languages.

The faculty of the academy comprised the following experienced physicians: Drs. Hering, William Wesselhoeft, E. Freytag, John Romig, J. H. Pulte, and Henry Detwiller. The last named resided at Hellertown, Northampton county, who on the 24th of July, 1828, had prescribed the first dose of homœopathic medicine ever given

in Pennsylvania. The remedy was pulsatilla, given to a lady at Bethlehem on whom several doctors had tried all their remedies without success, and he cured her very speedily by its use.

The plans contemplated a commodious 3-story brick, triple structure, in reality a large main building, with transverse wings at its ends, but they could not be carried out. A large lot on the east side of Penn street, south of Hamilton, 250 feet front and 230 feet deep, admittedly a superior location, was secured and on this lot the two wings were erected in their respective positions according to the plans but not the main building.

Annual sessions were held in these two wings from November 1st to August 1st for a period of six years, from 1836 to 1842, and the academy was apparently in a promising, if not a flourishing, condition; then a crisis fell upon the institution from an unexpected quarter which resulted in its complete ruin, and this crisis was the financial embarrassment of its treasurer, John Rice, and the failure of the Northampton Bank of Allentown of which he was the president.

As Allentown was then but a small struggling country town with no prospects of an early resumption, the above named faculty deemed it prudent to separate and introduce homœopathy into the different sections where they resided. Accordingly, Dr. Hering, the president of the academy returned to Philadelphia, where he became very eminent, and took a leading part in the organization of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Dr. Wesselhoeft removed to Boston, and there he became one of the most prominent homœopaths of that city. Dr. Pulte went to Cincinnati and became one of the most honored physicians of the West. Dr. Romig remained in Allentown, and Dr. Detwiller removed from Hellertown to Easton, where he became known and respected throughout the entire Lehigh Valley. The action of these men in thus separating and introducing the new medical system into different parts of the country was doubtless a wise one, and the result was of much benefit to a great part of the population.

The property was sold in 1843 by the sheriff at public sale for the payment of debts to Philip H. Goep, and after holding it until 1851 he sold and conveyed it to the school district of Allentown. These wings are still standing, but they were enlarged towards the east ends, the window-sashes were altered, towers were added to the front ends, and rooms were constructed for school purposes.

The only homœopathic physicians who remained in the county after the close of the academy were Dr. John Romig and Rev. John

Helfrich who had graduated at the academy during its existence. Their number was not increased until 1846, when Dr. J. Henry Helfrich, son of Rev. John Helfrich, who had just graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College in Philadelphia (there was no homœopathic school in existence at that time), began to practice at Kern's Mill, in Lehigh county and a few years later he took up his father's practice in Weisenberg, where he remained until 1858, when he removed to the village of Fogelsville. In 1866 he left this place and went to Kutztown, Berks county, where he practiced for eleven years. In the spring of 1877 he sold out his business in Kutztown, and removed to Allentown. Dr. Helfrich was a man of wonderful endurance. It is doubtful whether any physician in the county worked harder during his life in the practice of his profession. Wherever he located he had a very extensive practice. He devoted his whole time to his chosen work, and no outside influences had any charm for him.

In 1849 his father had published a German work on homœopathic veterinary practice which was the first book on this subject published in this country.

From 1846 to 1862 no physicians in this county took up homœopathy exclusively, though several practiced it along with the old system. Such were Dr. Charles L. Martin, of Allentown, and Dr. Samuel R. Rittenhouse, of Millerstown, now Macungie. About the year 1865 the latter removed to Reading, where he became an exclusive homœopathist, and one of the leading physicians of that city. During the same period Dr. William Herbst, of Trexlertown, and Dr. Joshua Kern, of Siegersville, began to practice homœopathy. After 1835 many families in the county procured works on domestic medicine, based on the new system, together with a case of homœopathic remedies. In this way many who had no homœopathic doctor in their vicinity were able to cure their own ailments and prevent serious illness.

In the beginning of 1860, Frank J. Slough, of Claussville, this county, began the study of medicine, and of homœopathy in particular, with Dr. I. Henry Helfrich, then residing at Fogelsville. On the 3d of March, 1862, he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia as the first graduate of that institution in this county. Within a month thereafter, Dr. Slough entered into partnership with his preceptor at Fogelsville, and remained until November, 1864, when Dr. Helfrich removed to Kutztown, leaving his partner (who had shortly before become his son-in-law), alone at the form-

er place. Dr. Slough continued to practice at Fogelsville until October, 1875, when he left that field in charge of his brother, Dr. Chester Slough, and located at Allentown. He established, in connection with his professional practice, a homœopathic pharmacy, locating it at No. 845 Hamilton street, corner of Ninth. This was then a new thing, not only in Allentown, but in all Eastern Pennsylvania, except Philadelphia. It proved a complete success and powerfully influenced the community in favor of homœopathy. Meanwhile, Dr. Slough's professional practice increased so much that in February, 1877, he sold the pharmacy to Dr. J. Henry Helfrich, who had moved into this city from Kutztown. Dr. Helfrich continued the business at the same place for several years, when, his practice having also become quite extensive, he gave it into the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Agnes M. Slough, wife of Dr. F. J. Slough, and she has conducted the business in a successful manner until the present time. Dr. Slough was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Homœopathic society of the Lehigh Valley, and of the Homœopathic Pharmaceutical Association of Pennsylvania. Their daughters became graduate pharmacists: Libbie O. (the wife of Horace A. Luckenbach, of Bethlehem), in 1879, and Minnie H. A., in 1895, and they were actively engaged in the business for a number of years.

It is just to mention that Dr. Wm. Wesselhoeft of Bath, in Northampton county was among the first homœopathic physicians in the United States and he became an enthusiastic advocate of the new system. In the fall of 1830, he began to make weekly visits to the home of Rev. John Helfrich in Weisenberg township, about a mile west of Ziegel Church, for the purpose of instructing him in the practice of homœopathy, and there a number of patients were regularly present to put the new healing system to a practical test. The results were very encouraging and the meetings were kept up until Aug. 23, 1834. Then a society was organized called "The Homœopathic Society of Northampton and Adjacent Counties," including Lehigh county. The members from Lehigh county were Rev. Helfrich, Dr. John Romig, of Allentown, Dr. Joseph Pulte, of Trexlertown, and Dr. Adolph Bauer, of Lynn township. Dr. Pulte's ability and prominence afterward came to be recognized and appreciated at Cincinnati, Ohio, by the erection of the Pulte-Homœopathic Medical College in his honor, he having located there and practiced the new system of medicine in a most successful manner.

The society held regular meetings at Allen-

town and Bethlehem, and also at the residences of its members, and their natural result was the establishment of the academy in 1835.

Among the students of the Allentown Homœopathic school was Dr. P. Scheurer who was born in Lehigh county, Aug. 18, 1799, and labored in the ministry for fifty years. Ill health induced him to read medical books and in 1839 he became interested in homœopathy and practiced successfully until his death at Hanover, April 20, 1875.

Dr. John Henry Floto received a diploma from the institution and located in California, where, in January, 1896, he enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest practicing homœopathist in the world.

Dr. Christian Frederic Geist was a member of the academy in 1836 and afterward practiced in Boston.

Dr. Charles Haeseler graduated in 1836, and located first at Lewistown and later at Pottsville.

Dr. Jacob Schmidt, born at Kreuznach, Ger-

many, June 29, 1813, received a degree at the Allentown Academy and located at Baltimore.

The Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Allentown in April 7, 1881, with Dr. Daniel Yoder as president, Dr. F. J. Slough as secretary, and Dr. W. A. Hassler as treasurer, and the organization has been maintained until the present time. The membership now numbers 30.

The Homœopathic Pharmaceutical Society of Pennsylvania was organized at Allentown in 1881 and this was the first society of this school of medicine in the world. Dr. F. E. Boericke, of Philadelphia, was selected as the president and Dr. F. J. Slough, of Allentown, as the secretary; and its organization has been maintained successfully until the present time. When Dr. Boericke died, Dr. Slough became his successor and he filled this position until his death in 1914.

A Free Homœopathic Dispensary was established at Allentown in 1883 but it was maintained for only a few years when it was discontinued.

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS OF LEHIGH COUNTY.

Name.	Graduated.	College.	Registered.	Residence.
S. A. Apple,	1869.	Jefferson,	1869.	Allentown.
C. H. Apple,	1881.	Jefferson,	1881.	Zionsville.
William Alden,	1889.	Harvard,	1913.	Allentown.
Sherman E. Ayers,	1889.	Eclectic N. Y.,	1907.	Philadelphia.
Roderick E. Albright,	1896.	Jefferson,	1896.	Allentown.
O. D. Arner,	1898.	Medico-Chi.,	1898.	Cementon.
L. B. Balliet,	1854.	U. of P.,	1898.	Unionville.
S. K. Berndt,	1863.	Jefferson,	1863.	Alburtis.
Louis C. Berkemeyer,	1863.	.....	1890.	Allentown.
J. K. Bowers,	1874.	Amer. Univ., .....	.....	Allentown.
E. M. S. Beaver,	1874.	Jefferson, .....	.....	Macungie.
Wilson S. Berlin,	1878.	Jefferson, .....	.....	Allentown.
John Aug. Brobst,	1885.	Baltimore,	1885.	Allentown.
Chas. H. Brobst,	1888.	Medico-Chi.,	1888.	Macungie.
Harvey F. Bean,	1889.	Jefferson,	1889.	Emaus.
Augustine A. Bancroft,	1869.	Hahnemann,	1889.	Allentown.
Oscar F. Blank,	1889.	New York,	1890.	West Bethlehem.
Martin J. Backenstoe,	1890.	U. of P., .....	.....	Emaus.
Cornelius Bartholomew,	1878.	Jefferson,	1890.	Allentown.
A. J. Becker,	1885.	Hahnemann,	1891.	Catasauqua.
Elmer C. Busch,	1892.	Jefferson,	1892.	West Bethlehem.
William B. Brader,	1885.	U. of P.,	1893.	White Haven.
Albert J. Bittner,	1893.	Boston,	1894.	Allentown.
Joseph E. Blank,	1886.	Jefferson,	1894.	Wilkes-Barre.
Alfred Barrall,	1882.	Jefferson,	1895.	Allentown.
Robert Blakeslee, .....	.....	.....	.....	Catasauqua.
Peter O. Bleiler,	1876.	Jefferson, .....	.....	Allentown.
John S. Behn,	1894.	Hahnemann,	1896.	Bethlehem.
Edwin M. Bingaman,	1895.	Jefferson,	1896.	Zionsville.
John N. Bauer,	1896.	Jefferson,	1896.	Allentown.
Jacob F. Butz,	1899.	U. of P.,	1900.	Allentown.
Wm. A. Backenstoe,	1910.	Medico-Chi.,	1901.	Emaus.
Geo. H. Boyer,	1903.	Maryland,	1903.	Allentown.
Dewitt Bingler,	1890.	Jefferson,	1904.	Allentown.
John P. Brown,	1886.	Maryland,	1906.	Allentown.
Raymond H. Bloss,	1906.	Medico-Chi.,	1907.	W. Bethlehem.
Fred. R. Bausch,	1907.	Southern U.,	1907.	Allentown.
Elmer E. Behler,	1907.	Medico-Chi.,	1907.	Germansville.
Clarence L. Boyd,	1909.	Baltimore,	1909.	Allentown.
Wilbur A. Bachman,	1909.	Baltimore,	1909.	Rittersville.
Frank S. Boyer,	1909.	Baltimore,	1910.	Allentown.
Maurice B. Burstan,	1907.	Philadelphia,	1912.	Allentown.
Jacob A. Bear,	1901.	Baltimore,	1912.	Easton.
Samuel A. Brown,	1907.	New Jersey,	1913.	Allentown.
Thomas E. Cooper,	1881.	Louisville, N. C., .....	.....	Coopersburg.
I. D. Christman,	1876.	U. of P., .....	.....	Allentown.
H. S. Clemens,	1862.	U. of P., .....	.....	Allentown.
L. S. Collins,	1870.	Eclectic, .....	.....	Friedensville.
James W. Cole,	1882.	Jefferson, .....	.....	Allentown.
Morris F. Cawley,	1888.	U. of P.,	1888.	Allentown.
Anna C. Clarke,	1890.	Michigan, .....	.....	Allentown.
Henry O. Carmichael,	1896.	Tenn. Univ.,	1899.	Lewisburg.
R. S. Clymer,	1902.	Chicago U.,	1903.	Allentown.
Ralph O. Clock,	1905.	U. of P.,	1909.	Allentown.
John H. Dickensied,	1847.	U. of P., .....	.....	Lower Milford.

HISTORY OF LEHIGH COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Graduated.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Registered.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Charles V. Dare,	1854.	Hahnemann,	1886.	Bradford County.
John H. Diller,	1868.	Jefferson,	.....	Emaus.
Henry L. Dunnell,	1870.	N. Y. City,	1892.	Allentown.
Schuyler H. Deck,	1901.	Eclec. Cinci.,	1901.	.....
William T. Davis,	1896.	U. of P.,	1901.	Camden.
Mahlon B. Dill,	1881.	Jefferson,	.....	Shimersville.
E. H. Dickenshied,	1881.	U. of P.,	.....	Lower Milford.
George S. Deibert,	1910.	Temple Univ.,	1911.	Allentown.
Edwin J. Deibert,	1910.	Medico-Chi.,	1911.	Allentown.
Wm. B. Erdman,	1860.	U. of P.,	.....	Macungie.
Frank C. Erdman,	1866.	U. of P.,	.....	Centre Valley.
Albert J. Erdman,	1872.	Jefferson,	.....	Sagersville.
J. D. Erdman,	1872.	U. of P.,	.....	Macungie.
William L. Estes,	1877.	U. of Va.,	1886.	South Bethlehem.
Horace C. Erb,	1888.	Medico-Chi.,	1888.	Steinsville.
William W. Eschbach,	1892.	Jefferson,	1893.	Allentown.
Edwin F. Eshelman,	1893.	Jefferson,	1893.	Stains Corner.
Leo Fink Elstein,	1895.	Germany,	1898.	Wilkes-Barre.
John T. Eckert, Jr.,	1903.	U. of P.,	1903.	Allentown.
Howard B. Erdman,	1906.	U. of P.,	1907.	Macungie.
Frans O. Ericksson,	1900.	Sweden,	1910.	Allentown.
William L. Estes, Jr.,	1911.	Baltimore,	1910.	South Bethlehem.
Jacob Feisel,	1841.	Berlin, Germany,	.....	Easton.
Gustave F. Fox,	1865.	N. Y. Med. C.,	1886.	Bethlehem.
A. B. Fetherolf,	1865.	Bellevue Hosp.,	.....	Litzenberg.
O. Fegley,	1867.	U. of P.,	.....	Allentown.
D. W. W. Follweiler,	1870.	Med. Hosp. Chic.,	.....	Lynnport.
S. C. B. Fogel,	1874.	U. of P.,	.....	Fogelsville.
D. D. Fritsch,	1876.	U. of P.,	.....	Macungie.
Gerhard W. Frick,	1876.	U. of P.,	1889.	Allentown.
J. A. Fetherolf,	1883.	Jefferson,	.....	Slatington.
Harry C. Fuller,	1885.	Jefferson,	.....	Catasauqua.
Robert D. Fry,	1890.	Jefferson,	.....	Centre Valley.
Howard A. Fehr,	1894.	Hahnemann,	1894.	Allentown.
Robert J. Fry,	1899.	U. of P.,	1900.	.....
Fred. A. P. Fetherolf,	1902.	U. of P.,	1902.	Allentown.
William J. Fetherolf,	1906.	Medico-Chi.,	1906.	Steinsville.
Adolf H. Friedman,	1907.	Hahnemann,	1908.	Allentown.
Charles S. Fleming,	1906.	Hahnemann,	1908.	Allentown.
Henry A. Grim,	1855.	U. of P.,	.....	Allentown.
I. D. Graver,	1870.	Bellevue Hosp.,	.....	Steinsville.
Nathaniel C. E. Guth,	1873.	Baltimore,	1893.	Allentown.
Edward Gruver,	1874.	U. of P.,	1893.	Allentown.
M. O. Greenawald,	1872.	U. of P.,	1906.	Allentown.
E. A. Gerhart,	1884.	Baltimore,	1891.	Kresgeville.
William D. Garvin,	1885.	Hahnemann,	1886.	Friedensville.
Frank A. Goris,	1889.	Hahnemann,	1890.	West Bethlehem.
William H. Greiss,	1905.	U. of P.,	1906.	Allentown.
Victor J. Gangwere,	1907.	Medico-Chi.,	1907.	Rittersville.
Arthur F. Gerberich,	1907.	Medico-Chi.,	1909.	Rittersville.
John H. Helfrich,	1846.	Med. Chi.,	.....	Allentown.
William S. Herbst,	1855.	Jefferson,	.....	Trexlerstown.
W. T. Hallman,	1862.	U. of P.,	.....	Neffsville.
M. E. Hornbeck,	1865.	U. of P.,	.....	Catasauqua.
Henry Helfrich, .....	.....	.....	1856.	Allentown.
William A. Hassler,	1866.	Jefferson,	.....	Allentown.
W. K. Kistler,	1868.	Bellevue,	.....	Germansville.
W. H. Hartzell,	1873.	Jefferson,	.....	Allentown.
John A. H. Helfrich,	1875.	Hahnemann,	.....	Emaus.
Monroe J. Holben,	1875.	Hahnemann,	.....	Slatington.
Harvey Y. Horn,	1879.	Jefferson,	.....	Coplay.
Palm E. Helfrich,	1880.	Hahnemann,	.....	.....
Roger Hunt,	1882.	Homeo. N. Y.,	.....	Fogelsville.
Daniel Hiestand,	1880.	U. of P.,	.....	Catasauqua.
W. H. Hamersly,	1881.	U. of P.,	.....	Mechanicsville.
Andrew H. Howard,	1883.	U. of P.,	.....	Catasauqua.
William F. Hertzog,	1880.	Long I. Col.,	1885.	Allentown.
John Hoffman, .....	.....	.....	1885.	Lancaster City.
George H. Haas,	1887.	Hahnemann,	.....	Lyon Valley.
Henry H. Herbst,	1881.	U. of P.,	.....	Allentown.
Irwin F. Huff,	1885.	U. of P.,	.....	New Tripoli.
Franklin J. Holben,	1889.	Bellevue,	1889.	Lynnville.
Emanuel L. Howeter,	1889.	U. of P.,	1889.	Allentown.
A. Eugene Heimbach,	1890.	Hahnemann,	.....	Allentown.
Mattie Margaret Hassler,	1892.	Ohio,	.....	Allentown.
William H. Hacker,	1888.	Hahnemann,	1892.	Wilkes-Barre.
Augustus W. Hendricks,	1893.	Jefferson,	1893.	Allentown.
Erwin F. Huebner,	1894.	U. of P.,	1894.	Allentown.
James S. Hornbeck,	1895.	U. of P.,	1895.	Catasauqua.
George M. Hubbel,	1896.	Yale,	1897.	Bath.
William J. Hertz,	1898.	Medico-Chi.,	1899.	Sayre.
Nelson D. Haskell, .....	.....	Mass.,	.....	.....
William A. Hausman,	1902.	U. of P.,	1903.	Allentown.
Rein K. Hartzell,	1902.	Jefferson,	1903.	Allentown.
Malcolm D. Holben,	1903.	Chicago,	1903.	Slatington.
William H. Herbein,	1879.	Jefferson,	1903.	Fountain Hill.
Chas. O. Henry,	1899.	Medico-Chi.,	1905.	Allentown.
Penrose W. Houser,	1889.	Baltimore,	1906.	Millerton.
Oscar E. Henritzy,	1898.	Medico-Chi.,	1907.	Slatington.
Milton J. Haas,	1907.	U. of P.,	1907.	Allentown.
Harold E. Hersh,	1908.	U. of P.,	1909.	Allentown.
William F. Herbst,	1911.	U. of P.,	1911.	Allentown.
Harry T. Hoffman,	1910.	Hahnemann,	1913.	Rittersville.
C. L. Jonstonbaugh,	1889.	Cincinnati,	1889.	West Bethlehem.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Graduated.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Registered.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Henry D. Jordan,	1902.	Med. Chi.,	1905	Allentown.
A. L. Kistler,	1883.	Hahnemann,		Allentown.
Josiah Kern,	1846.	Jefferson,		Orefield.
W. P. Kistler,	1867.	Bellevue,		Schnecksville.
John F. Kocher,	1869.	U. of P.,		Crackersport.
J. A. Koch,	1874.	Jefferson,		Egypt.
M. J. Kline,	1875.	U. of P.,		Guthsville.
Charles J. Keim,	1875.	U. of P.,		Catasauqua.
Robert C. King,	1876.	Bellevue Homeo.,		Limeport.
F. D. Koons,	1878.	Hahnemann,		Macungie.
Sarah Kline,			1884	Allentown.
Edwin Kirkpatrick,	1886.	Baltimore,	1886	Center Valley.
Thomas C. Krum,	1886.	Baltimore,	1887	Reading.
Alvin J. Kern,	1886.	U. of P.,	1888	Slatington.
John A. Kressley,	1889.	Hahnemann,	1889	New Tripoli.
Quentin Sol. Kocher,	1892.	U. of P.,	1893	Allentown.
Robert L. Klotz,	1893.	Jefferson,	1893	Allentown.
Eugene M. Kistler,	1893.	New York,	1893	N. Y. City.
Nelson F. Kistler,	1889.	Bellevue,	1893	Trexlertown.
Edgar J. Klotz,	1886.	Jefferson,	1893	Stemton.
Isaac I. Kalbach,	1893.	Jefferson,	1894	Zionsville.
Morgan W. Knerr,	1891.	Bellevue,	1894	Breingsville.
Frank J. Kessler,	1893.	U. of P.,	1894	Fountain Hill.
Harry J. S. Keim,	1894.	Medico-Chi.,	1894	Catasauqua.
Allan O. Kissner,	1896.	Baltimore,	1896	West Bethlehem.
Palmer J. Kress,	1895.	Jefferson,	1897	Hazleton.
Jesse G. Kistler,	1888.	Baltimore,	1895	Stony Run.
George Krauss,	1896.	Jefferson,	1901	
John C. Kachline,	1901.	Med. Chi.,	1901	Allentown.
Willard D. Kline,	1901.	Jefferson,	1903	Allentown.
Asher G. Kriebel,	1902.	Jefferson,	1904	Lynnville.
Thomas B. Kern,	1909.	Medico-Chi.,	1911	Slatington.
Harry E. Klingaman,	1911.	Medico-Chi.,	1911	Vera Cruz.
Fred G. Klotz,	1911.	U. of P.,	1912	Allentown.
Arthur C. Kinsley,	1907.	N. Y. Medico.,	1913	Long Island.
Harrison Kern,	1913.	Maryland,	1913	Slatington.
W. Jerome Lochman,	1871.	U. of P.,		Allentown.
John A. Laros,	1862.	U. of P.,		Coopersburg.
F. M. Laubach,	1868.	Bellevue,		Allentown.
W. F. Loyd,	1878.	Jefferson,		Catasauqua.
Henry D. Leh,	1884.	U. of Md.,	1884	New Tripoli.
James H. Lowright,	1880.	Jefferson,	1885	Centreville.
John Lear,	1889.	U. of P.,	1889	Allentown.
Andrew G. Leib,	1888.	Hahnemann,	1889	Bethlehem.
William A. Laros,	1891.	U. of P.,		Griesemersville.
Walter A. Levan,	1890.	Jefferson,	1893	Millport.
George F. Lazarus,	1895.	Hahnemann,	1895	
Wallace J. Lowright,	1898.	Medico-Chi.,	1899	Centre Valley.
John W. Luther,	1899.	Temple U.,	1909	Allentown.
Sanford T. Lyne,	1901.	Kansas City,	1911	Allentown.
Louis C. LaBarre,	1909.	Baltimore,	1911	Allentown.
Homer D. Leh,	1911.	Jefferson,	1912	Egypt.
Frank H. Long,	1909.	Eclectic, Md.,	1912	Coopersburg.
Nicholas M. Lawless,	1906.	U. of South,	1913	Allentown.
Charles L. Martin,	1844.	U. of P.,		Allentown.
Alfred J. Martin,	1857.	U. of P.,		Allentown.
Edwin G. Martin,	1856.	U. of P.,		Allentown.
Aaron S. Miller,	1862.	U. of N. Y.,		Saegersville.
Jacob N. Miller,	1863.	U. of P.,		Slatington.
Const. H. Martin,	1866.	Bellevue,		Allentown.
Charles D. Martin,	1867.	Bellevue,		Allentown.
Peter N. G. T. Meyer,	1866.	Groningen,		Allentown.
Edwin P. Miller,	1866.	Bellevue,		Saegersville.
Miles F. Mac Taggart,	1865.	Eclectic,	1888	Reading.
Thomas T. Martin,	1877.	U. of P.,		Allentown.
A. N. Miller,	1878.	Bellevue,		East Texas.
E. H. Mohr,	1881.	Jefferson,		Alburtis.
Lewis Mohr,	1872.	Chicago,	1903	New York City.
Charles D. Mandeville,	1887.	Dartmouth,	1907	Newark.
Jason H. Moore,	1882.	Jefferson,	1892	Pittsburgh.
Alfred C. Moyer,	1884.	U. of P.,		Allentown.
Howard P. Mickley,	1889.	Jefferson,	1889	Ballietsville.
Charles S. Martin,	1890.	U. of P.,	1891	Allentown.
John S. Mack,	1892.	U. of P.,	1892	Slatington.
Walter Mitchell,	1893.	Medico-Chi.,	1893	Allentown.
E. S. Mantz,	1899.	U. of P.,	1900	
Alfred Malette,	1898.	N. Y. City,	1904	Allentown.
Robert Mackensie,	1897.	U. of P.,	1912	Allentown.
Henry J. McClellan,	1901.	Baltimore,	1902	New York.
J. Francis McAvoy,	1904.	U. of P.,	1904	
Charles H. Muschlitz,	1905.	Jefferson,	1909	Slatington.
John D. Matz,	1907.	Medico-Chi.,	1908	Allentown.
Robert D. Morgan,	1910.	Baltimore,	1911	Slatington.
Jonas E. S. Minner,	1910.	Medico-Chi.,	1911	Egypt.
Matthew J. McKeon,	1910.		1912	Allentown.
Thomas G. Nagle,	1870.	L. Island,		Atlantic.
Calvin J. Otto,	1884.	Jefferson,		Allentown.
Philip R. Palm,	1846.	Jefferson,		Allentown.
Nathaniel C. Peter,	1888.	U. of P.,	1888	Whitehall.
James M. Pelles,	1876.	U. of P.,	1890	Allentown.
Welcome Niles Powell,	1882.	Jefferson,	1892	Allentown.
R. C. Peters,	1898.	Medico-Chi.,	1898	Allentown.
Jesse C. Pfaff,	1902.	Medico-Chi.,	1902	Slatington.
David H. Parmet,	1910.	Jefferson,	1910	Allentown.
F. W. Quig,	1862.	U. of Glasgow,		Allentown.

HISTORY OF LEHIGH COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Name.	Graduated.	College.	Registered.	Residence.
Sidney A. Quinn,	1907	Jefferson,	1913	Allentown.
John Romig,	1825	U. of P.,		Allentown.
William J. Romig,	1845	Jefferson,		Allentown.
N. Ritter,	1861	Jefferson,		Breinigsville.
P. L. Reichard,	1864	Jefferson,		Allentown.
George M. Romig, {	1868	U. of P.,		Allentown.
Henry H. Riegel, {	1870	Hahnemann,		Allentown.
William H. Romig, {	1870	Jefferson,		Catasauqua.
William A. Rentzheimer,	1871	U. of P.,		Allentown.
F. O. Ritter,	1871	Hahnemann,		Friedensville.
John A. Roth,	1881	U. of Maryland,		Seisholzville.
William A. Riegel,	1876	U. of P.,	1889	New Tripoli.
Daniel E. Richards,	1889	U. of P.,	1889	Catasauqua.
William J. E. Rush,	1894	Western U. of Va.,	1902	Slatington.
Josiah W. Richards,	1901	Medico-Chi.,	1902	Philadelphia.
Hope T. M. Ritter,	1902	Baltimore,	1902	Slatington.
Clarence C. Rogers,	1902	Medico-Chi.,	1903	Allentown.
Otto C. Reiche,	1910	Temple Univ.,	1911	Rittersville.
T. Emory Smith,	1910	Medico-Chi.,	1911	Macungie.
Frank J. Slough,	1864	Maryland,		Allentown.
F. C. Seiberling,	1862	Homeopathic,		Allentown.
D. S. Shade,	1862	U. of N. Y.,		Lynnville.
Thomas A. Strosser,	1856	U. of P.,		Steinsville.
E. G. Stinmetz,	1867	U. of P.,		Macungie.
William C. J. Slough,	1867	Long I.,		Hokendauqua.
J. W. Seiberling,	1869	Hahnemann,		Fogelsville.
R. T. Sowden,	1873	Bellevue,		Heynemansville.
Albert W. Sovereign,	1879	U. of Mich.,		Slatedale.
John J. Siggins,	1870	Baltimore,	1886	Allentown.
W. O. Smith,	1870	U. of P.,	1893	Philadelphia.
Sam. B. Swavely,	1878	U. of P.,	1892	Allentown.
P. E. Stein,	1877	Jefferson,	1895	Allentown.
Thomas A. Scherer,	1881	U. of P.,		Coplay.
Agnes M. Slough,	1883	Jefferson,		Slatington.
Augustus Soper,	1880	Ontario,	1888	Allentown.
Oscar A. Schaeffer,	1886	Baltimore,	1886	West Bethlehem.
Libbie Olive Slough,	1887	Hahnemann,		Allentown.
Edward H. M. Sell,		Vienna,	1888	Allentown.
William S. Schantz,	1888	U. of P.,	1888	Coopersburg.
Charles D. Schaeffer,	1880	U. of P.,	1889	Allentown.
Peter H. Steltz,	1888	U. of P.,	1890	Allentown.
Harvey H. Snyder,		U. of P.,		Zionsville.
Charles A. Selser,	1892	U. of P.,	1892	Allentown.
Harry S. Snyder,	1893	Hahnemann,	1893	Allentown.
George F. Seiberling,		U. of P.,	1893	Lynnville.
Frank B. Scheirer,		U. of P.,	1895	Allentown.
Robert E. Strasser,	1896	Jefferson,	1896	Macungie.
Luther J. Saeger,	1899	U. of P.,	1901	Allentown.
James S. Smith,	1895	Jefferson,	1903	Topton.
Ralph F. W. Statler,	1903	Chicago,	1903	Allentown.
Edgar C. Statler,		Chicago,	1903	Allentown.
Burton M. Swayze,	1891	Jefferson,	1903	Allentown.
Clinton J. Schaadt,	1890	U. of P.,	1903	Cementon.
Franklin M. Straub,	1905	Jefferson,	1905	Allentown.
Grant Sparks,	1895	Medico-Chi.,	1907	Catasauqua.
William H. Schaeffer,	1907	U. of P.,	1907	Allentown.
Henry N. Scholl,	1908	Jefferson,	1908	Allentown.
Ernest C. Schaeffer,	1908	U. of P.,	1908	Allentown.
Robert Schaeffer,	1908	U. of P.,	1909	Allentown.
S. Clarence Swartz,	1909	Hahnemann,	1909	Allentown.
Edgar L. Sowden,	1912	Jefferson,	1912	Slatedale.
John S. Schneller,	1910	U. of P.,	1912	Catasauqua.
Albert H. Trumbauer,	1885	Jefferson,	1885	Upper Saucon.
H. T. Trumbauer,	1862	Jefferson,		Coopersburg.
Walter Trumbauer,	1982	Jefferson,	1892	Coopersburg.
William B. Trexler,	1906	Medico-Chi.,	1906	Fullerton.
Henry S. Trumbauer,	1908	Medico-Chi.,	1910	Coopersburg.
Sam J. Weaver,	1872	Jefferson,	1886	Bethlehem.
Harvey T. Wickert,	1876	U. of P.,	1896	Emaus.
Peter O. Wickert,	1882	Baltimore,	1884	Emaus.
Elmer K. Willer,	1886	U. of P.,	1886	Trexlerstown.
Joseph Willer,			1884	Trexlerstown.
Charles B. Weida,	1889	Jefferson,	1889	Philadelphia.
David Williams,	1891	Jefferson,	1891	Slatington.
John H. Williams,	1893	Jefferson,	1893	Slatington.
Henry F. Waite,	1890	London,	1904	Philadelphia.
Frank A. Watkins,	1894	Minnesota,	1904	Allentown.
Harry M. Wasly,	1894	Medico-Chi.,	1905	Allentown.
Truman D. Wilkinson,	1899	Medico-Chi.,	1913	Easton.
Edwin Elmer Wiessner,	1903	Medico-Chi.,	1903	New Tripoli.
Milton E. Weaver,	1904	Baltimore,	1904	Allentown.
I. Fred Wagner,	1904	Jefferson,	1906	Allentown.
Thomas H. Weaver,	1905	U. of P.,	1906	Allentown.
Joseph N. Weaver,	1906	Medico-Chi.,	1907	Allentown.
David Wasserman,	1911	Medico-Chi.,	1912	Allentown.
Daniel Yoder,	1858	Med. Col. of P.,		Catasauqua.
Norton R. Yeager,		U. of P.,		Allentown.
Martin L. Yost,			1887	Safsbury.
Alfred J. Yost,	1893	U. of P.,	1893	Allentown.
Nathan Ziecenfuss,	1892	Jefferson,	1892	West Bethlehem.
Sam. F. Zehner,	1903	U. of Tenn.,	1903	Lynnport.
Charles H. Zellner,	1906	Baltimore,	1906	Allentown.

VETERINARIANS.

From the beginning of the first settlements until the year 1889, the practice of medicine and surgery in connection with domestic animals was carried on without any legal restrictions. Farmers and men of experience, who had become familiar, through long observation, with animal sickness and diseases, prescribed and administered the necessary remedies, and in every section of the county there came to be men who were recognized for their skill in curing domestic animals of their various ailments. Then (April 11th), an Act of Assembly was passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania which related to the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, and every practitioner of this particular branch of the profession was obliged to be a graduate of a regularly chartered veterinary college, and to register his qualifications in the prothonotary's office of the county where he practiced; but all those who had practiced for five years before were allowed to register by filing the necessary

affidavits, within six months after the passage of the act. This legislation was brought about by the efforts of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Association, which had been organized in 1883. The first president was James W. Sallade, then of Pottsville, but formerly of Berks county. In 1909, the membership was 200.

In 1895, a State Board of Veterinary Examiners was established by an act passed on May 16th, and all practitioners after that date not therefore registered were obliged to secure a certificate from this State Board, which had to be filed in the prothonotary's office of the county where the practitioners resided. This act was amended in 1905, which authorized the Secretary of State to issue a license on the board's certificate, and this license qualified the practitioners to practice anywhere in the state.

The State Board was created for the purpose of looking after the sanitary condition of livestock in Pennsylvania, and in 1907, Dr. Otto G. Noack, of Reading, was appointed agent for the entire state.

REGISTERED VETERINARIANS.

Name.	Residence.	College.	Graduated.	Registered.
Henry T. Albright,	Allentown,	New York,	1891	1891
G. G. Blank,	Allentown,	Ontario,	1884	1889
A. H. Balliet,	Balliettsville,	Ontario,	1888	1889
H. F. Bauer,	Allentown,	Lehigh University,	1909	1910
Oscar J. Biehn,	Centre Valley,	Ontario,	1893	1894
William Beck,	Allentown, .....	.....	1866	1904
W. H. Diefenderfer,	Macungie, .....	.....	1864	1889
A. H. Dorney,	Allentown,	Ontario,	1889	1895
Reuben Deiber,	Lowhill, .....	.....	1853	1889
J. A. Ettinger,	Alburtis, .....	.....	1872	1889
Jacob M. Fetzner,	Coopersburg,	Ontario,	1886	1889
John C. Foelker,	Allentown, .....	.....	1856	1889
Samuel J. Foelker,	Allentown,	Ontario,	1879	1889
Jacob F. Foelker,	Allentown,	New York,	1885	1889
Jonas K. Gerhard,	Siegfried, .....	.....	1875	1889
James Goheen,	U. Macungie, .....	.....	1879	1889
David D. George,	Washington, .....	.....	1866	1889
Joseph Heckenberger,	Catasauqua,	Ontario,	1879	1889
Wm. A. Heckenberger,	Catasauqua, .....	.....	1854	1889
Milton D. Harper,	Breinigsville,	New York,	1896	1898
Solmon Haas,	Lowhill, .....	.....	1864	1889
James A. Haas,	Fogelsville,	American,	1892	1894
A. M. Johnson,	Siegfried, .....	.....	1876	1889
J. H. Jacoby,	U. Macungie, .....	.....	1864	1889
Morris W. Keck,	Slatington,	Ontario,	1888	1889
Josiah Kern,	N. Whitehall, .....	.....	1860	1889
Theo. J. Koehler,	Fullerton, .....	.....	1868	1895
John J. Kline,	Allentown,	Ontario,	1881	1902
Richard L. Kramlich,	Fogelsville,	Ontario,	1902	1907
Mellis E. Kuehner,	N. Whitehall,	U. of P.,	1912	1912
James Lichtenwalner,	Weisenberg, .....	.....	1864	1889
Edgar L. Lackey,	Allentown, .....	.....	1882	1889
Newton C. Lazarus,	Emaus,	American,	1894	1895
Chas. Mumbauer,	Vera Cruz, .....	.....	1880	1899
John H. Mohr,	Allentown, .....	.....	1847	1889
Daniel H. Miller,	Allentown, .....	.....	1872	1889
Jacob Miller,	Salisbury, .....	.....	1873	1889
Allen Martin,	Rittersville, .....	.....	1889	1901
Aharah Ortt,	L. Milford,	New York,	1852	1889
Henry Ritter,	N. Whitehall, .....	.....	1879	1889
Philip Roth,	U. Milford, .....	.....	1854	1889
Willoughby Schmoyer,	Breinigsville, .....	.....	1879	1889
Joseph S. Schultz,	U. Milford, .....	.....	1869	1889
L. C. Shoemaker,	L. Macungie, .....	.....	1874	1889
Elias Snyder,	Lynn,	New York,	1884	1889
A. S. Shimer,	Shimersville,	Ontario,	1889	1889
Wm. J. Schantz,	U. Macungie, .....	.....	1850	1897
A. L. Schantz,	Allentown, .....	.....	1871	1891
Albert L. Schantz,	Macungie, .....	.....	1882	1895
Victor H. Weand,	Allentown, .....	.....	1876	1889
Edwin Weand,	Macungie, .....	.....	1875	1889
V. B. Weaver,	U. Saucon, .....	.....	1878	1889
Wm. H. Wieder,	Emaus, .....	.....	1872	1889
Wm. H. Weaver,	Coopersburg, .....	.....	1844	1889
C. Daniel Werley,	Lynn,	Ohio,	1893	1895
Edward W. Widmer,	Allentown, .....	.....	1844	1889

OSTEOPATHY.

A school of medical science whose therapeutic system constitutes a practice of treating disease in all forms without the aid of drugs was instituted in 1874 by Dr. A. T. Still, of Baldwin, Kans., who is known as the founder of the "School of Osteopathy."

The first college was started in 1892 in Kirksville, Mo. Since that time other colleges have been established in the principal centers of the United States, and there are now osteopathic practitioners in all the large cities and most of the larger towns in the country.

The practice of osteopathy has been legally acknowledged in forty states; and in many states there is an independent examining and licensing board, or an osteopathic representative on the State Board of Health.

A bill was laid before the legislature of Pennsylvania at the session of 1904 for the purpose of legalizing the practice in Pennsylvania, and passed, but not approved by the governor. It was, however, recognized in 1909, the act regulating the practice having been approved March 9th.

The osteopaths have been organized into state associations; also one national called "The American Osteopathic Association," but none local on account of the limited number.

The first graduated physician to practice osteopathy at Allentown was Dr. Sanford T. Lyne, of Kansas, Mo., who located here in 1898. He attended the "School of Osteopathy" at Baldwin, Kansas, and in 1901 was also graduated from the College at Kirksville, Mo.

The other practitioners here of this school are:

REGISTERED OSTEOPATHS.

Name.	Graduated.	College.	Registered.	Residence.
William H. Allen,	1909	Atlantic,	1909	Allentown.
Fred. W. Collins,	1893	New Jersey,	1913	Allentown.
R. Swinburne Clymer,	1901	.....	1909	Allentown.
F. A. De Moits,	1909	Buffalo,	1909	Allentown.
Reinhard Deutsche,	1909	Atlantic, N. J.,	1910	Allentown.
H. Armitt Gilbert,	1909	Boston,	1909	Allentown.
Ole C. Lund,	1882	Norway,	1910	Allentown.
Helen Love,	1910	New Jersey,	1913	Allentown.
Stephen Rock,	1904	Charlestown, W. Va.,	1910	Allentown.

DENTISTRY.

The practice of dentistry was not carried on as a distinct profession in Lehigh county until about 1830. The first dental college was established at Baltimore shortly before that time, and the next was at Philadelphia in 1851. Theretofore regular physicians extracted teeth. The repair of teeth and the supply of false teeth then were rare, confined almost entirely to great cities and indulged in by people of means.

About that time and for twenty years afterward the persons who were inclined to dentistry would spend several months with a recognized dentist and under him acquire some practical experience then start out for themselves.

One of the earliest dentists at Allentown was George C. Hand. He started here in 1832. In an advertisement in 1849 he stated the following rates: Best teeth on gold plate \$2.25; on silver plate, \$1.50; on pivots, \$1. Plugs of gold 50c; of silver 25c. He was located on the north side of Hamilton street, above Seventh. About the same time, Hiram Brobst advertised as a dentist

on West Hamilton street, over Ruhe's tobacco store, where he attended to "filing, cleaning, plugging and inserting teeth, from one to a full set, on moderate terms."

In 1876 an act was passed—on April 17th—by the legislature of Pennsylvania which required dental surgeons who practiced in the state to be graduates of a reputable institution where this specialty was taught, and to register their diplomas in the county where they resided. The diplomas were to be registered within three months after the passage of the act. But the act was not to apply to any surgeon who had practiced dentistry for three years prior to its passage. The following statement shows the registered practitioners in the county, with college and year of graduation. Where no college is given, the year shows the time when the practitioner started.

The act of 1876 established a State Board of six examiners, who were to be selected by the State Dental Society, and this Board was to approve the diplomas before registration. This act was amended in 1897.

REGISTERED DENTISTS.

Name.	Residence.	College.	Graduated.	Registered.
C. A. Bachman,	Emaus,	Pennsylvania College,	1901	1901
Geo. B. Bleiler,	Allentown,	Philadelphia College,	1903	1903
Luther Campbell,	Slatington,	Baltimore,	1870	
F. M. Deibert,	Slatington, .....	.....	1901	1903
Geo. H. Diefenderfer,	Allentown,	Philadelphia College,	1912	1912

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>College.</i>	<i>Graduated.</i>	<i>Registered.</i>
M. D. Eroh,	Allentown,	Pennsylvania College,	1904	1904
H. P. Feldman,	Allentown,	University of Pennsylvania, ..	1899	1899
Carl Schurz Henry,	Allentown,	Pennsylvania College,	1901	1901
Conrad A. Herwig,	Allentown,	University of Pennsylvania, ..	1900	1902
Odillon K. Hoppes,	Wanamaker,	Medico-Chi.,	1903	1903
John H. Hart,	S. Bethlehem,	Medico-Chi.,	1904	1906
Henry A. Jelly,	Allentown,	Col. Union,	1896	1902
D. George Knecht,	Allentown,	Pennsylvania College,	1900	1900
Frederick Lichtenwalner,	Emaus,	Pennsylvania College,	1909	1911
Henry M. Lucas,	Allentown,	Pennsylvania College,	1905	1905
Chas. A. Miller,	Allentown,	Medico-Chi.,	1903	1903
Waldemar A. Muller,	Allentown,	Medico-Chi.,	1907	1907
Joseph N. Mertz,	Siegersville,	Pennsylvania College,	1905	1907
Eugene V. McAvoy,	Catasauqua,	Medico-Chi.,	1910	1911
Allan D. Noxon,	Allentown,	Philadelphia College,	1902	1903
G. Francis Paine,	New York,	Pennsylvania College,	1897	1904
Rollo O. Peters,	Slatington,	University of Pennsylvania, ..	1909	1909
Raymond F. Peters,	Egypt,	University of Pennsylvania, ..	1911	1911
Walter Richards,	Slatington,	University of Pennsylvania, ..	1898	1899
Willard H. Richards,	Allentown,	University of Pennsylvania, ..	1905	1906
John E. Rehrig,	Catasauqua,	University of Pennsylvania, ..	1908	1910
Benj. H. Stuckert,	Allentown,	University of Pennsylvania, ..	1899	1899
Maurice H. Spare,	Allentown,	University of Pennsylvania, ..	1905	1911
Oliver J. Scheetz,	Allentown,	Medico-Chi.,	1910	1911
Milton O. Trexler,	Allentown,	Medico-Chi.,	1907	1907

Dentists in Allentown who were registered elsewhere are Geo. J. De Long, Geo. A. Flexer, Richard J. Flexer, Geo. F. Hummel, Clinton M. Koontz, Geo. E. Kutz, Harvey W. Lyte, Granville H. Rabenold, Wm. H. Schaeffer, Howard S. Seip, O. H. Uhler, Howard W. Wiltberger, and Wm. L. Yocom.

The Lehigh Valley Dental Society, composed of fifty dentists from Easton, Bethlehem, Mauch

Chunk, Allentown, Catasauqua, Lansford, Emaus and vicinity, was organized in 1903. Dr. H. W. Solt, is president; Walter Richards, of Slatington, recording secretary; Geo. J. De Long, of Allentown, financial secretary, and C. A. Bachman, of Emaus, treasurer. The society is a member of the Pennsylvania State Dental Association, of which Dr. H. S. Seip is president.

CHAPTER XV.

WAR PERIODS.

WAR OF 1812-1814.

The second war with Great Britain, popularly called the War of 1812, was caused by the impressment of American seamen and seizure of American ships by Great Britain. An additional cause of the animosity against England was the activity of British emissaries in fomenting trouble among the Indian tribes in the West. On May 16, 1812, the British sloop-of-war *Little Belt* fired on the American frigate *President*, in reply to the hail of the American vessel. The fire was returned, and the sloop soon disabled, when a civil answer was returned. This incident hastened hostilities and war was formally declared on June 19, 1812.

The reverses that befell the American army during the year 1812 increased the activity of the Federalists, which party opposed the war and prophesied disaster. The brilliant exploits of the navy before the close of the year dispelled the gloom that hung over the people and restored their confidence in their leaders, while it justified the judgment of the Federalists, who favored the increasing of the navy and the opposition of the Democrats to it ceased. During the last six months of 1812 more than fifty armed British vessels and 250 merchantmen, with over 3,000 prisoners, and a large amount of booty, were captured by the Americans.

Governor Simon Snyder had, as early as May 12, 1812, issued an eloquent appeal for Pennsylvania's quota of 14,000 militia. The response to this was immediate. Three times as many troops tendered their services as were required. Lehigh and Northampton counties comprised the Eighth Division, commanded by Major General Thomas Craig and Brigadier General Conrad Kreider, Jr. The third and fourth classes of the First Brigade of this division, comprising a total of 462 men, were enrolled to hold themselves in readiness to march when called upon, in pursuance of the order of the governor as commander in chief. The report of Major Nicholas Saeger, Brigade Inspector, on July 1, 1812, showed that these 462 men were under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Neligh, of the 118th Regiment, and Majors Peter Rumble (of the 94th Regiment) and John Zeakle (of the 13th Regiment). The enroll-

ment included companies from several regiments, as follows: 101st, Capt. Jacob Gackenbach, 66 men; 13th, Capt. Geo. F. Coldoway, 68 men; 118th, Capt. John Shaeffer, 96 men; 94th, Capt. Henry Mertz, 60 men; 38th, Capt. Abraham Shaeffer, 60 men; Capt. Abraham Zerfass' Riflemen, 32 men; Capt. Abraham Rinker's Riflemen, 50 men, (both rifle companies offered their services to the Governor), and Capt. Peter Ruch's cavalry troop of 30 men. These troops were then constituted the 1st Regiment of the 1st Brigade in the Second Division.

The British movements up the Chesapeake Bay, which culminated in the burning of the capitol at Washington and the bombardment of Baltimore, aroused great excitement, and in August, 1814, Governor Snyder issued a stirring call to arms. Lehigh county responded liberally and sent out several companies for the protection of the sea coast. The Governor's proclamation was published in the *Friedensbote* of August 4th. On the 18th, Capt. Ruhe's and Capt. Rinker's companies met in full uniform on the market-place at Allentown, and on the same day a company of a hundred regulars under Capt. Schell passed through the town on their way from Reading to New York. Camps were established at Bush Hill, Marcus Hook, on the Delaware, and at York.

The *Friedensbote* of Sept. 8, 1814, states that on September 6th, Captain John F. Ruhe's company of light infantry and the rifle companies of Captains Abraham Rinker and George Dinkey marched to Philadelphia. These three companies comprised over 140 young men of courage, all well equipped. The newspaper states that Captain Rinker had served in the Revolution, and that his manly courage in offering his services in defense of the rights of his country at his age, then 58 years, redounded greatly to his honor. Captain Peter Ruch's fine troop of cavalry, numbering 30 men, left Allentown on September 8th. The infantry went into camp at Bush Hill and the cavalry troop arrived there on September 14th, but as there was no forage for their horses, they returned to Philadelphia and were quartered at the hotel of William Smith.

Captain Ruhe's company was called the

Northampton Blues, and a member of it wrote a number of letters from camp which furnish considerable information. About 1,000 men were encamped at Bush Hill on September 16th. Colonel Lewis Beach was in command and a few weeks later the companies were ordered to march to Marcus Hook. On October 19th, the correspondent complained of poor bread, which made the men sick, and stated that often they had no salt or vinegar. The meat was good, but was tasteless without salt. The receipt of the news of the death of General Ross and the defeat of the British was celebrated with rejoicing. Videttes had been posted every ten miles between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The soldiers remained at Marcus Hook until November 30th, when they were ordered to break camp and marched to Philadelphia. Colonel Beach's regiment of about 600 men was reduced by sickness to 400 men. Captain Ruhe's company arrived at Allentown in good order on Monday, December 5th, and on the following Sunday attended services in full uniform in the Lutheran church. The companies of Captains Rinker, Ott, and Dinkey, which were encamped on the Brandywine creek, five miles from Wilmington and thirty miles from Philadelphia, arrived home soon afterward, as well as Captain Ruch's cavalry troop, which assembled at Captain Ruhe's hotel on Dec. 15, 1814, by order of Captain Ruch. While these companies had not participated in any engagement, they showed their willingness to meet the enemy, and fully expected to be called into active service.

The news of Jackson's victory at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, was received at Allentown February 28th. It was celebrated by the firing of cannon, illuminations, bonfires, and the marching of a torchlight procession, headed by a band from Bethlehem. A large number of people from the surrounding community, participated in the celebration, which was an occasion of great rejoicing.

The rosters of the companies from Lehigh county are as follows:

ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN F. RUHE'S COMPANY.

A complete muster-roll of the Fifth (Capt. Ruhe's) Company of the Second Regiment Volunteer Light Infantry, under the command of Col. Louis Bache, under the order of the commander-in-chief of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania of 27th August, 1814, and attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

Captain.

Ruhe, John F.

First Lieutenant.

Blumer, Jacob

Ensign.

Fatzinger, Solomon.

Sergeants.

Miller, William Kauffman, George
Dobbins, William Gangwere, Isaac

Corporals.

Mohr, John Swander, Daniel
Gangwere, Andrew Miller, John

Drummer.

Keiper, George

Fifer.

Klotz, John

Privates.

Raser, Benjamin	Mickley, Jacob
Stattler, John	Biery, Peter
Seip, Christian	Horn, Samuel
Kichline, Peter	Keiper, Daniel
Nagle, Leonard	Derr, Abraham
Weaver, William	Balliott, Barthold
Weal, John	Klotz, Andrew
Houck, David	Mohr, Jacob
Stattler, Henry	Kichline, William
Ebner, Henry	Houck, Jacob
Gutekunst, Adam	Spinner, George
Huber, David	Hutter, Charles L.
Keiper, William	Gossler, Jacob
Ruhe, Charles A.	Wilson, John
Mertz, George	Weaver, Charles
Swenk, Mathias	Gross, Henry
Haberacher, George	Wagner, John
Keiper, Peter	Ginkinger, William
Seip, Jacob	Reep, John
Good, John	Reichard, Henry

CAMP MARCUS HOOK, November 29, 1814.

I do hereby certify, upon honor that the above is a just and true muster-roll of Capt. Ruhe's company.

JACOB BLUMER,
First Lieutenant.

LOUIS BACHE,
Colonel First Regiment, P. V. I.

ROLL OF CAPT. ABRAHAM GANGWERE'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of the First Company of riflemen, commanded by Capt. Abraham Gangwere, attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Pennsylvania Militia, in the service of the United States, under the command of Brig.-Gen. H. Spering, Maj.-Gen. Shitz commanding.

Captain.

Gangwere, Abraham

First Lieutenant

Moyer, Daniel

Second Lieutenant.

Newhart, Jacob

Third Lieutenant.

Stein, Jacob

Ensign.

Keller, Adam

*Sergeants.*Dull, John
Minor, Pitkin
Quear, DanielBeidlemen, Abraham
Quear, Jacob*Corporals.*Keiper, Abraham
Long, JosephBickle, Daniel
Nagel, Joseph*Musicians.*

Keiper, Jacob

Quear, Daniel

*Privates.*Poyer, John
Daniel, Daniel C.
Rose, Joseph
Swenk, Jacob
Frain, John
Keik, Daniel
Moyer, Nicholas
Keider, Joseph
Rhoads, Daniel
Brobst, Solomon
Ott, Jacob
Moyer, Abraham
Rhoads, John
Yundt, James
Litzenberger, George
Shoemaker, Benjamin
Kuntz, Philip
Hilman, Daniel
Hany, Charles
Kinkinger, James
Hoffman, Peter
Brobst, Henry
Hartman, Henry
Amhiser, Henry
Fisher, George
Floats, George
Good, Henry
Kentz, George
Long, Jacob
Kline, Mathias
Kammerer, Henry
Loudenslager, Peter
Loudenslager, John
Foght, Gotlib
Henry, George
Gangwere, Thomas
Hubenstine, David
Acker, Henry
Besh, George
Shivry, Jacob
Deal, John
Shriver, William
Besh, John
Woodring, Gabriel
Good, Michael
Flexer, John
Reichenbach, Jacob
Hamor, Jacob
Druckenmiller, Michael
Miller, JohnNerfer, John
Frack, Jacob
Nagel, Jacob
Shantz, John
Miller, John, Jr.
Guishler, John
Rinebolt, Cornelius
Hill, George
Sloufer, William
Fryman, Michael
Rider, Frederick
Rownolt, Solomon
Kuntz, Peter
Highberger, Adam
Rish, Henry
Heller, Frederick
Snyder, Henry
Minich, Peter
Herner, George
Rice, Henry
Seip, Peter
Breder, George
Ebenrider, Peter
Trexler, Israel
Koch, Jacob
Caldwell, John
Erich, Jacob
Fatzinger, Henry
Keifer, Elias
Erhard, John
Hower, Jacob
Herwig, Henry
Ott, Jonathan
Flower, John
Snyder, John
Mushlitz, Jacob
Poe, Michael
Sentle, Michael
Lehr, George
Nagel, Philip
Rau, Conrad
Weil, Conrad
Luckenbach, Abraham
Hillegas, Jacob
Shontz, Jacob
Shontz, Henry
Heller, Jeremiah
Wetsel, George
Good, Solomon

I certify, upon honor, that this muster-roll exhibits a true statement of the number of men in my company, attached to One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, First Brigade, Seventh Division, Pennsylvania Militia, in the service of the United States.

ABRAHAM GANGWERE,
Captain.

I believe the above to be correct.

CHRISTOPHER J. HUTTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

I certify that the company commanded by Capt. Abraham Gangwere is now in the service of the United States, under order of Brig.-Gen. H. Spear- ing, commandant militia district.

THOMAS J. ROGERS,
Brigade Major.

Marcus Hook Camp, Oct. 23, 1814.

ROLL OF CAPT. ABRAHAM RINKER'S COMPANY.

CAMP DUPONT, Nov. 13, 1814

A true list of Capt. Abraham Rinker's company of the Eighteenth Section of Riflemen, commanded by Col. Thomas Humphrey.

*Sergeants.*Knauss, Peter
Lehr, PeterMarck, Jacob
Strouse, John*Corporals.*Shiffert, John
Nunemacker, GeorgeStoer, Conrad
Keck, John*Musician.*

Wotring, Ferdinand

*Privates.*Bower, Henry
Siegfried, Daniel
Hertz, Henry
Mayer, George
Smith, Adam
Hartzel, Jacob
Reinbold, John
Lucas, Solomon
Strouse, George
Yohe, Jacob
Lehr, Michael
Lehr, Adam
Mensch, Adam
Hartzel, Andrew
Diffenderfer, Jonathan
Deily, Jacob
Yost, Nathaniel
Whiteman, Jacob
Moritz, George
Hartzel, Solomon
Gordon, Jacob
Horlocher, George
Good, Adam
Kunckel, Lewis
Beidelman, Jacob
Hecker, Adam
Lower, Michael
Swander, Henry
Fetzer, Daniel
Shaffer, George
Billig, JohnDeily, Christian
Hartzel, Adam
Steinberger, Peter
Kershner, Conrad
Doll, Charles
Kloekner, Solomon
Whiteman, John
Shoudt, Michael
Nunemacker, Henry
Keck, David
Eschenbach, Daniel
Bortz, George
Newhard Frederick
Steinberger, Jacob
Spangler, Jonas
Sharrer, Adam
Bachman, Jacob
Rou, or Rau, John (quit
the company Sept. 23,
1814).
Klotz, Peter (quit the
company Sept. 23, 1814).
Ealer, John
Mensch, Peter
Frantz, Henry
Moll, Peter
Cock, Peter (enlisted
in the army of the
United States Oct. 2,
1814).

The above statement commences from the 23d day of September, 1814, to the 31st day of October, 1814, making one month and eight days complete.

We do certify that the within list is a true statement, on honor, this 13th day of November, 1814.
 ABRAHAM RINKER, *Captain.*
 THOMAS HUMPHREY,
Colonel First R. P. V. R.

ROLL OF CAPT. GEORGE DINKEY'S COMPANY.

CAMP DUPONT, Nov. 18, 1814.

A true list of Capt. George Dinkey's company of the Eighteenth Section of Riflemen, commanded by Col. Thomas Humphrey.

Sergeants.

Saeger, Daniel Traxel, Christian
 Lentz, John Beiper, John

Corporals.

Deck, Casper George, John
 Kelly, John Meyer, Henry

Musician.

Meyer, Daniel

Privates.

Anewalt, John	Schad, John
Sheirer, Solomon	Yeal, John
Backer, Frederick	Siegfried, Solomon
Rincker, Jacob	Meyer, Godfried
Schlusser, John	Siegfried, Peter
Snyder, Jacob, Jr.	Snyder, John
Siegfried, William	Decherd, Peter
Snyder, Samuel	Snyder, John
Meyer, Conrad	Siegfried, Andrew
Zellner, Michael	Haas, Jacob
Handwork, Frederick	Sensinger, Daniel
Moser, John	

I do certify, on honor, that the company commanded by Capt. George Dinkey is in the service of the United States, under the command of the General commanding the Fourth Military District.

THOMAS CADWALADER,
Brigadier-General.

Camp Dupont, Nov. 26, 1814.

I do certify that the within list is a true statement, on honor, this 13th day of November, 1814.
 CAPT. GEORGE DINKEY.

ROLL OF CAPT. JOHN OTT'S COMPANY.

Sergeants.

Frederick Wittman Martin Ochs
 Jacob Knepply Peter Wird

Corporals.

Thomas Genners Melchior Herben
 Elias Heller William Fogel

Privates.

Peter Shafer	John Hofman
Daniel Nederour	Mathias Dotrer
Philip Hoyer	Samuel Paul
Philip Jacoby	John Trap
John Brown	Philip Bucheker
Jacob Gangwer	Daniel Romig
Frederick Stoll	Henry Myer

John Henn	Philip Hewline
John Boskerk	Peter Weber
Leonard Bigenberg	Peter Will
Peter Beuhaker	Erhard Weber
Simon Shafer	Philip Jacoby
Henry Marsteller	John Givt
Henry Boester	Daniel Gangwer
George Thapp	

CAPT. PETER RUCH'S CAVALRY TROOP.

This troop was formed in the territory now embraced in Whitehall, North Whitehall, and South Whitehall townships. The company entered the service of the United States on Oct. 12, 1814, and continued therein up to Nov. 30th, a period of one month and 19 days. Although a cavalry troop, the members were paid only for infantry service.

Captain.

Peter Ruch

First Lieutenant.

William Boas

Second Lieutenant.

George Keck

Cornet.

Simon Strauss

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Henry Wilson

Sergeants.

1st, Peter Burkhalter	3d, George Xander
2d, Solomon Steckel	4th, Jacob Steckel

Trumpeter.

Benjamin Kohler

Privates.

Jacob Biery	Daniel Mohr
Henry Bortz	John Mohr
Jacob Deichman	John Moyer
David Deshler	James Seagreaves
Peter Dorney	Daniel Snyder
Peter Good	John Stephen
Jacob Hains	Peter Troxell
George Kern	Jacob Schreiber
George Klotz	Peter Wannemacher
Peter Leisenring	Martin Weiser
John Leisenring	Michael Frack
Isaac Marshall	

ROLL OF CAPT. GEORGE COLDOVEY'S COMPANY.

Captain.

George F. Coldovey

First Lieutenant.

John Arndt

Second Lieutenant.

George Miller

Ensign.

John Knidler

Sergeants.

Jacob Miller
Lewis Larosh
John Koull

Jacob Krammes
Daniel Dudt

Corporals.

Jacob Esterline
David Shaffer

John Wertz
William Laudenslager

Drummer.

Philip Myer

Fifer.

George Mertz

Privates.

Frederick Kemmerer
Henry Prich
Michael Weaver
John Rabenold
Adam Rickert
George Quaney
Henry Hittel
Jacob Gilbert
Jonathan Kemmerer
Daniel Buchman
John Brunck
Henry Daubert
John Dubs
Henry Funck
George Derr
George Smith
John Bachman
Conrad Meitzler
Henry Meitzler
George Snyder
Peter Kline
John Kemmerer
Godfried Diefenderfer
Peter Kayser
Joseph Homan
Peter Finck
George Karl
John Mohr
George Schmeier
John Snyder
Philip Richenbach
John Richenbach
John Hisky
George Krinamyer
Andrew Klotz
Anthony Lacleyder
Henry Mohr
George Reinert
George Schlicher
Daniel Draxel
Jonathan Shelhamer
Nicholas Fegley
David Schubert
George Kriling
Solomon Finck
Daniel Christman

David Norman
Frederick Came
Allick Mensh
Peter Hine
John Wagner
John Wertz
Christopher Ridnouer
George Flores
Peter Deal
Jacob Brish
Lewis Steler
Joseph Bachman
Henry Rice
Jacob Meitzler
Christian Dull
Michael Werly
Dabold Werly
Peter Grim
Michael Smith
Conrad Karsh
Christian Bozer
Christian Snyder
Henry Peter
Philip Ware
Conrad Smith
Philip Fenstermacher
John Holwig
Christian Kuntz
John Miller
Andrea Hanselman
Daniel Leiser
Henry Snyder
Christian Lutz
Eberhard Ohl
David Fretz
Abraham Jeintimer
Paul Bar
Charles Rose
Peter Snyder
Isaac Lefever
Jacob Wagner
George Neitz
George Dutt
John Harpster
Christian Willauer

I believe the above to be a correct muster of pay roll.

CHRISTIAN J. HUTTER,
Lieut. Col. commanding.

I certify that the company commanded by Capt. George F. Coldovey is now in the service of the United States, under orders of the General Commanding Military District No. 4.

H. SPERING, *Brigadier General.*

Oct. 25, 1814.

MEXICAN WAR.

At the outbreak of the Mexican War, in 1846, the local military company, the Harrison Guards, assembled in the square, prepared to leave for the front, but were not called to enter the service, as a company from Mauch Chunk was mustered in. Henry C. Longnecker, then a young attorney, became a lieutenant and also adjutant of a regiment, and participated in all the principal engagements under General Scott. Upon his return from Mexico he was elected district attorney. Among the residents of the county who served in the war were Major Herman C. Yeager, James Mickley, Daniel Newhard, Andrew Yingling, Peter Doane, William Mink, Henry Moose, Chas. Denhard, Edward Remmel, Jacob Remmel, James Smith, Jacob Deily, Peter Hauck, and Reuben Kauffman. Edward Ruhe enlisted, at the age of twenty, in Co. K, Second Regiment, Dec. 26, 1846, and died in the service near Puebla, Nov. 6, 1847. Jonathan Knauss enlisted in the service and died away from home. Levi Kraft, of Catasaqua, enlisted at Mauch Chunk. He afterward served in the Civil War and died at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio. Horatio Good enlisted at Mauch Chunk, and in later years went to California, where he was killed by Indians.

In the summer of 1848 the soldiers who had taken part in the war returned and were welcomed north of the town by Capt. David Stein's militia company, and paraded through the streets of the town to the square, where addresses were delivered from the balcony of the Allen House by Hon. John D. Stiles and others.

John Kuhn was not among this number, but returned a year later. The confinement in a Mexican prison had made him insane and he is still remembered by old citizens as an eccentric character, known as "Mexico John."

Rudolph Kent, who, in 1830, married a daughter of Jacob Deily, of Hanover township, was a general in the war. His son, J. F. Kent, became a general in the United States Army.

CIVIL WAR.

On the 13th day of April, 1861, two days before President Lincoln issued his proclamation

CAMP MARCUS HOOK, Oct. 23, 1814.

I certify, upon honor, that this muster roll exhibits a true statement of the company of Pennsylvania Militia now in the service of the United States.

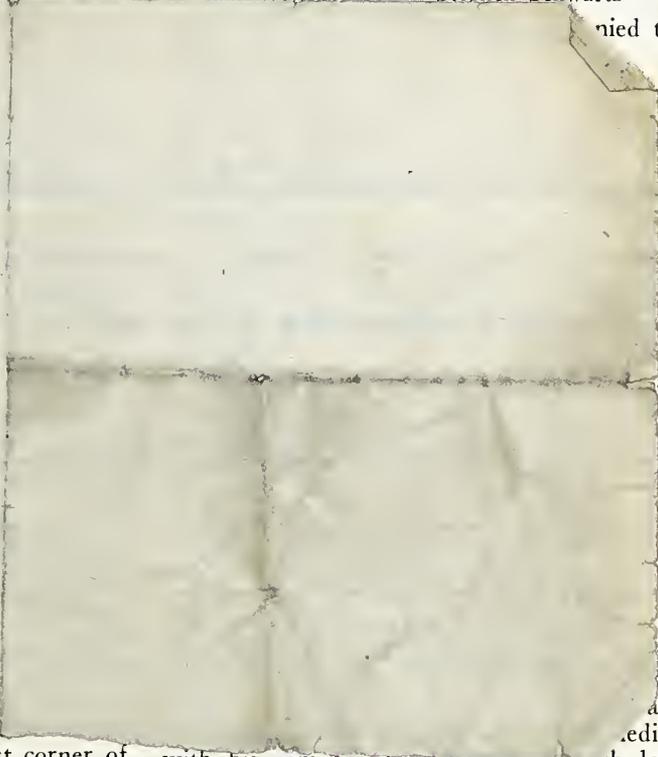
GEORGE F. COLDOVEY, *Captain.*

for 75,000 men, the citizens of Lehigh and Northampton counties assembled in the public square of Easton, to take action in behalf of supporting the National Government in the impending crisis. Patriotic addresses were made by Andrew H. Reeder, Esq., of Easton, and others, in which the two counties were urged to prepare themselves to sustain the President in his efforts to preserve the Union.

On the 15th of April, the President issued his proclamation, and on the afternoon of that day, the Secretary of War telegraphed to Governor Curtin that a call had been made on Penn-

Franklin Leh
Charles Dietrich
James Geidner
Ernst Rottman
Matthew R. Fuller
Gideon Frederick
Allen Wetherhold
Edwin H. Miller
Norman H. Cole
George W. Rhoads
Benneville Wicand
William Early
Marcus H. Sigman
Darius Weiss
George Hoxworth
William Wagner

John Romig
Charles A. Pfeiffer
William Wolf
Ignatz Gresser
James M. Wilson
Lewis G. Seip
Milton H. Dunlap
William G. Frame
Edwin M. Hittle
Wilson H. Derr
Joseph Hettinger
William S. Davis
Joseph Weiss
George F. Henry
Conrad Shlatterdach
Stephen Schwartz



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departing men, and prepared at the Eagle Hotel (at the northwest corner of Seventh and Hamilton streets), placing under each plate a \$5 state bank-note, which, unfortunately, had no purchasing power upon their arrival at Washington. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th of April, the gallant band of volunteers, headed by Capt. Yeager, and followed by a cheering crowd, marched down Hamilton street (lightly covered with snow), to the East Penn Junction and took train to Harrisburg.

Those who subscribed the Roll were:

John E. Webster
William Kress
Solomon Goebel
Joseph T. Wilt
Jonathan W. Reber
Samuel H. Schneck
William Ruhe
Henry Storch

Daniel Kramer
Charles A. Schiffert
John Hook
David Jacobs
Nathaniel Hillegas
Martin W. Leisenring
Edwin Gross
George S. Keiper

with his company to Washington with loaded guns.

Several hours later, after breakfast to the company, supplied through the generosity of State Senator from Lehigh county, Rev. Jeremiah Schindel, the five companies were regularly mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. Seneca G. Simmons, 7th U. S. Inf., and with a detachment of 50 men, of Co. H, 5th U. S. Artillery, under the command of Lieut. J. C. Pemberton (who afterward became Lieutenant General of the Confederate Army at Vicksburg, and after the Civil War a resident of Allentown for a time), embarked at 8:10 a. m., on two Northern Central R. R. trains, of 21 cars, for Baltimore, where they arrived at 2 p. m., without any special incidents excepting the waiving of Rebel flags by young women at a female col-

HISTORY OF LEHIGH COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Sergeants.

Jacob Miller
Lewis Larosh
John Koull

Jacob Krammes
Daniel Dudt

I believe the above to be a correct muster of pay roll.

CHRISTIAN J. HUTTER,
Lieut. Col. commanding.

Corporals.

Jacob Esterline
David Shaffer

John Wertz
William Laudenslager

I certify that the company commanded by Capt. George F. Coldovey is now in the service of the United States, under orders of the General Commanding Military District No. 4.

H. SPERING, *Brigadier General.*

Drummer.

Philip Myer

Oct. 25, 1814.

MEXICAN WAR.

Fifer.

George Mertz

At the outbreak of the Mexican War, in 1846, the local military company, the Harrison Guards,

Frederic
Henry
Mich
John
Adan
Geor
Henr
Jacob
Jonat
Danic
John
Henr
John
Henr
Geor
Geor
John
Conr
Henr
Geor
Peter
John
Godfr
Peter
Josep
Peter
Geor
John
Geor
John
Philip

Mr George Michael

317 Sby St

Elmira

J. G.

John Ric
John Hisk
George Krinamyer
Andrew Klotz
Anthony Lacleyder
Henry Mohr
George Reinert
George Schlicher
Daniel Draxel
Jonathan Shelhamer
Nicholas Fegley
David Schubert
George Kriling
Solomon Finck
Daniel Christman

Christian Lutz
Eberhard Ohl
David Fretz
Abraham Jeintimer
Paul Bar
Charles Rose
Peter Snyder
Isaac Lefever
Jacob Wagner
George Neitz
George Dutt
John Harpster
Christian Willauer

joined north of the town by Capt. David Stein's militia company, and paraded through the streets of the town to the square, where addresses were delivered from the balcony of the Allen House by Hon. John D. Stiles and others.

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Rudolph Kent, who, in 1830, married a daughter of Jacob Deily, of Hanover township, was a general in the war. His son, J. F. Kent, became a general in the United States Army.

CIVIL WAR.

On the 13th day of April, 1861, two days before President Lincoln issued his proclamation

CAMP MARCUS HOOK, Oct. 23, 1814.

I certify, upon honor, that this muster roll exhibits a true statement of the company of Pennsylvania Militia now in the service of the United States.

GEORGE F. COLDOVEY, *Captain.*

for 75,000 men, the citizens of Lehigh and Northampton counties assembled in the public square of Easton, to take action in behalf of supporting the National Government in the impending crisis. Patriotic addresses were made by Andrew H. Reeder, Esq., of Easton, and others, in which the two counties were urged to prepare themselves to sustain the President in his efforts to preserve the Union.

On the 15th of April, the President issued his proclamation, and on the afternoon of that day, the Secretary of War telegraphed to Governor Curtin that a call had been made on Pennsylvania for sixteen regiments and that two regiments were wanted within three days, because the capitol was wholly unprotected and it was feared that it would be attacked. The governor accordingly telegraphed an appeal to all parts of the State for men to come forward with the utmost dispatch for the defense of Washington.

No sooner had the news of the attack on Fort Sumter come to Allentown than Capt. Thomas Yeager, of the Allen Infantry (one of the three organized militia companies at Allentown), hurried to Harrisburg and tendered the services of himself and his command to Governor Curtin. Having been directed to bring his company to Harrisburg, he immediately returned to Allentown on the evening of April 16th and opened a list for volunteers in the company's armory, which was then at No. 716 Hamilton street. Men of all occupations, both old and young, responded to the call, and by noon of the following day, forty-eight had signed the roll.

The excited populace crowded the armory and the streets; the citizens packed a box with necessary articles of clothing, charged themselves with the care and support of the families of the departing men, and prepared a farewell dinner at the Eagle Hotel (at the northwest corner of Seventh and Hamilton streets), placing under each plate a \$5 state bank-note, which, unfortunately, had no purchasing power upon their arrival at Washington. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th of April, the gallant band of volunteers, headed by Capt. Yeager, and followed by a cheering crowd, marched down Hamilton street (lightly covered with snow), to the East Penn Junction and took train to Harrisburg.

Those who subscribed the Roll were:

John E. Webster	Daniel Kramer
William Kress	Charles A. Schiffert
Solomon Goebel	John Hook
Joseph T. Wilt	David Jacobs
Jonathan W. Reber	Nathaniel Hillegas
Samuel H. Schneck	Martin W. Leisenring
William Ruhe	Edwin Gross
Henry Storch	George S. Keiper

Franklin Leh	John Romig
Charles Dietrich	Charles A. Pfeiffer
James Geidner	William Wolf
Ernst Rottman	Ignatz Gresser
Matthew R. Fuller	James M. Wilson
Gideon Frederick	Lewis G. Seip
Allen Wetherhold	Milton H. Dunlap
Edwin H. Miller	William G. Frame
Norman H. Cole	Edwin M. Hittle
George W. Rhoads	Wilson H. Derr
Benneville Wicand	Joseph Hettinger
William Early	William S. Davis
Marcus H. Sigman	Joseph Weiss
Darius Weiss	George F. Henry
George Hoxworth	Conrad Shlatterdach
William Wagner	Stephen Schwartz

The following drum corps accompanied them to the railroad station:

Major Amos Ettinger, fifer;
 William Hittle, drummer;
 Charles Denhard, bass-drummer (Mexican War veteran).

John E. Webster, the first on the roll, acted as the color-bearer.

At Reading, Adolphus Schadler and Enville Schadler joined the company; and at Lebanon, John E. Uhler. These three volunteers did not sign the roll, but their names appear on Bates' Official Roll.

The Company arrived at Harrisburg at 8 p. m. the journey on the way having been marked by no special incident. The men bivouacked at the old Pennsylvania depot, with the following other companies which had responded to the governor's call:

Ringgold Light Artillery, of Reading;
 Logan Guards, of Lewistown;
 Washington Artillery, of Pottsville;
 National Light Artillery, of Pottsville.

At one o'clock on the morning of Thursday, April 18, Gen'l Wm. H. Keim (of the State Militia, then Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania), ordered Capt. Yeager to proceed immediately with his company to Washington with loaded guns.

Several hours later, after breakfast to the company, supplied through the generosity of State Senator from Lehigh county, Rev. Jeremiah Schindel, the five companies were regularly mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. Seneca G. Simmons, 7th U. S. Inf., and with a detachment of 50 men, of Co. H, 5th U. S. Artillery, under the command of Lieut. J. C. Pemberton (who afterward became Lieutenant General of the Confederate Army at Vicksburg, and after the Civil War a resident of Allentown for a time), embarked at 8:10 a. m., on two Northern Central R. R. trains, of 21 cars, for Baltimore, where they arrived at 2 p. m., without any special incidents excepting the waiving of Rebel flags by young women at a female col-

lege. They dis-embarked at Canton, a suburb of the city, but upon discovering an excited mob which had filled the streets of the vicinity, upon the suggestion of Capt. James McKnight, of the Ringgold Light Artillery, (a veteran of the Mexican War, who at once recognized the animus of the mob to be directed against the new arrivals,) the volunteers only were ordered back into the cars. In a short time Marshal Geo. B. Kane appeared with a large force of city police to escort the soldiers to Bolton station, a distance between two and three miles.

Then the men formed in close column of two, with the Regulars at the head. According to Bates' History, the Allen Infantry held the centre of the column, but according to the survivors of this company they occupied the rear. The mob, upon observing the formation of the column and the march begun, were driven into a frenzy, and when Lieut. Pemberton and his Regulars left the head of the column and filed off towards Fort McHenry, the mob became more violent, but the escorting policemen prevented the column from being broken and it finally reached the station without any fatal results, although some of the men were bruised by missiles from the rioters, among them the following members of the Allen Infantry:

Privates Hittle and Gresser, seriously lamed.

Private Jacobs, struck on the mouth with a brick and lost his teeth, and falling unconscious fractured his left wrist.

Private Derr, struck on the ear with a brick, and as a consequence has since been afflicted with deafness; but, it was reported that he repelled this insult by striking his assailant with the butt end of his gun which tore off the latter's ear.

The troops found their way into a train of box cars which prevented further injury to them from the volley of cobble-stones and bricks which were thrown by the rioters, and the train finally moved off, passing over the Pratt street bridge (which had been set on fire) and reaching Washington at 7 o'clock in the evening, to the great joy and relief of President Lincoln and all loyal men.

Although the total number of these "First Defenders" of Washington was only 530, the morning newspapers of the Capital reported it to have been 5,300, sufficient to deter the Rebel soldiers, drilling on the opposite bank of the Potomac river, in their design to seize Washington and take possession of the capitol; and by the time Rebel spies and sympathizers in the city had communicated the correct number, other volunteers, notably the 6th Massachusetts and the 7th New York Regiment, arrived in sufficient numbers to prevent its capture.

The "First Defenders" were quartered in the Capitol, the Allen Infantry having been assigned to former Vice-President Breckinridge's room, which led off from the Senate chamber. They were at once visited by Speaker Galusha A. Grow, Secretary of War Simon Cameron, Col. John W. Forney, Hon. James Campbell, of Pottsville, and other prominent men from Pennsylvania, residing at Washington, who expressed great gratification that the soldiers of the Keystone State were the first to arrive for the defense of the National Capitol. On the next day, the 19th, they were visited by President Lincoln, who shook hands most heartily with all of them. He was accompanied by his Secretary of State, Hon. William H. Seward.

The following most interesting letter was written by Capt. Yeager to Reuben Guth, editor of the *Lehigh Patriot* (German newspaper at Allentown), the second day after his arrival at Washington; and containing many valuable details relating to a noteworthy occasion it is published in full:

WASHINGTON, Saturday Evening,
April 20, 1861.

Mr. Reuben Guth:

SIR: I suppose you heard of the trouble at Baltimore. We were the first men that crossed the "Mason and Dixon Line" on Wednesday [Thursday] last. The Secessionists in Baltimore retained our box of merchandize that the citizens of Allentown gave us for an outfit. Our trunks we received, but the box is wanting. Two of my men saw it in Baltimore when it was taken from the Harrisburg railroad train and placed on a baggage-wagon. We just escaped with our lives going through. I suppose you have already heard of it. Two of my men were hurt with clubs and stones. We have the stones in our headquarters.

Where is the other Allentown Company? We have no tidings of them here. The railroad is torn up between Harrisburg and Philadelphia. We have no news at all here—unless the North sends men here soon, and enough, there is doubt entertained about Washington. I presume you are aware of the arrival of a Massachusetts Regiment? They quarter in the Senate chamber. There are doubts whether any more Northern troops can pass through Baltimore. Colonel Foreny called on me personally after my arrival, took me to his office, introduced me to the army officers, and sent me shouts of joy for being one of the first from the Keystone on the ground. Partook of champagne and brandy, gave me 100 "Frank" envelopes, and as quick as they get all he will send more. The loyal citizens are calling every day in our headquarters to render service. A Miss Bach sent us some linens and things for those hurt fellows in our quarters, and white sugar and milk.

The booking establishment in the capitol is not well fixed. The government is fixing every minute at it. We got 59 new muskets last night; that is, muskets with each 15 rounds of ball and cartridge for each man, so there are 1,500 in the capitol. There are 80,000 more in the arsenal.

The Northern troops will all have to come by water—twenty-four hours from Philadelphia. There are men-of-war stationed at the mouth of the Potomac. That seems at present the only avenue for entrance of Northern troops. I presume you know that the government blew up Harper's Ferry arsenal preventing them from recruiting in.

A large amount of loyal citizens, descendants of Pennsylvania, residing here, came here and glory in our spunk in fighting through the riot on Wednesday [Thursday] in Baltimore, three miles from one depot to the other; but we fought through nobly and stand by the Stars and Stripes. William Ruhe and William Kress brought up the rear of the company, as I had no lieutenants. They showed fight with the butts of our old muskets. Oh, it was awful! You can not imagine. Ours was the first riot on Wednesday [Thursday] and on Thursday [Friday] was the second, when the Massachusetts Regiment, of about 1,000, fought through. They all had minnie muskets out of the Springfield Armory, and all loaded and 15 extra rounds; they killed a good many Secessionists and lost two men and some wounded. Good for Massachusetts!

Questions from the mob when we passed through; I had my men instructed to say nothing nor look around but stick to me; they did so: "Say, you traitors;" "Abolitionists;" "Abe Lincoln's Militia;" "Hurrah for South Carolina;" "Capital Success;" "Hit him;" "Stone him;" "Kill him;" "What muskets;" "No locks;" "No powder;" "Sponges to wipe cannons for Jeff Davis."

Right and left on us, their fists on our noses, you have no idea of the language, conduct, danger. The only reply I made was in one case: "Where are you going?" My remark was—"For my country."

The belief in Harrisburg when we left there, Wednesday [Thursday] morning, of all Curtin's administration and General Keim, was that we would be massacred in Baltimore, as we were the first troops to cross the Mason and Dixon Line, but they did not let us know it. I took the hint, but I kept it from my men. The reason was we were only a few hours in Harrisburg when General Keim called at my door at one o'clock at night and said: "Captain Yeager, go to Washington immediately; load your guns." Says I: "They are not in condition; no locks, no flints." He remarked: "They are good for clubs." When he mentioned the word clubs to my answer, I took the hint of an intended massacre in Baltimore, but I let my men drink freely to keep up their spirits so they should not take the hint.

About us being the first Pennsylvania Troops going to the seat of government for freedom, and not only of Pennsylvania but of all the other free States, this courage and brisk movement of ours has made us not only friends of Pennsylvania, but in all the Southern Union papers; and particularly Col. Forney, who called on us immediately and rejoiced in our courage coming through the plotted assassins, particularly not having good arms.

If the Northern men take the stand in this matter as I did, we will between now and three months march back to our native firesides with the "Minnies" on our shoulders, drums beating, trumpets sounding, Stars and Stripes in our hands and playing "Hail Columbia," and the perpetual "Star-Spangled Banner."

But this stand our loyal people of the free states must take immediately. Let them come in citi-

zen's dress as passengers; they can be organized here. Send me a good, strong, sober and honest Allentown man for a second lieutenant, immediately in citizen's clothes. When he arrives at Washington, let him inquire for Captain Yeager, Penna. Volunteers. He will find us in a few minutes, as all the free states' men have known me by reputation already for the reason that I was one of the first of the Keystone State.

Colonel Forney gave me 50 franked envelopes and sent a messenger to see if I wanted more. Forney is a man, and so are the army officers I am acquainted with. Their acquaintance I got in this way: They send messengers to different quarters of the volunteers, rap at the door of the quarters, and inquire for Captain So and So. If he is in, answer "yes." The reply of the messenger will be: "Captain of the United States Army will send a message in a few minutes. In a few minutes a message comes in writing, addressed to Captain Yeager, Penna. Vols.: "I desire to see you in my office in one hour; office capitol, East, North or agricultural office, this number." In this way you find out where they are and sit. They all sit in full uniform, very complimentary, but fierce, savage, and resolute.

I will have my trunk full of orders, letters, calls, and instructions by the time I come home. I preserve them all for future information. I have a hat-full already. We are called to Major McDonnell's quarters every few hours through the day and night, all the captains, only to receive instructions. He is the main man, called mustering officer of the United States Army—fine man, 6 ft. 2 in.

This letter is dated Saturday night, April 20th, but I did not get it finished until Sunday night; so the latest is in and correct.

They established a post-office at the capitol yesterday for the benefit of all volunteers. All letters addressed to me must be addressed: Capt. T. Yeager, Penna. Vols. Tell Mrs. Yeager and my dear children and all friends that all is right and I feel well. Always send my wife word when I write.

THOMAS YEAGER,
Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Postscript: The government cannot get uniforms before 21 weeks. They don't care much about uniforms, but we will get all the overcoats in a few days. The other equipments are all first-class and plenty. We have not been on duty yet. To-morrow night we get the first standing guard with one-half the company in front of the capitol for 12 hours. I got two new men since; one on the cars at Lebanon, Pa., a very smart young man named Uhler, and also another young man from Harrisburg.

I expelled a Dutchman at Harrisburg for not obeying my orders. I stripped him myself, in the middle of the street, taking the whole uniform from him and left him naked except pantaloons, stockings, and shirt, and took all the money he had received at Allentown with the exception of ten cents.

George Roth, Gideon Frederick, and John Romig are fast on the way of being cured. George Roth got the fits in the cars from Washington depot. The army doctor soon had him in our quarters again all right. Plenty of private Union physicians call to give their services. The water is very good and we are just getting used to it at the right

time of the year, in April. Shirts would be very desirable to us, checked and white ones.

We all had to take the oath of allegiance in Harrisburg by holding up our right hand to God and swear that we would support the Constitution of the United States and Pennsylvania, and obey the orders of our superiors. The oath was administered by Capt. Simmons, United States Army, Seventh Infantry, mustering officer for Pennsylvania Volunteers. General Cameron's son called on all the Pennsylvanians last night by direction of his father. He showed us a new invention of a pistol made in Connecticut, which the War Department ordered yesterday; 300, to supply the officers of the volunteers. They are the most ingenious invention I ever saw. They are only for the commissioned officers—as you pull the trigger, the cock springs right back again and so you shoot six times.

There are no uniforms yet. It is a question whether the Secession mobs at Baltimore took our box of clothing with all these handy things in. At Reminger's store they have an account of it and it is a correct one. Our trunks were all received. The Massachusetts men were served the same way with their outfit. They say theirs were worth \$3,000. The uniforms of all the Northern men will be taken at Baltimore if they come as soldiers.

I wrote to Governor Curtin immediately about the Baltimore affair. Shirts would be very convenient, check or white ones, as we lost all ours. If any are sent they should be sent by express and the title captain omitted; merely Thomas Yeager, Washington Capitol, Penna. Vols.

If you see my dear father, give him my respect, good spirit, and my country to the last. I had no time to write to him yet, but will try to do so in a few days. I consider you all friends, except a few traitors in Allentown and cowards.

Once my solid, stern, iron constitution gave way,—the morning when we left Harrisburg,—when I shook hands with Wm. H. Blumer, as the cars commenced moving, about the contemplated assassination in Baltimore. He accompanied us to Harrisburg. In military, nothing will move me, but contemplated assassinations moved me. But I thought onward and forward, with a resolve to live or die for Washington though threatened assassination come from whatever quarter.

The ladies of Allentown, learning of the needs of the Allen Infantry, shipped a large box of shirts, underclothing and stockings to the company. The men occupied the capitol twelve days. During this time provisions and meals were meagre; fresh meats and vegetables were wanting; the pork furnished was green and unpalatable. All the more welcome, therefore, were the supplies (such as apples and fresh eggs), which were sent by appreciative friends at home.

Stephen Schwartz, after having been sworn in at Harrisburg with the company, on April 18th, received leave of absence to attend the funeral of his only child, and rejoined the company at Washington during the first week, accompanied by Charles W. Abbott and Theodore Mink, who also became members; and a third addition, George Junker, was made shortly afterward. Junker, while passing through Baltimore, was ar-

rested, but he secured his release by pretending to be a deserter from Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, on his way to join the Rebel army.

Twenty-eight members of Small's Philadelphia brigade were, by order of the War Department, assigned to and mustered into the Allen Infantry.

The five companies mentioned were reorganized into seven, and with the addition of three other companies, recruited at Harrisburg, Doylestown, and Carbondale, became the 25th Regiment, commanded by Col. Henry L. Cake, of Pottsville.

The Allen Infantry became Co. G, of the regiment. The lieutenant-colonelcy was offered to Captain Yeager, but he declined.

After leaving the capitol, the company performed guard duty at the United States Arsenal, opposite Alexandria. While there they were detailed, on June 8th, with the Ringgold Light Artillery, to cross Long Bridge and unload from boats some thirty large cannon and mount them on carriages at the Arlington Heights entrenchments. On the 29th, with other companies, they marched to Rockville, and then to Poolsville, Point Rocks, Sandy Hook, and Harper's Ferry, where, on the 4th of July, a skirmish took place with the Confederates. On the 6th of July they marched to Williamsport, crossed the Potomac to Martinsburg and went into camp. On the 15th the brigade marched to Bunker Hill, and thence, on the 17th, to Charlestown, and the following day back to Harper's Ferry, where they encamped.

The terms of enlistment having expired, General Patterson thanked the men and directed them to move by way of Baltimore to Harrisburg, where the entire regiment assembled on the 20th of July, and they mustered out of service on the 23d.

The thanks of the House of Representatives, which are rarely tendered, and only for most signal services to the government, were expressed in the following terms:

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

July 22, 1861.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are due and are hereby tendered to the five hundred and thirty soldiers from Pennsylvania who passed through the mob at Baltimore and reached Washington on the 18th of April last, for the defense of the National Capitol.

GALUSHA A. GROW,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On July 24th the Allen Infantry arrived at Allentown, and were escorted with bands of

music, amid the ringing of bells, to the centre of the borough where an appropriate address of welcome was eloquently delivered by Robert E. Wright, Esq., in the presence of a large multitude, followed by a banquet.

On July 27th, Captain Yeager delivered discharges to the men of his company, which were dated at Harrisburg, July 23, 1861.

The muster-out roll contains the following seventy-eight names, with the ages of the men:

Capt. Thomas Yeager, 35
1st Lt. Joseph T. Wilt, 21
2d Lt. Solomon Goebel, 29
1st Sergt. John E. Webster, 38
2d Sergt. John A. Winne, 22
3d Sergt. William Wagner, 21
4th Sergt. Henry W. Sawyer, 26
5th Sergt. Geo. Junker, 26
1st Cor. William Wolf, 23
2d Corp. William Kress, 24
3d Corp. Ignatz Gresser, 25
4th Corp. Daniel Kramer, 25
Drummer, Geo. F. Henry, 32

Privates.

Chas. W. Abbott, 27	Edwin H. Miller, 28
Theodore Anderson, 31	Theodore Mink, 28
Francis Bach, 23	Thomas McAllister, 21
Henry Cake, 24	Henry McNulty, 24
Norman H. Cole, 18	Charles Orban, 37
Chas. Dietrich, 18	Charles A. Pfeiffer, 18
Wilson H. Derr, 18	William S. Ruhe, 51
Milton H. Dunlap, 18	John Romig, 28
Ephraim C. Dore, 28	Ernest Rottman, 44
William Early, 22	George W. Rhoads, 29
William G. Frame, 28	Jonathan Reber, 27
Matthew R. Fuller, 34	Lewis G. Seip, 26
Gideon Frederick, 42	Henry Storch, 19
Charles C. Frazer, 25	Marcus H. Sigman, 21
Edwin Gross, 25	Charles A. Schiffert, 18
James Geidner, 24	Samuel Schneck, 20
Samuel Garner, 33	Stephen Schwartz, 21
Otto P. Greipp, 21	Adolph Schadler, 23
John Hawk, 33	Enville Schadler, 18
Nathaniel Hillegass, 31	Francis Schaffer, 24
George Hoxworth, 30	Charles Spring, 28
Joseph Hettinger, 22	Charles Schwartz, 19
Edwin M. Hittle, 19	Adolph Stefast, 35
John F. Hoffman, 25	John Uhler, 19
Joseph Hauser, 58	Martin Veith, 23
David Jacobs, 22	John Weber, 26
George Keiper, 18	Darius Weiss, 18
Alexander Kercher, 19	Benneville Wieand, 18
Isaac Lapp, 19	Allen Wetherhold, 18
Maximilian Lakemeyer, 21	Joseph Weiss, 26
Paul Lieberman, 34	James M. Wilson, 44
Martin W. Leisenring, 18	Frederick Zuck, 22
Franklin Leh, 19	

The following members of the company had been discharged before the muster-out:

Henry McNulty, Apr. 28, 1861.
Franklin Leh, May 9, 1861.
William S. Davis, May 9, 1861.
Lewis G. Seip, May 25, 1861
Daniel Kramer, May 27, 1861
Norman H. Cole, May 31, 1861
Milton H. Dunlap, May 31, 1861
Charles A. Pfeiffer, May 31, 1861
John E. Webster, June 25, 1861

In March, 1914, there were eight survivors of the Allen Infantry:

William Kress, Allentown
Wilson H. Derr, Allentown
Ignatz Gresser, Allentown
Jos. Hettinger, Oil City
David Jacobs, Bethlehem
Geo. W. Keiper, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stephen Schwartz, Tiffin, Ohio
Samuel H. Schneck, Slatington

MAJ. THOMAS YEAGER, son of Henry Yeager, and grandson of Rev. John Conrad Yeager, was born Nov. 2, 1825, in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county.

In 1859, while a merchant in Allentown, he organized the Allen Infantry and became captain of the company; he continued to be the captain until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he tendered the company to the governor, who accepted it, and it was mustered into the United States service on April 18, 1861, as one of five "First Defender" companies of Pennsylvania. It has been declared by students of the Civil War tactics that he saved the Capitol and President Lincoln from capture by the superior rebel force encamped across the Potomac, by his bold and defiant declaration to certain Confederate officers, while marching down Pennsylvania avenue, "We are 5,000 strong, and 10,000 more are on the trains right behind us."

He served his first enlistment of three months; and on Nov. 7, 1861, he was commissioned major of the 53d Regt. Pa. Vol. Infantry. He was recognized as a fearless officer. At the Battle of Fair Oaks, on June 1, 1862, he was suddenly shot while endeavoring to locate the enemy, who were secreted in a woods; and when he was picked up after the battle by his aid, James J. Hamman, his body was found pierced by three bullets and his horse's body by eleven. His untimely death caused great regret at Allentown, as well as in the army, more especially after it was learned that the President on the preceding day had commissioned him a brigadier-general in recognition of his bravery. Several weeks afterward, the body, through the efforts of Col. John W. Forney, was forwarded to his family at Allentown, where it was buried with unprecedented military honors in Union Cemetery. The grave is marked by a small marble shaft on the main driveway, several hundred feet west of the entrance.

Yeager Pest, No. 13, G. A. R., was named after him.

FIRST REGIMENT.

The second company which left Allentown in response to the President's call was Co. I, of

the 1st Penna. Regt., composed of the members of the Allen Rifles, commanded by Capt. Tilghman H. Good, and the Jordan Artillerists, commanded by Capt. Wm. H. Gausler, both of Allentown.

In obedience to the expressed desire of the state authorities that companies reporting should consist of not less than 100 men, the two companies mentioned voted, at their respective armories, on the evening of April 17th, to consolidate.

At 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, April 18th the men assembled on Hamilton street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and effected an organization by the selection of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the two companies in equal proportions as follows:

Captain, William H. Gausler (Artillerists)
 1st Lieut., Emanuel P. Rhoads (Rifles)
 2d Lieut., Benj. C. Roth (Artillerists)
 1st Sergt., Abiel Heilman (Artillerists)
 2d Sergt., Edwin G. Minnich (Rifles)
 3d Sergt., Henry Fried (Artillerists)
 4th Sergt., Noah Trumbor (Rifles)
 1st Corp., Henry Trumbor (Rifles)
 2d Corp., Mahlon Fried (Artillerists)
 3d Corp., Daniel G. Miller (Rifles)
 4th Corp., Charles Mertz (Rifles)
 Musician, Julius Benkert (Rifles)
 Musician, Augustus Ebert (Artillerists)
 Privates from Artillerists, 23
 Privates from Rifles, 45

They marched down Hamilton street, accompanied by an excited and cheering throng of people, to the music of fife and drum, to the East Penn. Junction and took a train for Harrisburg, where they arrived at 3 p. m., and encamped in Camp Curtin.

On April 20th, the company was mustered into the United States service for three months as Co. I, by Capt. Fitz-John Porter, United States Army, and with eight other companies, constituted the 1st Regiment Penna. Vols. Samuel Yohe, of Easton, captain of Co. C, was chosen colonel of the regiment; T. H. Good, captain of the Allen Rifles, lieutenant colonel; and Thomas W. Lynn, major.

The men were supplied with muskets and 12 rounds of ball-cartridges. The ladies of Harrisburg provided them with two days' rations of boiled fresh beef and hard tack. The regiment was ordered to protect the line and bridge of the Northern Central R. R. from Washington to Baltimore, and re-open and establish communication between the two cities, which had been destroyed by the Baltimore mob, after the passage of the 6th Mass. Regt. the day before.

During the night of April 20th, the Regiment, under the command of Brigadier-General Geo. C. Wynkopp, boarded N. C. R. R. cars for

Washington, but reaching within nine miles of Baltimore, they found Gun-Powder Bridge burned by the Rebels. They disembarked and went into Camp at Cockeysville, Md. On the way, in hot cattle cars, the fresh beef soured, and the men were without rations for three days.

Obedying the order of the governor requiring full ranks, this regiment lost a day, and finding the railroad bridge at Havre-de-Grace destroyed, could not proceed to Baltimore, and by this circumstance they lost the proud distinction of "First Defenders," though they were the first Pennsylvania regiment which reported for duty at Harrisburg and the first regiment mustered in and equipped in the state.

On April 25th, the regiment changed their quarters to York, Pa., where the men remained two weeks, drilling and preparing for the field. About six miles from York the regiment met a provision train, which supplied much-needed food.

On May 14th the regiment was detailed to guard the N. C. R. R. from the Pennsylvania line to Baltimore. The turbulent crowd opposed the way until Lieutenant-Colonel Good mounted a passenger car, and commanded them to make room immediately or take the consequences. This had the desired effect and the regiment proceeded through the city to a state asylum which was then in course of erection. Its presence here during the next two weeks assisted most effectually a sentiment in that city for the preservation of the Union. On the 25th it was relieved from duty there, and afterward, until July 8th, performed guard duty at various places, more especially at Frederick City, Md.

The following order was then received:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF PENNA.,

MARTINSBURG, Va., July 8, 1861.

Col. Samuel Yohe, Commanding 1st Penna. Vols.:

SIR: I am instructed by the commanding General to say that your Regiment has been selected to garrison this important post, on account of the confidence reposed in the administrative qualities of the commander and the heretofore good conduct of the Regiment, which give assurance of the safety of the depot, the inhabitants will be protected, and many now opposed to us made friends of while the lukewarm will be strengthened in their feelings.

I am sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. PORTER, A. A. G.

The regiment remained at Martinsburg until July 17th, then rejoined the division at Charlestown, and assisted in making demonstrations in favor of the army operating under General McDowell in front of Washington, until the 21st; then it was moved to Harper's Ferry; on the 23d to Sandy Hook, and on the evening of that

day took the train for Harrisburg, where the men were honorably discharged and mustered out of service on July 26th. Immediately afterward Co. I took the train for Allentown, where they were received by a rejoicing, cheering multitude, and entertained with a fine dinner at the Allen House.

ROSTER OF CO. I, 1ST REGT.

Captain.

Wm. H. Gausler

Lieutenants.

1. E. P. Rhoads 2. Benj. C. Roth

Sergeants.

1. Abiel Heilman 3. Henry Fried
2. Edwin G. Minnich 4. Noah Trumbor

Corporals.

1. Henry Trumbor 3. Daniel G. Miller
2. Mahlon Fried 4. Charles Mertz

Musicians.

Julius Benkert Augustus Ebert

Privates.

Tilghman Albright	Alonzo Kuhns
James Albright	Henry Keiper
Henry A. Blumer	Benj. Kleckner
Wellington J. Blank	Thos. Laubach
Daniel Bechtel	James Leiser
Anthony Behlen	Tilghman Miller
David Bergenstock	Henry Miller
Nelson Crist	Henry Mohr
William Dech	Chas. Miller
Tilghman Dennis	Wm. J. Moyer
John Eichel	James McCrystal
Perry Egge	John Nonnemaker
Wm. Ginginger	Daniel Nonnemaker
Henry Guth	Andrew Nagel
Willoughby Gaumer	Jesse Ochs
Wm. H. Haldeman	Peter Rimmel
Oliver Hiskey	Edwin Roth
Jonas Heldt	Tilghman Ritz
Wm. P. Harris	Lewis Rehr
Peter Huber	Edward Rimmel
Ellis Hammersley	James M. Seip
Wm. H. Hilliard	Richard M. Saeger
Martin Hackman	Christian Stahley
Charles Haines	Charles Schwenk
Charles Hackman	Joseph Steble
David Hardner	James Stuber
Henry Haldeman	Joseph Smith
Thomas Keck	Franklin Trexler
Lewis Koehler	Henry Trexler
Solomon Kramer	Walter Van Dyke
Franklin Keck	George Wenner
Wm. Kleckner	Abraham Worman
Melchoir Kenold	Henry C. Wagner
Henry Kramer	Franklin Wasser

Charles Hackman, Lewis Koehler, Franklin Keck, Edwin Roth, Richard M. Saeger, Charles Schwenk, James Stuber, Henry Trexler, and Henry C. Wagner.

Of the foregoing Company, the following subsequent promotions in later service are noted:

Capt. Wm. H. Gausler, to Major of 47th Regt.
Lieut. E. P. Rhoads, to Capt. of Co. B, 47th Regt.
Sergt. E. G. Minnich, to Capt. of Co. B, 47th Regt.
Priv. Wm. H. Kleckner, to Capt. of Co. B, 47th Regt.
Priv. Wm. H. Ginginger, to 1st Lt. and Q. M., 47th Regt.
Priv. Henry Haldeman, to 1st Lt., Co. B, 47th Regt.
Priv. Chas. A. Hackman, to 1st Lt. Co. G, 47th Regt.
Priv. James B. Stuber, to 2d Lt. Co. I, 47th Regt.
Priv. Andrew C. Nagle to Capt. Co. B, 54th Regt.
Priv. Henry C. Wagner to Capt. Co. K, 54th Regt.
Priv. Peter C. Huber to Capt. Co. G, 128th Regt.
Lieut. Benj. C. Roth to Capt. Co. E, 202d Regt.

NINTH REGIMENT.

THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.

Of this regiment, recruited under the call for 75,000 men, Co. D was from Lehigh county, and about one-half of its members were enlisted at Catasauqua, where a meeting was held immediately after the publication of the President's call. Patriotic addresses were made by David Thomas, M. H. Horn, George E. Cyphers, and others, and a feeling was aroused which bore immediate fruit. At a second meeting, held on April 17th, the number of enlistments was increased to forty. These men were consolidated with a squad enlisted at Allentown, and left for Harrisburg on the 19th, where they were mustered into service on the 24th.

At the town meeting in Catasauqua the following persons were appointed a committee to go with the enlisted men to Harrisburg, and attend to their wants until they were mustered into service: Joshua Hunt, M. H. Horn, William Miller, C. D. Fuller, V. W. Weaver, and George W. Cyphers. After they were duly mustered, Governor Curtin commissioned M. H. Horn, of this committee, with authority to visit their camps, and attend to their wants generally. From the date of muster the Ninth Regiment remained at Camp Curtin until May 4th, when, having received arms and accoutrements, it proceeded to West Chester, where a camp was established and daily drill had. There it remained until the 26th of May, when it moved to Wilmington, Del., and remained in camp at Hare's Corner, until June 6th, when it joined Gen. Patterson's command at Chambersburg, Pa., and was attached to the 4th Brigade, 1st Division,

The survivors of Company I in April, 1914, were: Lieutenants, E. P. Rhoads and Benj. C. Roth; Sergeant, Henry Fried; Privates, Augustus F. Ebert, Peter Huber, Charles Haines,

commanded by Col. Dixon H. Miles, of the regular army. The regiment advanced to the Potomac, on Sunday, June 16th, and encamped on the road between Williamsport and Martinsburg. It subsequently recrossed the Potomac and encamped near Williamsport until July 1st, when the whole army at that place removed across the river in the direction of Martinsburg, Va. The enemy under Jackson having retreated from Falling Waters, the 9th encamped on the 2d of July on their camp grounds. From the 2d to the 8th they remained in and about Martinsburg, then moved out on the Winchester pike to Bunker Hill. A general forward movement was decided upon with a design of giving battle to the enemy concentrated at Winchester, but before the movement was commenced the order to advance was countermanded. On the 17th, the regiment was removed to Charlestown; on the 21st to Harper's Ferry; on the 22d to Hagerstown, and on the 24th to Harrisburg, where the men were mustered out. The Catasauqua men, on their return home, were tendered a collation, served in one of the Crane Iron Company buildings. The Allentown boys were also appropriately greeted.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

H. C. Longenecker, colonel; William H. H. Hagen, lieutenant-colonel.
Company D, Mustered in April 24, 1861.

Captain.

G. D. Hand

First Lieutenant.

C. A. G. Keek

Second Lieutenant.

Enoch Phillips

First Sergeant.

Levi Stuber

Second Sergeant.

William Semmer

Third Sergeant.

Tilghman Miller

Fourth Sergeant.

Morgan Richards

First Corporal.

Charles Nolf, Jr.

Second Corporal.

Richard Wilson

Third Corporal.

William Williams

Fourth Corporal.

Granville Hangams

Musician.

Henry Stressen

Musician.

William Miller

Privates.

Arthur, Samuel	Llewelyn, Thomas
Barrow, Samuel C.	Meyers, William H.
Baumeister, William C.	Morrison, John
Clement, Hugh	Michael, Charles H.
Craft, Richard	McCloskey, John
Cooney, Michael	McGee, Cornelius
Dettwiler, Henry	McHecker, John
Davis, Isaac	McHoes, Joshua
Daniel, Daniel	Patrick, John
Edwards, Evan	Panly, William H.
Elliott, James	Paul, William
Eckenberger, Henry	Ruse, David
Fondran, Benedict	Rohn, Wilson
Graham, John	Ritter, Augustus
Grate, John	Schwab, Joshua
Hopkins, William	Snyder, William T.
Hopkins, John	Snyder, James R.
Hughes, James	Sattenfuse, William H.
Henry, Francis	Schlosser, William
Hetthenson, James	Smith, Samuel
Hammerly, Robert	Smith, Stephen
Hacker, Jacob	Steinberger, Henry
Jones, Joseph	Tomblor, David A.
Kramsic, Edwards	Vansychell, James
Kane, John	Vouland, Charles
Kick, Lorentz	Wilson, Frank H.
Keiser, William	Werly, William
Leister, Tilghman	Wolf, Abraham
Lockwood, Samuel	Xandres, Francis
Leister, Peter	Young, James

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Immediately after the mustering out of the three months' men, Arnold C. Lewis (editor and publisher of the *Catasauqua Herald*), commenced recruiting a company for the three years' service, which became Co. C, of the 46th Regiment. The company was composed in part only of men from Catasauqua and vicinity, and mustered in Aug. 17, 1861. The regiment was recruited in Northampton, Allegheny, Potter, Berks, Dauphin, and other counties.

The regimental organization was completed at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, on September 1st, as follows: Col. Joseph F. Knipe, Lieut-Col. James L. Selfridge, Maj. Arnold C. Lewis. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Shenandoah, and was posted on the Upper Potomac, along the Maryland shore, near Harper's Ferry. Soon after its arrival it was assigned to the 1st Brigade of the 2d Division. On the 24th of February, 1862, they crossed the Potomac, and

occupied in turn Leesburg, Charlestown, Martinsburg, and Winchester. Their first engagement with the Rebels was near Kernstown, and on the 25th of May, participated in the Battle of Winchester, where the Union Army, numbering 7,000 men, contended with Jackson's forces of 20,000 for five hours. In this fight the 46th lost in killed, wounded, and missing, 17 men. On the 7th of August they were ordered towards Cedar Mountain, and on the 9th the whole division was advanced upon the Rebel lines. The position of the 46th was opposite the enemy's advanced artillery, and upon this they charged with desperate valor. They were fearfully exposed to the enemy's artillery and strong lines of concealed infantry, which poured in upon them a merciless storm of shot and shell. The total loss of the regiment was 30 killed, 34 wounded, and 6 taken prisoners. In the Battle of Antietam they supported Ricketts' Division. Upon the inauguration of the Fredericksburg campaign the 46th was ordered forward from Fairfax. In the reorganization of the army, the 46th was made part of the 12th Brigade. On the 27th of April, 1863, the corps marched north to Kelly's Ford, crossed the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, and moved to Chancellorsville, and was here joined by the 3d and 5th Corps. The army under General Hooker advanced May 1st, and was met by Stonewall Jackson's Corps on the 2d, about sundown. Fighting immediately commenced. It was continued the whole night, and until the evening of the 3d, both armies losing heavily. The 46th lost 4 killed, a large number wounded, and 10 taken prisoners. On the evening of July 1st, the regiment arrived at Gettysburg, and was posted on the summit of Culp's Hill, where it held the extreme right of the line as far as Spangler's Spring. Owing to their sheltered position, the loss was small.

After the withdrawal of Lee's army into Virginia the 46th was forwarded, with the 11th and 12th Corps, to the Rapidan and there detached from the Army of the Potomac and ordered to Tennessee. In January, 1864, a large proportion of its officers and men re-enlisted for a second term of three years, and joined General Sherman's army at Chattanooga, where it entered the 20th Corps. They participated in all the battles fought under Sherman after that date, the most important of which were: Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw, Peach-Tree Creek, Pine Knob, Marietta, and Atlanta. In these several engagements their loss in killed and wounded was about 150 men. On Sept. 1, 1864, Atlanta surrendered, and the hard fighting of the regiment ended.

On the 11th of November, Sherman commenced his march to the sea. On the 21st of

December he reached Savannah; on the 17th of February, Columbia; on the 17th of March, Goldsboro. On the 26th of April, Johnson surrendered at Raleigh, and the army immediately commenced its homeward march. On the 16th of July, the 46th, after nearly four years of faithful service, was mustered out. An order was given to muster out at Alexandria, Va., but the regiment was not broken up until it reached Harrisburg.

The roster of the Lehigh men in Co. C of this regiment was as follows:

COMPANY C.

Mustered in Aug. 17, 1861; mustered out July 16, 1865.

Arnold C. Lewis, elected capt. Aug. 17, 1861; maj. Sept. 4, 1861; killed Sept. 22, 1861, by private John Lanehan, of Co. I, while attempting to enforce discipline in a case of insubordination. (Lanehan was hanged for the crime near Frederick City, Md., Dec. 23, 1861.)

W. R. Thomas, elected 2d lieut. Aug. 17, 1861; 1st lieut. Sept. 4, 1861.

Joseph Matchette, pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1861; to 5th sergt.; to 1st sergt.; to 1st lieut. Nov. 1, 1862; to capt. of Co. I, July 27, 1864.

James McQuillan, pro. to corp. Nov. 4, 1861; to sergt. March 4, 1862; to 2d lieut. March 20, 1864; to 1st lieut. July 27, 1864.

Robert Wilson, pro. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut.; killed at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862.

Isaac Davis, pro. to corp. Oct. 31, 1861; to sergt. Aug. 31, 1863; to 1st sergt. May 22, 1865.

Daniel Davis, pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1863; to sergt. May 22, 1865.

Edward Cramsic, pro. to 2d lieut. Co. E, May 22, 1865.

Morgan Richards, pro. to 5th sergt; drowned near Edenberg, Va., April 4, 1862.

William McMonagle, pro. to corp. April 8, 1864.

John Moore, pro. to corp. April 8, 1864.

John Patrick, pro. to corp. May 22, 1865.

Robert E. Williams, pro. to corp. Aug. 17, 1861; severely wounded at Cedar Mountain; disabled for service and hon. disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 15, 1862.

John J. Davis, pro. to corp. April 4, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 9, 1863.

Hugh Lyons, pro. to corp. Aug. 30, 1863.

John H. Price, pro. to corp. Sept. 14, 1861.

Privates.

Wallace Brown, killed at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862.

Daniel Desmond, wounded at Cedar Mountain; disabled for service and hon. disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 15, 1862.

John Leo, wounded in battle, and trans. to Vet. Res. Corps. Nov. 1, 1863.

John McQuillen, must. out on surg. sick certif. Nov. 24, 1862.

David Bachman, died at Phila. June 15, 1865.

Daniel Dyer, hon. disch. on surg. sick certif. July 14, 1862.

Alexander Doneghly, wounded in battle; hon. disch. (disabled) on surg. certif. Nov. 27, 1862.

John Cannon, drowned with Morgan Richards, near Edenberg, Va., April 4, 1862.

Andrew Sinly, wounded in action; died Aug. 16, 1864.
 Philip Hill, hon. disch. on surg. sick certif. as unfit for duty Nov. 11, 1862.
 George Hasson, wounded at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862; died Sept. 7, 1862; grave at Alexandria, Va. No. 235.
 John Kilpatrick, hon. disch. on surg. certif. as disabled, Oct. 26, 1862.
 James McLaughlin, hon. disch. on surg. certif. as unfit for service, Oct. 10, 1862.
 David McCandles, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Patrick Reily, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 15, 1863.
 John A. Richards, wounded at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862; died soon after in the field.
 W. S. Thompson, hon. disch. on surg. certif. as unfit for service, Feb. 21, 1863.
 Frank Ward, died at Hancock, Md., Feb. 15, 1862.
 Patrick Sullivan, hon. disch. on surg. certif. as unfit for service, Feb. 13, 1863.
 John Blair, hon. disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1863, as unfit for service.
 Philip Gallagher
 James Adams
 Thomas Mooney, must. into service Jan. 7, 1864.
 James McCracken, must. into service Dec. 31, 1863.
 Condy Pollock.
 John Reed, must. into service Jan. 3, 1864.
 Edward Rogers.
 Samuel Zellner, disch. by General Order, Oct. 22, 1862.
 Edward Mullen
 John McFadden, must. into service Feb. 29, 1864; absent sick, at muster out.
 H. W. Ehrit, must. into service Jan. 1, 1864.
 Benjamin Beidelman, must. into service March 3, 1864.
 Jeremiah Keef, must. into service Jan. 1, 1864.
 Thomas McMurtie, must. into service March 9, 1864.
 Solomon J. Rowe, must. into service, Feb. 29, 1864.
 Elias Beidelman, must. into service Feb. 26, 1864.
 William McGonagle, must. into service May 11, 1864.
 James McClellan, must. into service April 7, 1864; must. out July 8, 1865.
 John Brown, must. into service Feb. 29, 1864.
 John McMurtle, must. into service Dec. 31, 1863.
 William Pritchard, must. into service March 11, 1864.

47TH REGIMENT.

SERVICES.—This regiment was principally recruited through the exertions of Col. T. H. Good, of Allentown, by authority from the governor, on Aug. 5, 1861. Of the ten companies five were from Lehigh county: B, G, I, and K, of Allentown, and F, of Catasauqua.

The companies rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and on September 1st the following field officers were selected from Lehigh county: T. H. Good, colonel; W. H. Gausler, major; and J. W. Fuller, adjutant. Schools of instruction brought the command to a high degree of proficiency. The companies were uniformed and equipped as they were mustered in from August 19th to September 20th.

The regiment proceeded from the state and became stationed at Kalorama Height near Washington, on Sept. 21st, where it continued until the 27th. It was then ordered to join the advance of the army, encamped at Fort Ethan Allan, and was assigned to the 3d Brigade. It was armed with the Mississippi rifle and drilled exclusively in light infantry tactics. As winter approached the men received blankets, gloves, and articles of clothing from their families and friends at home.

The brigade moved to Camp Griffin and on October 11th took part in the "grand review" at Bailey's Cross Roads. On Jan. 22, 1862, the regiment was ordered to accompany the brigade to Key West. On the 23d it left for Annapolis, where, on the 27th, it embarked on the steamship "Oriental," and reached its destination on February 4th. While in Florida it suffered much from fevers and many of its members died. On June 18th it embarked for Hilton Head and arrived there on the 22d. In July it was moved to Beaufort, where the entire island was picketed, and a large portion of the brigade having been ordered north, the 47th bore its full share of duty; so much, indeed, that it received the highest commendation for its fine discipline.

In September an expedition was fitted out to penetrate Florida and remove the obstructions in the St. John's river, which included the 47th. The campaign was opened on October 1st by operations directed against St. John's Bluff, five miles from the mouth of the river. A detour of 25 miles was made through pine woods and swamps with the 47th in the advance, driving the rebels before them. Co. B, of Allentown, and Co. E, of Easton, were sent in pursuit and, after a sharp skirmish, took Jacksonville, Fla. Thence these two companies proceeded, by steamer "Darlington," 200 miles up the river, where they captured the rebel steamer, "Gov. Milton" and conveyed it within the Union line. The loss to the regiment in these great operations was only two wounded men.

On October 21st the command destroyed the railroad bridge over the Pocotaligo and broke communication between Charlestown and Savannah. A landing was effected at Mackey's Point, and the brigade marched towards the bridge, but proceeding only a few miles, upon reaching an open country a heavy fire from a rebel field battery fell upon the men. The enemy was driven from its position and followed for four miles, where the enemy were found in force at Pocotaligo Bridge. A steady fire was continued for two hours, and night approaching, the 47th was obliged to withdraw to Mackey's Point. Captains Mickley and Junker and 14 men were kill-

ed and 114 wounded. The officers and men were complimented in general orders for their gallantry. On the 23d the regiment returned to Hilton Head, and a week afterward was detailed as an escort at the burial of General Mitchell, firing the salute over his grave.

On the 15th of November the 47th was ordered to Key West, and arriving there on the 18th, five companies, under Col. Good, were ordered to garrison Fort Taylor, and the other five, under Lt. Col. Alexander, to garrison Fort Jefferson, which were regarded as very important military posts. These forts were placed in the best possible condition and made impregnable; and here the regiment remained until Feb. 25, 1864. In the meantime, 500 men of the regiment re-enlisted and received a veteran furlough. It was highly complimented at various times during its occupancy of Key West for efficiency, and it enjoyed continuously the confidence of the department commander.

On that day, February 25th, it was transferred to Franklin, La., and assigned to the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division, in the 19th Army Corps. An expedition was then fitted out to proceed up the Red river and placed under the command of Gen. N. P. Banks, which moved March 15th to Alexandria, where it was joined by the command of Gen. A. J. Smith, and a fleet of gunboats under Commodore Porter; and thence it proceeded up the river to Shreveport, which was to be the point of attack. The regiment, on April 7th, engaged the enemy near Pleasant Hill, and again eight miles away, where a hotly contested battle ensued in both of which the rebels were defeated. On the 8th, at Sabine Cross Roads, and Peach Hill, the enemy defeated the advance of Banks. The command withdrew after midnight and returned to Pleasant Hill on the 9th. The loss was near 60 killed and wounded, among the former having been Lieut. Swoyer, of Co. K. On the afternoon of that day another battle ensued in that vicinity and the rebels were again driven back.

Notwithstanding these victories the army was obliged to retreat to Grand Ecore, a place strongly fortified, and there it remained until the 22d, when it proceeded to Alexandria by the 25th.

During this expedition the 47th marched 800 miles and lost by sickness, killed, wounded, and missing altogether 200 men.

On May 16th the army reached Simmsport and crossed to Atchafalaya on a bridge of steamers. Subsequently it moved to New Orleans, where it was ordered to Washington, arriving July 12th.

At the capital, the 47th was engaged in ex-

PELLING the rebels from Maryland. General Sheridan was placed in command of the forces which were re-organized and afterward known as the Army of the Shenandoah. On September 19th, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Opequan, occupying the right of the corps and fought with great gallantry. On the 21st it was deployed to skirmish and charge the enemy's works, and the pursuit of the enemy was continued during the entire night. The regiment was then encamped at Cedar Creek.

On the 19th of October, the regiment participated in the battle of Cedar Creek. It led in the pursuit of the enemy to Fisher's Hill. The next day the pursuit was ended. Capt. Minnich was killed, Capt. Goebel mortally wounded, and Capt. Oyster severely wounded. The total loss was 176 killed, wounded, and missing. The corps then fell back five miles to Winchester and went into winter quarters, which was changed on December 20th to Fairview, in the midst of a snow-storm. While there the regiment guarded the railroad and constructed works of defense; also participated in reconnoissance and skirmishes.

After the surrender of General Lee, on April 9th, the regiment moved by rail to Washington and encamped near Fort Stevens; and on May 23-24th, participated in the "grand review."

On June 1st the regiment was again ordered to Savannah, where it arrived on the 6th. In July it was at Charlestown, with headquarters in the mansion of the Confederate secretary of the treasury. Co. E was at Fort Moultrie, and Co. G at Fort Sumter. Many members fell victims to disease and their remains now repose in Magnolia Cemetery.

On Jan. 3, 1866, the regiment embarked for New York, where it arrived, after a stormy passage, and proceeded by rail to Philadelphia; and on the 9th of January it was mustered out at Camp Cadwalader, after a service of four years and four months. It had served in seven southern states, participated in exhausting campaigns, marched more than 1,200 miles, and made twelve voyages at sea. It was the only regiment from Pennsylvania that participated in the Red river campaign, or that served in that department prior to the surrender of Lee.

FIELD AND STAFF.

- Col. Tilghman H. Good (Allentown), must. into service Sept. 24, 1861; must. out Sept. 24, 1864, exp. of term. (Died July 18, 1887.)
 Col. J. P. S. Gobin (Sunbury), pro. from capt. Co. C, to maj. July 24, 1864; to col. Jan. 3, 1865; to brev. brig.-gen. March 13, 1865; must. out with regiment Dec. 25, 1865 (Died May 1, 1910.)

- Lieut.-Col. G. W. Alexander (Reading), must. out Sept. 23, 1864, exp. of term.
- Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Abbott (Allentown), pro. from capt. Co. K Jan. 3, 1865; must. out with regiment Dec. 25, 1865.
- Maj. William H. Gausler (Allentown) disch. by special order of War Department, April 15, 1864. (Died March 16, 1914.)
- Maj. Levi Stuber (Allentown), pro. from capt., Co. I, to maj. May 22, 1865; must. out with regiment.
- Adj. J. W. Fuller, Jr. (Catasauqua), pro. from sergt., Co. F, to adj. Oct. 30, 1861; res. Jan. 9, 1862. (Died Nov. 1910.)
- Adj. W. H. R. Hangen (Allentown), dismissed by order of War Department April 15, 1864.
- Q. M. James Van Dyke (Allentown), pro. from 1st lieut., Co. C, to q. m. Sept. 24, 1861; res. Jan. 16, 1862.
- Q. M. Francis Z. Heebner (Allentown), pro. from private, Co. B, to q. m. Jan. 20, 1862; prisoner from October, 1864, to March, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865, exp. of term. (Died Nov. 22, 1896.)
- Q. M., W. H. Ginkinger (Allentown), pro. from private, Co. B, to com.-sergt. Sept. 18, 1861; to q. m. June 23, 1865; must. out with regiment.
- COMPANY B.
- E. P. Rhoads, capt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to capt. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Edwin G. Minnich, capt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Aug. 30, 1861; to capt. Sept. 19, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 9.
- William H. Kleckner, capt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Sept. 19, 1864; to capt. Jan. 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1864; veteran.
- H. A. Haltiman, 1st lieut., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Sept. 19, 1864; to 1st lieut. Jan. 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Allen G. Balliet, 2d lieut., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- R. A. Hilliard, 2d lieut., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Thomas F. Sourwine, 1st sergt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 19, 1864; to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Allen Gaumer, 1st sergt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; killed at Pocatoligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
- T. Bergenstock, sergt., must. Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- John Houck, sergt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Charles E. Miller, sergt., must. Jan. 9, 1862; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Franklin Fatzinger, sergt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to sergt. Nov. 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Oliver Hiskey, sergt., must. Aug. 30, 1863; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Charles Bachman, sergt., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to sergt. Aug. 1, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; pro. to com.-sergt. Nov. 1, 1865; veteran.
- Matthew R. Fuller, sergt., must. Aug. 30, 1861.
- Henry H. Kramer, corp., must. Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to corp. June 24, 1861; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- John Eisenhard, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. April 21, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Daniel G. Gerhard, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 16, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Charles H. Knauss, corp., must. Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 4, 1865; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Valentine Fisher, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 16, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- T. Reinsmith, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- George J. Weiss, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 26, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Harrison Geiger, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Henry Storch, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. to enlist in regular army Jan. 13, 1862.
- Allen J. Reinhard, corp., must. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Henry A. Schwartz, corp., must. Oct. 16, 1862; must. out Oct. 15, 1865, exp. of term.
- Francis H. Straehly, corp., must. Oct. 16, 1862; must. out Oct. 15, 1865, exp. of term.
- Lewis H. Seip, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864; disch. Oct. 4, 1865; veteran.
- John A. Darrohn, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Winchester, Va., Nov. 12, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 4, 1864; veteran.
- Aaron Fink, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 5, 1862, of wounds received at Pocatoligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
- Thomas Miller, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864; died at Winchester, Va., Oct. 25, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864; veteran.
- Jesse Rimmel, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Key West, Fla., March 29, 1863.
- Francis Xander, corp., must. Aug. 30, 1861; killed at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864; veteran.
- James Hamilton, musician, must. Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Henry Strominger, musician, must. Aug. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. G. Sept. 19, 1861.
- Adam Garrecht, musician, must. Jan. 9, 1862.
- Alfred Eisenbraun, musician, must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 26, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, District of Columbia.

Privates.

- Albright, John D., must. Dec. 21, 1863; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Assenheimer, G., must. March 2, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.

- Acker, Cornelius, must. Jan. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Apple, John, must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Key West, Fla., March 12, 1862.
- Apple, Jacob, must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Berryville, Va., Sept. 15, 1864; veteran.
- Bieber, William, must. Jan. 24, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Bergenstock, H., must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Bast, Jacob, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Aug. 21, 1865; veteran.
- Blumer, Alexander, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Bohlen, Frederick, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Brong, Lewis H., must. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Beltz, Henry, must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Key West, Fla., March 1, 1862.
- Braden, Josiah, must. Feb. 9, 1864; died at New Orleans, La., July 9, 1864.
- Bergenstock, H., must. Feb. 11, 1865.
- Barry, James, must. Jan. 24, 1865.
- Chamberlain, G., must. Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Cope, Thomas, must. Jan. 29, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Clader, Ephraim, must. March 14, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Deal, George, must. April 4, 1865; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Dengler, John, must. Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company, Dec. 25, 1865.
- Darohn, Joseph, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 24, 1863.
- Denhard, Edward, must. —, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Diehl, Solomon J., must. Sept. 10, 1862; died at Key West, Fla., June 18, 1863.
- Detrick, Ambrose, must. March 2, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, 1864.
- Egge, Perry, must. Jan. 9, 1862; must. out Jan. 15, 1865, exp. of term.
- Fleming, John, must. Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Ferber, Peter, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Fries, John, must. Nov. 18, 1863; wounded at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 8, 1864; must. out June 29, 1865.
- Funk, George, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Nov. 24, 1862, to re-enlist in regular army.
- Fink, Edward, must. Aug. 30, 1861; killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.
- Geidner, Evan, must. Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Cedar Creek Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Geist, William, must. Sept. 4, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Graver, John, must. Jan. 11, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Gangwere, William, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Ginkinger, William H., must. Sept. 14, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. Sept. 18, 1861.
- George Nathan, must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 14, 1862, of wounds received at Pocatoligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
- Hittle, Daniel E., must. Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Hiskey, Franklin, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Horn, John, must. Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company, Dec. 25, 1865.
- Heckroth, Thad, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 9, 1864.
- Hausman, Joseph, must. Aug. 23, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Hilliard, William H., must. Jan. 14, 1862, must. out Jan. 15, 1865, exp. of term.
- Hartzel, Alvin J., must. Nov. 23, 1863; trans. to Co. I, April 16, 1864.
- Heebner, Francis Z., must. Sept. 14, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Sept. 14, 1861.
- Haltiman, Peter H., must. Sept. 10, 1862; died at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 20, 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
- Hedrick, Levanus, must. Oct. 12, 1863; drowned at Morganzia, La., June 27, 1864.
- Hilliard, William H., must. Sept. 14, 1861; died at Key West, Fla., Aug. 18, 1862.
- Jacob, George, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865, vet.
- Jackson, James A., must. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 2, 1865.
- Johnson, John, must. Jan. 11, 1864; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., July 26, 1864.
- James, Thomas, must. Aug. 30, 1861; veteran.
- King, John, must. Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865, veteran.
- Kramer, Allen L., must. Sept. 9, 1862; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out May 25, 1865.
- Knauss, Henry, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Knerr, Levi, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Kramer, Henry, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 11, 1864.
- King, Howard, must. Jan. 24, 1865; must. out July 14, 1865.
- Keim, Phaon, must. Oct. 29, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865, exp. of term.
- Kern, William, must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Hilton, S. C., Oct. 23, 1862, of wounds received at Pocatoligo, S. C. Oct. 22, 1862.
- Labar, Alonzo, must. Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Labar, Leander, must. Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company, Dec. 25, 1865.
- Leisenring, Martin, must. Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Pocatoligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Lentz, Josiah R., must. March 23, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Leizer, James F., must. Dec. 29, 1862; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Lausterer, John D., must. Oct. 29, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865, exp. of term.
- Lutz, James, must. Nov. 23, 1863; trans. to Co. I, April 16, 1864.
- Lutz, Samuel, must. Dec. 2, 1863; trans. to Co. I, April 16, 1864.
- Labold, Charles, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Mennig, George, must. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Miller, Albert, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Miller, Dennis, must. March 23, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.

- Morgan, Barnett, must. Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Miller, Henry, must. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Martin, Levi, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 18, 1864; exp. of term.
- Mennig, Luther, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Mentz, Joseph, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on Nov. 24, 1862, to enlist in regular army.
- Metzgar, Philip, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 11, 1864.
- Martin, Charles A., must. March 1, 1862; pro. to sergt. maj. Sept. 1, 1864.
- Meirknecht, Conrad, enl. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 30, 1865; veteran.
- Nixon, John T., must. Jan. 25, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Nunemaker, George, must. Jan. 18, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Newhard, Allen, must. Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
- Osman, Andrew, must. Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Pfeiffer, Charles, must. Feb. 9, 1864; wounded at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Pauley, Henry, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 16, 1864.
- Pfeiffer, Obediah, must. Jan. 9, 1862; wounded with loss of leg, at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Mar. 16, 1865; veteran.
- Baumer, Edwin, must. June 9, 1862; died at Key West, Fla., Aug. 27, 1862.
- Ritz, Tilghman, must. Aug. 20, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Reichard, George, must. Feb. 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Rommel, Peter, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Rommel, Edwin, must. Nov. 18, 1863; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Reinhard, Christian, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Rhoads, Allen P., must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Rich, George, must. Jan. 12, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Ruttman, Ernest, must. Aug. 30, 1861; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; must. Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865; veteran.
- Rogers, Samuel S., must. Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Rabenold, J. D., must. Aug. 23, 1864; wounded at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by general order May 15, 1865.
- Reinhard, Henry, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Jan. 13, 1862, to re-enlist in regular army.
- Reichard, Edwin, must. Aug. 30, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.
- Repsher, Joseph, must. Feb. 19, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
- Rhoads, Franklin, must. Sept. 10, 1862; captured at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 15, 1864; burial record Nov. 22, 1864.
- Reymond, Haldeman, must. Sept. 4, 1861; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
- Shaneberger, George, must. Jan. 19, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Siseloof, John, must. Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Shafer, John E., must. Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Smith, William H., must. Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Smith, Isaac N., must. Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company, Dec. 25, 1865.
- Smith, Barclay, must. Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865;
- Smith, Benjamin, must. Feb. 3, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Smith, Franklin B., must. Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Smiley, William, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Steidley, Charles, must. March 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Schreiner, Caspar, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Schaffer, Hiram, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 19, 1861.
- Serfass, Aaron, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Sieger, Franklin, must. Aug. 23, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Siegfried, Charles, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Springer, James, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Jan. 13, 1862 to re-enl. in regular army.
- Stuber William, must. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 10, 1863.
- Stuber, Francis, must. Aug. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. G, Sept. 19, 1861.
- Scherer, August C., must. Nov. 24, 1863; died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28, 1864, wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va. Oct. 19, 1864; veteran.
- Schimpf, John, must. Aug. 30, 1861; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; veteran.
- Schwenk, Charles, must. Jan. 9, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, La., June 20, 1864; veteran.
- Smith, George, must. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Key West, Fla., June 6, 1862.
- Smith, Joseph, must. Dec. 28, 1863; died at New Orleans, La., Sept. 2, 1864.
- Steffen, Thomas, must. June 9, 1864; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
- Savitz Charles, must. Aug. 20, 1861; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
- Steffen, David, must. Feb. 26, 1864; must. out Jan. 27, 1866.
- Trexler, Allen W., must. Feb. 4, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Trexler, Charles, must. Sept. 19, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Tice, James, must. Aug. 30, 1861; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10; veteran.
- Ungerer, Christian, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Van Billard, Oliver, must. Feb. 20, 1864; must. out May 26, 1865.
- Van Billard, Martin, must. Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Wagner, Charles, must. Dec. 15, 1863; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Wilhelm, Nelson, must. Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
- Weiss, William J., must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
- Wieand, Harrison, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.

Wieand, John, must. Aug. 30, 1861; wounded, with loss of leg, at Pocotaligo, S. C.; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 3, 1862.
 Wieand, William, must. Sept. 14, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
 Wolf, Abraham, must. Aug. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. I, Oct. 10, 1863; veteran.
 Wieand, Benjamin, must. Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. D, Dec. 15, 1863; veteran.
 Xander, Dallas, must. Feb. 3, 1864; must. out with company Dec. 25, 1865.
 Young, Franklin, must. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, exp. of term.
 Young, Joseph, must. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Jan. 13, 1862, to re-enl. in regular army.
 Young, Daniel, must. Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to 48th Co. Vet. Res. Corps March 14, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Mustered in Aug. 30, 1861, mustered out Dec. 25, 1865, except as otherwise mentioned.
 Henry S. Harte, pro. to capt. Aug. 30, 1861; acted as maj. by brevet during the latter part of the Red River expedition and the beginning of the Shenandoah campaign; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Edwin Gilbert, pro. from 1st sergt. to capt. Jan. 1, 1865.
 George W. Fuller, pro. to 1st lieu. Aug. 30, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 22, 1864.
 W. H. Bartholomew, pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieu. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Henry H. Bush, pro. to 2d lieu. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Fort Taylor, Fla., March 31, 1862.
 Augustus Eagle, pro. from sergt. to 2d lieu. April 1, 1862; res. Sept. 11, 1864.
 Thomas F. Lambert, pro. to 2d lieu. Jan. 1, 1865.
 James Tait, pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 18, 1864; to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Richmond H. Schwab, pro. to corp. Sept. 18, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Joseph J. Lilley, pro. from corp. to sergt. April 21, 1865.
 John L. Jones, wounded and prisoner at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; exchanged Sept. 24, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 18, 1864; to sergt. June 2, 1865.
 John W. Heberling, pro. to sergt. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Albert H. McHose, pro. to sergt. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 William H. Glace, pro. to sergt. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 James W. Fuller, Jr., pro. to 1st lieu. and adjt. Oct. 30, 1861.
 William H. Fink, pro. to sergt. Sept. 18, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., April 15, 1865.
 Benjamin F. Bush, pro. to corp. Sept. 11, 1864; to sergt. Sept. 18, 1864.
 Preston M. Rohn, pro. from corp. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.
 F. Longenhagen, not on muster-out roll.
 Josiah H. Walk, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Spencer Tettermer, pro. to corp. April 2, 1865.
 George H. Longenhagen, pro. to corp. April 2, 1865.
 Martin O'Brien, pro. to corp. April 25, 1865.
 Robert Cunningham, pro. to corp. June 2, 1865.
 Walter Moyer, must. into service Dec. 4, 1863; pro. to corp. June 2, 1865.
 James M. Bush, must. into service Dec. 4, 1863; pro. to corp. April 25, 1865.
 James E. Patterson, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Augustus F. Eberhardt, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 3, 1863.
 Joseph H. Schwab, disch. on surg. certif. April 25, 1865.
 W. H. Van Dyke, must. into service Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.
 Franklin Arnold, wounded at Summit Point, Va., March 28, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. July 15, 1865.
 James Ritter, died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Oct. 23, 1863.
 David Tombler, musician, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Simon P. Keifer, musician, must. into service Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.

Privates.

Peter Andrews, must. into service, Feb. 28, 1865.
 David Andrews, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Daniel A. Akroth, must. into service Oct. 27, 1862; trans. from Co. C, 14th Regt. Pa. Cav., March 18, 1864; must. out Dec. 9, 1865.
 George Armsberg, must. into service Sept. 7, 1864; trans. from Co. C, 14th Regt. Pa. Cav., March 18, 1864; must. out Sept. 6, 1865.
 Henry Buss.
 Hiram Beidelman, must. into service Feb. 9, 1864.
 Philip Bohner, must. into service Feb. 8, 1864.
 William H. Barnhart, must. into service Feb. 25, 1865; trans. from 14th Regt. Pa. Cav. March 18, 1865.
 Stephen Beers, disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1863.
 Abraham Bauder, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Godfrey Betz, died at New Orleans, May 10, 1864.
 Faustin Boyer, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Alfred Biege, must. into service Sept. 28, 1864; substitute; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
 E. Bartholomew, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; died at Fort Taylor, Fla., April 3, 1862.
 P. Bartholomew, must. in Dec. 21, 1863.
 Ernest Bender, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Charles Buss. William Clader.
 John Curren, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
 John C. Collins, must. in March 15, 1864; trans. from 14th Regt. Pa. Cav. March 18, 1865.
 William Christ, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.
 John H. Crotto, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; trans. from 14th Regt. Pa. Cav. Feb. 25, 1865; must. out July 22, 1865.
 Frederick Coulter, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.
 Michael Deibert, must. in Sept. 28, 1864; substitute; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
 Samuel Dunkel, must. in Jan. 9, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March, 1864.
 William Ehrich, must. in Jan. 26, 1863.
 Joseph Ebertz, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Frederick Engle, disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1862.
 Augustus Engle, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 William Eisenhart, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
 Henry Falk.
 Martin C. Fry, must. in March 31, 1864.
 George W. Frome, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
 Frederick Fisher, disch. on surg. certif. July 7, 1864.
 Orlando Fuller, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 William H. Fried, disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 26, 1864.
 David A. Fry, must. in March 7, 1865, died at Charleston, S. C. Aug. 16, 1865.

- Amandus Fritz, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
 John Guth, must. in Dec. 19, 1863.
 Joseph Geiger, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Thomas B. Glick, must. in Sept. 18, 1864, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Preston Getter, must. in Oct. 5, 1862; must. out Oct. 4, 1864.
 Addison R. Geho, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 9.
 Rainey Grader, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
 Joseph Gross, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; died at Winchester, Va., Jan. 17, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, lot 18.
 Levi H. Getter, must. in Dec. 7, 1863.
 William F. Hallenbach.
 William H. Heberling, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
 Joseph Hesler, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
 George W. Hatter, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
 Joseph Heckman, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 John F. Haldeman, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Henry Hummel, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Osborn Houser, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Joseph Hunsicker, trans. to Co. B, 1st U. S. Art., Dec. 5, 1862.
 William Herman, died at Natchez, Miss., July 23, 1864.
 L. Hultzheiser, died at New Orleans, La., May 1, 1864.
 William A. Houser.
 Edwin Haldeman, must. in March 7, 1865.
 Isaac Jacoby.
 James Johnson, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 William Jordan, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Abraham Jassum, must. in Oct. 5, 1862; must. out Oct. 4, 1865.
 Edward Jassum, must. in Oct. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. H, Oct. 31, 1864.
 Isaac C. Jacoby.
 William H. Jackson, died Sept. 19, 1864.
 Philip King, must. in Dec. 4, 1863; must. out Nov. 14, 1865.
 George Kerchner, absent, sick, at muster out.
 George Klein, disch. on surg. certif. April 16, 1864.
 Reuben H. Keim, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 William Kuntz, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Nicholas Kuhn, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Owen Kern, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 George King, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Charles King, must. in Sept. 1, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
 Jefferson Kepner, must. in Jan. 27, 1864; must. out by General Order Aug. 11, 1865.
 J. K. Longenhagen, must. in Dec. 19, 1863.
 John Laub, must. in March 7, 1865.
 Peter S. Levan, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 J. Laudenslager, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 John Lucky, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Alfred Lynn, must. in Dec. 7, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 14, 1865.
 Emory Lindster, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; pro. to hosp. steward Aug. 25, 1861.
 Harrison Lilly, killed at Summit Point, Va., March 25, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 26.
 James Lilly, must. in Jan. 28, 1864.
 Thomas Lehr, must. in March 28, 1864.
 Franklin Laubach, must. in April 25, 1864.
 Lawrence McBride.
 William C. Moll, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
 Joseph Mersch, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
 Franklin Mersch, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
 George Moll, must. in Dec. 10, 1863.
 Sidney J. Miller, must. in Jan. 27, 1865; must. out Nov. 14, 1865.
 Uriah Myers, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 W. H. Moyer, (2d), must. in Sept. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1862.
 V. Minsenberger, disch. on surg. certif. April 2, 1862.
 Philip McCue, must. in April 7, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. July 7, 1864.
 Peter Moser, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C. Oct. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.
 John Markoffer, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865.
 Joel Michael, must. in May 2, 1865; trans. from 159 Reg. P. V. disch. on surg. certif. May 25, 1865.
 Charles H. Michael, must. in Sept. 1, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 11, 1864.
 W. H. Moyer (1st), captured; died at Florence, S. C., Jan. 22, 1865.
 Peter Moser, must. in Dec. 19, 1863; absent, sick at muster out.
 Daniel Newhard.
 Albert Newhard, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 William Offhouse, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Michael O'Brien, must. in Jan. 26, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 25, 1865.
 John O'Brien, must. in Aug. 31, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C. Oct. 26, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
 William Reeser, must. in Dec. 16, 1863.
 Edward Renseimer, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
 Thomas B. Rhoads, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Francis Roth, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Griff Reinhart, must. in Dec. 21, 1863; wounded at Sabine Cross-Roads, La., April 9, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 28, 1864.
 Charles Rohrbacher, must. in Sept. 1, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
 Aaron Roeder, trans. to Co. B, 1st U. S. Artillery, Dec. 5, 1862.
 Edward Remely, must. in Jan. 27, 1865.
 Matthias Snyder. Matthias Smith.
 David Shafer, must. in Dec. 18, 1863.
 Joseph Savitz, must. in March 31, 1864.
 Samuel Snyder, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Reuben Siegfried, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
 Francis Shafer, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
 Henry Soltzman, must. in March 8, 1865.
 Lucian Schroeder, must. in Feb. 12, 1864; trans. from 159th Regt. P. V. May 29, 1865.
 Samuel Smith, disch. on surg. certif. April 12, 1862.
 John G. Seider, disch. on surg. certif. April 12, 1862.
 Thomas A. Smith, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1862.
 John Schreck, disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1863.
 Godlieb Schrum, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Robert M. Sheats, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Llewelyn J. Sleppy, must. in Sept. 18, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Nicholas Smith, must. out Sept. 10, 1862;

- John G. Snyder, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order, June 1, 1865.
- Peter Shireman, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out June 1, 1865.
- Franklin Siegfried, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
- Jacob Sholl, must. in Feb. 3, 1864; died at Philadelphia March 21, 1864.
- James Troxell.
- James A. Trexler, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Hiram Werkheiser, must. in March 7, 1864.
- Gilbert Whiteman, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Conrad Warneck, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 18, 1862.
- John P. Weaver, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Franklin H. Wilson, must. in Sept. 10, 1861; disch. by General Order June 1, 1865.
- James M. White, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; trans. from 14th Regt. Pa. Cav. March 12, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. June 25, 1865.
- Adam Wuchter, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out by General Order July 24, 1865.
- John Weiss, died at Camp Tyler, Tex., July 15, 1864, of wounds received at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.
- John Whorely, died at New Orleans, La., July 16, 1864.
- Ambrose Wesner, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
- Levi Warner, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
- George Youss, must. in Dec. 16, 1863.
- COMPANY G.
- Mustered in Sept. 18, 1861; mustered out Dec. 25, 1865, except where otherwise mentioned.
- Charles Mickley, pro. to capt. Sept. 18, 1861; killed at Pocatigo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; buried in Union Cemetery, Allentown.
- John J. Goebel, pro. to 1st lieu. Sept. 18, 1861; to capt. June 18, 1863; com. maj. Oct. 18, 1864; not mustered; died at Winchester, Va., Oct., 1864, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
- Thomas B. Leisenring, pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Sept. 19, 1864; to capt. Jan. 1, 1865. (Died June 13, 1887.)
- G. W. Huntzberger, pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieu. Jan. 13, 1862; to 1st lieu. June 18, 1863; must. out Nov. 30, 1864.
- William H. Steckel, pro. to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; to 1st lieu. Jan. 1, 1865.
- Charles A. Henry, pro. to 2d lieu. Sept. 18, 1861; res. Dec. 31, 1861.
- Charles A. Hackman, pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. March 2, 1862; to 2d lieu. June 18, 1863; commanding capt. Nov. 30, 1864; not mustered; must. out Nov. 5, 1864.
- James W. Crader, pro. to corp. April 5, 1862; to sergt. May 1, 1863; to 2d lieu. March 20, 1865.
- Henry T. Dennis, pro. to corp. April 5, 1862; to sergt. May 1, 1863; to 2d lieu. March 20, 1865.
- D. K. Diefenderfer, pro. from corp. to sergt. April 1, 1862; to 1st sergt. May 1, 1863; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Jacob Warman, pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865.
- John Pratt, pro. from corp. to sergt. Feb. 5, 1865.
- Daniel V. Mertz, must. into service Dec. 15, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; to sergt. Feb. 1, 1865.
- John G. Helfrich, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Martin H. Hackman, must. in Jan. 8, 1862; pro. to corp., sergt. April 26, 1864; must. out Jan. 8, 1865.
- John W. Glick, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; to sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out June 1, 1865.
- James Crader, died at Natchez, Miss., July 9, 1864.
- Harrison Guth, corp.
- Benjamin F. Swartz, must. in Dec. 31, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864.
- George Hepler, pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865.
- Frederick Wilt, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1865.
- John Kneller, must. in Dec. 19, 1863; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1865.
- Constant Losch, must. in Dec. 17, 1863; pro. to corp. May 14, 1864.
- Nelson Coffin, pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- William Hausler, pro. to corp. Dec. 27, 1862; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- R. M. Fornwald, pro. to corp. Jan. 19, 1863; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Solomon Becker, pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1862; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Allen Wolf, pro. to corp. May 1, 1863; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Solomon Wieder, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- James Geidner, musician.
- William N. Smith, musician, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Privates.*
- Daniel Ansbach, disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1862.
- Richard Arnbrunn, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Peter H. Bernd.
- William Buskirk, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.
- Jacob Blank.
- Benjamin Bortz, must. in Dec. 18, 1863; must. out by General Order July 6, 1865.
- Jeremiah Bernhard, must. in Dec. 17, 1863.
- John Brensinger, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
- Jacob Bollinger, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
- William L. Burger, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
- George P. Butz, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
- John Barton, must. in Feb. 25, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Hiram Brobst, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 18, 1862.
- Joseph Barber, disch. on surg. certif. July 28, 1864.
- David Buskirk, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; must. out by General Order May 25, 1865.
- Jacob H. Bowman, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Jacob Beidelman, died at Natchez, Miss., July 3, 1864.
- John Becher, killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
- Alfred Boynton, must. in Feb. 18, 1865.
- Adam Backman, must. in March 23, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
- Edwin K. Crader.
- Thomas K. Crader, must. in March 5, 1865.
- Charles Carter, must. in Feb. 20, 1865.
- John Curran.
- Jacob Diehl, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.
- Timothy Deterline, must. in Jan. 16, 1865.
- Lewis Dennis, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Timothy Donahue, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Alpheus Deck, must. in Dec. 19, 1863; died at New Orleans, La., June 3, 1864.
- Benjamin Diehl, must. in Sept. 16, 1862; killed at Pocatigo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
- Henry Daisor, must. in April 19, 1865; trans. from 14th Regiment, Pa. Cav. April 19, 1865.
- Henry Doll, must. in Dec. 17, 1863.
- William L. Eshbach, must. in Jan. 21, 1864.

- Charles Eckert, must. in Dec. 29, 1863; must. out by General Order Sept. 25, 1865.
- Milton A. Engleman, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- William Eberhart, died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., May 9, 1863.
- Francis Everett, must. in Sept. 15, 1862.
- Mantes Eisenhart, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
- Peter G. Fegeley, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
- Malrai Foust, must. in Jan. 16, 1865.
- William Frick, must. in Feb. 15, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Joseph Fisher, disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1862.
- Ferdinand Fisher, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- William G. Frame, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 4, 1864.
- Henry Gelter, absent, sick, at muster out.
- James Gaumer, must. in Sept. 11, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Franklin T. Good, must. in Sept. 8, 1862; disch. by order of War Department Aug. 13, 1864.
- Preston B. Good, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- William H. Gupitill, must. in Jan. 30, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 15, 1865.
- John Great, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 16, 1864.
- William Geisinger, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 9, 1865.
- Henry C. Graceley, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 13, 1864.
- William Hertz.
- John J. Harte, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; absent at muster out.
- Ed. H. Hunsberger, must. in Jan. 1, 1862.
- Max J. Hallmeyer, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 28, 1863.
- Jonathan Heller, must. out Sept. 18, 1864; died at New Orleans June 7, 1864.
- George T. Henry, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Cornelius Heist, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Henry Henn, must. in Feb. 2, 1865; must. out by General Order May 15, 1865.
- Solomon Hillegass, must. in Sept. 8, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Levinus Hillegass, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Franklin Hoffert, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Henry J. Hornbeck, pro. to com. sergt. April 15, 1864.
- John Heil, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 4, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
- Philip Hower, died at New Orleans, La., April 21, 1864.
- Jacob Hay, must. in Feb. 15, 1865; died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 10, 1865.
- John C. Helfrich, died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 5, 1864.
- Frederick L. Jacobs, must. in Aug. 14, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Charles Kauffman, must. in Feb. 2, 1865.
- Daniel T. Keiser, must. in Jan. 25, 1864.
- William Keck, must. in Jan. 29, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
- Allen P. Kemmerer, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; disch. by Special Order April 17, 1864.
- Lewis Keiper, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- James H. Knerr, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- George Knauss, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- William H. Kramer, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- John Kremmill, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 28, 1863.
- Benjamin S. Koons, must. in Feb. 2, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1865.
- William Kennedy, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; died at Philadelphia, May 25, 1865.
- J. Knappenberger, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
- John Kuntz, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
- Isaac Kase, must. in Feb. 2, 1865.
- D. Leibensperger, must. in Dec. 15, 1863.
- Emanuel Loeffler, must. in Dec. 15, 1863.
- William Leiby, must. in Sept. 28, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Benjamin G. Lucas, must. in Oct. 23, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865.
- George W. Lightfoot, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 26, 1865.
- George Lehr.
- Julius Lasker, killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.
- John Lynn, must. in Sept. 17, 1862.
- Charles Moyer, absent, without leave, at muster out.
- Nathan Miller.
- Wellington Martin, must. in Dec. 7, 1863.
- Hiram Mertz, must. in Dec. 15, 1863.
- Franklin C. Mertz, must. in Dec. 29, 1863.
- William H. Mertz, must. in Feb. 2, 1865.
- William Martin, must. in Jan. 24, 1865.
- John Meisenheimer, disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1862.
- Henry Meyer, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1863.
- Edmund Miller, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 9, 1862.
- Orlando Miller, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Franklin Moyer, trans. to 1st U. S. Art., Nov. 28, 1862.
- Barney Montague, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Gideon Moyer, must. in Sept. 11, 1862.
- John R. Moody, must. in Jan. 19, 1865.
- William Mercer, must. in April 28, 1865.
- Daniel Mead, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.
- Benjamin F. Neur, must. in Nov. 23, 1863.
- James Noddins, must. in Feb. 22, 1864; absent at muster out.
- Franklin Oland, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 30, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C. Oct. 22, 1862.
- Condy O'Donnel. Aaron Peter.
- Moses Peter, must. in Dec. 19, 1863.
- Francis Pfeifer. Henry G. Rice.
- Jonathan W. Reber, must. in Dec. 29, 1863.
- George Reber, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Israel Reinhard, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- William C. Reinsmith, must. in Oct. 31, 1861.
- Jonas Scherer. J. W. H. Strominger.
- Francis Stuber.
- Ambrose L. Shultz, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
- Reuben L. Seip, must. in Dec. 15, 1863.
- Christian Smith, must. in Dec. 15, 1863.
- Daniel Scheetz, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.
- Charles Stem, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
- John Schimpf, Sr., disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1862.
- Francis Smetzer, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Jacob Stangala, disch. on surg. certif. April 18, 1864.
- Edwin S. Stahler, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- William Sieger, must. in Oct. 22, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865.

- Walter C. Smith, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps, Feb. 29, 1864.
- Irvin Scheirer, must. in Oct. 1, 1862; died at Fort Jefferson, Fla. May 18, 1863.
- Edmund G. Scholl, died at Key West, Fla., May 18, 1862.
- Christian Schla, died at New Orleans, La., June 1, 1864.
- Henry Smith, died at New Orleans, La., May 30, 1864.
- Jeremiah Strahley, died at New Orleans, La., May 14, 1864.
- Carl Shorp. F. Sly.
- W. H. Trumbower, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
- Lewis Teichman, must. in March 22, 1865.
- Luther M. Toomey, must. in Nov. 30, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. March 31, 1865.
- Nathan Troxell, disch. on surg. certif. April 18, 1864.
- John A. Ulig, disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Augustus Upman, must. in Jan. 30, 1865.
- Fred. Vaughn, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; trans. to Co. C, Dec. 9, 1864.
- I. Vartin, died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Jan. 24, 1864.
- Frederick H. Walter.
- Simon D. Wolf, must. in March 21, 1864.
- Edward Wieand, must. in Feb. 2, 1865.
- Frederick Weisbach, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- George Wooten, must. in Nov. 28, 1863; must. out Sept. 9, 1865.
- John E. Webster, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; died at Baton Rouge, La., June 24, 1864.
- Reuben Wetzell, died at Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 17, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
- Jeremiah Westcott, must. in Jan. 30, 1865.
- Peter Weller, must. in March 10, 1865.
- David Weider, must. in Sept. 17, 1862.
- George Xander, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Joseph Young, must. in March 1, 1864; must. out May 17, 1865.
- William Young, died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 24, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
- Engelbert Zanger, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Henry Zeppenfelt, must. in March 1, 1864; died at Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 10, 1862.
- Owen Kuder, must. in Oct. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. June 2, 1865; to sergt. July 11, 1865; must. out Oct. 15, 1865.
- Charles Nolf, sergt.; killed accidentally at Key West, Fla., June 9, 1862.
- Thomas J. Kerr, must. in July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. July 2, 1865.
- Stephen Hettinger, must. in March 15, 1864; pro. to corp. June 2, 1865.
- Israel F. Hartzell, must. in March 15, 1864; pro. to corp. June 2, 1865.
- Joseph Hettinger, pro. to corp. July 11, 1865.
- Charles H. Dankle, must. in Jan. 26, 1865; pro. to corp. July 11, 1865.
- Jefferson Kunkle, must. in March 31, 1864; pro. to corp. July 11, 1865.
- Alvin J. Hartzell, must. in Nov. 23, 1863; trans. from Co. B, April 16, 1864; pro. to corp. July 11, 1865.
- Henry Miller, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- D. H. Nunemacher, pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1862; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- T. W. Fritzinger, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- John W. H. Diehl, pro. to corp. May 17th, 1863; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Francis Deifer, pro. to corp. Nov. 29, 1862; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- Joseph Kramer, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; pro. to corp. April 21, 1865; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
- Allen Knauss, pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 7, 1865.
- William Frack, must. in Sept. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1862; killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.
- Michael Fitzgibbons, pro. to corp. April 21, 1865.
- Tilghman H. Desh, pro. to corp. April 21, 1865.
- Benjamin Huntzberger, must. in Jan. 14, 1864; pro. to corp. April 21, 1865.
- Julius Benkhart, musician.
- Hippolett Benkhart, musician, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 1, 1865.

Privates.

- Frank Allenspach, must. in March 24, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
- George Acher. Theodore Anderson.
- William Burger.
- John Bush, must. in Jan. 5, 1864.
- William Bayne, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
- John Bullard, must. in April 5, 1864; trans. from Co. D, Oct. 23, 1864.
- Theodore Baker, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
- William Baker, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.
- J. Bondenschlager, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 29, 1862.
- William Baumeister, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 12, 1864.
- John Bartholomew, killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
- John Burns, must. in March 7, 1865.
- William Barre.
- James B. Cole, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 15, 1862.
- Augustus Colvine, must. in Feb. 15, 1865; trans. to Co. C, March 20, 1865.
- John Clemons.
- William H. Dreisbach, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.
- Edwin Dreisbach, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
- T. T. Drawbaugh, must. in July 1, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Mustered in Aug. 30, 1861; mustered out Dec. 25, 1865, unless where otherwise mentioned.

Coleman A. G. Keck, pro. to capt. Aug. 30, 1861; res. Feb. 22, 1864.

Levi Stuber, pro. to 1st lieut. Aug. 30, 1861; to capt. Aug. 1, 1864; to maj. May 22, 1865.

Theodore Mink, pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Sept. 19, 1864; to 1st lieut. Nov. 3, 1864; to capt. May 22, 1865.

Allen Lawall, pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865; to 1st lieut. May 30, 1865.

James Stuber, pro. to 2d lieut. Aug. 30, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.

Wm. H. Meyers, wounded at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864; at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 19, 1864; to 1st sergt. May 27, 1865; com. 2d lieut. July 25 to 1st sergt. May 27, 1865; com. 2d lieut. July 25, 1865; not mustered.

Edwin Keiser, sergt.

Edwin Kemp, pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 19, 1864.

Thomas N. Burke, pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864; to sergt. July 11, 1865.

- John Dias, must. in Jan. 25, 1865.
 Frederick Drester, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862.
 Samuel Dillingham, must. in Nov. 18, 1862; trans. from Co. H, 14th Regt. Pa. Cav.; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1865.
 L. Druckenmiller, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
 Conrad Dietrich.
 Peter Dopstadt, must. in March 7, 1865.
 Enos Eckhart, must. in Jan. 30, 1865.
 William Ellis, died at Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 2, 1862.
 Walter P. Fetzer.
 Joseph Freeman, must. in March 10, 1865.
 Francis Farrell, must. in March 10, 1865.
 W. Fenstermacher, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Owen Fetzer, died at New Orleans, La., April 19, 1864.
 Isaiah Foy.
 John Gross, must. in Feb. 18, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
 Charles Gross, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
 Henry Gutthard, must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
 Alexander Great. A. Genstenlichter.
 George T. Gross, disch. on surg. certif. July 30, 1862.
 Samuel Guth, disch. on surg. certif. July 20, 1864.
 Allen P. Gilbert, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Francis Gildner, killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.
 Solomon Gross, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
 Eli K. Hunsberger, must. in Jan. 16, 1864; absent at muster out.
 Charles Henry. Granville D. Hangen.
 Joseph Hawk, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
 David C. Hawk, must. in April 1, 1864; died at New Orleans, La., July 28, 1865.
 Albert Hiller, must. in March 7, 1865.
 George W. Hartzell.
 William F. Henry, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Uriah Henry, must. in Feb. 9, 1863.
 Daniel Kramer, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
 Levi Kraft, disch. on surg. certif. March 12, 1864.
 Edwin Keiper, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Xaver Kraff, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Charles Kaucher, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 David F. Knerr, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
 Solomon Krechlo, trans. to Capt. Snyder's company, 1st U. S. Art., Nov. 27, 1862.
 Charles Klotz, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. H, Dec. 7, 1862.
 Elvin Knauss, died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 3, 1864.
 Ogdon Lewis, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Samuel Lutz, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; trans. from Co. B, April 16, 1864.
 John J. Lawall, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
 Peter Lynd, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Franklin Lefler, must. out Oct. 30, 1864.
 David Lost, died at Camp Griffin, Va., Oct. 29, 1861.
 James Lutz, must. in Nov. 23, 1863; trans. from Co. B, April 16, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
 William Mench, disch. on surg. certif. July 14, 1864.
 Harrison W. Miller, must. in Jan. 14, 1864.
 Charles Matzkowsky, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
 William Martin, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 29, 1864.
 Oscar Miller, must. out Sept. 20, 1864.
 Aaron McHose, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Sylvester McCabe, must. in Jan. 17, 1862; must. out Jan. 17, 1865.
 Jesse Moyer, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
 Leander Morrell, must. in Oct. 23, 1864; trans. from Co. H, 14th Regt. Pa. Cav.; must. out Oct. 22, 1865.
 Philip W. Miller, must. in Nov. 20, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, April 3, 1865.
 Jeremiah Metz, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
 John McIntire.
 William McLaughlin, must. in March 8, 1865.
 Nicholas McKeever. Jacob Newhard.
 Samuel Moss, must. in July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 12, 1864.
 Jacob Peter, must. in Nov. 24, 1863.
 Alfred C. Pretz, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; trans. to 2d Fla. Cav. March 31, 1864.
 Cornelius Rowan, must. in Nov. 24, 1863.
 George Rhoads. Joseph Rockell.
 William Reed, must. in March 20, 1865.
 James C. Robertson, disch. by order of War Department Jan. 27, 1862.
 William Radeline, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 25, 1865.
 Marcus Roth, must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
 S. M. Rauvenblach. Milton H. Stephens.
 William Swartz. Levi Stein.
 Reuben Snyder, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
 Jacob Seber, must. in Dec. 24, 1863.
 David Shaffer, disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 22, 1862.
 Henry D. Spinner, disch. on surg. certif. July 27, 1863.
 Henry C. Snaveley, must. in Jan. 16, 1862; must. out Jan. 17, 1865.
 Frederick Scarbecker, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; trans. from Co. H, 14th Regt. Pa. Cav.; must. out Nov. 22, 1865.
 Charles G. Sasserman, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 2, 1865.
 Gottlieb Schweitzer, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 William Smith, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Samuel Smith, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
 Stephen Schechterly, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out by General Order, June 1, 1865.
 Charles Smith, must. in March 7, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 14, 1865.
 Frank W. Siegfried, trans. to Capt. Snyder's company, 1st U. S. Art., Feb. 26, 1863.
 Francis Stick, died at New Orleans, La., June 20, 1864.
 Jonas Snyder, died on board of the steamer "McClellan" July 8, 1864.
 Henry J. Schlagle, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 13, 1865.
 Joseph Stephens, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
 Frederick Smith, died at Fort Tyler, Texas, May 4, 1864.
 Isaiah Schlochter.
 Peter M. Stockslager.
 Clinton Sage, must. in March 10, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
 Levi Schoittz, died at Philadelphia March 14, 1864.
 Edwin F. Trickler.

Henry Trask, must. in March 6, 1865.
 John L. Transue, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 John Troxell, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Israel Troxell, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; must. out
 by General Order June 1, 1865.
 James Vansyckel.
 Daniel Vansyckel, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Eli Wieder.
 William Walter, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.
 Harrison Weil.
 Henry W. Weil.
 Gideon Weiser.
 Henry W. Weiser, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 William Wipkey, must. in Oct. 18, 1861; must. out
 Oct. 30, 1864.
 Samuel Wierbach, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Daniel Wannemaker, mut. in Sept. 10, 1862; must.
 out by General Order June 1, 1865.
 Lewis Warner, trans. to Capt. Snyder's company,
 1st U. S. Art., Nov. 27, 1862.
 Francis Xander.
 Nathaniel Xander, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Joseph Yonkert, must. in Feb. 2, 1865.
 Peter Yeager, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.
 Thomas Ziegler, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct.
 19, 1864.
 Frederick Ziegler, must. in Oct. 23, 1862; trans.
 from 14th Regt. Pa. Cav.; disch. on surg. certif.
 April 11, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Mustered in Sept. 17, 1861; mustered out Dec. 25,
 1865, unless where otherwise mentioned.
 George Junkert, must. in Aug. 21, 1861; pro. to
 capt. Sept. 17, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S.
 C., Oct. 25, 1862, of wounds received at Po-
 cotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
 Charles W. Abbott, pro. to 1st lieut. Sept. 17, 1861;
 to capt. Oct. 22, 1862; to lieut.-col. Jan. 3, 1865.
 Matthias Miller, pro. from corp. to 1st sergt. Jan.
 1, 1864; to 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1864; to capt. Jan.
 4, 1865.
 David H. Fetherolf, pro. from 2d to 1st lieut., May
 2, 1862; must. out Nov. 17, 1864.
 Franklin Beisel, pro. from corp. to 1st sergt. Aug.
 7, 1864 to 1st lieut. Jan. 23, 1865.
 Alfred P. Swoyer, pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut.
 May 2, 1863; killed at Sabine Cross-Roads, La.,
 April 8, 1864.
 Elias F. Benner, pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 14,
 1864; to 2d lieut. Jan. 23, 1865.
 George J. Scherer, pro. from corp. to sergt. Nov.
 6, 1864; to 1st sergt. Jan. 24, 1865.
 John Bischoff, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct.
 22, 1862; pro. from corp. to sergt. Jan. 24,
 1865.
 Samuel Kunfer, pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864; to
 sergt. Jan. 24, 1865.
 Samuel Reinert, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct.
 22, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1864; to sergt.
 Oct. 1, 1865.
 William Landis, pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864; wound-
 ed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; pro. to
 sergt. Oct. 1, 1865.
 Peter Reinmiller, sergt. must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Conrad Volkanand, sergt. Must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Phaon Guth, sergt. Must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out
 Oct. 1, 1865.
 William H. Berger, died at Philadelphia Nov. 5,
 1865, of wounds received at Cedar Creek, Va.,
 Oct. 19, 1864.

Edwin Moyer, sergt.
 Manoh Carl, corp. wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C.,
 Oct. 22, 1862.
 C. Weidenbach, pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1864.
 Edwin Person, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; pro. to corp.
 Sept. 26, 1864.
 William Hinkle, must. in March 29, 1864; pro. to
 corp. April 21, 1865.
 John Saylor, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; pro. to corp.
 July 1, 1865.
 Nathan Handwerk, must. in March 7, 1864; pro. to
 corp. Oct. 1, 1865.
 Amos Slutter, must. in March 29, 1864; pro. to
 corp. Oct. 1, 1865.
 George Kruck, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Lewis Benner, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Martin Guth, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct.
 1, 1865.
 Joseph Frack, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; wounded at
 Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out June
 22, 1865.
 William Knerr, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out
 Oct. 1, 1865.
 William Schubard.
 Daniel Fritz, musician, disch. on surg. certif. July
 29, 1862.

Privates.

Valentine Amend, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Benjamin Amey, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out
 Oct. 1, 1865.
 Charles Acker, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; disch. on
 surg. certif. May 19, 1865.
 William Barr, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
 Peter Berkemeyer, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
 Francis Boger.
 Charles Bower, must. in March 15, 1864.
 Henry A. Breinig, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
 Joseph Bachman, must. in Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on
 surg. certif. Dec. 16, 1861.
 M. Bornschie, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 William H. Barber, must. in July 26, 1862; must.
 out by General Order June 1, 1865.
 Tilghman Boger, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out
 by General Order June 1, 1865.
 Tilghman Breisch, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out
 Oct. 1, 1865.
 William Brecht, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 1,
 1864.
 Lewis Berliner, killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19,
 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester,
 lot 10.
 John Bower, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; not on muster-
 out roll.
 William Carl.
 Peter Cope, must. in March 21, 1864; must. out by
 General Order June 22, 1865.
 Francis Dankle.
 John Delp, must. in Aug. 11, 1863; drafted.
 John Dottery, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.
 E. Druckenmiller, disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 18,
 1864.
 Alfred Diehl, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; must. out
 Oct. 28, 1865.
 Daniel D. Dackratt, must. in Aug. 14, 1861; pro. to
 principal musician Sept. 1, 1863.
 Lewis Dipple, died at Key West, Fla., April 27,
 1862.
 Philip W. Datzius, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; died at
 Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Nov. 9, 1864.
 William Eastman, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
 Werner Erbe, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 1,
 1864.

- William Frey, must. in March 2, 1864.
 Charles Fisher, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 John F. Fersch, disch. on surg. certif. March 11, 1864.
 Paul Ferg, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1862.
 Joseph Freas, must. in March 10, 1865; must. out by General Order Sept. 14, 1865.
 Rudolph Fisher, disch. on surg. certif. July 29, 1862.
 Harrison Fegley, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, trans. to Co. E, 21st Regt., 1st Bat. Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 17, 1865.
 Edward Frederick, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Feb. 16, 1863.
 Gottlieb Fiesel, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 9, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
 John Gulty.
 Benedict Glichler, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; must. out by General Order, May 19, 1865.
 Jacob Geesey, must. in Oct. 12, 1864; must. out Oct. 11, 1865.
 Matthias Gerrett, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; died at New Orleans, La., May 22, 1864.
 Edwin Gross, must. in Dec. 15, 1863; died at Charleston, S. C., Oct. 20, 1865.
 Charles Grim, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
 Jacob F. Hertzog, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.
 Charles Heincy, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 William P. Heller, must. in Aug. 26, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
 Harrison Handwerk, must. out Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.
 Edward Houser, must. in Oct. 18, 1864; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.
 Henry Hantz, must. in Oct. 18, 1864; must. out Oct. 19, 1865.
 John Hinderer, trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.
 Wm. A. Heckman, must. in Aug. 14, 1861; promoted to principal musician Sept. 1, 1863.
 Paul Houser, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; drowned from steamer "Pocahontas" June, 1864.
 Nicholas Hagelgaus, killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.
 George Hoffman, must. in Oct. 29, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 21, 1865.
 Jacob Hull, must. in May 2, 1865; trans. from 159th regt. P. V. May 2, 1865.
 George Kase, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.
 Abraham Keiter, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
 William S. Keiter, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 Edward Keller, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
 John W. H. Knerr, must. in Feb. 15, 1865; absent, on detached duty at muster out.
 James E. Knerr, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
 Frederick Knell, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 9, 1863.
 John Koffler, disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 7, 1863.
 Jacob Kentzler, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 John Holdhoff, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Anthony Krause, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 John Keiser, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.
 George Kilmore, killed near Berryville, Va., Sept. 5, 1864.
 Moses F. Klotz, must. in Dec. 15, 1863; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 9.
 John Kolb, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
 David Klotz, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.
 Julius Landrock. William Leonhard.
 W. A. Leibensperger, must. in March 15, 1864.
 Daniel H. Long.
 Lewis Long, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.
 Eliah Leh, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Amandus Long, died at Key West, Fla., March 29, 1862.
 George Leonhard, died at Key West, Fla., April 19, 1862.
 Joseph Louis, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 23, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
 Abraham Landis, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 23, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
 Solomon H. Long, must. in March 15, 1864; died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 21, 1864.
 Harrison Metzger.
 Jonas Metzger, must. in Oct. 18, 1861.
 Lewis Miller.
 Peter Miller, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
 John Moser, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
 Samuel Madder, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Lewis Metzger, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Alfred Muthard, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 David Moesner, must. out by General Order, Aug. 21, 1865.
 Martin Muench, died at Key West, Fla., July 22, 1862.
 John McConnell, killed at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
 Jacob Madden, died of wounds received at Pleasant Hills, La., April 9, 1864.
 Patrick McFarland, died at Fort Jefferson, Fla., Sept. 16, 1862.
 William Noll, must. in Sept. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order June 1, 1865.
 Conrad Nagle, died at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 23, 1864; grave 2604.
 Frederick Nessler, died at Key West, Fla., Aug. 20, 1862.
 Charles Preston, must. in Dec. 17, 1863.
 Elias Ready, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 26, 1861.
 Martin Reifinger, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 3, 1864.
 Henry S. Romig, must. in Dec. 2, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1865.
 Charles Resch, died at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 10, 1864.
 Charles Richder, must. in Nov. 5, 1862 died at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 1, 1864.
 William Shrank, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
 David Semmel.
 Benjamin Shoemaker, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.
 William H. Shoemaker, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.
 Lewis G. Seip, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
 Tilghman Sourwine, absent, sick, at muster out.
 John G. Snyder, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
 William H. Snyder, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
 Levi Stahly, must. in April 1, 1864.
 Paul Strauss, wounded at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
 Daniel Strauss, must. in March 15, 1864.

Evan Strauss, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
 James Strauss, wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
 William Sterner, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
 Andreas Snyder, disch. on surg. certif. June 3, 1862.
 F. Sackenheimer, disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 1, 1862.
 John Schimpf, wounded at Pocatoligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 John Scholl, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 William D. Schick, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 4, 1865.
 Alfred Smith, must. in March 3, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. July 19, 1865.
 William Shearer, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1864.
 Henry Savitz, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.
 William Schlicher, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out Oct. 1, 1865.
 Franklin Smith, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; must. out Oct. 9, 1865.
 James Sieger, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865.
 Charles Stout, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1865.
 John G. Sigle, must. in March 2, 1864; must. out by General Order Nov. 14, 1865.
 Lewis Schneek, must. in Dec. 15, 1863; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.
 John Schuchard, died at Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 24, 1862, of wounds received at Pocatoligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862.
 Augustus Schirer, died at Key West, Fla., April 5, 1862.
 Josiah Siegler, must. in May 28, 1864.
 Henry S. Toole, must. in Oct. 17, 1862; must. out by General Order July 8, 1865.
 Christopher Ulrich, must. out Sept. 18, 1864.
 Lewis Wasser, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
 James D. Weil, must. in March 2, 1864.
 Levi Wagner, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.
 Samuel Woodring.
 Christian F. Wieland, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; pro. to assistant surgeon Dec. 13, 1864.
 Samuel Wolf, killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.
 William Walbert, died at New Orleans, La., April 30, 1864.
 Benjamin Zellner, must. in Dec. 15, 1863.

COL. T. H. GOOD.

Col. Tilghman H. Good was born in South Whitehall township, Oct. 6, 1830. He was brought up on the farm of an uncle until he became 16 years of age, when he went to Allentown and learned the trade of shoemaker. After following his trade at Philadelphia for two years, he conducted a shoe store at Allentown for a short time; then carried on the Allen Hotel for several years. He acted as teller of the Allentown Bank from 1855 to 1859.

Col. Good became identified with the state militia in 1849 and served as Captain of the Allen Rifles for a time. When the Civil War broke out he and this company volunteered in April, 1861, being assigned as Co. I, 1st Regt.,

and he was chosen lieutenant-colonel. When the term of three months expired, he organized the 47th Regt. Pa. Vols., for three years and served with the regiment until discharged Sept. 24, 1864.

After the Civil War he carried on the American Hotel from 1865 to 1869. He was then engaged in the real estate and insurance business for ten years, when he again secured the Allen House and ran it until 1885. Then he removed to Reading and conducted the Grand Central Hotel on Penn Square until his decease July 18, 1887.

In 1870 he resumed his connection with military affairs and became the captain of the Allen Rifles, N. G. P. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1874, and to colonel in 1875, and re-elected in 1880. He participated in the Reading riot of July, 1877.

Col. Good served in the State Assembly 1858-59; and officiated as Mayor of Allentown three terms, 1869-71, 1871-73, and 1874-76. He was affiliated prominently with Free Masonry and became a Knight Templar.

Major William H. Gausler was born at Rittersville, May 9, 1830, and received his education mostly in the schools at Bethlehem. He was employed on the Lehigh canal for a number of years and eventually ran twelve boats from White Haven to Philadelphia, with a line to Allentown, for supplying the towns en route with provisions, etc. From 1856 to 1861 he was engaged in the lumber business at Allentown. Then he enlisted in the Civil War, served as a captain for 3 months, from April to July, 1861, and as a major in the 47th regiment for 3 years. While at Key West he officiated as the provost-marshal and commander of Fort Taylor.

In 1866, Major Gausler located at Philadelphia and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and later in the wholesale queensware business. He was a frequent visitor to Allentown. He was president of the Reunion Association of the 47th regiment, and always attended its meetings. He died March 16, 1914, nearly 84 years old.

Of the captains of the 47th regiment, Capt. Edwin G. Minnich, of Co. B, was killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. Capt. Charles Mickleby, of Co. G, was killed at Pocatoligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862. Capt. George Junkert, of Co. K, died Oct. 25, 1862, of wounds received at Pocatoligo, and Capt. John J. Goebel, of Co. G, died at Winchester, Va., October, 1864. Capt. Thos. B. Leisenring died at Allentown, June 13, 1887. Captains Wm. H. Kleckner, of Co. B.; Henry S. Harte, and Edwin Gilbert, of Co. F.; C. A. G. Keck, Levi Stuber, and The-

odore Mink, of Co. I, and Chas. W. Abbott, of Co. K, are deceased. The surviving captains, in 1914, are E. P. Rhoads, of Defiance, Ohio, who was born in Allentown Nov. 11, 1833, of Co. B, and Matthias Miller, of Allentown, of Co. K.

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT (9th Cavalry).—A part of Co. A, from Lehigh county was in this regiment. It was organized on the 29th of August, 1861, and its place of rendezvous was near Harrisburg. On the 20th of November, it moved to Louisville, via Pittsburgh, went into camp at Jeffersonville, and to the front in January, 1862. In February, on the advance of Gens. Buell and Mitchell against Gen. A. S. Johnson, at Bowling Green, it was ordered to remain for the protection of the State. The battalions were posted at different localities. In March the regiment was ordered into Tennessee, and in May the 3d Battalion met a force of Morgan's cavalry at Lebanon (where that daring leader was defeated) and, afterward, captured Morgan's rear-guard, and pursued his force to the Cumberland mountains at Sparta. The same battalion was again warmly engaged at Moore's Hill on the 6th of June, and at Tompkinsville, on the 9th of July, with Morgan's force again.

The battalions were united in Kentucky early in August, and the regiment was engaged in protecting the State against Morgan's bands. It covered the retreat of Gen. Nelson to Louisville, after the battle of Richmond, Ky., on the 30th of August, and in doing so had a sharp fight with the rebel cavalry at Shelbyville. It was engaged at Perryville, where it fought bravely, and lost 10 killed and 27 wounded.

It returned to Louisville and on the 22d of December went on an expedition through the Cumberland, Pine, and Clinch mountains. On the 1st of January, 1863, it reached the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, captured a force of the enemy, and burned the bridge over the Watauga. Twelve miles distant, on the Holston river, another force of 250 was captured and paroled, and a mile of trestle-work destroyed. The command then recrossed the mountains and reached Nicholasville on the 13th of January. Soon afterward the regiment went to Louisville, then to Nashville, and, on the 8th of February, to Franklin, where it drove Forrest's cavalry from the town. During eighteen days the regiment confronted a vastly superior force of rebel cavalry under Van Dorn. In the Chickamauga campaign the regiment was in action at the battles of Rover, Middleton, and Shelbyville, at which latter it captured a battery and

about 1,000 prisoners. It was also in action at Cowan, Lafayette, and Chickamauga.

In the Winter and Spring of 1863-64 it was in the battles of Dandridge, New Market, Mossy Creek, and Fair Garden. It then re-enlisted, had a furlough of thirty days, and returned, 1,200 strong, in May. During the Summer of 1864 the regiment operated against Morgan in his last raid into Kentucky, and on the 2d of September reached Chattanooga, crossed the mountains to McMinnville, and on the 6th defeated a brigade of Wheeler's command, taking about 300 prisoners. The same day the regiment defeated a part of the force of the rebel general, Williams.

The regiment joined Gen. Sherman at Marietta, Ga., and on the 14th of November started on the march to the sea. During this march it was in action at Lovejoy's Station, Macon, Bear Creek, Waynesboro, Buckhead Creek, Buckhead Church, and Waynesboro again.

After reaching Savannah, the regiment delayed a month, then went forward, and was in action on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, at Aiken, Lexington, Black Stakes Station, Averysboro (N. C.), Bentonville, near Raleigh, Hillsboro Road, and Morrisville.

This regiment had the honor of firing the last gun at the enemy before the surrender of General Johnson, and of receiving the flag of truce with a letter asking for terms of surrender. After this surrender the command went to Lexington, where it remained till the 18th of July, when it was mustered out of the service.

The following is a list of Lehigh county soldiers:

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT (NINTH CAVALRY)

THREE YEARS.

Company A.

- Samuel H. Schneck, 1st sergt., must. in Oct. 3, 1861; pro. from corp. May 20, 1865; must. out with company, July 18, 1865.
 James B. Hammersley, sergt. must. in Oct. 3, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1864; com. 2d lieu. March 16, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
 Tilghman Miller, bugler, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; killed at Louisville, Ky., July 20, 1864.
 Charles Dickson, farier, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Privates.

- Daniel F. Bechtel, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
 Augustus Ebert, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to hospital steward, Jan. 1, 1865.
 Ellis T. Hammersley, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; wounded at Carters Station, Dec. 30, 1862; and at Watauga River, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Oscar T. Hoffman, must. in May 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
 Henry H. Mertz, must. in Oct. 3, 1861, must. out with company July 18, 1865.
 Victor Matauer, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
 John Masenheimer, must. in June 20, 1864; disch. by General Order July 18, 1865.
 Richard N. Saeger, must. in Oct. 3, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
 Edward G. Yeager, must. in Sept. 30, 1864; disch. by General Order May 29, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

NINE MONTH'S SERVICE.

This regiment, of which Companies D and G were recruited in Lehigh county, was raised in response to the proclamation of the governor, issued July 21, 1862, calling for troops to serve nine months. The several companies rendezvoused at Harrisburg, and were mustered into service from the 13th to the 15th of August. A Lehigh county man, W. W. Hammersley, was chosen lieutenant-colonel. On the 16th of August the regiment was ordered to Washington. Soon after its arrival there it crossed the Potomac, and encamped for a week on Arlington Heights. On the 21st it moved to Fairfax Seminary, and on the 29th to Fort Woodbury, where for a week it was incessantly engaged in felling timber and erecting fortifications. On the 6th of September the regiment, in light marching order, recrossed the Potomac, and entered on the Maryland campaign. The first engagement in which the regiment participated was at Antietam creek, on the 17th of September, where it made a most gallant charge. Colonel Croasdale was instantly killed, and Lieut.-Col. Hammersley was severely wounded. The regiment received a most severe fire, 34 being killed and 85 wounded, of whom 6 subsequently died. After the battle the regiment was alternately encamped at Sandy Hook and Maryland Heights. On the 16th the regiment arrived at the Neabsco river, where it was halted, and on the following day turned back to Fairfax station, the struggle at Fredericksburg being over. On the 19th of January, 1863, it proceeded to Stafford Court House. It was here placed in Winter quarters and was employed on guard and picket duty until the opening of the Spring campaign under Hooker. While here, Lieut.-Col. Hammersley, being permanently disabled by the wounds received at Antietam, resigned, and Capt. L. Heber Smith was commissioned to succeed him. On the 1st of May, the corps having reached Chancellorsville, the brigade was ordered to entrench on the plank road leading through the Wilderness. Later in the day the

regiment was moved out to the United States Ford to open the way over the Rappahannock, but returned in the evening to the intrenchments. During the night it was ordered out upon the front, where it remained until the morning, and during the day participated in the fighting upon the left centre. At evening the enemy succeeded in breaking the right wing and coming in upon the flank occupied by the Union works. The night was very dark, and in retiring to its original line the regiment found itself in the clutch of the foe. Many of the officers of the staff and 225 non-commissioned officers and men were taken prisoners. The balance of the regiment, under command of Capt. Kennedy, succeeded in reaching its position in the line, which it held with tenacity, the battle raging around them with the utmost fury. The brigade having suffered severely during the preceding two days, was, on the afternoon of the 3d, ordered to the rear as guard to prisoners, but in a few hours was again summoned to the front. At the close of the battle the regiment, reduced to 172 men, returned to Stafford Court-House. On the 12th of May, the term of service having expired, it was relieved from duty and proceeded to Harrisburg, where, on the 19th, it was mustered out. The officers and men who were taken prisoners were held but a short time, returning in time to be mustered out with the rest of the command.

Following is the roster of Lehigh men in this regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

W. W. Hammersley, lieut.-col., must. into service Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from capt., Co. G, Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Mustered into service Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out May 19, 1863, unless where otherwise mentioned.

John P. Dillinger, capt., must. in Sept. 2, 1862. (Died May 15, 1889.)

Walter H. Seip, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 4, 1862.

William H. Miller, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 4, 1862.

Eenjamin C. Roth, 1st sergt.

Franklin C. Wasser, sergt.

George Diefenderfer, sergt., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Stephen Swartz, sergt.

Frederick A. Ruhl, sergt., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

William G. Moyer, corp. Ignatz Gresser, corp.

George F. Hawk, corp. George Hoxworth, corp.

Tilghman F. Horn, corp.

William Sowden, corp., wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Abraham Worman, corp., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Alonzo Kuntz, corp., missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.

Privates.

- James Albright. Henry A. Breinig.
 Frederick A. Boas. James A. Bieber.
 Henry A. Berger. Franklin Bower.
 Henry Burger.
 Mahlon H. Beary, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Allen Blank, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Edward Bloss, disch. March 19, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Sylvester Burgen, died near Stafford Court-House, Va., March 2, 1863.
 Franklin Bloss, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Dallas Dillinger.
 Aaron Frederick, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Edwin W. Fried. Solomon S. Frederick.
 Daniel Fried.
 Lewis Frankensfield, died at Washington, D. C., March 22, 1863.
 Victor Faringer. John George.
 William Giess. Richard Grauff.
 William Graver. Andrew Gangwer.
 Henry B. Good, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Stephen A. Henry. Moses L. Klotz.
 Peter Hillegass. Rinehart Keiffer.
 James S. Hoffert. Nathan Keiser.
 Phaon Hartman. Harrison Knauss.
 Philip Helweid. Emanuel Knauss.
 J. H. B. Jarrett. William Kern.
 James A. Jackson.
 George Keck, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 James Lutz. J. B. Lichtenwallner.
 William D. Miller.
 David H. Mattern, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 John Nagle. H. Nunnemaker.
 Henry Nagle, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Charles Nagle. Henry Pfeiffer.
 Tilghman Pcter, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Peter Romig. Henry K. Reiss.
 Jacob Richard. Jacob H. Saeger.
 Charles Snyder, wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 John E. Shaffer. Daniel Schlegler.
 Jeremiah Siegfried. Clark Sutton.
 Theodore Siegfried, disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862.
 Jeremiah Transue. Henry G. Wagner.
 William W. Weaver. Frederick Weaver.
 Henry Wieand. Joseph Yingling.
 James Wetzell. John Young.
 William Wagner.

COMPANY G.

- Mustered in Aug. 12, 1862; mustered out May 19, 1863, unless where otherwise mentioned.
- W. W. Hammersley, capt., must. in, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col. Aug. 25, 1862.
 Peter C. Huber, capt., must. in Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Sept. 2, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Daniel C. Miller, 1st lieut., must. in Sept. 2, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Sept. 2, 1862.
- George W. Hamilton, 2d lieut., pro. from 1st sergt. Aug. 18, 1862.
 James A. Lucas, 1st sergt., pro. from corp. Aug. 18, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 William H. Schlosser, sergt., pro. from corp. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Benjamin F. Leech, sergt., pro. from corp.
 Solomon H. Kramer, sergt., pro. from corp., Aug. 18, 1862.
 Freston Brock, sergt.
 Henry Weller, sergt., killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Charles A. Pfeiffer, sergt.
 David Hollenbach, corp., pro. Dec. 31, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Reuben D. George, pro. to corp. Feb. 7, 1863.
 Lewis Fink, corp.
 John W. Stull, pro. to corp. Dec. 31, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Samuel Smith, pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1862.
 James R. Roney, pro. to corp. Sept. 19, 1862.
 Tilghman J. Keck, corp.
 Milton H. Dunlap, corp.
 Willoughby Knauss, corp., died at Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1862.
 Wellington Martin, musician, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.

Privates.

- Eli Andreas, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Robert Attreed. Abraham Bechtel.
 George S. Berger, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Reuben Bittner, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Tilghman Bloss. Henry W. Butz.
 Thomas J. Brader. Milton W. Beaver.
 J. Berkenmeyer, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 9, 1863.
 Joseph Barriss, trans. to Co. D, 145th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
 Ira Coffin, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Henry Creitz.
 Lewis Daubert, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Albert Dorward, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Charles Diefenderfer. Daniel J. Dillinger.
 Hugh O. Davis, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.
 C. Fenstermacher.
 James Eli, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1862.
 William Fry, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1862.
 Edwin Fritzinger, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1862.
 Andrew Flata, died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 8, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
 David Gackenbach, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
 Thomas F. Good, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Aaron Grum, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 William H. Good. William A. Goranflo.
 L. W. O. Goranflow, died at Maryland Heights, Md., Nov. 14, 1862.
 William Haas.
 Mandes Henry, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Henry Huber.
 Tilghman Jacoby, died near Stafford Court-House, Va., Feb. 20, 1863.

William Kenner. Jeremiah Kern.
 Gabriel Kern.
 Alfred Klotz, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 James Krum, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 James Kunkel, missing in action at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.
 Theodore Knauss.
 Franklin J. Keck, disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.
 John Lentz, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Jacob Long, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Henry Luckenbill, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Daniel F. Mertz, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Daniel Moyer, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Howard C. Manvill. David Miller.
 Henry Merkel. William H. Miller.
 Franklin Moyer.
 Meno Miller, died at Baltimore, Md., October 3d, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 William Mertz, died at Allentown, Pa., May 13, 1863.
 Samuel B. Parker. Emanuel Paules.
 David O. Prichard, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Paul Rehrig, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 William H. Reitz, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Jonathan W. Reber. Levi F. Riedy.
 Henry G. Richard. Thomas J. Raynes.
 William J. Richard.
 Franklin S. Ritter, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
 Griffith Schindler. Henry Shenton.
 William Schner. Benjamin F. Smith.
 William G. Smith, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Henry Stout, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Henry H. Snyder. Jeremiah Sourwein.
 Reuben Sorben. Daniel Strauss.
 John Watt, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
 John P. Weaver.
 Hiram Wilt, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Henry W. Wint, missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
 Daniel Weiss, must. in Aug. 14, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., 1863.
 Thomas Zellmer.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

(Nine Months' Service, Drafted Militia.)

Seven companies of this regiment were from Lehigh county, and the remaining three from Monroe. They rendezvoused at Philadelphia, in November, 1862. Soon after its organization, the regiment was sent to Suffolk, Va., and selected to accompany Gen. Foster in his expedition for the reinforcement of the army operating upon

the defenses of Charleston. Proceeding to Newberne, N. C., it set sail on the 27th of January, 1863, arriving at Hilton Head on the 5th of February. While in the Department of the South, the regiment was principally employed in fatigue duty upon the fortifications and in provost duty. Soon after the expiration of its term it returned North, and was sent to Philadelphia, where, on the 17th and 18th of August, it was mustered out of service.

Following are rosters of the Lehigh companies of this regiment:

COMPANY A.

Mustered in Nov. 7, 1862, and mustered out Aug. 17, 1863, except when specially mentioned.
 Levi Smoyer, captain.
 Monroe H. Miller, 1st lieut., com. qr. May 4, 1863; not mustered.
 Alexander Singmaster, 2d lieut., by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.
 Levi Giering, 2d lieut. com. 1st lieut., May 1, 1863; not mustered.
 J. Franklin Mertz, 1st sergt., pro. from sergt. Dec. 8, 1862; com. 2d lieut. May 4, 1863; not mustered.
 William F. Seip, sergt. pro. from private Dec 8, 1862.
 Jacob Geary, sergt., pro. from private Dec. 8, 1862.
 Lewis H. Reinhard, sergt.
 Amatas W. Jacoby, sergt., pro. from corp. Nov. 25, 1862.
 Jonas F. Gorr, sergt., disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.
 James G. Gorr, sergt., disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.
 Charles H. Hiskey, corp., pro. to corp. March 10, 1863.
 Edward Doll, corp., pro. to corp. March 10, 1863.
 Franklin D. Smoyer, corp.
 Jacob Hinkle, cor. pro. to corp. Dec. 12, 1862.
 Edwin Lorrish, corp.
 Simon S. Miller, corp., pro. to corp. Dec. 12, 1862.
 William H. H. Jarrett, corp., pro. to corp. Nov. 26, 1862.
 Henry Smoyer, corp., disch. by Special Order, Nov. 25, 1862.
 John Fries, Jr., corp.
 John Bleiler, musician, disch. by Special Order, Nov. 25, 1862.
 John Seislove, musician.
Privates.
 Jacob Acker. William Albitz.
 Reuben Ahner, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.
 David Baxter. John Bernhart.
 Benjamin Boyer. Nathan Bortz.
 Henry Bleiler, disch. by Special Order, Nov. 27, 1862.
 Frank Christman. Sylvester Engleman.
 David Derr. John Fritz.
 William David. Joshua Fritz.
 William Deitz. David Frederick.
 John H. Eisenhard. C. W. Fenstermacher.
 Lewis Eisenhard. Daniel Faust.
 Augustus Fegley, died at Beaufort, S. C., June 4, 1863.
 William M. Flexer, died at Beaufort, S. C., June 7, 1863.

Stephen Fegley. William Guth.
 Augustus Gorr, disch. by Special Order, Nov. 25,
 1862.
 William Gorman.
 Edward Hallacher, disch. by Special Order, Nov.
 26, 1862.
 Jacob Horace, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25,
 1862.
 William H. Hirkey, died at Beaufort, S. C., March
 30, 1863.
 John P. Haas. Michael Kuter.
 James Haines. Amandes Knerr.
 John Haines. Milton Laudenslager.
 John H. Hoffner. L. F. Laudenslager.
 Carolas Haas. John Mayberry.
 Alfred Haas. John Mest.
 John Keck. Jacob Moyer.
 William Kehm. William Miller.
 Amandes Kemmerer.
 John Mongold, disch. by Special Order Nov. 29,
 1862.
 Jacob J. Miller, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25,
 1862.
 James Miller. Josiah Rockel.
 Charles H. Nuss. John Ruhf.
 James Newmoyer. Nathan Rickerd.
 Moses Nelford. Charles Remsen.
 Benneville Oswald. Henry Smith.
 Jacob R. Ritter. Peter Shifferd.
 James Rickard. Peter Shell.
 William Raw. Charles Smelsley.
 John F. Romig. Jacob Sorber.
 Amandus Stephens, disch. by Special Order, Nov.
 26, 1862.
 Alfred Sturk, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25,
 1862.
 Tilghman Schwartz, died at Beaufort, S. C., May
 14, 1863.
 Henry Shaffer. Tilghman Wetzel.
 David Steward.
 Stephen Wieder, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25,
 1862.
 William Wieder, disch. on surg. certif. March 29,
 1863.
 James Wile.

COMPANY B.

Mustered in Nov. 7, 1862; mustered out Aug. 18,
 1863, except where otherwise mentioned.

Samuel D. Lehr, capt.
 Daniel Knauss, 1st lieutenant.
 John L. Culbertson, 2d lieutenant.
 William Kerr, 1st sergt., pro. from corp. Nov. 25,
 1862.
 Franklin C. Balliet, sergt.
 Jacob B. Werley, sergt., pro. from corp. May 6,
 1863.
 B. Frank Abbott, pro. to corp. Dec. 24, 1862; to
 sergt. Feb. 28, 1863.
 Solomon B. Ritter, sergt., pro. from corp. Dec. 8,
 1862.
 Aquilla Knauss, sergt., disch. by Special Order, Nov.
 24, 1862.
 Aaron Beisel, sergt., died at Beaufort, S. C., May 5,
 1863.
 John A. Long, sergt.
 Tilghman Beisel, pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862.
 John Fahringer, pro. to corp. May 6, 1863.
 Allen J. Troxell, pro. to corp. June 2, 1863.
 John Lehman, pro. to corp. Dec. 8, 1862.
 Uriah B. Sanders, pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.

Milton J. Guth, pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.
 Edward Steyer, pro. to corp. June 10, 1863.
 Samuel Roth, corp.
 Alfred T. Bernhard, corp., disch. on surg. certif.
 June 2, 1863.
 Moses L. Shaadt, corp., disch. on surg. certif. Dec.
 24, 1862.
 William Shaffer, pro. to musician Dec. 15, 1862.

Privates.

William H. H. Acker. Nathan Adam.
 Edward Bauer, must. in Dec. 31, 1862.
 John Beidler. Charles Beltz.
 Ferdinand Buchman. Jacob Bast.
 Solomon Blank, died at St. Helena Island, S. C.,
 Feb. 19, 1863.
 Benneville Bart.
 William Cope, must. in Dec. 31, 1862; disch. on surg.
 certif. June 2, 1863.
 John Deily.
 John David, disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.
 Edward Y. Engleman, disch. by Special Order Nov.
 24, 1862.
 Alvin Fink. Aaron Fahringer.
 Charles Frick. Charles Frantz.
 Daniel F. Fink.
 Daniel Ferver, died at Beaufort, S. C., March 18,
 1863.
 William Fry. Lewis Gaumer.
 Phaon H. Guth. Alfred Guth.
 David D. Gilbert. Daniel George.
 Joseph Gackenbach, disch. by Special Order Nov.
 22, 1862.
 Charles Hensinger. William Herman.
 Michael Houser. Henry W. Jarrett.
 Thomas Hoffman.
 Josiah K. Knerr, pro. to chaplain March 1, 1863.
 Samuel J. Kramer.
 Franklin Kline, must. in Dec. 12, 1862.
 Tilghman Keinert. William Kratzer.
 John Kuhns.
 Alexander Kepple, Jr., must. in Dec. 12, 1862.
 James S. Kuder.
 James Kline, disch. by Special Order, Nov. 22, 1862.
 James O. Knauss, disch. by Special Order Nov.
 20, 1862.
 Daniel Kerschner, disch. by Special Order Nov.
 25, 1862.
 Andrew Keck, disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 24, 1863.
 Edwin Koch, died at Hampton, Va., Feb. 22, 1863.
 James Kichline. Henry M. Lehr.
 Charles Kichline. Elias Laser.
 Solomon Long, disch. by Special Order Nov. 22,
 1862.
 Levi Levan. Solomon Miller.
 Andrew Loughridge. Nathan Muthard.
 Alfrom Moyer. William J. Minnich.
 Adam Miller. Franklin Miller.
 Abraham Miller, disch. by Special Order Nov. 22,
 1862.
 Joseph Moyer, died at Hilton Head, S. C., July 19,
 1863.
 John Moyer. Frederick Oswald.
 M. K. Nunnemacher. Daniel S. Patterson.
 A. Nunnemacher. Joseph N. Ruch.
 Daniel Roth, disch. on surg. certif. May 11, 1863.
 Edwin J. Sell. Joel Steiner.
 Evan Strauss.
 Lewis H. Sell, must. in Dec. 12, 1862.
 Lewis H. Schaller.
 Jeremiah Speigle, disch. by Special Order Nov. 24,
 1862.

Esekias Wisser, disch. by Special Order Nov. 22, 1862. Charles W. Miller. Peter Miller.
 Abraham Miller. Nathaniel Moll.
 Charles Smith, must. in Dec. 12, 1862; disch. on Gideon Moyer, disch. by Special Order Nov. 28, 1862.
 surg. certif. June 2, 1863. Isaac R. Moyer, disch. on surg. certif. March 7, 1862.

Patrick Nugent.
 Edmund Newhard.
 Henry Oisander.
 on surg. certif. June 13, 1863.
 Solomon J. Rawe.
 Jacob Roth.
 Allen Roth.
 Frederick Schermer.
 Matthew Schwerer.
 Moses Semmel.
 Israel Schmoyer.
 , com. 2d lieutenant. May 1, 1863; not

PROGRAM

Selection *Arion Band*

Invocation *Rev. J. M. Rinker*

Singing by Audience—"My Country 'Tis of Thee"

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.
--	---

Address *Rev. C. D. Kerschner*

The American's Creed *Ruth Remmel*

Recitation—"The Blue and Gray" *Dorothy Fetter*

"Flanders Field" *Francis Scholl*

"America's Answer" *Robert Boyer*

Selection *Arion Band*

Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg" *Mildred Rowe*

Tilghman Smith.
 Philip Storm
 died at Beaufort, S. C., May 27,
 Edwin Trivily.
 disch. by Special Order Nov. 25,
 William Wilson.
 Joseph Younkert.

COMPANY E.

Nov. 11, 1862; mustered out Aug. 18,
 where otherwise mentioned.
 ker, capt., died at Beaufort, S. C.,
 1st lieutenant.
 bach, 2d lieutenant.
 t sergeant, pro. from corp. Feb. 16,
 sergeant., died at Fortress Monroe,
 1863.
 rgt. John Albright, sergt.
 sergt.
 ergt., pro. from private Nov. 18,
 gt., disch. by Special Order, date
 Lucas Baumer, corp.
 corp.
 uss, corp.
 to corp. Nov. 18, 1862.
 corp.
 corp., disch. by Special Order

Privates.

John Bergland.
 William Brown.
 John Boyd.
 James Crader.
 David Ehrig.
 Henry Ehe.
 Nathan Ebert.
 William Ebert.
 Stephen Ebert.
 Edward Daus.
 Francis Dimmel.
 Willoughby Egner, died at Hilton Head, S. C.,
 March 1, 1863.
 J. Fenstermacher.
 Franklin Fritzing.
 Samuel S. Faust.
 Charles Ferguson.

Jacob Koppel.
 Isaac Laub.
 David Lauchner, disch. by Special Order Nov. 28,
 1862.
 George Loeb.
 John Martin.

John Link.
 William Merkley.
 Alfred Miller.

Stephen Fegley.
 Augustus Gorr, disch. by Special Order, Nov. 25, 1862.
 William Gorman.
 Edward Hallacher, disch. by Special Order, Nov. 26, 1862.
 Jacob Horace, disch. by Special Order, Nov. 26, 1862.
 William H. Hirkey, died at Beauport, 30, 1863.
 John P. Haas.
 James Haines.
 John Haines.
 John H. Hoffner.
 Carolas Haas.
 Alfred Haas.
 John Keck.
 William Kehm.
 Amandes Kemmerer.
 John Mongold, disch. by Special Order, 1862.
 Jacob J. Miller, disch. by Special Order, 1862.
 James Miller.
 Charles H. Nuss.
 James Newmoyer.
 Moses Nelford.
 Benneville Oswald.
 Jacob R. Ritter.
 James Rickard.
 William Raw.
 John F. Romig.
 Amandus Stephens, disch. by Special Order, 26, 1862.
 Alfred Sturk, disch. by Special Order, 1862.
 Tilghman Schwartz, died at Beauport, 14, 1863.
 Henry Shaffer.
 David Steward.
 Stephen Wieder, disch. by Special Order, 1862.
 William Wieder, disch. on surg. cert., 1863.
 James Wile.

William Guth.
 Milton J. Guth, pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.
 Edward Steyer, pro. to corp. June 10, 1863.
 Samuel Roth, corp.
 Alfred T. Bernhard, corp., disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.

Micha
 Aman
 Miltor
 L. F.
 John J
 John
 Jacob
 Willia

Josiah
 John R
 Nathan
 Charles
 Henry S
 Peter Sh
 Peter Sh
 Charles S
 Jacob So

COMPANY B.

Mustered in Nov. 7, 1862; mustered out Nov. 1863, except where otherwise noted.

Samuel D. Lehr, capt.
 Daniel Knauss, 1st lieut.
 John L. Culbertson, 2d lieut.
 William Kerr, 1st sergt., pro. 1st sergt., 1862.
 Franklin C. Balliet, sergt.
 Jacob B. Werley, sergt., pro. 1st sergt., 1863.
 B. Frank Abbott, pro. to corp. sergt. Feb. 28, 1863.
 Solomon B. Ritter, sergt., pro. 1st sergt., 1862.
 Aquilla Knauss, sergt., disch. by Special Order, 24, 1862.
 Aaron Beisel, sergt., died at Beauport, 1863.
 John A. Long, sergt.
 Tilghman Beisel, pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862.
 John Fahringer, pro. to corp. May 6, 1863.
 Allen J. Troxell, pro. to corp. June 2, 1863.
 John Lehman, pro. to corp. Dec. 8, 1862.
 Uriah B. Sanders, pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.

Milton J. Guth, pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.
 Edward Steyer, pro. to corp. June 10, 1863.
 Samuel Roth, corp.
 Alfred T. Bernhard, corp., disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.

Memorial Day Program

St. Marks Cemetery

Sunday Afternoon, June 7th, 1925

At 2 P. M.



Peter Lester, Chief Marshal

Edwin J. Sell.
 Evan Strauss.
 Lewis H. Sell, must. in Dec. 12, 1862.
 Lewis H. Schaller.
 Jeremiah Speigle, disch. by Special Order Nov. 24, 1862.
 Joel Steiner.

Esckias Wisser, disch. by Special Order Nov. 22, 1862.
 Charles Smith, must. in Dec. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.
 Henry Shuler, died at Suffolk, Va., Dec. 18, 1862.
 Madison Strauss.
 Henry Smith, must. in Dec. 12, 1862.
 Daniel Taylor, must. in Dec. 12, 1862.
 Peter Weaver, must. in Dec. 12, 1862.
 James A. Yeager.

COMPANY D.

Mustered in Nov. 8, 1862; mustered out Aug. 18, 1863, unless where otherwise mentioned.

David Schaadt, capt.
 Samuel A. Brown, 1st lieut., resigned May 2, 1863.
 Josiah Kern, 2d lieut., com. 1st lieut. May 1, 1863.
 John Morgan, 1st sergt., pro. to corp. Dec. 3, 1862; to 1st sergt. May 1, 1863.
 Jesse Wambold, sergt. Silas T. Biery, sergt.
 Ruben Helfrich, sergt., pro. from corp. Nov. 10, 1862.
 Joseph Koch, sergt.
 Josiah Saeger, pro. to corp. Nov. 10, 1862.
 Jacob Herling, pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1863.
 Lewis Miller, pro. to corp. March 15, 1863.
 John Lindenmuth, pro. to corp. March 1, 1863.
 Joseph Miller, pro. to corp. Feb. 10, 1863.
 William J. Frantz, pro. to corp. May 1, 1863.
 Frank B. Gordon, pro. to corp. May 23, 1863.
 Henry M. Lorash, corporal.
 Alexander B. Brown, corp., died at Beaufort, S. C., May 22, 1863.
 Isaac George, musician.

Privates.

James A. Bates.	Lewis R. Brown.
Edwin Biehl.	Samuel Clader.
Peter Bowman.	Francis Carter.
Andrew Buder.	Phaon Diehl.
M. Druckenmiller, disch. on surg. certif. June 13, 1863.	
Edwin Diehl, disch. by Special Order Nov. 23, 1862.	
George Eisenhard.	James Friezt.
Christian Flarkie.	James Fucherty.
Anthony Fogel.	
Charles Gross, disch. on surg. certif. March 23, 1863.	
William Hauser, absent, sick, at muster out.	
Moses Hauser.	William Harmony.
Henry Hausman.	
John Herman, absent, sick, at muster out.	
Charles H. Holy.	Philip Horn.
Evan Holben.	William Hunt.
Lewis Hopper.	
Nathan Hauser, disch. by Special Order Nov. 23, 1862.	
Stephen Kechline, absent, sick, at muster out.	
Renadus Kleckner.	Jacob Kromer.
Louis Kratzer.	
Charles L. Koch, com. capt. May 1, 1863; not mustered.	
John Kiffel.	Henry Lauer.
Jacob Koppel.	John Link.
Isaac Laub.	
David Lauchner, disch. by Special Order Nov. 28, 1862.	
George Loeb.	William Merkley.
John Martin.	Alfred Miller.

Charles W. Miller.	Peter Miller.
Abraham Miller.	Nathaniel Moll.
Gideon Moyer, disch. by Special Order Nov. 28, 1862.	
Isaac R. Moyer, disch. on surg. certif. March 7, 1863.	
Charles Mennigle.	Patrick Nugent.
Adam Miller.	Edmund Newhard.
Robert Newhard.	Henry Oisander.
Samuel Oldt, disch. on surg. certif. June 13, 1863.	
Herman Peter.	Solomon J. Rawe.
Willoughby Peter.	Jacob Roth.
Joseph Protzzellen.	Allen Roth.
Amandus Reinert.	Frederick Schermer.
Henry Schaffer.	Matthew Schwerer.
Lewis Scheirer.	Moses Semmel.
Thomas Scheirer.	Israel Schmoyer.
Franklin B. Snyder, com. 2d lieut. May 1, 1863; not mustered.	
Philip Siegel.	Tilghman Smith.
William Smith.	Philip Storm
Reuben Snyder.	
Milton W. Snyder, died at Beaufort, S. C., May 27, 1863.	
Frederick Scherer.	Edwin Trivily.
Adam Trickert, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.	
Aaron Wenner.	William Wilson.
William Wright.	Joseph Younkert.

COMPANY E.

Mustered in Nov. 11, 1862; mustered out Aug. 18, 1863, unless where otherwise mentioned.

Tilghman Schleiker, capt., died at Beaufort, S. C., July 9, 1863.
 Peter Graybill, 1st lieut.
 Henry H. Weirbach, 2d lieut.
 Loras Koch, 1st sergt., pro. from corp. Feb. 16, 1863.
 John Hohe, 1st sergt., died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Feb. 16, 1863.
 Charles Hohe, sergt. John Albright, sergt.
 Henry Schleiker, sergt.
 Charles Rockel, sergt., pro. from private Nov. 18, 1862.
 Samuel Furry, sergt., disch. by Special Order, date unknown.
 Joel W. Roth, corp. Lucas Baumer, corp.
 William Ziegler, corp.
 Charles H. Ziegenfuss, corp.
 William Hohe, corp.
 Henry Billiard, pro. to corp. Nov. 18, 1862.
 Christian Neuchler, corp.
 John W. Albright, corp., disch. by Special Order date unknown.

Privates.

Frederick Binder.	John Bergland.
Alfred Butz.	William Brown.
Charles Breischer.	John Boyd.
Hiram Burger.	James Crader.
James Carroll.	David Ehrig.
Henry Chron.	Henry Ehe.
John Derr.	Nathan Ebert.
Edward Dallas.	William Ebert.
Francis Dimmel.	Stephen Ebert.
Willoughby Egner, died at Hilton Head, S. C., March 1, 1863.	
J. Fenstermacher.	Samuel S. Faust.
Franklin Fritzinger.	Charles Ferguson.

Franklin Finney. Edward Garlich.
 Edwin Gernert. Alfred George.
 William O. Hartman, died at Hilton, S. C., Aug. 10,
 1863.
 John Hower, disch. by Special Order, date un-
 known.
 George M. Hoffman. Adam Klauss.
 John Hartman. John A. Knerr.
 Jacob Hopper. George D. King.
 James Johnson. Edward Klauss.
 Levi Knerr.
 Isaac Klougherty, absent, sick, at muster out.
 Samuel Kern, disch. by Special Order, date un-
 known.
 Reuben D. Long. Frederick Martin.
 Paul Michael. David Mack.
 Joseph W. Mohry. Samuel Mack.
 Ephraim Moyer, disch. by Special Order, date un-
 known.
 Frederick Miller. George M. Pilgard.
 Washington Miller. Moses Rau.
 John McFarland. Israel Rumpfolt.
 John C. Newcomer. Willoughby Rickert.
 Edward Reichard, disch. by Special Order, date
 unknown.
 Martin Seibert. William Shields.
 Joseph Somsreither. John Stieb.
 Jesse Shoemaker. Daniel Shoemaker.
 Tilghman Scholl. Michael Stoneback.
 John Schleifer. Joseph Unkle.
 Gideon Snable. Tilghman Weil.
 Henry Sell. William R. Wimmer.
 Reuben Sell. Thomas Widrig.
 Jonas Shaffer. Absalom Weirbach.
 Samuel Smith. Charles W. Weiss.
 Henry Weichter, disch. by Special Order, date un-
 known.
 Benjamin Wagner, disch. on surg. certif. June 2,
 1863.
 William D. Weaver. Tilghman Young.
 Henry Young.

COMPANY G.

Mustered in Nov. 7, 1862; mustered out Aug. 18,
 1863, unless where otherwise mentioned.
 Lewis P. Hecker, capt. (Died March 8, 1914.)
 Joseph P. Cornett, 1st lieu.
 William F. Hecker, 2d lieu.
 William G. Fryman, 1st sergt.
 Levi Oberholtzer, sergt., must. in Nov. 12, 1862;
 pro. from corp. Dec. 6, 1862.
 William H. Kuntz, sergt.
 Edwin F. Osenbach, sergt., must. in Nov. 12, 1862;
 pro. from private Nov. 20, 1862.
 Gideon Lentz, sergt., pro. from private Nov. 30,
 1862.
 John R. Reichard, sergt., disch. by Special Order,
 Nov. 20, 1862.
 Benneville Roth, sergt., disch. by Special Order,
 Nov. 18, 1862.
 Lewis D. Steckel, sergt., pro. to qr. m. sergt., Dec. 6,
 1862.
 W. F. Newhard, corp. Benneville Stehley, corp.
 Michael Klein, pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862.
 Jeremiah Oswald, corp.
 William Fisher, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; pro. to
 corp. Dec. 6, 1862.
 Jeremiah M. Deibert, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; pro.
 to corp. Nov. 20, 1862.
 John W. George, must. in Nov. 12, 1862; pro. to
 corp. Dec. 10, 1862.

Adam Everett, corp.
 John Handwerk, corp., disch. by Special Order,
 Nov. 20, 1862.
 Benjamin Rockel, corp., disch. by Special Order,
 Nov. 20, 1862.

Privates.

David Buchman. Joseph Bersheig.
 Peter Bear, disch. by Special Order Nov. 20, 1862.
 Peter Benner, disch. by Special Order Nov. 20,
 1862.
 William Best.
 Charles E. Clader, must. in Nov. 12, 1862.
 John Deibert. Lewis Deibert.
 Solomon Deibert, disch. by Special Order Nov. 12,
 1862.
 Henry Dorwart, disch. by Special Order Nov. 18,
 1862.
 Benneville Eisenhart. John Fisher.
 Charles Frantz. Frederick Frahlic.
 John Gensenleiter.
 Carl Halier, must. in Nov. 14, 1862.
 Nicholas Helm. Daniel Keiser.
 Jeremiah Kerschner. Henry Kern.
 Levi E. Kistler. James Krause.
 Charles Kunsman, must. in Nov. 12, 1862.
 Peter Kuntz.
 Owen Kern, disch. by Special Order, Nov. 18,
 1862.
 Nathan Kennel, disch. on surg. certif. May 8, 1862.
 Andrew Kratzer, died at Hilton Head, S. C., July
 18, 1863.
 William Krause. Lewis Leh.
 Joseph T. Leibenguth. William Measimer.
 Henry J. Miller. Jeremiah Miller.
 Reuben Miller. William Montz.
 Adam Minich. Richmond Muthart.
 Reuben Mertz, disch. by Special Order Nov. 18,
 1862.
 William Morgan, pro. to com. sergt. Nov. 20, 1862.
 Stephen Newhard. Moses Peter.
 William Newhard. Levi Peter.
 Jonathan J. Paul, disch. by Special Order Nov. 18,
 1862.
 Tilghman Rebert. Mana A. Rockel.
 Cyrus Richelderfer. Elias Roth.
 Joseph Rickert. Oliver Roth.
 Edwin Rex, disch. by Special Order Nov. 18, 1862.
 Reuben Roth, died at Beaufort, S. C., April 17,
 1863.
 Henry H. Rex. Ephraim Schreiber.
 Willoughby Schaffer. Moses Sensinger.
 Elias Schneck. Harrison Simons.
 Hilary Schneck. Samuel Smith.
 Jeremiah Schneck. Peter Snyder.
 Lewis Schneck. Josiah Steckel.
 Charles Schneider. Tilghman Stehley.
 Henry W. Steibing.
 John Samuel, disch. by Special Order Nov. 18,
 1862.
 Henry Smith. Matthias Winsch.
 John Witmer.
 Conrad C. Wolf, must. in Dec. 23, 1862; died at
 Hilton Head, S. C., Aug. 11, 1863.
 Jonas Wright, absent, sick, at muster out.
 Valentine Wright, absent, sick, at muster out.
 William Wright, absent, sick, at muster out.
 Alfred Yehl, absent, sick, at muster out.
 Charles Yehl, absent, sick, at muster out.
 Samuel Yehl absent, sick, at muster out.
 Joseph Yehl.
 Lewis Zerfass, disch. by Special Order Nov. 18,
 1862.

COMPANY I.

Mustered in Nov. 8, 1862; mustered out Aug. 18, 1863, unless where otherwise mentioned.

Alvin F. Creitz, capt., disch. Nov. 25, 1862.
Lewis Hermany, capt., pro. from 1st lieu. Nov. 8, 1862.

Wm. G. Grosscup, 1st lieu., pro. from 2d lieu. Nov. 8, 1862.

Allen Xander, 2d lieu., pro. from sergt. Dec. 6, 1862.

Wm. H. Cassler, 1st sergt., pro. from private Nov. 25, 1862.

Amandus Hermany, 1st sergt., disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.

Stephen Stiegerwalt, 1st sergt., pro. from private Nov. 25, 1862.

Henry B. Creitz, sergt.

Levi F. Stiegerwalt, sergt., pro. from private Nov. 25, 1862.

Daniel Moose, sergt., pro. from private Nov. 25, 1862.

Matthias Behler, sergt., disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.

David Horn, sergt., disch. by Special Order, Nov. 25, 1862.

David Wertman, corp.

Samuel Sechler, pro. to corp. Dec. 6, 1862.

Michael Bachert, pro. to corp. Feb. 14, 1863.

Samuel Arnold, pro. to corp. Jan. 13, 1863.

Owen Grosscup, pro. to corp. Dec. 6, 1862.

Lewis Schultz, pro. to corp. Dec. 6, 1862.

Reuben Dauber, pro. to corp. Dec. 6, 1862.

Dennis Northstein, pro. to corp. Dec. 6, 1862.

Levinus Smith, corp., disch. by Special Order June 13, 1863.

Levi S. Follweiler, corp., disch. by Special Order, Nov. 25, 1862.

Thomas Everett, corp., disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.

Reuben Hunsicker, corp., disch. by Special Order, Nov. 25, 1862.

Daniel Bachman, corp., died at Hilton Head, S. C., Feb. 14, 1863.

John Shappell, corp. Charles Smith, corp.

Jacob K. Hartman, corp. Elias Herber, musician.

Samuel Follweiler, musician; disch. by Special Order, Dec. 25, 1862.

Privates.

Thomas Braucher. Anthony Coleman.

Daniel Billig. Daniel B. Creitz.

Henry Billig. Willoughby Camp.

Jacob Brobst. John Camp.

C. Druckenmiller.

Charles Deppe, disch. by Special Order June 2, 1863.

Joseph Dengler, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.

Edward Everett, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.

Daniel Everett, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.

Jonas Grim, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.

Joseph Hausman, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.

Henry Hartranft, disch. by Special Order June 2, 1863.

William Eckroth. William Freed.

Levi Greenawalt. Joseph Handwerk.

Daniel Heintzelman, died at Hilton Head, S. C., July 26, 1863.

William Henninger.

Jefferson Kunkle.

Owen Krauss.

Benjamin Kunkle, disch. by Special Order, June 2, 1863.

David Kistler.

Edwin Koenig.

Samuel Loch, died at Beaufort, S. C., April 27, 1863.

Jacob Moser.

John Miller (1st), disch. by Special Order, Nov. 25, 1862.

John Miller (2d), disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.

Lewis Miller.

Robert McDaniels, disch. by Special Order, Nov. 25, 1862.

Daniel Ohlenwine, absent, sick, at muster out.

Isaac Oswald.

Jacob Oswald, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.

Jonas Phillips, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.

Benjamin Rauch, disch. by Special Order, Nov. 25, 1862.

Solomon Riegel, disch. by Special Order, Nov. 25, 1862.

Thomas Ruch, disch. by Special Order, Nov. 25, 1862.

Reuben Phillips, died at Beaufort, S. C., May 7, 1863.

Adam Ruppel.

Charles F. Reed, died at Hilton Head, S. C., July 23, 1863.

Jacob Schoedler.

Harry Snyder, disch. by Special Order June 2, 1863.

Benneville Smith, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.

Daniel Smith, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.

Samuel Wagoner, disch. by Special Order Nov. 25, 1862.

John F. Snyder, died at Beaufort, S. C., May 28, 1863.

William Sicks.

Henry Schwem.

Henry Seislove.

Charles Winderholder.

Edwin Hermany.

Samuel Knecht.

Stephen Leh.

Benjamin Weida.

Elias Zellner.

Solomon Zettlemyer.

COMPANY K.

Mustered in Nov. 7, 1862; mustered out Aug. 18, 1863, unless where otherwise mentioned.

Samuel C. Lee, capt., disch. Nov. 25, 1862.

George Neitz, capt., promoted from 2d lieu. Nov. 7, 1862.

Charles H. Foster, 1st lieu.

Philip W. Flores, 2d lieu., promoted from 1st sergt. Dec. 6, 1862.

Edwin Seibert, 1st sergt., promoted from private Dec. 7, 1862.

George Repp, sergt.

George G. Rosenberg, sergt., promoted from corp. Dec. 7, 1862.

William H. Wieand, sergt.

Daniel Schantz, sergt., disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.

James F. Smith, sergt., disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.

Charles Heil, sergt., died at Beaufort, S. C., May 11, 1863.

Eugene T. Tool, promoted to corp. Dec. 7, 1862.

William M. Roeder, corp. John F. Fegely, corp.

Willoughby Staudt, promoted to corp., Dec. 7, 1862.
 Thomas F. Mohr, promoted to corp. Dec. 7, 1862.
 Henry Bower, promoted to corp. Dec. 7, 1862.
 George Knoll, promoted to corp. Dec. 7, 1862.
 Robert Groman, promoted to corp. Dec. 7, 1862.
 John Dice, corp., disch. by Special Order November, 1862.
 William Williams, corp.

Privates.

Martin Ackerman. Jonathan H. Bickel.
 William E. Benedict. John Brecht.
 Benjamin Bortz, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 Willoughby Bauder. Bernhard Beringer.
 Eberhard Bauder.
 Elias Diehl, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.
 Josiah Dony, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 William Dony, disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.
 Willoughby Dony. Franklin Flores.
 Franklin Dieter. Jonas Fritz.
 William Ettinger. Solomon Fritz.
 David Fisher.
 Charles J. Fegely, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 Charles Furry, disch. by Special Order November, 1862.
 Enoch Field. John A. Griffith.
 Addison Fry. Tobias Gerhart.
 Eli George. Daniel Heimbach.
 David Gery.
 William Heft, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 Richard T. Jones, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 Solomon Haliman, disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 29, 1863.
 William Heil. William Knoll.
 William Jones. Joseph Koons.
 Isaac Klein.
 John Knoff, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 David Kriebel, disch. by Special Order, Nov., 1862.
 James Kidd. G. Laudenschlager.
 John Lewis, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 S. Leibensperger, died at Beaufort, S. C., April 12, 1863.
 Henry Mohr.
 Jesse Mangold, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 Amos Miller, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 Seth Miller, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 John T. Roberts, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 Solomon Mill. Amandus Rick.
 Michael Nuss. David Rudolph.
 Gottlieb Pflueger. William H. Schiffert.
 Lewis Reinbold. William Sicher.
 S. Rothenberger.
 Francis Schaffer, disch. by Special Order, Nov. 1862.
 Charles Schell, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 John D. Schell, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 Jacob D. Stauffer, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.

George Y. Stein, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 Jeremiah G. Steichter, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 Daniel Thomas, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 Franklin Weidner, disch. by Special Order, November, 1862.
 Samuel Schaffer. John Trumbower.
 Levi Schuler. Edwin Weil.
 George Schmoyer. William R. Williams.
 Charles H. Staudt. John Wolf.
 Jeremiah Swartz.

TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT.

ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Company E of this regiment, raised in the Fall of 1864, went from Lehigh county. They rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where the regiment was organized September 3d, with Walter H. Seip, of Lehigh county, as major. On the 10th the regiment proceeded to Chambersburg, and on the 29th started for Alexandria, from which place it was sent to duty on the Manasses Gap Railroad. Gen. Sheridan had just opened his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, and over this road the supplies were transported. To keep it open was therefore of vital importance, and to break it up, hinder and destroy trains was a cherished purpose of the disloyal inhabitants dwelling along the line. Moseby and his guerrillas claimed this as their favorite stamping ground. Frequent collisions occurred. When the triumphs of Sheridan were assured, and the enemy effectually routed, this railroad was abandoned, and the ties and rails were removed to Alexandria. In this laborious duty the regiment was engaged and when completed it retired to Alexandria, where it was assigned to guarding a portion of the Orange and Alexandria Railroads, extending from Bull Run to Alexandria, with headquarters at Fairfax Station. In the vicinity of the station four large works were built, and the regiment was here kept busy in guarding the workmen.

Toward the close of May, 1865, the regiment was ordered to the anthracite coal regions of the state, with headquarters at Tamaqua, where the command was distributed in detachment to various points in that region. Toward the close of July the detachments assembled at Harrisburg, and the regiment was mustered out Aug. 3, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Mustered in Aug. 30, 1864; mustered out Aug. 3, 1865, except where specially mentioned.
 Walter H. Seip, capt., pro. to maj. Sept. 4, 1864. (Died Sept. 23, 1868.)
 Benjamin C. Roth, capt., pro. from 1st lieu. Sept. 4, 1864.

James A. Lucas, 1st lieut., pro. from 2d lieut. Sept. 4, 1864.
 George H. Good, 2d lieut., must. in Sept. 4, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. April 4, 1865.
 Alfred Mellin, 2d lieut., pro. from 1st sergt. April 16, 1865.
 Alfred Smith, 1st sergt., pro. from sergt. April 16, 1865.
 Jeremiah Transue, sergt.
 William H. H. Trexler, sergt.
 Henry Weiland, sergt.
 John Knerr, sergt., pro. from corp. June 23, 1865.
 George Benson, corp.
 Henry Wittenmyer, corp.
 Aaron Frederick, corp.
 Milton W. Reichard, corp.
 Eugene Stettler, corp.
 Milton Kichline, corp.
 Addison J. Knauss, corp.
 Augustus W. Mennig, corp., pro. to corp. June 23, 1865.
 C. Laudenschlager, corp., accidentally killed at Washington, D. C., May 28, 1865.
 Eli I. Fatzinger, musician.
 Thomas Roth, musician.

Jacob W. Strickler.
 Milton A. Saeger.
 Hiram F. Shaffer, disch. by General Order, June 19, 1865.
 John Shaffer.
 Edwin Troxell.
 Edwin C. Troxell.
 Joseph S. Trumbower.
 Depew Uberoth.
 Jacob A. Smith.
 Edwin Schertzingler.
 John Vogel.
 George J. Wolf.
 John Young.
 Harrison Young.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT.

Company H of this regiment, from Lehigh county, was organized at Camp Curtin on the 16th of September, 1864. Immediately after its organization it moved up the James river, landing at Bermuda Hundred. It was placed at Camp Potter, where it remained two weeks, then posted to the left of Fort Harrison, midway between the James and Appomattox rivers. During the engagement at Fort Harrison, the regiment was ordered upon the parapet, creating the impression upon the enemy that a charge upon his flank was about to be delivered. The real charge upon the front was heroically made, and the fort was captured.

On the night of the 17th of November the enemy made an attack upon the picket line in considerable force. On the 24th, the regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac and the regiment was encamped on the commanding ground near Meade Station, the division, which was in command of Gen. Hartranft, being posted as a reserve to the other two divisions. During the Winter the regiment was engaged in drill, in fatigue duty upon fortifications, and in the construction of roads, and was out upon occasional demonstrations upon the left.

At a little before daylight, on the morning of the 25th of March, 1865, the regiment was aroused by rapid and heavy firing in its front, and it was soon apparent that the lines, which were held by Gen. Wilcox's division, had been broken, and Fort. Steadman, in its immediate front, had been captured.

A battle ensued in which the regiment and two others from Pennsylvania, came off victorious, for which they were highly complimented.

Preparations were made for a determined assault on the enemy's works at daylight on the morning of the 2d of April. Lieut.-Col. McCall, who commanded the brigade, massed his force, by order of Gen. Hartranft, near the Avery House, at 1 a. m. Two hours later he led it to the front of Fort Sedgwick, and formed it in column of regiments, just inside the picket line, as a reserve to the Second Brigade, which was formed in a similar manner outside. At 4 o'clock the signal to advance was given, and

Privates.

Henry H. Brown.
 Allen D. Burger.
 Jacob H. Burger.
 George S. Burger.
 Jeremiah Beidelman.
 J. Bartholomew.
 Franklin Brobst, must. in March 7, 1865.
 Thomas Baker, disch. by General Order June 19, 1865.
 Madison Coles.
 Franklin Doyle.
 Lewis Fluck, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.
 William Fusselman, died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1864.
 John D. Gangwere.
 Amos Giess.
 David Gackenbach.
 John Gorman.
 Albert Herman, must. in March 4, 1865.
 Edwin C. Hess, must. in Jan. 28, 1865.
 Franklin J. Kromer.
 William Kieffer.
 Harrison S. Kern.
 Anthony Kleinsmith.
 Adam Koch.
 James Kern.
 Willoughby G. Kuhns.
 Edwin Knechel.
 William S. Knauss.
 John Keiffer.
 Levi Kraft.
 Henry A. Knerr.
 Aaron Moyer, disch. by General Order, Aug. 5, 1865.
 David M. Miller, died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 22, 1864, grave 2791.
 John Nagel, Sr.
 Amon P. Nagel.
 Theodore S. Nagel.
 John Petit, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
 William Reinhard.
 Lewis F. Ruff.
 William F. Reinhard.
 Emanuel Reinhard.
 Joel Sterner.
 Jeremiah Biery.
 Henry E. Burger.
 Henry J. Burger.
 Augustus S. Bechtel.
 William H. Boeker.
 Henry W. Derr.
 Frank Ernst.
 Nathan Gaumer.
 Amandes Hackman.
 Moses Hoffman.
 Charles R. Hartman.
 Henry Kleckner.
 James J. Kunkle.
 Uriah Keck.
 William H. Lentz.
 Charles Lick.
 Jesse Lehman.
 William A. Lynn.
 James C. Moore.
 Nathan Miller.
 Harrison Miller.
 David Miller.
 Lewis Miller.
 John Nagel, Jr.
 William W. Osman.
 Hiram Parker.
 Henry C. Smith.
 Augustus Schitz.
 Herman B. Stettler.
 Frederick Sachsenheimer.
 Franklin P. Smith.

the regiment moved at double-quick after the column. At the picket line there was a momentary check, occasioned by meeting numbers who came running back, and reporting a repulse. These were quickly rallied, pressed onward and gained the hostile front, capturing many prisoners, and turning the captured guns of the fort and batteries upon the enemy. It succeeded in holding the captured line, though hard pressed by the rebels. At night the firing gradually died away, and a heavy picket line was thrown out, the enemy's *chevaux-de-frise* being moved to the opposite side of his works. The command was early astir, and at daylight the pickets cautiously advanced. They soon found that the enemy had gone, and when the columns reached the city of Petersburg, they found it also abandoned. After remaining in the city until noon, it returned to camp. The division was now ordered to take charge of the army trains, and moved with them along the South Side Railroad, repairing the track as it went, until it reached Nottoway Court House, where it was halted, and the regiment remained until the 20th, the rebel army having surrendered on the 9th. From here it returned to City Point, and thence to Alexandria, where it was held until the 31st of May, when it was mustered out of service.

COMPANY H.

Mustered out May 31, 1865, except as specially mentioned.

William H. Miller, capt., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; disch. March 26, 1865.
 William Kerr, capt., must. in Sept. 14, 1864; pro. from 1st lieu. Apr. 15, 1865.
 Lewis Fink, 1st lieu. must. in Sept. 15, 1864; pro. from 2d lieu. Apr. 15, 1865.
 David B. Overholt, 2d lieu. must. in Sept. 19, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. April 15, 1865.
 Albert Dorward, 1st sergt. must. in Sept. 9, 1864; pro. from sergt. April 15, 1865.
 William Morton, Jr., sergt., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital at muster out.
 John Lutz, sergt., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. from corp. April 3, 1865.
 William H. Keener, sergt., must. in Sept. 9, 1864; pro. from corp. April 3, 1865.
 William Marshall, sergt., must. in Sept. 9, 1864.
 Cornelius Fagen, sergt., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; died at City Point, Va., April 10, 1865.
 A. O. Frankenfield, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Tilghman J. Wagner, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Penrose Rex, corp., must. in Sept. 9, 1864.
 James W. Snyder, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 William S. Coffin, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Levi Ziegenfuss, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865.
 Paul Michael, corp., must. in Sept. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. April 3, 1865.
 Lewis C. Kratzer, corp., must. in Sept. 3, 1864; pro. to corp. April 19, 1865.

Privates.

Thomas H. Arnold, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
 Joseph Arnold, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
 Moses Allender, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
 Reuben Brader, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
 George W. Blocker, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
 Wilson Beninger, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Jacob W. Christ, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 William P. H. Clark, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; died March 25, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., Sec. 2, Div. 2, grave 159.
 John Darrohn, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Francis Devlin, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
 John Ebert, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 John Eastman, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 William J. Edwards, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 C. F. Engleman, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Milton A. Eckert, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 O. H. C. Follweiler, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Jarrett Ferber, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 William L. German, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 William F. Griesley, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Amandes Gernert, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
 Jeremiah Geiger, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
 Anthony Gehrig, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Tilghman Hartzell, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
 Tilghman Handwerk, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Charles H. Holey, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 James N. Hersh, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
 Aaron Handwerk, must. in Sept. 9, 1864.
 Hezekiah Hipple, must. in Sept. 6, 1864.
 Michael Herley, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
 John W. Jones, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
 John Kressler, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
 Charles Krause, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
 Francis Kuntz, must. in Sept. 9, 1864.
 Josiah Klotz, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Albert Kleckner, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.
 Jacob Koch, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
 Hiram M. Kratzer, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Samuel Keiffer, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
 Jonathan W. Klotz, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; died March 28th, of wounds received at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.
 James Kane, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
 Henry Levan, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 John Lawrence, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Cornelius Lentz, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Edwin Loch, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Jonas Mace, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent at muster out.
 Moses Metzger, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
 Ephraim Michael, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
 Henry Myers, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by Special Order, dated Jan. 13, 1866.
 Amandes Moyer, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; died March 25, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., Sec. C, Div. 3, grave 65.
 Thomas Murry, must. in Sept. 10, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
 Samuel Mace, must. in Sept. 16, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., May 27, 1865; grave 3175.
 Patrick McCann, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
 William H. McDonald, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

William Nicholas, must. in Sept. 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
 William L. Nagle, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Robert Newhart, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
 Elihu Oswald, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Peter Oswald, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Robert Ohle, must. in Sept. 14, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
 Emanuel Paules, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; disch. by General Order June 3, 1865.
 Joseph Rex, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Francis Rabenold, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Samuel Roth, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
 Alfred Ritter, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
 William Ruhe, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Robert F. Roberts, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 William E. Rex, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by General Order July 13, 1865.
 Edwin Rex, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
 Lewis A. Rex, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
 Irwin Rober, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
 Tilghman Rober, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
 Amandes Roth, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
 John Snyder, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Charles A. Shiffert, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; disch. by General Order June 3, 1865.
 Henry W. Sell, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Simon Snyder, must. in Sept. 3, 1864; died May 11, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
 David Y. Williamson, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Henry W. Weiss, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Thomas West, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Henry Weiss, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Francis Weaver, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
 Matthias Zimmerman, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.

MILITIA OF 1862.

The Fifth Regiment of the Militia of 1862 had a large part of its strength from Lehigh county. The men were not formed into companies, but, rallying from points all along the railroads and from the back regions, on the intimation that the border was in danger of invasion, they went to Harrisburg *en masse*, and were there organized into companies and regiments. The Fifth Regiment was organized on September 13th, with H. C. Longnecker as colonel, J. B. Clemens as lieutenant-colonel, M. H. Horn as major, and E. D. Lawall as adjutant. The regiment went forward to the front, and with others received the compliments of Gen. McClellan in the following language (addressed afterward to Governor Curtin): "The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call and hastened to the defense of their frontier no doubt exercised a great influence on the enemy." The Governor of Maryland, in his closing address to Governor Curtin, said, "The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade shows that the border is but an ideal line."

FIFTH REGIMENT MILITIA OF 1862.

Field and Staff Officers.

Colonel.

Henry G. Longnecker.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

J. Breckenridge Clemens.

Major.

Melchoir H. Horn.

Adjutant.

Edward D. Lawall.

Quartermaster.

Milton J. Kramer.

Surgeon.

George Mish.

Assistant Surgeon.

William M. Culver.

Sergeant-Major.

Thomas Metzger.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Elisha Forrest.

Commissary-Sergeant.

Jacob Wolle.

Hospital Steward.

George C. Hand.

COMPANY C.

Captain.

Isaac N. Gregory.

First Lieutenant.

Benjamin J. Hagenbuch.

Second Lieutenant.

Benjamin K. Sweitzer.

First Sergeant.

William Keyser.

Sergeants.

William Kress.
 Simeon H. Price.

Edwin Hittle.

Corporals.

Edward B. Young. Alfred Ettinger.
 Tilghman D. Kemmerer. John Stopp.
 E. F. Powell. E. B. Roth.
 William Dech. Israel Yingling.

Musician.

Edward Shiffert.

Privates.

Charles Arthur. Daniel Keiser.
 Charles Apple. William Knauss.
 William Basher. Francis Kramer.
 Jeremiah Beiry. Stephen Lentz.
 Jeremiah Beidelman. William Lind.
 Henry Bitting. Edward Lucas.
 William Burnham. Benjamin Lucas.
 J. H. Burger. Augustus Mennig.
 James Christ. David Miller.
 Washington Christman. Tilghman Osman.
 Henry Cole. Charles Present.
 Dennis Diefenderfer. Charles Quier.
 George Deifer. Solomon Reinsmith.
 Solomon Dorney. Walter Reinsmith.
 Milton Eckert. Charles Reinsmith.
 Charles Egge. Franklin Rinker.
 Edward Y. Engleman. James Ritter.
 Frederick Frantz. Adolph Rosstaischer.
 Franklin Fried. Joseph Ruhe.
 Peter K. Grimm. Uriah Sanders.
 Amos Guth. Henry Seagreaves.
 Uriah Guth. William H. Simons.
 Walter Getter. Edwin Strauss.
 George Hagenbuch. Charles Wagner.
 Peter Hartman. Paul Wald.
 Joseph Hecker. Thomas Wenner.
 Henry Heckman. Benjamin Weaver.
 Henry Heimbach. Milton Weaver.
 Solomon Helfrich. Henry Weikle.
 Simon Hauk. Francis Weidner.
 Moses Kehm. John Weiss.
 George Kauffman. Henry Wuchter.
 Daniel Keiper. John O. Yingling.
 Gabriel Keiper. Emanuel Yohe.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

William Marx.

First Lieutenant.

Charles Mertz.

Second Lieutenant.

William H. Wannemacher.

First Sergeant.

Thomas Keck.

Sergeants.

Charles J. Haines. James Smith.
 Amandes A. Wagner. Elisha Forrest.

Corporals.

Thomas Ruhe. Allen A. Huber.
 Samuel B. Anewalt. Henry Gangwere.
 Alfred J. Breinig. Henry A. Evans.
 Joseph E. Balliet. Jacob Blumer.

Musician.

Charles Mohr.

Privates.

J. A. Aikens. Samuel Becker.
 Frederick A. R. Baldwin. John Bergland.
 John Bechtel. James Cahoon.
 Jonathan Becker. Jacob S. Dillinger.

Conrad Emig. S. R. Nissley.
 Jacob Goebel. John Nunnemacher.
 William H. Hagenbuch. Esias Rerig.
 John Hartzell. William H. Roney.
 Solomon Hartzell. Werner Ruhe.
 Benneville Hine. Alfred G. Saeger.
 Edward C. Heiber. Charles G. Sassman.
 Benjamin T. Jacoby. Milton Sassman.
 John Krause, Jr. David O. Saylor.
 William Laubach. Peter Shutz.
 Edward Laubach. Richard Snyder.
 Edward D. Lawall. Samuel Smith.
 Walter Losch. George Teraberry.
 Eugene Master. Willoughby Trexler.
 Thomas B. Metzger. Peter Wanner.
 Daniel H. Miller. Wilson Wieder.
 Harrison Miller. Henry Worman.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

George B. Schall.

First Lieutenant.

Thomas Snyder.

Second Lieutenant.

Sylvester Weiler.

First Sergeant.

Allen P. Steckel.

Sergeants.

Cornelius Fagan. Franklin Beck.
 James B. Roeder. Allen Newhard.

Corporals.

Elias Shingler. George Engleman.
 Charles Shout. Allen Pfeiffer.
 Milton H. Beidler. Daniel Gilbert.
 Jacob R. Wolle. Edwin L. Young.

Musicians.

Francis Stroehley. Joseph Moll.

Privates.

Alfred Adam. William Hintz.
 Allen Burger. Isaac P. Hummel.
 William Burger. Herman Haverly.
 Jacob Bast. William H. Kuder.
 Matthew Bliche. Henry Kercher.
 James Beck. Tobias Kessler.
 James S. Biery. Jonathan Bear. Tilghman W. Kramer.
 Jonathan Bear. Edward Clauss. Milton J. Kramer.
 Edward Clauss. Benneville Christman. James S. Kuder.
 Benneville Christman. William Leibensberger.
 Tilghman Daubert. Henry Daubert. Solomon Long.
 Henry Daubert. Henry Diener. Allen Mohr.
 Jacob Eckert. Jacob Eckert. Samuel Miller.
 Benneville Ecker. Robert Fatzinger. William Mohr.
 Robert Fatzinger. Owen Fatzinger. Tobias Mosser.
 Owen Fatzinger. Peter Fegley. James Neff.
 Peter Fegley. Amandus O. Greenawalt. Edwin H. Peter.
 Amandus O. Greenawalt. James Gernard. Charles Richter.
 James Gernard. George Hand. Charles Ruhe.
 George Hand. Daniel Hood. Tilghman Ruhe.
 Daniel Hood. William Hertz. John Ross.
 William Hertz. Peter Reinhard.

Henry Schwartz.	Reuben Schout.
Augustus Schitz.	Edwin Troxell.
John H. Sykes.	Esaias Trumbour.
George Schafer.	Jacob Wint.
Jacob Snyder.	Charles Wolf.
John Schneider.	Jesse Wombold.
Leonard Schmucker.	August Weber.
Henry Schaeffer.	Hezekiah Weiser.
Stephen Smith.	Peter Yoder.
Charles Schaffer.	Edwin Yeager.
Alfred Smith.	

COMPANY H.

Captain.

William H. Hoffman.

First Lieutenant.

Franklin Stahler.

Second Lieutenant.

Abiel Heilman.

First Sergeant.

Henry Fried.

Sergeants.

Henry Ritter.	Henry E. Ruhe.
D. J. F. Deshler.	George W. Hoffman.

Corporals.

Franklin Trexler.	Owen Mertz.
Henry Trexler.	Benjamin Kleckner.
Henry Schwartz.	Moses Schneck.
William Mininger.	Franklin Hersh.

Musicians.

Almon Nagle. Allen F. Barber.

Privates.

Henry Bornman.	Lewis W. Roth.
Samuel Baum.	William Roth.
Peter Cortwright.	William Ritter.
Jacob Cleaver.	William Ruhe.
George D. Deifer.	William Reinhard.
Charles Erdman.	Herman Schuon.
Edwin Eisenhard.	Morris Stemler.
Charles Everett.	Daniel Shitz.
George Fried.	Edward Sherer.
Tilghman Frederick.	John Sowers.
Daniel Fink.	Nathan Snyder.
Daniel Fritz.	William Saussman.
Wilson Gross.	Reuben Steckel.
Martin Heft.	Francis Smith.
Charles Herzog.	Tilghman Snyder.
Gottlieb Herzog.	Lewis L. Sheldon.
William Huffort.	Charles Saul.
William Henry.	Peter Storch.
Jonathan K. Knouss.	Francis F. Troxel.
Robert Latimore.	Daniel Trump.
Israel Lehr.	Frederick Wilt.
Hiram Mertz.	Edwin Weiland.
Tilghman Miller.	Benjamin Wonderly.
John Nehlig.	Jacob Weaver.
Henry Odenheimer.	William Yohe.
William Raub.	Henry Zink.
Solomon Raub.	

EMERGENCY TROOPS OF 1863.

Four full companies were recruited in this county with a design of entering the field in the 27th regiment, but on account of disagreement in regard to the term of service, but one went on duty. It was mustered in as Company H, June 19, 1863, went to Columbia and crossed the bridge to Wrightsville. Upon the attack of the rebels they retreated with the regiment and burned the bridge behind them. They were shelled by Gen. Ewell. About a week later, the regiment moved to Carlisle, then to Waynesboro, Boonsboro, and beyond, and back by way of Hagerstown and Greencastle. Subsequently, the regiment was moved to Mercersburg, and Chambersburg. It was disbanded at Harrisburg, Aug. 1, 1863.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT MILITIA.

COMPANY H.

Captain.

Isaac N. Gregory.

First Lieutenant.

Edward B. Young.

Second Lieutenant.

Benjamin K. Sweitzer.

First Sergeant.

William Keiser.

Sergeants.

Edwin Hittle.	Charles H. Dankle.
Thomas Keck.	Theodore Siegfried.

Corporals.

Samuel Anewalt.	Jacob Bass.
Alfred Ettinger.	William Bauham.
Joseph Balliet.	James Mosser.
John Stopp.	John H. Johnson.

Musician.

Edward Shiffert.

Privates.

John Anthony.	Peter Fegley.
Henry F. Ames.	Eli Fritzing.
Hiram E. Beitelman.	Franklin Grimm.
William H. Becker.	Amos Guth.
Owen Bachman.	Walter Guetter.
Charles Boehm.	Solomon Helfrich.
Daniel Beidelman.	William Knauss.
Milton Brong.	Charles Kaufman.
Samuel P. Bliss.	Wilson Kistler.
Nicholas Correll.	Lewis Kistler.
Reuben Desh.	Charles Knauss.
Alpheus Desh.	Frank P. Laubach.
Wellington Diehl.	Constantine Martin.
Milton Eckert.	Harrison Miller.
Charles Eckert.	Hiram Mertz.
John Frieze.	Frank Mertz.

Augustus W. Mennig.	John Shimer.
Theodore Mohr.	Christian Smith.
Allan D. Moore.	Frank Troxell.
David Overholtzer.	Aaron Tice.
George Reeder.	Theodore Taylor.
William Rees.	John Weiss.
Walter Reinsmith.	Charles Wagner.
Daniel Reinhard.	Alfred V. Wittenmyer.
Benjamin Smith.	M. Wetherhold.
Reuben Seip.	Francis Weimer.
Eugene Stettler.	Allen Wolfinger.
Franklin Smith.	Milton Weaver.
Hiram S. Shimer.	Edwin Wieand.
John A. Schaffer.	Henry Wittenmyer.
Levi Seigenfuss.	Edwin C. Yeager.

MILITIA OF 1863.

Company B and a portion of C in the 38th Regiment were from Lehigh county, and its colonel was Melchior H. Horn, of Catasauqua, from which locality came nearly all of the men whose names appear in the roster. On Sunday, June 28, 1863, Governor Curtin telegraphed over the State the following dispatch:

"The enemy is appearing. I must rely upon the people for defense of the State, and have called militia for that purpose. The term of service will be while danger is imminent. Send forward companies as soon as possible."

A meeting was held the same Sunday afternoon at Laubach's Eagle Hotel. A roll was started and sixty-six persons signified their willingness to go to the front. Two days later the roll was increased to 116. At noon, on June 30th, the company organized, and at one o'clock they left for Camp Muhlenberg. The next morning they were mustered into service for 90 days. The number being too large, some of the men were transferred.

On the 2d of July, the organization of the regiment was effected, with Melchior H. Horn as colonel. The next day Gen. Siegel took command of the camp, and commenced forwarding the men to the front. The 38th was ordered out on parade, and the men were complimented by Gen. Siegel on their soldierly appearance. The regiment left camp that day and proceeded to Harrisburg and then to Shippensburg. Thence they moved through Chambersburg to Camp Advance. The Thirty-eighth remained along the borders until July 28th, guarding and repairing railroads, and gathering in rebel stragglers. On the 28th, the brigade was ordered to Chambersburg but the 38th with the 45th moved to Harrisburg, and thence to Schuylkill county. The regiment was mustered out at Reading on August 7th. There was considerable sickness in the regiment during the campaign, but only one death occurred.

Col. Horn, writing of the militia in general, very truly says, "With but few exceptions they

were not brought to mortal conflict, but they nevertheless rendered important service. They came forward at a moment when there was pressing need, and had the Union army been defeated at Gettysburg they would have taken the places of the fallen, and would have fought with a valor worthy of veterans. The bloodless campaigns of the militia may be a subject for playful satire, but in the strong arms and sturdy hearts of the yeomanry of the land, who spring to arms at the moment of danger, and when the danger is past cheerfully lay them down again, rests a sure guarantee for the peace and security of the country."

Following is the roster of the Lehigh county men in this militia regiment:

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

THREE MONTHS.

COMPANY B.

Mustered in July 3, 1863; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863.

Captains.

Melchoir H. Horn, (pro. to colonel July 3, 1863).
Joshua Hunt.

First Lieutenant.

Edwin Micklely.

Second Lieutenant.

John Morrison.

First Sergeant.

Henry Welty.

Sergeants.

William Stewart.	Robert Stewart.
William Williams.	Charles G. Earp.

Corporals.

Frederick Eagle.	Llewelyn Thomas.
William Andreas.	Milton Berger.
William A. McKibben.	Evan Edwards.
John H. Nolf.	Charles Graffin.

Musicians.

Franklin Eckensperger.	James Courtney.
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Privates.

Charles Andrews.	Jacob Case.
Reuben P. Bowen.	William J. Craig.
John Barr.	John Conway.
Joseph Broadseller.	John Church.
John Black.	George Hopkins.
William Boyle.	John Hunter.
David W. Bowen.	William H. Hock.
James Blair.	Peter Haut.
William H. Bates.	Joseph Humphries.
John Cane.	Thomas James.
John Case.	Samuel Kieffer.
Joseph Cane.	William Krone.

Uriah Kurtz.	Lewis Gutenday.
Peter Keeling.	Thomas Hunt.
John Kieffer.	John Hille.
Allen Kurtz.	Samuel McKeague.
Charles C. Lantz.	David McFetridge.
Tilghman Michael.	John McClenaghan.
James Moran.	Dennis McFadden.
George Matchett.	Godfrey Osenheimer.
Tilghman Michael.	Enoch Philips.
Daniel Wilson.	Jonathan Price.
William Miller.	Thompson Porter.
Joseph McMullen.	David P. Porter.
James McCleary.	Henry Raup.
Joseph McFetridge.	William Rankin.
James McNab.	J. H. Stoflet.
Jacob Donecker.	John D. Snyder.
Morgan Emanuel, Jr.	Franklin Smith.
Owen W. Eastman.	John Stewart.
James W. Fuller.	Charles D. C. Troxell.
Charles D. Fuller.	John J. Thomas.
Orange M. Fuller.	William R. Thomas.
Jacob Funk.	Benedict Vantram.
Adam Freund.	Evan Williams.
Berthold Fritchey.	David Williams.
Samuel Fries.	William Young.
Adam Fulton.	Daniel Yoder, pro. to hos-
Joseph Forrest.	pital steward, July 3,
John Gross.	1863.

COMPANY C.

Mustered in July 3, 1863; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863.

The following named persons were mustered into Company C:

William Biery.	William H. Horn.
Franklin Bower.	John Keifel.
Tilghman Breisch.	Simon H. Kester.
John W. Campbell.	Alfred Lynn.
William Hopkins.	George H. Minnich.
William Wheeler, to Co. E (Capt. Edwin Kelly) of the same regiment.	
Samuel C. Wolle, to Co. F, 37th Regt. (Capt. John R. Porter), of which he was made 1st sergt.	
F. P. Laubach, to Co. H, 27th Regt. (Capt. Isaac N. Gregory).	

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Companies D, I, and K, of this regiment were from Lehigh county, recruited at Allentown. They went to Reading, and were there mustered into service July 1, 1863. They remained until the 5th, and towards evening took the train for Carlisle. They proceeded ten or twelve miles beyond that place and found the track torn up; then marched to Chambersburg, where they received orders to go to Mercersburg. Near South Mountain, the corps under Gen. Warren, of which this regiment was a part, had a skirmish with the rebels, on their retreat from Gettysburg. The corps was drawn up in line of battle the next morning, but the rebels had fled. The regiment then returned to a point near Greencastle, and camped for two days, when Company I, and two others were stationed as provost guard at Gen. Warren's headquarters. The men were discharged on August 3d, and 4th.

Following are rosters of the Lehigh county men in this regiment:

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

THREE MONTHS.

Mustered in July 1, 1863; discharged Aug. 3-4, 1863.

Field and Staff Officers.

Major.

John H. Oliver.

Quartermaster.

Abraham B. Longaker.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

Walter H. Seip.

First Lieutenant.

Benjamin C. Roth.

Second Lieutenant.

James A. Lucas.

First Sergeant.

William H. Schlosser.

Sergeants.

Henry Stanton.	James Roney.
Harrison Butz.	George T. Young.

Corporals.

John Nagle.	Henry E. Burger.
Daniel Miller.	Charles Laudenslager.
James Lutz.	Henry Wieand.
John W. Lackey.	Aaron Fredericks.

Musicians.

Andrew Gangwere.	Dallas Xanders.
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Privates.

John D. Albright.	Christian Kuntz.
Adam Beers.	Emanuel Knauss.
Augustus C. Bechtel.	Edward H. Lucas.
Henry D. Custer.	Israel Lehr.
Madison Cole.	Jesse Lehman.
Edward T. Engleman.	Jacob Leibensberger.
Solomon Fatzinger.	Daniel Lehr.
Nathan Gaumer.	Lewis P. Levan.
John Grotz.	Milton T. Laudenslager.
Frederick Gangwere.	Gotlieb Lutch.
Jacob J. Goeble.	Wellington Martin.
Otto Geler.	William P. Mohr.
Henry A. Heckman.	George Nunnemacker.
Henry J. Horn.	James Nagle.
C. Lewis Huber.	Jesse F. Ochs.
Uriah Hartzell.	Edward Ochs.
William H. Ibach.	Charles Preston.
Henry Ibach.	Lewis P. Queen.
Benjamin F. Ibach.	Reuben Raub.
Moses Kehna.	George W. Reese.
Henry L. Kenner.	William Reinhard.
Peter Kromer.	Charles Richler.
Benjamin Kleckner.	John H. Ross.

William Roth.
Henry C. Roth.
William A. Roney.
Tilghman S. P. Reiss.
Augustus E. Sherer.
Benjamin F. Schwartz.
Tilghman H. Snyder.
Israel Schneck.
Jeremiah Sherer.
Peter Schultz.
Walter P. Scholl.
Peter Schreiber.

Jeremiah S. Shuman.
John L. Schreiber.
Jesse Smith.
Clinton P. Trexler.
James H. Unger.
Depew Uberoth.
Frederick Wilt.
Peter Werner.
Henry Weinsheimer.
Peter Weller.
Henry E. Wittemyer.
William Young.

COMPANY I.

Captain.

Charles Keck.

Lieutenants.

1. David H. Kline. 2. Stephen Smith.

Sergeants.

1. Levi Krauss 4. James A. Bieber.
2. Abner A. Campbell. 5. Alfred G. Peter.
3. Geo. Diefenderfer.

Corporals.

1. Daniel Reinsmith. 5. David Deily.
2. Gideon H. Smith. 6. Chas. Leinberger.
3. Benj. J. Schlosser. 7. David Pfaff.
4. Joseph Hough. 8. Daniel H. Snyder.

Musician.

John Roth.

Privates.

Benj. Allender. Stephen Hallman.
Jacob H. Berger. Milton Kachline.
Wm. S. Berger. Ephraim Keeser.
James Bachman. Jonas Ludwig.
Wm. P. Berkemeyer. John D. Long.
Peter Benner. Jacob Oswald.
Eugene Breifogle. Ellis J. Peter.
Sylvester Bieber. Alfred Peter.
Lewis Baer. Asher T. Queer.
Samuel Balliet. James Reinsmith.
Francis Balliet. Leon F. Roeder.
Alfred Baige. Samuel Ritter.
Solomon Bachman. Irwin Raber.
David Clauss. Joseph Ray.
Peter Coop. John Ratley.
Wilson Druckenmiller. Solomon Reinsmith.
Aaron Druckenmiller. Eli Reinert.
James Delong. Sebastian Silliman.
John Evans. Paul Smith.
Josiah Fatzinger. Joseph Snyder.
Wm. F. Frey. Jacob Seiss.
Jonas Frey. Levi Smith.
Lewis Frack. Daniel Snyder.
Phaon W. George. W. T. Shoemaker.
Jonas Gehry. David Steffan.
John Grof. Horatio Troxel.
John Greber. Aaron West.
Levi Haaf. Philip Werley.
Elias Hartman. John Wilbert.
Phaon Hausman. Robert Young.

COMPANY K.

Captains.

John H. Oliver, prom. to major, July 5, 1863.
Charles Mertz.

Lieutenants.

1. Abiel Heilman. 2. Henry Fried.

Sergeants.

1. Thomas Snyder. 4. Wm. G. Moyer.
2. Wm. J. Reichard. 5. Henry C. Huber.
3. John A. Young.

Corporals.

1. Henry Trexler. 5. David Hardner.
2. Daniel Smith. 6. William Haas.
3. Milton Bieber. 7. John Lentz.
4. Jeremiah Transue. 8. Sylvester Weiler.

Musicians.

Stephen A. Henry. Chas. C. Moore.

Privates.

Samuel S. Apple. Henry Moore.
Blackford Barnes. Wm. C. Moore.
Charles Bennett. John Manhart.
Adolph Clauss. John Moyer.
Hugh Cassidy. Aaron Moyer.
Edwin Desch. Josiah D. Moll.
John H. Eisenhart. John Musenheimer.
T. S. Frederick. Wilson B. Moyer.
Robt. Fatzinger. Andrew Nagle.
Benj. Fatzinger. Theodore Nagle.
Daniel C. Fritz. Tilghman Ott.
Benj. Fink. William Ruhe.
A. W. Gangwere. Werner Ruhe.
Chas. W. Gorr. Lewis Roth.
John J. Gorr. Edward Reichard.
James Gallagher. Amandus Sieger.
Charles Hart. Christian Stahly.
Moses Hoffman. T. Steinberger.
Geo. C. Hand. Hiram T. Shaffer.
Solomon Heberly. Ludwig Shultz.
David Howard. Joseph Stempfle.
Henry Hardner. Edwin Shaffer.
Philip Hill. Charles Schott.
John Hill. Achilles Smith.
Philip Helwert. George Smith.
Edwin Jacoby. John H. Seislove.
Chas. Kramer. Wm. H. Trumbower.
Henry Kemerer. Russel A. Thayer.
Harrison Kern. Christian Voltz.
Willoughby Kern. Benj. Wonderly.
Wm. M. Landis. Charles Wolf.
John La Roche. Fred'k Weikle.
Josiah Lefevre. George Yauss.
George Minnig. John H. Young.
Owen Metz.

PUBLIC SUPPORT OF CIVIL WAR.

The first soldiers from Lehigh county had hardly entered the field when public action was taken toward relieving such families as were pecuniarily distressed by the absence of the men who supported them. At a special meeting of the county commissioners, a petition was presented to them subscribed by many citizens of the county, and "praying for an appropriation out of the public funds to support the families of those who might be in need during the absence of their men or soldiers who proposed to de-

fend the country's flag." It was resolved by the commissioners to appropriate \$5,000 in instalments of \$500 each to be distributed at such periods as might be deemed proper.

On Jan. 1, 1862, the commissioners gave evidence of their recognition of new necessities by resolving to raise the county tax to 40 cents upon \$100, and the state tax to 25 cents, and to levy a special tax of 50 cents per head for militia purposes. During the same year it became necessary or expedient to offer a county bounty. On July 28th a committee of citizens, appointed at a public meeting, requested the commissioners to make an appropriation for recruits required from the county to fill the quota required by the governor. They appropriated \$10,000 for this purpose, and \$50 was to be paid to each recruit, the quota having been 200 men.

More men were demanded than thought necessary; therefore, on Sept. 5, 1862, at the request of a similar committee of citizens, the commissioners appropriated the sum of \$100 as a bounty to each soldier recruited in the county and regularly mustered into the United States service as a volunteer, not exceeding the quota allotted to the county under the call for 300,000 men to be raised by a draft; and \$50 to all those persons who had enlisted in the county and been mustered into the old regiments in service since the last county appropriation, or who should hereafter enlist in such regiment. And on September 15th, it was resolved that the bounty thus offered should be allowed until the 25th of the month, but none paid after that date.

The county tax was raised two mills on \$100, or to 50 cents on April 13, 1863, and at the same time the State tax was increased to three mills or 30 cents.

On June 30th when the state defense became urgent, the commissioners resolved to pay \$20 per month to each recruit for that service not exceeding three months. The company of Capt. Walter H. Seip, with 85 men then left Allentown, and each of them was paid the \$20. Other companies from the county for State defense received the same payment.

Though there were recognized enemies of the Union in the county, as elsewhere, the great majority of the people were loyal, and either went to the rescue personally or supported the great movement which resulted in the overthrow of a gigantic rebellion.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

On April 28, 1898, pursuant to General Orders, the 4th Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., reported at Mt. Gretna, Pa., for the purpose of volunteering in the service of the United States

in the war with Spain. On May 9th, Co. B, of Allentown, was mustered into the United States service, being the first company of infantry mustered from Pennsylvania. Co. D, also of Allentown, was mustered the following day. The entire work of muster-in of the regiment was completed before that of any other regiment of the state.

On May 14th the regiment was ordered to Chickamauga Park, Ga., where it arrived May 16th, and was assigned to the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps. On the 23d, the regiment participated in a review by Maj. Gen. Wilson, commanding the division, and on the 25th, participated with the brigade in a series of practice-battle movements. Early in June, Captains Willits and Medlar were detailed to recruit the eight companies of the regiment to the maximum of 106 men to each company, and within ten days the recruitment was completed from the home stations of the several companies.

On July 4th the 2d Brigade was ordered to proceed to Charleston, S. C. The regiment broke camp at Chickamauga Park, on Friday, July 22d; arrived at Rossville, Ga., at noon; then embarked on trains Saturday, July 23d, arrived at Newport News, Va., on July 25th, where a temporary camp was established named "Camp Brooke." The regiment remained there until the 27th, when they embarked on transports, and on the 29th passed out of the harbor, bound for Porto Rico, where they arrived August 2d. On the 3d they reached Arroyo and disembarked while the "St. Louis," "Cincinnati," and Gloucester" were shelling the hills back of the town. It was near midnight before the entire regiment reached shore. A temporary camp, with shelter tents, was pitched along the Guyama road, about one mile northeast from Arroyo, and on August 14th a permanent camp was made one mile east of Arroyo. Ten companies of the regiment were placed on outpost duty, five companies alternating daily, commanded by field officers, on the Patillo and Guyama roads, and on the road leading from Arroyo northward into the mountains.

The forward movement of the brigade began on August 6th. The 4th Regiment formed the reserve of this movement. A battle followed, and the capture of Guyama was accomplished, but the regiment was not actively engaged. Colonel Case was advised to move on the enemy with two battalions August 13th, and attack his strongly entrenched position on the mountain north of Guyama. The 3d Battalion was to remain at Arroyo, to cover and protect the town. August 13th, the 1st and 2d Battalions broke camp at Arroyo at 4 a. m. The 1st Battalion

and wagon train, under the command of Lieut. Col. C. T. O'Neill, moved at 5:45 a. m., and marched to the iron bridge about one mile northwest of Guyama, where they lay as the support of the advancing force. Half an hour later the 2d Battalion, under the immediate command of Colonel Case, moved to the same point, the 3d Battalion remaining at Arroyo. Information was received that the enemy were executing a flank movement on the 4th Ohio.

The 2d Battalion of the 4th Pennsylvania was placed on high ground, commanding the entire country. Co. B was detached and took possession of the barracks and public buildings in the town. While engaged in this work, news came of the Peace Protocol and General Brooke ordered the 1st and 2d Battalions to withdraw to a point on the Ponce Road, just south of the edge of the town. Here the regiment remained on outpost duty until the order came on August 28th to break camp and march to Ponce. The first afternoon the regiment marched ten miles, and the next two days about twenty miles each. On the night of the 30th, the regiment encamped within the limits of Ponce, and the next day marched to Porte-de-Playa. The loading of the transport, "City of Chester," occupied all of the 31st of August, and part of the next day. At 2 p. m., of the 1st of September, the vessel weighed anchor and the regiment was homeward bound, the sick of the regiment being removed to the hospital at Ponce. The regiment arrived at New York on the 6th of September. It was then learned for the first time that the regiment was to have sixty days' furlough preparatory to muster-out.

On the 27th of October, the regiment, over a thousand strong, participated in the Peace Jubilee at Philadelphia and was finally mustered out Nov. 16th, 1898.

Staff Officers.

The following Staff-Officers of the 4th Regiment were enlisted in the service from Allentown:

Lt. Col., Christopher T. O'Neill, commander of the 1st Battalion.
Major, W. D. Mickle, Commander of the 3d Battalion.
Surgeon-Major, Morris F. Cawley, Chief Regimental Surgeon.
Adjutant, Frank D. Beary, Battalion Adjt. and Regt. Commissary.
Sergt. Major, J. Howard Martz.
Q. M. Sergt., Harry Bower.

ROSTER OF Co. B, 4TH REGT.

Enlistments from Lehigh county, mostly from Allentown:

Captain.

James A. Medlar.

First Lieutenant.

Charles D. Rhoads.

Second Lieutenant.

Orlando C. Miller.

Q. M. Sergt.

Oswell W. Riedy.

Sergeants.

Edward D. Fried.
Wilson Desch.
Wm. F. Weiss.

Geo. W. Wieand.
R. Otto Wollmuth.

Corporals.

Geo. A. Rex.
Lewis S. Spangler.
James F. Wieand.
Wm. F. Bower.
J. F. A. Newhard.
Wm. H. Smith.

Wm. A. Ruch.
Harry L. Christ.
Orange M. Frantz.
Harry A. Lambert.
John W. Thomas.
Ralph S. Weaver.

Privates.

Fredk. J. Abel.
John B. Abbott.
Harry Adams.
Roy Applegate.
Harry C. A. Balliet.
F. J. Bartholomew.
Guy P. Brown.
Wm. S. Buckland.
John W. Bloss.
F. D. Bankhardt.
Wm. J. Benson.
Fredk. Becker.
Sol. K. Brown.
A. G. Connolly.
W. W. Cox.
Chas. E. Clader.
Chas. H. Campbell.
Percival Confer.
Harry H. Ellicott.
Adam J. Epp.
C. Fenstermaker.
Ray A. Frederici.
Robt. E. Frantz.
Harvey J. Frantz.
Howard E. Gangler.
Victor H. Geist.
Morris Gehring.
Ernest H. Gross.
John F. Gallmoyer.
T. H. Ginkinger.
Leidy J. Garnet.
Edward Goheen.
Franz Hall.
S. A. S. Hammar.
Harvey J. Held.
P. J. Hertzog.
William Hohe.
A. W. Hagenbuch.
Henry F. Hersh.
F. D. Hildenburger.
John R. Helwig.
George E. Hafner.
Frank Hager.

Edwin Hoats.
Albert J. W. Keener.
F. L. Kramlich.
John P. Kahler.
Wm. Kunkle.
Albert Kramer.
Raymond Kerschner.
Edmund C. Lloyd.
Geo. W. Lutz.
Frank H. Lynn.
Austin W. Leidy.
Newton W. Leidy.
F. H. Laudenslager.
C. J. Laskowski.
Wm. Labold.
Robt. L. Martz.
Chas. A. Mattern.
Robt. R. Mest.
Robt. W. Miller.
C. C. M. Moyer.
John H. Moyer.
Chas. E. Miller.
David S. McMahon.
Herman Nikalai.
Herman F. Naiel.
Wm. Pierce.
Fredk. H. Reichard.
John L. Schick, Jr.
Frank W. Schreiber.
Frank Seislove.
Geo. S. Sternberger.
Chas. B. Schlicher.
Paul Smith.
Paul E. Schantz.
John W. Thomas.
Paul J. Tilton.
Wm. A. Trump.
T. H. Weaver.
Henry C. Weibel.
Philip Walters.
Walter Ward.
John P. Wotring.
David S. Yates.

ROSTER OF Co. D, 4TH REGT.

Enlistment from Lehigh county, mostly from Allentown:

Captain.

Charles Spangler.

First Lieutenant.

Evan. S. Witemeyer.

Second Lieutenant.

Saml. J. Chubbuck.

Q. M. Sergt.

Geo. H. Shillinger.

Sergeants.

M. O'Laughlin. Edwin R. Keck.
Geo. F. Hamersly. Oscar C. Neff.
Elmer A. Amey.

Corporals.

W. C. Witemeyer. Harry Dietrich.
Oliver E. Miller. O. H. Keinert.
Richd. H. Moerder. Wellington Koch.
Edward G. Rose. Barney McNulty.
Geo. W. Weider. John J. Roberts.
Morris W. Knauss. John C. Wetherhold.

Privates.

Frank W. Ahlum. Chas. B. Lester.
Wm. Bechtel. Robt. A. Lucas.
Edwin M. Bernhard. Daniel McConaghy.
Allen J. Berger. Patrick J. Mahon.
Calvin J. Boehm. Chas. E. Miller.
Joseph Boehmer. Harvey Miller.
Harrison Burger. Edwin L. Mosser.
Harry E. Burger. Harry E. Moyer.
Harry J. Bush. Edward Nagle.
Herbert G. Boorse. Allen A. Neff.
Chas. B. Chubbuck. H. J. Nonnemacher.
Wm. P. Collins. F. A. Oberholzer.
Michael F. Connoly. Lewis P. Oswald.
Ira A. Danner. Harry Oberly.
Horace W. Dennis. Franklin Ott.
Isaiah F. Dennis. Reeve W. Raub.
Chas. J. Draper. Riles Raub.
Edwin H. Eagle. Calvin G. Reitz.
Ira T. Endy. George Ruhmel.
D. J. Frankenfield. Harvey J. Saul.
P. L. Gallagher. Lewis Schaeffer.
Irvin F. Gaugler. Wm. Sheirer.
Edgar German. Oliver Schrunk.
John H. Hartzell. Geo. Schwartz.
Harry Heist. John L. Scott.
Geo. W. Hersh. Leonard G. Sefing.
Wm. O. Hering. H. F. Sensenbach.
Chas. Hertzog. Jeremiah Simons.
Lewis Hildebrand. John Smith.
John W. Horne. H. B. Steinberger.
Elmer H. Hufford. Robt. A. Steinmetz.
Edward W. Jacoby. Geo. L. Stevens.
Edward J. Kane. Edwin Seislove.
Edwin A. Keiper. Wm. R. Schell.
Walter Kleckner. Wm. M. Sassaman.
Henry Kressly. Jos. M. Troxell.
Lewis S. Krick. Herbert Trumbauer.
Elmer Kuhns. Chas. A. Wagner.

Edward M. Wagner. Wm. M. Wieand.
Adrian B. Weaver. Herbert A. Warg.
Harry A. Weaver. Oswald A. Yehl.
Harry Wetherhold. Jos. C. Zerwick.
Wm. S. Weinsheimer. Harvey E. Ziegler.

Nov. 16, 1904 a bronze tablet embracing the above names, was attached to the front wall of the Court-House, first story, in grateful recognition of their patriotic services in the Spanish-American War of 1898. It was placed there by Liberty Bell Chapter, D. A. R.

OLD STATE MILITIA.

In 1794, the officers of the 1st Regiment of the State Militia for this section of Northampton county, were as follows:

Lt. Col., Andrew Buchman.
Majors, Samuel Everett, Conrad Reder.
1st Co.—Capt., Jacob Oswald; Lieut., Burkhart Moser, Jr.; Ensign, Adam Miller.
2d Co.—Capt., John Smith; Lieut., Samuel Kistler; Ensign, Valentine Probst.
3d Co.—Capt., Philip Stafler; Lieut., Conrad Kopp; Ensign, Jonathan Knauss.
4th Co.—Capt., Fredk. Seiberling; Lieut., Geo. Greenwald; Ensign, Abraham Greenwald.
5th Co.—Capt., Nicholas Miller; Lieut., Philip Shellhammer; Ensign, Henry Ohl.
6th Co.—Capt., Geo. Rau; Lieut., Nicholas Bachman; Ensign, Simon Kocher.
7th Co.—Capt., Michael Ohl; Lieut., Geo. Gultner; Ensign, Geo. Andreas.
8th Co.—Capt., Wm. Rex; Lieut., Fredk. Handwerk; Ensign, Michael Wehr.

The officers of the 2d Regiment were:

Lt. Col., Jacob Grim.
Majors, John Shimer, Peter Haas.
1st Co.—Capt., Henry Haas; Lieut., Philip Knauss; Ensign, Jacob Swartz.
2d Co.—Capt., Jeremiah Trexler; Lieut., Geo. Steinger; Ensign, John Wetzel.
3d Co.—Capt., Adam Stahlnecker; Lieut., John Dillinger; Ensign, Lawrence Ruch.
4th Co.—Capt., Jacob Druckenmiller; Lieut., Fredk. Kemmerer; Ensign, Daniel Good.
5th Co.—Capt., Christopher Mohr; Lieut., Fredk. Grammes; Ensign, Wendel Wieand.
6th Co.—Capt., Henry Jarret; Lieut., Andrew Shifert; Ensign, Jacob Klein.
7th Co.—Capt., Joseph Sewitz; Lieut., Fredk. Hering; Ensign, Geo. Schaffer.
8th Co.—Capt., John Stahl; Lieut., Christian Zellner; Ensign, John Schmeier.

OFFICERS OF THE 7TH REGIMENT.

Lt. Col., Abraham Rinker.
Majors, Geo. Frederick, Nicholas Saeger.
1st Co.—Capt., Geo. Rhoads; Lieut., Adam Rieb; Ensign, Jacob Spinner.
2d Co.—Capt., Geo. Halter; Lieut., Melchior Dietrich; Ensign, Lawrence Good.
3d Co.—Capt., Martin Graff; Lieut., John Moser; Ensign, John Kendel.
4th Co.—Capt., Jacob Steckel; Lieut., Paul Balliet; Ensign, Peter Leisenring.
5th Co.—Capt., John Balliet; Lieut., Jacob Hartman; Ensign, Peter Schroeder.
6th Co.—Capt., John Roth; Lieut., Jacob Blumer; Ensign, David Musgenung.

7th Co.—Capt., Michael Kuntz; Ensign, Jacob Bishop.
8th Co.—Capt., Rudolph Smith; Lieut., John Freisch; Ensign, Geo. Ueberroth.

Thomas Craig, who had served as a colonel in the Revolution, was commissioned April 17, 1800, by the governor as major-general in command of the state militia, composed of the counties of Northampton and Wayne. He was again commissioned June 1, 1807, and Aug. 3, 1811.

The Brigadier-Generals in 1812 were Henry Spering and Conrad Kreider, Jr. In 1814, Henry Mertz succeeded Kreider.

Upon the establishment of Lehigh county in 1812, the counties of Northampton, Pike, and Lehigh constituted the 7th Division.

In 1810 George Rhoads, of Allentown, was lieutenant-colonel of the militia.

An original muster-roll of local militia found by the writer in North Whitehall, was deposited among the State Archives at Harrisburg. It was dated May 6, 1816, and read as follows:

ROLL OF RIFLE COMPANY.

Captain.

Frederick Handwerk.

First Lieutenant.

John Ringer.

Second Lieutenant.

Geo. Hotz.

Ensign.

John Hausman.

Privates.

Henry Roth, clerk.	John Peter.
Geo. Rex, drummer.	John Shoeneberger.
Geo. Wassum, fife.	John Wassum.
Daniel Helfrich.	John Lichtenwalner.
Wm. Moyer.	Jacob Bahr.
Adam Frey.	Wm. Lintz.
Nicholas Kern.	Adam Kunkel.
John Sauerwein.	Samuel Machfern.
Daniel Sensinger.	Chas. Klotz.
Jacob Frey.	John Miller.
Jacob Kiener.	John Frantz.
Philip Wehr.	Jacob Hoffman.
Simon Hartman.	Geo. Peter.
John Reber.	Geo. Haag.
Daniel Lintz.	John Kreckel.
Daniel Rockel.	John Bahr.
John Frey.	Daniel Knappenberger.
Jacob Rockel.	John Neihart.
Peter Troxel.	Jacob Focht.
John Zellner.	Henry Bahr.
Daniel Rex.	Daniel Andreas.
Daniel Hausman.	Geo. Sell.
Abraham Hartman.	David Moser.
Wm. Reber.	Conrad Wehr.
Daniel Keck.	Christian Hausman.
Conrad Lintz.	Fredk. Kraus.
Andrew Shassler.	Daniel Zellner.

Wm. Wuchter.
John Kern.
Samuel Rehrich.

Geo. Rau.
Jacob Brang.
Daniel Koch.

After their return from the War of 1812, Capt. George Dinkey's company of riflemen was known as the North Whitehall Rifle Rangers. Their commander, in 1826, was Capt. Daniel Saeger, when the company was known as the Whitehall Volunteer Rangers. Capt. Leonard Larosh commanded the company from 1829 to 1831. In 1836 the captain was David Laury; and in 1848, Reuben Frantz. On June 19, 1850, David Laury was again commissioned captain, and was probably the last captain of the company.

Capt. Peter Ruch organized a Cavalry Troop at the beginning of the War of 1812-14, which is claimed to have been the oldest in Pennsylvania. Governor Simon Snyder, on Aug. 1st, 1814, commissioned him "captain of the Troop of Dragoons, of the Militia of Penna., in the second Brigade of the 7th Division, composed of the militia of the counties of Northampton, Pike, and Lehigh, to serve for seven years." He was commissioned Brigadier-General on Aug. 3, 1821 by Governor Hiester, and re-commissioned Aug. 3, 1828, by Governor Schulze.

A return sheet of the 2d Brigade, 7th Division, made by Brig.-Genl. Ruch, on Sept. 28, 1822, shows that Stephen Balliet, was an aide-camp of the general; John F. Ruhe, brigade major; Peter Haas, brigade quartermaster, and Joseph Wilt, brigade inspector. The officers and staff of the 82d Regiment consisted of Col. Samuel Moyer, Lieut.-Col. Jacob Wannemacher, Majors Andrew Shifferstein and Michael Hiskey, and Captains William H. Long, John Weida, Lewis Larosh, Samuel Heffner, Joseph Steffy, Philip Mumbauer, Jacob Kistler, Joseph Saeger, Jonas Seiberling, Michael Everett, and Adam Kutz; the eleven companies composing the regiment having a total of 1,452, rank and file.

The 68th Regiment was under the command of Col. Charles L. Hutter, of Allentown, Lieut.-Col. Gideon Ibach, Majors Jacob Larosh and Peter Burkhalter. It was composed of twelve companies. The captains were: Jonas Faust, Casper Ringer, John Reiss, John J. Smith, Geo. Lehr, Joseph Guth, John Rex, Nicholas Gruber, Joseph Long, Solomon Gross, Joseph Fry, and Abraham Troxell, with a total of 1,235 men.

The 105th Rifle Regiment was composed of eight companies, with 371 men, commanded by Col. George Miller, Lieut.-Col. Henry Roth, Majors Adam Keller, and Wm. J. C. Baumer, and Captains Frederick Handwerk, Michael Ritter, Daniel Saeger, Jacob Hartz, Laurence

Stettler, Jacob Marcks, and Jesse Samuels. Two companies of volunteer cavalry, one commanded by Capt. Solomon Steckel, and the other by Capt. Wm. Miller, both of 33 men; and one infantry company, commanded by Jacob Newhard, of 50 men, were also in this brigade. The total muster of the brigade was 3,221.

The captains of the troop, succeeding Peter Ruch, were: Solomon Steckel, Sr., from 1821-28; Joseph Steckel, 1828-35; Solomon Steckel, Jr., 1835-42; Thomas Ruch, 1842-54; Edward Sheidy, 1854-59; William Lichtenwalner, and Elias Kuntz, 1859-62. During the captaincy of the last the name was changed to "Washington Troop," which it bore until disbanded in 1862. In mid-summer of that year the company tendered its service to Governor Curtin for assistance in suppressing the rebellion. The officers came to Allentown and took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and the troop held itself ready to march to the place of rendezvous at a moment's notice. A dispatch was received from the governor directing the company to come without officers, but this the men declined to do. In August, 1862, a draft was made and this caused the troop to disband, after an honorable service of fifty years.

Thomas Ruch, son of Gen. Peter Ruch, was commissioned as first lieutenant of the troop, Dec. 14, 1839; captain, Aug. 3, 1842; captain, Aug. 20, 1849; major; March 8, 1853; major, June 21, 1854; colonel, May 28, 1860. He was also commissioned captain of the Guthsville Troop of Cavalry Oct. 28, 1858; and again June 6, 1859.

The By-Laws of the Whitehall Troop of Cavalry were as follows:

ART. 1.—The uniform of this troop shall consist of a blue coat of cloth with a standing collar and a piece of red cassimer in front of the collar; a silver star on it embroidered, with silver edging around the collar, and the body shall be embroidered with red and silver edging. There shall be three rows of large ball buttons and a cord shall extend from the button-holes toward the seam of the sleeves; the embroidering of the skirt to be of red cord with a piece of red cassimer on the skirt, and a silver star on the tip of the skirt. The pantaloons to be likewise of blue cloth, embroidered with red and silver cord. The cap to be of leather, with a band of tin, and a strip of bear-skin, to extend from the brim in front to the termination of the cap behind; with a red feather and white top cockade and eagle. Sword with a white belt, red sash, black leather boots and silver-plated spurs. The horse equipment shall be as follows: Holsters and cartridge-box with a cover of bearskin, pistols, halter and saddle.

ART. 2.—The Troop shall train on parade three days in each and every year in addition to what is required by the militia laws of this State.

ART. 3.—Every member of this Troop failing to

attend on any of the additional days of training shall be subject to a fine of \$2 for every time he neglects to attend.

ART. 4.—Every member of this Troop, enrolled for six months before the day of training, who shall appear on such day of training, not in full and complete uniform, shall be fined as follows, to wit: Without a coat, 50 cents; pantaloons, 25 cents; cap, 25 cents; cap without a tin-band, 6 cents; feather, 12½ cents; cockade, 6 cents; holsters and cartridge box, 25 cents; pistols, 25 cents; sword, 50 cents; white sword belt, 6 cents; stock, 12½ cents; red sash, 12½ cents; boots, 12½ cents; spurs, 12½ cents; halter, 12½ cents. And for every other part of the uniform missing, such fine as shall be imposed by the Court of Appeals to be appointed by this Troop.

ART. 5.—At the regular company training in the year 1843, and at every such training in each succeeding year, three members shall be appointed who are to compose a Court of Appeals; and also three members who are to compose a Committee of Inspection, whose duty it shall be to inspect the uniforms and accoutrements of the members of this Troop, and report to the Court of Appeals.

ART. 6.—If any of the members of this troop shall drink too much so as to be unfit to parade on the day of training he shall pay a fine of \$1 a day for his bad behavior.

THOMAS RUCH, *Captain*.

The following was the Roster of the Company in 1842:

Captain.

Solomon Steckel.

First Lieutenant.

Thomas Ruch.

Privates.

Peter Ruch.	Joseph Diehl.
Wm. Kohler.	Geo. Miller.
Reuben Troxell.	Jesse Hecker.
James Roth.	Daniel Schreiber.
Solomon Kemmerer.	John Strauss.
Joseph Kern.	John Woodring.
Peter Troxell.	Edward Resch.
Eli Steckel.	Samuel Koch.
Stephen Troxell.	Tilghman Snyder.
Jacob Saeger.	Owen Kern.
Aaron Guth.	James Meyer.
Charles Fatzinger.	Wm. Kratzer.
Thos. Frack.	Chas. Freyman.
Solomon Kratzer.	Paul Roth.
Edward Sherer.	Thomas Weaver.
Wm. Peter.	Elias M. Kuhns.
Joseph Diehl.	Charles Roth.
Thomas Gangewere.	

ROSTER OF COMPANY IN 1849.

Captain.

Thomas Ruch.

Privates.

Eli Steckel.	Josiah Kern.
Richmond McKee.	Elias M. Kuntz.
Owen Schreiber.	Edward Sherer.
John Snyder.	Thos. Frack.

Chas. Fatzinger.
Daniel Troxell.
Chas. Freyman.
Thos. Scheirer.
Adam Gehres.
Daniel Levan.
Owen Hermany.
Chas. Roth.
David Reinhard.
Jonas Reinhard.
David Rudy.
Owen Schadt.
Henry Schadt.
Nathan Snyder.
Jacob Miller.
Wm. Schadt.

Theodore H. Howell.
Josiah Sherer.
Chas. Rinker.
Chas. Keiter.
Ephraim Mickley.
Edwin Schadt.
Tilghman Levan.
David Schadt.
Aaron Landis.
Charles Ritter.
Israel Rudy.
Wm. Roth.
Wm. Kern.
Andrew Hartman.
Henry Muse.

Other companies were formed at different times in North Whitehall township, among which were the North Whitehall Jefferson Guards, of which George Schmidt was captain during 1839 and 1840, Reuben Saeger in 1844, and Reuben Frantz from 1845 to 1848. A rifle company was formed in 1828 by Capt. Daniel Moyer, of which he remained the commanding officer until 1844.

At the time of the visit of General Lafayette to America a large parade was held in his honor in Allentown. The proclamation issued by Gen. Peter Ruch, ordering the militia to parade, was dated Sept. 23, 1824. A copy of this proclamation is owned by the Lehigh County Historical Society.

Battalions.—Independent military companies existed in every township of the county and frequently assembled on battalion days for drill and manoeuvres. In 1819, Capt. Michael Ritter commanded the Hanover Greens, in Hanover township; Capt. Adam Keller, the American Blues, and Capt. Gideon Ibach, of Cedarville, the Lehigh County Greens, of South Whitehall township; Capt. Jacob Schantz, the Union Macungie Rifle Company, of Macungie township; Capt. Joseph Wilt, the Mechanic's Rifle Company of Upper Saucon, and Capt. John Yeaker, the Upper Milford Rifle Company.

In October, 1843, there was a great gathering of military companies at Camp Washington, near Allentown. The local companies were: Lehigh Artillerists, Capt. Fry, and Harrison Guards, Capt. Boas, of Allentown; Whitehall Troop, Capt. Ruch; Washington Guards, Capt. Miller; Upper Milford Riflemen, Capt. Stahler; Salzbürg Riflemen, Capt. Klein. The officers commanding were: Maj.-Gen. Wm. H. Keim; Brig.-Gen. Joseph K. Saeger; Colonel George Wenner; Major Reuben Strauss, and Div. Q. M., James L. Selfridge.

In 1840, Capt. Philip Pearson commanded a company known as the Upper Saucon Rifle Rangers, and in Weisenburg township the local company was known as the Independent Blues. In

1842, the Union Guards existed in South Whitehall.

On Oct. 7, 1854, at Zimmerman's Hotel in Lowhill township, "battalion day" was participated in by these companies: Jackson Bush Rangers, Capt. D. F. Follweiler; Lynnville Fencibles, Capt. P. P. Haas; Independent Lowhill Rifle Rangers, Capt. Peter Lentz; Lowhill Artillerists, Capt. J. E. Zimmerman; Washington Cavalry, Capt. Lucas Schlauch and Washington Rifle Rangers, Capt. S. Schlosser. General Herman Rupp and Majors Amos Ettinger and E. Keiper were the officers of highest rank present.

The Lehigh Artillerists, of Allentown, were organized in 1827, with William Fry, as captain. Three years later he resigned and John F. Ruhe, Jr., succeeded him. In 1834, Samuel Gumpert was elected captain, and his successor was Capt. H. S. Morehead, under whose command the company participated in a military encampment at Easton, from Aug. 29th to Sept. 3, 1842. The company numbered 43 men and wore blue uniforms, with scarlet facings and stripes, buff belts, and scarlet plumes. On Thursday, September 1st, Governor Porter reviewed the troops, in the presence of over 30,000 spectators, according to the newspaper accounts of that day.

Dr. John Romig, of Allentown, was active in military circles and on Feb. 27, 1830, was commissioned colonel of the 144th Volunteer Militia of the Second Brigade by Governor George Wolf, who also commissioned him, on Oct. 26, 1832, captain of the Allentown Troop of Cavalry.

In 1836, the Harrison men in the Lehigh Artillerists withdrew and organized the Harrison Guards, with Jacob D. Boas as Captain, and Reuben Strauss as First Lieutenant. Major William Fry organized the Van Buren Artillerists about the same time. There was much rivalry between the companies at this time, as the Guards were Whigs and the Artillerists Democrats, and in the campaign of 1840 there was considerable warmth of political feeling, which continued until the companies disbanded.

After they disbanded, Amos Ettinger organized the Lehigh Fencibles, on August 6, 1849, which company had a short existence. Captain Ettinger was soon promoted to major and later became leader of the Allentown band. Captain Hiram Yeager commanded the company until it disbanded.

Allen Rifles.—This company was organized July 10, 1850, composed largely of former members of the Fencibles. The officers elected were: Captain, Tilghman H. Good; 1st lieu., Thomas

Steckel; 2d lieutenant, William Fry; 3d lieutenant, or quartermaster, John P. Dillinger. On Nov. 20, 1855, the company participated in the dedication at Easton of a monument to George Taylor, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The parade on that occasion was headed by Major General David Laury and Majors Longnecker and Ettinger, and the Allen Rifles was preceded by the Bethlehem band.

The uniform of the company was the regulation blue, with caps, and minie rifles were carried. Under the instruction of Captain Good, one of the ablest tacticians in the state, the company attained a degree of proficiency in Hardee's tactics and the Zouave drill which won for them a reputation extending beyond the borders of the state, and in the opinion of competent judges, rivalled Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves. In 1859 a military company from Washington, D. C., challenged the Allen Rifles to a drill and York was selected as a meeting place, on which occasion the Rifles were victorious. Their armory was on Hamilton street, between Seventh and Church streets.

On April 20, 1861, the Allen Rifles were mustered into the United States service as Company I, First Regiment, Penna. Volunteers, with 70 men and 11 officers. Captain Good was chosen Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment, and William H. Gausler became captain, with Emmanuel P. Rhoads, first lieutenant and Benjamin C. Roth, second lieutenant. The history of the company until their muster out on July 23, 1861, will be found in the Civil War history. Many of the company then enlisted in the 47th and 54th Regiments, all but a few of whom received commissions, ranking from lieutenant to colonel.

On June 30, 1870, the company was re-organized under the name of Allen Rifles, with their former colonel, T. H. Good, as captain; Andrew C. Nagle, 1st lieutenant, and Charles M. Mertz, 2d lieutenant. In 1874, Capt. Good was again promoted to the rank of colonel, and Andrew C. Nagle was elected captain, and commissioned Oct. 12, 1874, with Lieut. Mertz as 1st lieutenant, and James R. Roney as 2d lieutenant. From 1874 the Allen Rifles has been Company D, Fourth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Jordan Artillerists.—This company was organized in 1856, principally from residents of the lower section of the borough, now the First Ward. William H. Gausler was its captain and the armory was located at what was then Rex's hotel. In 1860 the company purchased regulation United States uniforms, with dress coats and overcoats, with plumed hats, in which they pa-

raded, for the first time, on Jackson Day, Feb. 8, 1861, when the company entertained the Norristown Rifles, commanded by Capt. John F. Hartranft, later governor of the state. Many of the company became members of Company I, First Penna., in the Civil War.

Allen Infantry.—In 1859 the Allen Infantry was organized with Thomas Yeager as captain. The company uniform was of gray cloth, with black and gold bullion trimmings, and the men carried flint-lock guns, with bayonets. The drill-room was at 716 Hamilton street. The company paraded in the new uniform for the first time on Feb. 21, 1861, with the Allen Rifles, Jordan Artillerists, and Menninger's band, in the military parade at Philadelphia, when President-elect Lincoln officiated at the raising of the flag over Independence Hall and accompanied Mr. Lincoln, (then on his way to the inauguration at Washington), to Harrisburg, where he addressed 5,000 Pennsylvania soldiers from the balcony of the Jones House, later the Commonwealth hotel. The subsequent history of this company appears under the head of "First Defenders," in the War of the Rebellion, in which this company was the first from Allentown to volunteer their services.

In 1857, a German military company, commanded by Leopold Kern, was organized. Henry Harte, then proprietor of the Lafayette hotel, later became its commander, and the company drilled in the yard at the rear of the hotel. Early in 1859 Capt. Harte removed to Catasauqua and the company was re-organized by Capt. Yeager as the Allen Infantry.

Allen Continentals.—On June 21, 1869, at a meeting held at the Pennsylvania hotel, the Allen Zouaves were organized, with Samuel D. Lehr as captain; Edward Keiser, 1st lieutenant, and Chas. W. Keinert, 2d lieutenant. The uniform adopted was Turkish in design and consisted of a blue flannel blouse with ornamental yellow trimmings and braiding, wide red flannel ankle trousers, and white canvas leggings. A red turban with a long, flaming, red tassel covered the head, while a brilliant blue sash, with pendant ends adorned the waist.

A muster roll of the Zouaves was forwarded to the adjutant general and the company was formally enrolled in the service of the state, and commissions issued to its officers, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved May 4, 1864. This act provided that the active militia of the state should be composed of volunteers, and in case of war, invasion and riots, this militia should be first ordered into service to aid the civil officers in the execution of the laws. Each

county was considered a separate brigade, and these county brigades were divided into twenty divisions. Lehigh and Northampton counties constituted the Seventh Division. Company organization was completed by the qualification of one captain, two lieutenants, five sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner and sixty-four privates, minimum, and eighty-two privates, maximum. There was no permanent regimental formation. The companies were known as independent companies, and to be attached to provisional regimental formation as occasion might require, if ten companies to a regiment, with the customary and present complement of regimental officers. Each of the numerous brigades was commanded by a brigadier-general, and each of the twenty divisions was distinguished by its own major-general. Shoulder straps with stars were abundant in those days, and one difficulty in keeping up the militia organization was in getting a sufficient number of privates and companies "to go 'round" and give the many officers, from major-generals down something to command. There were about three hundred of these independent companies at this time, but new companies were being constantly formed and companies all the time disbanding, so that the record was constantly changing and the militia in this respect lacked the element of permanence.

The Allen Zouaves having complied with the requirements of the military laws as they then stood, received its equipment from the state. This equipment consisted of a muzzle-loading Springfield rifle, a belt, cartridge box and bayonet. At this time the state supplied only the arms and accoutrements; the soldier had to furnish everything else himself. To raise the money necessary for uniforms, rent, heat, light, etc., monthly dues, of fifty cents were charged against each member. Having bought the resplendent uniforms, and received the arms and accoutrements, and having been duly enrolled among the state's militia, the Allen Zouaves were now ready for the actual business of warfare. Accordingly, Wint's Hall, the third floor of No. 815 Hamilton street, was leased for an armory and the company commenced drilling twice a week, on Monday and Thursday nights. Naturally great interest was at first taken in all the company's affairs in general, and in these drills in particular; the attendance was large and regular, and the members loyal and enthusiastic. But gradually, with the lessening of the novelty of the new uniforms, and the growing familiarity with the manual of arms and evolutions of the drill, the attendance and interest decreased. Another factor in bringing about this

result, and perhaps the greater one, was the monthly dues of fifty cents. Many of the members of the company found this a greater drain upon their resources than they were able, and in some cases, willing to bear, and falling into arrears, they remained away from the company meetings and drills, and so finally these became very slimly attended.

In justice to the officers of the company, it must be said that they were all along faithful and persistent in their efforts and attendance. At no time was there any dissatisfaction felt towards them. To make matters worse, in 1873, the landlord of the building notified the company that he needed the hall which it was using as an armory, for business purposes, and new quarters had to be secured. In its crippled condition this was no easy task for the Allen Zouaves. The treasury was empty, the members indifferent, the officers well nigh discouraged and the financial credit of the organization rather limited. Those were dark days for the Allen Zouaves. Suddenly, and from an unexpected quarter, a ray of sunlight broke across the prospect. A patriotic citizen, George Haas, offered his residence on the south side of Hamilton street, near Tenth, to the company for use as a meeting and drill room until other arrangements could be made. This offer was gratefully accepted and the Zouaves again had a habitation and drilling was resumed. The parlor and dining room of Mr. Haas' residence was used for drill purposes and as the company's average attendance had dwindled to five or six men and the three officers, these rooms supplied ample floor space for its martial manoeuvres.

On May 14, 1874, the Legislature passed an act which was the foundation of the generous legislation that in the following years built up the National Guard of Pennsylvania and ultimately placed it as the foremost volunteer citizen soldiery, not only of this country, but of that of any nation. This act, first rearranged and re-districted the organization of the militia. The former twenty divisions were reduced to not more than ten, and "arranging said divisions so that by lines of railway or contiguous localities, the troops therein may be most speedily concentrated and assigning the troops thereto in proportion to the taxable inhabitants."

Even more important, to the companies, at least, was the provision that each company was to receive an annual allowance of one hundred dollars, if located in towns of less than fifteen thousand inhabitants, and if in towns exceeding that number, two hundred dollars, annually, for the payment of armory rent. About this time, also, the company received its proportion

of the state military tax, which was then for the first time distributed. This amounted to about four dollars per man. Of this per capita, two dollars and twenty-five cents were paid directly into the company's treasury. The balance of each man's share was disposed of in this manner. His accounts with the company were consulted and paid out of this balance and if anything remained it was handed over to him; if, on the other hand, this balance was not sufficient to pay his indebtedness, the account was called square. Up to this time, the Allen Zouaves had been merely an independent company, assigned to what was known as the Seventh division of the volunteer Militia. This division was composed of four companies, viz.: Allen Zouaves, Capt. S. D. Lehr; Allen Rifles, Capt. T. H. Good, both of Allentown; Selfridge Guards, Capt. James R. Roney, of Bethlehem, and the Easton Greys, Capt. Frank Reeder, of Easton. The division commander was Maj.-Gen. James L. Selfridge, of Bethlehem. A complete re-organization of the state militia took place under the Act of 1874 and the troops from that time on have been known as the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

National Guard.—The Guard was divided into ten divisions and these divisions were subdivided into brigades. The most important change, however, was the formation of permanent regimental organizations and the assigning of the formerly independent companies to these regiments and distinguishing them by letter designation in regular army manner. At this time the National Guard consisted of 879 officers and 9,273 enlisted men, divided into 194 companies, of which 10 were cavalry, 6 artillery and 178 infantry. These made up 19 regiments, 1 battalion and 6 unattached companies. The Allen Zouaves were assigned to the newly created Fourth Regiment, under the designation of Company B, by which name it has been since properly known in military parlance.

The Fourth Regiment was composed of nine companies as follows: Co. A, Reading, Capt. A. T. Wenrich; Co. B, Allentown, Capt. S. D. Lehr; Co. C, Reading, Capt. Franklin Coller; Co. D, Allentown, Capt. A. C. Nagle; Co. E, Hamburg, Capt. E. D. Smith; Co. F, Easton, Capt. Frank A. Stitzer; Co. G, Emaus, Capt. A. J. Adrain; Co. H, Slatinton, Capt. D. G. Rhoads, and Co. I, Catasauqua, Capt. H. S. Harte. The regiment was commanded by Col. T. H. Good, and together with the Sixteenth Regiment, commanded by Col. Edward Schall, of Norristown, composed the Third Brigade, which brigade in turn composed the Second Division of the National Guard. The brigade was

commanded by Brig.-Gen. Frank Reeder, of Easton, and the division by Gen. William J. Boulton, of Norristown.

Larger quarters becoming necessary, the third floor of the building at the southwest corner of Seventh and Linden streets was rented for an armory, and weekly drills on Monday nights were resumed. In 1875 the company caught the contagion incident to the universal interest in the approaching centennial celebration of American independence, and with its usual spirit determined to do something noteworthy in marking this great era of national history. Its membership was strong, its interest deep and abiding, its affairs prosperous and its Zouave uniforms worn and out of date.

At this time there was no such thing as a regulation uniform and the style of dress was left to the ingenuity and imagination of each individual organization. New uniforms were needed by Co. B. What so appropriate as the time-honored and picturesque habiliments of the heroes of Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill and days of the Revolution? No sooner was the suggestion made than it was unanimously adopted and the brilliant Zouaves at once proceeded to array themselves in the staid and sober uniform made familiar in history by pictures of Valley Forge and the days of Washington. The traditions of the Continental Army were followed as rigidly as possible. The coat was a blue swallow-tail, slashed and trimmed with buff, with large brass buttons, oval in shape and smooth in finish. Buff knee breeches, with buttons at the knee, heavy white stockings, specially made for the purpose, and low black shoes with great brass buckles on the instep. A tricornered chapeau with large brass shield, bearing a spread eagle, and the figures '76. At the same time the name of the company was changed to Allen Continentals. Up to this time the company had not taken part in any public demonstration or great event, and the only opportunities it had had for appearance in public was in assisting in doing the honors at the funeral of some deceased soldier, local parades or Fourth of July celebrations.

The eagerly awaited opportunity to show their mettle and incidentally to dazzle the fair sex with their brand new uniforms was however near at hand. In June, 1875, the Centennial Committee of Lehigh county organized a fair for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the approaching exposition at Philadelphia.

This fair was held upon the old fair grounds at Sixth and Liberty streets and continued for a week. The Allen Continentals were in attendance during the entire celebration, gave ex-

hibition drills and generally formed one of the chief attractions. The great event of the fair was a sham battle, in which the Allen Rifles also participated. So interesting did the boys become that the excitement carried them beyond the control of their officers, and never did the Continentals of old charge Hessians more recklessly and fearlessly than the Continentals of Co. B, charged upon their suppositious enemy, and the conflict became for a short time rather serious. Fortunately a cessation of hostilities was finally secured and beyond torn uniforms, some powder burns and bayonet jabs, the damage was not serious, but it showed that the old spirit had not died out in the young generation, and that the uniforms of the country's first heroes was not unworthily worn.

The first out-of-town trip of the company occurred on Sept. 5, 1874, when it went to Easton for regimental inspection. On Sept. 13, 1875, another trip was made to Reading for a similar purpose, the inspection taking place on the fair grounds. May 15, 1876, the regiment was inspected at Allentown, the other companies of the regiment coming here for that purpose. In the summer of 1876, the great Centennial year, the company, with the rest of the National Guard, encamped at Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia. This was the first encampment for the Continentals, and as it was the only company wearing this distinctive and appropriate uniform and at the same time having attained a high degree of proficiency in the manual and in evolution, it attracted an unusual amount of attention. Aside from this, the experience of an encampment together with other organizations, and all the duties, discipline, and incidents of camp life were a novelty and afforded opportunities and temptations not contemplated by tactics, not easy to be resisted, and not always tending to the peace and comfort of the commanding officers. Many were the incidents and accidents attending this first tour of duty, some even to this day recalled with pleasant and piquant memory. However, it was not all fun and play and much was learned by officers and men, that was of lasting benefit, for both, even in these days of practical and thoroughly business-like encampments. The next tour of duty was the gravest and the most important one the Allen Continentals had hitherto been called upon to face.

The great railroad strike of 1877 had broken out, the wheels of traffic had been stopped all over the state and the property of the railroad companies was at the mercy of the mob and threatened with destruction. Allentown was quiet, but the call for aid came from our neighboring city of Reading. On Sunday, July 23,

about noon, the captains of the Allentown companies received orders to assemble their commands at their respective armories, and to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Capt. Lehr at once sent messengers flying to all parts of the city summoning his men to report instantly. The smallest man of his company, Musician Fred. Bechtel, distinguished himself by being the first on the ground, reporting in less than half an hour with his fife ready for his country's service. Remarkable as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact, that within one hour's time after the receipt of the order by the captain, every officer and man of the company had reported, excepting two, who were sick in bed.

The night and all of Monday to 4 p. m. were spent at the armory waiting for orders. By this time all the companies of the regiment excepting Co. A, of Reading, had assembled at Allentown. Orders to move were then received, but even the company commanders were not informed of the destination. The regiment, with Co. B on the right moved to the East Penn Junction and embarked on a train of cars and moved toward Reading.

A short distance east of the station the troops disembarked and were marched to the station, where orders were given to load and fix bayonets. The entire strength of the regiment then on duty was about 220 officers and men. Co. B had not only the honor of being the right company, but was also the largest company on duty, reporting three officers and forty-one men. Each man had seven rounds of fixed ammunition. The regiment was then marched along the main double tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, on Seventh street, toward the city, Co. B still being the leading company, and Gen. Frank Reeder and Col. T. H. Good in advance of the regiment. A short distance in from the depot the level of the tracks on Seventh street dips considerably below the level of the street and pavements, the elevation of the latter gradually rising to about fifteen feet. Solid stone walls rise from the track level to the streets and the sidewalks are protected by stone parapets. This depressed portion of the street is known as "the cut" and is over two squares in length, and the intersecting streets are continued over this cut by overhead bridges.

As soon as Co. B arrived at the cut, the rioters opened hostilities by throwing stones and bricks, torn from the pavements and streets, down upon the men, from behind these stone parapets which formed a natural and excellent rampart and completely concealed and protected those making the attack. At this point the

music and commanding officers, who had been leading the column, promptly fell to the rear. At the word of command Co. B at once broke into column of platoons, covering the entire width of the tracks, and advanced steadily. Orders had been given not to fire until commanded and these orders were repeated. Immediately after this movement had been executed, a shot was fired at the company from a second story window on the east side of the street. This shot was answered by a shot from one of the men in the second platoon of the company. This was the signal for the beginning of a general running fire along the line, and from the rioters on both sides of the street and from the overhead bridges, while a perfect hail of stones, bricks and chunks of coal were poured from the streets above into the ranks of the soldiers, knocking them down like ten-pins. All this time Co. B was advancing by platoons followed by the Easton Greys and the other companies in order. After passing under the first bridge the company encountered a locomotive and tender on one track and a freight car on the other. This obstruction hindered the forward movement by platoons, and the men broke and found their way between these and the walls, in the best way they could. Having passed these obstructions, the company was formed into double rank, company front and moved forward a short distance arriving at about 100 feet north of Penn street. Directly in front of the company on Seventh street and blocking all of Penn street, was a wild, howling mob of thousands of men and some women. Up to this time all of the firing by the soldiers had been directed toward the parapets and bridges overhead. When Co. B arrived at the point just mentioned, a volley of upwards of twenty shots was fired point blank into the mob ahead. This volley scattered the crowd like chaff and the company came to a halt. All of this firing was not only without orders but against orders, which were not to fire until the command was given; but the attack upon the soldiers was so vigorous and provoking, that firing once begun could not be stopped while the ammunition lasted or the attack continued. Of the 41 men of Co. B, 21 were wounded, more or less seriously, during this march through the cut, and one of them, Corporal Charles Weber, was crippled for life.

The ammunition of the company was completely exhausted by the above volley, and it, with the rest of the regiment, marched down Penn Square to the Mansion House, where a fresh supply was received. The regiment was then marched back to the Reading depot, where it was quartered until next day without anything to eat. Here the regiment did guard duty and

protected the depot and property of the railroad company. This was a hazardous undertaking, as the place was surrounded by a turbulent and riotous mob, which tried in every way to swerve the soldiers from their duty and enlist their sympathy. The mob succeeded in their efforts with a portion of four companies of the 16th regiment who were united with the 4th for this duty, to such an extent that they handed their ammunition over to the rioters and gave the men of the 4th to understand that if they attacked the rioters these members of the 16th regiment would join with the rioters in resisting the attack. This added to the gravity of the situation. The regiment had been materially reduced by sending home the wounded, and by stragglers and deserters, but with its inadequate force in the face of angry thousands and treachery on the part of those who should have aided and assisted them in maintaining law and order, the officers and men of the 4th, without exception, remained faithful to duty. What would have been the result if an attack had been made no one can tell. Fortunately there was no attack, and about 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning the welcome orders were received to vacate the depot and move to Temple, about five miles east of Reading. No time was lost getting on board cars and proceeding to Temple. Arriving there orders were received to continue on to Allentown. Upon arriving at Emaus, six miles west of Allentown, the engineer of the train refused to proceed any further, saying that a large mob was gathered at the East Penn Junction, of which he was afraid, and pulled the fires of his engine.

The regiment thereupon disembarked and proceeded to march overland to Allentown, arriving there about 10:30 p. m., and just in time to quell an incipient riot on Centre Square, where a threatening crowd had gathered and was evidently only waiting for a signal or excuse to begin trouble. However, when the solid ranks of glistening bayonets appeared coming up South Seventh street, the crowd melted away more suddenly and far more silently than it had appeared. The various companies were quartered in town over night, and next day pitched camp on the old fair grounds, where they remained for six days and were the magnet of attraction for all the surrounding country. The regiment was then sent to Harrisburg, where it guarded the State Arsenal for eleven days and at the expiration of this period was sent home, which ended the first and famous campaign of twenty-one days. While guarding the arsenal, an important and lasting change was made for Co. B. New uniforms, the regulation United States army uniform, were issued to all companies for which

each man was charged \$5.50, which was deducted from his pay, and the Allen Continentals bade a sad farewell to their distinguishing and unique Revolutionary garb.

On June 12, 1878, an Act of Assembly again reorganizing the National Guard and making many changes and improvements in the service was approved. By it the former divisions were consolidated into one, with only one officer ranking as major-general. The brigades were not to exceed five and the number of infantry companies were limited to 150, with five additional companies of cavalry and five batteries of artillery. This was declared to be the peace footing of the Guard, with power on the part of the commander-in-chief to increase this allotment in case of war. Under this law the Guard was divided into five brigades and the 4th regiment, together with the 6th, 8th, 11th, the Washington troop and Griffin Battery (now known as Battery C), formed the Second Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Frank Reeder. Col. T. H. Good still continued in command of the regiment, which was composed of Cos. B and D of Allentown; E, of Hamburg; F, of Easton; H, of Slatington; I, of Catasauqua, and K, of Portland.

In 1881, the brigades were reduced to three and the 4th, 8th, 9th, 12th, and 13th regiments formed the Third Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. J. K. Siegfried. As they became inefficient the Easton, Portland, Catasauqua, and Slatington companies were disbanded and their places taken by A, of Reading; C, of Columbia; F, of Pottsville; G, of Pine Grove, and H, of Lebanon, which, with B, and D, of Allentown, and E, of Hamburg, now compose the 4th Regiment.

Co. B attended all the regular encampments, beginning in 1876, and invariably turned out with full strength of officers and men, and, upon all drills and parades in camp, it regularly exceeded the average in the number of men turned out, and was frequently commended by the regimental officers for this reason. The company also participated in the following extra tours and ceremonies, viz.:

The reception to Gen. U. S. Grant, at Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1879; Constitutional Centennial parade, at Philadelphia, Sept. 16, 1887; Centennial of Washington's inauguration parade, at New York, April 30, 1889; the inauguration parades, at Washington, of President Garfield, 1881; President Cleveland, 1885; President Harrison, 1889, and President Cleveland, 1893; the inauguration parades at Harrisburg, of Governors Hartranft, 1875; Hoyt, 1879, and Beaver, 1887; and the parade in honor of the dedi-

cation of the 9th regiment armory at Wilkes-Barre, in April, 1886.

On Oct. 29, 1885, Captain S. D. Lehr was elected colonel of the regiment, Col. T. H. Good declining to be a candidate. Capt. Lehr had served continuously as captain of the company for over sixteen years, with the exception of a brief interval. On Dec. 2, 1875, he had been elected major of the regiment and been commissioned.

The company had made attempts to elect his successor without success. In order to avoid a bad feeling and possible detriment to the company, a unanimous call was extended to Major Lehr to accept a re-election as captain, and the committee selected to deliver this call, was made up of the several aspirants for the captaincy. Coming as it did, the major found it irresistible and resigning his office of major he was unanimously re-elected captain on June 6, 1876, and served as such until his election as colonel. First Lieut. George B. Roth was elected captain on Nov. 23, 1885, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Capt. Lehr, and served his full term until Dec. 29, 1890, when, upon his declining to be a candidate, James L. Schaadt, Esq., was elected captain. Capt. Schaadt had been a member of the company from 1884 until June 17, 1889, when he was appointed regimental quartermaster on the staff of Col. Lehr, and served in that capacity until the expiration of the colonel's commission in October, 1890, when he re-enlisted as a private in Co. B, and on December 29, 1890, was elected captain of the company. He served a full term and brought the company up to a high standard of efficiency in every respect, and was a popular and, at the same time, proficient officer. In spite of the urgent requests to accept a re-election, he declined to be a candidate, on the ground that the demands of business prevented his giving sufficient time to the duties of captain.

On January 20, 1896, First Lieutenant James A. Medlar was elected captain. Capt. Medlar was one of the charter members of the Slatington Rifles, Co. H, when that company was mustered into service in 1874, and remained with it until 1879, when, upon removing to Allentown, he enlisted at once with Co. B, as private and rose step by step in that organization to his position as its commander. He was a faithful and capable officer and popular with the men, and with the aid of his two lieutenants, Chas. B. Rhoads and Orlando Miller, not only maintained the high standard of efficiency attained by Capt. Schaadt, but moved it upward, the company having received the unusual rank of "very superior"

upon every point at the spring inspection of 1900, which placed it as the second highest company in the entire state.

On the morning of July 10, 1892, the company received orders to move at once to Homestead, to assist in quelling the riot at the Carnegie Mills. By noon, the time for the leaving of the train, every officer and man had reported for duty, and left with the command. The sudden summons, the rush of preparation, the excitement and crowd attending the departure, the tearful good-byes of wives and sweethearts, the long ride, the uncertainty of destination and of what might occur before it would be reached, the arrival at Swissvale, and going into camp, the two nights bivouac on the bare ground, the second of which was made unpleasant by a pouring rain, against which the boys had no protection except the improvised shelter tent formed by stretching rubber blankets, all too small, over brush-wood and crawling under,—sleeping in a system of rivulets beneath a leaky roof, the three days without food other than adamantine hard tack and black coffee—all of these, and many more, are the incidents which will not soon be forgotten.

The officers and men, with the usual spirit of the company, bore all these and more, without complaint, and probably rather enjoyed the experience of being tired, wet, and hungry as a novel and necessary accompaniment of a soldier's life. The company with its regiment, and the 10th and 14th and Battery C, formed a provisional brigade under command of Col. Hawkins, and remained on the hillside at Swissvale, directly opposite to Homestead during the entire tour of duty, excepting when sent across the Monongahela river to do guard duty at the Carnegie Works and City Farm Lane. The camp of the 4th was distinguished from that of all the other regiments by being the only one laid out in accordance with the regulations of the new tactics. Much hard and disagreeable work had to be done and Col. Case improved the opportunity by holding drills. The work was all willingly and uncomplainingly done and much valuable experience was gained by officers and men. On July 28th, the company was relieved from duty and with the regiment started for home, arriving at Allentown next morning, bronzed, bearded, and weather-beaten and looking like veterans, but happy, healthy, and in excellent shape generally to settle down to their customary civil duties as private citizens.

About 1880, the company left its quarters at the corner of Seventh and Linden streets and rented the third floor of Nos. 42 and 44 North Seventh street, which gave it a largely increased

floor space for drilling purposes. The rear portion of the second floor was comfortably fitted up for a company and meeting room. Here the company remained until January, 1894, when jointly with company D, it rented a portion of the new Central Market building, at the northeast corner of Sixth and Court streets, which it still occupies. Here each company has a commodious and beautifully furnished company room for reading and meeting purposes, convenient and ample store-rooms for accoutrements and equipments, and one of the largest halls in the state for drill purposes. The clear floor space of the drill hall is 155 by 68 feet, is upon the second story with large windows along each side, lighted by gas and electricity, with adjoining cloak rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, etc.

In rifle practice, Co. B has always taken a leading place. In 1884 the first attempt at target practice was held and seven men were qualified as marksmen. In 1885 the number was increased to ten. In 1886 none were reported as qualified. In the spring of 1887, Col. Lehr appointed Private Morris Hoats, of Co. B, inspector of rifle practice on his staff. The members of the company gave the inspector enthusiastic support in his efforts to stimulate interest in the matter of rifle practice. A good 500-yard range was secured at Schreiber's mills for the joint use of the two Allentown companies, and Co. B qualified 22 officers and men in this year, two as sharpshooters.

In 1888 this number was increased to 32 with 5 sharpshooters, and before Inspector Hoats was promoted to adjutant of the regiment, he had the pleasure of reporting every officer and man of the company as qualified marksmen and sharpshooters,—an honor that the company has held year by year since then.

In 1890 the company secured an excellent 600-yard range on Kline's Island. Since 1887 the company has always been represented on the regimental team at the state matches on Coleman range (Mt. Gretna, Pa.). Probably the greatest distinction ever received by Co. B was the awarding to it of the rating of 100 on every point by the state in 1879. This was the first time in the history of the State Militia that the perfect mark was given to any company, and Co. B was the only one that received it. In 1880 the company again received the same average grade, together with another company, and in 1886 it, for the third time, received the highest possible grade with several other companies to share the glory.

During the night of the 10th of September, 1897, the telegraph flashed over the State, the news of the shooting, by sheriff's deputies, of a

number of miners at Lattamore in the Hazleton coal district. Next morning at four o'clock Co. B received orders to assemble and proceed at once to Hazleton, via Sunbury and Milton. When the call to assemble came, the men responded promptly and by 8 o'clock in the morning all except two had reported. These two men were out of the state, but reported by the morning of the 12th of September. The regiment reported to the general commanding at Hazleton, on the afternoon of the 11th and was ordered to go to Audenried. The company arrived there at about 7 p. m., too late to put up tents, so the men used the company mess tent for the night. After a stay of two days at Audenried, the regiment was ordered to go to Drifton. Here the company remained until the 28th of September, when orders were received to break camp and return home. Co. B participated in two practice marches over the mountains while at Drifton.

The service of the company in the Spanish-American War will be found under that head.

Colonel Case having entered the regular army, Lieut.-Col. C. T. O'Neill, of Allentown, was, on November 18, 1899, elected colonel and is still in command of the Fourth Regiment (1914). Captain Medlar retiring to private life at the close of his term as captain, First Lieut. Charles D. Rhoads was elected captain on February 8, 1901, and re-elected February 14, 1906.

Captain Rhoads was promoted to major and ordnance officer, 4th Brigade, and former First Lieut. Orlando C. Miller was elected captain, June 6, 1910.

Twice since the Spanish-American War, in 1900 and in 1902, has Company B, together with the other companies of the Fourth Regiment, been called upon by the governor to suppress the violence and lawlessness of a frenzied mob.

In 1900 the regiment was ordered to Shenandoah, where it encamped at Columbia Park. From there it was ordered to the Panther Creek Valley, where it stopped and dispersed a mob of over five thousand marchers who were coming to terrorize the workmen of the Panther Creek District. The excellent discipline of the regiment is evidenced by the fact that not a single shot was fired nor a single person injured in this trying and arduous duty.

In 1902 the regiment was sent first to Mount Carmel and later to Nanticoke. During this tour of duty it again demonstrated its training as citizen-soldiers and the innate love of law and order born in every true American citizen.

Company B bore its full share of the trials and hardships of these two tours of duty and fully maintained its reputation for discipline and

training. Its present officers are: Captain, Orlando C. Miller; 1st Lieut., Carrol H. Hudders; 2d Lieut., Harry A. Hall.

Company D, Fourth Regiment, became in 1874, as the Allen Rifles, one of the eight companies of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, commanded by Captain Nagle and Lieutenants Mertz and Roney. In 1876 Lieut. Roney was promoted to the rank of major, and aid-de-camp on second division staff (Gen. Boulton, commanding), and Oscar T. Hoffman was elected to fill the vacancy.

This company did active duty in the labor riots in July, 1877, being ordered to the city of Reading, were marched through the P. & R. R. cut to Penn street, where they came in contact with the mob, who had possession of the tracks, and had overturned a number of the cars loaded with coal and merchandise, and had also an engine in their possession, and running it backward and forward; in this engagement there were a number of citizens killed and some of the company badly wounded by stones thrown by the rioters. The regiment being relieved by United States Regulars, were ordered to Harrisburg, Pa., to guard the State Arsenal, and from there returned home after the disturbance was at an end. July 11th to 19th, 1892, the company was ordered to Homestead, to quell the disturbance at the Carnegie Iron and Steel Works, and was encamped opposite the works, on the north bank of the Monongahela river, near Swissvale. On two occasions the company was ordered across the river to do provost guard duty in the town of Homestead, and was carried across in the famous steamer, "Little Bill," on which the Pinkerton men were fired upon, and a number of them killed and wounded.

On the evening of Sept. 10, 1897, the company was ordered to proceed to Hazleton. They left on the morning of the 11th, arrived at Audenried about 4 p. m., and were detailed for duty at Drifton, six miles north of Hazleton, where they remained until relieved on September 28th. The service of the company in the Spanish-American War is given in the history of that war, after which they were again mustered into the service of the state on Jan. 12, 1899. In 1900 the company was in service at Shenandoah and Panther Creek Valley and in 1902 at Mount Carmel and Nanticoke.

Lieut. Hoffman was promoted to 1st lieutenant on the resignation of Lieut. Mertz, and private John L. Stiles was elected 2d lieutenant on Oct. 11, 1878. Capt. Nagle resigned May 5, 1879, and on June 19, 1879, Major James R. Roney was elected and commissioned captain. Lieut. Stiles resigned July 28, 1880, and Lieut.

Hoffman died Sept. 18, 1880. On Nov. 26, 1880, Sergt.-Maj. A. J. Reichard was elected 1st lieutenant, and First Sergeant William D. Mickley, 2d lieutenant. On June 27, 1884, Lieut. Reichard was elected captain; 2d lieutenant Mickley, 1st lieutenant, and First Sergt. Winfield S. Troxell, 2d lieutenant. Capt. A. J. Reichard resigned Dec. 2, 1884. William D. Mickley was elected captain on Feb. 24, 1885, and re-elected March 28, 1890; 2d lieut Troxell was elected 1st lieutenant, and First Sergt. George G. Blumer, 2d lieutenant, who resigned Dec. 23, 1890. Sergt. Charles Spangler, who had been elected 2d lieutenant, was elected 1st lieutenant April 17, 1891, and Sergt. Evan S. Witemeyer was elected 2d lieutenant. Sergt. C. T. O'Neill, who had been appointed sergeant-major of the regiment, Aug. 16, 1884, by Col. Lehr, was promoted to adjutant Aug. 3, 1887; was elected lieut.-colonel, and Nov. 18, 1899 elected colonel of the regiment. Captain Mick-

ley was elected major in 1886, and was succeeded by Captain Charles Spangler; 2d Lieut. Witemeyer became 1st lieutenant, and Sergt. Charles Chubbick 2d lieutenant. Capt. Howard M. Hersh succeeded Capt. Spangler and was succeeded by the present commander, Capt. Wm. C. Gessner. The present lieutenants are John E. Dillinger and Arthur A. Barber.

The staff officers of the Fourth Regiment from Allentown are (1914): Colonel, C. T. O'Neill; major, Frank D. Beary; adjutant, Capt. Henry A. Reninger; inspector rifle practice, Capt. Wm. A. Ruch; battalion adjutant, 1st Lieut., Guy P. Brown; assistant surgeon, Capt. E. H. Dickenshied; battalion quartermaster and commissary, 2d Lieut. Clarence J. Smith. The non-commissioned staff officers are: Regimental Color Sergeant, Chas. M. Uhl; battalion sergeant-major, Wm. S. Fink; drum major, Sergt. Bernard F. McNulty.

CHAPTER XVI.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Few counties of the State can claim as large a number of charitable institutions and so varied and far-reaching in their scope as Lehigh county. Within its borders are found the following charitable institutions: The County Home, in South Whitehall; St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem; The Children's Home, in Salisbury township; Allentown Hospital, in Allentown; Good Shepherd Home, in Allentown; Phœbe Deaconess and Old Folks' Home, in Allentown; Rescue Mission, in Allentown.

COUNTY HOME.

The project for the establishment of a "House of Employment and Support of the Poor of Lehigh County" was set on foot as early as 1831. The Legislature was petitioned to pass a bill authorizing the people of the county to vote upon the question of opening such an institution, but a strong opposition was manifested to the measure, which was expressed in numerous remonstrances. On April 11, 1844, a bill authorizing such an election was passed by the Legislature, which was shortly afterwards approved by Governor David R. Porter. At the October election in 1845 the people voted "Poor House—yes" or "Poor House—no." The result of the election was 1,200 majority in favor of the establishing of a poor house.

The commissioners, twenty-eight in number, named in and appointed by the act to select and purchase land on which to erect the necessary buildings were: Lewis Schmidt, Michael D. Eberhard, John S. Gibbons, Caspar Kleckner; Philip Knappenberger, Daniel Bastian, Solomon Fogel, John Lichtenwalter, David Follweiler, Assa Krammes, Benjamin Breinig, Peter Troxell, Charles Ritter, Jacob Erdman, John Ritter, Martin Ritter, Charles Burkhalter, Charles Foster, Conrad Knerr, John Weida, Benjamin Bear, Jesse Grim, Tobias Schmidt, Michael Harter, George Levan, Solomon Knauss, John Peter, Henry Yeager.

At a meeting held in Allentown on Oct. 28, 1844, for the purpose of effecting an organization, Lewis Schmidt was appointed chairman, and Michael D. Eberhard, secretary. A committee of eight was appointed to receive proposals for a suitable farm. Thirty properties

were offered before the next meeting was held on December 4. The full Board of Commissioners met in the court house and voted on the different farms that were offered. The election resulted as follows: For the tract owned by Charles and Solomon Mertz in South Whitehall, the present county farm, 22 votes; for the farm of John Ritter, 3 votes; for the farm of William Wenner, 1 vote. The tract selected by the commissioners consisted of the Charles Mertz farm of 106 acres, for which \$100 an acre was paid, and the Solomon Mertz farm of 97 acres, for which \$90 an acre was paid. Later on an additional tract was purchased, making a total of 254 acres, at a total cost of \$27,662. Previous to the erection of the buildings the overseers of the poor, as they were then known, were instructed to report at the next meeting the number of persons who were seeking admission to the institution. A meeting was held in Allentown, March 28, 1845, by the Board of Poor Directors for organization. At the next meeting, which was held April 7, the report was received from the different districts in regard to the number of paupers in them: Allentown, 44; Upper Macungie, 17; Lower Macungie, 11; Upper Saucon, 11; Salisbury, 3; South Whitehall, 6; North Whitehall, 15; Weissenberg, 1; Lowhill, 5; Hanover, 7; Upper Milford, 25; total, 145. Three townships, Lynn, Heidelberg and Northampton failed to report.

On May 1, 1845, proposals were received for the erection of a building. The contract was awarded as follows: Joshua Seip and Stephen Dornblaser, carpenter work; Thomas Becker and Daniel Smith, mason work; Nonnemacher & Fatzinger, bricklaying; Robert McDowell, slates and roofing. The main building was erected in 1845 at a cost of \$4,893, and \$1,044 were expended for fixtures. The building was opened for the reception of inmates, Dec. 29, 1845, when 24 inmates were admitted. In 1847 a hospital was erected and an addition to it in 1861, and still another addition in 1878. The original cost of the several buildings was \$51,154. The capacity of the home is 475 inmates. The following have been the stewards up to the present: On April 9, 1845, Thomas Faust was appointed the first steward and Mrs. Faust the first matron. Mr. Faust served until 1873.

Josiah Henninger, 1873 to 1886; Moses Kern, 1886 to 1895; S. A. J. Kern, 1895 to 1910; William H. Kuhns, 1910—.

The following is the list of Poor Directors from 1844 to 1913:

1844 Jesse Grim, Michael Eberhard, Allentown; John Blank, Upper Saucon.
 1845 Jesse Grim, Allentown.
 1846 Michael D. Eberhard, Allentown.
 1847 John Blank, Upper Saucon.
 1848 Henry Schantz, South Whitehall.
 1849 Jonas Brobst, Upper Macungie.
 1850 Daniel Miller, Upper Macungie.
 1851 Henry Diefenderfer, L. Macungie.
 1852 Hiram J. Schwartz, U. Macungie
 1853 Peter Romig, L. Macungie.
 1854 Solomon Klein, Salisbury.
 1855 Solomon Bernhard, U. Macungie.
 1856 John Madden, Millerstown.
 1857 John Bortz, Upper Macungie.
 1858 Jesse Grim, Allentown.
 1859 Benjamin Jarret, L. Macungie.
 1860 Leonard Moyer, Upper Macungie.
 1861 Jacob Andreas, Allentown.
 1862 Perry Weaver, Upper Milford.
 1863 Charles Wenner, South Whitehall.
 1864 Jacob Andreas, Allentown.
 1865 Jacob Schaeffer, Upper Macungie.
 1866 Solomon Griesemer, S. Whitehall.
 1867 Daniel B. Mohr, Allentown.
 1868 Henry Ritter, Salisbury.
 1869 Reuben Henninger, S. Whitehall.
 1870 John Erdman, N. Whitehall.
 1871 Jonas Hartzell, Allentown.
 1872 Reuben Henninger, S. Whitehall.
 1873 John Erdman, N. Whitehall.
 1874 Jonas Hartzell, Allentown.
 1875 John Sieger, S. Whitehall.
 1876 David Wisser, Whitehall.
 1877 Jesse Marks, Allentown.
 1878 John Sieger, S. Whitehall.
 1879 David Wisser, Whitehall.
 1880 Jesse Marks, Allentown.
 1881 Henry L. Schantz, S. Whitehall.
 1882 Reuben Danner, L. Macungie.
 1883 Edwin C. Kramhar, Allentown.
 1884 Owen Schadt, Whitehall.
 1886 W. S. Guth.
 1887 John W. Schwartz.
 1888 A. P. Troxell.
 1889 W. S. Guth.
 1890 S. R. Engelman.
 1891 Owen Schaat.
 1892 Reuben M. Rolder, William Deibert.
 1893 S. R. Engelman.
 1894 Reuben M. Rolder.
 1895 Thomas F. Guth.
 1896 Elias Bittner.
 1897 Silas G. Croll.
 1898 Elias Bittner.
 1899 S. G. Croll.
 1900 William Deibert.
 1901 E. F. Kern.
 1902 S. G. Croll, Henry Guth.
 1903 E. E. Ritter.
 1904 E. F. Kern.
 1905 R. J. Lichtenwalner.
 1906 E. E. Ritter.
 1907 E. S. Rabenold.
 1908 R. J. Lichtenwalner.

1909 S. D. Woodring, D. M. Landis.

1910 E. S. Rabenold.

1911 D. M. Landis.

1912 Frank C. Guth.

1913 E. S. Rabenold.

This institution was for many years known as the Lehigh County Poor House and House of Employment. Afterwards it was known as the Almshouse, but several years ago a more appropriate name was adopted by the grand jury, namely: County Home.

The home is located about four miles west of Allentown, about 1 mile southeast of Schantz Spring and 1 mile east of Wescoesville. The Allentown and Reading trolley line passes in front of the home. The improvements consist of large spacious buildings with dining-room on the lower floor and sleeping apartments on the second and third floors, hospital buildings, laundry, bakery, slaughter-house, steward's residence, a large Swiss barn, with outbuildings, tramp house, electric power house and sewerage disposal plant. The two latter were recently erected at an expenditure upwards of \$50,000.

In former years quarters were provided for insane patients but the accommodations for this class of patients was deemed unsatisfactory and the county now pays for the maintenance of 175 insane in the Rittersville State Asylum.

It was the custom also in former years to rear and educate homeless children at this institution, but the project failed to give satisfactory results. Children are now placed out either for adoption or in board, in good homes at the county's expense. In former years the dead were interred on the cemetery near the home, but at present all unclaimed bodies are forwarded to the State Anatomical Board at Philadelphia.

Officers of the Lehigh County Home for the year 1913: Steward, Wm. H. F. Kuhns; Matron, Mrs. Emma C. Kuhns; Assistant Matron, Mrs. Catharine Hartzell; Hospital Steward, R. E. Peters; Hospital Matron, Mrs. Jennie Peters; Cook, Mrs. Mary Kratzer; Baker, Samuel Weidner; Engineers, Andrew Erbor, Charles Berger; Farmer, Harvey Kratzer; Teamster, Alfred Weaver; Solicitor, Richard W. Iobst; Treasurer, F. H. Lichtenwalner; House Physicians, A. N. Miller, M.D., Wm. B. Trexler, M.D.; Chaplains, Rev. E. O. Leopold, Rev. Frank A. Guth; Organist, Wm. Frankfield.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, SOUTH BETHLEHEM.

The need of a hospital in the Lehigh Valley had often been felt and spoken of; but nothing was done previous to the close of the year 1871. In that year it was called to the attention of sev-

eral gentlemen of South Bethlehem by the Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, rector of the Church of the Nativity, who urged it as a work which members of his and other sister churches of the Lehigh Valley and vicinity should undertake. About the same time, the Rev. Mr. Gries, rector of Grace Church, Allentown, hearing that an effort was about to be made, had a collection taken up in his church for that object on Thanksgiving Day, 1871, and transmitted it to the Rev. Mr. Whitehead. This was the first offering made for the hospital.

On March 29, 1872, a charter of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature, and an organization was effected. Some changes in the charter were, however, deemed essential, and these alterations were made in an amendment to the charter, subsequently granted by the Court of Northampton county in 1873 and again by the Court of Lehigh County in 1880.

At the meeting held January 27, 1873, a committee of three was appointed to solicit subscriptions for the building fund. This committee entered at once upon its work and met with such success that at the meeting held on the 27th day of February, the Board of Trustees appointed another committee to examine and report upon a suitable site or building for the hospital. This body, at the next monthly meeting, recommended the purchase of a double building then approaching completion, on Carpenter street, now Broad street, South Bethlehem, and the amount of subscriptions to the building fund being sufficient to justify it, the buildings referred to were purchased for the sum of eight thousand dollars. They were afterwards somewhat altered to meet the requirements of such an institution.

One of the objects of the amendment to the hospital charter had been to commend the work to members of all denominations of Christians. This was fully accomplished.

After the building had been purchased and it became necessary to furnish it, the members of several churches provided for the different rooms. In the same spirit, the ladies of Bethlehem, South Bethlehem, and vicinity, without regard to church connection, undertook to raise funds by a fair and festival. This was held at the hospital building during the month of June, 1873, and realized a very handsome amount. The building and furniture being thus provided, the hospital was opened and the first patient received Oct. 17th, 1873.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Luke's Hospital was organized Aug. 6, 1874, and by their first excursion to Glen Onoko, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, realized \$840. During the following year the Ladies' Aid Society continued its

valuable assistance and obtained the sum of \$2,272.33, while the Lehigh Valley, North Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Railroads furnished free excursions to the Centennial Buildings at Fairmount Park. The fund for the support of the Training School for Nurses was established by this society in 1886, and has since been fostered by it. In 1879 it organized the Fruit and Flower Mission under the charge of a number of young ladies who carry ice cream and flowers to the ward patients every Wednesday.

At a special meeting held Nov. 30th, 1875, the Board of Trustees accepted from Mr. Isaiah V. Williamson, a benevolent citizen of Philadelphia, a deed of trust, dated Nov. 16th, 1875, conveying to the hospital nine ground rents in Philadelphia aggregating \$589.50 annual income, "in trust, nevertheless, to appropriate the net income, interest and arrears of said yearly ground rents to the establishment and support of free beds in said hospital, and for no other purpose whatsoever, and the principal thereof to keep forever, whole and intact."

During the year 1875, the number of beds was increased by the addition of six new ones, so that the hospital contained fifteen beds for adult patients and two beds for children.

On Dec. 8th, 1875, negotiations culminated in an agreement between Mr. Tinsley Jeter, the owner of what is known as the water cure property, for the sum of \$25,000. This agreement and its subsequent fulfilment was effected with the co-operation and approval of Messrs. Robert H. Sayre and W. H. Chandler. The property thus purchased for hospital purposes consisted of 20 acres and 85 rods of land, upon which, in addition to the main building, was a small dwelling and three barns. A considerable portion of the land was laid out as an orchard and there were also other fruit trees. The property was purchased Dec. 8th, 1875, for \$25,000, towards which the Hon. Asa Packer contributed in behalf of his two sons, the late Harry E. and R. Asa Packer, and himself, the sum of \$10,000; the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company contributed \$5,000; leaving a balance of \$10,000 for which a bond and mortgage was given. (This balance, amounting with interest to \$11,170, was cancelled in 1877 and 1878, from moneys received through the energetic labors of the Ladies' Aid Society.) The building was occupied May 24, 1876.

At the close of the first five years of the existence of the institution, in October, 1878 the reports set forth that four hundred and fifty-five patients had been under treatment in the building and four hundred and ninety-six had been

treated at the dispensary a total of nine hundred and fifty-one unfortunates for the five years.

At a meeting held July 4th, 1879, it was resolved in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Trustees to procure plans for new hospital buildings, which should be prepared with reference to future extensions. These plans were subsequently supplied by Messrs. Jardine, architects of New York City, and the hospital committee gave them their approval, and the work was put under contract.

The designs contemplated four separate pavilions and an operating building, all connected by underground corridors. The building to be of brick and one-story high. Each pavilion, of the dimensions of 136 by 30 feet, to contain 24 beds, and to be thoroughly heated by steam, and properly ventilated. The operating building to be 68 by 30 feet.

It was intended to build but one pavilion and the operating building at first, and to add the other pavilions as the increase in the number of patients might demand. The buildings under contemplation became more necessary in view of the conditions accompanying the bequest of the late Hon. Asa Packer to the institution, which required that provision be made for the sick and disabled employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. This munificent bequest was as follows:

"I further will and direct that there shall be paid annually to the trustees of the hospital at Bethlehem, Pa., now known as the St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital, and under the auspices of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, the income of three hundred thousand dollars, which shall be paid to the trustees of the said hospital for its maintenance and support.

"They shall pay annually from the time of my death the whole or such part of the said income for the above purpose as they in their discretion may deem proper and expedient, but any portion of the income not so paid over, shall be added annually to the principal sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and the income thereafter to be derived therefrom shall be held, appropriated and paid by the trustees in the same manner as is above provided for in reference to the income of the said principal sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

"This bequest is made with the understanding and on the condition that the employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and of other railroad companies of which the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company are owners or part owner, who may be injured, wounded, sick or disabled by age or other cause while in the service of the companies,

are to be furnished with board, lodging and medical attention free of charge, under rules to be adopted by the trustees of the hospital, and which shall be subject to the approval of the trustees under this will. The funds to be derived from this income shall be applied—first, to the expenses of such employes, and if any balance is left out of the annual income, it may be applied to the general purposes of the hospital."

By further provisions of the will:

"Stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at par is to be substituted for the amount named in the above bequest, and the legatees shall only be entitled to the actual income derived from such stock."

The first patient to avail himself of the provisions of the Asa Packer bequest was admitted into the institution in 1880. During that year the new hospital buildings were under course of construction at an estimated cost of \$32,000. They were dedicated on Oct. 25th, 1880. The Bishop and clergy, together with the trustees, walked in procession to the building, and entering, proceeded to the center of the new ward, repeating Psalms 41 and 91. Rev. E. E. Butler, of Easton, read the lesson, St. Matt. viii: 1-18. The Lord's Prayer and Apostles' Creed were said, and after prayer by the Bishop, the building was dedicated for its holy and charitable work. The Gloria in Excelsis was sung and an address was made by Rev. C. B. Schultz, of the Moravian Church. The structure was occupied in November and proved satisfactory in every particular.

Early in the year 1884, Mr. Robert Lockhart, of South Bethlehem communicated to the Board of Trustees his desires to erect a pavilion for women. On motion the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, Mr. Robert Lockhart has communicated to the Board of Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital his desire to erect at his own expense a woman's pavilion:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees thankfully accept his generous offer, fully appreciating the philanthropic and charitable motives that prompt him to supply this much needed department. Early in the Spring of 1884 the pavilion was put under contract and completed. The general style of the building was similar to the men's pavilion already erected with some alterations dictated by experience. It contained one ward of twelve beds' capacity, and six private rooms. It was also provided with a large solarium, an operating room, clothes room and bath rooms. It was heated by steam, lighted by gas, and well ventilated.

It was formally opened on June 17th, 1885, although as early as May patients had been received into it. The Yoder property with an area of 16 acres adjoining the hospital grounds, was purchased in 1886 and "St. Luke's Place" in 1887; the latter is a roadway 50 feet in width connecting the hospital grounds with Delaware avenue. Since then there has been a small addition to the land and a loss of $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres occupied by the reservoirs of the Water Company leaving 33 acres. The need of an administration building became apparent about this time, the superintendent reporting that he had no office, no place to keep his books and papers, nor to receive visitors. To remedy this large contributions were made by employes of the railroads, mining and manufacturing companies of the Lehigh Valley during the year 1887, and the building was contracted for and constructed. The new administration building caused an expenditure of about \$45,000. The work of the hospital at this time may be illustrated by the fact that during the single year of 1887, no less than 1,691 people were treated by the hospital without one cent being received in return. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wilbur, of South Bethlehem, on March 11th, 1889, indicated to the Board their desire to erect in memory to their son, Merit Abbott Wilbur, a pavilion for children. It was contracted for and completed in March of the following year. It contained a ward of twelve beds, five private rooms, operating room, dining room, clothes room, bath rooms, and toilet.

In the Autumn of 1888, a committee of the Board was appointed to solicit contributions, and a circular letter stating the needs of the hospital was transmitted to various congregations of the Diocese through their clergy, and to the superintendent and officers of the various industries of the Lehigh region and to individuals.

In response to this circular letter contributions were received amounting to \$12,112.33, more than two-thirds of which was contributions by employes.

In 1881 Dr. W. L. Estes was appointed superintendent and surgeon. At a meeting of the Board held in April, 1891, the office of Director was created and Dr. W. L. Estes was appointed to the office, in addition to his duties of physician and surgeon-in-chief. To the office of Superintendent, hitherto held by him, the Executive Committee, with the approval of the Board, appointed Miss Victoria White, who also was principal of the Training School for Nurses.

The annual report for 1895 shows an indebtedness of \$7,400. This was due to the failure of

the largest source of income, the Asa Packer bequest. This bequest, amounting to 6,000 shares of the capital stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, together with 203 shares (the accretions upon said stock), was transferred to the hospital by the executors and trustees of the estate of Asa Packer. In April, 1895, Capt. James Wiley donated \$5,000 to the hospital, to establish the Annie Lewis Wiley Memorial Fund for maintenance of the hospital, the income only to be expended. Mr. E. P. Wilbur also donated \$1,000 to the training school fund. By the will of Edward B. Leisenring, deceased, of Philadelphia, a bequest of \$10,000 for the endowment of free beds, was received.

By the will of Benjamin F. Barge, deceased, of Mauch Chunk, a bequest of \$5,000 for the endowment of a free bed was received.

The Training School for Nurses was established Dec. 1, 1884. Miss Victoria White filled the office of Superintendent and Principal for a number of years. She was succeeded by Miss Brown. In January, 1912, Miss Brown resigned and Miss Cornelia H. Parker was appointed her successor.

The annual report for the year 1912 shows that 2,643 cases were treated during the year. It also shows that all bills for the year have been paid and a balance of \$1,668 on hand.

Of the buildings now in use, the Men's Pavilion, the Operating Pavilion, the Kitchen and Laundry Pavilion were completed in 1881; the Woman's Pavilion and the Boiler House were completed in 1885; the Administration Building was completed in 1888; the Children's Pavilion was completed in 1890; the Isolation Pavilion for contagious diseases was built in 1893; a commodious stable was erected in 1892.

In 1901 a new operating room was erected by the late Samuel Thomas, as a memorial to his wife, Rebecca Mickley Thomas. Sayre Ward for Men was erected in 1903 by the late Robert H. Sayre. The Pathological Laboratory was erected in 1907 by the late Robert H. Sayre as a memorial to Dr. William H. Chandler, who was Secretary of the Board for thirty-three years. Lehigh University Students' Pavilion was erected in 1908 by friends of the University on ground leased to the University by the hospital. Additions to the dispensary and offices and an X-Ray Laboratory were erected in 1912. A new Ward for Women is being erected by Eckley B. Cox, Jr., of Drifton, Luzerne county.

This institution has been doing very proficient work and is not only appreciated and recognized for its successful work in the Lehigh Valley, but under its skilled Director and Surgeon-in-Chief

Dr. William L. Estes, it has become one of the strongest hospitals of the eastern part of Pennsylvania.

The officers of the institution at present are as follows:

Board of Trustees.

Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, LL.D., President, *ex-officio*; Rt. Rev. Charles L. Moench, First Vice-President; Warren A. Wilbur, Second Vice-President; Albert N. Cleaver, Secretary; Warren A. Wilbur, Treasurer; James C. Haydon, Rev. Marcus A. Tolman, Frank Firmstone, F. J. Meyers, N. M. Emery, Harry J. Seaman, John W. Eckert, Charles M. Dodson, Henry C. Trexler, H. H. Mitchell, Henry S. Drinker, LL.D., Leonard Peckitt, Edwin Thomas; Allan C. Dodson, Robert E. Wilbur, Charles M. Schwab, M. L. Connelly, Rev. Francis S. Hort, James W. Fuller, Jr., Henry S. Snyder, David J. Pearsall, G. Reginal Radford, Alexander C. Graham.

Medical Board.

Director, and Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief, William L. Estes, M.D.; Associate Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief, William P. Walker, M. D.; Chief of House Staff and Dispensary, William L. Estes, Jr., M.D.; Pathologist, Adam L. Kotz, M.D., Easton; Acting Roentgenologist, A. J. Bittner; Resident House Physicians and Surgeons, 1912; Austen J. Canning, M.D., Edgar L. Sowden, M.D., Stanley A. Krebs, M. D., Thomas B. Kern, M.D.; 1913; Stanley A. Krebs, M.D.; Superintendent of the Hospital and Principal of the Training School for Nurses, Miss Cornelia Halsted Parker.

HOMEOPATHIC STATE HOSPITAL.

The first step looking forward to the establishing of a Homeopathic State Hospital in the State of Pennsylvania was taken by the Germantown Homeopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia which appointed a committee of twelve of its members of which Isaac W. Heysinger, M.D., was chairman for the purpose of introducing and furthering a bill before the State Legislature to provide for the selection of a site and construction of a State Insane Hospital to be under homeopathic management and control. After several unsuccessful attempts the following bill was finally passed by both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, June 25-26, 1901:

(No. 437)

AN ACT

To provide for the selection of a site and the erection of a State Hospital for the treatment of the Insane under Homeopathic Management, to be

called the Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane, and making an appropriation therefor.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Governor shall appoint three persons. The President pro tempore of the Senate, shall appoint one member of the present Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint one member of the present House, who, together with the present President pro tempore of the Senate, and the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall constitute a Commission, who shall serve without compensation, to select a site and build a hospital, to be conducted under homeopathic management, for the care and treatment of the Insane of the following counties, to wit: Bradford, Bucks, Carbon, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming, and of such other insane patients as are hereinafter specified.

SEC. 2. Said Commissioners shall as soon as possible after their appointment, select a tract of land suitable for the purposes of said hospital, which shall be located as nearly as possible at the center of population of the district above named and at a place as readily accessible as practicable from all parts of said district.

SEC. 3. The tract of land so selected shall be good, arable land, well adapted to the preservation of the health, the occupation and maintenance of the inmates of said hospital, with an adequate supply of good water, and large facilities for drainage from the hospital buildings and said tract of land, so selected, and the cost thereof shall be approved in writing by the Governor and the Board of Public Charities before the purchase money shall be paid, and the deed for the same shall be taken in the name of the Commonwealth: but nothing herein contained shall prevent said commissioners from receiving a deed to the Commonwealth, in fee, for any land donated for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 4. The plans for the said Hospital shall be prepared by said Commissioners, and approved by the Board of Public Charities. The buildings shall be of the best design for the construction of such institution, and without expensive architectural adornments or unduly large or costly administrative accommodations, and no change shall be made in said plans of construction without the consent of the Board of Public Charities.

SEC. 5. To enable the Commissioners to purchase the land and to commence the erection of said buildings, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specially appropriated: to be drawn from the Treasury as the same may be required, on warrants drawn by the Auditor General in the usual manner, vouchers or statements to be furnished, approved by the Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, before any warrant is issued: provided that no part of the money herein appropriated shall become available until the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer shall have filed in the office of the Auditor General and State Treasurer a certificate setting forth that there is in the Treasury a sufficient sum of money, not otherwise appropriated, to pay the said appropriation.

SEC. 6. Said Commissioners shall proceed to erect said buildings, and shall make report to the Board of Public Charities of the amount of money expended by them and of the progress made in the

erection of the buildings, semi-annually at least, and oftener if required by the Board.

SEC. 7. The said Commissioners, upon the completion of said Hospital, shall surrender their trust to a Board of Trustees, to consist of nine members, who shall serve without compensation, and be appointed by the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Said Trustees shall be a body politic or corporate, by the name and style of the Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane. They shall manage and direct the concerns of the institution, and make all necessary by-laws and regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and Laws of the Commonwealth. Of the Trustees first appointed three shall serve for one year, three for two years, and three for three years, and at the expiration of the respective periods the vacancies shall be filled by the Governor, by appointment for three years, as hereinbefore provided: and should any vacancy occur by death or resignation, or otherwise, of any trustee, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment as aforesaid, for the unexpired term of such manager.

SEC. 8. The said Board of Trustees shall appoint a competent and skilful physician, of the homeopathic medical school and practice, who shall be Superintendent, and shall have charge, supervision and direction of the Hospital, both professional and otherwise. He shall nominate for appointment such and so may assistants, attendants and other employees as may be considered necessary by said Board of Trustees: and in the absence or disability of the said Superintendent, the next medical officer in rank shall perform the duties thereof. The said Superintendent, with the approval of the Trustees, shall appoint a Steward, who shall have charge, under the direction of said Superintendent, of the purchase, production and distribution of all supplies, under such rules and regulations as may be established by said Trustees. The salaries of the Superintendent, assistants, employees, and attendants of the Hospital shall be fixed by the said Board of Trustees.

SEC. 9. The laws now regulating the support and maintenance of the indigent insane in the State Hospitals for the Insane, and the payment thereof, shall apply to the Homeopathic State Hospitals for the Insane.

SEC. 10. The said Trustees shall make, under oath by their president or treasurer, a quarterly report to the Auditor General of the State and to the Board of Public Charities, containing an itemized statement of the expenses of the institution during the previous quarter: and unless such itemized report is made, and approved by the Board of Public Charities, Auditor General and State Treasurer, the State Treasurer is hereby directed not to pay any more money to said institution until such report is made and approved as aforesaid.

SEC. 11. Whenever the said Hospital shall have sufficient accommodations for the proper care of a larger number of insane patients than shall be committed to it from the district above named, the Committee on Lunacy of the State Board of Charities shall have authority to transfer to said hospital patients from any other State Hospital for the Insane, or to authorize the commitment to said Hospital of patients from any other part of the State, giving the preference in all cases to those whose family or friends desire them to receive homeopathic treatment.

SEC. 12. The Governor, judges of the several

courts of record of, the Commonwealth, members of the Legislature, and members of the Board of Public Charities shall be ex-officio visitors of said Hospital.

July 18, 1901.—This bill was approved except as to Section Five, which provides for an appropriation of \$300,000 to enable the Commissioners to purchase land and commence the erection of buildings, from which Governor William A. Stone withhold his approval in the sum of \$250,000 because of insufficient State revenue.

The commission received several propositions from places in the section designated. On Dec. 18 and 19, 1902, the commission visited a number of the sites that were offered to them in Lehigh, Northampton, Monroe, Bradford, and Wayne counties. Three sites in Lehigh county were under consideration. The Weikel Hill farm near Coopersburg; a farm west of Bingen station, between Coopersburg and Bethlehem, and the Rittersville section.

Finally the Rittersville section was chosen to locate the new hospital. The tract secured by the State was formerly owned by the following persons: J. M. Wright, Robert E. Wright, Thomas Schaadt, William H. Diehl, Matilda Ritter, Mathias Koenig, Joseph L. Stone and the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., comprising 209 acres.

The corner-stone was laid June 27, 1904. The failure of the Legislature to appropriate and the Governor to approve what the Legislature did appropriate, the moneys that were necessary to expeditiously proceed with the erection and furnishing of the buildings caused a great deal of delay in the completion of the institution.

The institution was opened for the reception of patients Oct. 3, 1912. The cost of the land and erection of buildings is as follows: Farm, \$58,000; reservoir, \$29,950; pumping station, \$22,320; buildings, \$1,821,000, a total of \$1,931,270. The capacity of the institution is 1,000 inmates. The number of patients at present is 867.

The institution is located on a high tract of land on the north bank of the Lehigh River, between Allentown and Bethlehem, about one and a quarter mile from the bridge crossing the Lehigh at Allentown, and three miles from Bethlehem. The Central Railroad of New Jersey runs immediately adjacent to the farm at the foot of its southern slope. The Allentown & Bethlehem trolley line passes along the front of the property to the north.

The hospital at Rittersville is the first homeopathic institution of its kind in Pennsylvania. Similar institutions are found in New York, Massachusetts, Minnesota and California.

The improvements of the institution consist

of administration department, three buildings, four ward buildings, two chapels, building containing staff and congregate dining rooms, operating room and auditorium, kitchen, ice and cold storage plant, laundry, boiler and power plant and electric light plant. The main water supply is obtained from the Bethlehem city water works, brought to the hospital grounds by gravity from which point it is pumped into two million capacity reservoirs. In addition to this the institution has an artesian well and a 3,600-gallons storage tank for emergency use for boilers and ice plant.

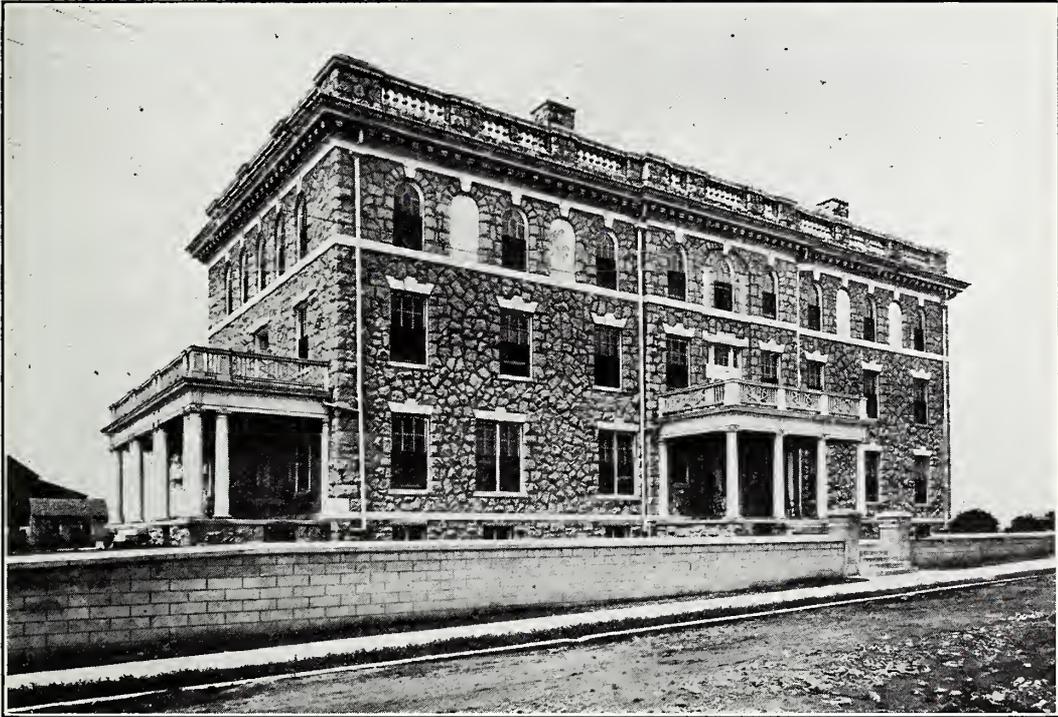
The present Board of Trustees was appointed by Governor Tener in February, 1912. They

The officers of the institution are: Henry I. Klopp, M.D., Superintendent; Harry F. Hoffman, M.D., Assistant Superintendent; Walter E. Lang, M.D., Senior Assistant Physician; Charles S. Trites, M.D., Junior Assistant Physician; Sarah Adleman, M.D., Junior Assistant Physician; Charles B. Reitz, M.D., Pathologist; Charles W. Fritchmann, Steward.

PHOEBE DEACONESS AND OLD FOLKS' HOME.

This institution is one of the newest charitable institutions of the Reformed Church.

The desire or impetus for the organization and establishing of a Deaconess Home in the Le-



PHOEBE DEACONESS AND OLD FOLKS' HOME.

are: Harry C. Trexler, president; E. M. Young, Secretary and Treasurer; Russell C. Stewart, Archibald Johnston, John J. Tuller, M.D., William A. Seibert, M.D., Leonard Peckitt, F. J. Slough, M.D., George R. Bedford Dr. Henry I. Klopp was elected superintendent, Feb. 17, 1912, and entered upon his duties March 18, 1912. Since the present Board of Trustees and officers have assumed the management of the institution, very efficient work has been done, and it is very gratifying to note how much has been accomplished in the way of finishing the buildings and running the institution in so short a time.

high Valley can, to a large extent, be traced to a paper which was read before the Ministerial Association of the Lehigh Valley by Rev. A. B. Koplín, D.D., of Hellerstown.

At the annual meeting of Lehigh Classis in 1901 an overture was received from Tohickon Classis asking Lehigh and East Pennsylvania Classis to join Tohickon Classis in the establishing of a Deaconess Home. At this meeting a committee was appointed to confer with similar committees from the other classes. A meeting of these committees was held in Christ Reformed Church, Bethlehem, Sept. 10, 1901. At this

meeting Dr. Koplin was asked to prepare a paper on the "Importance of Deaconess Work" which should appear in the church papers, and a committee was appointed to inquire into the feasibility of establishing such a home in mutual, helpful relation with St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, or Allentown Hospital. At the next annual meeting of Classis the committee recommended the establishing of a Deaconess Home which was to be located at Allentown in mutual, helpful relation with the Allentown Hospital. The three Classes passed resolutions giving the committee power to act and authorized them to carry forward the necessary work.

Each of the three Classes elected three trustees and the Board of Trustees elected six more. The following persons constituted the trustees for the first year: Rev. A. B. Koplin, D.D., Hellerstown, Pa.; Rev. Franklin J. Mohr, Quakertown, Pa.; Rev. G. A. Schwedes, Bethlehem, Pa.; Rev. Wallace H. Wotring, Nazareth, Pa.; Rev. D. E. Schoedler, D.D., Allentown, Pa. Rev. David A. Winter, Lehighon, Pa.; Jacob Rader, Easton, Pa.; Samuel Wolf, South Bethlehem, Pa.; Howard Seabold, Lehighon, Pa.; George W. Hartzell, Sr., Allentown, Pa.; W. H. Hartzell, M.D., Allentown, Pa.; M. H. K. Laros, Allentown, Pa.; Clinton H. Leaser, Allentown, Pa.; John T. Scheirer, Allentown, Pa.; John N. Lawfer, Allentown, Pa. The Board was organized in Christ Reformed Church Bethlehem, in September, 1902. The charter was granted by the Lehigh county court, Jan. 20, 1903. At a meeting of the Board held in St. John's Reformed Church, Allentown, March 24, 1903, a constitution for the governing of the home was adopted and the same was ratified at the annual session by all the Classes interested. At the meeting of the Board in September 1903, through the efforts of Rev. R. M. Kern, the plan of the Old Folks' Home was added to the original plan of the Deaconess Home. In 1904 the property known as the Griesemer homestead, located between Turner and Chew streets and Nineteenth and Lafayette streets in Allentown, was purchased. The tract comprised about three acres of land whereon there was erected a large three-story brick dwelling with modern improvements and in good condition. The first inmate was received into the Home, Sept. 8, 1904. The Home was dedicated Oct. 13, 1904. The first Deaconesses of the home were ordained June 7, 1908, in Zion's Reformed Church, Allentown, Miss Gold, of Nazareth, Pa., and Miss Frick, of Irwin, Pa.

Soon after the founding of the Home an Auxiliary Society was organized including members of

all the Reformed Churches in Allentown of which Mrs. Reuben P. Steckel was the faithful president up to the time of her death. Chapters have been organized at Hellertown, Bethlehem, Richlandtown, Perkasio, South Bethlehem, Indian Creek, Souderton, Emaus, Trumbauersville, East Greenville and Northampton. These societies have furnished a large amount of the money for the purchasing of the original Home, the erection of the new building and for the maintenance of the Home. The Home maintains two prominent and important charitable works side by side. The one feature is a training school of candidates for the deaconess work where they receive instruction and training which will fit young women for this vocation. The other feature is to provide a home for the aged fathers and mothers who have toiled long and faithfully and are deprived of the blessings of a Christian home. The Home is maintained through free-will offerings from the friends of the institution and the dues of auxiliary and corporation members. The dues for auxiliary members is \$1.00 a year. A person contributing \$10.00 at any time and \$5.00 annually can become a corporation member, a life member by paying \$150, or an honorary member by paying \$1,000.

The following constitute the Executive Committee: Dr. W. H. Hartzell, President; Rev. Robert M. Kern, Secretary; Rev. A. P. Koplin, D.D., Rev. W. H. Wotring, D.D., and John T. Scheirer.

The Home had not been opened very long before the trustees felt that the building was too small to accommodate the many who were seeking admittance. As early as 1906 only two years after the opening of the Home the Ladies' Auxiliary proposed the building of an annex to the old building. In 1909 the Auxiliary reported having \$7,000 on hand for an annex or new building. In 1910 a committee of the trustees was appointed to procure plans and specifications for a new building. The plans which were adopted call for a large central administration building with two wings, one to be a deaconess building. The corner-stone of the new Old Folks' building was laid on June 22, 1911, and the building was dedicated June 20, 1912. During the same year a green house was erected at a cost of \$1,000, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Hillegass, of East Greenville, Pa. The building was erected at a cost of \$35,000. The furnishings were provided for by individuals, and the various chapters and congregations at a cost of \$8,000. The Auxiliary is now engaged in raising funds to install a \$1,400 laundry in the Home.

The Good Shephera Home, Allentown, Pa.



For Infant Orphans .



For Crippled and Blind Orphans.



For Old People and Nurses.



For Manual Training, Laundry and Power-house.

Here The Helpless Shall Find Compassion.



BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REV. IRA W. KLICK.
REV. PROF. WILLIAM WACKERNAGEL, D.D.

MRS. ESTELLA RAKER, *Matron*.
REV. JOHN H. RAKER.

ROBERT W. KURTZ.
REV. JOHN H. RAKER.



I was born blind.
My mother is dead.



All I need is a little
help now.



I was my mother's
last thought and care.



Blind and unable to
move.



Aunt Polly Nauman
107 years old on Sept.
11, 1913.



Miss Johanna M. Baur, of the Bethesda Deaconess Home of Cincinnati, O., the first superintendent, came to the Home, Sept. 6, 1904, and remained with the Home until Feb. 1, 1910, when her relations with the Home were severed. Miss Carrie J. Dreibelbies, a highly educated lady of large experience in mission and deaconess work, has been filling the office of superintendent since 1910.

The Good Shepherd Home for Crippled Orphans, Infant Orphans, Destitute Children, Old People, and Aged or Disabled Ministers.

The Good Shepherd Home, located in the Twelfth Ward of the city of Allentown, Pa., had its origin in the heart and mind of the Rev. J. H. Raker, a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and of his estimable wife, (a descendant of Conrad Weiser), while they were at the head of the Berks County Orphans' Home at Topton, Pa. Mr. Raker, having become pastor of Grace Lutheran Church in the Twelfth Ward of Allentown, after some time given to the study of Inner Mission problems, felt constrained to prove his obedience to his Master by a "faith which worketh by love"—as all true Christians do. On February 21, 1908, he received the first crippled orphan in his house. A few days later he bought the old Kline homestead at Sixth and St. John Streets, for \$7,500.

Possession was taken on April 1st, and on November 15, 1909, a charter was granted to "The Good Shepherd Home," by Judge Trexler, of the Court of Lehigh county. The property was transferred to the corporation, at the purchase price. The board of trustees, consisting of five members. The advisory board consists of 25-30 members. Public statement of the management of the home is given by the superintendent and the treasurer annually at the home's anniversary in the first week of September. The report is given in print in *Sweet Charity*, the bi-monthly organ of the home, the subscription list of which shows almost 7,500 paying readers on June 1, 1913. Mr. Raker is the editor.

The house standing on the lot, corner of Sixth and St. John's Streets, was soon filled to its utmost capacity. The board of trustees purchased an adjoining property for \$3,500, in order to make room for the infant orphans, the first of whom had already been received in October, 1908. The new cottage for infant orphans was opened in August, 1910. And again better quarters had to be found for the old people and the nurses. The board of trustees acquired

possession of a house on the corner of Fifth and St. John's Streets, valued at \$7,500, in April, 1911. The first old person received in the home was Mrs. Mary Schindel Eisenhardt, the well-known church-woman, "Aunt Mary."

Other buildings to be mentioned, the laundry, power house and manual training, erected on a lot adjoining the old people's house. The lot, the brick-building, the machinery, furnace, etc., require an outlay of \$10,000.00.

The very active Allentown Ladies' Auxiliary has pledged itself for \$2,000. There are such in Mauch Chunk, Hegins, Reading, Birdsboro, Bethlehem, South Bethlehem, and Hellertown. The Fairview Cemetery Association donated a beautiful burial plot to the home. At present the Good Shepherd Home has over \$35,000 worth of property with less than \$14,000 of debt. There are so many pressing applications for admission that in the near future more property must be acquired or the old house remodeled and enlarged. The Good Shepherd Home certainly is a necessity and a benefaction.

At present (June, 1913) there are 43 crippled, blind, and mute orphans, destitute children, infant orphans, and nine old people (Aunt Polly is 106 years old), and one retired minister in the home, besides 9 nurses, one of whom is a public school teacher, and another one a kindergarten teacher.

The home is a charity institution of the Evangelical Lutheran Church open to all that need help, which is willingly rendered if possible.

Centurion Bands have been organized in the Wilkes-Barre, Danville, and Lancaster conferences. The Wilkes-Barre conference supplies the home with coal; the Danville Conference assumed the present cost of the infants' cottage, \$4,000. They pay the interest and also the improvements. The Lancaster Conference has not yet specified what special work they will do. The money has simply been sent to the treasurer of the home.

The Good Shepherd Home is especially for the most needy ones that are not admitted in other institutions of mercy. Many people have promised to remember the Home in their wills. People are invited to visit the home at any time, except on Sundays. The Ministerium of Pennsylvania, appointed a committee to investigate the Home, and report before the annual convention.

THE ALLENTOWN HOSPITAL.

The need of a hospital in Allentown with its increasing population and densely settled surrounding territory where a large number of men are employed in the cement mills and other industrial establishments, was felt for a number

of years. In accordance with a resolution introduced into council by M. J. Lennon and Winslow Wood and passed Nov. 1, 1892, Mayor S. D. Lehr called a public meeting in the council chamber on Dec. 14, 1892, to consider the project of establishing a hospital. The mayor was elected chairman of the meeting and Dr. H. H. Herbst, secretary. Addresses on the importance of erecting a hospital were made by Drs. H. H. Herbst, E. G. Martin, P. L. Reichert, H. K. Hartzell, W. P. Kistler, Hon. E. S. Shimer, J. F. Gallagher, and Rev. A. R. Horne. At a meeting held in the mayor's office on Dec. 27, 1892, the name for the institution "Allentown Hospital," was adopted. A charter of incorporation was obtained from the Lehigh county court, Feb. 6, 1893. At a meeting held on the following day the following officers were elected: President, S. D. Lehr; Secretary, E. S. Shimer; Treasurer, H. W. Allison. Messrs. Allison and Lehr were appointed a committee to draft by-laws for the Corporation. It seems that for a few years the project lay dormant.

At a public meeting held in the court house on Oct. 16, 1895, the project for a hospital in the city of Allentown, was revived.

Addresses were delivered by Hon. Edward Harvey, Dr. W. H. Hartzell, Rev. J. A. Singmaster, and Rev. John B. Maus. A committee of fifteen was appointed by the chairman of the meeting, Mayor H. W. Allison, to devise a plan for organization. The committee appointed consisted of the following persons: Hon. Edwin Harvey; Revs. J. A. Singmaster, G. W. Richards, John B. Maus, Dr. W. H. Hartzell, H. C. Trexler, Henry Leh, W. R. Lawfer, S. A. Butz, Henry Cole, Leonard Siefing, James K. Mosser, Christian Swartz, and James F. Gallagher. At a meeting held on Oct. 23d a resolution was passed that no proposal looking to sectarian control of the hospital, should be entertained. The organization was effected on Nov. 15, 1895, when the following officers were elected: Chairman, Mayor H. W. Allison; secretary, James F. Gallagher; Treasurer, John E. Lentz. Rev. J. A. Singmaster, Dr. W. H. Hartzell, and M. J. Kauffman were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. This committee reported at a meeting on Dec. 13, 1895, when the constitution and by-laws were adopted. The charter for the association was granted Jan. 20, 1896. The following persons were elected to serve as trustees for the institution: Dr. W. H. Hartzell, John E. Lentz, Revs. G. W. Richards, J. B. Maus, and J. A. Singmaster, for three years; Dr. Orlando Fegley, James F. Gallagher, Col. H. C. Trexler, H. S. Shimer, and H. W. Allison, for two years;

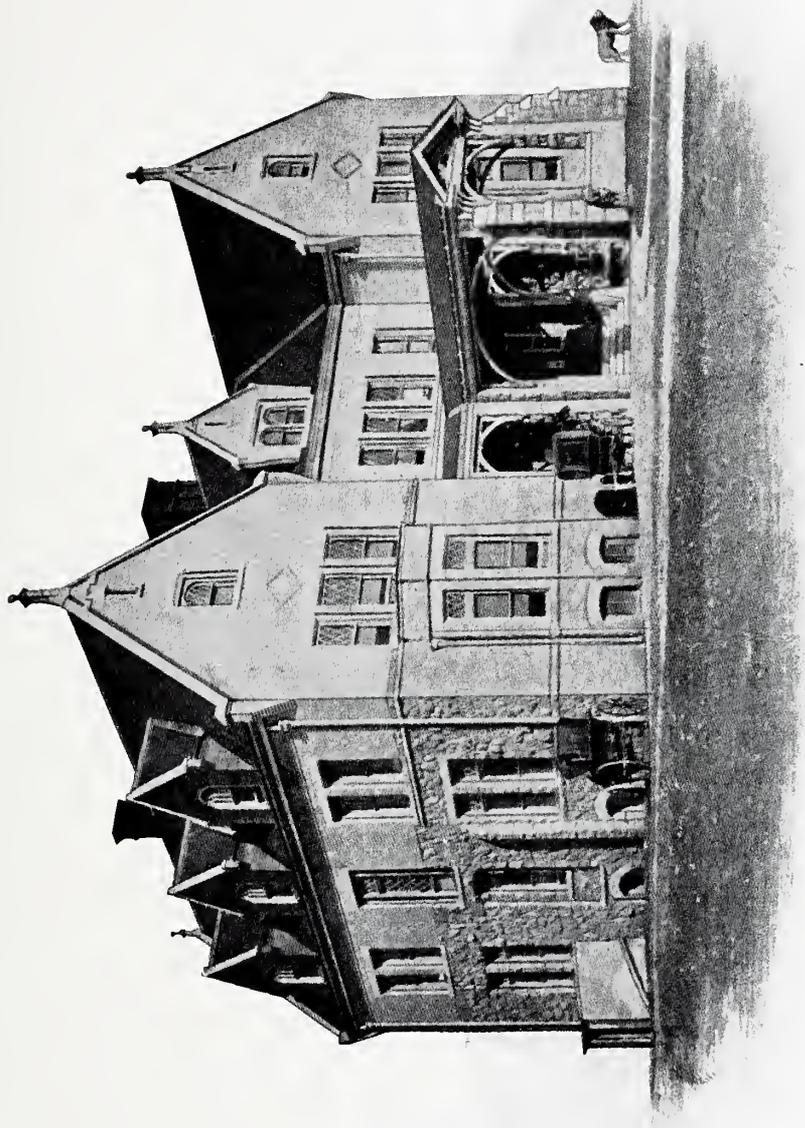
Hon. Edward Harvey, Rev. S. A. Repass, Henry Leh, John R. Gossler, and James F. Hunsicker, for one year. Rev. Singmaster was elected president of the board; Hiram S. Sheimer, vice-president; James F. Gallagher, secretary, and John E. Lentz, treasurer.

A meeting of the old organization, known as the "Allentown Hospital," was held on April 17, 1897, when a resolution was passed agreeing that all the property and corporate franchises be assigned and transferred to "The Allentown Hospital Association," this organization having received some money by will from Barbara Schaadt.

After the election the trustees of the new organization at once made an effort to raise money and secure a suitable location for the erection of a hospital.

Efforts were made to secure from the city a whole or a part of the "reservoir tract." Later on the trustees also made an effort to buy a part of West End park at a nominal sum. Both of these requests were refused. Several tracts were offered to them. Henry Leh offered to donate two acres at the northwest corner of Fourteenth and Union Streets. The Highland Cemetery Association offered to donate three acres of ground for a hospital site. Col. Trexler and Mr. Klein offered to give three acres northwest of Fairview cemetery. None of these tracts were accepted.

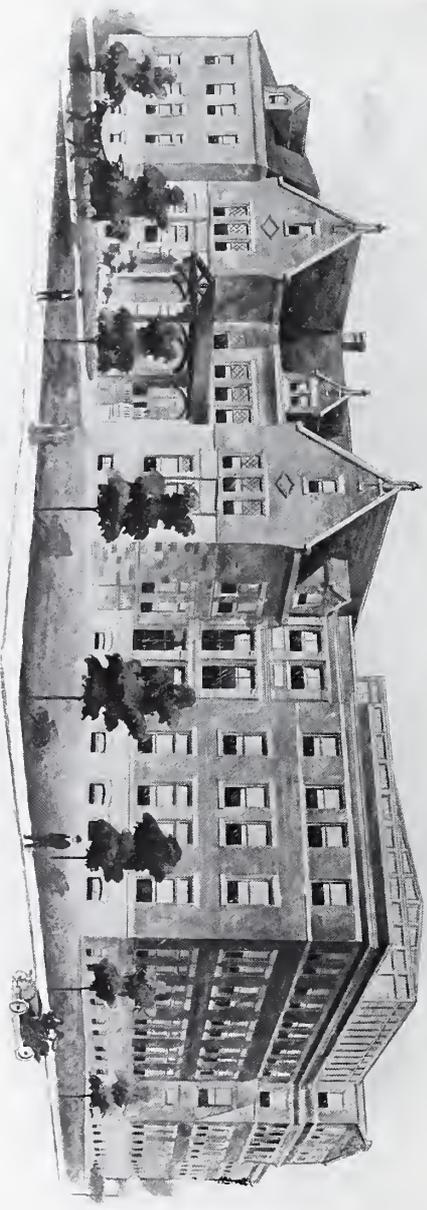
When the Solomon Griesemer tract at Seventeenth and Chew, was offered for sale, one of the conditions of the sale was that none of the lots would be sold for hospital purposes. Four individual members of the board, Col. H. C. Trexler, Henry Leh, Hiram S. Sheimer, and Frank M. Trexler, purchased the lots and later the deed for the tract was made out in the name of the hospital association. The cost of the hospital site was \$5,297.51. Building operations were started during the summer of 1898, and the institution was opened for the reception of patients on May 22, 1899. The building and improvements of the ground cost \$20,243.63, and the furnishings and supplies \$3,856.36. The first hospital consisted of a fine operating room. Twenty-three beds and two cots in the wards; five beds in single rooms, and one in the receiving ward and twelve for the employees. The first medical staff of the hospital was as follows: Surgeon in Chief, Dr. Orlando Fegley; Assistant Surgeons, Drs. C. D. Schaeffer, A. J. Yost, Daniel Hiestand, and R. E. Albright; Physician in Chief, Dr. W. H. Hartzell; Assistant Physicians, Drs. C. S. Martin, H. H. Herbst, C. J. Otto, and I. F. Huebner; Ophthalmologist, Dr. G. F. Seiberling; Pathologist, Dr. M. F. Caw-



ALLENTOWN HOSPITAL, 1898.



ALLENTOWN HOSPITAL, 1902.



ALLENTOWN HOSPITAL, 1912.

ley; consultants: Surgeons, Drs. John B. Deaver, and H. Y. Horn; physicians, Drs. H. H. Riegel and William B. Erdman. The surgeon in chief, Dr. Fegley, was not able to serve on account of sickness. Dr. Schaeffer was appointed temporarily to take his place. After Dr. Fegley's death on March 10, 1900, Dr. Schaeffer was elected surgeon in chief. Seymore Davis, of Philadelphia, was the architect of the building, and the contractor was James M. Ritter. The following members constituted the building committee: J. A. Singmaster, J. F. Hunsicker, W. H. Hartzell, W. P. Moyer, and J. B. Maus.

The rooms of the hospital were generously furnished as follows: Operating room, by Mrs. Mary E. Heilman; sterilizing room, by Mrs. Mary A. Young; men's medical ward by the Keystone Athletic Association; men's surgical ward by Allentown Fire Department; women's medical ward by Mrs. Walter P. Huber; woman's surgical ward by Hon. and Mrs. James L. Schaadt; west isolating room by Mrs. George Ormrod; east isolating room by the W. C. T. U.; reception room by C. A. Dorney Furniture Company; head nurses sitting and bed room by the Golden Circle of King's Daughters; central private room by the Circle of the Silver Cross, Kings' Daughters; west private room by Faithful Workers; east private room by Circle of "Seven"; sideboard by the Ever Ready Circle, King's Daughters; X-Ray instrument, Dr. C. D. Schaeffer.

From the annual report for 1899 we learn that the statistics for the first six months are as follows:

One hundred and sixty-eight patients were treated; largest number of patients at any one time, 21, with an average of 12. The nursing force consisted of a head nurse, two graduate nurses, and four probate nurses. The president in his annual report for the same year advocates the extension of its capacity and usefulness by the erection of a wing in the near future.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1902, through the generosity of James K. Mosser, of Allentown, a large and commodious wing was added to the building at a cost of \$39,773.

This building was furnished as follows:

Male surgical ward, by William F. Mosser; female surgical ward by Hon. Robert E. Wright; children's ward by Mrs. Walter P. Huber; male surgical dressing room by the M. W. M. Circle; female surgical dressing room by the Ladies' Auxiliary; seven private rooms by the Silver Cross Circle of King's Daughters, the Circle of Seven, the Faithful Workers, the Clover Club, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Kleppinger, the Sunshine Circle, and the employees of F. W. Woolworth; four isolating rooms, two rooms by Mrs. E. G. Martin; Broad silk-weavers; Adelaide silk-mill; connecting corridor, first floor by C. A. Dorney Furniture

Company; connecting corridor, second floor, by the Kroll Furniture Company; rug by John Taylor; laundry machinery by Messrs. Nuding and Neuweller; wheel-litter by Thomas E. Ritter; six additional beds and bedding by the Ladies' Auxiliary; shades for entire building by J. M. Grimley.

In 1903 two lots opposite the hospital on Chew Street, were purchased at a cost of \$5,500, for a nurses' home.

A beautiful annex known as the woman's ward was erected in 1905, by Mrs. Maria E. Mosser, widow of the late James K. Mosser.

The cost of the annex was \$4,371, and was paid for by the generous donor. During the same year there was also erected a boiler house, coal house, laundry, and a corridor connecting them with the main building.

The most extensive improvements since the hospital was erected, was the new building which was erected in 1911 and 1913, at a cost of \$114,371, not including the furnishings.

The rooms in the new building were furnished by the following persons and organizations: Alvin Lawfer, Mrs. Alvin Lawfer, Silver Cross Circle, Keiper family in honor of H. L. Keiper, Henry School, Jockey Club, Charles Lieberman, Mrs. Frank Koch, Robert Wilbur, E. N. Kroninger, P. J. Laubach, John M. Mack, E. M. Kern, J. M. Grimley Co., George Kleppinger, Merkel & Co., Joseph Lieberman, Tilghman Cooper, Thomas Ritter, Mrs. R. P. Stevens, Owen Clauss, Lloyd Tilghman, Victor Wonderley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moyer, Dr. Lowright, Mrs. and Ada Balliet, Mr. and Mrs. David Malcom, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Wetherhold, Mrs. Grace Moyer, National Silk Dye Company, Levi Bachman, D. G. Dery, Nurses Alumnae Association, two rooms; Mrs. Charles Matchan, in memory of her husband, Ward B., M. T. J. Ochs, Arthur G. Dewalt, Fred Horlacher, David S. Menges; The Ladies' Auxiliary furnished the obstetric ward, the nursery, the maternity ward, and various dressing rooms throughout the hospital; Mrs. Heilman, the operating-room. Mrs. E. M. Young, the sterilizing room, Road Drivers' Association, the children's private ward, Mrs. Walter A. Huber, the children's ward; fire department one of the wards, James F. Hunsicker, Dannie Megges, and Abraham Samuel, the doctors' rooms.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

A course of theoretical and practical instruction for the purpose of training women to become professional nurses was started shortly after the institution was opened. The first superintendent or head nurse was Miss Anna B. Gibson. Miss Clara V. Haring filled the office from 1900 to 1912, since which time Miss Alma M. Viehdorfer has filled it. Judging from the number of graduates and the character of the young ladies who have been graduated from this institution, it is evident that very efficient work is being done.

The following have been the resident physicians of the institution:

Dr. William A. Hausman, 1902.
 Dr. Jere F. McAvoy, 1903.
 Dr. William J. Creighton, 1904.
 Dr. Clyde J. Saylor, 1904.
 Dr. Mahlon G. Miller, 1905 and 1906.
 Dr. William H. Greiss, 1905 and 1906.
 Dr. William J. Matz, 1907.
 Dr. Forrest G. Schaeffer, 1908.
 Dr. Robert L. Schaeffer, 1908.
 Dr. Oscar O. Salter, 1909.
 Dr. Frank S. Boyer, 1909.
 Dr. John S. Schneller, 1910-1911.
 Dr. Edwin S. Minner, 1910-1911.
 Dr. Fred G. Klotz, 1911-12.
 Dr. Edward J. Deibert, 1911-1912.
 Dr. Harry B. Kern, 1912-1913.

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

A Ladies' Auxiliary to co-operate in erecting and maintaining the hospital, was organized Feb. 1, 1896, with thirteen members. In 1899 they reported an active membership of 292. When the first building was erected they furnished the money with which the lot was purchased. They also contributed \$2,500 towards the building, and \$900, towards the furnishing.

This organization is the most valuable auxiliary of the institution and has rendered most valuable assistance in providing means for the erection of the building, their furnishings and maintenance of the hospital. Since 1909 tag day is observed about the middle of May, which nets annually about \$2,600. The officers of the auxiliary are: President, Mrs. Harry E. Ruhe; vice-presidents, Mrs. R. S. Leisenring, Mrs. Mary E. Heilman, and Mrs. Annie Schock; Recording Secretary, Laura V. Keck; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James Straub; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry D. Hersh.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The first president of the board was Rev. J. A. Singmaster, who served until 1900, when Hon. Edward Harvey was elected, who filled the office up to the time of his death in 1913.

Dr. W. H. Hartzell filled the office of Secretary until 1902 when Dr. Charles S. Martin was elected, who filled the office until 1908, since which time Abraham Samuels has filled the office. John E. Lentz held the office of treasurer until the annual meeting in 1899, when he resigned on account of ill health. Edward H. Renninger has filled the office ever since.

Dr. C. D. Schaeffer has practically been the surgeon in chief since the hospital was opened. Dr. Orlando Fegley had been elected surgeon in chief, but owing to ill health he never served. Since 1902 Dr. Schaeffer has also been the

physician in chief. By consulting the statistics of the institution, it is remarkable how much has been accomplished in so short a time. It speaks well for the officers and friends of the institution. To Dr. Schaeffer more than to any other man, the institution owes its remarkable growth. It is one of the finest and best equipped hospitals of the state.

STATISTICS.				
Year	Nurses Graduated	Patients Treated	State Appropriation	Moneys Rec'd for Maintenance.
1899		168	\$ 5,000	\$36,092.60
1900		380		8,114.68
1901	3	420	1,052.81	29,389.42
1902	5	533	13,062.00	45,013.00
1903	4	614	6,055.42	28,678.54
1904	8	805	9,704.38	25,153.15
1905	8	870	9,875.00	42,611.14
1906	4	899	10,500.00	38,418.72
1907	9	995	13,750.00	42,488.06
1908	9	1,111	11,000.00	70,759.79
1909	4	1,132	13,000.00	81,528.45
1910	13	1,322	15,000.00	68,749.69
1911	9	1,443	11,250.00	40,130.83
1912	12	1,505	18,750.00	65,156.57

Since the founding of the institution \$365,000 has been expended for grounds, buildings, and furnishings; \$329,513 has been spent for maintenance.

Members of the Association.

Any person contributing \$10 at any one time, and \$5 annually during each succeeding year, shall be a member of this Association. Membership shall be forfeited by a failure to pay the annual dues for two years.

Any person, firm, or organization contributing not less than \$10 in cash, or not less than \$25 in material or merchandise, shall be entitled to a representative in the Association during the current year in which the donations are made.

Any person may become a life member of the Association by the payment of not less than \$150 at any one time.

Any person may become an honorary member of this Association by the payment of not less than \$1,000 at any one time.

Honorary Members.

George O. Albright.
 Charles F. Mosser.
 Employees of Atlas Portland Cement Co.
 Atlas Portland Cement Co. Relief and Beneficial Association.
 Hon. Edward Harvey.
 John Greenall.
 *L. J. Helfrich.
 *Henry Leh.
 Lehigh Portland Cement Co. and Employees.
 William F. Mosser.
 Hon. Robert E. Wright.
 *John E. Lentz.
 *James K. Mosser.
 *Dr. Martin H. Boye.
 Edwin G. Trexler.
 Harry C. Trexler.
 Thomas J. Koch.
 John W. Eckert.

*Deceased.

E. M. Young.
 Max Hess.
 George Ormrod.
 William H. Gangewere.
 Dr. C. D. Schaeffer.
 James F. Hunsicker.
 Heilman Boiler Works.
 Andrew S. Keck.
 Mrs. Margaret Matcham.
 Horlacher Brewing Co.
 Ladies' Auxiliary.

Owen D. Clauss.
 Joseph Lieberman.
 E. H. Wetherhold.
 Merkle & Co.
 Crane Iron Works, Catasauqua.
 Allentown Hospital Alumni Asso.
 Circle of Silver Cross, King's Daughters.
 Road Drivers' Club of Lehigh Valley.
 i Bachman.
 J. M. Grimley Co.
 Mrs. Annie R. Huber.

Life Members.

Allentown Electric Light and Power Co.
 Allentown Fire Department.
 Allentown National Bank.
 American Cement Co. and Employees.
 Bonneville Portland Cement Co.
 Coplay Cement Co. and employees.
 Hon. Hugh E. Crilly.
 Donaldson Iron Co. and employees.
 George H. Hardner.
 Mrs. Mary E. Heilman.
 Bryden Horse Shoe Co. and employees.
 Lehigh Valley Transit Co.
 George W. Seagraves.
 United Italian Societies.
 Lehigh Portland Cement Co.
 Mrs. Joseph Ruhe.
 Mrs. Walter P. Huber.
 Keystone Athletic Association.
 Lawrence Portland Cement Co. and employees.
 Lehigh Valley Trust Co.
 Merchants' National Bank.
 Mrs. Joseph B. Lewis.
 Novelty Hosiery Co. and Excelsior Knitting Mch. Mfg. Co.
 M. U. M. Circle.
 Mr. and Mrs. James L. Schaadt.
 Whitehall Portland Cement Co. and employees.
 William R. Yeager.
 *Mrs. E. B. Young.
 William F. Mosser.
 Mack Bros. Motor Car Co.
 Allentown Public Schools.
 Ladies' Auxiliary of Allentown Hospital.
 H. Leh Estate.
 Richard C. Bondy.
 Joseph Ruhe.
 A. Samuels.
 *H. L. Keiper.
 E. N. Kroninger.
 Louisa Ochs.
 Charles L. Lieberman.
 George H. Kleppinger.
 Mary I. Koch.
 Peter Laubach.
 T. S. Cooper.
 Lloyd M. Tillman.
 Charles Ziegenfus.
 D. G. Dery.
 A. G. Dewalt.
 V. F. Wonderly.
 Henry L. School.
 Mrs. Ida V. Lawfer.
 Mrs. Briana Pendleton Stevens.
 Robert E. Wilbur.
 Mr. and Mrs. John M. Mack.

*Deceased.

STAFF, 1913.

Physician and surgeon, Dr. Charles D. Schaeffer; assistant, Dr. Calvin J. Otto; pathologist, Dr. Joseph M. Weaver; X-Ray operator, Dr. Edward W. Feldhoff; directress of nurses, Miss Alma M. Viehdorfer, R.N.; assistant directress of nurses, Miss Ruth A. Mench, R.N.; night directress of nurses, Miss Blanche M. Harrison, R.N.; internes, Dr. Arthur C. Zuck, 1912-April 1, 1913; Dr. Edward L. Royer, 1912-July 1, 1913; dietitian, Mrs. Edith M. Lithgow; stenographer and bookkeeper, Miss Etta E. Smallsbeck; consultants—surgeons, Dr. John B. Deaver, Philadelphia; Dr. H. Y. Horn, Coplay; physicians—Dr. H. H. Riegel, Catasauqua, Dr. Wm. B. Erdman, Macungie.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Mr. James F. Hunsicker, president; Mr. Peter J. Laubach, vice-president; Mr. Abraham Samuels, secretary; Mr. Edward H. Reninger, treasurer.
 Term Expires 1917—Hon. James L. Schaadt, Mr. Edward M. Young, Mr. Samuel F. Jordan, Mr. Emil A. Hirner, Mr. George K. Mosser.
 Term Expires 1916—Dr. Charles D. Schaeffer, Mr. Abraham Samuels, Mr. Edward H. Reninger, Mr. Edwin G. Trexler.
 Term Expires 1915—Mr. James F. Hunsicker, Dr. A. H. Balliet, Mr. George Ormrod, Mr. A. L. Reichenbach.

CHILDREN'S HOME.

The smallpox epidemic in the Spring of 1882 left so many orphans and half orphans that Mr. William H. Thurston, then president of the Bethlehem Iron Company, felt the necessity of a place of refuge for these unfortunate children. A small house was rented on Cherokee street in South Bethlehem, and Miss Lizzie Frick was placed in charge of it as matron. For about four years Mr. Thurston bore the whole expense of maintenance, but as the number of applications for admittance increased, he deemed it necessary to place the Home on a more permanent basis and it was done in 1886. Mrs. George Jenkins was the first president with the following directors: Julia DeWitte Coppie, Martha N. Sayre, Sarah M. Nelson, Alice C. Frazier, Julia DeWitte, C. Jenkins, R. A. Lambertson, E. P. Wilber, Robert Lockhart, Samuel Adams and William H. Thurston. The number of children increased until the first house was too small and Mr. Thompson donated a lot for a new

building, also on Cherokee street upon which a house was built with the funds secured by Mrs. Jenkins and the ladies of the Board. The new Home was taken possession of in June, 1888. In 1895 when the still increasing number of children had again rendered the Cherokee street quarters inadequate the Board of Directors decided to purchase a country site where new buildings could be added from time to time and afford more room for the children. The fulfilling of this desire was made possible by the generous donation of a building by Capt. James Wiley in memory of his wife, Anna Lewis Wiley. The directors having secured an option on a tract of six acres of land in Salisbury township, immediately began to solicit funds for its purchase. Sufficient funds having been secured the property was purchased and the building which is the Children's Home of to-day was erected, but recently a three-story addition, 32 x 41 was erected.

The following have been the matrons up to the present time: Miss Lizzie Frick, Mrs. Frey, Mrs. Kintner and the present matron, Mrs. Abner Herman.

The children of the Home under nine years of age are taught by a competent teacher in the Home. Those over nine years of age attend the public schools of the township located at Gauff's Hill only a few blocks from the Home.

The object of the Home is to furnish temporary shelter for homeless, destitute or unfortunate children until suitable, permanent homes can be found for them. The children are admitted between the ages of two and fourteen years. The children come principally from Lehigh and Northampton counties. The Home is supported chiefly by annual subscriptions, together with

the income from nominal board paid by parents and guardians and State aid. More than a thousand children have been provided for since it has been founded.

The Children's Home is in charge of leading women of the Bethlehems and there are several Allentown ladies connected with the administration of its affairs, including Mrs. H. C. Trexler, Mrs. R. E. Wright, Mrs. Lucy Huebner, and Mrs. Charles D. Shrady. Mrs. H. H. Mitchell, of Bethlehem, has been president of the Home since 1908 and it is largely due to her ambition for the project and ability that the extensions of work have been made. Miss Anna Gummere, of Bethlehem, is the secretary and Miss Montgomery, of Fountain Hill, is the treasurer. Mrs. J. Davis Brodhead, of South Bethlehem, is a prominent, active member of the Executive Committee, and heads the committee on school work.

RESCUE MISSION AND HOME OF ALLENTOWN.

The Rescue Mission and Home, located at 12-14 North Third street, Allentown, was organized by Obadiah Becker in 1900. In 1901 it was incorporated under the laws of our State and the following trustees were elected: Obadiah Becker, Superintendent; Charles Keiser, President; E. A. Soleliac, Treasurer; Harry J. Troxell, Secretary; E. J. Rapp and Miss Mary Ormrod. The building consists of a three-story brick house, a brick chapel, 42 x 15 feet built in 1909, and a two-story dormitory, 36 x 15 feet. In 1911 the number of meals served was 5,233; lodging was furnished to 6,063 persons, and the Gospel preached to over 9,000 people in 372 meetings, conducted in the mission. The Home depends for its support on voluntary contributions.

CHAPTER XVII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

EARLY ROADS.

The first public road laid out in what is now Lehigh county was surveyed in 1735 while still a part of Bucks county. It began about a quarter of a mile northwest of Breinigsville, in Upper Macungie, at a black-oak tree, situated at a corner of lands of Peter Trexler and Henry Shade—near the tavern of Jeremiah Trexler, whose father (said Peter) had purchased land there in 1729. The road passed through the present site of Breinigsville and Weiler's Store, crossed the Little Lehigh, thence through what is now the borough of Macungie, and the villages of Shimersville, Old Zionsville, New Zionsville, Hosensack, Krausdale, and Geryville to North Wales where it joined the road from New Goshenhoppen to Philadelphia. The order was issued March 27, 1735, and the report was filed Aug. 16, 1735, by the viewers, Robert Thomas, John Roberts, Hugh Evans, and Jan Jansen.

Slatington Road.—In 1752, in Northampton county, a road was ordered to be laid out from John Moyer's house, on the Macungie road, (near Zionsville R. R. station), to Kern's Mill, (now Slatington). The viewers were Joseph Eberhard, David Owen, David Geesey, Christopher Haymaker, George Shoemaker, and George Hoffman. The road ran generally in a north-easterly direction, and passed through lands of George Streibeck, George Plott, (Vera Cruz), Rudolph Andreas, Taylor Floch, Barbara Shoemaker (near Emaus) and George Hoffman, crossing the Little Lehigh at "Hoffman's Grist Mill" (owned ten years later by Jacob Wirth); thence a distance of three miles to the Cedar creek, passing Nicholas Walbert's grist-mill and through Lynford Lardner's plantation for two miles, passing east of his shooting-place, called "Grouse Hall," (near Wenersville) to the top of a long hill; thence a distance of 284 perches through Peter Troxell's land crossing Jordan creek, vacant land (Meyersville); John Schadt's, Caspar Wistar's and Paul Balliet's land (Ballietsville) a distance of three miles; thence by what is now Neffsville and lands of Jacob Shieffely and George Rex, six miles to said grist-mill at Trucker's creek;

thence 30 perches to Trucker's house (William Kern) and through land of Nicholas Kern and Joseph Grove two miles to a road leading from Bethlehem over the Blue mountains; total distance 23 miles, 106 perches.

Reading Road.—In 1753, divers inhabitants of Berks and Northampton counties prayed the Provincial Council for a road from Easton to Reading, for which there was a great necessity, inasmuch as the roads commonly used were not laid out by any authority, neither the Council nor the Courts of the respective counties. The petition was signed by the following subscribers:

Conrad Weiser.	John Jones.
Thomas Craig.	Jasper Scull.
Henry Harvy.	Thos. Armstrong.
Jonas Seely.	Benja. Lightfoot.
James Read.	Moses Heyman.
Jacob Levan.	Lewis Gordon.
Wm. Parsons.	Theobold Baum.
Will. Craig.	Merrick Starr.
Hugh Wilson.	James Starr.
Peter Haws.	Lyon Nathan.
Conrad Bower.	Geo. Beale.
John Hutton.	Isaac Levan.
James Biddle.	Peter Weitner.
Richard Rigg.	Abraham Crosius.
Yost Sassamanshausen.	Peter Weiser.

This road was surveyed by David Schultz. It crossed the Lehigh river at a ford, by way of Kline's Island, south of the present bridge, and the Jordan creek near William Allen's house (now Union street); thence partly along the present Jackson street to Cedar creek, through John Griesemer's land, by way of the present Wescosville and Trexlertown into Berks county, near Rothrocksville, a distance of 13 miles. The distance from Easton to the Lehigh river was given as 15 miles. In later years, thousands of immigrants who landed at New York and settled in the west, traveled by way of this highway.

The viewers from Northampton county were: George Knauss, Lewis Klotz, Thomas Armstrong, Jeremiah Trexler, Melchior Schmidt, and Frederick Romig.

Heidelberg Road.—In 1753, inhabitants of Heidelberg township prayed the Court for a public road from "Bake Oven" in the Blue mountains to the Great Road leading to Philadelphia, near George Good's plantation (now

City Water Works, formerly Schantz's spring. The names of the subscribers were:

Daniel Burger.	Lorentz Stimson.
Frantz Gildner.	Simon Wehr.
Henrich Ohl.	Migel Eber.
Conrad Bloss.	George Rex.
Andres Meyer.	Peter Miller.
John Foller.	John Leonard Stein.
Nicholas Handwerk.	Jacob Peter.
Filb Wagenman.	Michael Moser.
Fetter Misemer.	Samuel Muse.
Philip Fidler.	John Moller.
Daniel Coston.	Jacob Ferber.
Paulus Antoni.	George Mertz.
Frederick Schneider.	Jacob Bender.
Henrich Reinhart.	John Hunsicker.
Christian Smith.	John Fuhr.

The road was laid out, and the viewers were: George Good, George Rex, Jacob Rex, Jacob Kohler, Daniel Troxell, and George Coster.

The road from Emaus to Bethlehem in Salisbury township was laid out in 1760.

In 1761, a road was laid out from Ballietsville (then Paul Balliet's tavern) to Jacob Kohler's mill at Egypt, thence crossing the Lehigh river to Wilson's mill in Allen township to Easton.

In 1762, a road was laid out from Kohler's mill, Egypt, to the new town (Allentown). The viewers were: William Craig, Christopher Wagner, John Tool, Paul Balliet, Thomas Hunsicker, and George Rex.

LEHIGH CANAL.

The navigation of the Lehigh river was a subject of discussion for many years, and as early as March 9, 1771, an act was passed declaring it a common highway and appointing commissioners to improve the navigation of the stream. Other acts were passed in 1791 and 1794, and on Feb. 27, 1798, an act was passed appointing William Tilghman, Godfrey Haga, and John M. Taylor, of Philadelphia; John Barnett, Joseph Horsefield, and Nicholas Kern, of Northampton county, and Matthias Hollenbach, Rosewell Welles, and Lord Butler, of Luzerne county, commissioners, who were authorized to receive subscriptions for stock, at \$100 a share, in the Lehigh Navigation Company and also authorizing the sum of \$10,000 to be raised by a lottery, the proceeds to be employed in the improvement of the river.

The Lehigh Coal Mine Company had been organized Feb. 13, 1792, by Col. Jacob Weiss, Michael Hillegass, Charles Cist, William Henry, and others and secured about 10,000 acres of land, the greater part containing coal deposits. Owing to the difficulties of transporting the coal, the mines remained neglected until 1806, when William Turnbull constructed an

"ark"—a rough timber boat, 16 feet wide and 20 feet long, in which he conveyed two or three hundred bushels of anthracite to Philadelphia. Boats of this pattern, somewhat larger, were afterwards made to carry on the business, and continued in use until 1831. "Bear trap" dams were built to form pools of water, and when the water overflowed them long enough to fill the river-bed below to its ordinary flow, the "sluice-gates" were let down and the current thus created would move the "arks," collected in the pool, down the artificial flood. Twelve of these dams and sluices were built in 1819. They were designed by Josiah White, who, with Erskine Hazzard and George F. A. Hauto, had secured a twenty-year lease from the Lehigh Coal Mine Co., at an annual rental of one ear of corn, had a new act passed authorizing them to improve the navigation of the river, and organized on the 10th of August, 1818, the Lehigh Navigation Company. On Oct. 21st, the Lehigh Coal Company was formed and on April 21st, 1820, the two companies were consolidated under the name of the Lehigh Navigation and Coal Company, and in that year, 365 tons of coal were sent to Philadelphia. By an act of Assembly passed Feb. 13, 1822, the company was incorporated as the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and was empowered to commence a slack water navigation upon the Lehigh within a year from the date of the act. In the same year in which operations were begun on the canal, a railroad was constructed, nine miles in length, from the mines at Summit Hill to Mauch Chunk, on the wagon road laid out in 1819. The elevation at Summit Hill was 936 feet and the cars of coal descended by gravity. Mules rode down with the coal and brought the empty cars to the mine, the trip taking three hours. In 1845 a back track was completed for returning the cars, now known as the famous "Switchback Railroad."

Work on the canal was commenced in 1827 with thirteen hands, under the direction of Mr. White, at the mouth of the Nesquehoning creek; which number soon increased to seventy, and afterwards to many more. Two scows (14 by 35 feet) were rigged for lodging and feeding the men; one was built for the manager's counting-house, store-house, and dwelling; and another for a kitchen and bakery. As the work was finished on the way down the stream, these four scows were floated down from point to point. The improvement was made while the country north of Lehigh Gap was still a wilderness and the working people came from many nations. Payments were made by check so as not to encourage violence. The work was com-

pleted in 1838, a total distance from the headwaters of the river to the Delaware at Easton, of 46 miles, and the company now operates the Delaware division canal, extending from Easton to Bristol, a distance of 60 miles. There are 50 locks in the Lehigh division and 25 in the Delaware division.

During 1822, 2,240 tons of coal were shipped to Philadelphia and in 1823, 5,800 tons. In 1824, 9,541 tons were shipped, and the prediction that not one-half of it would be sold was proved untrue. The price was \$8.40 a ton. In 1825, the company transported 28,393 tons. The increase of the business within the next thirty years is shown in the remarkable development of the traffic: 131,250 tons in 1835; 429,453 tons in 1845; and 1,275,000 tons in 1855. Then the traffic reached its highest point, because a movement had been made in 1851 to introduce a railroad on the opposite side of the river and this was completed in September, 1855.

As a means of conserving the coal supply, the company has recently been engaged in making boulets, consisting of culm, and coal tar pitch, to be used as fuel. At Hauto, a large steam plant for the generation of electrical energy, for commercial distribution throughout the Lehigh valley, is now being constructed, where the vast accumulations of waste of the mines for nearly a century will be utilized.

In the year 1801, Peter Rhoads was president and Daniel Kliest, secretary, of the old Lehigh Navigation Company. Among the former's papers were found the following relating to the lottery carried on by the company.

Statement of Account between Edward Stone and the Lehigh Navigation Company:

Dr.

1803—Mar. 1, To 501 Tickets per Messrs. L. & H.,	\$2505 00
1804—April 3, To 880 with Messrs. Allibone & Son,	4400 00
	<u>\$6905 00</u>
Deduct 2½ per cent.,	172 62
	<u>\$6732 38</u>

Cr.

For use of his wheels,	\$ 20 00
Numbering and Rolling,	112 00
Check-Book,	7 00
37 Days Attendance as Clerk—4,	148 00
M. Fortune the same,	148 00
Making Prize Lists,	20 00
Printer Jackson,	14 36
	<u>\$469 36</u>
Prize Tickets,	1300 00
Balance Due,	4963 02
	<u>\$6732 38</u>

LEHIGH NAVIGATION LOTTERY—2D CLASS.

Dr.

1804—Apr. 5, Cash from Thos. Allibone & Son for 100 T,	\$487 50
1804—Apr. 11, Cash from Thos. Allibone & Son for 100 T,	487 50
1804—April 19, Cash from Thos. Allibone & Son for 102 T,	
H. & P. Rice's Note,	\$350 00
Jesse Keasley's Note,	150 00
Cash,	2 73
	<u>502 73</u>
Cash overpaid on these,	4 48
May 1—Note at 60 days for 257, ..	1250 00
Cash,	2 87
	<u>1252 87</u>
May 9—Prizes paid for 120,	
1 of 600; 4 of 20; 1 of 6 (15 per ct. off), and cash,	585 00
July 28—Printer's Bill,	\$435 77
Prizes,	2861 10
Cash,	115 63
	<u>3412 50</u>
	<u>\$6732 58</u>

Cr.

1802—Apr. 20.—200 tickets rec'd of D. Kliest, Esq., for sale on commission of 2½ per cent.,	\$ 975 00
1804—Mar. 1.—300, com. of 2½ per cent., ..	1462 50
1804—Apr. 4.—201, com. of 2½ per cent., ..	979 88
1804—Apr. 5.—100, com. of Messrs. Allibone & Son,	487 50
1804—Apr. 11.—100, com. of Messrs. Allibone & Son,	487 50
1804—April 19.—102, com. of Messrs. Allibone & Son,	502 73
1804—May 1.—257, com. of Messrs. Allibone & Son,	1252 87
1804—May 9.—120, com. of Messrs. Allibone & Son,	585 00
	<u>\$6732 98</u>

Errors Excepted—July 30, 1804.
GEO. TAYLOR, JR.

There were thirteen prize tickets found among the papers, numbered respectively:

857	3132	5509	5540
2928	3152	5530	5544
2948	3193	5535	5861
3130			

Of these, No. 2948 drew a prize of \$425; No. 3130, \$42.50; 3132, \$17; and Nos. 5509, 5530, and 5535, each \$5.10. The last three were drawn by persons from Allentown: Peter Keiper, Jr., Peter Ealer and Elizabeth Ealer.

It is not known how many tickets were sold, but in the account given they would appear to have numbered 1,380. They were sold at \$5 per ticket.

The tickets were printed on small, oblong pieces of paper, 2 by 4 inches; and ticket No. 2,948 was as follows:

LEHIGH NAVIGATION }
 LOTTERY. } SECOND CLASS.

No. 2948—Authorized by Law of the State of Pennsylvania.

THIS TICKET will entitle the Bearer to such Prize as may be drawn to its Number, if demanded within Twelve Months after Drawing, subject to a Deduction of Fifteen per cent. Bethlehem, February 12, 1802.

Dan'l Kliest, Secretary.

The following interesting letter, relating to the "Canal Lottery," not heretofore published, is given in this connection:

BETHLEHEM, June 10, 1804.

MY DEAR HON'D FRIEND:

I received your kind favor of the 8th inst and must confess that I have more than once been wondering at your intrepidity in not deserting your post; for that kind of Business wherein you are at present engaged is not every Body's Business, at least it would make me more tired than any other work.

But like a good old Veteran you stand to your Post, and seem to be determined to hold out till the Word of Retreat is given, which a good general will not easily give till either the Battle is won or he is absolutely overpowered by his Antagonist in Skill or Superiority of Numbers.

I, for my part, must confess that I should not regret if Madam Fortuna should overpower me with Numbers, that is to say, if she would throw 1 or 2 thousand dollars on the Ticket No. 855 whereof I am the Bearer, or if it even should fall to the Lot of the Company of 18 whereof 11 are drawn already, or to the Navigation Comp'y. Tickets, or to the old Judge Rhoads himself. Fortune, as you observed, seems not quite averse to Boating and Rafting; at least in my opinion she has hitherto been rather more smiling and favorable to that Branch of Business, as I expected in the Beginning of the Drawing.

Among the Tickets which I have sold there are Nos. 3160 and 3054. The holders thereof wish to know if Fortune has bestowed anything upon them or not. If you should write once more to me, please to inform me thereof, as also No. 855.

It seems the Drawing is coming nearly to a Conclusion, and who will rejoice more to be released than yourself and to be at Liberty to return home to your family. I and my family are, thanks to God, tolerably well at present, and so is Mr. George Huber and his Spouse, who, as well as Mrs. Levering, join with me in saluting you; and believe me to be your sincere friend and

Very humble and obedient Serv't,

ABRM. LEVERING.

Peter Rhoads, Esq.

P. S.—The Letter which you enclosed to me for Dan'l Kliest, Esq., I shall have a good opportunity to send tomorrow or next day.

A. L.

The above letter was folded in the customary form of that period and sealed at the back with red sealing-wax. It was addressed to—

Peter Rhoads, Esq.,
 At Mr. George Leshers Tavern
 Philadelphia.

It was post-marked at Bethlehem June 10th; and at the upper right-hand corner it was marked "Free," signed by Huber, the postmaster.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

There were two prominent turnpike roads in Lehigh county leading from Allentown, one to the southeast to Coopersburg, and the other to the east to Bethlehem.

Coopersburg Pike.—A charter of incorporation was granted by the Governor of Pennsylvania, July 16, 1874, to the Allentown and Coopersburg Turnpike Co., for the construction and operation of a turnpike road from Allentown to a point in the road leading from Coopersburg to Philadelphia where it intersects the line dividing Lehigh and Bucks counties, with an authorized capital of \$25,000, in shares of \$10. There were 218 subscribers in taking up the whole capital, the largest being:

F. A. Ruhe, Allentown, 50.
 Jos. Ruhe, Allentown, 50.
 Charles H. Ruhe, Allentown, 50.
 F. S. Kemerer, Allentown, 50.
 M. J. Kramer, Allentown, 25.
 Fred I. Tobst, Allentown, 25.
 John Gross, Allentown, 20.
 Abr. Ulmer, Centre Valley, 150.
 Enos Erdman, Centre Valley, 25.
 Henry Yeager, Centre Valley, 20.
 Jos. Wittman, Limeport, 20.
 H. B. Pearson, Friedensville, 25.
 Geo. Blank, Coopersburg, 25.

The first Board of Directors was constituted as follows:

Robt. Dubbs, Allentown.	H. B. Pearson, Friedensville.
H. H. Fisher, Allentown.	Enos Edrman, Centre Valley.
John Gross, Allentown.	Jos. Wittman, Limeport.
Jos. Wittman, Limeport.	Abrm. Ulmer, Centre Valley.
Abrm. Wittman, Lanark.	

Five gates were established along the turnpike, covering a distance of nine miles:

1. 100 yards beyond the Little Lehigh on the road to Emaus.
2. Mountainville, at the cross-roads.
3. Centre Valley.
4. Between Centre Valley and Coopersburg at the road to Passer.
5. Coopersburg.

The construction was under the direction of Adolph Aschbach and L. S. Jacoby, civil engineers of Allentown, during 1874-75; the cost was \$25,000.

It was operated until 1910, when it was condemned by proceedings in Court on the application of the county, and the damages were assessed at \$35,140.

Bethlehem Pike.—A charter was granted by the governor of Pennsylvania, April 18, 1876, to the Allentown and Bethlehem Turnpike Co., for the construction and operation of a turnpike

road leading from Allentown to Bethlehem by way of Rittersville, with an authorized capital of \$15,000, in shares of \$10. There were 135 subscribers in taking up the whole capital, the largest being Chas. A. Ruhe 50, F. A. Ruhe 50, Joseph Ruhe 50, James Moser 50, J. Franklin Reichert 50. They were distributed as follows:

Allentown, 86.	Coplay, 1.
Hanover Tp., 16.	Bethlehem, 30.
Catasauqua, 2.	

The first Board of Directors was constituted as follows:

Chas. H. Ruhe, Allentown.	M. H. Horn, Catasauqua.
J. S. Dillinger, Allentown.	Weston Dodson, Bethlehem.
Hiram Belford, Allentown.	Geo. H. Myers, Bethlehem.
J. K. Moser, Hanover.	Francis Weiss, Bethlehem.
J. F. Reichert, Hanover.	

Treasurer, MORGAN F. MEDLAR.

The turnpike started at the east side of the Lehigh river, and followed the public road east by way of Rittersville to the west side of the Monocacy creek at Bethlehem, a distance of four miles. It was constructed during the summer and fall of 1876, and the civil engineer was Samuel D. Lehr, of Allentown.

The cost of construction was \$26,000, the cost showing the care in putting down the road-bed.

There were three gates: One in East Allentown; one at Rittersville; and the third near the Monocacy creek, afterward removed to a point midway between Rittersville and the creek.

It was operated until 1907 when it was condemned by proceedings in Court on the application of the county and the damages were assessed at \$20,854.

Shimersville Pike.—A third turnpike was established in the southern section of the county, in Upper Milford township, in 1852. It is only 5½ miles long, extending from Shimersville, by way of Zionsville, to Herefordville (Treichlersville) in Berks county, where it connected with the Green Lane and Goshenhoppen Turnpike Road. The length in Berks county is only half a mile. It was constructed by virtue of an Act of Assembly, passed March 3, 1852, and though named in the Act as the "Berks and Lehigh Turnpike Road," it was commonly called the "Shimersville Pike."

Breinigsville Pike.—An Act was passed April 18, 1853, authorizing a turnpike-road to be constructed and operated "from the west end of Hamilton street in Allentown, along the Reading Road to Breinigsville," and the Allentown Iron Co. was authorized to subscribe for stock of the proposed company. Many prominent

names of persons in that southwestern section of the county were mentioned in the Act but it was not established.

RAILROADS.

First Railroad.—The first charter granted in this country, or probably any other, for the building of a railroad, was granted in 1819 to Henry Drinker, by the Pennsylvania Legislature, for a railroad from the Delaware valley to the headwaters of the Lehigh river, over the route now occupied by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad from the Water Gap to Scranton. That was before the days of steam and the "wagons" to be run on the road were to be moved by horse power. That charter and the rights it conveyed were purchased by the original Delaware & Lackawanna Company for \$1,000.

Lehigh Valley.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. was originally incorporated under the name of the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna R. R. Co., by an Act passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania on April 21, 1846, at the request of James M. Porter, Peter S. Michler, and Abraham Miller, and others of Northampton county, and Henry King, Christian Pretz, of Lehigh county; which was secured by the strenuous exertions of Dr. Jesse Samuel, who then represented Lehigh county in the House, against a strong and determined opposition.

The commissioners named in the Act were:

William Edelman.	Benj. Ludwig.
Casper Kleckner.	Christian Pretz.
George Probst.	Peter Huber.
Stephen Balliet.	James M. Porter.
John D. Bauman.	Peter S. Michler.
Thomas Craig.	Abraham Miller.
Henry King.	

These commissioners advertised for subscriptions of stock on June 2, 1846, but they were obliged to adjourn the opening of the books from day to day at least twenty times, and it was not until Aug. 2, 1847, that a sufficient amount of stock could be secured, when the total shares subscribed numbered 5,002, and with \$5 paid on each share, the money paid in amounted to only \$25,010.

The letters patent were issued Sept. 20, 1847, and the election of officers on Oct. 21, 1847, at Easton, in the law office of James M. Porter, Esq., resulted as follows:

President, James M. Porter.

Managers.

Dudley S. Gregory.	Daniel McIntyre.
John S. Dorsey.	Edward R. Biddle.
John P. Jackson.	John N. Hutchison, Sec.

These officers were continued in 1848, 1849, and 1850; and in the year 1850, during the last three months, the first survey was made by Roswell B. Mason along the Lehigh river from Easton to Mahoning creek. When the construction was about to be begun, the canal commissioners in behalf of the canal inquired carefully as to whether or not it might or would be injured. They reported on Mar. 10, 1851, that it would not, and on that day the work was started on the first 16 miles from the Delaware river to a point near Allentown, under the direction of Dr. Jesse Samuels, civil engineer, of Allentown.

The following land-owners in Lehigh county, near Allentown, released their claims for damages for a nominal consideration on March 1, 1851:

Stephen Rhoads.	John Moore.
Peter Newhard.	Abraham Newhard.
Adam Hecker.	George R. Boyd.
John Yost.	Henry King.

The last-named, Henry King, was a prominent lawyer at Allentown and he secured the release.

On April 4, 1851, Asa Packer became identified with the enterprise, and in October following secured a large amount of the original stock and inaugurated earnest movements towards the construction of the road. A year afterward Packer submitted a proposition to build that portion from Mauch Chunk to Easton for a certain price to be paid in bonds and stocks of the company which was accepted; and about that time Robert H. Sayre was appointed the chief engineer.

On Jan. 7, 1853, the name of the company was changed to the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.

The construction of the railroad was completed by Sept. 24, 1855, and then it was accepted by the company from the contractor, Asa Packer.

In 1856, the office was removed from Easton to Philadelphia. James M. Porter had been the president till then, but this action obliged him to decline a re-election on account of his large legal practice.

The railroad at once became an avenue of great importance to the public by establishing connections with Philadelphia through the North Pennsylvania R. R. and Belvidere Delaware R. R., and with New York through the Central R. R. of New Jersey, and with the West through the Catawissa R. R., and the Williamsport and Elmira R. R. Although a great many passengers are carried annually, the transportation of coal is the chief source of profitable remuneration.

The length in the county is 23 miles, passing

through the following districts: Washington, Slatington, North Whitehall, Whitehall, Coplay, Allentown and Salisbury; and the following stations were established:

Allentown.	Laury's.
Fullerton.	Treichler.
Catasauqua.	Rockdale.
Hokendauqua.	Slatington.
Coplay.	Lehigh Gap.
Cementon.	

A superior, attractive, and commodious brick station was built in 1890 at Hamilton, Walnut, and Jordan streets, to take the place of the old station about 1,000 feet south of it, still standing and used for railroad purposes.

Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R.—The second railroad constructed in the county was that extending from the Lehigh Valley R. R. on the west bank of the river opposite Catasauqua by way of Walbert's, Trexlertown, and Alburdis, to Red Lion in Longswamp township, Berks county, not reaching Fogelsville within two miles.

An Act was first passed April 5, 1853 for the construction of a plank road from Catasauqua to Fogelsville; but this was so amended by an Act passed April 20, 1854 as to allow a railroad to be constructed instead of a plank road, if thought best; and in 1856 the Act was amended, allowing the road to be extended into Berks county. During 1856 and 1857 the railroad was built for a distance of nine miles from the Catasauqua Station on the L. V. R. R. at a cost of \$260,000, which was paid by the Crane Iron Co., and the Thomas Iron Co., interested in iron furnaces and iron-ore mines reached by the railroad. In 1860 it was extended to Trexlertown and afterward to Alburdis on the East Penn. R. R. and to Rittenhouse Gap in Berks county, a total length of 17 miles, in Lehigh county, 16 miles.

A remarkable iron bridge was erected along the railroad across the Jordan creek, 1,165 feet long, an extended description appearing in the narrative of South Whitehall township, in this publication, under the head of "Iron Bridge."

The stations in the county, southwardly, are Mickle's, Seiple, Guth, Walbert, Chapman, Trexlertown, Spring creek, and Alburdis. It has become a part of the P. & R. R. Co. system.

East Penn. Railroad.—In 1856 an Act was passed incorporating the Reading and Lehigh Railroad Co., for the purpose of constructing a railroad from a point near the junction of the Lebanon Valley R. R. with the P. & R. R. to any point on the Lehigh Valley R. R., either in Lehigh county or Northampton. The name was

changed to East Penn. Railroad Co. by Act of April 21, 1857.

The railroad was constructed to a point on the L. V. R. R. called East Penn Junction, half a mile south of Allentown, 36 miles from Reading, during the years 1857, 1858, and 1859, and completed May 11, 1859, when the regular trains began to run daily.

The length of the railroad in Lehigh county is 13 miles; and the stations are, southwardly, Allentown, Emaus, Macungie, and Alburtis.

A "Union station," handsome and convenient, was built at Hamilton and Race streets and is maintained by the Central R. R. Co. of N. J., and the P. & R. R. Co.

Ironton Railroad.—A company was formed in 1859 for constructing a short railroad from Coplay on the L. V. R. R. through Whitehall township to Ironton in North Whitehall so as to reach valuable iron-ore beds in that vicinity. A charter was obtained on March 4th, the work of construction was begun shortly afterward, and the road was completed in 1860, at a cost of \$70,000. In 1882, the Thomas Iron Co. became the sole owner, and it has continued to be until now. From the beginning until 1882, Eli J. Saeger was president of the company.

The Siegersville Branch was constructed to Siegersville and Orefield, over three miles long, in 1861, and was operated with the railroad until the mining operations were discontinued there twenty years ago.

The first cement works was established along this railroad in 1884; and within twenty years, the industry came to be so extensively developed that ten large plants were put up along the line, with an aggregate annual capacity of 5,000,000 barrels. In 1903, the total tonnage, including cement, iron-ore, limestone, and coal, amounted to 585,667 tons. For many years, this railroad was the most profitable of any in the world in proportion to length and investment.

In 1898, a passenger service was established.

Slatington Branch of L. V. R. R.—During the year 1860 a short branch railroad was constructed from the L. V. R. R. at Slatington to Slatedale for the accommodation of the slate operations along the line. The Berks County R. R. was connected with this branch at Emerald in 1874, and the passenger and freight traffic is carried over it to Slatington, the company maintaining a separate station there.

Central R. R. of N. J.—The destructive flood of 1862 along the Lehigh river and the great damage to the Canal of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. led to the construction of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad on ac-

count of the injury to the property-holders through the obstructions placed there for purposes of navigation, and therefore the opposition to the re-building of the dams became so great it was believed that the restoration of the canal would not be undertaken. This opposition culminated in the passage of an Act on March 4, 1863, which prohibited the rebuilding of the dams on the Upper Lehigh, but in lieu thereof the Legislature granted the company a charter for a railroad from White Haven to Mauch Chunk; and in 1864 an Act was passed authorizing the railroad to be extended to Easton, there to connect with the New Jersey Central R. R.

Accordingly, this railroad was built along the east bank of the river in 1867, passing through Catasauqua and Hanover township, a distance of eight miles to Bethlehem, and operated by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., until 1871, when it was leased to the New Jersey Central R. R. Co., which has carried it on until the present time. The stations in the county are Catasauqua, Allentown, and Bethlehem Junction.

Berks County Railroad.—In 1871, a company was authorized to construct a railroad from a point on the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, several miles north of Birdsboro, through Reading and along the Maiden creek to a point (Emerald), near Slatington on the Branch of the L. V. R. R. It was constructed until 1874, and in 1876 it passed under the control of the P. & R. R. Co. The name has been changed to Schuylkill and Lehigh Branch.

It passes through the central portions of Lynn, Heidelberg, and Washington townships, from west to east, a length of seventeen miles in the county. The stations along the line eastward are Wanamaker, Jacksonville, Lynnport, Tripoli, Lochland, Germansville, Best, Emerald, and Slatington.

Perkiomen Railroad.—This line of railroad was first projected in 1850. In 1852 a charter was secured to construct a railroad from Norristown to Freemansburg, and in 1853, to extend it to Allentown. In 1854, the name was changed to the Norristown and Allentown R. R. Co., and in 1865 to the Perkiomen R. R. Co. Up to this time no work of importance was done; but soon after 1865 operations were commenced at Perkiomen Station on the P. & R. R., and the line was built to Pennsburg. In 1874, work was started at the northern end, and in the spring of 1876 the daily trains began to run to Allentown regularly.

The length of this railroad in the county is 9 miles to Emaus Jc., where it joins the East Penna

R. R., and on the way passes through Lower Milford and Upper Milford townships and the borough of Emaus. The stations are Hosensack, Zionsville, Dillinger, Vera Cruz and Emaus.

Projected Railroads.—A number of railroads were projected from an early time in the history of the county, which were never built.

In 1838, the Hamburg, Allentown, Bethlehem, and Easton R. R. Co., was chartered by the legislature. The road was to have been extended by way of Kutztown. No attempt was made in its construction. In 1854, the Allentown R. R. Co. was incorporated to construct a railroad from Allentown to the P. & R. R. R. at any point between Reading and Port Clinton, and if not constructed by way of Kutztown, a branch should be built to that place. A large portion of the roadway was built but never completed, several hundred thousand dollars having been expended. The route of this proposed railroad (as appears by the county atlas of 1876) extended from Allentown westwardly through Salisbury, S. Whitehall, Lower Macungie, and Upper Macungie, by way of Dorneyville, Westcosville, Trexlertown, and Breinigsville. The abutments of two proposed bridges at Allentown can still be seen though erected nearly 60 years ago, one of them to have crossed the Little Lehigh near the outlet of Cedar creek, and the other Lehigh street at the northern terminus of the Coopersburg Pike; and the railroad was to have connected with the L. V. R. R. at the river.

TROLLEY LINES.

The establishment and successful operation of a street-railway system in the county-seat of Lehigh county quite naturally led to its extension into the several sections of the county for the accommodation of the people. Accordingly, all the outlying towns in every direction can now be conveniently reached at all times during the day from early morning to midnight. The several railways are as follows:

- North*, to Siegfried, by way of 6th street and 6th Ward through Fullerton and Catasauqua.
- East*, to Bethlehem and Easton, by way of Rittersville.
- South-east*, to South Bethlehem and Hellertown, by way of South Allentown.
- South-east*, to Norristown and Philadelphia, by way of Mountainville and Coopersburg.
- South*, to Macungie, by way of Mountainville, Waldheim Park and Emaus.
- North-west*, to Slatington, by way of Fairground, Clifford Park, Schnecksville, and Neffsville.

The following are extensions:

- North-east*, from Bethlehem to Nazareth.

North-west, from North Catasauqua to Hokendauqua, Coplay and Egypt.

West, from Egypt to Slatington line near Schnecksville, by way of Ormrod.

West, from Slatington to Emerald and Slate-dale.

The extensive and increasing travel on the trolley lines in the city of Allentown and radiating from this great industrial and social centre is shown by the published annual reports of the Lehigh Valley Transit Co. for the last three years:

	1911	1912	1913
Passenger Receipts, .	\$1,141,138	\$1,242,007	\$1,431,395
Sale of Electric Power, etc.,	199,641	280,243	333,602
	\$1,340,779	\$1,522,250	\$1,764,997
Operating Expenses,	592,458	650,079	740,280
Interest Taxes, etc.,	453,945	497,844	578,144
	\$1,046,103	\$1,147,923	\$1,318,424
Surplus,	294,676	374,327	446,573
Deductions:			
Discount on Bonds,	9,362	12,678	14,132
Dividend, Pref. St.	49,782	99,566	99,566
Deprec'n Reserve, .	106,149	117,360	141,660
	165,293	229,604	255,358
Net Surplus,	\$129,383	\$144,723	\$191,215

The Allentown and Kutztown Traction Co. was organized in 1895, and merged in the Allentown and Reading Traction Co. in 1902; and since then the latter company has conducted passenger traffic between the two county seats. Dorney Park was established along the line in South Whitehall township, two miles southwest of Allentown.

COUNTY BRIDGES.

The following bridges have been erected and maintained across the Lehigh river at points above Allentown as far north as the Gap, those at Allentown being described in the narrative relating to the city:

Biery Bridge.—On March 5, 1824, an Act of Assembly was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to establish and maintain a toll bridge across the Lehigh river at Biery's-Port and in this behalf the following Commissioners were appointed to carry its provisions into effect by securing subscriptions of stock at \$25 a share, viz.:

- Owen Rice, of Bethlehem.
- Jacob Blumer, of Northampton Borough.
- George Yundt, of South Whitehall.

Peter Ruch, of North Whitehall.
Frederick Biery and John Sterner, of Hanover.

The response in subscriptions was sufficient to encourage this necessary improvement, and in this behalf an election was held on July 24, 1824, for a president, four managers, and treasurer of the Company, which resulted as follows:

President—Owen Rice of Bethlehem.

Managers—Frederick Biery, Philip Faust, Charles D. Bishop, and George Helfridge.

Treasurer—Joseph Biery.

On the 26th of July, Jacob Blumer was appointed secretary of the Board.

Peter Miller agreed to grant as much land on the western or "Pennsylvania" shore of the river as the Board might deem necessary for the consideration of \$10 and "free passage over the bridge for himself and his wife during their natural life-time"; and Frederick Biery agreed to grant sufficient land on the eastern or "Jersey" shore in consideration "that he, his family and sons, as well as those in his employ, should cross free for the term of 20 years."

The Board accepted these offers, and decided that the bridge should be built with two chains, and the passage-way should be 13 feet wide in the clear.

Peter Rumbel agreed to supply all the lumber at the following rates:

White Oak at \$13 per 1,000 feet; Pine at \$10; Hemlock at \$9; Shingles at \$7.50; Half-price boards at \$5.

Jacob Blumer, the secretary, was also appointed to superintend the construction of the bridge.

The rates of toll were as follows:

For every Coach, Landau, Phaeton, or other pleasure carriage with 4 wheels; or every sleigh or sled drawn by 4 horses, 25 cents
For carriage with two horses, 18¾ cents
For every 4-horse wagon loaded, 25 cents
For single horse and rider, 6¼ cents
For every horse or mule, 4 cents
For every head of horned cattle, 2 cents
For foot passengers, 1 cent
For all carriages drawn wholly or in part by oxen, two oxen shall be estimated as one horse.
For carriage and 6 horses, 37½ cents; 5 horses, 31¼ cents; 3 horses, 20 cents.

The practice of granting passage by the year was common, the rates paid ranging from \$1 to \$4.50.

The shares of stock were regarded as of great value. The dividends were declared semi-annually, being from 75 cents to \$1 per share.

When the Crane Iron Works started operations, the rate of toll was fixed at \$3 for a weight not exceeding 15,000 tons.

The great freshet of 1841 swept away the

bridge; but a similar chain bridge was immediately put up in its place.

The chains were anchored in stone foundations on both sides of the river; the ends, and the middle where the chains rested, were topped with a frame cover to protect them from the weather; and these tops at a distance looked like a fortress. The sides of the bridge were open. In the Lehigh Water Gap, there still remains a chain bridge which resembles the construction of the old Biery Bridge.

About 1850, this bridge was regarded as unsafe because it swung to and fro while a team passed over it. Therefore, steps were taken to erect another bridge in its place and the following notice was advertised in the newspapers and posted in the vicinity for the purpose of securing subscriptions of stock:

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with an Act of Assembly, incorporating a company to build a bridge over the river Lehigh under the name of "The President, Managers and Company of the Lehigh County Bridge at or near Biery's Mills", books for subscription of stock for said purpose will be opened on Monday, the 26th day of July, at the public house of Nathan Frederick in Biery's Port, to be kept open for three successive days, for 6 hours each day:

Joseph Laubach.
George Breinig.
Daniel Newhard.
Henry Kurtz.
David Eberhard.
June 24, 1852.

Peter Troxell.
Joshua Miller.
David Troxell.
James Gangewere.
Charles S. Bush.

Commissioners.

The bridge was removed in 1852 and a covered wooden bridge was erected in its place with trusses in the centre for support, and a double drive-way. The total cost was \$14,954. It was destroyed by the great flood of 1862, but immediately rebuilt in the same style. The trusses however were at the ends, and there was only one drive-way. The total cost was \$5,161. The dividends were about 12 per cent. per annum.

This bridge was maintained by the company until 1892, when it was purchased by the county authorities; then a new iron bridge was substituted at the joint cost of the county, the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. and the A. & B. Rapid Transit Co., amounting to \$19,000, which was paid as follows: County, \$10,500; L. V. R. R. Co., \$8,000; Rapid Transit Co., \$500.

The trolley line from Allentown to the west end of the bridge, and from the east end to Siegfried, was built in 1891, and for thirteen months the passengers traveling to and fro walked across a temporary structure.

Crane Iron Co. Bridge.—About 1845, the Crane Iron Co. felt the necessity of a separate bridge for its use, because iron ore beds were dis-

covered at different places in Whitehall and South Whitehall townships, and the hauling of the ore around by way of the Biery Bridge came to be considered as a serious item, and they therefore determined to erect a public bridge up the river half a mile above the Biery Bridge. But they found a statute of Pennsylvania in the way which interfered with their project, because it was too near the bridge mentioned, and the Legislature would not grant another charter which would disturb vested rights. To avoid this objection, they purchased land on both sides of the river where the bridge was desired, and erected a private bridge for themselves. But the traveling public soon discovered that this bridge could be used free from any charges of toll, and it came to be used therefore as a general highway; indeed, at times the teams became so numerous that they extended in a continuous row from the entrance of the Fairview Cemetery across the bridge to the Company's office.

A statute provided that as soon as the Crane Iron Co. acquired the majority of the stock of the Biery Bridge Co., they could then charge toll for passing over their private bridge.

When the Catasauqua & Fogelsville R. R. was constructed in 1857, this bridge was strengthened so that the company could lay a railroad track on it, and haul cars loaded with iron ore over it, drawn by a small locomotive, to their works. This engine was named "Hercules." The bridge was swept away by the flood of 1862, and a covered wooden bridge was immediately erected in its place. Later an iron bridge was substituted by the company.

Pine St. Bridge.—In 1906-07, the county authorities erected a superior iron bridge across the river, a short distance above the Crane Iron Co. Bridge, at Pine street, to facilitate intercommunication between Catasauqua and West Catasauqua. This bridge had been agitated for many years, but it was realized at last. It is now much appreciated for its great utility. The abutment at the eastern end was constructed at the cost of the borough of Catasauqua, and that at the western end by the township of Whitehall.

Hokendauqua Bridge.—This is an iron structure, spanning the Lehigh river and connecting Hokendauqua with North Catasauqua, which was placed there at the joint expense of Lehigh and Northampton counties. The papers relating to its establishment could not be found in the Quarter Sessions' office.

Coplay Bridge.—At the outlet of the Hokendauqua creek in the Lehigh river, a covered

wooden two-span bridge, 490 feet long, was erected across the river in 1855, pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Assembly passed April 5, 1855. Upon its completion a charter was issued to the Hokendauqua Bridge Co., dated April 1, 1856, which included the names of the stockholders, and the number of shares taken by each, as follows:

Solomon Baer,	20	Stephen Balliet,	8
Adam Laubach,	10	Charles Ritter,	4
Edward Schreiber,	20	J. B. Clement,	4
John Laubach,	10	R. S. Levan,	8
David Fretz,	4	Aaron Bailliet,	8
Jacob Schreiber,	10	Lewis A. Buckley,	4
Samuel Laubach,	20	Adam Johnson,	4
Jacob Beil,	10	O. L. Schreiber,	4
Peter Beil,	6	Joseph Brown,	8
John Engler,	6	Caroline Hemphill, ..	4
Joseph Laubach,	5	Elizabeth Schwartz, .	4
George Kemmerer, ..	4	David Young,	4
Jacob Mickley,	4	George Schrader,	8
Reuben Young,	2	Daniel Rudolph,	4
Reuben Dewalt,	2	John Kleppinger,	2
Leslie Miller,	4	David Bliem,	2
Edward Stadler,	4		

The name of the creek was naturally given to this bridge for identification.

The toll charged was similar to the rates for the other bridges across this river. It was in use until the flood of 1862 swept it away. But it was immediately rebuilt by the stockholders, who signed an agreement dated June 27, 1862, agreeing to contribute \$20 a share. This rebuilt bridge has been maintained until the present time, and it was conducted as a toll bridge until it was declared free by the joint action of the two counties, Northampton and Lehigh, in 1892. The total cost to the county was \$10,525.

It connects the two boroughs, Coplay and Northampton. It is one of the two covered wooden bridges still remaining across the river along the boundary line of Lehigh county.

Siegfried's Bridge (See Whitehall township).

Cherry-Ford Bridge.—In 1826, a company was formed for building a bridge across the Lehigh at Cherry-Ford, then called "Kuntz's Ford, (a mile and a half north of Laury's), but the project failed. A second effort was made in 1882 to secure a bridge at this point, which resulted shortly after in the erection of the present iron bridge.

Slatington Bridge.—The bridge across the river, connecting Slatington and Walnutport, was erected in 1854 by a stock-company, called the Slatington Bridge Co., at a cost of \$12,000. It was a covered wooden structure, and toll was charged until 1893, when it was purchased jointly by Lehigh and Northampton counties. In 1911, it was torn down, and a substantial iron bridge was put up in its stead. It was swept

away by the flood of 1862 and immediately rebuilt.

Lehigh Gap Bridge.—A company was incorporated for the building of a bridge across the river at the Lehigh-gap on Feb. 14, 1825, by John D. Bauman (who owned a grist-mill on the eastern bank of the river), John Rice, Christopher Kern, and Dr. James Jameson. On Mar. 18, 1826, the name adopted was the Lehigh Water-Gap Bridge Co. Thirty-five citizens subscribed for stock amounting to \$7,500. A chain bridge was erected in that year, a portion of the iron having been manufactured at Little-Gap, and another at the Maria Furnace near Weissport. It has continued as a toll-bridge from that time until now, nearly 90 years. It was never swept away by any of the floods passing down the river, but it was damaged by the floods of 1841, 1857, and 1862.

In Gordon's "Gazetteer of Penna" (1832) mention is made of an unfinished bridge at this point which was begun in 1818, and washed away by high-water in April, 1819.

Railroad Bridges.—A number of bridges have been placed across the river by railroad companies for the accommodation of their traffic:

A superior and attractive, elevated iron structure at the gap by the Lehigh and New England R. R. Co.

An iron structure at Slatington to form a connection with the L. V. R. R., by the L. & N. E. R. R.

An iron structure at Catasauqua by the Crane Iron Co., to connect the furnace with the L. V. R. R. and the C. & F. R. R.

Two iron structures by the C. R. R. of N. J., one at the upper end of Allentown, and one at the lower end to connect that railroad directly with the city.

POST OFFICES.

The following post-offices have been established in Lehigh county. The table shows the time when established; also the changes and discontinuances:

Name.	Time.	Changed to	Discontinued, Etc.
Allentown,	Jan. 1, 1803.		
Emaus,	Mar. 5, 1806.		
Fogelsville,	Jan. 28, 1820.		
Lynnville,	Feb. 2, 1820.		
Jacksonville,	Feb. 4, 1820.		
Trexlerstown,	July 26, 1821.		
Stabler's,	Dec. 10, 1825,		
North Whitehall,	Apr. 4, 1826,	Balliettsville, Mar. 7, 1876.	Aug. 28, 1849.
Macungie,	Sept. 19, 1827.		
Fryburgh,	Nov. 27, 1827,	Coopersburg, June 25, 1832.	
Rittersville,	Mar. 8, 1828,		June 30, 1899.
Lowhill,	Nov. 28, 1828,		Sept. 29, 1906.
Saegersville,	Dec. 18, 1828,	Germansville, Nov. 4, 1846,	Re-established.
South Whitehall,	Apr. 26, 1830,	Walbert's, Oct. 24, 1895.	
Weissenberg,	June 28, 1830,	Hynemansville, Apr. 17, 1848, ...	Re-establd. Mar. 20, 1850.
Lowhill Port,	Jan. 7, 1831,	Claussville, Feb. 6, 1834.	
New Tripoli,	Jan. 7, 1831.		
Coopersburg,	June 25, 1832,	Centre Valley, June 9, 1849,	Re-estbd. Feb. 8, 1850.
Kern's Mill,	Feb. 8, 1833,	Eisenhart, Dec. 19, 1849,	Nov. 17, 1836; re-estd. Feb. 3, 1837.
Somerville,	Feb. 8, 1833,	Kern's Mill, Feb. 3, 1837.	
Claussville,	Feb. 6, 1834.		
Heidelberg,	July 2, 1836,		July 11, 1837.
Breinigsville,	Mar. 29, 1839.		
Seiberlingsville,	Feb. 2, 1841.		
Saucon Valley,	Aug. 25, 1841,		July 16, 1861.
Friedensville,	Feb. 16, 1843,		Mar. 15, 1910.
Craneville,	July 24, 1844,	Catasauqua, Aug. 10, 1846.	
Wescosville,	Dec. 3, 1845.		
Ruchsville,	July 16, 1846,	Mechanicsboro, Sept. 4, 1849, ...	Re-estd. June 21, 1853.
Catasauqua,	Aug. 10, 1846,	From Craneville.	
Germansville,	Nov. 4, 1846,	Saegersville, July 20, 1849,	Re-estd. 1852-62; Re-estd. 1884.
Hynemansville,	April 17, 1848,	From Weissenberg.	
Centre Valley,	June 9, 1849,	From Coopersburg.	
Hosensack,	Aug. 29, 1849.		
Eisenhart,	Dec. 19, 1849,	From Kern's Mill, Changed to Orefield.	
Orefield,	Jan. 8, 1850,	From Eisenhart.	
Dillingersville,	Aug. 28, 1851,		Aug. 15, 1906.
Slatington,	Sept. 23, 1851.		
Shimersville,	Jan. 30, 1854,	From Zionsville.	
Shoenersville,	May 29, 1854,		Dec. 31, 1907.
Schnecksville,	July 11, 1855.		
Slatedale,	Mar. 4, 1856,		Mar. 27, 1857; Re-estd. June 8, 1883.
Laury's Station,	July 17, 1856.		
Whitehall Station,	July 23, 1856,	Siegfried's Bridge (Northampton Co.), March 16, 1860,	Re-estd. as Cementon, Feb. 27, 1891.
Hensingersville,	May 13, 1858,	Alburtis, Feb. 27, 1868.	
Steinsville,	May 21, 1858.		
Lyon Valley,	May 28, 1858.		
Ruppsville,	June 10, 1858,	Litzenberg, May 10, 1862.	
Lehigh Valley,	July 17, 1858,	Rockdale, Mar. 22, 1871.	
Neffs,	June 25, 1860.		

CHAPTER XVIII.

CENSUS OF THE COUNTY.

At the time of the erection of Northampton county in 1752, the population was about 5,900. The population of Upper Saucon at that time was about 650; Milford township about 700; and Macungie township about 650. The population of the territory later embraced in the townships of Whitehall, Salisbury, Weisenberg, Lowhill, Lynn, and Heidelberg, was about 800; and that of Allen township, out of which Hanover township was erected in 1798, about 300. From these figures, the population of the territory now included in Lehigh county in 1752 can be safely estimated at about 2,900.

In 1790, when the first census was taken, the population of this section of Northampton county, now Lehigh county, was about 8,900. The following table gives the population in detail with the exception of Hanover township, then included in Allen township.

Townships.	No. of heads of families.	Free white males of 16 yrs. up, inc. heads of fam.	Free white males under 16 years.	Free white fem. inc. heads of families.	Other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Heidelberg,	166	244	256	465			965
Lowhill,	75	97	113	206	1		417
Lynn,	169	225	308	486			1019
Macungie,	210	335	330	596		1	1263
Salisbury,	170	257	248	502			1007
U. Milford,	202	275	279	597			1151
U. Saucon,	145	201	257	387			845
Weisenberg,	101	133	185	296	1		615
Whitehall,	203	266	394	593			1253
	1441	2033	2370	4128	3	1	8535

The one slave was owned by Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk, of Macungie.

The following table gives the population of the townships now constituting Lehigh county in 1800:

	Males.					Total.
	Under 10.	10 to 16.	16 to 26.	26 to 45.	Above 45.	
Hanover,	147	41	67	83	31	369
Heidelberg,	230	96	111	116	73	626
Lowhill,	113	36	38	51	32	270
Lynn,	203	89	134	88	78	592
U. Milford,	295	128	119	153	107	802
Macungie,	279	139	177	195	106	896
Salisbury,	118	38	54	65	45	320
U. Saucon,	148	93	118	93	77	529
Weisenberg,	154	50	76	82	38	400
Whitehall,	366	167	195	176	130	1034
Allentown,	78	46	76	46	40	286
	2131	923	1165	1148	757	6124

	Females.						Total.	Colored.	Slaves.	Total.
	Under 10.	10 to 16.	16 to 26.	26 to 45.	Above 45.	Total.				
Hanover,	160	37	65	77	25	364	2	1	736	
Heidelberg, ..	233	84	113	112	70	612			1238	
Lowhill,	120	36	32	50	36	274	1		545	
Lynn,	230	75	110	85	72	572			1164	
U. Milford,	290	118	127	164	111	810			1617	
Macungie,	356	138	146	188	115	943	5	5	1844	
Salisbury,	114	40	54	63	45	316	3		638	
U. Saucon,	157	64	111	90	70	492	2	3	1024	
Weisenberg, ..	146	37	62	72	38	355			755	
Whitehall,	374	120	204	177	123	998			2032	
Allentown, ..	85	48	57	48	46	284	3		573	
	2265	797	1081	1126	751	6020	21	1	12166	

CENSUS OF LEHIGH COUNTY, 1790-1910.

City.	Formed	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Allentown, .	1762	486	573	710	1,132	1,757	2,493	3,703	8,025	13,884	18,063	25,228	35,416	51,913
<i>Boroughs.</i>														
Catasauqua, .	1852								1,653	2,853	3,065	3,704	3,963	5,250
Coopersburg, .	1879										392	454	556	683
Coplay,	1860									728	774	880	1,581	2,670
Emaus,	1859								277	477	847	883	1,468	3,501
Fountain Hill, .	1892												1,214	1,388
Macungie,	1857								410	486	701	644	692	772
Slatington, .	1864									1,508	1,634	2,716	3,773	4,454
S. Allentown, .	1909													1,814
W. Bethlehem, .	1880										1,414	2,759	3,465	4,472
									2,340	6,052	8,827	12,040	16,712	25,004

Townships.	Formed	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Hanover,	1798	.....	736	850	866	1,102	1,478	1,762	2,380	2,804	3,813	2,863	3,324	3,907
Heidelberg,	1752	965	1,238	1,433	1,900	2,238	2,308	1,589	1,369	1,441	1,567	1,437	1,411	1,238
Lowhill,	1753	417	545	632	703	808	854	1,021	1,043	997	914	763	715	709
Lynn,	1753	1,019	1,164	1,497	1,664	1,747	1,895	1,997	2,321	2,375	2,678	2,635	2,366	2,178
Macungie, L., ..	1743	1,263	1,844	2,420	2,802	3,323	1,756	3,036	3,438	3,061	3,952	3,657	2,920	2,893
Macungie, U., ..														
Milford, L., ..	1738	1,151	1,617	2,033	2,416	2,829	3,081	1,236	1,448	1,505	1,563	1,424	1,233	1,089
Milford, U., ..														
Salisbury,	1753	1,007	638	933	1,165	1,342	1,488	1,884	2,043	2,487	3,078	4,100	4,582	2,828
Saucon, U.	1742	845	1,024	1,456	1,642	1,905	2,072	2,372	2,043	3,487	3,228	2,832	3,096	2,415
Washington, ..	1847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,862	2,047	2,464	2,517	2,668	3,477	3,477
Weisenberg, ...	1753	615	755	1,046	1,175	1,285	1,427	1,726	1,823	1,644	1,627	1,514	1,366	1,222
Whitehall,	1753	1,253	2,032	2,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,318	3,929	5,514	7,935	9,350
Whitehall, N., ..	1810	.....	.....	.....	1,807	2,008	2,234	2,946	3,575	4,170	3,245	2,847	3,280	3,580
Whitehall, S., ..	1810	.....	.....	.....	1,623	1,952	2,290	2,913	4,085	2,748	2,884	2,204	2,472	2,497
.....	.....	.....	11,593	14,851	17,763	20,499	23,294	28,176	33,388	36,860	39,079	39,363	41,765	41,915
Lehigh County, ..	1812	8,535	12,166	15,561	18,895	22,256	25,787	32,479	43,753	56,796	65,969	76,631	93,893	118,832

Estimated area of county in 1840, by U. S. census:

Districts.	Length in miles.	Breadth in miles.	Estimated acres.
Hanover,	5	4	9,600
Heidelberg,	8	4	30,080
Lowhill,	4 1/2	4	7,040
Lynn,	8	6 3/4	33,920
Macungie,	8	5 3/4	29,440
Salisbury,	7 1/2	4	15,360
Upper Milford,	6	5 1/2	22,400
Upper Saucon,	5 1/2	5	15,360
Weisenberg,	6 1/2	5 1/2	21,120
Whitehall, N.,	8	7	21,120
Whitehall, S.,	7	6	18,560
Northampton,			
Northampton Bor.,			

Length of county, 28 miles; width, 15 miles.
 Area in miles, 389.
 Area in acres, 248,960.

In 1832 there were 2 furnaces, 3 forges, 28 saw-mills, 46 grist-mills, 5 fulling-mills, 6 clover-mills, 2 oil-mills, 33 stores, 40 taverns.

The following statement shows persons employed in 1840 in the avocations named:

Mining,	50
Agriculture,	2,983
Commerce,	101
Manufacturers,	2,427
Navigation Canal,	17
Professions,	73

The following exhibits shows the situation of industrial affairs in Lehigh county in 1840:

One furnace, produced, tons,	600
One forge produced, tons,	3,000
Employees,	93
Investment,	\$20,500
Employees, marble works,	10
Capital,	\$1,000
Employees, machinery,	29
Capital,	\$23,905
Small arms made,	465

Employees,	5
Employees, brick, etc.,	44
product,	\$61,322
Fulling-mills,	2
Woolen-mills,	6
Employees,	17
Capital,	\$7,500
Stores,	71
Lumber yards,	6
Grist-mills,	62
Saw-mills,	48
Oil-mills,	7
Tobacco employed,	38
Invested,	\$6,025
Tanneries,	29
Employees,	\$51,690
Invested,	119
Distilleries,	84,470
Gallons,	5
Employees,	3
Powder-mills,	104
Employees,	\$4,500
Invested,	1
Potteries,	1
Employees,	1
Invested,	\$50
Paper factory,	1
Employees,	6
Invested,	\$7,000
Total invested in manufacturers,	\$292,190

The following particulars relate to agriculture in the county in 1840:

Horses, 6,139.
Cattle, 18,136.
Sheep, 13,448.
Swine, 32,625.
Wheat, 176,468 bushels.
Barley, 3,018 bushels.
Oats, 202,015 bushels.
Rye, 301,830 bushels.
Buckwheat, 52,338 bushels.
Corn, 207,098 bushels.
Potatoes, 116,061 bushels.
Hay, 26,302 tons.
Tobacco, 4,000 pounds.
Dairy, \$75,809.
Orchard, \$30,008.

County statistics from U. S. census in 1910:

Land area acres,	220,160	\$
Farmers, native,	3,216	
Farmers, foreign-born, white,	79	
Farms by owners,	2,190	
Value of farms,		8,964,731
Farms by tenant,	998	
Value of farms,		7,435,726
Farms by managers,	107	
Value of farms,		1,231,501
Farm acreage,	191,657	
Average acreage per farm,	58.2	
Improved acreage,	165,662	
Woodland acreage,	18,206	
Unimproved land,	7,789	

CENSUS OF THE COUNTY.

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Average improved acreage per farm,	50.3	
Buildings,		7,830,265
Implements and machines,		1,416,313
Domestic animals, etc.,		
Cattle,	18,053	650,105
Horses,	8,723	1,155,945
Mules,	282	36,788
Swine,	15,203	124,021
Sheep,	543	2,546
Poultry,	233,497	142,945
Bees (colonies),	876	3,521
Field crops:		
Corn, acres,	23,261	
Corn, bushels,	717,987	394,893
Oats, acres,	17,352	
Oats, bushels,	391,368	136,979
Wheat, acres,	28,995	
Wheat, bushels,	518,759	492,821
Buckwheat, acres,	307	
Buckwheat, bushels,	5,057	3,540
Rye, acres,	15,248	
Rye, bushels,	228,955	171,716
Potatoes, acres,	12,026	
Potatoes, bushels,	1,157,733	463,093
Hay forage, acres,	37,305	
Hay forage, tons,	42,537	680,592

Coopersburg,	265	415,698	439,843
Coplay,	937	792,565	76,764
Emaus,	1,422	1,778,754	383,854
Fountain Hill,	528	875,230	243,017
Macungie,	408	424,171	164,457
Slatington,	1,605	1,624,436	340,305
S. Allentown,	963	684,010	33,611
W. Bethlehem,	2,015	2,778,145	471,260
	\$10,200	\$12,434,268	\$3,369,463
<i>Townships.</i>			
Hanover,	1,934	1,536,075	181,310
Heidelberg,	461	711,267	287,180
Lowhill,	243	365,330	68,445
Lynn,	795	1,219,970	391,779
Macungie, L.,	788	1,328,604	229,321
Macungie, U.,	823	1,969,708	285,737
Milford, L.,	448	706,921	149,181
Milford, U.,	756	780,994	229,829
Salisbury,	1,767	1,670,380	187,674
Saucon, U.,	1,054	1,448,836	249,246
Washington,	1,151	1,216,579	245,367
Weisenberg,	473	624,293	299,083
Whitehall,	2,733	4,850,851	618,887
Whitehall, N.,	982	2,474,134	479,095
Whitehall, S.,	1,086	1,987,034	359,812
	\$15,494	\$22,886,986	\$4,324,946
Total of county,	\$50,117	\$85,405,104	\$20,686,154

Property valuation of county in 1913:

	Taxables.	Real and personal property.	Money at interest.
<i>City.</i>			
Allentown,	\$24,423	\$50,083,850	\$12,991,745
<i>Boroughs.</i>			
Alburtis,	252	317,349	38,712
Catasauqua,	1,805	2,743,910	1,170,640

State tax from Allentown, \$51,967; from boroughs, \$13,478; from townships, \$17,300; total from county, \$82,745; county debt in 1913, \$307,000.

Statement of land, horses, and cattle of county in 1913, prepared by the county commissioners and reported to state authorities:

	Cleared Land.	Timber Land.	Horses, etc.	Value of Horses, etc.	Cattle, etc.	Value of Cattle, etc.
Hanover,	5,817	28	371	\$21,930	386	\$12,480
Heidelberg,	12,021	2,774	477	43,060	335	9,187
Lowhill,	8,300	351	265	21,625	239	9,090
Lynn,	23,909	820	699	42,705	622	15,555
Macungie, L.,	22,147	579	622	52,835	977	22,410
Macungie, U.,	14,203	282	739	45,540	713	21,515
Milford, L.,	11,183	711	504	43,295	584	17,605
Milford, U.,	10,975	517	462	32,895	565	12,860
Salisbury,	9,257	1,133	462	34,515	420	12,160
Saucon, W.,	14,869	1,081	684	70,985	780	31,110
Washington,	13,869	1,416	444	36,720	323	8,090
Weisenberg,	14,334	1,180	563	28,275	584	14,600
Whitehall,	6,933	88	477	30,660	348	10,440
Whitehall, N.,	15,798	474	642	39,343	563	14,470
Whitehall, S.,	11,543	206	635	45,925	652	19,554
Total,	194,978	11,640	8,046	\$590,308	8,092	\$231,126
Total, Boroughs,			937	\$64,545	139	\$5,020
Total, Allentown,			1,498	\$130,020	57	\$1,580

CHAPTER XIX.

ALLENTOWN FROM 1762 TO 1811.

The site now occupied by the city of Allentown was a wilderness of scrub oak 175 years ago, where the neighboring tribes of red men hunted the deer, grouse and other game. The first conveyance of the land was by a warrant dated at London, May 18, 1732, to Thomas Penn, for five thousand acres at a yearly quitrent of one shilling sterling for each hundred acres. Penn assigned the warrant on the same date to Joseph Turner, a merchant of Philadelphia, and on September 10, 1735, Turner assigned the warrant to William Allen, his partner in business. Portions of this tract were surveyed from time to time, ranging in date from October 9, 1735, to October 28, 1740. The tract upon which the town of Allentown was subsequently laid out was surveyed November 23, 1736.

A draft of several tracts of land in the forks of the Delaware river, in and near the west branch of that river, as the Lehigh river was then commonly called, drawn by Benjamin Eastburn, in 1740, shows William Allen as the owner of a tract of 765 acres on the west bank of the river where the little Lehigh creek flows into it, and of two tracts of 500 acres each adjoining on the south. James Bingham is given as the owner of 500 acres adjoining on the west, and Caspar Wistar, of 500 acres on the east bank, opposite the island. Adjoining Wistar's tract on the north, John Page is shown as the owner of two tracts, one along the Lehigh of 2,723 acres and another adjoining of 1,500 acres.

North of this, along the Hokendauqua creek, were two more tracts belonging to William Allen, of 1,800 and 1,426 acres respectively. East of these was a tract of 1,000 acres owned by Jeremiah Langhorne and William Allen, and one of 500 acres owned by Caspar Wistar.

The first building erected on the tracts which now are included in the area of Allentown was a log house built by direction of William Allen near the western bank of the Jordan creek. In the year 1753, David Schultz surveyed a road from Easton to Reading which passed through Allen's land, on the draft of which is marked, "William Allen's house," located north of the road and west of the Jordan creek. The course of the road from the east bank of the Lehigh was as follows: "Down the river south 12 de-

grees, east 46 perches to the ford, then across the river south 75 degrees west, computed 30 perches upon the island, north 28 degrees, west 36 perches and 10 perches more, the breadth of the western stream; thence south 52 degrees, west 142 perches to the Jordan in Mr. William Allen's land; south 73 degrees, west 56 perches, south 73 degrees, west 110 perches, north 85 degrees, west 150 perches, south 75 degrees, west 60 perches, and south 70 degrees, west 140 perches, to the western line of Mr. Allen's land; south 70 degrees, west 72 perches to a black oak, south 88 degrees, west 64 perches to the Cedar creek and township line of Salisbury and Whitehall and south 70 degrees, west 44 perches (18 miles from Easton) to near John Griesemer's, etc." Union and Jackson streets are links in this old time road, over which many thousands of emigrants travelled on their way to the West.

This building, which Mr. Allen called his fishing place, was occasionally visited by the proprietor and his brother-in-law, Colonial Governor James Hamilton and John Penn, with other friends, who spent their time fishing in the Jordan and Little Lehigh, which abounded in trout, and in hunting the ruffed grouse and other game in the vicinity. The foundations of this house were still in existence when Jordan street was opened, about 1845, and were then removed.

In 1762 Mr. Allen decided to lay out a town upon his land and the residents of Whitehall township learning this, petitioned the court for a road to the new town, viz: "To the Worshipful the Justices of the County Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Easton, March Sessions, A. D. 1762. The petition of divers inhabitants of Whitehall Township Sheweth: That your petitioners are in great want of a road to lead from Jacob Collier's mill to a new Town to be erected on part of a Tract of Land belonging to the Honorable William Allen and thence the nearest and best way to the King's Highway leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem. Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Worships will be pleased to appoint six proper persons who are no ways interested in the said Road to view and if they shall see occasion to lay the same out for a publick road and your Petitioners shall ever Pray, etc." This pe-

W. Surveyed by Order of William Allen Esq. 1762



Great Spring

[Endorsed:
map of Allentown 1762]

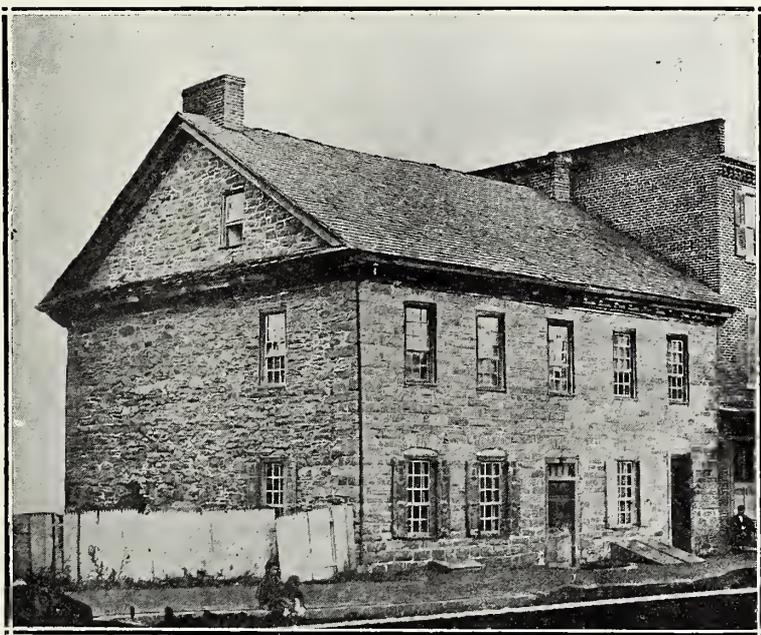
Freeman's



tion was endorsed: "Petition of the Township of Whitehall for a Road through the new Town, March, 1762." William Craig, Stophel Waggoner, John Tool, Paul Balliet, Thomas Hunsicker, and George Rex were appointed viewers.

The viewers reported June 22, 1762, that they had viewed and laid out "a certain road leading from Whitehall township to the new town called Northampton, and from thence by a marked black oak sapling standing by the road that leads from Salisbury to Upper Saucon township, close by the line of said township; beginning at a road that leads from Trucker's Mill to Philadelphia, then south. . . . to Gottfried Knauss'; thence south to Jordan Creek; thence down said

section of the city between Fourth and Tenth and Union and Liberty streets. The streets located were Margaret (now Fifth), William (now Sixth), Allen (now Seventh), James (now Eighth), and Ann (now Ninth), running north and south, and Gordon, Chew, Turner, Andrew (now Linden), Hamilton, and John (now Walnut), running east and west. These streets, including the sidewalks, were all sixty feet in width, except Allen, the main street, and Hamilton, which were eighty feet in width. At the junction of Allen and Hamilton streets was located a public square which extended forty feet into the eight lots adjacent, making a rectangle 320 feet long and 160 feet wide. On the plan, east of the corner of Fourth and Union streets,



THE RHOADS HOUSE, BUILT IN 1762.

creek, south across said creek; thence east to Northampton town; thence down Allen street; thence north to a corner; thence south to Little Lehigh, etc."

Allentown was laid out in 1762 by direction of Chief Justice William Allen and named Northampton Town. A reproduction of the original plan of the city is shown in connection with this chapter. The original is owned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, to whom it was presented by Brinton Coxe, Esq., on Sept. 13, 1886. This plan shows that the town covered forty-two blocks, and it consisted of 756 lots, each (with a few exceptions) sixty feet in width and 230 feet in depth, and comprised that

is marked a house with the name, "Freeman's." This was a tenant house which was occupied at this time by Richard Freeman, who farmed a portion of Allen's land.

Allen street was the main thoroughfare, a link in the road from the Blue mountains south. Hamilton street was named in honor of Governor James Hamilton, Judge Allen's brother-in-law. Andrew, John, Margaret, James, William, and Ann were named after his children; Gordon, after Sir Patrick Gordon, a former colonial governor; Chew, after Benjamin Chew, later Chief Justice, and Turner, after Joseph Turner, Allen's partner.

After the town site was surveyed and platted,

building operations began at once. Several men from the neighboring townships selected lots and commenced the erection of homes. Colonel James Burd wrote in a letter to Mr. Allen, dated Lancaster, June 28, 1762, "I had a letter the other day from Mr. Klotz, and he informs me that my house goes very well and that there is ten houses more building in Northampton."

As an illustration of the cost of building in colonial times the account (in the writer's possession) of the cost of the stone house built by Peter Rhoads in 1762 and 1763, shown on the plan as on lot No. 348, still standing at 107 and 109 North Seventh street, will prove interesting.

	£	s	d
Seventeen loads stone at 1 s. and 1-6,	1	3	0
Hauling stones, Daniel Horlacher, 2 days,	1	0	6
Hauling stones,	1	19	0
Boards and carriage,	8	10	6
Boards bought of Conrad Colp,	0	5	0
Two hundred feet boards,	1	1	0
Shingles and carriage,	3	5	0
Sawmiller,	0	12	6
Mason's work, Jacob Brang, 3½ days at 4-6, ...	0	15	9
Mason's work, Philip Kugeler, 3½ days at 4-6, ..	0	15	9
James Preston,	1	8	0
Mason's work,	4	5	0
Carpenter's work,	9	0	0
Joiner's work,	8	14	6
Work by Anthony Meese,	3	4	3
Work by Peter Yund, 4 days at 2-6,	0	10	0
Work by Daniel Rhoads,	0	10	0
Work by Caspar Sterner, 3 days at 2-3,	0	6	9
Lime bought of Henry Funk,	0	10	0
Lime bought of David Deshler,	0	6	0
Nails, 12 lbs. at 9d.,	0	9	0
Nails, 8 lbs.,	0	6	0
Nails, 30 lbs. at 14d, bought of Blass Boyer,	1	15	0
Nails, 17 lbs., bought at Bethlehem,	0	10	10
Carriage, Jacob Kohler, Jr.,	0	18	11
Paid David Deshler for porting, etc.,	2	8	1
Paid Jacob Moor, hauling water,	0	12	2
Paid 7 qts. rum of Peter Troxell,	0	7	0
Beef of Adam Heberly,	0	2	5
Beef and butter of Blonk,	0	10	10
Sundry cookery,	0	6	9
Glass and putty,	1	9	10
Lock, hinges and iron work,	2	14	0
Stove,	3	6	0
Sundries,	9	7	8
Stable,	3	10	0
Total cost,	£77	5	0

At the present day the average home on the outskirts of the city costs \$4,000, a great increase in cost when compared with less than \$400.00, 150 years ago.

The year 1762 was one of great drought. From May to September no rain fell. Rye was harvested in June and corn in August, as life was gone and it was useless to wait longer. The grass was withered by August 1st, and the grain withered so that it scarcely yielded as much as was put into the ground.

Notwithstanding the dry weather the infant town received additions and in the assessment list of Salisbury township for 1762, in which Allentown was included, there are the names of thirteen persons who were assessed as residents of the town. Their names and amount of assessment are as follows:

Abel, Leonard,	£7	Lauer, George,	£4
Brenner, Simon,	6	Moor, Jacob,	5
Derr, John Martin,	4	Miller, Peter,	4
Deshler, David,	9	Rinker, Abraham,	8
Froelich, Martin,	7	Shwab, Peter,	4
Lyendecker, Simon,	5	Shnepf, George,	4
		Wolf, George,	8

The tax list for 1763 shows sixteen taxables, viz:

Abel, Leonard,	£1	Miller, Peter,	£1
Brenner, Simon,	1	Nunemaker, Daniel,	1
Derr, Martin,	1	Rinker, Abraham,	2
Deshler, David,	3	Roth, Peter,	2
Froelich, Martin,	2	Shwab, Peter,	1
Lyendecker, Simon,	2	Shnep, George,	1
Lauer, George,	1	Shreck, Nicholas,	1
For the house he lives in,	2	Wolf, George,	3
Moor, Jacob,	2		

In 1763 the name Northampton appears for the first time in the tax lists. In the year 1764 the names of twenty-eight persons appear as taxables, an increase of twelve, viz:

Abel, Leonard,	£6	Leitdecker, Simon,	7
Brenner, Simon,	6	Miller, Peter,	8
Brang, Jacob,	6	Moll, John,	6
Derr, Martin,	9	Moor, Jacob,	9
Deshler, David,	30	Mordochay, Martin,	6
Fries, Simon,	4	Nunemacher, Daniel,	8
Froelich, Martin,	12	Rinker, Abraham,	8
Griesinger, Caspar,	6	Roth, Peter,	10
Hauck, Lawrence,	6	Savitz, Abraham,	6
Huber, Barthol,	8	Shackler, Frederick,	6
Klingsmith, Philip,	8	Shnepf, George,	6
Kugler, Philip,	7	Shwab, Peter,	8
Kuper, Frantz,	6	Titus, Tobias,	8
Lauer, George,	7	Wolf, George,	15

In the year 1765, the same names appear in the tax list with one exception, that of John Moll, and there were no additions to the number of inhabitants. The list for this year, as it contains the number of houses and other information, is here given.

NORTHAMPTON TOWN, 1765.

	Lots.	Houses.	Horses.	Cows.	Professions
Abel, Leonard,	1	1	1	1	0
Brenner, Simon, ..	1	1	0	1	1
Briningner, Caspar, .	1	1	0	1	0
Brang, Jacob,	2	2	1	1	1
Derr, Martin,	2	1	1	2	0
Deshler, David,	2	1	4	4	4
Fries, Simon,	1	1	0	1	1
Froelich, Martin, ..	2	1	0	2	1
Hauck, Lorentz, ..	2	1	1	0	1
Huber, Barthol, ...	0	0	1	1	2
Klingsenschmidt, Ph.,	1	1	1	1	0
Kugler, Philip, ..	1	1	0	0	1
Kupper, Frantz, ..	1	1	0	0	0
Lauer, George, ...	1	1	1	2	0
Leitdecker, Simon, .	1	1	0	1	1
Marthin, Mordecai. .	2	2	0	0	0
Moor, Jacob,	2	1	1	4	0
Miller, Peter,	2	1	0	0	1
Nunemaker, Daniel, .	1	1	0	0	0
Roth, Peter,	1	1	0	1	2
Rinker Abraham, ..	1	1	1	1	0
Savitz, Abraham, ..	1	1	0	0	0
Schackler, Fred'k, .	1	1	0	1	0
Schnepf, George, ..	1	1	0	0	1
Schwab, Peter, ...	2	1	0	1	0
Titus, Tobias,	1	1	1	1	0
Wolf, George,	1	2	1	4	2

Total, 35 lots, 29 houses, 15 horses, and 31 cows. William Allen, Esq., received £17 5 3, quit rent and was taxed upon 500 acres of land rated at £12 per 100 acres.

The tax list for 1766 contains thirty-eight names, as follows:

- Abel, Leonard,laborer.
- Albert, Abraham,potter.
- Bishop, Peter,taylor.
- Brenner, Simon,carpenter.
- Brang, Jacob,mason.
- Bolzius, Doctor,
- Copper, Frantz,cooper.
- Derr, Martin,wagoner.
- Deshler, David,shop-keeper and beer house.
- Dill, Philip,poor.
- Froelich, Martin,smith.
- Simon Fries,locksmith.
- Hauck, Lorentz,butcher.
- Barthold, Huber,innkeeper and shoemaker.
- Hunsicker, Daniel,laborer.
- Jones, David,joyner.
- Kassel, Peter,laborer.
- Kugler, Philip,mason.
- Kressinger, Caspar, ...laborer.
- Marthage, Martin,shopkeeper and still house.
- Miller, Peter,taylor.
- Miller, Jacob,
- Moor, Jacob,baker.
- Nicholas, Felix,shoemaker.
- Nunamaker, Daniel, ...joyner.
- Rincker, Abraham,

- Roth, Peter,taylor.
- Savitz, Abraham,taylor.
- Schwab, Peter,
- Shoenberger, Henry, ...poor.
- Schreiber, George,innkeeper.
- Schnepf, George,taylor.
- Smith, George,poor.
- Shackler, Frederick, ...
- Titus, Tobias,baker.
- Wolf, Reilen,poor.
- Wolf, George,innkeeper.
- Wantel, Lorentz,joyner.

The tax list for 1767 is as follows:

Albert, Abraham,	£11	Moor, Jacob,	9
Abel, Leonard,	7	Miller, Peter,	10
Bishop, Peter,	7	Marthage, Martin,	15
Brenner, Simon,	7	Miller, Jacob,	6
Brang's widow,	4	Nunamaker, Daniel,	6
Copper, Frantz,	4	Preston, James,	5
Derr, Martin,	9	Rothrock, Michael,	8
Deshler, David,	33	Reep, Andrew,	9
Frelch, Martin,	11	Rincker, Abraham,	10
Fries' widow,	4	Roth, Peter,	11
Hauck, Lorentz,	4	Schwab, Peter,	6
Huber, Barthol,	15	Schnepf, George,	6
Hunsicker, Daniel,	6	Henry Schoeneberger,	4
Jones, David,	5	Schreiber, George,	16
Johe, Adam,	15	Savitz, Abraham,	5
Kugler, Philip,	5	Shackler, Frederick,	6
Kressinger, Caspar,	4	Titus, Tobias,	4
Lauer, George,	4	Wolf, Reilen,	5
Lagendecker, Simon,	8	Wolf, George,	17

The tax list for 1768 is as follows:

Name and Occupation.	Houses.	Lots.	Rate.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.	Bound Servants.	Whole Rate.	Tax.	Quit Rent.
Albert, Abraham, potter, Twenty acres of cultivated land; 80 acres of uncultivated land.	1	1	£2. 8.0	..	..	..	..	£3. 8.0	£0. 5.1	9s.
Abel, Leonard,	1	1	1. 4.0	1	1	..	..	2. 4.0	0. 3.3	½d.
Bishop, Peter,	1	1	0.18.8	..	1	..	..	0.18.8	0. 1.5	9s.
Brenner, Simon, carpenter,	1	1	1.12.0	..	2	..	..	1.18.8	0. 2.11	9s.
Breston, James, mason, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. 0.0	0.16.0	..
Bachman, Jacob, receives rent, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3. 0.0	0. 4.6	..
Bishop, John, poor, for the house he lives in,	1	1	1.16.0	..	..	..	..	1.16.0	0. 2.8	9s.
Cooper, France,	1	1	.12.0	..	1	..	..	0.18.8	0. 1.5	18s.
Derr, Martin, wagner,	1	2	1.12.0	1	1	..	..	2.12.0	0. 3.11	1s.
Detties, Tobias,	1	1	0.18.0	..	1	..	..	1.14.8	0. 2.7	9s.
Endercon, Joseph, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2. 0.0	0. 3.0	9s.
Endercon, Joseph, for house he lives in,	1	1	4.16.0	..	..	..	..	4.16.0	0. 7.2	..
Frelch, Martin,	1	1	1.16.0	1	1	..	..	2.16.0	0. 4.2	9s.
Faller, John, smith,	1	1	1.18.0	..	1	..	..	2. 4.8	0. 3.3	9s.
Hertz, Andrew, poor, for house he lives in,	1	1	1.16.0	..	..	..	..	1.16.0	0. 2.8	9s.
Hauck, Lawrence,	1	1	0.12.0	..	..	..	..	0.12.0	0. 0.11	9s.
Huber, Barthol, innkeeper,	1	1	1. 4.0	..	..	..	1	4.14.0	0. 7.1	9s.
Hagenbuch, Henry,	1	1	1.18.0	..	..	..	..	1.18.0	0. 2.11	9s.
Hagenbuch, Henry, receives rent, 10 pounds, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6. 0.0	0. 9.0	..
Hunsicker, Thomas, receives rent,	1	1	3. 0.0	..	..	..	..	3. 0.0	0. 4.6	9s.
Yohe, Jacob, innkeeper, .....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1.13.4	0. 2.6	..
Yohe, Jacob, innkeeper, for house he lives in,	1	1	6. 0.0	..	..	..	..	6. 0.0	0. 9.0	9s.
Jutz, Anthony, shoemaker, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. 0.0	1.16.0	..
Jutz, Anthony, shoemaker, for house he lives in, ...	1	1	1. 4.0	..	..	..	..	1. 4.0	0. 1.9	9s.
Johe, Adam, .....	..	..	..	5	5	8	1	6.18.0	0.19.5	..
Johe, Adam, for land he lives on, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24. 0.0	1.16.0	..
Jennings, John, sheriff, .....	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	5.16.8	0. 8.10	..
Jennings, John, sheriff, for house, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6. 0.0	0. 9.0	9s.
Kugler, Philip,	1	1	0.12.0	..	1	..	..	0.18.8	0. 1.5	9s.
Kressinger, Caspar,	1	1	0.12.0	..	..	..	..	0.12.0	0. 0.11	9s.
Lorentz, Wandel, joiner, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. 0.0	0. 1.6	..
Lorentz, Wandel, joiner, for house he lives in,	1	1	3. 0.0	..	..	..	..	3. 0.0	0. 4.6	9s.

Name and Occupation.	Houses.	Lots.	Rates.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.	Bound Servants.	Whole Rate.	Tax.	Quit Rent.
Lauer, George, carpenter, .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	1. 0.0	0. 1.6	...
Lauer, George, carpenter, for house,	1	1	3. 0.0	..	..	..	..	3. 0.0	0. 4.6	9s.
Moor, Jacob,	1	2	1. 4.0	..	..	..	..	2. 4.0	0. 3.3	9s.
Miller, Peter, taylor,	2	2	1. 4.0	1	1	..	..	2. 4.0	0. 3.3	9s.
Miller, John, turner,	1	1	1.18.0	..	..	..	..	1.18.0	0. 2.10	9s.
Miller, Dewalt, joiner, .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	1. 0.0	0. 1.6	...
Miller, Dewalt, joiner, for house he lives in,	1	1	1. 7.0	..	..	..	..	1. 7.0	0. 2.0	9s.
Myer, Hertz,	2	2	11. 8.0	..	..	..	..	11. 8.0	0.17.1	18s.
Nunnemacher, Daniel,	1	1	0.12.0	..	..	..	..	0.12.0	0. 0.11	9s.
Nicholas, Valentine, poor, for house he lives in,	1	1	1. 4.0	..	..	..	..	1. 4.0	0. 0.19	9s.
Reep, Andrew, tanner,	1	1	0.12.0	1	..	..	..	2. 5.4	0. 3.4	9s.
Reiling, Wolf, potter, .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	1. 0.0	0.16.0	...
Reiling, Wolf, potter, for the house he lives in,	1	1	1. 4.0	..	..	..	..	1. 4.0	0. 1.9	9s.
Rinker, Abraham, 18 acres cultivated land, .....	.....	.....	4. 4.0	1	1	..	..	5. 4.0	0. 7.9	...
Roth, Peter, shopkeeper, £2,	1	1	0.18.0	..	..	..	..	2.18.0	0. 4.4	9s.
Schwab, George,	1	1	0.12.0	..	1	..	..	0.18.8	0. 1.5	9s.
Schroeder, Michael,	1	1	0.12.0	..	..	..	..	0.12.0	0.11.0	9s.
Schreiber, George, shopkeeper, £1,	1	1	1. 4.0	1	..	..	..	2.17.4	0. 4.4	9s.
Sevetz, Abraham, tailor,	1	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	1. 0.0	0. 1.6	9s.
Smith, George, weaver, £1,	1	1	0.12.0	..	..	..	..	1.12.0	0. 2.5	9s.
Scheckler, Frederick, shopkeeper, £2,	1	1	0.18.0	..	..	..	..	2.18.0	0. 4.5	9s.
Smith, Frederick, poor, .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	9s.
Timball, George, bruer, £1, .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	1. 0.0	0. 1.6	9s.
Timball, George, bruer, for house he lives in,	1	1	4.16.0	..	..	..	..	4.16.0	0. 7.2	...
Wolf, George, poor, .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	9s.
Ward, John, innkeeper, £1, .....	.....	.....	.....	1	..	..	..	1.13.4	0. 2.6	...
Wagner, Mathias, smith, £1,	1	1	1.16.0	..	..	..	..	2.16.0	0. 4.2	9s.
Wolf, Jacob, poor, .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	9s.
Broff, James, silversmith, £1, .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	1. 0.0	0.16.0	...
Broff, James, silversmith, for house he occupies,	1	1	6. 0.0	..	..	..	..	6. 0.0	0. 9.0	9s.
Christman, Jacob, shop, .....	.....	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	1. 0.0	0.16.0	...
	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Single Men.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Michael Krebs. | Thos. Belson. | John Sherb. | John Strohm. |
| William Anderson. | Daniel Kreger. | John Derr. | Caspar Weaver. |
| John Shnyder. | John Moll. | John Kuntz. | Each 15 |
| Philip Evert. | Frederick Gebel. | Peter Miller. | shillings. |

Gentlemen's land.

Isaac Greenleaf, 200 acres, £20.0.0 0. 1.10 ½
 James Allen, Esq., 2,650 acres, 212.0.0 0.15.18 15.
 James Allen, Esq., receives ground rent of Northampton for 56 lots at 9s. per lot, comes to £25.0.0 sterling. Returned in Pennsylvania currency at 50 per cent. is £37.16.0 currency. The tax of said sum at 1s. 6d. per pound comes to £2.16.8.

Defence against Indians.—On the eighth of October, 1763, a band of Indians killed fifteen or more persons in Allen and Whitehall townships. The inhabitants of these townships, and, as the news spread, of adjoining townships, became panic-stricken and fled to Bethlehem and Allentown. In a few hours Allentown was crowded with refugees, and, although it was Saturday, Rev. Jacob Joseph Roth, a Lutheran minister, was conducting a service in the log church building at Hamilton and Church streets, which the members of the Reformed and Lutheran faiths had erected the previous year, and which served both as their house of worship. Colonel James Burd had fortunately arrived in town the same morning on his way to Fort Augusta, and with his assistance the men of the town, numbering twenty-two, with three others of the neighborhood, were organized into a company for the

defense of the town. From a statement made by Colonel Burd in a letter, we know that but three of the citizens possessed guns and two of these were out of order. It is evident that the men of the company were armed with weapons of various descriptions, such as swords, pistols, pikes, axes, and clubs. Rev. Roth wrote to the governor two days later, requesting guns and ammunition. The letter delivered to the governor by George Wolf, who was chosen captain of the company, was, verbatim, as follows:

“Northampton Town, the 10th of this Instant, October, 1763.

“To the Honourable James Hambleton, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, Newcassel, Cent, and Sasox, on the Delaware, We send Greeting:

“As I, Joseph Roads, of Northampton Town,

Church Minister, of the Eighth of this Instant, Octr., as I was a preaching, the people come in Such Numbers that I was obliged to quit my Sermon, and the Same time Cornel James Bord was in the Town, and I, the aforesaid Minister, Spoke with Cornel Bord concerning this affares of the Indians, and we found the Inhabitance that the had nither Guns, Powder nor Lead, to defend themselves, and that Cornel Bord had lately spoke with his Honour. He had informed me that he would assist them with Guns and Ammunition, and he requested of me to write to your Honour, be cause he was just Setting of for Lancaster, and the Inhabitance of the Town had not Chose their officers at the time he set of, So we, the Inhabitance of the said Town hath Unanimus Chose George Wolf, the Bearer hereof to be the Captain, and Abraham Rinker to be the Lieutennet; we whose Names are under written promise to obey this mentioned Captain and Lieutennet and so we hope his Honour will be so good and send us 50 Guns, 100 Pounds of Powder and 400 Pound lead, and 150 Stans for the Gons. These from your humble Servant, Remaining under the Protection of our Lord Saviour, Jesus Christ.

“JACOB ROTH, *Minister.*”

The Names of the Company of this said Northampton Town.

Georg Wolf, Captain;	Tobias Dittis,
Abraham Rinker, Lieutenant;	Lorenz Hauck,
Philip Koogler.	Simon Brenner,
Peter Miller,	Jacob Wolf,
Frederick Schakler,	Simon Lagundacker,
Leonhard Abell,	Georg Nicholas,
John Martin Dourr,	David Deschler,
Peter Roth,	Daniel Nonnemaker,
France Keffer,	Peter Shab,
Jacob Morr,	Abraham Sawitz,
Martin Frolick,	John Schreck,
George Laur,	Georg S. Schnepf,
	Michael Readcot.

Directed, The Honourable James Hambleton, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, New Cassel, Cent, and Sasox, on Delawar, in Philadelphia. These.”

Rev. Roth died in 1764 and was buried in the churchyard of the church in Upper Saucon township.

Colonel Burd's letter to William Allen, which here follows, gives considerable information regarding the situation.

FORT AUGUSTA, 10 Jan. 1764.

“DEAR SIR: Your safe arrival in England with the young ladys, your daughters, gave your many friends here great pleasure amongst which number I beg leave to be esteem'd one.

“I expected ere now to have been pleasantly situated at Northampton with my family, but the alteration of our affairs in America by the new Indian War, has obliged me to think of settling in the interior parts of the Province. Should a peace be patched up again with those Infamous Barbarians before they feel the weight of the British Arms and be made thoroughly sensible of their folly and presumption by a vigorous prosecution of the Present War in their own Country, I am of opinion a peace with them would only be postponing a heavier shock then we have lately felt

from the perfidy of that faithless crew and the safety of our fronteers very precarious.

“I was at Northampton in October last and arrived there of a Friday Evening when I sent off a letter to Mr. Gordon at Easton begging the favor of his company at Northampton next morning, in order to consult what might be necessary for the good of the town. I was obliged by the Governor's instructions to me to leave Northampton on the Sunday morning and to Repair to this place as fast as possible as by General Amherst's Intelligence to his Hon. the Enemy had Determined in their Grand Council at Lake Huron to attack Detroit, Pitsburg, Fort Augusta, and Niagara immediately, and their conclusion was if they succeeded in these severall attacks they would be sure of the country, but without their reductions it was in vain for them to carry on the War against the English.

“On the Saturday morning the town of Northampton was crowded with men, women, and children, flying from the Enemy whom they said was within a few miles of the town killing all before them and burning the houses, upon which I collected the men of the town together in order to make a stand and save the people, with the place; but found only four Guns in the town, one of which my own and two out of order and no ammunition. I remained there expecting Mr. Gordon until three in the afternoon when I concluded to go to Bethlehem to see how matters were there and I found that place likewise crowded with the fugatives and wounded people. Mr. Gordon had been there on his way to me but did not light from his horse. Upon the news he immediately returned to Easton to his family. I stayed all night and next morning set off for this place where I have remained ever since and don't know when my duty will permit me to return to my family.

“The confusion the town of Northampton was in, prevented me from doing anything with the people concerning the meadow lots and I went from Philadelphia to Northampton and I acquainted your good son and Mr. Stewart with the people's propositions to me, which was to rent the uncleared meadow in lotts of five acres each, for seven years, the first four years to pay no rent, but have the benefit of the lott for clearing and fencing, the remaining three years to pay you Twenty Shilling Sterling a year and to deliver you up the five acre lott under good substantial fence and in good grass fit for the Sythe, such as well improved meadows ought to be. We had concluded to lett out lotts upon the above terms, and I went to Northampton for that purpose but was disappointed of my intention as I have mentioned before. The town was increasing but I suppose now it is quite at a stand, they had not got Water in the Well but I gave orders to go on with it. I cannot Remember the Depth of it. I left my Memorandum book at Lancaster in which I had noted every particular and therefore hope you'll excuse me.

“There is nothing new here worthy of your notice, the killing of 6 Indians in Conostago Manor and 14 in Lancaster gaol by the Frontier People of this County and Cumberland you have no doubt been informed of.

“I beg my kind compliments to the young gentm. your Sons and young ladys your Daughters, and that you would believe me with unalterable Regard, Dear Sir,

“Your sincerely affectionate obed. humble servant,

“JAMES BURD.”

In another letter Colonel Burd states he had laid aside all thought of living in Northampton, on account of the Indian troubles. He suggested that directions concerning the management of the town should be given to the best man to be found in the town, and states that Mr. Allen's house should have a new roof and that many of the inhabitants had cut considerable timber. The Indians, of which there was only a small band, returned to their mountain retreats after committing these brutal murders and did not approach the town. In the same year (1763) efforts were made to have the seat of justice removed to Allentown, but the influence of the Penns, who were the proprietors of Easton, prevented it.

from the town. Simon Brenner, a carpenter, lived there until 1774. Caspar Greisinger was still living in the town in 1773. Jacob Brang died in 1766, leaving a widow Margaret and children, George, Christopher, Jacob, and Peter. He lived on South Seventh street, where the Germania Hotel now stands.

Martin Derr and his wife, Ursula, lived here until 1774. David Deshler, a prominent resident, lived in Allentown until 1783, when he removed to Allen township, where he died in 1796. He owned and operated a grist mill on the Little Lehigh, which stood over 100 years. Martin Frœlich, a smith, remained in the town until 1782. Simon Fries, a locksmith, died June 22, 1765. He owned a house and lot



DESHLER'S MILL, BUILT PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION.

Correspondence relating to early history.—In a letter dated Philadelphia, August 4, 1766, Joseph Shippen writes to Colonel Burd: "I acquainted Mr. James Allen with your offer of the house at Northampton for £300 or letting it to him for £20 per annum, but he declines both, and says you had better let it for £20 to the man who offers it, though he does not know him."

First Settlers.—Of the family names that appear in the early tax lists of Allentown, eight are still represented in the city's inhabitants. Leonard Abel and his wife Salome resided in Allentown until about 1775, when they removed

and a half interest in a saw-mill in the town. He and his wife Apollonia, nee Bauer, had a son, George, whose baptism on Feb. 27, 1765, is the first recorded in the Reformed Church records. Lawrence Hauck, the town's first butcher, lived on Lehigh street. He was the father of Peter Hauck, the first sheriff of Lehigh county. Barthol Huber was an innkeeper and shoemaker in the town from 1764 to 1766. Philip Klingenschmidt lived in the town from 1764 to 1766. Philip Kugler, a mason, lived here from 1764 to 1774.

Frantz Kupper, a cooper, lived here from

1764 to 1774. George Lauer, a carpenter, lived here from 1762 to 1768. Simon Lyendecker's name appears in the tax lists from 1762 until 1768. Mordecai Marthin, whose name is sometimes written Martin Mordecai and Martin Marthage, was the first Jewish resident and had a shop and still house in the town from 1764 to 1767. Jacob Mohr, the town's first baker, who came from Salisbury township, settled here in 1762 and died in 1796. He lived at the north-west corner of Seventh and Linden streets. His son John was the father of two sons, John and Jacob. Peter Miller, a tailor, lived here from 1762 to 1785.

Daniel Nonemaker, a joiner, came here in 1763, and was the ancestor of the family of that name. His son, Henry, was a weaver by occupation. Abraham Rinker, who kept the ferry over the Lehigh river, settled here in 1762. His son, Abraham, born in 1756, served in the Revolution and War of 1812, and died here in 1820. He and his wife, Gertrude, had several children, among them Abraham, Jr. Abraham, the second, was a member of the assembly and sheriff of the county.

Peter Roth, or Rhoads, came to Allentown in 1762 and built a stone house, which still stands at 107 and 109 North Seventh street. He was a tailor and storekeeper and subsequently became prominent in the Revolution and judge of the county. He died in 1814.

Abraham Savitz, a tailor, lived here from 1763 to 1776. Frederick Schackler, who was a shoemaker and a tavern-keeper in the town from 1764 to 1772, was born in 1721 and died in 1792, in Allen township. His wife, Magdalena Spængler, was born in Esweiler, Zweibruecken, Germany, in 1745, and died in 1785.

Peter Schwab and his wife, Anna Maria, lived here from 1762 to 1768. George Schnepf, a tailor, and his wife, Margaret, lived here from 1762 to 1774. Nicholas Schneck's name appears only in the 1763 tax list. Tobias Titus, a baker, lived here from 1764 to 1774. George Wolf, an innkeeper and Captain of the company raised to defend the town against Indians, lived here from 1762 to 1770.

Dr. Gottlieb Bolzius, the first physician of the town, located here in 1766, and remained here until his death in 1791. George Schreiber removed from Whitehall township to the new town in 1766 and was a store-keeper here many years. He died in 1800, aged 60 years. His wife, who was Juliana Deshler, died in 1840, aged 93 years. They had no children. Abraham Albert, a potter, settled here in 1760, and died June 10, 1811.

Andrew Reip, who was a tanner and later a

tavern-keeper, came here in 1767. He was born in 1740 and died here in 1816. He married Eve Catherine Crumbach and had a son, Adam Reip, a cabinetmaker, who died here in 1833.

In the tax list for 1768 appear for the first time the names of Andrew Hertz, Henry Hagenbuch, innkeeper, who became a captain in the Revolution, Jacob Yohe, innkeeper, John Miller, joiner, Mathias Wagner, smith, and James Broff, a silversmith.

Lots sold—Ground rents.—William Allen executed the first deeds, giving title to lots in his new town, on June 1, 1765. They were in printed form with blank spaces for the necessary insertions, and were given "in consideration of the charge and expense which the said A. B. hath already expended in building upon and improving the lot of ground mentioned and described, and also for and in consideration of rent, conditions and covenants, hereinafter reserved and mentioned to be paid, done and performed on the part of the said A. B. his heirs and assigns, and of the sum of five shillings." The free use and privilege of a common or commons was permitted and the quit rent, amounting to nine shillings sterling, was to be paid on the first of June, annually. Records have been found of deeds granted on the above date to Jacob Fenigel, for lot No. 123, on the northeast corner of Fifth and Linden streets, to Peter Rhoads, for lot No. 348, on the east side of Seventh above Linden; to Jacob Brang, for lot No. 384, on the West side of South Seventh street, below Walnut; to James Burd, for Lot No. 471, on the north side of Hamilton street, near Eighth, later owned by Jacob Newhard, Sr., and to David Deshler, for a lot on the west side of South Seventh street, near Union.

Incidents of Early History.—In 1768, James Read, prothonotary of Berks county, paid a visit to Allentown, as appears from the following letter:

"To James Read, Esq., Prothonotary, Reading.

*From Edward Shippen, Lancaster, 27 June, 1768.
Monday Evening.*

"Doctor Kuhn was so kind just now as to send up his son with your acceptable favour of this day's date, tho' you say Sunday noon. I am well pleased to find you are safe returned and that you had so very an agreeable journey, and such unexpected good company, and so merry a time with ye Citizens of Mr. Jamey Allen's town, and am glad that you are coming to see us again. I owe many visits in your debt; but you know the reason that I have not had the pleasure of discharging at least some of them this Spring. Mr. Hamilton is not yet come; but I expect notice from him by the next Post of his design of setting off very soon, that he may have 10 or 12 days to spend with us before August court. William Allen, Esq., our Sagacious

Chief Justice intimated to us to other day that Mr. H. intended to bring Miss Allen up with him, and if so doubtless, but some Miss or other will accompany her."

It seems that James Allen had, as late as 1769, owned a much larger amount of land than he was taxed with in 1776, and had promised to convey to the lot-holders one thousand acres of land in trust, and for some reason, which does not appear, they released him from the obligation, as the following document shows:

"Know all men that we the subscribers proprietors of Lots in the Town of Northampton do hereby certify that Mr. James Allen hath declared to us his intention of conveying in Trust for the Inhabitants of this Town a thousand Acres of Land called Barrens as an open free common in pursuance of a promise made by his father William Allen Esqr Now we do hereby certify and make known that we the present Freeholders of the said Town do refuse to accept of such conveyance from him and do discharge him and his said father William Allen Esquire from any promise made by either of them to us to that purpose and we do hereby release to the said William Allen and James Allen any right or claim that we have or may have to the said common or any demand from them on that account. Witness our hands and seals this first day of May, 1769 Henry Kookin, Martin Derr, George Shreiber, Peter Miller, Lawrence Hauck, Martin Frolich, Bartle Huber, Simon Brenner, Margaret Brang, Peter Bischoff, George Shap, Abraham Albert, Leonard Abel, Johann Miller, Tobias Diber, Frederick Sheckler, Mathias Wagner, Henry Hagenbuch, Philip Kugler, David Deshler, Jacob Mohr, and Daniel Nunnemacher. Acknowledgment taken before Henry Kookin one of the Justices of the Peace of Northampton County May 1st, 1769."

That the inhabitants of Northampton were an enterprising people is demonstrated by the fact that as early as 1774 a fair was held in the town, permission having been given by the proprietors. The following document, entitled "Grant of liberty to hold Fairs in the Town of Northampton," signed by John Penn, October 1, 1774, in the fourteenth year of the reign of George Third, with the great seal attached, is in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

"Thomas Penn and John Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the province of Pennsylvania and counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware. Whereas it hath been represented to us that it would be of great service and utility to the Inhabitants of the Town and County of Northampton that two Fairs be held yearly in the said town of Northampton for buying and selling goods, wares, merchandize and cattle: Know ye, that we favouring the reasonable request of the said Inhabitants and considering the flourishing state to which the said Town hath arrived through their Industry, have of our own free will, granted and do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the present and suc-

ceeding Inhabitants of the said Town that they shall and may forever hereafter have and keep within the said Town of Northampton two Fairs in the year, the one of them to begin on the first Wednesday of May, yearly, to be held in Allen street, and to continue that day and the next day following, and the other of the said Fairs to be held in the aforesaid place on the first Wednesday of November every year and the next day after it, with all the liberties and customs to such Fairs incident or belonging."

James Allen, Proprietor, 1767.—Chief Justice William Allen deeded to his son, James Allen, all his land in and around the town. The deed was dated January 5, 1767, and conveyed 3,338 acres and 114 perches. The witnesses to the deed were Alexander Stuart and William Allen, Jr. It was acknowledged before George Taylor, Justice of the Peace, on January 13th, and recorded February 13, 1767. A draft of the land conveyed in this deed is here reproduced. Tract No. 2 then contained the town of Allentown, which now covers nearly the entire tract.

ALLEN FAMILY.

William Allen, the founder of Allentown, was born in Philadelphia, August 5, 1704. He was the son of William Allen, a merchant of Philadelphia, who died in Philadelphia, August 30, 1725, aged 55 years, and who was a native of Ireland, as he mentions in his will his sister, Catharine Cally, living at Dungannon, Ireland, and his uncle, William Craige, of the same place. His grandfather was John Allen, of Dunganon, Ireland, who was married to a sister of William Craige, and who fled from Stirlingshire, Scotland, to escape the persecution of the Presbyterians by James I, of Scotland. William Allen, the elder, married about 1700, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Susanna Budd, a sister of Rose Budd, whose daughter, Sarah Plumley, married Edward Shippen, of Lancaster. Mrs. Allen was born in Burlington, April 7, 1679, and died in Philadelphia, April 20, 1760.

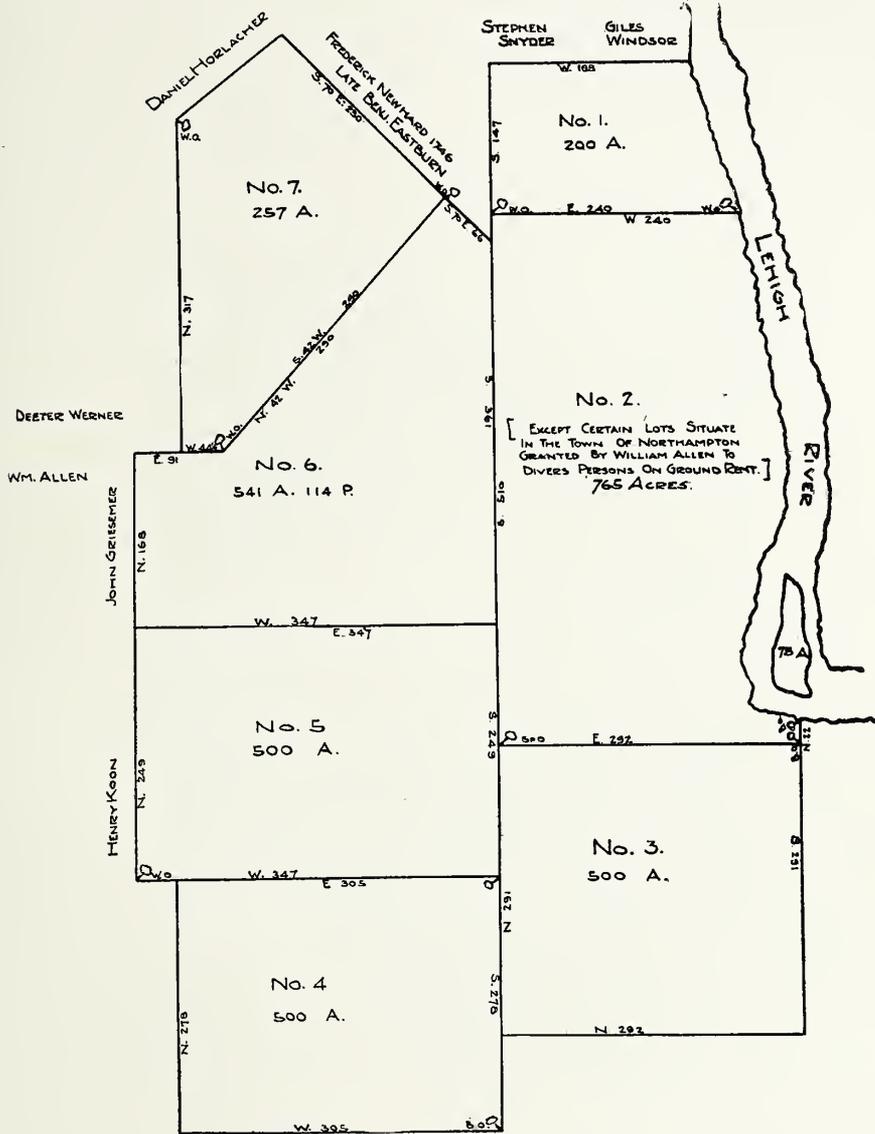
William Allen, the elder's will, dated July 3, 1725, and probated September 13, 1725, mentions only two children, although he had three other sons, John, Thomas, and James. The eldest surviving son, John, died, it seems, soon after his father and without issue, his mother not mentioning him in her will, but leaving everything to her son William except a few legacies to collateral relations.

William Allen was baptized August 17, 1704, in the First Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. He was married in Christ church, February 16, 1733 (old style), to Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Andrew Hamilton, Provincial Councillor and Lieutenant Governor under William Penn,

and sister of James Hamilton, also Lieutenant Governor. Mrs. Allen was born in 1709 and died in Philadelphia, May 13, 1760.

The positions which William Allen obtained

conjectured from the direction in his father's will that five hundred pounds sterling be remitted to him in London for his expenses there. He was then twenty-one, perhaps studying law at



BY
L. J. H. GROSSART, C. E.
ALLENTOWN, PA.

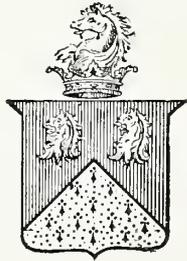
DRAFT OF A TRACT OF 3338 ACRES
MORE OR LESS, GRANTED BY
WILLIAM ALLEN ESQ.
TO HIS SON JAMES ALLEN.
JAN. - 5 - 1767.

SITUATED IN SALISBURY TOWNSHIP, NORTHAMPTON, COUNTY.

at a time when lawyers had become numerous in the colony should only have been given to men of legal education. That he received this, has been

the Temple. Judge Huston in his work on "Land Titles," speaking of Penn's mortgage of the Province to Gouldney for £6,600, of which

a deed of April 30, 1724, recites that one-fourth then remained unpaid, tells on page 231, "I have heard more than once, many years ago, that William Allen, a distinguished barrister in London and afterward Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, had furnished money which finally paid off this mortgage, and the books of the Land Office show many grants of large tracts of land to him between the years 1733 and 1740." Allen never practiced law for any length of time, but returning to America before September 21, 1726,



ALLEN FAMILY COAT OF ARMS.

the date of the merchants' and chief citizens' agreement to take the money of the Lower counties at their face value, to which his signature appears; he engaged in trade.

On October 3, 1727, he was elected a common councilman of Philadelphia, but whether then in the city or not, did not attend until May 16, 1728, the third meeting afterward. In 1731, he became a member of the Assembly, serving until 1739. In 1732 he was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania. In October, 1735, he was chosen mayor of Philadelphia, and at the end of his term, the Hall of Assembly, just finished, was opened with the collation customary from an outgoing mayor.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of September 30, 1736, says: "Thursday last, William Allen, Esq., Mayor of this city for the year past, made a Feast for his citizens at the State house, to which all the Strangers in town of note were also invited. Those who are Judges of such things say that considering the Delicacy of the Viands, and the Excellency of the Wines, the great Number of Guests, and yet the Easiness and Order with which the whole was conducted, it was the most grand and the most elegant entertainment that has been made in these Parts of America."

With Andrew Hamilton, he purchased the ground where the old state house is located, and held it until the province was able to reimburse him. The state house having been erected at the charge of the province, but the estate and inheritance in the land yet remaining in Hamilton

and Allen, by Act of the General Assembly, passed February 20, 1735, they were required to convey to John Kinsey, of Philadelphia, Joseph Kirkbridge, Jr., of Bucks county, Caleb Cowpland, of Chester county, and Thomas Edwards, of Lancaster county, as Trustees of the Freemen of the Province, their estate in the land.

In business, Allen was the partner of Joseph Turner, the councillor, and the profits from commercial enterprise, with the money which Allen and his wife inherited and the advance in value of land in which he had invested, made him at the death of his father-in-law, one of the rich men, and in after years, notwithstanding his charities, perhaps the richest man in Pennsylvania. He left the Assembly in 1739, thinking with Hamilton, that no important questions were likely soon to present themselves.

Allen often acted as judge of the Orphans' Court and Common Pleas, and continued in the important judicial office of recorder of the city until October 2, 1750, when having been appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the province, he resigned the recordership as incompatible with his new duties. He was the only chief justice before the Revolution who was a native of Pennsylvania. For nearly a quarter of a century he presided over the court, says Edward F. DeLancey, in his sketch (*Penna. Mag. Vol. 1, p. 202*), "with a dignity, learning and impartiality and intellectual force, equalled by few and exceeded by none of those great jurists, who have ever adorned the ermine of Pennsylvania and made immortal the renown of her supreme judiciary. In the Supreme Court chamber is now preserved with care, the very bench upon which he sat, when before him pleaded the gifted fathers of that illustrious bar."

At the same time he continued in business and from 1756 until the Revolution was a representative from Cumberland county in the assembly. His city residence was on King (now Water) street, adjoining his wharf and stores, the property being about seventy-six feet in breadth and his stables and coach house being across the street and on the east side of Front. About 1750, he established his country seat at "Mt. Airy," a mansion with forty-seven acres beyond Germantown, since owned by the late James Gowan, where the Lutheran Seminary is now located.

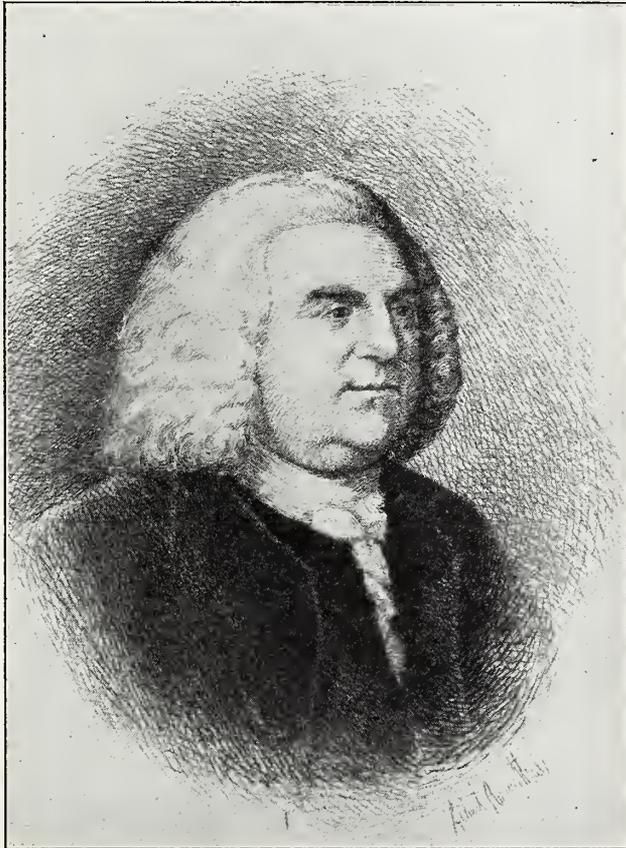
Although a politician often leading a faction greedy for office, Allen was throughout life a man of large public spirit, thinking of the needs of the colony, giving his influence, his time and his pecuniary aid for its advancement. He was a large contributor to the Pennsylvania Hospital, to the college of which he was one of the original

trustees, and to the expedition in search of the North West Passage.

Governor Thomas, writing to the Bishop of Exeter, on the 23d of April, 1748, relative to some funds the bishop had raised to aid the German Palatines, says, "If I might be permitted to advise, the money raised for this purpose should be lodged in a safe hand in London, subject to the draft of Mr. Wm. Allen, a considerable merchant, and a very worthy honest gentleman of Philadelphia, that he might see it regularly apply'd to the uses intended."

that he painted the picture to preserve its remembrance, and presented it to the governor, saying as he did so, "that he had never executed a better painting." These facts were told Mr. E. F. DeLancey by Mr. John Penn Allen, the governor's nephew, one of the twin sons of Andrew Allen, when showing him the picture at his home in London in 1867.

Besides the money for the Gouldney mortgage and the purchase of the State House grounds, Allen advanced on one occasion a good part of the tax payable by the Proprietaries under



CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM ALLEN, FOUNDER OF ALLENTOWN.

Allen also assisted Benjamin West, the painter, in his early struggles. There is still preserved, among the chief justice's descendants in England, a splendid picture by West, of a family fete in the grounds of Governor John Penn's magnificent seat of "Lansdowne," upon the Schuylkill, which contains portraits of the governor and his wife, Ann, the eldest daughter of Allen, of all the Allen family, and of West himself. The latter was present on the occasion, and the beautiful, joyous scene so impressed him,

a bill proposed for raising revenue, there being a deadlock between the lieutenant governor and the Assembly, the former pressing for money for military uses and not feeling free to consent to a law which taxed the Proprietary estates, and the Assembly refusing to vote the means of defence unless the taxation were agreed to. The gentlemen of Philadelphia made up the sum which it was estimated would have been due from the Proprietaries and the Assembly passed the necessary money bills.

Samuel Foulke, in his diary, tells us that when Sir William Johnson's conduct in connection with the Indian treaty of 1762 was criticised in the assembly, "Ye Judge bellowed forth such a torrent of obstreperous jargon as might have been heard in a still morning to ye Jersey shore in vindication of Sir William's conduct, in which combat he was extremely chafed, and his lungs so exhausted that he left the house and appeared no more this year."

Nevertheless in the Assembly and in the City corporation, Allen was active not merely in carrying out the views of a party, but in promoting objects of general utility; and as Chief Justice, Mr. DeLancey tells us, he gave his services gratuitously, receiving his salary (£120 yearly) only to appropriate it to charities.

During his visit to England in 1763, he achieved a victory for all the American colonies in regard to the bill in Parliament for taxing them. A letter from London to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, dated March 24, 1764, says, "The 15th Resolution relating to the Stamp Duty, will certainly pass next session, unless the Americans offer a more certain duty. Had not William Allen, Esq., been here and indefatigable in opposing it, and happily having made acquaintance with the first Personages in the Kingdom and the greatest part of the House of Commons, it would inevitably have passed this Session."

With other prominent citizens and followed by his three eldest sons, Allen joined the American Philosophical Association soon after its resuscitation.

He was a great friend of Benjamin West, but a strong hater of Benjamin Franklin, and after the latter attained celebrity, spoke of him as "that Goliath." He charged him with playing double on the stamp act while in England. It was natural antipathy; Allen belonged to the wealthy, office-holding coterie, whom Franklin had supplanted in public favor; Allen in time became the father-in-law of Penn; Franklin the leader of the populace; Allen was a merchant prince inclined to nepotism and exclusive; Franklin was a satirist and a leveller. In the contention preceding the Revolution War, Allen his family, and his friends sided with the Colonies; and, in October, 1775, he went so far as to donate a quantity of cannon shot to the Council of Safety, which body "returned thanks for his generous donation"; but he was anxious to maintain union with Great Britain, and labored as a member of the Assembly for that end.

In 1774 he published a pamphlet of seventy-two pages in London, England. A copy of this very rare pamphlet is in the Congressional Li-

brary, and the title-page reads as follows: "The American Crisis: A Letter, addressed by permission to the Earl Gower, Lord President of the Council, etc., etc., on the present alarming Disturbances in the Colonies Wherein various important Points, relative to Plantation Affairs are brought into discussion; as well as several Persons adverted to of the most distinguished characters, and an Idea is offered towards a complete Plan for restoring the Dependency of America upon Great Britain to a state of Perfection. By William Allen, Esq., London: Printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand, 1774."

In 1897 Mr. L. Burd Walker published copies of and extracts from letters of Allen taken from his letter book which contains copies of 187 letters from 1753 to 1770. This book fell into the hands of Edward Shippen, later became the property of Edward Burd, from whom it descended to Mr. Walker. We quote further on from this book, and only mention now two entries, one, on December 3, 1761, when he writes that he had "returned from the Back Country where I had been trying some criminals," and the other on June 29, 1762, when he says, "At Easton at an Indian treaty, and have a smart fit of gout."

He resigned the Chief Justiceship in 1774. He was in his seat in the Assembly in the month of June, 1776, when, Bancroft says, "John Dickinson promised him before the house that notwithstanding the recall of the instructions to that effect, he and his colleagues in Congress would continue to vote against Independence." After the Fourth of July, Allen seems to have kept quiet, and he may have been out of town when "disaffection" was taken note of by the new government.

E. F. DeLancey says that not long before his death he went to England. He may have gone abroad in 1776, and returned during the British occupation of Philadelphia. He was in the city on October 10, 1778, when a pass was granted to his daughter Mrs. DeLancey to visit him there with her small children. His will was dated April 26, 1769, and witnessed by Edward Shippen, Jr., the councillor, and Townsend White and Nathaniel Allen. In view of the death of his sons, John and James, and in order to protect his property from the operation of the attainder of his other sons, he executed in the presence of Townsend White, John White, and Blair McClenachen a codicil bearing date December 1, 1779, in which he devised John's, James', and Andrew's shares to their respective children, and William's share to James Hamilton absolutely. He moreover freed all his slaves.

In the early part of 1780, the American army

needing horses, those of the "disaffected" were seized first and Allen lost four. On June 8 following, "for divers good causes and considerations," he deeded to Edward Shippen, Jr., and Tench Coxe, all his messuages and lots within the city square bounded by Arch, Sassafras, Second and Third streets, reserving to himself an estate for life.

It is frequently stated that Chief Justice Allen died in England, but recently facts have come to light which prove that he died at his country seat at Mt. Airy. This is proven by a note occurring in the "History of Bethlehem," by Bishop J. M. Levering (1903), which quotes the following extract from a letter written by Rev. Daniel Sydrich, the Moravian pastor in Philadelphia, to Bishop Nathaniel Seidel, of Bethlehem, September 12, 1780: "Wednesday, the 6th inst., good old William Allen departed this life quite unexpectedly at his country seat Airy Hill (Mt. Airy) and his body was buried here the next day."

From the accounts of David Evans, cabinet-maker, of Philadelphia, from 1774 to 1811, we find under date of September 7, 1780, "Est. Wm. Allen, late Chief Justice, making his coffin of mahogany with plate, horse hire and attendance on the corpse from Mount Airy, £13."

He died on September 6, 1780 (Tilghman's Estate, 5 Wh. 44). On the 10th, Jasper Yeates, writing from Lancaster to Col. Burd, says, "By a letter received from Mr. Parr in Philadelphia we have advice that old Mr. Allen is gone to his long home. Poor gentleman. He is at length happily removed from all his troubles."



SIGNATURE OF WILLIAM ALLEN.

On the 16th of the month his will and codicil were proved in Philadelphia by the oaths of all the witnesses except Nathaniel Allen, who was deceased.

William Allen had four sons and two daughters who grew to maturity:

John Allen, born about March, 1739.

Andrew Allen, born about June, 1740.

James Allen, born about 1742.

Anne Allen, who married John Penn.

William Allen, born about 1751.

Margaret Allen, who married James Delancey.

John Allen, the eldest son, was a student at the College of Philadelphia, which he entered May 25, 1755; began the study of law under Tench Francis at Philadelphia, but finished at

the Temple, in London. He was elected a common councilman of Philadelphia at the beginning of the Revolution; was a member of the Committee of Inspection and Observation for the city and Liberties; and was a delegate to the Provincial Convention of New Jersey in 1776, but was opposed to Independence. In December, 1776, he put himself under the protection of the British army under Gen. Howe. The act of confiscation of 1778 required him to surrender himself for trial for high treason before the 20th of April following. His death February 23, 1778, before the act was passed, saved his estates. He was married in New York, April 6, 1775, to Mary, daughter of David Johnston, of New York. His children were William and John, twins, born in 1776. John Allen lived near Red Hook, N. Y., and died in 1809. The elder, William, died in 1850. He married a Miss Verplanck, and lived at Fishkill Point, Hyde Park, N. Y. Hon. Francis A. Channing, M. P., of 40 Eaton Place, London, England, is his grandson.

Andrew Allen, the second son, was born in June, 1740. He was educated at the College of Philadelphia, since become the University of Pennsylvania, which he entered May 25, 1755, and from which he graduated in 1759 with his brother James, William Paca, of Maryland, afterwards a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Samuel Powel, afterward Mayor of Philadelphia, and some six others, the second class which proceeded from the institution. He then studied law under the direction of Benjamin Chew, at the time attorney general, and about July, 1761, went abroad to finish his education at the Temple.

Returning home almost exceptionally well educated, Andrew at once took the position in the community placed at his hand by the social and political influence of his father. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, April 20, 1765. The corporation of Philadelphia chose him as a common councilman in October, 1768. On the resignation of Mr. Chew, he was appointed attorney general of the Province and held that office until the Revolution, about seven years. He was invited to a seat in the Provincial Council by his brother-in-law, John Penn, qualifying December 24, 1770.

In May, 1774, he was sent by the council with James Tilghman to Virginia to induce the governor of that colony to unite in a petition to the King for a settlement of the boundaries. He was appointed recorder of deeds of Philadelphia, June 25, 1774, serving until 1776.

About this time, the dispute with Great Britain on the subject of taxing the colonies became

the all absorbing topic, and Allen was in unison with the popular feeling to prepare for resistance.

He was one of the founders of First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. On November 2, 1774, some twenty-eight citizens, who, it is said, had often met for fox hunting, formed themselves into this company of Light Horse. They were all men of substantial means, who had something at stake in the fate of their country, and who needed not pay to keep them in the field. Some of them were representatives of the *elite*, and others afterwards attained such prominence in public affairs as shed lustre on the organization; but at that time Andrew Allen was the most distinguished man among them.

The officers first chosen were: Captain, Abraham Markoe, (formerly of the Danish Island of St. Croix); 1st lieutenant, Andrew Allen; 2d lieutenant, Samuel Morris (previously sheriff of Philadelphia county); cornet, James Mease, etc. The company after serving at its own expense throughout the war which ensued has since maintained perpetual succession and is now commonly known as the 1st City Troop.

Allen may be presumed to have favored the compromise suggested early in 1775 by the British House of Commons; viz., any colony to vote a proper supply and in consideration to be excepted from each act of Parliament taxing America; for he was present at the meeting of the Provincial Council which commended it to the favor of the assembly. This compromise was not accepted; being addressed to the colonies separately, instead of through Congress, it asked them to desert each other. It was, probably, however, Allen's influence as much as John Penn's incapacity and love of quiet, which kept the Penn government from taking a forcible stand against the Whigs.

Allen was one of the Committee of Safety appointed by the Assembly, June 30, 1775, for the defence of the Province; and he was appointed one of the delegates to the Continental Congress. When, however, after active service on the Committee and in Congress, he saw that the latter body was only making ready to declare Independence, he withdrew from the cause. He resigned from the Troop in April, 1776, and after June 14, 1776, no longer attended the meetings of Congress, although had he been present on the 1st and 2d of July, he could have prevented the vote of Pennsylvania being given for Independence. His last public office was burgess from Philadelphia to the assembly, which he was chosen in May, 1776, running as a Moderate, or one in favor of reconciliation with England. There were four to be chosen,

and the vote stood: Samuel Howell, 941, Andrew Allen, 923, George Clymer, 923, Alexander Wilcocks, 921, Thomas Willing, 911, Frederick Kuhl, 904, Owen Biddle, 903, Daniel Roberdeau, 890. Clymer was the only one elected of those wished for by the advanced Whigs.

These figures show how evenly divided was the populace on the question of independence. Its advocates, some of the voters having gone to war, could not get a majority over a good conservative ticket, although Galloway's statement that not one-fifth of the people desired independence is evidently wrong as to Philadelphia at least.

Christopher Marshall says in his diary: "I think it may be said with propriety that the Quakers, Papists, Church, Allen family, with all the Proprietary party, were never so happily united as at this election, notwithstanding the Friends' former protestation and declaration of never joining with that party since the club or knock down election of 1742. Oh, tell it not in Gath, or publish it in the streets of Askalon, how the testimony is trampled upon!"

After the Declaration of Independence, Allen attached himself to the British army and was with it at its entry into Philadelphia. In March, 1778, the Pennsylvania Assembly passed an Act of Attainder against him, in consequence of which much of his property was sold. The treaty of Peace prohibited any future confiscations, and provided that any persons could come to the United States and remain twelve months unmolested in their endeavors to obtain restitution. Allen went to England about the close of the war, but visited Pennsylvania in 1792 and remained a few years. The treaty of 1794 with Great Britain provided that British subjects holding land in America, or American citizens holding land in England should with their heirs and assigns hold and dispose of the same as if natives, and that the United States make restitution for losses occasioned by the non-payment of debts to British subjects contracted before the Peace, to be ascertained by commissioners to be appointed. He endeavored without success to collect the money paid to the state on his land contracts. He seems to have resided afterwards with his daughter, Mrs. Hammond.

He died (Gent. Mag.), March 7, 1825, in Montagu street, Portman Square, London, aged 85. He married, April 24, 1768, Sarah, eldest daughter of William Coxe, alderman of Philadelphia, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Tench Francis, Esq., Attorney General of Pennsylvania. William Coxe was a son of Col. Daniel Coxe, Chief Justice of New Jersey.

Mrs. Allen was called "the beautiful Sally Coxe," in Philadelphia. Their children were:

Andrew, founder of the Anchor Club, in Philadelphia. British Consul in Boston. Died without issue at Clifton, near Bristol, England, December 3, 1850. He married Maria, daughter of Charles Coxe, of Sydney.

Ann, who died unmarried.

Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

Margaret, who married May 20, 1793, in Philadelphia, George Hammond, the first British Minister to the United States. He was for some time Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He died in Portland Place, London, April 23, 1853, aged 90. Mrs. Hammond died December 8, 1838.

Maria, who died unmarried.

John Penn, born October 25, 1785. M. A. (Univ. Oxon.), died unmarried.

Thomas Dawson, born October 25, 1785. M. A. (Univ. Oxon.). Rector of North Cerney, Gloucester. Died without issue. Married August 26, 1840, Jane, widow of Rev. E. C. Henry, and daughter of E. H. Mortimer.

Anne Allen, daughter of William Allen, married May 31, 1766, John Penn, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, son of Richard and grand-son of William Penn. He was born in Philadelphia in 1728, from which circumstance he was called the "American Penn." He was Governor of the Province from 1763 to 1771, and also from 1773 to the end of the Proprietary government in 1776. He continued in the country during the Revolution, and, in 1777, having refused to sign a parole, he was confined by the Whigs at Fredericksburg, Va. Governor Penn died at the country seat of Andrew Allen, in Berks county, February 9, 1795.

William Allen, fourth son of William Allen, was born about 1751. He became a Lieutenant Colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment, January 4, 1776, and at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War served under St. Clair, but after the Declaration of Independence resigned his commission and joined the British. In 1778 he raised a company called the Pennsylvania Loyalists, and with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel was the commanding officer. Sabine's "American Loyalists" says: "From the influence of his family and from his personal standing, he expected to make rapid enlistments, but was disappointed. At the Siege of Pensacola, where one of the men who attempted to desert received the cruelest punishment, a shell was thrown into the door of the magazine as the men were receiving powder, and forty-five of this regiment were killed and a number wounded. In 1782, and near the close of the contest, though still in

service, the Pennsylvania Loyalists were of but little consequence in point of numbers." He was very witty, affable, and of remarkably fine manners, and as much a favorite with his officers and men as he was in society. It was of him, and *not* of his father, the chief justice, after whom he was named, of whom it was said, when he resigned his command under Congress to that body, that he did so, "not because he was totally unfit for it, but because the Continental Congress presumed to declare the American states free and independent, without first asking the consent and obtaining the approbation of himself and wise family." He was included in the Act of Confiscation of March, 1778, and after the war lived in England. He died unmarried, in London, July 2, 1838, aged 87 years.

Margaret Allen, daughter of William Allen, died at Tunbridge Wells, England, October 18, 1827. She married at Shrewsbury, N. J., August 19, 1771, James DeLancey. He was born in 1732; graduated at Cambridge, England; was aide-de-camp to General Abercrombie at Ticonderoga; and represented New York city in the Colonial Assembly. He died at Bath, England, April 8, 1800. He was the leader of the "Conservative or "DeLancey Party" in the Province down to the end of British rule. He was the eldest son of James DeLancey, chief justice and governor of New York, and his wife, Anne, daughter of Colonel Heathcote, of New York.

James Allen, the third son of William Allen, and the one in whom the residents of Allentown are most interested, was born about 1742. He entered the College of Philadelphia with his brother Andrew, May 25, 1755; graduated in 1759; studied law with Shippen, the Provincial Councillor; and in July, 1761, went to London, England, to complete his law studies at the Temple, where he remained until 1765. In his letter book, his father writes under date of July 20, 1761, to his agent in London that Andrew and James have gone to London to the Temple to study law; and that their expenses are not to exceed £200 a year, and adds that "they are honest lads, and of more vivacity and higher spirits than John, and particularly Andrew, whose temper is rather too quick, of which I have frequently cautioned him." On September 26, 1764, he writes, "My sons' expenses much exceed anything I could have imagined."

It was a son of William Allen, and probably James, who accompanied Benjamin West, a protege of his father's, to Italy in 1760, in one of Judge Allen's vessels. They landed at Leghorn, and thence went to Rome.

James was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, September 26, 1765; was elected

a common councilman of Philadelphia on October 6, 1767, and in May, 1776, was sent to the assembly from Northampton county, where he served with ability and courage. After the house adjourned he returned to his country seat in that county, where he lived in retirement a non-combatant. In 1768 he became a member of the American Philosophical Society.

In November, 1776, shortly before the fall of Fort Washington, he visited the American camp on Harlem Heights, and was received and lodged at his headquarters by General Washington with great politeness.

William Allen on June 1, 1765, for a yearly-quit rent of nine shillings sterling.

On February 7, 1776, a tract of 61 acres and 66 perches, in Salisbury township, adjoining the above, was also deeded to James by his father.

Although many writers credit James Allen with the founding of Allentown, or Northampton, as it was formerly called, his father, Judge William Allen was the founder. At the time it was laid out, in 1762, James Allen was a youth of twenty, studying law at the Temple in London.

In James Allen's Diary, published in the



JAMES ALLEN.

On January 5, 1767, William Allen deeded to his son James Allen, land amounting to 3,338 acres (embracing the present City of Allentown and its environs. A clause in the deed, excepting certain lots, read as follows: "save and except certain Lotts of Ground situate in the Town of Northampton within the said tract which have heretofore been granted by the said William Allen to divers persons on ground rent forever." These lots were granted by Wil-

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, in the first entry, under date of November 6, 1770, he says: "Two days ago I returned from Trout Hall (a name I have just given my house), where I had been with Mr. Lawrence, my brother Billy, and Jemmy Tilghman."

September 13, 1771, he says: "Lord Dunmore passed thro' this town on his way to Virginia; I dined and supped with him. This day I set off for Trout Hall with my wife and child

and Mrs. Lawrence. They have not been there since I finished my house."

October 30, 1773: "I compute my business this year will be between three and four hundred pounds, which, added to my estate, will fall but little short of one thousand pounds per annum."

July 26, 1775: "My profession is visibly on the decline, and when it is no longer useful, I shall suffer considerably. My last year's profits were £600 and this year would have increased, and the governor has given up my house; these two articles would fall heavy on me; and reduce me to the necessity of retiring to my house at Northampton."

October 14, 1775: "Last Thursday and the preceding Tuesday I appeared in Battalion in my uniform, as a private man in Capt. Shees company."

March 6, 1776: "The plot thickens; peace is scarcely thought of. Independence predominates. Thinking people uneasy, irresolute, and inactive. The Mobility triumphant. Every article of life doubled. Twenty-six thousand troops coming over. The Congress in equilibrio on the question of Independence or no. Wrapt in the contemplation of these things I cry out '*O! Rus quando ego te aspiciam, etc.*' I love the cause of Liberty, but can not heartily join in the prosecution of measures totally foreign to the original plan of resistance."

May 15, 1776: "I am now a political character; having been chosen a Representative in Assembly the first of this month for Northampton county, without any opposition; having 853 votes and only 14 against me."

June 16, 1776: "This day I set off with my family for Northampton, with the chariot, phaeton and sulky."

January 25, 1777: "Having let my house to Carter Braxton and some of the Virginia Delegates, with a great part of my Furniture, at £150 per annum, and left Philadelphia, which from the current Politics, began to grow disagreeable; I thought myself happy in having so good a Retreat in Northampton county."

"The Country was to me delightful, and my Neighbor Mr. Benezet, Captain Symes, a prisoner, together with occasional Visits made the time agreeable enough."

"During October and November I remained at Trout Hall a calm spectator of the Civil War, but occasionally gave great offence to the violent Whigs in Northampton by entertaining the regular officers, our prisoners, and was often threatened on that account."

When General Howe was expected in Philadelphia, a persecution of Tories, (under which

name is included every one disinclined to Independence, though ever so warm a friend to constitutional liberty and the old cause,) began; houses were broken open, people imprisoned without authority by private persons, and as was said, a list of 200 disaffected persons made out, who were to be seized, imprisoned and sent off to North Carolina; in which list, it was said, our whole family was set down; my brothers under this dreadful apprehension fled from Philadelphia to the Union. Soon after, against my judgment, they all went to Trenton and claimed protection from General Howe's army. From whence they went to New York, where they now are, unhappily separated from their families and like to be so for some time. I was informed of this by General Gates at Bethlehem—and of course became alarmed for my own safety.

"Accordingly on Thursday, December 19, 1776, at seven A. M., my house was surrounded by a guard of Soldiers with fixed Bayonets; I got up and when I came down stairs the officer who was at the front door, produced a warrant from the Council of Safety to seize me and bring me before them. I accordingly went to Philadelphia and appeared before them, and opened the scene by saying, that they had drawn me from my retirement unexpectedly; Mr. Owen Biddle then said, that they had received accounts of the unwillingness of the Militia of Northampton county to march, that they knew my influence and property there, and were afraid of my being the cause of it, and added that my brothers being gone over to the enemy the publick would expect that I should be put on my Parole and hoped I would have no objection to stay within six miles of Philadelphia. Mr. Matlack said, "at least Mr. Allen may chuse his place of Residence." I told them that my political principles were well known, that since I had not interfered in publick matters, further than in confidential conversations with my friends and I wished always to remain so during the present unhappy war. . . . In the afternoon they produced a certificate which they hoped I would not object to; wherein they set forth, my brothers departure, and the backwardness of the Militia as reasons for sending for me; that I had given them satisfaction respecting my prudent conduct; that my conduct did not appear unfriendly to the cause of Liberty, nor inconsistent of a gentleman; and I in return pledged my honor verbally not to say or do anything injurious to the present cause of America. So we parted amicably and as we began with great politeness on both sides."

"28th got home and continued quiet and happy for some time. This happiness was unfortunately interrupted by an unlooked for ac-

cident. Being ignorant that any of the Militia were in the Town, Mrs. Allen with her daughter Peggy and Lyddy Duberry went to visit Mrs. Bond in the Chariot: entering the street a company of Militia met them in front; Samson endeavored to drive out of the road, but was stopt by a hollow way. The soldiers beat him with their muskets and pushed at him with their bayonets, on which to defend himself he made use of his Whip. This so enraged them, that they pushed their Bayonets into the Chariot, broke the glass and pierced the chariot in 3 places; dur- the whole scene my wife becoing to be let out and the children screaming; they also endeavored to overset it, while they were within it. David Deshler happening to be present prevented it and led the horses on, by which means they escaped. Their design was to destroy the Chariot. I having walked across the field saw nothing of this till it was over and the company had marched on. Soon after Major Boehm and the Capt'n Buckhalter returned. The former, a violent man, countenanced the attack, whereupon a rencounter ensued between him and me, in which he attempted to draw his sword on me. This accident has disturbed my peace."

October 1, 1777: "Many of the Congress passed by this place (Northampton) and are since assembled, together with the officers of this government at Lancaster; Mr. Hamilton is now at my house. . . . Since the battle of Brandywine many thousand Wagons passed by my door and are continually passing in great numbers. All the baggage of our army is at Bethlehem and here; and what with Hospitals and Artificers these little towns are filled. Every day some of the inhabitants of Philadelphia are coming up to settle here. The road from Easton to Reading, by my house, is now the most travelled in America. . . . My tenants whose rents are due in sterling, often pay off arrears of six or seven years in continental money at the old Exchange and yet I dare not object, tho' I am as much robbed of five-sixths of my property, as if it was taken out of my drawer."

November 21, 1777, referring to General Howe's evacuating Philadelphia, he says, "Mr. John Adams, who passed thro' here a week ago, spoke of it as a certain event, and said the struggle was past and that Independence was now unalterably settled; the Crisis was over. . . .

. . . My situation is as before; I hear nothing from my friends in Philadelphia, and every species of oppression and waste of property continue as before. My tenants set me at defiance, and I who am not the most patient man, am

forced to bear all—*sed manet alta mente re- postum.*

"The Genl. Hospital is still here and the Director Genl. Dr. Shippen and his assistant Dr. Bond, my old acquaintance, with my wife's cousin T. Lawrence, make out a good Society, and we endeavor to banish Politics."

The sick and wounded of the army had been sent to Bethlehem from time to time, some months prior to this date, until four hundred were quartered in the Brethren's house alone, and over fifty tents in the garden in the rear. In October, those who could not be cared for were sent to Allentown and elsewhere.

The last entry in the diary is on July 15, 1778, when he writes that he is not well and intends to go to France in the autumn.

He died in Philadelphia, September 19, 1778, in his 37th year, two months and four days after the last entry in his diary.

His will dated May 23, 1778, and probated April 13, 1782, bequeaths to his wife all the furniture, plate, horses, carriages, books and stocks absolutely. "Also all moneys or interest due, the house and lot on Chestnut street, and office lot adjoining, the same which her father, John Lawrence, Esq., gave to me on my marriage. To my son James a tract of 812 acres in Salisbury Township on the River Lehi, of which 50 acres were sold to Mr. David Deshler, including the Lehi Island, and the town lots with the ground rents arriving from the lots heretofore granted away; also a tract of 50 acres on the hill contiguous to the above, and a tract of 200 acres on the Lehi River and Jordan Creek, now in the tenure of Simon Peter Gehris, he paying to each of his sisters the sum of £150 each at their several ages of 15 years, free of interest. To my eldest daughter, Anne Penn Allen, a tract of 501 acres situated on Trout Creek with the saw mill thereon contiguous to land of George Stout and Rudolph Smith, and to land sold to George Blank and George Keck. To my second daughter, Margaret, a tract of 500 acres situated on the Little Lehi Creek, etc. To my youngest daughter, Mary, a tract of 541 acres contiguous to the above, etc. The rest of my estate I bequeath to my son James and my three daughters to be equally divided among them, as Tenants in Common, not as Joint Tenants. My three negro slaves, Francis, Sampson, and Harry, shall be henceforth free and manumitted, I having ever been persuaded of the Injustice of Slavery." His sword he bequeathed to his brother Andrew, and his watch to his brother William. His

wife and brothers Andrew and William were appointed executors.

James Allen married March 10, 1768, in Christ church, Philadelphia, Elizabeth, only child of John Lawrence, Esq., and his wife, Elizabeth Francis, a cousin of the mother of his brother Andrew's wife. She was born in Phil-



ANNE PENN ALLEN.

adelphia, November 30, 1750, and after the death of her husband, James Allen, in 1778, married Hon. John Lawrence, a United States Senator from New York. Her father, John Lawrence, was born May 30, 1724, and died January 20, 1799.

James and Elizabeth Allen had four children, viz:

Anne Penn Allen, born February 19, 1769.

Margaret Elizabeth Allen, born April 21, 1772.

Mary Masters Allen, born January 4, 1776.

James Hamilton Allen, born January 24, 1778.

Anne Penn Allen, eldest daughter of James Allen, was born in Philadelphia, February 19, 1769. She has been described as one of the most splendid beauties this country has produced—a brunette with a warm, high color and auburn hair. Gilbert Stuart painted three portraits of her, of which it is said Thackeray was enraptured with, when he visited Philadelphia. She married, April 26, 1800, at Christ church, Philadelphia, James Greenleaf, then of Washington, D. C. Greenleaf was born in Boston, Mass., June 9, 1765, the son of William Greenleaf, a merchant of Boston, and Sheriff of Suffolk county in 1776. He was the twelfth of a

family of fifteen, and descended from a family that settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635. One of his sisters married Dr. Noah Webster, the compiler of Webster's Dictionary, and the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, was descended from the same family.

In 1793 Greenleaf was appointed United States Consul at Amsterdam. He had been a resident of Holland for some years, being a partner in a mercantile house. In 1788 he married the Baroness Antonia Cornelia Elbertine Scholten van Aschat, from whom he was afterwards divorced.

Greenleaf was a speculator in lots in the early days of Washington, D. C., having at one time owned over 1,300 lots, and a third interest in over 7,000 more. He became a partner of Robert Morris and John Nicholson in the immense land purchases which ruined them and him. They organized in 1795, the North American Land Company, with Greenleaf as secretary, for the sale of 6,000,000 acres, which they had jointly selected, guaranteeing to the stockholders an annual dividend of six per cent. Morris and Nicholson contracted for the purchase of his share, giving him \$1,150,000 in drafts on each other, which they never paid, and on which he was sued as indorser.



JAMES GREENLEAF.

In 1795 he bought General Philemon Dickinson's house on Chestnut street, Philadelphia for \$28,000, and also Governor John Penn's country seat, Lansdowne, of his widow for \$37,000. In 1797, Lansdowne was sold by the sheriff for \$55,100, and the Chestnut street property was re-purchased by General Dickinson.

Because of the insolvency of Greenleaf, Miss

Allen, prior to her marriage, executed a deed conveying all her real estate to William Tilghman and John Lawrence, in trust. After their death, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed an act in 1828, appointing Walter C. Livingston trustee.

During the last years, Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf lived apart, Mr. Greenleaf residing in Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Greenleaf in her home at Fifth and Hamilton streets, in this city.

The beautiful grove of trees at the rear of her residence was a favorite spot for public meetings seventy-five years ago. Mrs. Greenleaf entertained lavishly until blindness prevented her active participation in society.

Mr. Greenleaf died in Washington, September 17, 1843, and is buried in the Congressional Cemetery.

Mrs. Greenleaf died at Allentown in 1851. The Allentown *Friedensbote* of September 25, 1851, has the following notice: "Died, on last Sunday (September 21, 1851), in this town, of old age, Ann P. Greenleaf, in her 83d year."

She is buried in North Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. James and Anne Penn Greenleaf had two daughters; the eldest, Mary Livingston Greenleaf, was born January 31, 1802. She was married at Allentown, July 12, 1824, by Rev. Rodney, to her cousin, Walter C. Livingston, of New York. The second daughter, Margaret Tilghman Greenleaf, was born in 1803, and married Charles Augustus Dale, of London, England, in July, 1832. Shortly after this Dale committed suicide by shooting himself, on account of the disgrace of his imprisonment in the old jail here in Allentown, in which he had been confined by reason of a family disagreement. They had one son, Allen Dale, a civil engineer in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was drowned in the Raritan canal near Princeton, in September, 1895. Mrs. Dale died shortly after, in her ninety-third year.

Margaret Elizabeth Allen, second daughter of James Allen, was born April 21, 1772. She was married in Philadelphia, July 1, 1794, to William Tilghman, for twenty years Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, a son of James Tilghman. She died in Philadelphia, September 9, 1798, but her remains were brought here for interment under St. Paul's Lutheran church. Upon the erection of the present church, the remains were placed in the tower where a tablet marks the spot with this inscription: "A memorial of Margaret Elizabeth Tilghman, wife of William Tilghman, of the City of Philadelphia. Endowed with warm affection and an excellent understanding, she enjoyed the flattering prospect

of an useful and Happy Life, but it pleased Almighty God, whose Providence, tho' unsearchable, is all-wise, that she should be cut off, in the flower of youth, from this transitory world. She died, surrounded by mourning friends, the 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1798, and of her age the 27th."

She had one child, Elizabeth Margaret Tilghman, born in Philadelphia, April 19, 1796. She married Benjamin Chew, son of Benjamin Chew and his wife, Katherine Manning. She died in Philadelphia, June 16, 1817, and left one son, William Tilghman Chew, who died without issue.

Mary Masters Allen, the third daughter of James Allen, was born January 4, 1776. She was married in Christ church, Philadelphia, November 27, 1796, to Henry Walter Livingston, of Livingston Manor, N. Y. She was so famous for her graceful and profuse hospitality that she was long known in New York society as "Lady Mary." She died at Livingston Manor, December 11, 1855. Her husband, Henry W. Livingston, son of Walter Livingston and his wife Cornelia, daughter of Peter Schuyler, was born in 1768; graduated from Yale University; studied law and was secretary to Gouveneur Morris when Minister to France. He was a member of Congress from 1803 to 1807, and died at Livingston Manor, Columbia county, N. Y., December 22, 1810.

They had seven children; viz:

I. Henry W., of Livingston Manor. Died in Paris, France, February 19, 1848. Married Caroline Marie de Grasse Depau, daughter of Francis Depau. She died at Stuttgart, February 13, 1871. Their children were:

Henry W., married Angeline Urquhart, and had children, Mary, Henry W., and Bayard.

Silvia, died in 1873; married Johnston Livingston, of New York, and had two children, Carola and Estella.

Walter, of the Brooklyn bar, Surrogate of Kings county, N. Y. Married Silvia Coster, and had one child, Stephanie.

Marie, deceased, married Samuel M. Fox, of Philadelphia, and had a daughter, Stephanie, who died in 1878. She married H. B. Livingston, and had one daughter, Mary Angelica.

De Grasse, who married Anna Hyslop.

Robert, died in February, 1877; married Mary S. McRae, and had children, Duncan, Mary, Allen, Jacqueline, and Robert McRae.

Stephanie, died without issue at Santander, Spain, February 10, 1856. She was married to Baron Adolph Finot.

Louis Phillipe de M. Died unmarried in 1881.

II. Allen, who died unmarried at Rouen, France.

III. Walter Copake Livingston, the third son of Henry W. Livingston and his wife Mary Masters Allen, was a merchant, and his house at Eleventh and Girard streets, Philadelphia, was in the centre of the fashionable residence neighborhood in the '50s. He was at one time a member of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and was also United States Consul to Marseilles, France. He took his family abroad with him and repeated in France the brilliant entertainments with which he had dazzled Philadelphia society. After the family returned to this country came the crash. Mr. Livingston had become heavily interested in some iron furnaces near Media. The venture proved unsuccessful and the attempt to make it pay swallowed up his fortune. The family property in Allentown was also swept away. Mr. Livingston resided in Allentown part of the time in the old "Trout Hall," then called "The Livingston Mansion." He died January 31, 1872, aged 72 years.

Mr. Livingston married his cousin, Mary Livingston Greenleaf, and had children, as follows:

Anne Greenleaf, who died without issue, March 28, 1846. She married Thomas C. Rockhill, formerly Minister to China.

Tilghman, who died unmarried.

James, who died unmarried.

Walter, who died unmarried.

Henry Walter.

Meta, who died February 28, 1907, aged 75 years, and was unmarried.

Marion, who died unmarried, February 1, 1907, aged 68 years.

Florence, who died unmarried.

After Mr. Livingston's death, soon followed by that of his wife, two daughters and a son, but three members of the family remained, Marion, Meta, and a brother, who went to sea, and was never heard from again. The sisters moved to 2227 South Clarion street, where they resided until their death. They were buried in the family vault, originally in Christ church graveyard, but moved years ago to North Laurel Hill Cemetery. This vault has now been closed for the last time. The stone covering the vault is that of the father of Judge William Allen, and it bears this inscription: "Here Lyeth the Body of William Allen, Late Merchant of this City, who Dyed the 30th of August, 1725, aged 55 years."

IV. Mary, died in Paris, April 14, 1880. She married James Thompson, and had two children, James, who married Amelia Parnell, sister of Charles Stuart Parnell, M. P. for Ireland. They had one son, James Henry Living-

ston Thompson, who died in Paris, April, 1882.

Henry L., the second son, died unmarried.

V. Elizabeth, who was married to Wm. D. Henderson, of Boston, and died without issue.

VI. Cornelia, of Staten Island, N. Y., who married Carroll Livingston, and had children, Charles Carroll, and Brockhorst Livingston, a Lieutenant of U. S. N., who died unmarried.

VII. Anne, of Staten Island, who married Anson Livingston, and had three children:

Mary, who married Capt. Harrison, of U. S. A., and died without issue.

Anne Ludlow, unmarried.

Ludlow, died unmarried.

James Allen, son of James Allen, born January 24, 1778, died August 31, 1788, in his tenth year. His property then descended to his sisters, who, on May 17, 1798, made partition of the property in the town of Northampton, according to the opinion of Peter Rhoads, Thomas Mowharter, and George Palmer. Eventually Walter C. Livingston received title to all the property, and from him it passed into alien hands.

In the words of E. F. DeLancey, it may be said both of Philadelphia and of Allentown, that "the name of Allen, for more than a century the synonym for high ability, political power, great wealth and the first social position, is there no longer known."

Trout Hall.—Trout Hall, built by James Allen, in 1770, still stands in Allen Park, at Fourth and Walnut streets. This building, since the destruction of the Greenleaf Mansion, at Fifth and Hamilton streets, is all that remains in our city to remind us of the founders of the town, and it should be restored to its original appearance and preserved as a historic land-mark. It was originally a two-story and a half stone dwelling, about forty-five feet square, with a park on the north side and a beautiful lawn on the south side. A stone wall extended along Walnut street from Fifth to Jordan street. The front rooms, on the first floor of the mansion, which faced Union street, are wainscoted in black walnut and in every room is a rare marble mantel or fireplace. In later years, when the residence of Walter C. Livingston, it was called "The Livingston Mansion."

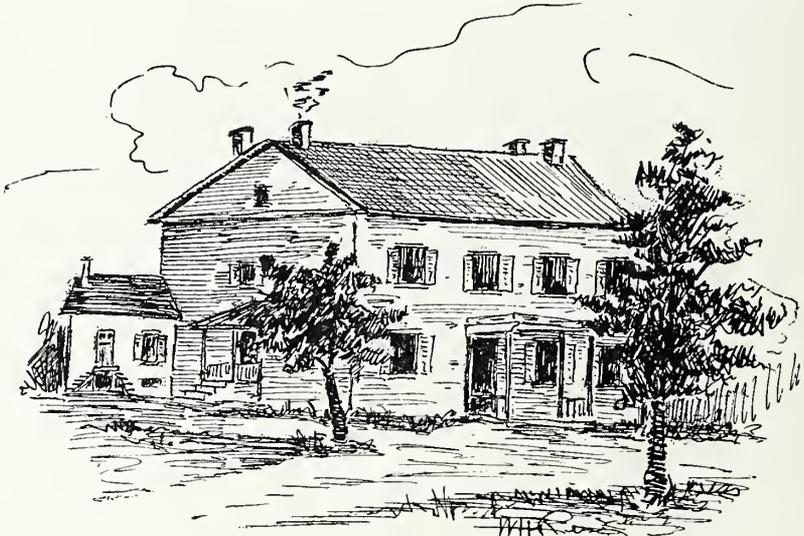
Later Tax Lists.—The tax list for 1773 gives the following names of residents of Allentown: Leonard Abel, Godlieb Ammore, George Brong, Simon Brenner, John Brotzman, Richard Backhouse, Jacob Bachman, Melchior Danner, Martin Derr, Martin Frelich, Nicholas Fox, Henry Gross, Caspar Grisinger, Conrad Hartzel, Lorenz Hauck, Henry Hagenbuch, Barthol Huber, Frantz Kuper, Philip Kugler, Michael Kraft, Peter Linn, John Lamm, Jacob Mohr, Peter

Miller, John Miller, Dewalt Miller, John Miller, Jacob Moritz, Matthew McHenry, Daniel Nunemacher, Valentine Nicholas, Lewis Nicholas, Jacob Nunemacher, Peter Rhoads, Andrew Rieb, George Reeser, Mathias Ringel, George Schwab, George Schreiber, Abraham Savitz, George Smith, Frederick Smith, William Tennis, Tobias Titus, James Taylor, Esq., Mathias Wagner, Jacob Yohe. *Single men.*—William Anderson, Philip Ebert, Nicholas Gobel, George Hoffman, Michael Kreps, John Maurer, Michael Nagel, Philip Ritter, and Augustine Schitz.

First Stores.—The first store (in those days called a shop), in Allentown was opened by David Deshler, in 1764, who had a beer shop connected with it. He soon after sold both businesses and devoted his attention to his grist and saw mills. Mordecai Martin also opened a

moved to Allentown and opened a store at the southeastern corner of Eighth and Hamilton streets, which he conducted for over fifty years. He died in 1835. Philip Boehm had a store here in 1776, but later removed to Lower Saucon township. In 1786, Henry W. Archer conducted a store in the town, which, in 1788, was conducted by James Wilson, who lived here until his death in 1834. Peter Snyder, about 1798, opened a store at the northwest corner of Seventh street and Market Square, where Weiler's liquor store is now located.

First Taverns.—The first tavern-keeper of Allentown was George Wolf, who is rated as an inn-keeper in the tax lists. He was here as early as 1762, and in 1763 was made captain of the company raised for defense against the Indians. His name does not appear after 1768. Frederick Schackler kept a tavern in 1765, but



TROUT HALL, BUILT IN 1770.

store in 1765, but remained in the town only two years. In 1765 Peter Rhoads opened a store, which he conducted until 1814. It was located at 107 North Seventh street and had a large number of customers from among the residents of the surrounding country, some coming even from beyond the Blue mountains. The journals of the business conducted from 1774 to 1814 are still in existence, owned by the writer.

Frederick Schackler conducted a shop for a few years, but soon removed to Allen township. George Schreiber opened a store in 1768, which he conducted until his death in 1800. Lewis Nicholas had a store here in 1772 and 1773. In 1774, George Graff, who had conducted a store at Egypt, with his brother-in-law, Peter Kohler,

changed his occupation in 1768 to that of store-keeper. George Schreiber opened a tavern in 1766 but by 1768 he also converted his tavern into a store.

Barthol Huber, who settled in Allentown in 1764, is assessed as an inn-keeper and shoemaker in 1765 and 1766. He is mentioned in the tax lists as an inn-keeper until 1773. In 1781 he is assessed as a tanner. Jacob Yohe kept a tavern in the town from 1768 to 1773.

In 1772, Nicholas Fox opened a tavern in a log building on the southwest corner of Seventh and Linden streets, called "The Rainbow," which he conducted until his death in 1809. It was a very popular resort and "battalion day" was usually held in its vicinity.

Henry Hagenbuch kept the "Cross Keys" in

a stone building at the northwest corner of Eighth and Hamilton streets as early as 1772. This property was in the Hagenbuch family many years.

In 1776 there were six taverns in the town kept by Nicholas Fox, Henry Hagenbuch, Michael Kelchner, Michael Schroeder, George Weiss, and Philip Klotz. In 1781 Barthol Hittle, Widow Grumbach, Andrew Rieb and Henry Gross were also tavern-keepers and in 1788 George Miller is assessed as an innkeeper.

Ferry.—Christian Rinker, of Upper Saucon, petitioned the Northampton county court on March 18, 1766, for a license to keep a public house, stating that he intended "to move next spring to Allentown to the ferry, on the road leading from Easton to Reading, and from Bethlehem to Allentown, so that his house will be a convenient stage for travelers on the said ferry and road." His petition was signed by Melchoir Kneppley, William Chilcott, David Owen, Wm. Samuel, Peter Kneppley, Aquilla Tool, Henry Brunner, Thomas Owen, Andreas Erdman, George Bachman, Philip Bahl, Caspar Weber, and Christian Jung, as recommenders. His request was granted on Sept. 1, 1766.

Abraham Rinker was the ferry-keeper after Christian Rinker, and in 1781, Caspar Weaver is mentioned as owning the ferry. In 1795 Jacob Clader became ferryman and conducted it until the building of the first bridge in 1812. The point where the ferry crossed the river was a short distance south of the present bridge. Previous to the establishment of the ferry the river was crossed by a ford, the road leading over the island and fording the western stream.

Revolutionary Period.—On the eighth of July, 1776, an election was held in Allentown for members of the first constitutional convention in Pennsylvania. The inhabitants of the townships west of the Lehigh river comprised the second election district of Northampton county and voted at Allentown. The judges of election were John Gerhart, David Deshler, and George Breinig. The men elected were Peter Rhoads, of Allentown, and Peter Burkhalter, of Whitehall township. The convention met at the State House in Philadelphia, on July 15, 1776.

The urgent appeal of the Deputies of the Provincial Conference held June 25th, 1776, aroused the people and four companies of men were raised in the county, one of which Capt. Henry Hagenbuch, of Allentown, commanded. This company participated in the battle of Long Island. Capt. George Graff, of Allentown, was in command of a company of the Flying Camp, from June to December, 1776, which saw service at Trenton and Princeton. A detailed his-

tory of the movements of these troops appears in the chapter on the Revolutionary War.

The Liberty Bell and the chimes of Christ church, Philadelphia, were secreted in Zion Reformed church in September, 1777, and in the same month a laboratory for the manufacture of cartridges was removed to Allentown and many sick and wounded soldiers were quartered in the church building and in the homes of citizens. On September 18, 1777, Dr. Shippen, Director General of the Continental Hospital, wrote that he required room for 2,000 sick and wounded at Bethlehem, Easton, and Allentown. The hospitals remained in these towns until April, 1778, when all were removed to Reading. In October, 1777, works were established at Allentown for repairing arms and the manufacture of saddles and scabbards for bayonets. Captain Stiles was in charge of the depot for military supplies and the armourers employed by the state were John Tyler and Ebenezer Cowell. In the year 1778, the headquarters for a continental wagon brigade was located on the south side of the Little Lehigh creek, in what is now the Twelfth ward of Allentown.

In February, 1777, the town was filled with soldiers, the battalion of militia of this district assembling here, numbering 600 men. They remained two weeks and marched off on the 15th of February. During the Revolution many prominent persons visited Allentown, either on business of the government or on their way to other towns. A full history of the Revolution is given in Chapter VIII.

Prominent Visitors.—On September 17, 1777, James Hamilton, former Colonial Governor of the Province and uncle to Mr. Allen, arrived at Trout Hall, where he was sent by resolve of Congress. He was very happy that he was so well situated, and remained here the entire winter.

On November 2, 1777, John Hancock passed through here on his way from York to Boston. He was escorted by a troop of fifteen horsemen.

On November 21, 1777, Mr. Allen wrote in his diary that "Mr. John Adams, who passed through here a week ago, said that independence was now unalterably settled." He adds, "The General Hospital is still here and the director general, Dr. Shippen, and his assistant, Dr. Bond, my old acquaintance, with my wife's cousin, T. Lawrence, make out a good society, and we endeavor to banish Politics."

On January 2, 1779, a troop of Pulaski's cavalry passed through here on the way to Lebanon for winter quarters.

Mrs. Washington, or Lady Washington, as

she is called in the *Moravian Diary*, passed through here, with her escort, on June 16, 1779, when she left Bethlehem on her way to Virginia.

On October 6, 1780, Joseph Reed, president of the Supreme Executive Council; John Bayard, speaker of the assembly, and David Rittenhouse, state treasurer, escorted by twenty Bucks county militia, on horseback, passed through here on the way to Reading.

General George Washington passed through Allentown on July 25, 1782. An entry in *Freeman's Journal*, dated July 31, 1782, reads, "On Wednesday last his excellency General Washington left this city (Philadelphia) in order to join the main army on the banks of the Hudson."

From an entry in his expense account (the book is to be seen in the Congressional Library), it appears that his stopping place for the night of the 24th was at Pottsgrove (now Pottstown), thirty-six miles northwest of Philadelphia.

His next stop was Bethlehem, to reach which place he must have passed through Allentown. The *Moravian Diary* says on July 25, 1782, that General Washington arrived quite unexpectedly, accompanied by two aides and no escort. These aides were Col. Trumbull and Major Walker. On the 27th he arrived at Newburg.

Joseph Hopkinson, the author of "Hail Columbia," who practiced law at Easton for a time, visited Allentown in 1791, as the following letter of introduction was handed by him to Judge Peter Rhoads. It reads:

PHILADELPHIA, June 4, 1791.

DEAR SIR: I expect this will be delivered to you by Mr. Joseph Hopkinson, who has regularly studied the law and been admitted an attorney of our Court of Common Pleas, after an examination at which I attended and in which he acquitted himself much to our satisfaction. As he proposes settling in your county, I beg you would favour him with your friendship. You will find him deserving of it and his clients will not be disappointed in the trust they repose in him. If I can get leisure at your June Term to pay one more visit to the land of trout and strawberries, you will probably see at Easton.

Your old friend, JAMES BIDDLE."

Early Churches.—The first church building erected in Allentown was a log building situated on the lot at the southeast corner of Hamilton and Church streets, which was granted for that purpose by the founder of the town. It was used as a house of worship by the Reformed and Lutheran inhabitants. The Reformed congregation erected a stone structure from 1773 to 1776, after which the Lutheran congregation occupied the log building until 1794, when they erected a building on South Eighth street. The history

of these two congregations, Zion Reformed and St. Paul's Lutheran, appears in detail under the head of "Churches."

In 1767, John Ritter, John Godfried Enax, and others, petitioned the governor of the province for license to collect funds for building a church for the Roman Catholics living in Allentown, but the project was never carried out. Rev. Theodore Schneider, of Churchville, now Bally, Berks county, ministered to the Catholics of the town at that time.

Early Schools.—In the early days it was customary for the choir-leader or organist to teach the school which each congregation usually maintained. As early as 1767, if not earlier, a school was maintained in Allentown by the Reformed congregation, as Rev. Gros reported in 1768 that in each of his congregations was one winter school.

The first schoolmaster of whom there is any record was Francis Turner, who was schoolmaster at Allentown, on October 1, 1774, when he purchased an A, B, C, book and a half-quire of paper at a store in the town. It is almost certain that he kept school in the log church building, which was used for a schoolhouse after the erection of the new stone church. Jacob Fischer was schoolmaster in 1777, but the next year removed to Lynn township. John Daniel Jaquet, the next schoolmaster of whom we have any record, taught here in 1783. In 1785, Rev. Blumer reported thirty-five scholars in the school. In this year also specific mention is made of the schoolhouse when window glass for the building was purchased by Jacob Spinner. In the year 1800, John Philip Grimm is recorded as the schoolmaster. Among the early English schoolmasters were one Brown, previous to 1795; Thatcher, from 1795 to 1800, who taught English to the children of three families in 1797, and John Ryan, who taught in an octagonal school-house with steeple and bell, built for him by James Wilson, on the rear of the Wilson lot on Church street, opposite Zion Reformed church. This was known as the English school and was in existence at least thirty years, as Ryan was still here about 1825.

Growth of the Town.—After the Revolution, in 1782, there were fifty-nine houses in Allentown, the ownership of which is indicated by the following assessment list:

<i>Houses.</i>	<i>Houses.</i>
Albert, Abraham, potter, 1	Dyler, John, laborer, . . . 1
Bishop, John, tailor, . .	Deshler, David, grist- and
Brenier, George, shoe-	saw-mill and 75 acres of
maker,	land, 1
Buchman, Jacob, laborer, 1	Deshler, Charles, shop-
Blank, George, tailor, . . 1	keeper,
Preston, James, mason, . 1	Erhard, Michael, shoe-
Bolzius, Gottfried, doctor, 1	maker,
Bemper, Christian, shoe-	Frolich, Martin, 1
maker, 1	Fox, Nicholas, inn-keeper, 1

Houses.

Gangwere, George,
 Gall, William,
 Groff, George, 1
 Gews, Jacob, laborer, 1
 Gangwere, Andrew, tailor, 1
 Gabel, Frederick, carpenter, 1
 Gross, Henry, inn-keeper, 1
 Gangwere, Matthew, wheelwright,
 Huber, Barthol, tanner, . 1
 Horn, John, hatter, 1
 Hertz, Peter, laborer, 1
 Hauck, Lawrence, laborer, 2
 Horbach, Peter, laborer, 1
 Hagenbuch, Henry, inn-keeper, 1
 Hauck, Peter, shoemaker, 1
 Henry, Abraham, skindresser, 1
 Huber, Jacob, shoemaker, 1
 Hettle, Barthol, inn-keeper, 1
 Krumbach, Widow, inn-keeper,
 Klotz, Philip, shoemaker, 1
 Krumbach, Conrad (and 50 acres of land), 1
 Kuntz, Michael, joiner, . 1
 Keiper, John, tobacconist, 1
 Young, Andrew, shoemaker, 1
 Yeoh, Jacob, 1
 Moll, John, tailor, 1
 Miller, John, joiner, 1
 Miller, Peter, tailor, 1
 Murphy, John, watchmaker, 1
 Mewhorter, Thomas, tanner, 1

Single Men.

John Widder.
 Henry Heisser.
 Jacob Fink.
 George Ad. Blank.
 John Reesomer.
 John Gabel.
 Bernhard Kline.

Dawall Young.
 John Moor.
 Caspar Smith.
 Rudolph Smith.
 Samuel Greter.
 Jacob Knauus.
 John Smith.

Houses.

Nonnemacher, Henry, weaver (and 23 acres of land), 1
 Newhard, Jacob, joiner, . 1
 Nagle, Leonard, laborer, . 2
 Ott, Nicholas, mason, . . 1
 Riller, Philip, laborer, . . 1
 Rhoads, Peter, shop-keeper, 1
 Reeser, George, laborer, . 1
 Reel, Andrew, inn-keeper, 1
 Ringel, Matthew, smith, . 1
 Rinker, Abraham, hatter, . 1
 Shick, Christian, laborer, 1
 Shreiber, George, (and 25 acres of land), 1
 Shade, Henry, 2
 Shraeder, Michael, 1
 Steer, Richard, skindresser, 1
 Spade, John, laborer, 1
 Smith, Joseph, shoemaker, 1
 Weiss, George, inn-keeper, 1
 Weiss, Jacob, tailor, 1
 Wartinton, Joseph, tailor,
 Worman, Conrad, 200 acres of land,
 Winsch, Frederick, laborer,
 Weaver, Caspar, ferry and 80 acres of land,
 Zettle, Conrad (200 acres of land and 1 grist mill), .
 Dornblaeser, Yost, laborer,
 Allen, Elizabeth, 1
 Greenleaf, Isaac, (200 acres of land),
 Turney, Adam (90 acres of land),
 Henry Zettle,
 George Giess,
 Abraham Spinner,
 Rudolph Shmitt,
 George Neids,

Single Freemen.

Robert Young,
 Christian Ginginger,
 Mathias Knepply,
 Valentine Wieder,

Dr. John David Schoepf, of Ansbach, Germany, who traveled through Pennsylvania in 1783 and 1784, wrote of Allentown and vicinity, as follows:

“Six miles from Quaker-town, we arrived at a little village of 10-12 houses and a mill, named for the first settler, Stoffel Wagner’s, and after we had driven through more lonesome woods and between more high hills, and had crossed Saucan creek, there opened up a splendid valley, its mellow, fat soil presenting everywhere a cheerful prospect; and soon after we came to the quiet, but magnificent Leheigh. The last hills between Quaker-town and this valley have the same name as the river, that is, are called the Leheigh hills; so far as I could see they do not form one connected chain, but are broken ridges and heights, quite separate or meeting by their jutties, and in appearance ranged in sharp lines from east to west, but really they fall in with the other hills and are part of a broken chain running northeast to southwest. The surface of the higher hills was partly of the blueish stone mentioned and partly of a sort of laminated gneiss. But in the valley there appeared a grey limestone, quite without petrifications. A mile perhaps across the valley, and one reaches the banks of the Leheigh, which with a magical beauty show united every charm of a delectable reguin. Almost all the finest North American shrubs and trees push forward to lend the scene heightened grace, their branches flung far over the river and shadows cast—the calamus, the rhododendron, cephalanthus, sassafras, aselea, tulip tree, magnolia, and many others which we desire consumedly as guests in our gardens. The Leheigh river is not more than 100 yards wide, a soft, clear, pure, stream, flowing over a rocky bottom. Soon we caught sight of Bethlehem lying near, the first view of which, from its situation, and from the orderliness (for America) of its large houses, made from a distance the best impression, and all the more because to reach this excellently chosen site so long a road through such wild regions must be followed.

“The whole way from Philadelphia we saw only a few birds in the forests, chiefly woodpeckers and certain birds of pray. We had met with no wild beast nor with any other indigenous quadruped. Moreover, very few flowers appeared along the road, and no great variety of plants. The woods are in large part composed of the several kinds of North American oaks, the

Nearly every family seems to have owned a cow, the enumeration showing one hundred and two, while of horses there were but eight owned in the town.

The tax list for 1788 contains the following names:

Albert, Abraham, potter.
 Bollzius, Gottlieb, Dr.
 Blanck, George, taylor.
 Bachman, Jacob.
 Brousen, Widow.
 Deshler, Charles, inn-holder,
 Derr, Joseph, wheelwright,
 Shener, Peter,
 Ehrhard, Michael, cordwainer.
 Fox, Nicholas, innkeeper.
 Folk, Valentine,
 Gangwair, Andrew, taylor,
 Gross, Henry, innholder,
 Gangwair, Jacob,
 Geable, Frederick, baker,
 Ginginger, Daniel,
 Ginginger, Christian,
 Graff, George, store,
 Henry, Abraham, skindresser.
 Hover, Conrad, sadler.
 Houck, Peter, cordwainer.
 Hagenbuch, Henry,
 Hertz, Peter,
 Doctor Bond’s house.
 Horn, John, hatter,
 Jung, Andrew, cordwainer,
 Jung Deobald, saddler.
 Kuns, Michael, joiner,
 Kauffman, George, turner,
 Kauffman & Kuns,
 Keipper, John, tobacconist,
 Keiper, Peter, cordwainer,
 Klotz, Philip,

Meckley, Jacob,
 Miller, John, joiner,
 Murphy, John, clockmaker,
 Miller, George, innholder,
 Mohawter, Thomas, tanner,
 Miller, John, taylor,
 Mull, John, gunsmith,
 Mohr, John, joiner,
 Meyer, Nicholas, blue dyer,
 Neuhard, Jacob, joiner,
 Nagle, Leonard, butcher,
 Nunemacher, weaver,
 Ott Nicholas, mason,
 Preston, James, mason,
 Rhoads, Peter, Esq’r, store,
 Rineker, Abraham, batter,
 Reeser, George, weaver,
 Reeb, Andrew,
 Ritter, Philip,
 Shantz, Henry, joiner,
 Steahr, Richard, skindresser,
 Spinner, Jacob,
 Shmitt, Casper, brickmaker,
 Shriver, George, cordwainer,
 Shreader, Michael, blacksmith,
 Shade, Henry, cordwainer,
 Shmitt, George, taylor,
 Turnbleaser, Jost,
 Turnben, James, storekeeper,
 Frederick, George, blacksmith,
 Geiger, Jacob, clockmaker,
 Miller, John, cordwainer,
 Bishop, Anthony,

sassafras, tulip tree, sour gum, chestnut, birch, wild-ash, and other which are commonly found along the coast as well. Nor did we find many mature seeds nor many seed-bearing plants, so that we became uneasy, thinking that if we had no better fortune farther on, our journey would afford us little pleasure in these respects. And especially, we had seen nothing thus far which as a product of the country might be highly recommended for adoption in other lands. In most places the soil seemed to be only of a moderate goodness, in the valleys and flats a few conspicuously fertile spots. The inhabitants of such a country might, to be sure, call themselves under a mild government, so long as they lived by the yield of their lands in peace and satisfied with very inconsiderable returns, extensive possessions balancing want of natural fertility and unskilful cultivation. I do not yet observe any exclusive advantage of this country in itself, beyond that arising from the sparseness of the population—that is to say, the diminished difficulty that people of a certain condition find in accumulating a landed estate has been hitherto the especial allurements held out by America, and this may be the case for a long time to come, but not everywhere equally so.

“Allen-town, of which the official name is Northampton, numbers 40-50 houses: the first name was that of a fort which in the war before the last stood several miles away towards the mountains, as defence against the Indians, called Fort Allen and now in ruins.

“The road from here to Reading leads over the ridges of connected hills, which are counted a part of the afore-mentioned Dry Land. Perhaps three miles from Allen-town is the famous curiosity of the region the so-called ‘Big Spring’ which breaks out of the earth in a vein large as a man’s leg and within the first hundred rods of its course sets three mills going. It appears that in this hilly and dry country the water is assembled at only a few places, gushing out thence in greater volume and force. This range of hills is too low to furnish such supplies of water, but running as they do with the Blue mountains it may be supposed that the few (and therefore more considerable) springs of the Dry Land come from the mountains, and are here raised through subterranean canals, as by an elbowed pipe.

“Ten miles from Allen-town is Maguntchy, a village of few houses—its name is Indian. Not far off is Cedar creek which also rises in a very large spring. The Lehigh hills are now to the left and pretty near; they appear to make a continuous parallel course with the Blue mountains, which are constantly in sight at a distance

of 8-10 miles running uniformly; whereas the summits of the Lehigh hills are more cut into and of a wave formation. The land hereabouts is fairly good; fields and meadows of a fertile appearance, the latter conspicuously green at this time. The farm management seems pretty orderly. One gets a glimpse of many good stone houses, many of them very neat, and everything about the premises shows order and attention. The people are mainly Germans, who speak bad English and distressing German. The buckwheat, greatly seeded here after wheat for the second harvest, stood in full bloom and with the pennyroyal (*Cunila pulegiodes*) so common on all the roads made a strong and pleasant evening odor.

“America is indeed the land of the oak. All the forests are largely oak, but the trees are nowhere either large or strong. What we have seen yesterday and to-day would be counted young wood, but this is hardly probable, because we observed no old stumps. Besides, the thin trunks do not stand very close together; the dry soil of these hills does not give any superfluous nourishment. And this was confirmed by the accounts of the inhabitants who say they rarely find an oak more than six inches through. Hence they are obliged to fetch their fence rails 4-6 miles, split chestnut-rails being used for this purpose, the oak rotting faster especially if the bark is left on.”

That improvements were making in and near the town is shown by the following petition for a bridge across the Jordan creek; the petitioners apparently desired the bridge to be erected at Hamilton street; this, in the following remonstrance, is strongly resisted; the reasons given for this resistance, notwithstanding they were proper at that time, will, to the present generation, be very interesting, particularly that part stating that the inhabitants, by having the bridge erected, “would entail upon themselves a burden of expenses so enormous and intolerable that they are entirely incapable of undergoing it.” The effect of the remonstrance was that the bridge was erected further down the stream:

“Petition presented to March Sessions, 1788, of Northampton county Court, respecting a bridge over Jordan creek, at the town of Allen-town, in said county, &c.

“Your petitioners find themselves greatly aggrieved by a grant of a petition preferred by sundry inhabitants of Salisbury township afore-said, for the laying out a road from the town of Northampton to the ferry over the Lehigh, and erecting a bridge over Jordan creek, which petition was signed, and the prayer thereof granted, in so short a time that the subscribers

could not possibly state their objections against it.

"That your petitioners now beg leave to lay before your worships the reasons why they conceive that the said road and bridge, if laid out and erected on the place proposed, is a great grievance to the township of Salisbury, viz:

"That the road to be laid out from the church to the place where the bridge is to be built will cost a great sum in making it passable, on account of the steepness of the hill: that the annual repairs of the same will create great expense; and that on account of the clay soil, it will be next to impossible to keep the said road passable for many seasons.

"That on account of the steepness of the bank of the Jordan on the town side, among other inconveniences, it will be impossible for any cattle to come to the water in any season of the year.

"That if the said bridge be erected at the place proposed of the length of eighty feet, according to contract, it will be necessary that a bridge dyke or dam be erected from the end of the said bridge to the rising ground twenty-five or thirty rods long, over so much low meadow ground, which will create an expense to the township of many hundred pounds, besides the unavoidable annual costly repairs, and the costs of making and repairing a new road from thence to the ferry, the raising of which enormous sums, and the prospect of the unavoidable yearly repairs, would be an intolerable burthen for the township, without any the least benefit, especially in the present time, when the inhabitants, with their utmost endeavors, find it hardly possible to pay their regular taxes. Whereas, if the road would remain where it now is, and the intended bridge be built where the road now crosses the creek, all those enormous expenses in making the new road, and twenty-five or thirty rods bridge or dam, besides the certain annual expenses for repairs, would be prevented, and the new bridge, if erected in the old road, would cost fifty pounds less than it is possible on the place proposed.

"That further, if the bridge is to be built on the place proposed, and any repair is to be made thereon, or on the bridge over the low ground (which will most certainly happen after very high water), the whole passage will be stopped entirely, as it will be impossible to ford the Jordan in that place even when the water is lowest, on account of the steepness of one of the banks.

"That the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, through which this new road is to be laid out principally, will suffer greatly, and the value

thereof be lessened by five hundred pounds, without any advantage to others.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your worships to take the above into your serious consideration and alter the said grant for the said new road and bridge, that the same may not be laid out and erected on the place proposed, and to order the bridge to be built where the road at present crosses the Jordan, which will release the township of Salisbury from an enormous expense, a burden so intolerable that they are entirely incapable to undergo it.

Your petitioners, &c., &c., David Deshler, George Blank, Adam Deshler, Jno. Knauss," and about fifty other signers.

The *United States Gazetteer*, compiled by Joseph Scott, in 1795, describes Allentown in the following words: "A handsome and flourishing town of Northampton county, pleasantly situated on the point of land which is formed by the junction of Jordan creek and the Little Lehigh. It is regularly laid out, and contains about ninety dwellings, a German Lutheran and a Calvinist church, an academy, and three merchant mills."

Post-Office Established.—The inhabitants of Allentown secured their mail at Bethlehem until 1803, when a post-office was established in the Compass and Square hotel, which then occupied the site of the Hotel Allen, with its proprietor, George Savitz as postmaster. It was the universal custom at that time to send letters by travelers and frequently men who intended to journey to distant points advertised in the newspaper their willingness to carry letters to persons residing at their destination. In 1776 there were only 75 post-offices in the United States. Until 1816 the rates of postage were: For a single letter composed of a single sheet of paper, under 40 miles, 8 cents; under 90 miles, 10 cents; under 150 miles, 12½ cents; under 300 miles, 17 cents; under 500 miles, 20 cents, and over 500 miles, 25 cents. In 1816 these rates were slightly changed, and were in force until 1845, when a rate of five cents per one-half ounce for a letter carried 300 miles and ten cents over 300 miles was established. In 1851 letter postage was fixed at three cents per one-half ounce, under 3,000 miles, if prepaid; if not prepaid, five cents; over 3,000 miles, six or twelve cents. In 1852 stamps and stamped envelopes were ordered. The pre-payment of postage did not become a law until March 3, 1855. In 1863 the rate was made uniform at three cents on all domestic letters of one-half ounce and on Oct. 1, 1883, was reduced to two cents.

Early Families.—Among the early residents of Allentown, while it was still a village, were Richard Backhouse, an Englishman, who subsequently removed to Bucks county, where he became connected with the Durham furnace; George Blank; George Brang; Charles Deshler, a store-keeper, who died in 1841; Justus Eckert; Henry Gross; George Graff, a store-keeper at Eighth and Hamilton streets; Andrew Gangevere, tailor, who lived on North Seventh, near Linden; Frederick Goebel, baker; Daniel and Christian Ginkinger; John Horn, hatter, who lived on the west side of North Seventh, between Linden and Turner, and who died in 1800; Abraham Henry; Peter Hertz; John Keiper,

tobacconist on South Seventh street; Peter Keiper, shoemaker, who died in 1813; John Miller, joiner; John Miller, tailor; John Moll, gunsmith; John Murphy, who made the tall clocks then generally used; Thomas Mewhorter, who lived at Lehigh and Laurence streets, where he had a tan-yard; Jacob Newhard, joiner, who lived on Hamilton, near Eighth; Leonard Nagle, butcher; James Preston, mason; Jacob Spinner; Michael Schroeder, blacksmith; Dr. John Frederick Ruhe, apothecary; Caspar Weaver, who ran the ferry; James Wilson, store-keeper, and later state senator; Conrad Worman, owner of Worman's spring, and Jacob Geiger, clock-maker.



CHAPTER XX.

ALLENTOWN AS A BOROUGH. 1811-1867.

Incorporation.—Allentown was incorporated as a borough under the name of Northampton on March 18, 1811, when the act of incorporation was approved by Governor Simon Snyder, after it had passed the legislature. The act contained the following clause prescribing the boundaries:

“The town of Northampton shall be and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called the ‘Borough of Northampton,’ and shall be comprised within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at a post on the northern bank of Little Lehigh creek, thence extending by lands of John Wagner and Abraham Worman, and running along the line dividing the town and the outlots, north eighteen degrees west, to a stone, the northwestern corner of said town; thence along the line dividing the town and outlots, north, seventy-two degrees east, to a post on the western bank of Jordan Creek; thence down the said creek, the several courses thereof, to the junction of the said Lehigh and Jordan creeks; thence up the said Lehigh Creek, the several courses thereof, to the place of beginning.”

First Election.—The first election was ordered to be held upon the first Monday in May, 1811, at the public house of George Savitz, a two-story stone building on the site of the present Hotel Allen. The election was held May 6th, and the following were elected as the borough’s first municipal officers:

Burgess, Hon. Peter Rhoads.

Town Council: George Graff, Chairman, Dr. Jacob Martin, John Miller (tailor), John Keiper, Sen., and Leonard Nagle. High Constable, John F. Ruhe, Jr., Road and Street Commissioners, Conrad Huber and John Mohr.

These officers were qualified May 20, 1811, by Charles Deshler, justice of the peace, and the town council elected George Rhoads, town clerk.

On July 15, 1811, the Council passed an ordinance providing for the collection of a tax of one mill and a half on the dollar, to create a fund to defray the contingent and other expenses of the borough and on Feb. 6, 1812, Burgess Rhoads issued a precept to the high constable to collect the same. The amount of the duplicate for the year 1811 was \$187.43½, which was paid to John Horn, treasurer. An ordinance passed by the Council on Feb. 5, 1812, directed the high constable to suppress and disperse all disorderly meetings of any kind and to prevent strangers or others from breaking the Sabbath,

and gave him authority to suppress vice and immorality. An ordinance passed June 6, 1812, and signed by Jacob Martin, chairman, read as follows: “Be it ordained that the Public Square is hereby given up as a donation to the county of Lehigh for the sole purpose of erecting the public buildings of said county thereon and for no other.”

An ordinance passed May 29, 1813, directed the purchase of two additional fire-ladders, at least 25 feet long, and that a shed for storing them be erected on Union street, between Allen and William streets.

In 1814, ordinances were passed prohibiting the practice of allowing any kind of horned cattle to remain at night on the streets and alleys from April 1st to December 1st, and also prohibiting the running at large of horses, under a fine of one dollar; of hogs, under a fine of seventy-five cents, and of geese, under a fine of fifty cents each. In 1822, ordinances were passed prohibiting the running at large of dogs under fine of one dollar each and regulating the sale of cordwood. In 1824, an ordinance was passed regulating the building and repairing of chimneys.

Early Street Improvements.—The borough streets were uneven and poorly drained, no grade had been established and sidewalks were unknown, and the second ordinance adopted, on July 15, 1811, directed the street commissioners to have all the streets and alleys ranged and opened according to the plan of the town, and to have all streets and alleys cleared, repaired, and passable with horses, carts, and wagons.

An ordinance passed May 30, 1812, read: “The road and street commissioners are hereby notified to have the streets and alleys surveyed, regulated, and laid out according to the original plan, and to have power to remove all articles deemed public nuisances, fences, etc.” It was also ordained and enacted “that in Allen and Hamilton streets, twelve feet wide on each side, and in all other streets, ten feet on each side, shall be allotted as a foot-path or pavement, which shall be kept clear and passable by the owner or possessor of each respective lot or lots adjoining said footway.”

In Section 5 of the same ordinance it was de-

creed that the road and street commissioners of the borough should proceed to employ a surveyor or surveyors as soon as convenient to lay out the streets and alleys, at least before the 15th day of September, 1812, and the streets so to be laid out were comprised within the following bounds: "Union street, extending from Ann street to Margaret; John, Hamilton, Andrew, and Turner streets, every one of them to begin from Ann street, and to extend to Margaret street, and Ann, James, Allen, William, and Margaret streets, to begin from Union, and to extend as far as Turner street, including all such alleys as may fall within the above-mentioned limits, provided that no lot containing a crop of grain or any other crop shall, in consequence of this ordinance, be disturbed, nor the fences of such lots removed before such crops shall be gathered."

Ordinance No. 6, passed Sept. 1, 1812, provided for the opening of William (Sixth) street, "from its intersection with Turner street to the farthest extremity of the plan of the borough." Section 2 provided that the commissioners should "notify the proprietor immediately, or his agent, so that they may remove such wood as may be found growing thereon and dispose at their own pleasure within twenty days after they are duly notified."

Notwithstanding the several actions of the Council, but little was done in the way of street improvements during the first fifteen years of the existence of the borough government. On June 4, 1828, the following resolution or ordinance was adopted by the Council:

"Whereas numerous complaints are daily made respecting the state of the streets, alleys, gutters, and pavements in the borough, and the progress of improvement demands the attention of this Council, be it ordained and enacted that the four principal streets, and as many of the other by-streets as the citizens residing and holding property in such streets desire, shall be regulated according to a reasonable plan of descent from the highest parts of each of them, and that the pavements and gutters be laid out to correspond as much as possible with the natural rise and descent of the adjoining streets."

This plan contemplated the taking of the market-place as the standard point, and the measurement of the respective descents in every street from it. The lot-owners were "to set up curbstones and fix gutters as the regulators should direct."

In May, 1832, Simon Sweitzer was appointed chief engineer, "to regulate pavements, curbs, gutters, streets, etc.," and in the following June he reported a plan "for leveling and regulating

Market Square and Hamilton street to the Jordan," which was favored by the Council and acted upon, though only to a limited extent.

Enoch Lewis made a plan for the systematic grading of the streets and conformance of the sidewalks to the same, which was adopted by Council, Feb. 4, 1834, and an ordinance was passed by the Council in August, of 1835, obliging property-owners to dig down or fill up their sidewalks in accordance therewith. From this time on an engineer was regularly employed, receiving his office at first by appointment and afterwards by election, and street improvement was carried on quite rapidly and effectively.

Annexations.—The corporate name of the borough was changed from Northampton to Allentown by authority of Section 20 of an act passed April 16, 1838. The council was by this act increased from five to ten members.

The original boundaries were not extended until 1852. By an ordinance passed August 30, 1852, a portion of Northampton township was added to the borough. The territory was described as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of said borough, thence north 70 degrees east to the west bank of the Lehigh river at low water mark, thence down the same, the several courses and distances thereof to the junction of said river with the little Lehigh creek, thence up the same to the south-east corner of the borough, and thence along the eastern borough line to the place of beginning." This section had been long known as Lehigh Port and was locally dubbed St. Domingo, from the fact that it was the residence of quite a number of negro families, and was familiarly called "Mingo."

A small part of Northampton township was annexed by ordinance passed Sept. 14, 1852, described as "beginning at the northeast corner of Jefferson and Jackson streets, westwardly 958 feet, north 20 degrees, west, 616 feet, thence north 70 degrees east, 974 feet to Jefferson street and thence along said Jefferson street 798 feet to the place of beginning."

The names of the streets of the borough were changed by ordinance passed Jan. 18, 1853. Two maps of the borough had been published, one by Phaon Jarret, in 1842, and the other by A. E. Rogerson, in 1850.

This ordinance adopted the names of the streets as set forth in Jarret's map, with the following alterations: Andrew street, changed to Linden street; John street to Walnut street; Margaret, William, Allen, James, and Ann streets, changed to Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth streets. The street next to the Lehigh river was named Front street, and Second,

Third, and Fourth streets were located, and named. The words north, south, east or west, were added to the names of the streets, as they were located north or south of Hamilton street, or east or west of Seventh street. Alleys were named as follows: Between Front and Second, Water; Second and Third, Wood; Third and Fourth, Foundry; Fourth and Fifth, Penn; Fifth and Sixth, Law; Sixth and Seventh, Church; Seventh and Eighth, Hall; Eighth and Ninth, Lumber; Ninth and Tenth, Fountain; Liberty and Gordon, North; Gordon and Chew, Pine; Chew and Turner, Oak; Turner and Linden, Chestnut; Linden and Hamilton, Court; Hamilton and Walnut, Maple; Wal-

creek being called Lehigh ward, while the older part of the borough was divided into the South and North wards, the former including all west of the Jordan and south of Hamilton street, and the latter all west of the Jordan and north of Hamilton street. Each ward formed an election district, and elections were held in the Lehigh Ward, at the public house then occupied by Tilghman Kleppinger; in the South ward, at the public house of Widow Kleckner, and in the North ward at the public house of Samuel Moyer.

Elections were directed to be held annually on the third Friday in March, in each ward, for a Burgess and high constable, to serve one year;



ALLENTOWN IN 1830.

nut and Union, Hickory; between Lawrence and Union, from Fifth to Eighth, Hill; between the little Lehigh and Union street, from Seventh to the little Lehigh, Crook; between Fifth and Sixth, from Union to Lawrence, Locust; and between Fifth street and the western line of the borough, Lawrence street was located.

This ordinance also directed that the houses be numbered, commencing with number one, at Seventh and Hamilton streets, "thence counting upwards in each street, towards the outer extremity thereof."

By an act of assembly, passed April 28, 1853, Allentown was divided into three wards, the territory between the Lehigh river and Jordan

two members of town council, to serve two years; an auditor, to serve three years, and a justice of the peace, constable, assessor, school directors and election officers.

The Lehigh ward was changed to the First ward by an act passed March 8, 1859, and at the same time, the South ward was divided into the Second and Third by making Water and Seventh streets the dividing line and the North ward was also divided by Seventh street into the Fourth and Fifth wards.

By an ordinance passed March 8, 1860, the First ward was enlarged by admitting to the borough limits all the territory north of it, between the Lehigh river and Jordan creek, up to

the northern boundary of the lands of the Allentown Iron Company.

Market-Houses.—The Allentown newspapers regularly quoted market prices beginning 1815, and a market-house was erected, 20 by 40 feet, on the north side of the square at Seventh and Hamilton streets, in 1817, authorized by an act passed by the legislature on March 22d of that year. The building was of wood and stone and had several entrances. On August 15th, an ordinance was passed prescribing rules for the rental of stalls, prohibitions, penalties, etc. The market was open at that time on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 9 a. m. in summer, and from 6 to 10 a. m. in winter. In August, 1824, an ordinance was adopted which provided that all dealers must submit their weights and measures to the clerk of the market, whose duty it should be to adjust them.

In 1832 hay-scales were erected on the square, directly north of the market-house. They occupied that locality for many years, and a frame, in which a borough official corded and measured wood, occupied contiguous ground.

In the fire of 1848, fearing that the flames from the burning buildings west of the square might reach the frame roof of the market-house and from thence spread to the east side of the square, borough officials ordered it to be torn down. Lewis Klump (whose widow is still living), assisted in tearing down the building. In the newspaper account of the fire its loss is reported, estimated at \$500. It was not rebuilt.

A market-house, 51 by 91 feet, with thirty-six stalls, and entrances at either end and side, was completed in August, 1859, at Linden and Church streets. Market days were Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It was in use until 1897, when the present municipal buildings were erected.

In 1893 a market was opened in the building erected at the northeast corner of Sixth and Court streets.

OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH, 1811 TO 1866.

- 1811.—Burgess, Peter Rhoads; Town Council, George Graff, chairman, Dr. Jacob Martin, John Miller, John Keiper, Sr., Leonard Nagle; High Constable, John F. Ruhe, Jr.; Road and Street Commissioners, Conrad Huber, John Mohr; Town Clerk, George Rhoads.
- 1812.—Burgess, Peter Rhoads; Town Council, Dr. Jacob Martin, chairman, John Mohr, John Miller, John Hanse, John Eckert; High Constable, Frederick Eckert; Road and Street Commissioner, Peter Hauck, Peter Newhard; Town Clerk, Jacob Blumer.
- 1813.—Burgess, Peter Rhoads; Town Council, Dr. Jacob Martin, chairman, Jacob Stettler, John Wagner, Dr. John F. Ruhe, Sen., Jacob Newhard, Sen.; High Constable, Frederick Eckert; Road and Street Commissioners, George Shaffer, William Eckert; Town Clerk, Jacob Blumer.
- 1814.—Burgess, George Graff; Town Council, Dr. Jacob Martin, chairman, John Wagner, Adam Reep, William Eckert, John Knecht; High Constable, John Lchr; Road and Street Commissioners, Jacob Bishop, Frederick Kocher; Town Clerk, Jacob Blumer.
- (The record of officers from 1815 to 1830 is incomplete. In 1816 Jacob Martin was still chairman of the council. Jacob Blumer was town clerk until 1829. The name of John F. Ruhe appears as chairman in 1822, that of Peter Newhard in 1824, Michael D. Eberhard in 1826, Philip Sellers in 1827, and John F. Ruhe again in 1828-29.)
- 1830.—Burgess, John J. Krause; Town Council, Adam Reep, chairman, Adam Seip, Andrew Gangwere, Henry Reichard, Moses Horn; High Constable, George Keiper; Street Commissioners, John Keiper, William Ginkinger; Town Clerk, John F. Ruhe.
- 1831.—Burgess, John J. Krause; Town Council, Henry Reichard, chairman, Timothy Geidner, Solomon Gangwere, Benjamin Ludwig, Thomas Ginkinger; High Constable, George Keiper; Street Commissioners, William Ginkinger, John Keiper; Town Clerk, John F. Ruhe.
- 1832.—Burgess, John J. Krause; Town Council, Henry Reichard, Timothy Geidner, Solomon Gangwere, Benjamin Ludwig, Thomas Ginkinger; High Constable, George Keiper; Street Commissioners, John Wagner, John Keiper.
- 1833.—Burgess, John J. Krause; Town Council, David Heimbach, chairman, George Haberacker, Charles A. Gross, Martin Schwenck, Peter Huber; Town Clerk, J. W. Hornbeck; High Constable, George Keiper; Street Commissioners, Abraham Gangwere, George Keiper.
- 1834.—Burgess, John J. Krause; Town Council, Jacob Stein, chairman, George Wetherhold, Abraham Bieber, Charles A. Ruhe, Samuel Horn; Town Clerk, J. W. Hornbeck; High Constable, George Keiper; Street Commissioners, Abraham Gangwere, John Keiper.
- 1835.—Burgess, Jacob Newhard; Town Council, Charles A. Ruhe, chairman, Joseph Saeger, John Eckert, Jr., Joseph Weiss, Jacob D. Boas; Town Clerk, J. W. Hornbeck; High Constable, George Wetherhold; Street Commissioners, John Keiper, H. W. Knipe.
- 1836.—Burgess, Jacob Newhard; Town Council, Michael D. Eberhard, chairman, Jacob D. Boas, Solomon Keck, Abraham Rinker, Paul Knauss, Town Clerk, R. E. Wright.
- 1837.—Burgess, Jacob Newhard; Town Council, Michael D. Eberhard, Peter Newhard, chairman, John Mohr, John Wagner, Jr., Joseph Hartman; Town Clerk, S. A. Bridges; Treasurer, Henry Ebner; Engineer, Simon Schweitzer; Wood-Corder, Caspar Newhard.
- 1838.—Burgess, John F. Ruhe; Town Council, John J. Krause, John Albright, Henry W. Knipe, Solomon Fatzinger, Charles A. Ruhe, George Stein, Joseph Hartman, Joel Krauss, John V. R. Hunter; Town Clerk, S. A. Bridges; High Constable, Jacob Heckman.
- 1839.—Burgess, Samuel Runk; Town Council, John Mohr, chairman, George Stein, Joseph Hart-

- man, Daniel Keiper, Henry Reichard, Samuel Moyer, Jacob Moyer, Andrew Klotz, Bartholomew Balliet; Town Clerk, S. A. Bridges; High Constable, Reuben Strauss.
- 1840.—Burgess, Samuel Runk; Town Council, John Wagner, chairman, John Mohr, John Eckert, Joseph Young, John Detweiler, Henry Reichard, Jacob Hagenbuch, Andrew Klotz; Town Clerk, S. A. Bridges; Treasurer, Jacob Stein; Engineer, S. Schweitzer; Street Commissioners, George Engleman, Joseph Lehr.
- 1841.—Burgess, Charles Seip; Town Council, John Albright, chairman, John Mohr, John Wagner, John Detweiler, Joseph Young, John Eckert, John J. Krause, Joseph Saeger; Town Clerk, S. A. Bridges; Treasurer, Jacob Stein; Engineer, S. Schweitzer; Clerk of Market, J. F. Newhard; Wood-Corder, Caspar Newhard.
- 1842.—Burgess, ———; Town Council, John J. Krause, chairman, John Albright, J. K. Saeger, Joseph Young, William Moll, Stephen Barber, Charles Scholl, William Mertz, John Nonnemacher; Town Clerk, S. A. Bridges; Treasurer, George Stein; Engineer, P. Jarrett; High Constable, Israel Erdman; Street Commissioners, Peter Newhard, Jacob Colver.
- 1843.—Burgess, Peter Newhard; Town Council, Joseph Young, John Moll, Stephen Barber, Charles Scholl, William Mertz, Joseph Kramer, Abraham Gangwere, Michael D. Eberhard, J. D. Boas; Town Clerk, John F. Ruhe; Treasurer, George Stein; High Constable, Samuel Moyer; Market-Master, J. F. Newhard; Engineer, Jesse Samuels; Street Commissioners, Caspar Keiter, Adam Seip.
- 1844.—Burgess, ———; Town Council, Joseph Young, chairman, J. D. Boas, Michael D. Eberhard, John Moll, Charles Scholl, C. H. Martin, Joseph Kramer, Stephen Barber, William H. Mertz, Abraham Gangwere; Town Clerk, John F. Ruhe; Treasurer, George Stein; High Constable, Samuel Horn.
- 1845.—Burgess, R. E. Wright; Town Council, J. D. Boas, chairman, Simon Schweitzer, Charles Saeger, Michael D. Eberhard, Nathan Dresher, Solomon Gross, C. H. Martin, Joseph Kramer, Charles Kramer, Abraham Gangwere; Town Clerk, John F. Ruhe; Treasurer, George Stein; High Constable, Samuel Horn.
- 1846.—Burgess, Peter Wycoff; Town Council, Charles Saeger, William Edelman, Nathan Dresher, Jonathan Reichard, James Gangwere, Solomon Gross, William Fry, Reuben Strauss, Charles Kramer, Simon Schweitzer; Town Clerk, John F. Ruhe; Treasurer, J. W. Hornbeck; High Constable, Charles Haines.
- 1847.—Burgess, ———; Town Council, Peter Newhard, Jacob Hartzell, John Eckert, Bartholomew Balliet, George Keifer, Amos Ettinger, Aaron Troxell, George Wetherhold, C. L. Martin, Bernard Rees, Town Clerk, John F. Ruhe; Treasurer, J. W. Hornbeck; High Constable, William Eckert; Engineer, Jesse Samuels.
- 1848.—Burgess, John D. Lawall; Town Council, Amos Ettinger, Aaron Troxell, B. Balliet, John Eckert, B. Rees, W. H. Blumer, Peter Heller, James Hartman, Edmund D. Leisenring, Charles Koch; Town Clerk, Eli J. Saeger; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; High Constable, Jacob Ehrig; Engineer, Jesse Samuels.
- 1849.—Burgess, ———; Town Council, W. H. Blumer, Charles Keck, E. D. Leisenring, Joseph Hartman, Peter Heller, Paul Knauss, Charles Eckert, F. E. Samuels, John Nonnemacher, Nathan Dresher; Town Clerk, Eli J. Saeger; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; High Constable, Jacob Ehrig.
- 1850.—Burgess, ———; Town Council, Nathan Dresher, Paul Knauss, F. E. Samuels, Charles Eckert, John Nonnemacher, Isaac Stahr, Thomas Weaver, Peter Weikel, J. D. Lawall; Town Clerk, Eli J. Saeger; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; High Constable, William Egge.
- 1851.—Burgess, ———; Town Council, Isaac Stahr, Thomas Weaver, John L. Hoffman, Peter Weikel, J. D. Lawall, Thomas Weiss, Thomas Wetzell, Jacob Miller, Joseph Nonnemacher, William Egge; Town Clerk, Eli J. Saeger; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; Engineer, Elias Mertz; High Constable, William Jacoby.
- 1852.—Burgess, William Fry; Town Council, Jacob Miller, Joseph Nonnemacher, Thomas Wetzell, William J. Egge, E. R. Newhard, Peter Heller, Owen Saeger, John Diefenderfer, Reuben Reiss, Thomas Weiss; Town Clerk, Eli J. Saeger; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; High Constable, William Horn.
- 1853.—Burgess, William J. Egge; Town Council, E. R. Newhard, Peter Heller, Thomas Weiss, Owen Saeger, John Diefenderfer, Jonathan Trexler, W. H. Blumer, Tilghman Statler, Ephraim Grim, Reuben Engleman; Town Clerk, Eli J. Saeger; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; High Constable, William Horn; Engineer, Elias Mertz.
- 1854.—Burgess, Robt. E. Wright; Town Council, W. H. Blumer, Tilghman Statler, Ephraim Grim, William Hecker, Jonathan Trexler, J. F. Newhard, James F. Kline, W. B. Powell, Evan W. Eckert, J. F. Kleppinger, John G. Schimpf; Town Clerk, Eli J. Saeger; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; Engineer, J. D. Lawall. (He resigned, and G. A. Aschbach was appointed.) High Constable, William Horn.
One policeman, Jacob Ehrig, was also appointed this year. He was the first regular police-officer.
- 1855.—Burgess, Thomas Mohr; Town Council, John G. Schimpf, Evan W. Eckert, J. F. Newhard, W. B. Powell, J. F. Kleppinger, John Romig, James Dietrich, Stephen Keck, Solomon Butz, William Maddern; Town Clerk, E. J. More; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach; High Constable, John L. Hanke.
- 1856.—Burgess, William Grim; Town Council, C. L. Martin, Ephraim Yohe, Enoch Newhard, David Schwartz, John Romig, James Dietrich, William Maddern, Solomon Butz, Stephen Keck; Town Clerk, E. J. More; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach; High Constable, John L. Hanke.
- 1857.—Burgess, ———; Town Council, Aaron Renniger, J. A. Kramer, Joseph Seip, William Mertz, Nathan Gaumer, Thomas Barber, Ephraim Yohe, J. F. Newhard, David Schwartz, C. L. Martin, — Kleckner, Jesse Wasser; Town Clerk, C. J. Martin; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach.
- 1858.—Burgess, Thomas Mohr; Town Council, Jesse Wasser, W. H. Gausler, Tilghman Statler, William Maddern, Samuel McHose, Benjamin Statler, Aaron Renniger, Nathan Gaumer, Jo-

- seph Seip, Thomas Barber, William Mertz; Town Clerk, E. J. More; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach.
- 1850.—Burgess, George Beisel; Town Council, Samuel McHose, W. H. Gausler Benjamin Statler, Tilghman Statler, Charles W. Eckert, J. H. Bush, David Schwartz, William Maddern, Peter Weikel, Jesse Wasser; Town Clerk, E. J. More; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach.
- 1860.—Burgess, George Beisel; Town Council, Samuel Engelman, Solomon Butz, Samuel B. Lewis, O. K. Hoffman, Aaron Keiter, William Kichline, Charles A. Eckert, David Schwartz, Peter Weikel, J. H. Bush; Town Clerk, E. J. More; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach.
- 1861.—Burgess, William Grim; Town Council, Charles Mickley, Owen Yingling, W. H. Blumer, Samuel Roth, James Roney, O. K. Hoffman, Aaron Keiter, Samuel B. Lewis, William Kichline, Samuel Engleman; Town Clerk, E. J. More; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard.
- 1862.—Burgess, W. H. Hoffman; Town Council, Benjamin Hagenbuch, Charles Christ, Peter Weikel, George Erdman, Charles Wagner, W. H. Blumer, Samuel Roth, Owen Yingling, Jas. Roney; Town Clerk, E. J. More; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach.
- 1863.—Burgess, W. H. Hoffman; Town Council, J. S. Graffin, J. A. Kramer, John P. Miller, Jesse A. Wasser, J. H. Bush, Benjamin Hagenbuch, Charles Christ, Peter Weikel, George Erdman, Charles Wagner; Town Clerk, Thomas B. Metzgar; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach; High Constable, Daniel W. Lehr.
- 1864.—Burgess, Charles Kline; J. H. Bush, J. S. Graffin, J. A. Kramer, John P. Miller, Jesse A. Wasser, Daniel Brown, H. E. Ruhe, Amos Ettinger, John L. Hoffman, Lewis Klump; Town Clerk, Elisha Forrest; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; Engineer, G. A. Aschbach; High Constable, Daniel W. Lehr.
- 1865.—Burgess, Charles Kline; Town Council, R. E. Wright, Daniel Roth, John Egge, W. J. Hoxworth, Samuel McHose, John L. Hoffman, Daniel Brown, Joseph Hecker, H. E. Ruhe, Amos Ettinger; Town Clerk, Elisha Forrest; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; Engineer, Peter Weida, High Constable, Jacob M. Ruhe.
- 1866.—Burgess, William Kern; Town Council, J. L. Hoffman, Russel A. Thayer, Henry Stettler, Thomas Steckel, Edward Ruhe, Samuel McHose, Joseph Hecker, John Egge, W. J. Hoxworth, Daniel Roth; Town Clerk, Elisha Forrest; Treasurer, Jonathan Reichard; Engineer, Peter Weida; High Constable, Jacob M. Ruhe.
- JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, 1840-1867.
- 1840.—John W. Hornbeck. 1858.—John F. Halbach.
Charles Seip. 1859.—Ephraim Moss.
- 1841.—John Kleckner. John F. Ruhe.
James Molleneux. Elias Mertz.
- 1842.—Jonathan D. Meek. 1860.—A. K. Wittman.
er. 1861.—Jacob Dillinger.
- 1844.—John F. Ruhe. 1862.—E. J. Abele.
Eli J. Saeger. John D. Lawall.
- 1849.—John F. Ruhe. 1863.—Lewis F. Schmidt.
Eli J. Saeger. Jesse M. Young.
- 1850.—Jacob Dillinger. 1864.—Elias Mertz.
- 1852.—John D. Lawall. 1865.—A. K. Wittman.
- 1853.—John F. Halbach. 1866.—Henry T. Kleckner.
- 1854.—John F. Ruhe.

Assessment List, 1814.—The assessment list of Allentown in 1814, amounting to \$324,039, was as follows:

- Eve Albert—House and lot valued at \$600, and one cow worth \$12; tax, 58 cents.
- Christian Amheiser—House and lot valued at \$350; two cows, \$24; tax, 34 cents.
- Jacob Blumer, clock maker—House and lot valued at \$550; cow, \$12; occupation, \$25; tax, 51 cents.
- Jacob Bishop—House and lot, \$500; horse, \$50; cow, \$12; tax, 50 cents.
- William Boas, storekeeper—Tax, 18 cents.
- Abraham Beitelman, hatter—Occupation, \$50; cow, \$12; tax, 24 cents.
- Margaret Bender—House and lot, \$550; tax, 48 cents.
- Charles Deshler, storekeeper—House and two lots, \$2,000; house and lot, \$1,500; occupation, \$80; horse, \$70; cow, \$12; total, \$3,362; tax, \$3.19.
- Henry Denhart—House, barn, and lot, \$500; three horses, \$120; two cows, \$24; tax, 61 cents.
- John Dieffenderfer—200 acres of land, \$10,000; four horses, \$180; nine cows, \$108; total, \$10,288; tax, \$9.77.
- Jacob Derhammer, tavernkeeper—House and two lots, \$1,800; occupation, \$100; horse, \$40; cow, \$12; total, \$1,952; tax, \$1.85.
- William Dobbins—House and lot, \$1,200; horse, \$45; tax, \$1.19.
- Daniel Deyly—House and lot, \$450; cow, \$12; tax, 44 cents.
- William Eckert, storekeeper—House and two lots, \$1,500; four lots, \$400; occupation, \$100; horse, \$25; cow, \$12; total, \$2,037; tax, \$1.92.
- John Eckert, tobacconist—House and lot, \$1,500; four lots, \$400; horse, \$25; cow, \$12; occupation, \$80; total, \$2,017; tax, \$1.90.
- Frederick Eckert, tailor—Tax, 18 cents.
- Henry Eberhart—House and lot, \$1,400; cow, \$12; tax, \$1.38.
- George Eckert—One horse, \$10; cow, \$12; tax, 30 cents.
- John Ebing—House and lot, \$5,000; lot, \$80; tax, \$4.83.
- Solomon Fatzinger—Seventy acres of land, \$4,200; two horses, \$90; 3 cows, \$36; total, \$4,326; tax, \$4.12.
- George Fox—Tax, 18 cents.
- Peter Frantz—House and lot, \$1,000; house and lot, \$600; two cows, \$24; tax, \$1.54.
- James Greenleaf—Trout Hall and other buildings, \$5,000; 208¾ acres of land, \$18,720; 216 town lots, \$25,600; total, \$45,320; tax, \$43.06.
- John Gutekunst, miller—Grist mill, \$2,000; eleven acres of land, \$770; house and lot, \$500; two cows, \$24; occupation, \$60; total, \$3,254; tax, \$3.09.
- Solomon Gutekunst—House and lot, \$500; one horse, \$245; tax, 49 cents.
- Jacob Gangewere—House and lot, \$450; two horses, \$90; cow, \$12; tax, 50 cents.
- Abraham Gangewere, tavernkeeper—House and lot, \$2,000; lot, \$80; occupation, \$100; cow, \$12; tax, \$2.08.
- Solomon Gangewere, joiner—House and lot, \$700; house and lot, \$300; cow, \$12; occupation, \$50; tax, \$1.06.
- George Graff, storekeeper—House and two lots, \$1,200; occupation, \$75; cow, \$12; tax, \$1.22.
- Felix Griesemer—House and two lots, \$1,000; cow, \$12; tax, 96 cents.
- Jacob Gosler, card weaver—Two houses and a lot, \$400; occupation, \$40; cow, \$12; tax, 43 cents.

Henry Gross—House and lot, \$800; horse, \$20; cow, \$12; tax, 79 cents.

Andrew Gangewere—House and lot, \$1,000; tax, 95 cents.

Christian Ginginger—One cow, \$12; tax, 18 cents.

Peter Hauck—House and lot, \$700; occupation, \$75; horse, \$45; cow, \$12; tax, 79 cents.

Abraham Henry—House and lot, \$500; two horses, \$90; cow, \$12; tax, 55 cents.

Jacob Hagenbuch—House and lot.

(Mr. Hagenbuch was an inn-keeper, and as he had died just before the assessment was taken, no entry is recorded.)

Peter Hartz—House and lot, \$1,000; cow, \$12; tax, 96 cents.

Conrad Huber, saddler—House and lot, \$600; occupation, \$40; 2 horses, \$90; cow, \$12; tax, 69 cents.

Widow Horn—House and lot, \$600; tax, 57 cents.

John Horn, hatter—House and lot, \$2,000; occupation, \$100; two cows, \$24; tax, \$2.02.

Abraham Horn—Barn and lot, \$500; tax, 47 cents.

John Haines, storekeeper—House and lot, \$5,000; occupation, \$150; horse, \$80; cow, \$12; half acre of land, \$250; lot, \$80; total, \$5,572; tax, \$5.30.

Jonas Hertzell—Occupation, \$150; tax, 32 cents.

Chas. L. Hutter, printer—One lot, \$500; occupation, \$150; tax, 62 cents.

Jost Hecker—133 acres of land, \$7,315; 3 horses, \$135; two cows, \$34; total, \$7,474; tax, \$7.10.

James Jamison, physician—House and lot, \$600; occupation, \$150; horse, \$80; tax, 79 cents.

Widow Kaufman—House and two lots, \$600; tax, 57 cents.

George Kaufman, turner—Occupation, \$40; cow, \$12; tax, 23 cents.

Paul Knaus, joiner—Occupation, \$50; tax, 22 cents.

Georg Friedrich Knaus—Eight acres of land and buildings, \$1,500; two cows, \$24; tax, \$1.45.

Casper Keiter—House and lot, \$300; tax, 28 cents.

Friedrich Kocher—House and lot, \$1,000; two horses, \$60; cow, \$12; tax, \$1.02.

John Keiper, tobacconist—House and lot, \$1,100; house and lot, \$600; house and lot, \$500; two houses on market place, \$2,000; two lots, \$200; horse, \$60; cow, \$12; occupation, \$100; total, \$4,572; tax, \$4.35.

Widow Keiper—House and lot, \$600; cow, \$12; tax, 59 cents.

John Keiper, card weaver—House and lot, \$300; cow, \$12; occupation, \$40; tax, 33 cents.

Philip Klotz—House and lot, \$700; cow, \$12; tax, 57 cents.

George Klotz—Occupation, \$50; horse, \$40; tax, 27 cents.

John Kraus, silversmith—Occupation, \$100; tax, 27 cents.

John Knecht—House and lot, \$600; horse, \$40; cow, \$12; tax, 60 cents.

Widow Livingston—610 acres of land, \$42,700; 282 town lots, \$28,200; total, \$70,900; tax, \$67.36.

George Lauer—House and lot, \$700; 3 horses, \$130; cow, \$12; tax, 77 cents.

Michael Lauer—One cow, \$12; tax, 19 cents.

John Loehr, weaver—House and lot, \$600; occupation, \$40; cow, \$12; tax, 60 cents.

Peter Loehr, weaver—House and lot, \$600; occupation, \$40; horse, \$40; two cows, \$24; tax, 67 cents.

Philip Loehr—Tax, 18 cents.

Henry Loehr, card weaver—House and lot, \$600; occupation, \$20; cow, \$12; tax, 58 cents.

John Miller, innkeeper—House and lot, \$1,200; occupation, \$40; tax, \$1.16.

John Miller, laborer—House and lot, \$600; cow, \$12; tax, 58 cents.

John Miller, tailor—House and lot, \$1,000; occupation, \$50; cow, \$12; horse, \$40; lot, \$80; tax, \$1.13.

Jacob Miller, mason—House and lot, \$1,000; occupation, \$40; cow, \$12; tax, \$1.

John Mohr, joiner—House and two lots, \$1,500; occupation, \$50; two cows, \$24; tax, \$1.38.

John Moll, storekeeper—House and five lots, 2,000; two cows, \$24; occupation, \$60; tax, \$1.98.

Sara Mowharter—House, lot, and tan yard—\$2,500; tax, \$2.27.

Jacob Martin, physician—House and lot, \$2,000; four lots, \$1,400; occupation, \$150; horse, \$50; cow, \$12; total, \$3,612; tax, \$3.43.

Charles Martin, physician—House and lot, \$900; occupation, \$125; horse, \$60; tax, \$1.03.

Christina Meyer—House and lot, \$500; cow, \$12; tax, 48 cents.

John Mulhallon, Prothonotary and Clerk of Orphans' Court—Occupation, \$150; tax, 33 cents.

Leonhart Nagle, Recorder and Register of Wills, —House and two lots, \$1,000; lot, \$200; occupation, \$200; cow, \$12; horse, \$20; tax, \$1.36.

Peter Nagle—House and lot, \$400; tax, 38 cents.

Jacob Newhard—House and lot, \$900; two cows, \$24; tax, 88 cents.

Abraham Newhard, joiner—House and lot, \$1,500; cow, \$12; occupation, \$60; tax, \$1.50.

Peter Newhard, joiner and storekeeper—House and two lots, \$1,500; occupation, \$100; cow, \$12; tax, \$1.53.

John Nunnemaker, laborer—House and lot, \$800; lot, \$80; cow, \$12; tax, 85 cents.

Jacob Nunnemaker—House and lot, \$350; cow, \$12; tax, 34 cents.

Andrew Neitlinger, card weaver—House and lot, \$500; occupation, \$20; cow, \$12; tax, 50 cents.

Henry Nunnemaker—Cow, \$12; tax, 20 cents.

(The name of James Preston, mason, is marked with a cross and there are no figures annexed.)

Peter Rhoads—House and two lots, \$2,200; occupation, \$150; horse, \$25; cow, \$12; tax, \$2.27.

Peter Rhoads, Jr.—House and lot, \$1,000; horse, \$25; cow, \$12; occupation, \$80; tax, \$1.06.

George Rhoads, innkeeper—House and lot, \$1,300; two lots, \$1,000; cow, \$12; occupation, \$100; tax, \$2.29.

Margaret Reiter—House and lot, \$400; cow, \$12; tax, 39 cents.

Abraham Rinker, innkeeper, at Hagenbuch's House—House and lot, \$2,500; occupation, \$125; horse, \$60; cow, \$12; tax, \$2.50.

Philip Rider, joiner—One lot, \$300; occupation, \$50; cow, \$12; tax, 35 cents.

John Rinker, house and lot, \$500; cow, \$12; tax, 48 cents.

Abraham Rex—House and lot, \$1,000; tax, 48 cents.

John Fr. Ruhe, innkeeper—House and two lots, \$1,800; occupation, \$100; cow, \$12; tax, \$1.82.

John Frederick Ruhe, physician—House and lot, \$1,500; occupation, \$60; tax, \$1.48.

Dan'l. Reese, joiner—House and two lots, \$700; cow, \$12; occupation, \$50; tax, 72 cents.

John and Benjamin Reeser—House and lot, \$500; tax, 48 cents.

Jacob Strauss, hatter—House and lot, \$1,000; shop and lot, \$600; occupation, \$800; cow, \$12; tax, \$1.61.

Peter Snyder, storekeeper—House and lot, \$3,000; occupation, \$150; cow, \$12; tax, \$3.

James Seagreaves, saddler—House and lot, \$1,500; 3 horses, \$150; two cows, \$24; occupation, \$80; tax, \$1.67.

Widow Schreiber—House and lot, \$800; tax, 76 cents.

John Seip—Tax, 18 cents.

Michael Schmidt, tailor—House and lot, \$350; occupation, \$20; cow, \$12; tax, 37 cents.

Dan'l. Seip, blacksmith—House and lot, \$800; smithy and lot, \$400; occupation, \$50; cow, \$12; tax, \$1.20.

Jacob Stettler, hatter—House and lot, \$1,300; horse, \$40; cow, \$12; occupation, \$50; tax, \$1.33.

Henry Stettler—House and lot, \$1,100; house and lot, \$1,500; cow, \$12; tax, \$2.48.

Daniel Stettler—Tax, 18 cents.

Peter Seip—House and lot, 800; occupation, \$40; two cows, \$24; tax, 82 cents.

Jacob Stein, clockmaker—House and lot, \$1,000; occupation, \$40; cow, \$12; tax, \$1.

George Schaeffer—House and lot, \$1,000; horse, \$50; cow, \$12; tax, \$1.01.

Jacob Steckel, tanner—House, lot, and tan yard, \$1,800; occupation, \$100; horse, \$40; two cows, \$24; tax, \$1.86.

George Savitz, innkeeper—House and two lots, \$500; lot, \$500; cow, \$12; occupation, \$150; total, \$6,162; tax, \$5.85.

Daniel and Jacob Saeger—House and two lots, \$2,000; mill and one and one-fourth acre of land, \$1,000; tax, \$2.85.

William Tilghman—Seventy-eight acres of land, \$7,020; 10 acres, \$450; 289 town lots, \$28,900; total, \$36,370; tax, \$34.56.

Conrad Worman—House, barn and lot, \$500; two cows, \$24; tax, 49 cents.

Jacob Worman, joiner—House and lot, \$900; two cows, \$24; occupation, \$50; tax, 93 cents.

Henry Worman, hooper—House and lot, \$700; two cows, \$24; tax, 69 cents.

John Wagner, miller—House and lot, \$1,500; occupation, \$100; lot, \$150; two houses and two lots, \$500; house and lot, \$400; house and lot, \$200; two horses, \$100; two cows, \$24; total, \$2,974; tax, \$2.83.

James Wilson, storekeeper—Store-house and lot, \$5,500; house and lot, \$400; occupation, \$200; horse, \$30; cow, \$12; total, \$6,142; tax, \$5.84.

Abraham Worman—53 acres of land, \$3,445; two horses, \$100; three cows, \$36; total, \$3,581; tax, \$3.40.

Martin Weiser—House and lot, \$400; horse, \$50; tax, 43 cents.

Henry Webber, card weaver—House and lot, \$1,000; occupation, \$50; cow, \$12; tax, \$1.01.

Jonas Webber, mason—One lot, \$150; occupation, \$25; cow, \$12; tax, 25 cents.

Adam Wetzel, deceased—House and lot, \$1,500; occupation, \$75; tax, \$1.50.

Widow Wetzel—House and lot, \$300; tax, 28 cents.

Andrew Young, House and lot, \$600; cow, \$12; tax, 59 cents.

Widow Young—House and lot, \$250; tax, 24 cents.

John Dieffenderfer—Tax, 18 cents.

Adam Hecker—Tax, 18 cents.

Andrew Reece—Tax, 18 cents.

John Gutman—No tax.

John Geisner—One cow, tax, 20 cents.

George Hauck—18 cents.

Tobias Grub, smith—Occupation, \$40; tax, 25 cents.

Leonhart Nagle, joiner—House and lot, \$500; lot, \$150; tax, 62 cents.

John Spangenberg—Cow, \$12; lot, \$300; tax, 30 cents.

Gideon Ibach—Cow, \$12; tax, 20 cents.

David Guth—Tax, 20 cents.

Jacob Deily—Tax, 18 cents.

Mathias Gross—House and lot, \$450; tax, 43 cents.

Casper Kleckner—Cow, \$12; tax, 20 cents.

Adam Gruber, joiner—Tax, 18 cents.

Thomas Davis—Tax, 18 cents.

James Bell—Tax, 18 cents.

Jacob Egy—Tax, 18 cents.

Henry Hartman—Tax, 18 cents.

Philip Baeny—Lot, \$150; tax, 25 cents.

Jacob Clader—Lot, \$80; tax, 8 cents.

Andrew Friderich—Lot, \$80; tax, 8 cents.

SINGLE FREEMEN.

Daniel Mertz, Conrad Worman, Christian Seip, John Miller, mason; Jacob Huber, William Miller, Leonhart Nagle, Jacob Hauck, Isaac Gangwer, John Wilson, Jacob Newhart, Abraham Rinker, Isaac Preston, John Mohr, Peter Mensch, Henry Keiper, John Keiper, Adam Locke, George Henry Martin, Weiser, Peter Nagle, Andrew Gangwer, Andrew Klotz, William Ginginger, Henry Wilson, Adam Gutekunst, Benjamin Reasor, Henry Ebner, John Stadler, Friedrich Holler, John Ehler, George Spinner, George Keiper, George Wertz, David Wagner, John Young, Henry Stadler, Charles Weaver.

Northampton Bank.—The first financial institution of Allentown, the Northampton Bank, was chartered by act of the legislature on July 11, 1814, and on Aug. 12th, following, the first board of directors was elected, namely: Peter Dorney, John Wagner, Jacob Blumer, William Eckert, Jacob Stein, George Schaeffer, Andreas Strassburger, John Krauss, Peter Rhoads, Jr., Peter Ruch, Stephen Balliet, Jr., Joseph Frey, Jr., and George Keck. Peter Rhoads, Jr., was elected president, and James A. Sinton, cashier. The bank began business almost immediately after its organization with a capital of \$123,365.00. It occupied a two-story stone structure on the site of the present Allentown National Bank during the entire period of its existence. Peter Rhoads, Jr., was its president for twenty-two years, until his death, July 8, 1836. John Eckert then became president and filled the position until his death, Nov. 3, 1840, when John Rice became president. Sinton was cashier until 1817, when John F. Ruhe, Jr., succeeded him, and filled the office until 1820, when Rice became cashier. George Keck succeeded Rice as cashier in 1840.

At the time of organization, ten dollars of the amount of the capital stock was paid in. On

Jan. 5, 1831, the report of the bank to the auditor general was as follows:

Deposits and dividends unclaimed,	\$ 47,955	01
Notes and bills discounted,	120,701	80
Securities, bonds, and mortgages,	182,019	17
Stocks and bills of exchange,	20,997	66
Specie,	40,385	04
Notes of other banks,	30,884	21
Real Estate,	20,000	00
Notes in circulation,	238,539	00
Dividend, 14 per cent.		

The bank was successful and prosperous for twenty-eight years, until John Rice, who then became president, by his bad management, brought about its failure. He was speculative and visionary, became largely interested in outside business projects, as the lumber trade and management of mail stages, and advanced large amounts to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. and other corporations and individuals. The credit of the bank began to fail in 1842. Strenuous efforts were made to sustain the institution. At a special meeting of the board of directors, held March 23, 1843, among other matters, it was resolved that the bank be closed until the 25th of April, to make arrangements in the meanwhile to secure, as far as practicable, the interest of note-holders, depositors, and the stockholders and prepare a report to the stockholders. Only a few days previously, on March 13, 1843, the following statement had been made of the affairs of the bank:

18, 1842, \$249,160; March 13, 1843, \$95,040. In March the bank promised, "at the farthest, to resume specie payments on July 3, 1843."

On May 3, 1843, a general meeting of the stock-holders was called for June 5th, by thirty-three of their number, altogether owning one-tenth of the bank's stock. The object of the proposed meeting was set forth as "first, to obtain from the directors an immediate and thorough investigation of the affairs of the bank; second, to obtain the amount of indebtedness and available assets; third, to obtain a general and particular statement of the affairs of the bank; fourth, if the present condition is found to be such as to justify the expectation that in a reasonable time it may be in a situation to resume the regular business of banking, to take into consideration the propriety of making every effort possible to sustain the bank; and, fifth, to inquire into the expediency of electing five trustees to close the concerns of the bank agreeably to the act of April 1, 1822, in case the above-mentioned objects cannot be obtained." This call was signed by Frederick A. Martin, Charles Kramer, Wm. H. Blumer, M. D. Eberhard, Thomas Butz, Joseph Saeger, Christian Pretz, Jacob Saeger, Paul Balliet, Henry G. Guetter, John M. Mieksch, John F. Rauch, Philip H. Gaepf, John Oerter, Ernst Lehman, Eberhart Freytag, Sebastian Goundie, Jacob Wolle, Solomon Keck, George Blank, Bernhard Rees, William Eckert, John B. Moser, George Schaeffer, John Wagner, Joshua Fry, Nicholas Saeger, Christian Berger, Solomon Fogel, Thomas Kern, Solomon Gangwere.

At a meeting of the directors, a committee of three, consisting of Philip Mattis, Esq., of Easton, and Charles Saeger and Jacob Dillinger, of Allentown, was nominated to investigate the concerns of the institution.

Pursuant to the call, a meeting of the stock-holders was held June 5th, at the banking-house, and because of the large attendance adjourned to the public-house of William Craig. Stephen Balliet was elected president, and Augustus L. Ruhe, secretary. The investigating committee nominated by the directors at their meeting was confirmed, and they were instructed to employ counsel if necessary, make a thorough examination of the affairs of the bank, and report within thirty days to "a grand committee of thirteen, consisting of Solomon Fogel, William Eckert, Charles Kramer, John Wagner, Christian Pretz, Philip H. Gaepf, Augustus L. Ruhe, Christian Berger, John Lichtenwalter, John F. Rauch, George Blank, John Saeger, and Anthony Krauss."

The investigating committee (in which John

Dr.

Capital stock,	\$124,635	00
Notes in circulation,	95,040	00
Contingent fund,	13,576	40
Profit and loss,	4,760	20
Discount and interest,	615	34
Dividends unpaid,	7,054	50
Amount due other banks,	2,800	00
Amount due depositors,	74,698	05
A special deposit,	10,004	65
Post-note,	290	00
Loans,	101,900	00
	<hr/>	
	\$435,424	14

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Bills and notes discounted,	\$152,752	30
Judgments and mortgage loans,	171,200	00
Stock in Pennsylvania institutions,	19,624	00
Real estate,	4,000	00
Expenses,	1,024	74
Amount due by other banks,	2,679	20
Amount of loans to the state,	12,705	25
Acceptances,	39,258	41
City drafts in favor of bank,	24,850	00
Specie and drafts,	7,330	24
	<hr/>	
	\$435,424	14

The circulation of the bank averaged during a period of ten years \$350,000. It stood, Jan. 18, 1842, \$412,854; April 19, 1842, \$269,460; Oct.

F. Ruhe had taken the place of Philip Mattis) began their work and carried it on diligently and rapidly.

Prior to this time the bank had made an assignment to John W. Hornbeck, Esq., Charles Kramer, George Keck, George Brobst, and William Blumer.

The feeling that existed in the community at this time may best be illustrated by following the incidents as they occurred from day to day. The *Lehigh Bulletin*, commenting on the failure of the bank, said, "The rottenness of this institution will now be made manifest. We have reason to believe that the stock is all sunk, and that the note-holders and depositors will get little or nothing." On the 14th of June, at a meeting held for the purpose of adopting such measures as might be necessary to protect the rights of the note-holders, the following resolutions, which throw considerable light on the progress of affairs and the fevered state of public feeling, were adopted:

"WHEREAS, the Northampton Bank, after a series of financial expedients as numerous, as wild, and as reckless as they were unfitted to effect the purpose for which they were intended, has, notwithstanding the solemn and oft-repeated assurances of her perfect solvency, made by her principal officers and backed by the publication of statements of the most plausible nature, been at length compelled to admit her own insolvency and transfer the wreck of her property to assignees for the benefit of creditors;

"AND WHEREAS, the officers of said bank, after squandering the greater part of her assets by assigning, transferring, and pledging them to sundry irresponsible persons for the purpose of eking out a few more months of a miserable existence already most ruinously prolonged, have dared on the eve of this general assignment and in view of it to prefer a portion of her note-holders by exchanging the only valuable portion of her property remaining in her possession for the Northampton Bank bills held by them and their friends, and thus securing them from loss, while others as justly entitled to the payment of their claims are left to divide among themselves the comparatively valueless portion that remains, all which is in our opinion fraudulent and contrary to the act of assembly of 1843, enacted to prevent preferences in deeds of assignment;

"AND WHEREAS, the assignees are now by the operation of the law above and superior to the power that appointed them, and wholly beyond their control, subject only to the action of the stockholders in joint meeting, and the Court of Common Pleas of the county at its next term; therefore

"Resolved, That the assignees acting as they are for the benefit of all the creditors of this ill-omened institution, and able and willing as we feel they are to discharge their duty without fear, favor, or affection, be and they are hereby requested to treat the recent transfer of the Mauch Chunk mortgage loan and other similar transfers as if they never had been made, and adopt such legal measures as will bring the matter before the

proper tribunal in order that the right of the directors to make such transfer may be legally investigated.

"Resolved, That the stockholders, in whose integrity we have ever had unbounded confidence, be requested to withhold their approbation from this assignment until it is ascertained beyond a doubt that the assignees in carrying it into effect will adopt such measures as are necessary to test the legality of these obnoxious transfers."

Public opinion became every day more incensed against John Rice, the president of the ruined bank, for his reported nefarious, and certainly unwise and unfortunate, administration of its affairs. He withdrew from assisting the committee of investigation, refusing to give up certain papers belonging to the institution, and on the 4th of July left town. The assignees, thinking that all was not right, sent the sheriff after him, who overtook him at Coopersburg. He entered into bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of court. A week later he was burned in effigy on the public square by a crowd of men and boys, so violent had become the feeling of the community.

The committee of thirteen, of whose appointment mention has been made, received the report of the investigating committee on July 10, 1843, and four days later made a statement to the stockholders and the public. This report set forth the following facts: The deficiency, admitting the assets in value as they appeared upon the books of the bank, amounted to \$263,059.11. "Add to this amount," they say, "such assets as are considered worth nothing (but taken in the foregoing as good), \$68,990.34, and the loss amounts to \$322,049.45. Should to this amount the probable loss of the mortgage loan be added, \$66,500 it would swell the deficiency to \$398,549.45. To this amount is to be added the item of dividends unpaid \$6,414.85, contingent fund, \$2,419.60, discount and interest \$1,750.72, and profit and loss \$847.89, amounting together to the enormous deficiency of \$409,982.51.

"The committee under these circumstances would respectfully recommend to such of the assignees as have been approved by the stockholders to pursue such a course as will speedily bring the fallen institution to a close."

This report was followed upon July 15th by the following resolutions by the directors:

"WHEREAS, it appears from the report of the committee of investigation that John Rice, president of this bank, is a defaulter to a very large amount, and considering him the principal cause of bringing still heavier losses on the institution, by not only neglecting his duty while cashier, for suffering bills discounted to lie over without being protested, whereby the indorser was relieved and the debts

lost, but lately, while president, by squandering the funds of the bank and pledging its available assets in the hands of irresponsible stock jobbers and brokers without the assent or knowledge of the board:

"AND WHEREAS, considering the conduct of the said John Rice for several years past in studiously concealing from the Board of Directors the true condition of the bank, while he was deceiving both them, the stockholders, and the public with garbled statements and false representations, is unworthy the further confidence of the board or the countenance of an injured community; therefore

"Resolved, That John Rice, president of said institution, be and he is hereby expelled from the board, and that his official functions as president of this bank immediately cease.

"Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the board, and published in all the papers of the Borough of Allentown.

ABRAHAM NEWHARD,	THOMAS KERN,
HENRY EBNER,	THOMAS B. WILSON,
PETER HOFFMAN,	SOLOMON FOGEL,
GEORGE BLANK,	JOHN ROMIG,

Directors."

The failure of the bank was severely felt in the community, some persons losing all their possessions, and very many were severely crippled in their business affairs. It was long before the town recovered from the depression following the failure.

In 1844 the Lehigh Valley Bank was organized, with John Wagner as president, which conducted business until 1847, when its charter was repealed. Moses Y. Beach, of New York, was the capitalist of the concern. In 1852 a bill was passed incorporating the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, with a capital of \$100,000, but it was never organized. In 1851, William H. Blumer, William Kern, and Jesse M. Line organized the banking house of W. H. Blumer & Co. Their place of business was first in the Odd Fellows' building, and afterwards between the Allentown National Bank and the Allen House. The firm carried on business successfully until 1877, when they failed.

BRIDGES.

Chain Bridge.—The first movement towards establishing a bridge across the Lehigh river at Allentown was the incorporation of a company by an act of assembly, dated March 28, 1797. The commissioners appointed were:

Of Allentown—Peter Rhoads, Henry Hagenbuch, and Thomas Mewhorter.

Of Easton—Peter Ealer.

Of Philadelphia—Wm. Tilghman and George Eddy.

The time limit fixed in the act for the erection of a bridge was ten years, and not having been erected the act became void by limitation.

The next effort was made in 1806, an act having been passed March 28th, and the com-

missioners named were James Greenleaf, Jacob Clader, George Rhoads, John Keiper, George Butz, and Jeremiah Trexler. The time limit was five years, and this effort was also abandoned.

The third effort was made in 1812, an act having been passed March 2d, and the Lehigh Bridge Company was organized, of which Dr. James Jameson was president, and George Graff, treasurer. Shares of the par value of \$50 were issued, and a chain bridge was erected during the next two years at a cost of \$15,000, when it was opened for travel.

The bridge was 530 feet long between the abutments, and 32 feet wide, 22 feet above the water. It consisted of two loops and two half-loops, and was suspended by four chains. A fine of \$4.00 was imposed for trotting or galloping over the bridge. It had a double drive-way until damaged by fire on March 13, 1828, when an entire section burned, including Dr. Jameson's stable on the middle pier, occasioning a loss of \$3,000. It was again damaged during the building of the canal and dam by the canal company, when one of the chains was broken by a large rock from blasting operations near by; afterward it had a single drive-way. It was swept away by the flood of January 8, 1841.

Wooden Bridge.—After a ferry had been used at this place until the following December, a covered, wooden, toll bridge was erected to take the place of the chain bridge by the Allentown Bridge Co. It was washed away by the flood of January 4, 1862, at midnight.

A temporary frame structure was erected, which continued in use until 1867.

Iron Bridge.—On February 23, 1866, the county commissioners, with their civil engineer, Jesse Samuels, awarded a contract to William Lothrop, of Trenton, N. J., for the erection of an iron truss bridge, and to Solomon Butz for the abutments and piers. They applied to the legislature for authority to increase the loan for that purpose from \$80,000 to \$100,000. It was completed by the contractors, and accepted by the commissioners February 12, 1867. The cost was \$75,367. This was in use until February 28, 1902, when it was swept away by the flood. A temporary wooden structure was put up by June 1st, by the following enterprising citizens: George O. Albright, Andrew S. Keck, Wilson Arbogast, Morris C. Bastian, and Frank H. Hersh for the public accommodation and their efforts in this behalf were highly appreciated. A moderate toll was charged for conveyances; pedestrians paid one cent. It was 650 feet long and 28 feet wide. Until this structure was erected a ferry was in use.

Hamilton Street Bridge.—A project to bridge the Jordan at Hamilton street was agitated as early as 1787 by the presentation of a petition to the court at Easton, but a strong remonstrance was filed at March sessions, 1788, against it, signed by more than fifty persons, which prevented its erection. Among the objections stated were the steepness of the western bank of the creek, and the opening of a public road eastward from Fifth street, which would cause much damage to adjoining property-holders. Owing to this remonstrance, a bridge was built shortly afterward at Union street, where the public road crossed the creek.

In 1837 a superior and substantial stone bridge was erected at this point, costing \$10,593. It was 800 feet long and thirty feet wide and consisted of eighteen arches, considered at that time one of the finest bridge structures in the state. The contractor was Daniel Kleckner, of Allentown. The expense was chiefly borne by the county and the commissioners then were: Solomon Griesemer, Martin Ritter, and John Sherer. Interested parties contributed \$670 towards this necessary public improvement, among whom were Christian Pretz, Solomon Gangwere, and Selfridge and Wilson, who each gave \$100, and others gave from \$3 to \$30.

Three arches at the east end were filled in when the improvements were made at Race street. In 1885, a 15-foot side walk was built along the north side. In 1890, an iron stairway was constructed on the north side, leading to the railroad, being done while the new station was erected by the L. V. R. R. Co. In 1909, a sidewalk was added on the south-side.

The fine, superior, stone arches of this bridge, built seventy-seven years ago, are still in a good state of preservation, evidencing the remarkable character of the workmanship in its erection.

The stone bridge at the Lehigh Valley depot, no longer in use, was built at an early date, it is said prior to a bridge at Union street. It appears on the Jarrett map of 1842, on which none at Union street is shown. The stone bridge at Union street, over the Jordan, was built by the county in 1853. It is built with four arches of an oval shape. Daniel Hillegass was the builder. It replaced a frame structure which was held in place by chains, to prevent the high water from carrying it away. Steckel's bridge was built in 1840. It was 110 feet long and twenty feet wide, a frame, covered structure.

Hanover Bridge.—In 1858 a wooden bridge of three spans was erected across the Lehigh river near the Allentown Iron Works in the Sixth ward, by the Hanover and South Whitehall Bridge Co. It was a toll bridge and much

used by the Iron company in hauling iron ore from Hanover township. It was swept away by the flood of 1862 and never rebuilt.

FLOODS.

Flood of 1786.—In the year 1786, there was a flood in the Lehigh river, known in the northern end of the county as "Tippy's Freshet," from the fact that the house of a man of that name, including himself, his wife, and two children were swept away. The children were drowned, but he and his wife were rescued by clinging to the overhanging branches of trees from which they were taken by small boats. No other particulars have been given of it. The water in the river rose at this time to a height of fifteen feet above low water mark.

Flood of 1839.—An extraordinary flood occurred in the Lehigh and Little Lehigh on Saturday, Jan. 26, 1839. There was a hard, continuous rain during Friday and Saturday which caused all the streams in the vicinity of Allentown to rise to unusual heights, and by Saturday afternoon the waters of the river flooded a number of stores along the basin and caused much damage to the goods in the cellars. One of the piers of the bridge was injured, and the flood reached within two feet of the floor.

The Little Lehigh also overflowed its banks from Mertz's tannery to Engelman's tavern. All the land was under water and the bridge across the stream was only two feet above the surface. Nonnemacher and Savitz suffered much damage, and great quantities of wood was swept away from brick-kilns, and many unburned bricks were destroyed. Damage was done to Hunter's, Heimbach's, and Weaver's grist-mills, and to Ruhe's tobacco factory.

The dam and stable at Edelman's mills were washed away and the bridge across the creek was so damaged as to make it impassable. The bridges at Klein's and Danner's mills were also injured. Many families along the creek had to leave. Rails, lumber and other property were swept away, and all the bridges were more or less injured.

The Jordan creek was also raised higher than ever known, and the rapidly rising current was so threatening that the people in the valley could barely escape with their lives. The bridges were injured, particularly those at Weida's, in Lowhill, and at Steckel's, near Allentown. Much lumber was swept away and the adjoining properties suffered a great deal of damage. The river rose to 13 feet above low water mark.

During the height of the flood on Saturday afternoon, a distressing accident occurred at the crossing of the Little Lehigh between the two

mills, on the road to Emaus. The driver of the Philadelphia mail-coach, Henry Gaumer, was drowned in attempting to reach Allentown. When he reached that point, some persons in the mills warned him of the danger, but he seemed determined to go ahead. The four horses halted part way in the stream; then the passengers were just able to rescue themselves. The driver jumped out to lead the horses, but three of them tore loose and ran back; he seized the remaining horse but this becoming unmanageable he and the horse were drowned and the stage was swept down the stream a fourth of a mile until it became wedged between trees.

Gaumer was recognized as a brave young man, beloved by all who knew him. He left a widow surviving. His body was found on Sunday morning below the mill and an unusual crowd of people attended his funeral on Monday in the Allentown Cemetery. He was aged 25 years.

Flood of 1841.—The flood of 1841 reached Allentown on January 8th, and began to sub-

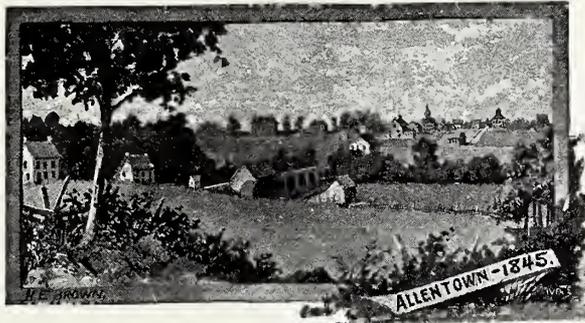
store-houses at the basin have been considerably injured and several of our merchants, in not having their goods removed, have met with heavy losses. A large quantity of lumber, and a number of boats and scows were lost. About 2,000 tons of coal are lost. The navigation dam has but little if any injury done to it. The canal has sustained some injury."

Mention of this flood is made in the narrative of Catasaquaque relating to the Crane Iron Works.

It has been related by old inhabitants of the city that in this flood a canal boat loaded with coal was swept down the river to Allentown, where it lodged on Hamilton street at Second. No persons were on the boat, having been rescued on the way.

Flood of 1862.—On Jan. 4, 1862, there was a most remarkable flood in the river at Allentown, which was described in the newspapers as follows:

"The rain which caused it extended during three days, and the river commenced to swell to an alarming extent in the afternoon and evening of the



EASTERN VIEW OF ALLENTOWN IN 1845.

side on the 9th. The *Lehigh Bulletin* of Jan. 23d, that year, contained the following account:

"After the intense cold weather we had the beginning of last week,—on Wednesday and Thursday, we had rain with a warm southern wind that brought on a sudden thaw. The river and streams in these parts rose rapidly to an unprecedented height. The Jordan and Little Lehigh appear not to have been as high as the great freshet of 1839. Owing to the immense height of the Big Lehigh, the back-water was several feet higher than two years ago. The Little Lehigh was about three feet higher over Mr. Martz's tan yard, than before. The Jordan ran on the large stone bridge over it.

"The freshet in the Big Lehigh was tremendous. The water was about 20 feet above low-water mark below the dam, and was about 3 feet above the highest point on the Big Island. Such a flood is not recollected by our oldest inhabitants.

"Our excellent bridge over the Big Lehigh, and the toll-house are gone; three frame houses of D. Kleckner, between his tavern and the bridge are gone. The gate-keepers' family have got away but saved nothing of the house. The other families saved more or less, but sustained heavy losses. The

4th. The torrent reached its highest point about 3 a. m. on the 5th and began to subside about 7 a. m.

"Its impetuosity and the great height it attained were not entirely due to the heavy rains but rather to the breaking successively of several immense dams in the upper part of the river. The Allentown bridge was washed off its piers at midnight of the 4th, causing an estimated loss of \$50,000. All the bridges along the river from Mauch Chunk to Easton were swept away, excepting the railroad bridges at Allentown and Freemansburg, and the bridge at Lehigh Gap.

"The furnaces and rolling-mills here were damaged much, and the lumber-yards suffered great losses, including the inhabitants of the lower part of town. Kline's Island was laid entirely bare.

"Several dwellings were made tenantless and two were carried away entirely. Bridges, boats, stables, houses, piles of lumber, logs, and goods of every description within the reach of the water came floating down on the angry torrent.

"Seven persons of this place lost their lives. Three of them were the wife and two children of Herman Laub. One was the son of a lock-tender; and two were the wife and child of Anthony

Dyer, a canal-boat owner. There were many heroic rescues.

"Property worth millions of dollars was destroyed. The loss and damage to property here amounted to more than \$200,000.

"The river rose to 20 feet, 6 inches above low water-mark, six inches higher than in the flood of 1841.

"The flood was given its start just below White Haven, by the giving away of a dam; and the breaking of this dam caused the embankment of the Lehigh canal to crumble away, and then, as if by magic, its entire line from White Haven to Mauch Chunk was swept away, including all the locks and dams, (no attempt having since been made to rebuild them).

"Canal boats, with their human occupants, were drawn into the mad waters and hurled along on their turbulent bosom. Many thrilling scenes were witnessed. Lights were occasionally seen flashing on the passing boats, hurriedly, moving from one part to another; and when these boats came in sudden contact with some formidable object, a horrible crash would be heard, the flickering lights would vanish, and agonizing shrieks of human voices would be heard, calling for aid.

"At Slatington some men got on the bridge spanning the river there early in the evening to view the horrifying situation while the mad and fascinating waters were rising. Suddenly they realized their perilous situation and left the bridge; but, to their great amazement, just as they got off they heard an awful crash and saw the broken timbers floating away."

An interesting description of this flood, as it affected Catasauqua, is given in the narrative of that borough.

Stage Coaches.—The first stage line in Northampton county was established in September, 1763, by George Klein, whose "stage-wagon," started from the Sun Inn, Bethlehem, on Monday morning for Philadelphia, and left the "King of Prussia" tavern, on Race street, for the return trip, on Thursdays.

A notice in the *Friedensbote*, of Allentown, dated Nov. 18, 1812, read as follows: "The mail stage, winter schedule, leaves every Monday and Thursday mornings at 3 o'clock from John Frederick Rube's, the sign of the Rainbow, in Allen street (now Seventh), Northampton, and arrives the same evening at Adam Fluck's, at the sign of the White Swan, in Race street, Philadelphia. It leaves Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock, spends the night at Montgomery Square and arrives in Northampton every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Every care will be taken for the convenience of travellers. Henry Ott, Samuel Sellers, George Weaver, William Smith."

The route travelled from Philadelphia to Allentown, with the distance from point to point, was as follows:

From the court-house, in Philadelphia

	Miles.
To Poole's Bridge,	1/2
" Norris'	2 1/4
" Farmhill meeting,	2 3/4
" Rising Sun,	3 1/2
" Stenton's,	5 1/4
" Germantown Meeting House,	6 1/4
" Mount Airy,	8 1/2
" Scull's,	10
" Ottinger's,	12 1/2
" Francis',	12 3/4
" White Marsh Church,	13 1/4
" Benjamin Davis,	16
" Baptist Meeting,	23 1/4
" Housekeepers',	25 1/4
" Swamp Meeting,	37 1/2
" Christopher Wagner's,	47 1/2
" Bethlehem,	52 3/4
" Allentown,	58

In 1820 the "Great Northern Line of Stages," advertised the mail stage from Philadelphia, for Bethlehem, Northampton, Nazareth, Wilkes-Barre, Montrose, Owego, Geneva, Ithaca, Canandaigua, Buffalo, and Niagara, three times a week, leaving George Yohe's hotel, sign of General Washington, No. 6 North Fourth street, and Daniel Lebo's White Swan Inn, 106 Race street, at 4 a. m. The fare to Bethlehem was three dollars, and from Bethlehem to Wilkes-Barre, four dollars. Way passengers were charged six cents per mile.

In 1828 John Moore & Co. ran a stage which left Philadelphia from 124 N. Fourth street, every morning, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, breakfasted at Jenkintown, dined at Ottsville, and arrived at Allentown early in the afternoon. The stage left Allentown at 5 a. m. every morning except Saturday, and the passengers breakfasted at Hellertown, dined at Willow Grove and arrived at Philadelphia in the afternoon. The fare from Philadelphia to Easton, Bethlehem, or Allentown was three dollars. Tickets for seats in the coach were sold at Daniel Kramer's, in Allentown.

In 1833 the Peoples Accommodation Line of Daily Coaches was started by Charles Brock, of Philadelphia; Jacob Shipe, of Easton; Charles Copp, of Allentown, and G. H. Goundie, of Bethlehem. The coaches left the Golden Swan Hotel, on Third street, near Arch, in Philadelphia, at 5:30 a. m., and ran to Bethlehem, where a four-horse coach left immediately for Allentown to Mr. Copp's Pennsylvania Hotel, from which point the return trip was begun at 5 a. m. In the summer of 1834 the start for Philadelphia was made at 7 a. m.

On May 1, 1836, the Eagle line of coaches, owned by Walter C. Livingston, Charles Seagraves, Peter Cooper, Jacob Kern, George

Weaver, Jacob Bush, and others, started business, running through Coopersburg, Quakertown, Montgomery Square, and Germantown to Philadelphia. At Coopersburg connection was made with the stage from Bethlehem and Easton. The Allentown agent was John F. Ruhe. This line was very popular with the inhabitants of Allentown, as it was a more direct route than the former stage lines.

A line of stages between Easton and Reading, which had formerly made tri-weekly trips, became daily in 1837. The coach left Wm. White's Easton Hotel at 4:30 a. m., and returning left William Coleman's hotel in Reading at the same hour. The route was as follows: Easton to Butztown, 7 miles; to Bethlehem, 5 miles; to Allentown, 6 miles; to Trexlertown, 8 miles; to Kutztown, 9 miles; to Reading, 18 miles.

Before Allentown was in existence the distances from point to point from Reading to Easton were given in the almanacs of the period, as follows: To Parvin's, 6 miles; to D. Levan's, 12 miles; to county line, 4 miles; to Trexler's, 6 miles; to Cedar Creek, 6 miles; to West Branch of the Delaware, 3 miles; to Bethlehem, 5 miles, to Easton, 10 miles. Total, 52 miles.

The stage route from Allentown to Berwick was as follows: To North Whitehall, 8 miles; to Lehigh Gap, 8 miles; to Leighton, 8 miles; to Mauch Chunk, 5 miles; to Lausanne, 1 mile; to Conyngham, 21 miles; to Nescopeck, 9 miles; to Berwick, 1 mile. Total 61 miles.

In 1828, the fare from Allentown to Lehigh Gap was one dollar. In 1816, John Applebach of Cherryville, drove the stage from Bethlehem to Berwick. The fare was \$4.00 and way passengers were charged sixteen cents per mile.

Among the stage drivers were William Dietterline, "Father" Knauss, and one Nortz. On the afternoon of Sunday, June 27, 1852, a frightful accident occurred to a stage coach returning from Worman's Spring, where many persons had gone to avoid the heat. The coach was crowded, and while driving up the hill on Union street, the harness tore, and the overloaded vehicle fell over the steep embankment between Union and Lawrence streets. Two boys were instantly killed: Llewellyn R. A. Schantz, aged eleven (son of Widow Schantz, and brother to Rev. F. J. F. Schantz), and a boy named Held. Tobias, son of Jonas Reinsmith, had both legs broken, and Jacob, son of Oliver Snyder, had a leg and shoulder broken. Eli Steckel was also injured and many other passengers were more or less bruised.

Water-Works.—The first water-supply of the inhabitants of Allentown was obtained from the Little Lehigh and from springs, of which there were several in or near the limits of the town. A large spring was located on Lehigh street, just below what is now Lawrence street, which was used by residents of that vicinity over a hundred years. The American Steel and Wire company used its water for a time and only a few years ago it was connected with a sewer. There were other springs near by, one in the Nonnemaker lot and another west of Lehigh street. East of Fourth street were two large springs, one at the foot of Chew street, on what was later the Elliger property, and one at Gordon street, on land owned many years by the Gross family, near the present Spinning Company plant. A small stream ran through the town along Gordon street.

Wells were dug to supply the inhabitants, and, as early as 1763, Colonel Burd's letters to Judge William Allen mention a well in course of construction. Public wells were situated at the following points: Seventh and Linden, on Seventh, north side (this was operated by a bucket, all the others by pumps); Sixth and Linden; Seventh and Walnut, on Seventh below Walnut; on the square in front of the present *Chronicle* office; Sixth and Union; on Hamilton, west of Sixth; at Hagenbuch's hotel, Eighth and Hamilton, and at the northeast corner of Tenth and Hamilton.

An act of the legislature was passed Feb. 13, 1816, authorizing the organization of a water company in which Peter Newhard, Charles H. Martin, Peter Snyder, William Boas, and Solomon Gangwere were named as commissioners, and it provided that the company should proceed with the work within three years and complete the same within five years so far as to have the water within the limits of the borough. It was further provided that if, after the year 1834, the borough should be disposed to purchase the interest of the company, it should be permitted to do so, the sum to be ascertained by seven disinterested men.

Nothing having been accomplished in this behalf before the limitations of the Act, it was revived March 25, 1825, and John J. Krause, Henry Wilson, Abraham Newhard, Solomon Gangwere, and Michael Schneider were appointed commissioners to secure the organization of a company. This act provided that the borough might purchase the works after the year 1843. Operations were begun under the revived act by securing stock subscriptions at \$10 per share, and by Aug. 28, 1826, satisfactory results were

obtained, as appears by the following list of subscribers:

<i>No. of Shares.</i>	<i>No. of Shares.</i>
Abraham Worman, 10	John Miller (tailor), 5
Philip Brong, 3	Robert May Brooks, 10
John J. Krause, 5	Margaret Wilson, 10
Henry Ebner & Co., 10	Charles Davis, 5
Charles Kramer, 2	James Hall, 2
Charles L. Hutter, 3	Walter C. Livingston, 5
Daniel Fried, 5	Conrad Knerr, John
Michael Schneider, Jr., 5	Bogart, commission-
Jacob Newhard, 2	ers of Lehigh
Bernhart Reese, 5	County, 50
Christian F. Beitel, 4	Abraham Horn, 1
Abraham Newhard, 4	William Eckert, 5
Peter Newhard, 5	William Ginkinger, 1
Daniel Zeller, 4	Martin Schwenk, 2
Jacob Newhard, 2	Charles A. Gross, 2
Jonas Kuntz, 2	John Wilson, 3
Selfridge & Wilson, 5	Benjamin Ludwig, 3
William Fry, 5	John Ealer, 1
John Rice, 5	Charles Seagreaves, 2
Peter Hoffman, 3	Peter Hoffman, 2
George Habacker, 5	Andrew Krauss, 10
John S. Gibons, 5	John W. Jungkurth, 2
Charles Hutter, 2	Moses Horn, 1
George Keck, 5	John Smith, 1
Christian Brobst, 5	John F. Ruhe, 2
Leonard Nagle, 2	Moses Horn, 1
Andrew Gangwere, 2	Charles Kramer, 2
Andrew Klotz, 2	John Giltner, 2
Michael D. Eberhart, 5	Henry Ebner & Co., 20
John Spangenberg, 3	Keck & Saeger, 5
Louis Schmidt, 5	Peter Newhard, 3
Jacob Stein, 2	Jonas Smith, 2
Charles H. Martin, 10	Jonas Kuntz, 1
Gangwere & Schaffer, 10	Joseph Weiss, 3
Jacob Saeger, 10	Selfridge & Wilson, 5
Walter C. Livingston, 25	John B. Moser, 1
John Miller, 20	Frederick Hyneman, 5
Frederick Heineman, 5	Charles Davis, 2
Jacob Stern, 5	Walter C. Livingston
Godfrey and Christian	and John Rice, 100
Pretz, 10	Henry King and John
John D. Roney, 5	Rice, 20
Nicholas Saeger, 5	John Strassburger, 10
Abraham Rinker, 2	Joseph Fry, 2
Henry Weaver, 2	Andrew Gangwere, 3
Henry Reichart, 5	Corporation of bor-
Timothy Geidner, 2	ough of Northamp-
Peter Rhoads, 5	ton, by John J.
John Eckert, 5	Krause, burgess, 500
Jacob Statler, 5	William W. Weaver, 4

The organization was known as the Northampton Water Company. The first election was held June 4, 1827, at the house of Michael Schneider, when five managers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year, viz: Walter C. Livingston, John Miller (fuller), Peter Hoffman, John Rice, and Charles H. Martin, of whom Livingston was chosen president and Rice secretary.

The company resolved to use the water from the clear and strong-flowing spring near the Little Lehigh, in the south part of the town, owned by Abraham Worman, afterward called "Silver Spring," or "Crystal Spring," with an

average daily flow of 4,000,000 gallons in the dry season, and purchased the site from the owner. Pumping-works were erected in the stone building still standing near the foot of Ninth street, and a reservoir constructed at Fountain and Maple streets. The pumping was done by water-power from the stream of the Little Lehigh driving a breast-wheel which communicated the power to the pumps, and this was used until 1858, when turbine wheels were introduced. This work was accomplished in 1828-29, and pipes were laid along Hamilton street to Fifth. The number of shares subscribed had in the meantime been augmented, and in 1829 there were 1,941, making the stock of the company \$10,410. The deed from Abraham Worman to the company gave them the right "to enter and dig across his premises a trench to the large spring near his dwelling," and to use the water. It was not signed until March 19, 1831. On the 30th of April, of that year, Livingston deeded to the Northampton Water Co. the lot of land "on which the reservoir or cistern had previously been constructed," 60 by 230 feet, on the north side of John street (now Fountain), bounded on each side by an alley. Two other lots adjoining were sold to the company the same day by other persons.

From this time, for a dozen years, the affairs of the company progressed smoothly and satisfactorily. The pipes were extended on Seventh, Sixth, and Fifth streets as demanded, but in other respects very little was done towards improving the effectiveness of the works. In 1841 the capital stock paid in was \$16,271, and the water-rents amounted to \$1,060.

A new reservoir was supplied about that time but this proving unsatisfactory it was reconstructed. Subsequently for nearly ten years the management was not satisfactory and a new company was organized in 1850, called the Allentown Water Co., for the purpose of securing a forfeiture of the charter of the Northampton Water Co., but this was not successful. Then a re-organization was effected, an enlarged water-supply was obtained by the purchase of two mill properties, a new reservoir, 36 by 100 feet was built, and other improvements accomplished; and in 1855 the name of the company was changed to the Allentown Water Co.

In 1869 the water works was purchased by the city. The plant had been offered in 1868, and at the spring election of 1869 the voters by a large majority had authorized council to make the purchase. Then it was placed under the management of a joint committee, with Chas. E. Christ as the first superintendent. In 1875 it was given to the water commissioners (J. W.

Grubb, John R. Schall, Peter Brown, and J. O. Shimer), with R. A. Thayer as their first superintendent. Steam power for pumping was introduced in 1881. The total cost of the plant to 1884 was \$195,000; there were twenty-six miles of water mains, 100 fire hydrants, and 3,000 family hydrants. The capacity of the two reservoirs 410,241 gallons; and the engines had a daily pumping capacity of 1,311,880 gallons.

In 1888 the plant at Fountain House was established, and the basin enlarged to 950,287 feet in 1896, with a capacity of 1,200,000 gallons, and the reservoir was supplemented by three standpipes, one on the hill beyond the power house, 15 feet in diameter and 150 feet high.

In 1898 councils bought the Schantz mill property in the eastern corner of Upper Muncie township, four and a half miles west of the city, which included a large spring of superior water, for \$14,000. The land was patented in 1748. Jacob Schantz became the owner in 1792, and he carried on the mill until his decease. His son, Hiram, secured it in the settlement of the estate in 1843, and David Koch bought it in 1888, who sold it to the city.

In 1901, the electors of the city, by a vote of 3,876 to 1,757, authorized a loan of \$225,000 for the improvement of the water service; which was subsequently increased to \$357,700.

The dimensions of the Schantz spring basin were enlarged to 180 feet wide by 490 feet long, with an area of 63,000 square feet, and a capacity of 2,700,000 gallons when filled to the height of the overflow. The pipe-line from this spring to the pumping station is five miles long. The value of the plant in April, 1914, was \$1,250,000.

Fire of 1848.—At about half past three o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, June 1, (Ascension Day of that year), 1848, the cry of fire was raised in the streets of the borough and clouds of smoke from a stable in Hall street, between Hamilton and Linden streets (then called Hall alley), indicated the locality of the outbreak of the destructive element. The stable was the property of John Eckert, a tobacconist, where two of his apprentices were working, and it was fired by them in retaliation for a fancied wrong—having been denied a holiday on Ascension Day. A strong breeze was blowing from the northwest, and every spark the moment it alighted on the dry and combustible roofs was instantly fanned into a blaze, and many buildings were soon wrapped in flames. The two hand engines of the town were promptly on hand, but owing to a scarcity of water and the very high wind, they were powerless in contending against the flames. The fire raged about three hours.

The smoke was seen for miles and brought a fire company from Bethlehem to the scene. The market-house on the square was torn down in order to prevent the spread of the fire eastward.

The *Republikaner* of Tuesday, June 6th, printed an account of the fire, of which the following is a translation:

“TERRIBLE FIRE.

“35 DWELLINGS AND ABOUT 42 BARNs AND STABLES A PREY TO THE FLAMES. LOSS ABOUT \$200,000.

“At 4 o'clock last Thursday a fire broke out in our town, which, owing to the high wind then prevailing, spread so quickly that in the course of an hour and a half nearly half the town was laid in ashes. The fire originated in the stable of John Eckert, either through incendiaries or the carelessness of children, and spread from one stable to another so rapidly and did its work of destruction so thoroughly, that all the buildings on Hamilton Street, running westwardly from Market Square to Hagenbuch's hotel, excepting Laudenslager & Ettinger's hardware-store, were destroyed. The firemen exerted themselves to subdue the flames, but their efforts proved vain, and it seemed as if the whole town would be burned down.

“The loss in property is large, so large that Allentown will hardly recover from the stroke in a decade. The main business portion of the town lies in ashes. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that this block was the most beautiful in town, including a number of three-story brick buildings, among them the new Odd-Fellows' Hall. The loss falls so much more heavily by reason of the failure of property-owners to have their dwellings insured.

“Below follows a list of the sufferers, who for the main part have lost their all through this calamity. This list will be found in the main correct, since we sent a man to the spot to obtain a complete list of all who have been ruined by the destroying element.

“North Ward.

“The large three-story brick hotel on the northwest corner of Market Square, the property of Jesse Grim, and tenanted in part for hotel purposes by James Trexler, and in part by Messrs. Grim & Reninger and Selfridge & Wilson for store purposes, besides a frame store-house and five stables. The loss of Mr. Grim is put at \$8,000; insurance, \$5,000. The store of Grim & Reninger was insured for \$6,000; loss, \$10,000; Selfridge & Wilson suffer a total loss, \$4,000. The books and some of the goods in these two stores were saved. Mr. Trexler, the landlord, lost nearly everything, and saved only a little of his furniture. His loss is \$1,200.

“The two-story brick store-house of Yeager & Weidner. A part of the stock saved. Loss, \$7,000; insurance on building, \$1,000.

“The two-story brick dwelling-house and jewelry-store of Joseph Weiss. Loss, \$3,450; insurance, \$1,533.

“The two-story brick stove and tinware shop of Thomas Ginkinger. Whole loss, \$1,800.

“The double two-story dwelling-house and stable of Daniel Keiper. The house was occupied by Keiper and Ephraim Gangwere. A part of the household furniture was saved. Loss, \$4,300, secured to the extent of \$2,000.

"The two-story frame dwelling-house of Abraham Newhard, and his carpenter-shop and barn. This house was occupied by Silas and Abraham Newhard. Only a little of the furniture was saved.

"The three-story brick dwelling of Abraham Newhard, occupied by Thomas Newhard and Stetler & George. Entire loss, \$4,150; no insurance.

The three-story brick dwelling-house and drug-store of Dr. Danowsky, besides a laboratory and stables; very little saved. Loss, \$4,500; secured, \$1,500.

"The three-story brick dwelling-house and store-stand of Elias Mertz (or Mertz & Weaver), and stables. A part of the store-goods saved; loss, \$8,000; insurance, \$5,000.

"Two three-story brick dwellings and outhouses of Mr. Klein, one tenanted by Messrs. Huber & Wagner as merchants, the other by Messrs. Keiper & Gross, publishers of the *Lehigh Patriot and Lehigh Reporter*, and booksellers. A portion of Messrs. Huber & Wagner's stock and the business books of Keiper & Gross, were saved. The store of the former firm was insured for \$6,000; loss, \$10,000. The two buildings were insured for \$4,000, and valued at \$6,000; the loss to the printing-house was \$1,500.

"The three-story brick dwelling-house and hardware-store of Edmund R. Newhard. A part of the wares were saved. Loss, \$9,500; insurance, \$1,200.

"The two-story store and dwelling-house and stable of Mr. Peter Newhard. A part of the furniture was saved. Loss, \$3,500; insurance, \$2,000. In this building was the post-office, the greater part of the contents of which were saved.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house and shoe-store of Mr. George Lucas. In the latter nearly everything was saved. The building was insured for \$1,000. Loss, \$1,900.

"The two-story brick dwelling, store-house, and stable of Mr. Peter Huber. Nothing was saved except the books, some papers, and money. A large sum of money, as well as a large quantity of grain, is said to have been destroyed. Loss, \$8,445; no insurance.

"The following also suffered losses, estimated as follows:

M. Schwarz, barn and contents,	\$500
Ephraim Gangwere, household furniture,	600
Charles Eckert, stable (insurance, \$200), ..	500
John Eckert, stable,	226
Widow Schaffer, stable,	500
Charles Seager, stable,	150
Reformed Church,	200
Silas Newhard, household goods,	300
Edwin Keiper, household goods,	100
Michael Uhler, dry goods,	2,500
Silas Newhard, household goods,	300
Hannah Dunlap, household goods,	45
The market-house,	500

"*South Ward.*

"The two-story stone dwelling-house and an adjacent frame building on the southwest corner of Market Square was the property of Mr. Joshua Hanse. Loss, \$3,864; insurance, \$2,000.

"The new Odd-Fellows' Hall, with the store-stock of Messrs. Weiss & Co., the saddler-shop of Charles Keck, and the restaurant of Henry Nagel. No insurance. Loss to the Odd-Fellows, \$6,528.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house, two stables, and the frame-work of a barn of Dr. C. H. Martin, and all his household goods. Nothing was saved. Loss, \$5,206; no insurance.

"The two two-story brick dwelling-houses, stable, and shop of John Q. Cole, one of the houses occupied by the family of Mr. Brown, the toy manufacturer. Mr. Cole had a great deal of willow-ware on hand, and he and Mr. Brown suffer especially. Estimated loss of Mr. Cole, \$3,280; insurance, \$1,500. Mr. Brown's loss is \$550, with no insurance.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house and stable of Mr. Joseph F. Newhard. Estimated loss, \$1,700; insurance, \$1,000.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house, tobacco-factory, stable, machine-shop, etc., of John F. Ruhe, as well as a large quantity of tobacco. Estimated loss, \$4,755; insurance, \$1,600.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house and stable of Michael Uhler. Loss, \$1,100, with no insurance.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house and stable of Charles Scholl, besides tailoring materials and household furniture. Estimated loss, \$1,400; no insurance.

"The two-story brick dwelling-house of Catharine Graff and household furniture. A total loss, \$750.

"The butcher-shop and barn of Mr. Martin Schwenk. Loss, \$600.

"The turning-shop of Reuben Kauffman, with finished work. Estimated loss, \$220.

"The new two-story brick dwelling-house of William Scholl, on Allen Street, opposite Mr. Rees' hotel. Loss, \$500.

"The two-story dwelling-house of Mr. George Good, on Allen street, with all its contents. Loss, \$850.

"The frame dwelling-house of Albright & Woodring, on Allen Street, with contents. Loss, \$300.

"The following persons besides the foregoing have lost property as indicated:

H. C. Longnecker,	\$300
George F. Ruhe, house furniture,	100
Henry Ruhe, cash,	50
Reuben Reiss, furniture,	250
Reuben Strauss, furniture,	150
Nathan Laudenslager, sundries,	150
Charles Beidler, smithy,	60
Henry Ebner, stable,	75
Andreas Wind, stable,	280
The Allenton Hose House,	150
James Seagreaves, two stables,	550
William Kern, stable,	250
Dr. Tilghman H. Martin, barn,	975
Ephraim Grim, stable,	420
M. U. R. Hunter, stable,	150
George Keiper, stable,	300
Richard Levers,	55
John Neiligh, furniture,	200
Sarah Hittel, furniture,	100
John Wolf, furniture,	20
Charles Keck, tailoring goods,	300
Weiss & Lochman, fancy goods,	1600
Henry F. Nagle, tools,	350
Patrick McGlown, scaffolding, etc.,	100
C. L. Lochman, tools,	50

"The above losses were estimated by a committee appointed at a citizens' meeting. It can be seen that the above valuations are low, and if the full value of the lost property were given it would sum up the loss to at least \$250,000. As it is now made, the loss does not appear higher than \$145,000, of which \$42,000 is covered by insurance.

A meeting of citizens was held the morning

after the fire to take measures for the relief of the sufferers. Hon. Henry King was president, and J. D. Lawall and J. M. Line, secretaries. Committees were appointed to ascertain the losses, to prepare an address to the country, to succor those in need of immediate assistance, and to demolish the tottering walls left by the fire. Thanks were expressed by resolution to all who assisted in preventing the spread of the flames, especially the Bethlehem firemen. On June 3d a second meeting was held, at which a financial committee and collectors were appointed to secure donations. The country responded liberally in answer to the cry of distress that went up from smitten Allentown, and the report of the financial committee, made Feb. 1, 1849, showed that they had received and disbursed \$13,497.49. Money was sent from various points in Lehigh county, from Philadelphia and New York, from Montgomery, Lancaster, Lebanon, Northumberland, Northampton, Bucks, Chester, Carbon, Huntingdon, York, Crawford, Berks, and Bedford counties, from Ohio, from New Orleans, and from Washington, D. C. (through Hon. S. A. Bridges).

The address prepared by the committee read as follows:

"FELLOW CITIZENS: A dire calamity has befallen us; one of which no human prudence could foresee, nor human power and energy avert. A fire, originating in an obscure corner of our town, driven onward by a strong gale of wind, has swept through the centre of our prosperous and beautiful place, and left it a mass of blackened walls and smouldering ruins. From the height of prosperity, have all within its range been suddenly prostrated to comparative want and wretchedness—the labour of many years, in three short hours completely destroyed, while many, very many, have been stript of everything except their trust in God, and their strong reliance on the benevolence of their less unfortunate citizens at home and abroad.

"From the best estimates that have been made, we ascertain the actual loss to be an amount equal to one-fourth of the assessed value of all the real and personal property in our town, which contains nearly four thousand inhabitants. To replace this we do not even hope—to restore the sufferers to the position which they occupied before this calamity we deem impracticable; but we do hope by the aid of those who can "feel for other's woes" to lift from the ruins amidst which they now sit, helpless and almost hopeless, many of those who have lost their all, and enable them to begin the world again with renewed confidence in God and their fellow men. To our fellow citizens we appeal for that assistance which you can so easily afford, which will relieve so much suffering here, which our grateful hearts will never forget, and which Heaven will not fail to reward.

"Permit us to suggest to you to request the editors of your papers to adopt such other measures as in your opinion will enable your fellow citizens most easily to remit to the proper officers of our

finance committee whatever they may feel disposed to contribute in aid of the sufferers.

JOHN S. GIBBONS,
M. HANNUM,
R. E. WRIGHT,
J. D. STILES,
C. S. BUSH,
Committee on Address."

After receiving the reports of the several committees to ascertain losses on immediate relief, &c., &c., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the distribution of the monies which may be collected for the relief of the sufferers, be referred to a committee of Finance, consisting of 15—no one of whom shall reside or own property in the burnt district, and who are hereby directed to appropriate the same in such manner as to give the largest portion of the funds to those who are left most destitute. Whereupon the chair appointed the following committee:

"Christian Pretz, Jacob Dillinger, Jesse Samuels, William H. Blumer, Michael D. Eberhard, Jacob D. Boas, Benjamin Ludwig, Aaron Troxel, Simon Sweitzer, Robert E. Wright, Charles S. Massey, Charles G. Von Tagen, John D. Lawall, Jonathan Cook, and Dr. John Romig.

"*Resolved*, That the committee of finance be authorized to appoint a treasurer and other officers, also to appoint collectors to proceed to such districts out of this county as they deem proper, and on such conditions as they consider just,—and also to distribute circulars.

"The above named committee met and organized by electing the following officers:

"Jacob Dillinger, chairman.

"R. E. Wright, corresponding secretary.

"M. D. Eberhard, treasurer.

"J. D. Lawall, secretary.

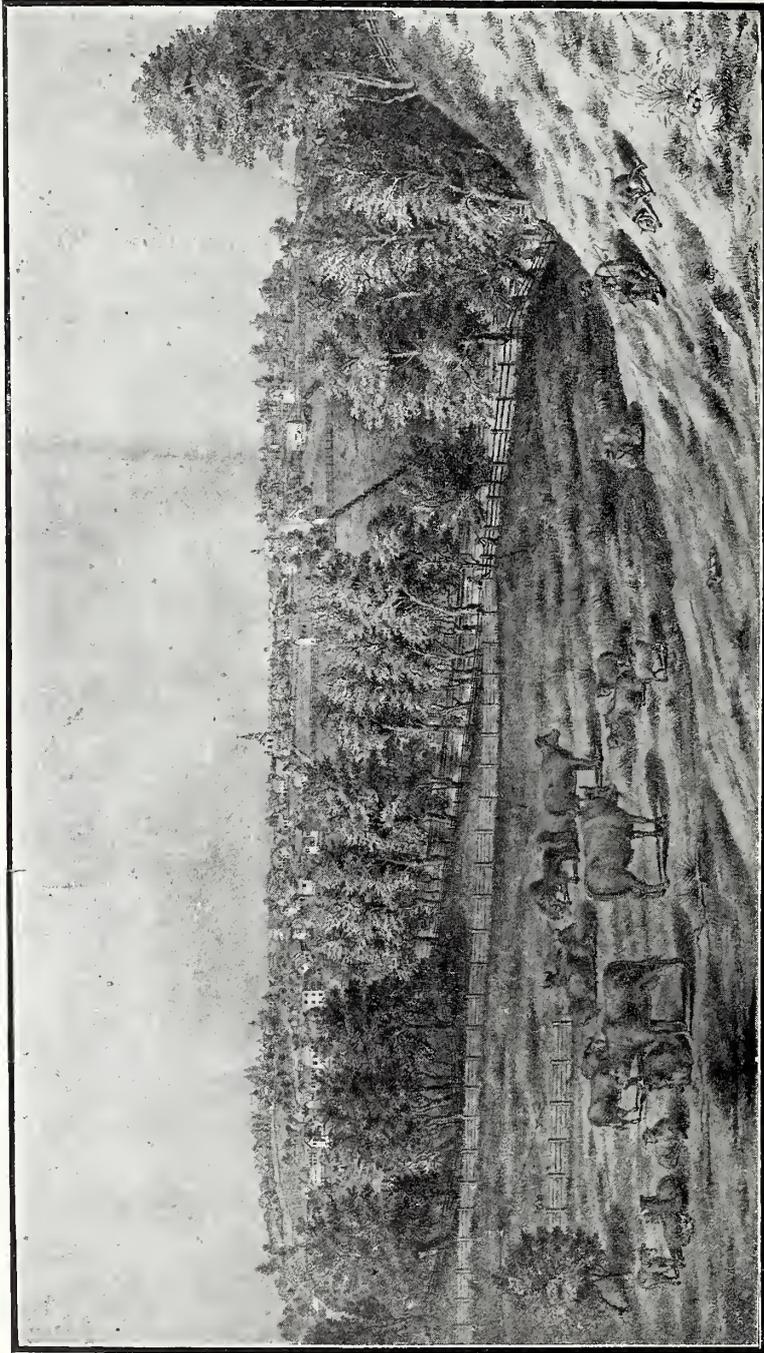
"All remittances to be made to the treasurer, M. D. Eberhard, Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania.

Extract from the minutes of a public meeting of citizens of Lehigh county, held at the Court House, in Allentown on Saturday the 3d day of June, A. D. 1848.

"Attest:

HENRY KING, *President.*
J. M. LINE,
J. D. LAWALL,
Secretaries."

The fire, great as was the loss it caused, was a blessing in disguise for Allentown. In some cases the lots in the burnt district sold for more a year or so after the fire than they would have brought before it with the buildings. The first notice that the *Republikaner* contains of rebuilding on the ruins of the fire was that of a house erected by Joseph Weiss, which is mentioned under date of Oct. 5, 1848. Others began at the same time or soon after, the town received acquisitions of a desirable nature in the arrival of men of means, and improvement went rapidly forward. The town had in 1848 a population of 3,700, and numbered 619 houses, and in 1854,



ALLENTOWN IN 1853.

six years after the fire, when a special census was taken to ascertain the amount of growth, it was found that the population was 5,250, and the number of houses 970,—a gain of 1,550 in population and of 351 in the number of houses. The establishment of the iron-works, a short time before the fire, had done something towards bringing about this result. The building of the railroad was begun in 1855, and materially advanced the interests of the town.

Fire Companies.—The first fire company in the borough was the Friendship Fire Company, organized Nov. 2, 1818. The Lehigh Hose Company existed already in 1830, and the Lehigh Engine Company was organized about 1835. The Humane Fire Company was organized about 1837. The Good Will Company was organized in 1850, the Columbia, in 1853, and the America Hose Company in 1864. The detailed history of these companies appears in the history of the Fire Department.

Churches and Schools.—During the fifty-six years of Allentown's existence as a borough there were ten church buildings erected within its limits, two Lutheran, one Reformed, one Presbyterian, one Methodist Episcopal, one Episcopal, two Evangelical, one Catholic, and one Free Hall. St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, on South Eighth street, a brick structure, was erected in 1855, to replace an older building. The old stone church, with its wine glass pulpit and sounding board, high altar, high backed pews, and high galleries, arched windows and large double doors, aisles without carpet, pews without cushions, large stoves and massive chandeliers, is still remembered by a few of the older inhabitants. St. John's Lutheran church, on South Fifth street, was erected in 1855, and consecrated on May 6th, of that year. Zion Reformed church, at Hamilton and Church streets, began the erection in 1838 of a brick building to replace the historic stone structure erected in 1774. It was completed and dedicated in June, 1840. As the hour of service in the Lutheran and Reformed congregations was not the same, the attendance at each church was large. St. John's Reformed congregation was organized in 1865, but did not erect a building until 1868.

In 1830 a Presbyterian church was built on North Fifth street, succeeded by a larger structure on the adjoining lot in 1838. The pulpit stood in the west end of the church, between the two doors, opening from Fifth street. Attendants at the service, on entering the church, faced the audience in their pews. There was an end gallery for the organ and choir. In 1855 and 1856 the church was remodeled.

The Methodist Episcopal church, on Linden

between Fifth and Sixth streets, built in 1844, was a brick structure, without galleries. Many young people attended the evening services of this congregation.

The Episcopal church at Fifth and Linden streets was built in 1866.

The Salem Evangelical church, at Linden and Ninth, built in 1838, was succeeded by one above Ninth in 1857; an Evangelical chapel was built in 1853, on Turner street, near Second.

The only Catholic church in the borough was built on Ridge avenue, in 1857.

The Free Hall, on Linden street, near Ninth, was built about 1840, in which any denomination was permitted to hold services, even infidels, and also served as a public meeting place.

The United States Gazetteer, compiled in 1795, by Joseph Scott, states that Allentown contained about 90 dwellings, a German Lutheran and a Calvinist church, an academy, and three merchant mills. This statement indicates that an academy had been established in Allentown prior to the establishment of the Allentown Academy by Act of 1814. The writer has in his possession a "Reward of Merit" card, which reads as follows: "The Bearer, Mr. Edward Rhoads, excels this week in Learning for which he deserves the praise of his Parents and Instructor herewith bestowed. E. Porter, Preceptor. Allentown Academy, 1816." The card is a printed form, with spaces for the insertion of the name of the pupil and the study and bears in the margin the words, "Allentown, Printed by Charles L. Hutter."

A bill for tuition rendered by John Ryan, dated June 9, 1823, read as follows:

Four months teaching of Edward, @ \$5.00	
per quarter,	\$6 25
Four months teaching of Stephen, @ \$2.50	
per quarter,	3 12½
Three months teaching of Augustus, @	
\$2.50 per month,	2 50
Contingent Expenses,	1 00
	\$12 87½

Among the early teachers was Henry Eberhard, who died in 1822. He was the father of Michael D. Eberhard, also a teacher.

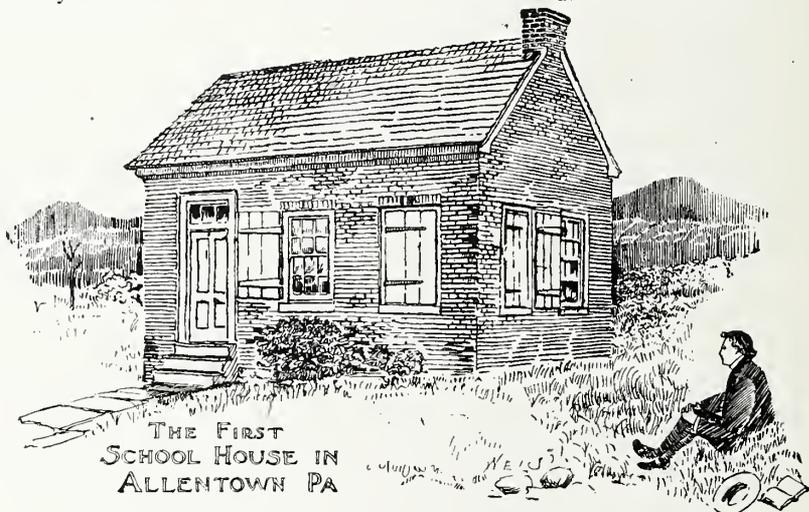
Charles Weaver had an English school on South Seventh street in 1813.

A school for girls was opened in 1813. Night schools were kept by various teachers from 1813 to 1845. John Ryan had one in 1819, in a large room in the old jail building, where a Mr. Ellis had previously kept school. Ryan's rates were \$3.00, \$4.00, and \$5.00 per quarter according to the studies taught. C. L. Arnold had one in 1838 and a number of years prior to that time, in the school building adjoining the

Presbyterian church. He taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping, and pupils paid one dollar per month. "The Schoolmasters' Synod," an organization of teachers, met, as early as 1827, at Worman's Spring. In 1829 Zachariah Anselmus was president, and John O. Adams, secretary. The history of the Allentown Academy, chartered in 1814 and opened in 1827; the Allentown Seminary, and other schools will be found in the chapter on education. The large Temperance House on Union street, west of Seventh, was occupied by a school and Mr. James Lee had a private school on Union street.

On the Jarrett map of 1842, the academy is marked at Eighth and Walnut streets, and there are three schoolhouses located; one between the Academy and the Lutheran church, on South Eighth street; one on North Fifth street, between the Presbyterian church and the old

the seminary, proposed to take \$2,200 for the good will and fixtures and that the rent of the building was \$650 per annum. His diary reads: "Splendid affair, amply sufficient to accommodate 100 boarding scholars, and 300 day scholars. At present 100 scholars all told, Oct. 21, 1857. The omnibus being ready we left for Allentown. Fare \$1.65 for three. Arrived 6 p. m. In evening to German Reformed church, where our Synod met yesterday, Rev. Miller preached in German." Nov. 2, 1857, there were six teachers, 11 boarders, 11 primary scholars, and 9 female day scholars. The number of male day scholars is not given. Among the scholars at the Seminary in 1852 were G. D. Hart, W. H. Gabriel, J. P. Reichard, A. S. and J. F. Weinsheimer, W. H. Snyder, A. S. Guth, C. H. Roney, H. G. Reichard, A. G. Weikel, J. P. Leisenring, O. A. Miller, S. P. Kern, D. F.



SCHOOLHOUSE AT FRONT AND WALNUT STREETS.

jail, and one on Union street, at the point where Walnut street extended, then called Middle street, adjoins Union, which building is still standing. Between 1820 and 1830 a small building on North Seventh street, where C. H. Ettinger's store now stands, was used as a schoolhouse. In the 40's a female seminary was established by Rev. Andrew Young, in the south Homeopathic College building on Penn street. After his death his widow conducted it for a time, assisted by Miss Baldwin, later the wife of William S. Marx, Esq.

An interesting item relating to the Allentown Seminary is found in the diary of Rev. William Phillips, a Reformed clergyman, who took charge of the seminary Nov. 1, 1857. He was then principal of the Northampton Academy, at Easton, and recorded that Rev. Reynolds, of

Mertz, T. C. Yeager, J. A. Blumer, Oliver Holben, J. Y. Krauss, A. C. Pretz, C. E. Meyer, C. E. V. V. Clark, D. J. Kuntz, J. P. Schindel, J. H. E. Dubs, F. J. F. Schantz, W. R. Hofford, H. M. Nagle, and R. F. Saeger, and in 1857, Alexander, Rosina, and Victor Blumer, Maggie Kern, Ann Kessler, Frank Weil, Maria Wright, and Oscar Weinsheimer.

An act passed in 1824 provided for the instruction of the children of the poor at the expense of the county. In 1828, under the provisions of that act, the borough of Northampton (Allentown) and the townships of Salisbury and Northampton paid \$421.71 and in 1830 the sum of \$270.63, for the education of their poor children. In 1833 the borough alone paid \$434.77.

The act of 1824 had prepared the people in a great degree for the new school law of 1834,

and it was accepted on its first submission to the people. One of the additional means used to influence public opinion and secure a favorable result in the election appears to have been "a numerously attended and influential meeting of the citizens of the borough at the public house of George Wetherhold, Friday evening, Sept. 12, 1834," at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, We believe that education contributes to the happiness of man and the welfare of society, and we desire, so far as is in our power, to improve the moral conditions of the community, and to perpetuate free institutions; therefore,

"Resolved, That we solemnly believe that an act passed at the late session of the legislature entitled 'an act,' etc., if put in force will be of advantage to the poor as well as the rich, and we will therefore apply all honorable means at the next election to secure the success of the system."

The efforts of the friends of the new law were successful, and it was adopted in the borough by a vote of one hundred and thirty-seven against one. The first board of school directors consisted of Jacob Mohr, J. S. Gibbons, Esq., George Haberacker, William Fry, Alexander Taylor, and George Keiper.

The first public examination and school exercises were held Dec. 11, 1838, an announcement being made in the papers by Christian Pretz, secretary of the board. The forenoon was devoted to the examination of the pupils in their respective rooms, and in the afternoon all assembled at the German Lutheran church, where an address on education was delivered by Charles Davis, Esq., president of the board. Prior to the opening of the schools, Sept. 2, 1839, the directors published a card in which they said they would "make it their especial duty to see to it that on the part of the teachers employed everything possible is done to promote the moral and spiritual education of the pupils entrusted to them, and therefore again ask the active co-operation of the parents and guardians, without which the best system must fail of attaining its object." The next year a "female teacher" was wanted, according to an advertisement which appeared in one of the newspapers, and in 1841 three of the six teachers were ladies.

The following letter, applying for a school at Allentown, was written to the postmaster of the borough:

UPPER MOUNT BETHEL, Stone Church, P. O.,
Feb. 22, 1836.

SIR: I have just been informed that the Trustees of Allentown Academy or the Directors of Public Schools, had advertised for four male and two female teachers. My apology for troubling you upon the subject is, that I have not seen the advertisement, and do not know whom to ad-

dress. I was in Allentown last fall for the purpose of taking charge of the Academy but arrived too late, as a principal and assistant had been employed a few days previous. I called on Messrs. Davis and Hornbeck, Esqrs., and I think, showed them the recommendations I have from some of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont, members of Congress and other gentlemen of reputation. I am an attorney by profession, but while pursuing my academical and legal studies, I employed a part of my time in teaching, and my wife and myself are now teaching in this place; and the time for which we engaged will expire this week, and we have concluded to teach a few weeks longer, by the scholar, unless a better opportunity can be obtained in some larger place. We are now employed by the month. We keep in the same building, but in separate apartments; my wife takes charge of the girls and I of the boys, and our employers are pleased with the arrangements, and will furnish us with testimonials of their approbation of our management and qualifications. I can teach all the branches usually taught in academies, except the Greek language. I had a tolerable knowledge of the Latin and French languages, six or seven years since, but have had but little occasion to pay any particular attention to them since that time, though I have had a few students who have studied Latin. The knowledge I have of the French language I acquired while I was a Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. My wife is well qualified to teach Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, etc. We think of employing our time for one or two years to come, in teaching, if we can obtain a favourable opportunity for that purpose in one place; therefore if you have not already engaged teachers, please inform me immediately, whether you wish to engage us, and how much you will be willing to pay us by the month, quarter, or year, and I will return an immediate answer to you. You undoubtedly wish to obtain teachers who are well qualified, and will be willing to pay them a fair compensation for their services. Col. Porter, some time ago, informed me that the Directors in Easton paid the teachers of the public or free schools, \$30 per month, each. I hope to receive an answer from you or some of the trustees in the course of the week; you are probably aware that the mail will leave Easton on Friday morning very early, on the route through this place, and will not leave Easton again until Monday.

Yours very respectfully,

J. J. DEAVITT.

Another application read:

To the Board of School Directors.

GENTLEMEN: Being anxious to obtain a station as a teacher in the ensuing free school, I hereby offer my services in one of the establishments for the annual compensation of \$400, for which I engage myself to give instructions in the German and English Languages, if required.

Should I be so fortunate as to meet with success, I'll endeavor to give general satisfaction to the board of directors as well as to the parents of the pupils.

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN F. HALBACH.

Allentown, March 22, 1836.

Mr. Halbach taught in the school-house on North Seventh street, where he also had a singing school.

In 1838, the school board allowed a debating society to meet one evening a week in the school room occupied by Mr. Good on payment of one dollar a month, and the same privilege was allowed to a society that met in the room occupied by Mr. Arnold or Mr. Philips. The board also disapproved of Mr. Arnold's action in not having kept any school on two half-days, without the consent of the board. The members present at this meeting, Sept. 11, 1838, were Charles Davis, Henry Ebner, Jacob Mohr, and Christian Pretz.

At this meeting the deeds for the school-house property were accepted and an order was drawn on the treasurer for the amount of the same.

On Jan. 4, 1843, Robt. E. Wright, secretary of the board, announced that the following set of books would be used in the schools: Cobb's New Spelling-Book and Juvenile Readers Nos. 1 and 2 (primary books), the New Testament, Frost's History of the United States, Mitchell's Geographical Reader, Frost's American Speaker (Reader), Frost's Grammar, Mitchell's Primary School Geography, Keith's Arithmetic, Frost's Exercises in Composition, and Cobb's Abridgment of Walker's Dictionary.

In the year 1849 the first public appeal was made to the directors to appoint a superintendent of schools.

Notwithstanding there were only ten teachers employed, the *Lehigh Register*, of Sept. 14, 1849, said, "We would suggest the appointment of a general superintendent of the schools. We are far behind the progressive spirit of the times in this important matter. We have no doubt if the directors would move in the matter it would meet the approbation of all the friends of public-school education."

At a meeting of the Lehigh County Association of Teachers, directors and friends of education, Feb. 23, 1851, the following resolutions were adopted, which clearly indicate the then existing need in the public-school system:

"Resolved, That the appointment of district superintendents is wisely recommended, and that the necessity for them is becoming daily more imperative.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the association much of the incompetency of teachers, at present so general a cause of complaint, would in a great degree be corrected by the establishment of teachers' seminaries under the control of district superintendents."

When a county superintendent was to be elected, in 1854, the Allentown school directors,

F. E. Samuels, C. H. Martin, Joseph Young, Jonathan Reichard, David Menninger, Jonathan Schwartz, and Nathan Gaumer, participated in it.

In the year 1856 the county superintendent reported that "among the ten first-class school-houses is that of Lehigh Ward in Allentown"; and continued, "there are thirteen graded schools, well provided with outline maps, globes, orrery, blackboards, geometrical blocks, etc., but in the style and arrangement of the seats and desks, they are not equal to some in the rural districts. The directors of the boroughs of Allentown and Catasauqua are the most assiduous in their attention to the schools."

The Allentown High School for both sexes was established in 1858, under the charge of R. W. McAlpine, "a young gentleman fully competent to the task." This vastly increased the influence of the educational system. In the same year the first school-house built by the board of directors was erected on Turner street, above Eighth, in what was then known as the North ward. Previous to this all the schools were kept in buildings erected for other purposes, but purchased by the board and converted into school-houses. The new building at once took rank among the best in the county. In 1859, by a vote of six to two, a separate high school for each sex was established, and Augustus Armagnac was appointed teacher of the male, and Mrs. Hannah L. Romig of the female high school. Thus the organization of the schools as primary, secondary, grammar, and high was complete, but serious difficulties arose in administering the system. There seems to have been no regular time for promotions, and hence we find them made in September and January, and in 1861, it was resolved "that three of the scholars attending the male grammar school be examined by the county superintendent, in presence of the president, visiting director of said school, and the secretary, who should be authorized to promote said scholars without reference to the board." A closer approach to perfect system was made in April, 1861, when C. W. Cooper, Esq., offered, and the board passed, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed for the purpose of drafting questions for the different grades, and that the same be presented to each scholar in attendance during the last week of the term, and that the admission of scholars into schools shall be governed in accordance with such examination."

Among the citizens who interested themselves in the public schools of the period of which we have written, Charles Davis, Esq., held a prominent place. He was appointed as one of the in-

spectors by the court, and afterwards was president of the school board. He had an able successor in Jonathan Reichard, Esq., who had the honor of successfully performing the work of grading the public schools and of being chosen the first president of the Teachers' and Directors' Educational Association, organized in 1852. Tilghman Good, elected county superintendent in 1860, and R. W. McAlpine, the first teacher of the high school and editor of the *Teachers' Journal*, which appeared in 1858, also deserve to be mentioned. As active friends of the public schools at this period, as well as promoters of higher education, should be mentioned such men as Christian Pretz, R. E. Wright, Esq., Eli J. Saeger, Rev. S. K. Brobst, C. W. Cooper, Esq., Reuben Guth and Dr. T. H. Martin.

Mercantile Growth.—In 1811, the store-keepers of the new borough were James Wilson, at the southeast corner of Seventh and Hamilton; George Graff, at Eighth and Hamilton; Charles Deshler, on South Centre Square; William Eckert, on South Seventh street; John Haines, at the southwest corner of Hamilton and Seventh streets; Peter Snyder, at the northwest corner of Seventh and the Square, and Peter Rhoads, on Seventh above Linden. In 1815, Spangenberg and Gangewere opened a store on South Seventh, opposite John Keiper's tobacconist's shop; Wagner and Dobbins one at the southwest corner of Eighth and Hamilton, and Frederick Eckert and John F. Ruhe, Jr., opened a store on North Seventh, on the east side, between Hamilton and Linden. Jacob and Daniel Saeger established a general store in 1815, opposite the Reformed church. In 1822 they sold out to Godfrey and Christian Pretz, who carried on the business until the death of Godfrey Pretz, in 1830. The business was then conducted by Pretz, Saeger & Co., and Pretz, Kern & Co., and Pretz, Guth & Co., until 1859, when Christian Pretz retired, when the firm became Hiram Guth & Co. The Saegers built the building at the southeast corner of Hamilton and Sixth streets, where the firm later located. Pretz, Saeger, & Co. reported a business of \$60,000 in 1843. James Wilson was succeeded by his son, John Wilson, and he by the firm of Selfridge and Wilson, who did business until 1845. Charles Deshler was succeeded by his son-in-law, William Boas. Frederick Eckert died in 1821, after which John F. Ruhe, Jr., continued the business alone and was succeeded by his son, Charles A. Ruhe. The first hardware store was opened by Peter Newhard, who was succeeded in 1843 by his son, Edmund R. Newhard. Dr. John Frederick Ruhe opened the first apothecary shop about

1795. He died in 1841 and was succeeded by Ludwig Schmidt.

In 1814, the store-keepers were Charles Deshler, William Eckert, George Graff, John Haines, Peter Newhard (hardware), Peter Snyder, and James Wilson. The tavern keepers, Jacob Derrhammer, Abraham Gangewere, John Miller, George Rhoads, Abraham Rinker, John F. Ruhe, Jr., and George Savitz. There were three mills conducted by John Wagner, John Gutekunst, and Daniel and Jacob Saeger. The tailors were Frederick Eckert, John Miller, and Michael Schmidt. The hatters were Abraham Beitelman, John Horn, Jacob Strauss, and Jacob Stettler. The saddlers were Conrad Huber and James Seagreaves. Jacob Steckel was a tanner and Mrs. Sara Mowharter owned a tan-yard. John Moll and Tobias Groh were gunsmiths. There were four physicians, Drs. James Jameson, Charles and Jacob Martin, and John F. Ruhe, Sr.; one silversmith, John Kraus; two tobacconists, John Keiper, and John Eckert; two clockmakers, Jacob Blumer and Jacob Stein, and two printers, Charles L. Hutter, and Henry Ebner.

In 1838 there were 23 storekeepers in the borough dealing in foreign merchandise: John Wilson, Saeger, Keck & Co., Selfridge & Wilson, Peter Hoffman, Peter Newhard, Peter Huber, Peter Biery, Charles A. Ruhe, Joseph Weiss, John Moll, Jacob D. Boas, Charles S. Massey, Andrew Klotz, Samuel V. R. Hunter, Jacob Schlaugh, Alexander Blumer & Co., Edwin W. Hutter, George Stein, Pretz, Saeger & Co., Boas and Stein, and John B. Moser.

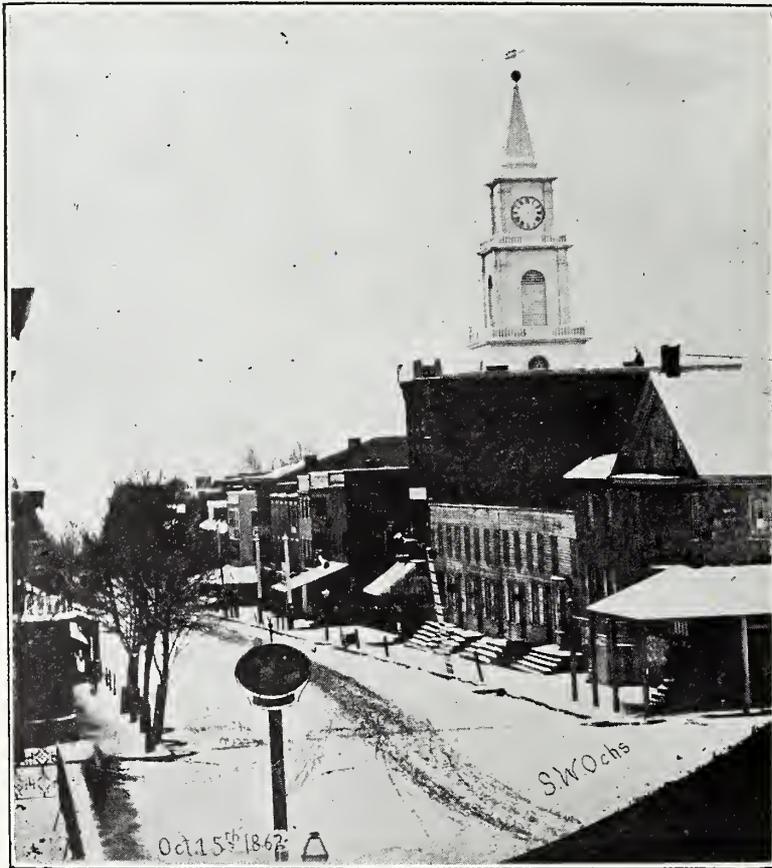
In 1842 the merchants of the borough were: Pretz, Saeger, & Co., Selfridge & Wilson, Saeger, Keck & Co., Stein, Wenner & Line, Hunter & Miller, Charles A. Ruhe, Andrew Klotz, Samuel Lightcap, Peter Huber, Peter Newhard, Elias Mertz & Co., Joseph Weiss, John Moll, Craig & Dillinger, A. & W. Blumer, John W. Walter, George Stein, Daniel Carey, Boas & Saeger, John B. Moser, Ludwig Schmidt, Day & Miller, George Esser, and Charles S. Massey.

Among the merchants of the period from 1811 to 1867 may be mentioned the following: John Young and George Haberacker, who opened a hatter's shop near the little Lehigh bridge in 1816; Jacob Newhard, who advertised Windsor chairs, sofas, etc., in 1818; Philip Brang, on Seventh street, who sold stoves, etc., in 1817; Britannia Barnes, 1820-30; Peter Huber (grain, etc.), 1830-40; Rupp & Shifferstein, 1830-40; Benjamin Ludwig, (leather), 1830-60; Nathan Laudenslager, coppersmith, succeeded in 1839 by Amos Ettinger; Thomas

Ginkinger, coppersmith, on Hamilton, below Selfridge & Wilson's, in 1839; James Jameson, clothing store on Hamilton street, "between Capt. Gumpert's Allentown Hotel and Blumer's book-store, opposite Jacob D. Boas' hat-store," in 1839; Jere. Schmidt and Anthony Siegfried, shoes, 1840; John J. Krause, (lumber) 1840-50; Peter Hoffman & Son, 1840-70; Weaver and Trexler, 1840-70; E. W. Hutter, (books), 1830-40; Blumer & Leisenring (books), 1840-55; Stephen Barber (hardware), and Bar-

Reninger & Co., in 1858, to Reninger & Shimer, in 1862 and in 1866 to E. S. Shimer & Co.

Craig and Dillinger were on North Seventh street, Henry Schurmmman at Seventh and Hamilton, and Newhard's hardware store on Hamilton between Seventh and Eighth. In 1848 the borough had five tailors, Charles Keck, Aaron Troxell, Charles Scholl, Edward Stettler, and Joseph Hartman; five shoemakers, Jeremiah Schmidt, George Lucas, Jonathan Reichard, James Roney, and a Mr. Rieser; two hatters,



SOUTHEAST CORNER SEVENTH AND HAMILTON STREETS, 1862.

ber & Young, 1840-50; Wm. G. Ritter, (stoves and tinware), 1840-65; James Petit (cedar cooper) 1843; George Lucas (boots and shoes), 1843; Isare Erdman (furniture), 1843; William Bush, (stoves, etc.), 1850-70; Dr. W. F. Danosky (drugs), 1840-50; Klump & Weaver, (drugs), 1840-70; Saeger & Keck (store and mill), 1840-65; Henry Schnurman, from 1850; Mosser & Son (tanners), from 1850, and Grim and Reninger, begun in 1843, changed to Grim,

Capt. Jacob D. Boas and James Gangewere; masons, Daniel Glace, Phillip Klee, and the Foelkers; bricklayers, Joseph Nonnemaker, Daniel Siegfried, and the Seips; carpenters, David Schwartz, John Diefenderfer, W. H. Seip, B. Balliet, and a Mr. Butz; tinsmiths, Amos Ettinger, James Bush, and a Mr. Hoffman; painter, James Sieger; cabinet maker, Moses Coolbaugh; chairmakers, Jacob Newhard and Reuben Reiss; cedar cooper, J. L. Cole; blacksmiths, Peter Hel-

ler, Charles Wagner, Samuel Beidelman, and Peter Newhard; coach makers, Keck & Stattler, Peter Lehr, William Fry, and Joseph Kramer; wagoner, William Wolf; daugerreotype taker, Benjamin Lochman; jewelers, Joseph Weiss, Charles S. Massey, and George Stein.

The transportation companies were Able, Wilson & Co., and Edelman, Bachman & Co. Large warehouses were situated on the Lehigh, to which the canal boats, loaded with merchandise, were poled across the river and unloaded. The newspapers were weeklies, semi-monthly or monthlies: *Republikaner*, *Friedensbote*, *Lecha Patriot*, *Democrat*, *Register*, and *Jugend Freund*. The daily papers principally read were the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and *North American* and the New York *Herald*.

Industries.—In 1860 there were 57 manufactories in Allentown, viz:

Foundry and machine shops: Thayer, Erdman, Wilson & Co., and Barber, Sherer, & Co.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers: Welcome B. Powell, Theo. S. Sweitzer, Brader & Young, Jesse Bitting, Thos. Newhard & E. P. Rhoads, Jonas W. Koch, and M. H. Beitler.

Iron Railing Manufacturer: Charles Denhard.

Planing Mill: Pretz, Gausler & Co.

Fire-brick Manufacturers: Ritter & McHose.

Paint Manufacturer: Breinig & Bro.

Carriage Manufacturers: Tilghman Stattler, P. H. Lehr, R. D. Kramer, Snyder & Hendricks, and Reuben Engelman.

Railroad Spike Manufacturer: Wilson & Co.

Axle Factory and Forge: Shimer, Kessler, & Co.

File Factory: Stalter, Gruelle & Co.

Piano Manufacturer: Simon Sweitzer.

Shoe Manufacturers: George Lucas & Son, and Young & Leh.

Woolen Manufacturer: Gabriel & Weil.

Coverlid Manufacturers: Chas. Wieand, W. F. Christman, and Wieand & Bro.

Stocking Manufacturers: Enoch Newhard and Philip Storch.

Last Manufacturers: F. S. Wilt and P. Baum.

Gun Factory: John and William H. Moll.

Saw Mill: Hoffman & Bro.

Grist Mills: Robert Dubs, Mickley, Weaver & Co., Pretz, Eckert & Co., Roth, Mickley & Co., Keck, Saeger & Co.

Distilleries: Thomas Yeager and Edmund Schreiber.

Breweries: Wm. Oberle, Kern & Meyer, Richard Deily, and Daniel Weiss.

Iron Furnaces: Allentown Iron Co.

Rolling Mill: Haywood & Co.

Eight brick yards.

Prominent Visitors.—In 1836 Allentown was visited by two prominent men—Governor Ritter, in September, and on October 3, Gen. William Henry Harrison, then a candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Harrison was met at Bethlehem by a committee of citizens from Allentown and the party proceeded in coaches, each drawn by four gray horses. Some distance east of the town the staff officers of the county militia,

with the military companies and the Allentown Band met the General and party, and the procession proceeded to the hotel on the square, where an eloquent address was delivered by Charles Davis, Esq. A newspaper report says: "The General's reply was listened to with breathless attention. It was manly, energetic, and fluent. It was all his warmest friends could wish, and at once gave him rank with all who heard him as one of the most efficient speakers of the day. So many thronged to see him and offer congratulations of friendly and honest hearts that at least two hours were consumed before he was able to recommence his route."

On June 26, 1839, President Martin Van Buren visited Allentown. At a meeting of citizens held at the house of Samuel Gumpert on the day preceding, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for his reception. This committee made the following recommendations:

"That to-morrow morning, June 26, be ushered in by the firing of a national salute and the ringing of bells.

"That a committee of five persons be appointed to provide quarters for the President.

"That the said committee be requested to meet the President and his escort from Reading, at Trexlertown, and escort him thence into town to his quarters.

That the Allentown Band be requested to accompany the said committee.

"That all military parade be dispersed with.

"That the civil authorities and citizens be requested also to accompany the committee and join in the escort.

"That upon the arrival of the President upon the top of Griesemer's hill, minute guns be fired and bells rung until he arrives at his quarters.

"That the committee of escort be particularly requested to tender to the President the liberties of the borough, and such civilities as they may think necessary during his stay with us.

"That when the President takes his departure from us, he be accompanied by said committee, band, civil authorities and citizens, until met by a committee from Easton."

Messrs. Samuels and Bright, a sub-committee, reported that they had procured powder and made cartridges sufficient for a national salute; that Capt. Weiss, in the name of the Allentown Band, accepted an invitation to accompany the escort and expressed a willingness to contribute their services and that Mr. Rice had offered the use of a stage and horses for the conveyance of the band. Mr. Aug. P. Rhoads reported that he had prepared the cannon and procured cannoniers, and that all would be ready for service at any hour in the morning. Among the

members of the committee, besides the above-mentioned, were Messrs. Bridges, Marx, and Morehead.

In the summer of 1848, Hon. William F. Johnson, candidate for governor, visited Allentown. A public meeting was held on the lawn of Mrs. Anne Penn Greenleaf's residence, which extended from the house at Fifth and Hamilton streets, to Walnut, and east to Penn street. A large audience gathered here and the future governor was introduced by James P. Reese, Esq. In 1851, Hon. William Bigler, candidate for governor, visited the town. A large escort met him at Ruch's hotel, in North Whitehall, and proceeded by way of Catasauqua, to Allentown, where the streets were lined with people. A public meeting was held on the square, when Mr. Bigler spoke in English and Mr. Grund, of Philadelphia, in German. Hon. James Buchanan spent a night at Allentown in 1856, before he was nominated for the Presidency, and was introduced to citizens, in the southeast room of the Allen House, by Hon. Samuel A. Bridges.

Reminiscences.—In the year 1840, a traveler, after crossing the old covered wooden bridge over the Lehigh river, would have noticed the following objects on a walk through the borough. On Hamilton street, north side, the stone house near the bridge and the tavern at Front and Hamilton, with the large warehouses on the inlet; the long stone bridge over the Jordan, which crossed the mill race at about Race street; the grist mill, south of the bridge; several brick yards in the meadows; the dissecting room of the Homeopathic College and the Greenleaf mansion, on the south side; several buildings on the north side and at the corner of Fifth, the home of Charles Davis, Esq., later Rev. Joshua Yeagers', and afterwards Samuel A. Bridges home. On Hamilton street, on the north side, were the Court House, Habrackers' hotel (later Kramer's and Bittenbender's, and afterwards the residence of Hon. Henry King and Hon. John D. Stiles); John S. Gibbon's residence; Jonathan Reichard's shoe shop; the American hotel (kept by Jacob Stem, earlier by Abraham Gangewere); several low frame buildings, between Sixth and Seventh; a large brick building on the corner of Church; Blumer's book store; Jameson's clothing store; Allen House (kept by Capt. Gumpert, earlier by George Savitz); the watch house; the market house; the store building at the northwest corner of Seventh; the Eagle hotel; Joseph Weiss' jewelry store; Newhard's hardware store; Hagenbuch's hotel, at Eighth and Hamilton, later the Cross Keep and the Rising Sun hotel at Tenth street. On the south side were the Dick-

enshied building, at the southeast corner of Law, still standing; Pretz, Saeger & Co.'s store at Sixth; Solomon Gangewere's frame building; the Reformed church; Capt. J. D. Boas' hat store; Thomas Ginkinger's coppersmith shop; Wilson's frame buildings, and stone store building at Seventh; Joshua Hains' stone building at the southwest corner, and a stone wall along Hamilton to Hall: Dr. Charles H. Martin's residence, on the southwest corner of Hall; Amos Ettinger's coppersmith shop; Catharine Graff's house; Benjamin Ludwig's, Jacob Huber's, Christian Beitel's, Rev. Zeller's, and Widow Stahl's residences.

On North Fifth street were the Presbyterian church, a school-house and the old jail, with a few dwellings. On North and South Sixth were quite a number of houses. On North Seventh street were the Northampton Bank; John F. Ruhe's store, later Charles A. Ruhe; Jacob Dillinger's residence; Stephen Rhoads' residence, a stone building, at the southeast corner of Linden; the Pennsylvania hotel; the Rhoad's residence (still standing); John Moll's residence and gunsmith shop; the Lafayette hotel, and other homes on the east side; John Eckert's residence; Michael Schneider's hotel; Jacob and John Mohr's residences; Samuel Horn's, Peter Lehr's and William Miller's residences on the west side.

On South Seventh street were Dr. Tilghman H. Martin's residence (where the Y. M. C. A. now stands); the Keiper and Michael D. Eberhard homes; Widow Hauck's store; William Eckert's and Spangenberg and Gangewere's stores; Kramer's and Bernard Reese's hotels; Andrew Klotz' and William Boas' stores.

On North Eighth street were a number of residences, on Ninth only a few and on Tenth there were none. On Lehigh street were the Jarret, Fetzer, Knappenberger, and Mertz homes, all stone, Totten's hotel and several log buildings. On Union street were Ginkinger's hotel, and the Getter, Strassburger, and Hartman homes, with a number of other buildings. On Walnut street, near Fourth, was the Livingston mansion, Major Fry's residence near Sixth, and near Eighth the home of Dr. John Frederick Ruhe. Other noteworthy buildings were the Academy, schoolhouse, and Lutheran church on South Eighth street; the Abraham Spinner home at Union and Jackson; the Gabriel woolen-mill, two grist-mills, a tan yard, the water-works and a brew house along the Little Lehigh; the Homeopathic College buildings on South Penn street; the Free Hall on Linden street; the Freeborn foundry, "Clover Nook," Robert E. Wright's residence and Daniel Freytag's, later

the Elliger home, on North Fourth street, and the home of John S. Gibbons beyond, along the Jordan.

In 1828, Mrs. Anne Royall, a writer, of Washington, D. C., visited Allentown and in describing her trip from Mauch Chunk to Allentown wrote: "The land becomes richer and less uneven as we approach Allentown; the heights are covered with chestnut, and the valleys with large black walnut, large farms and fine orchards; the largest apple trees I ever saw; fine barns and houses, sleek cattle, few sheep and few horses in sight, but a number of fine hogs running at large in the woods. I found dinner on the table at the stage-house, set for an elderly, fine-looking, tall, slender man, a Lutheran priest, and his young, beautiful, and accomplished wife. Allentown is a very handsome town, near the Lehigh. It stands upon an elevated site, surrounded on all sides by a vale. This, again, is surrounded by mountains and hills, forming a romantic and picturesque appearance. It appears to be a flourishing town and does much business. It contains between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants and the houses on the principal streets are handsome, showy buildings. Mr. McFarlin, a lawyer, and Mr. Hecox, principal of an academy, called on me to pay their respects as well as to subscribe for my book. I called on Hon. Henry King, State Senator, a few minutes before my departure. Mr. King is an attorney and said to be a man of talent and extensive wealth. He is, however, very plain and simple in his manners, and equipage. He is a tall, slender made man, with a thin, oval face, and keen black eyes and black hair. Major Hutter, who had returned home the previous night, called to see me at the tavern, followed me to Mr. King's, and, without ceremony, introduced himself. This is what I like—plain honesty seeking to unite with its kindred feeling. The Major was a plain but warm-hearted man, who would go to all lengths for his friend. He had been taking a frolic, he said, the night before, upon the success of his efforts to elect General Jackson, he also being an editor. I had merely time to exchange a few words with these gentlemen, when the Easton stage arrived, in which I was to take my seat to Reading. Of all the pleasant travelling companions I ever travelled with, a gentleman who lived between Allentown and Reading was the most so. By degrees, he and I fell into conversation about the country, but his talent lay in wit, pleasant stories, and anecdotes. He was a well-bred, warm-hearted German, though he pronounced the English language with purity and ease. He related more

humorous Irish bulls than I ever heard or read in my life; but finding, at length, that a silent fellow passenger was an Irishman, he turned in upon the Germans and gave them no quarter. He was the best mimic I ever heard and kept us in convulsions during his ride, but at length he arrived at his dwelling. The gentleman was called 'squire something, which name I am sorry I do not recollect. I dined at Kutztown. The road from Allentown to Reading passes over some of the finest farming land in Pennsylvania. It must be understood that from the care and skill of the Pennsylvania farmer the land is never suffered to lose in point of fertility. They have made farming a perfect science and pursue a regular routine in changing their crops from one thing to another, by which means land originally rich is still the same and produces as much as at first, and land originally poor has become fertilized. I have seen nothing in any of the Atlantic states, in the farming line, that has any resemblance to the farming in Pennsylvania. Father and son, grandfather and so on, have become rich on the same tract of land. I see nothing like poverty in the country, whatever there may be in the towns. The great, massy barns, with elegant sash and glass windows, their overgrown horses and cattle, their smooth ploughed furrows, their haystacks and snug, warm houses, with coffers full of specie, their thick, serviceable cloths, the ease and contentment, and, above all, that noble independence which marks their steady looks and movements, prove them to be a wealthy and happy people. Not a priest, or greycoat, I mean, ever gets a footing amongst them."

In the fall of 1823, the Democrats of Allentown held a celebration in honor of the election of Governor Schulze, at Abraham Gangewere's hotel, where is now the American. There was at that time in the borough, as common property, a small cannon, once the property of George III, King of England, which was called "Katzekop." The Democrats used this cannon at their celebration, firing it in the hotel yard, and the Federalist young men plotted how to secure it. Their opportunity came when the cannoniers went into the hotel to assuage their thirst; and, after creating a diversion among the crowd of boys, the night being dark, in the confusion the cannon was passed through the fence to waiting comrades and taken up Court street to John Keiper's stable, near Hagenbuch's hotel. Among these young men were Tobias Grob, Jacob Hegenbuch, William and Daniel Keiper, John Mohr, Benjamin Ludwig, John Gutekunst, George Spinner and Martin Schwenk. A few days later it was thrown in an outhouse at Hagen-

buch's hotel. Here it lay buried for 45 years, when it was found during the digging of a cellar. It was subsequently used in celebrations, in one of which it is said to have exploded. The cannon had been brought to Bethlehem at the time of the French and Indian war, but later taken by a Mr. Frey to a July 4th celebration at Rittersville, and afterward to Allentown.

On Aug. 3, 1840, the Allentown Whigs, with a band, attended the Harrison convention at Easton, at which John F. Ruhe, Jr., and Wm. W. Selfridge, of Lehigh county, were vice presidents.

Among the interesting events occurring in this period were the visit of "General Tom Thumb," who appeared in the court house, in 1849; an entertainment by Indians in Odd Fellows' Hall; the first fair, in 1852, and the first train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad in 1856. It was made up of flat cars, fitted with seats, and citizens were given a free ride to Hokendauqua and return. In the exciting scramble for seats, Dorsey, the fifteen-year-old son of Dr. Charles H. Martin, was overcome, and died. Other recollections are of "Jim" Groves, the negro, well-known and liked by all; Josey Pierce, the negro barber; the large, round stone, still to be seen at the Lafayette hotel (said by some to have been a meteorite); the old house of Samuel Moyer on Sixth street, built of the logs of the old union church; the rescue of a boy from a canal boat by William Roth, in the flood of '62; the Bull's Head hotel, at Fifth and Linden; the burning of Leh's hotel, at Seventh and Linden; the first telegraph line in 1850; the tall poplar trees on South Seventh street; and the excursions to Helfrich's and Woman's Springs, to the Jordan, to the Island, to Turnhole mountain and to Bauer's or Big Rock.

The Allentown *Democrat*, speaking of the many improvements, said in 1859:

"There have been so many changes, physically and socially, in Allentown, as a town, within a few years past, that a former resident, who returns to it after a short absence, can scarcely recognize the place or its people. Quite recently one of this class remarked to us: 'I came here to spend some time amid the scenery and acquaintances of former days, but I am hardly able to discover a vestige of that scenery, or to find an acquaintance once in an hour. Everything has changed.' And that man had been absent

but about seven years. By the census of 1850, the population of Allentown was 3,780, showing an increase during the previous ten years of 1,291. Now our population is estimated at 10,000, and the original borough plat has increased in area east and west, at least a quarter of a mile. The face of the original borough plat has been improved too, so that our whilom resident might well say, 'everything has changed.' In building operations we have progressed remarkably—in 1855, 108 buildings were erected; in 1856, 138; in 1857, 169; in 1858, 52, making a total of 467 buildings in four years. Handsome three and four-story brick and iron front edifices cover the site of many an old weather-board shell of his day: stores of a hundred feet in depth have succeeded the pent-up dingy shops his eyes were accustomed to look upon; and the din of busy life prevails everywhere in lieu of the sweet calm then so grateful to him in taking his after-dinner nap. If he should go to where he considered himself 'in the country,' planing mills, grist-mills, saw-mills, machine shops, foundries and furnaces, depots, with long trains of cars stretching either way, and dwellings innumerable would greet his eyes, and the noise of railway trains astir his ears. At the dawn of the year 1855, Allentown had no railroad outlet, now it has two—the Lehigh Valley Railroad connecting us with the principle emporiums of the Union, while the East Pennsylvania road links us with the far West and South by the shortest route in existence. Besides these, we have the Allentown and Auburn road in process of construction. Stage-coaches are almost among the things past—a few months more will put them entirely so. Instead of consuming twelve and fifteen hours in travelling to Philadelphia, we now go there, spend about three hours, and return to our homes, all between the rising and setting of the sun.

"We might note many other changes physically, but space forbids. The changes socially during this time were none the less striking. But notwithstanding all the differences betwixt then and now, the work of change has only fairly commenced, it is progressing at present as fast as ever. In spite of the financial depression that raged over the country of late, between 75 and 100 buildings will be completed during the summer, new residents are added constantly to the population, new branches of trade are opening, and former ones enlarging."

CHAPTER XXI.

ALLENTOWN AS A CITY. 1867-1914.

Development Since 1867.—Allentown was incorporated as a city by act of the Pennsylvania Legislature passed March 12, 1867. The First ward was divided into the First and the Sixth wards, thus making six wards in the city. The western limits were extended two squares west of Tenth street, and an addition of thirty-three perches was made on the north, between the extended Ninth and Eleventh streets. An addition of 1,046 feet, between Eighth and Ninth streets, on the north, was made on June 10, 1868. On June 10, 1870, the boundary lines were extended west from Twelfth to Seventeenth street, south to the Little Lehigh river, north to Sumner avenue and east to the Lehigh river. The city then had an area of 3.14 square miles, or 2,011.27 acres.

On June 3, 1901, a tract of seventy acres, west of Seventeenth street, between Chew, Lafayette, Linden, Nineteenth and Walnut streets, was annexed. On March 22, 1904, an annexation of 152.9 acres was made, bounded on the south by Linden street, on the west by Twenty-fifth street, on the north by Early street and on the east by Lafayette and Nineteenth streets. A further addition of 24.07 acres, bounded by Seventeenth, St. George, Fairview and Walnut streets, was made March 23, 1906. On Jan. 16, 1907, 182 acres south of the Little Lehigh, a part of South Allentown were annexed. On June 4, 1907, 113.08 acres, bounded by Chew, Seventeenth, Page and Leh streets, and Albright avenue, including the Fair Grounds, were annexed. On March 24, 1908, 363 acres, south of the Little Lehigh creek from its junction with the Jordan creek to Jefferson street extended, were annexed. On August 14, 1908, 239 acres in the northwestern section, bounded by Seventeenth and Page streets, Sumner and Albright avenues and the Walbert's State road, were annexed. On Dec. 1, 1911, 660 acres, east of the Lehigh river, in Hanover township, now the Fourteenth ward, were annexed. In 1914, the total area of the city of Allentown amounted to 3,815.32 acres.

On Monday, Dec. 1, 1913, the form of city government was changed by legislative enactment and a select council of fourteen and a common council of twenty-eight members retired

from office. A council of five members, including the mayor, who became Superintendent of Public Affairs, became the governing power of the city. The four new members of the council, Calvin E. Arner, Col. Samuel D. Lehr, Capt. Charles D. Spangler and Robert J. Wheeler, were elected Nov. 4, 1913. Mr. Arner became Superintendent of Accounts and Finances; Col. Lehr, Superintendent of the Department of Streets and Public Improvements; Capt. Spangler, Superintendent of Public Safety, and Mr. Wheeler, Superintendent of the Department of Parks and Public Property.

The assessed valuation of the real estate of the city in 1914, was as follows:

First Ward,	\$2,764,785
Second Ward,	4,234,950
Third Ward,	4,147,070
Fourth Ward,	4,201,225
Fifth Ward,	3,989,650
Sixth Ward,	1,595,142
Seventh Ward,	2,922,300
Eighth Ward,	4,710,198
Ninth Ward,	2,479,370
Tenth Ward,	3,514,845
Eleventh Ward,	5,932,203
Twelfth Ward,	1,337,753
Thirteenth Ward,	3,441,245
Fourteenth Ward,	1,143,876
Total,	\$46,414,612

The property exempt from taxation by law was valued in 1914, as follows:

First Ward,	\$ 571,850
Second Ward,	465,000
Third Ward,	371,200
Fourth Ward,	191,000
Fifth Ward,	442,000
Sixth Ward,	241,200
Seventh Ward,	267,500
Eighth Ward,	307,800
Ninth Ward,	711,700
Tenth Ward,	209,800
Eleventh Ward,	1,080,000
Twelfth Ward,	146,780
Thirteenth Ward,	183,000
Fourteenth Ward,	33,200

The total of exempt properties was \$5,309,130, making the total real estate valuation of the city, on Jan. 1, 1914, \$51,972,998. The total poll tax was \$15,658. The number of horses in the city was 1,618; cows, 97. In 1914, the city

tax rate was 6.4 mills; the school tax rate, 6.5 mills, and the county tax rate, 3 mills, or \$6.40, \$6.50 and \$3.00 per thousand dollars valuation respectively. The water rent of the average family amounts to \$3.75.

Manufactories.—The number of wage earners in the city according to the last reports was 11,481; value of products, \$26,263,327; number of establishments, 274; capital invested, \$21,369,000; wages paid, \$5,061,000; cost of materials, \$15,581,000. The city has twenty silk mills, ten shoe factories, a large wire and nail works, seven furniture factories, four boiler works, twenty-three foundry and machine shops, a large automobile truck plant, forty-seven cigar factories, five clothing factories, eight hosiery and knit goods mills, ten planing mills, six brick and tile works, twenty-eight printing houses, thirty-two bakeries, glass works, brass foundries, paint and fertilizer factory, meat packing plant, cigar and paper box factories, and many other manufacturing establishments.

The city ranks second in the state in production of textile fabrics and ninth in the value of products. The textile industries, including dyeing and finishing, had a combined output value of \$9,838,000 or 37.5 per cent. of all the industries in the city in 1909. The leading branch of this industry is the manufacture of silk and silk goods, the production of which amounted to \$7,456,000 in 1909.

The production of the metal working industries was valued at nearly \$7,000,000; of boots and shoes, \$1,302,000, and of tobacco, \$1,446,000.

CITY OFFICIALS

MAYORS

1867-1869.	Samuel McHose
1869-1873.	Tilghman H. Good
1873-1874.	Theodore C. Yeager ¹
1874-1876.	Tilghman H. Good
1876-1878.	Edward B. Young
1878-1880.	Alfred J. Martin
1880-1884.	Edwin G. Martin
1884-1886.	Edward S. Shimer
1886-1888.	Werner K. Ruhe
1888-1890.	Henry W. Allison
1890-1893.	Samuel D. Lehr
1893-1896.	Henry W. Allison
1896-1899.	Fred E. Lewis
1899-1902.	James L. Schaadt
1902-1905.	Fred E. Lewis
1905-1907.	Alfred J. Yost ²
1907-1908.	Charles D. Schaeffer
Feb.-Nov., 1908.	Harry G. Stiles ³

1. Dr. Yeager died in office, Jan. 14, 1874, and Herman Schmon, president of Select Council, by virtue of his office, became mayor, and served until February, 1874.

2. Dr. Yost died in office, April 16, 1907, and Dr. Schaeffer was elected Mayor by City Councils.

3. Mayor Stiles died in office Nov. 8, 1908, and Dr. H. H. Herbst was elected Mayor by City Councils.

Nov., 1908-Feb., 1909. Herbert H. Herbst
1909-1911. Charles O. Hunsicker
Dec. 4, 1911.— Charles W. Rinn

CONTROLLERS

1875-1877.	Reuben S. Shimer
1877-1879.	Charles Banks
1879-1881.	Charles K. Heist
1881-1889.	Walter C. Smith
1889-	James Hausman.

TREASURERS

1867-1874.	Jonathan Reichard
1874-1877.	Jacob A. Blumer
1877-1884.	John Koch
1884-1886.	Lewis E. Butz
1886-1890.	Joseph F. Newhard
1890-1892.	George W. Seagraves
1892-	Alfred L. Reichenbach

CITY SOLICITORS

1868-1870.	F. A. R. Baldwin
1870-1871.	John H. Oliver
1871-1873.	Charles M. Runk
1873-1875.	George W. Wilson
1875-1877.	Thomas B. Metzgar
1877-1879.	Marcus C. L. Kline
1879-1883.	John M. Kessler
1883-1885.	Alex. P. Crilly
1885-1891.	Frank M. Trexler
1891-1893.	John Rupp
1893-1898.	Frank M. Trexler
1898-1900.	William H. Sowden
1900-1902.	John L. Schwartz
1902-1905.	Francis G. Lewis
1905-1910.	Leo Wise
1910-	Malcolm W. Gross

CITY ENGINEERS

1867.	Peter Weida
1867-1869.	Aschbach and Hauman
1869-1889.	Samuel D. Lehr
1889-1891.	Lewis S. Jacoby
1891-1893.	Lewis J. H. Grossart
1893-1896.	Robert S. Rathbun
1896-1903.	J. Howard Martz
1903-1906.	Harry F. Bascom
1906-	Charles D. Weirbach

HIGH CONSTABLES

1867-1869.	Jacob M. Ruhe
1869-1871.	Emanuel Hafford
1871-1874.	Henry T. Kleckner
1874-1875.	Wm. H. Hilliard
1875.	Daniel S. Gift

CHIEFS OF POLICE

1875-1878.	Daniel S. Gift
1878-1884.	Tilghman Good
1884-1886.	Preston J. Baker
1886-1888.	James W. Crader
1888-1890.	Mahlon H. Bieber
1890-1893.	Daniel S. Gift
1893-1896.	Wm. D. Mickleby
1896-1899.	Patrick Herrity
1899-1902.	Patrick F. McGee
1902-1905.	H. H. Eastman
1905.	Geo. L. Smith
1905-1906.	Wm. F. Bower
1907-1908.	Milton B. Schadt
1908-1909.	Herman Benning
1909-1911.	Chas. D. Rhoads
1911-	M. H. Bernhard

CHIEFS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

1870-1873. Simon P. Snyder
 1873-1875. Werner K. Ruhe
 1875-1878. Jacob S. Reninger
 1878-1887. John P. Dillingier
 1887-1888. Bigler Huffort
 1888-1890. Hafiz B. Cleavelend
 1890-1893. George J. Klein
 1893-1896. Charles H. Cohn
 1896-1899. Charles D. Grim
 1899-1902. John V. Huffort
 1902-1905. Charles H. Cohn
 1905-1908. James E. Gallagher
 1908. John V. Huffort
 1909-1911. Charles H. Cohn
 1911- . Wm. R. Kransley

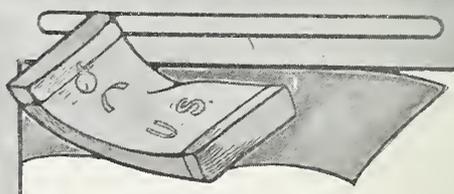
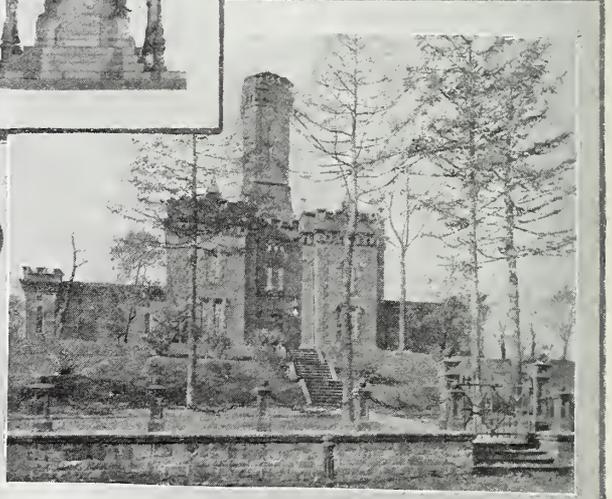
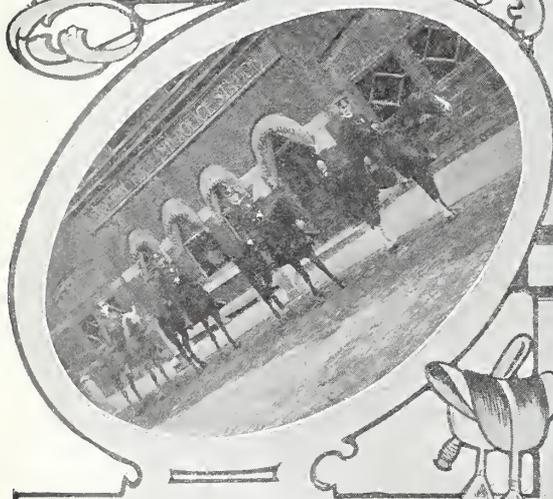
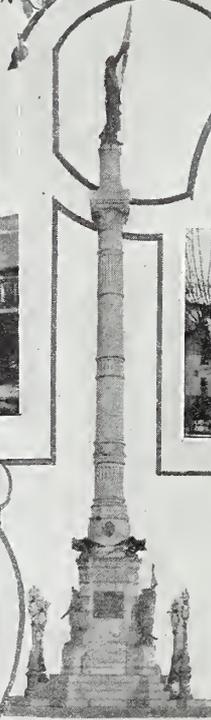
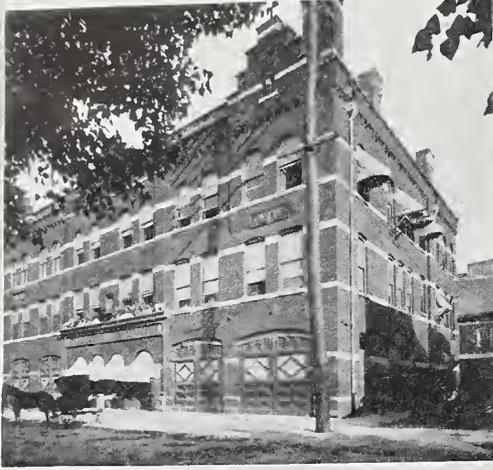
ALDERMEN

1867	Joshua Stahler	1897	George Fry
	Edward Beck		Allen W. Haines
	John Hawkins		J. Fred Kutz
1869	Elias Mertz		Patrick McCloskey
	Tilghman Good		George H. Hardner
1870	Henry T. Kleckner	1899	Robert L. Schiffert
1872	Joshua Stahler		Alexander Fatzinger
	Francis Z. Heebner	1900	Walter L. Jones
	Patrick McCloskey		Peter H. Steltz
1874	Tobias Kessler	1901	Theodore H. Scholl
1875	Walter L. Jones		F. T. L. Keiter
1876	Henry T. Kleckner	1902	George Fry
	Elias Mertz		Edward A. Mertz
	John H. Hull		Edward F. Ochs
1877	James Hausman		Patrick McCloskey
	John W. Sepp		Edward F. Berke-
	Philip K. Hartzell		meyer
	Patrick McCloskey	1904	Robert L. Schiffert
1879	U. S. Litzenberg		George W. Hartzel
1880	Walter L. Jones	1905	Walter L. Jones
1881	Henry T. Kleckner		Jacob L. Reninger
	Edmund R. Newhard		Peter H. Steltz
1882	George Fry	1906	Theodore H. Scholl
	John W. Sepp		F. T. L. Keiter
	Patrick McCloskey	1907	William F. Bower
	Henry C. Huber		Joseph C. Slough
1883	Emerson H. Shock		Patrick McCloskey
1884	Joseph Young		Edward F. Berke-
	Isaac A. Kase		meyer
1885	Walter L. Jones	1909	Robert L. Schiffert
1886	Henry T. Kleckner		Harvey M. Heil-
1887	George Fry		man
	John W. Sepp	1910	Walter L. Jones
	Patrick McCloskey		Jacob S. Reninger
1888	Wilson P. Riedy		Eugene Mackes
1890	Walter L. Jones		M. Herbert Beary
	F. T. L. Keiter	1911	Theodore H. Scholl
1891	Walter O. Butz		F. T. L. Keiter
	Nathan E. Worman		Thomas McFadden
	Tobias Kessler		Elwood L. New-
1892	George Fry		hard
	John W. Sepp		Charles D. Schall
	Patrick McCloskey	1913	William F. Bower
	George H. Hardner		Guy R. Jones
1894	William Duth		Joseph C. Slough
	Alexander Fatzinger		William A. Gott-
1895	Walter L. Jones		hardt
1896	Edgar J. Lumley		John H. Bernecker
	F. T. L. Keiter		Charles F. Deily

Post Office.—A post office was first established in Allentown on January 1, 1803, when George Savitz, proprietor of the Compass and Square, a hotel which occupied the site of the Hotel Allen, was appointed the first postmaster. Prior to that time the residents of the town received their letters at Bethlehem or by the courtesy of friends. Mr. Savitz conducted the business of the office at his tavern for five years, until April, 1808, when his son-in-law, Dr. Jacob Martin, was appointed. The office was removed to his residence, on the site of the Y. M. C. A. building, and Dr. Martin filled the office for six years. On May 4, 1814, Charles L. Hutter, the editor of the *Republikaner*, was appointed postmaster and moved the office to a one-story frame building east of Zion Reformed church. On Nov. 22, 1820, George Hanke succeeded him, but the office remained at the same place. Mr. Hanke died Jan. 27, 1824, and on Feb. 10, 1824, Henry Weaver became postmaster and the office was located in a two-story stone building at Law and Hamilton streets. Edwin A. Hutter, the publisher, was appointed to the office on Jan. 1, 1833, and the business was again conducted in the frame building in which it was located while his father held the office. Robert E. Wright, Sr., was appointed postmaster on July 13, 1836, and the office was removed to a frame building on the site of the Lehigh Valley Trust Company. On June 9, 1841, Augustus L. Ruhe received the appointment of postmaster and the office was located at the southwest corner of Seventh and Hamilton streets. Robert E. Wright, Sr., was appointed to his second term, Sept. 24, 1844, and located the office in a one-story building east of what is now the Hotel Allen. He held the position only one year, when Edmund R. Newhard, who was appointed Nov. 17, 1845, succeeded him and moved the office to a building on the north side of Hamilton street, near Eighth. The office was burned out in the fire of 1848 and was then removed to a building on South Centre Square, on the site of the *Chronicle and News* building.

Mrs. Maria E. Hornbeck, widow of Congressman Hornbeck, was appointed Feb. 26, 1849, and held the position eight years, in which time the office was located in a building at 604 Hamilton street, and in the old building still standing on the southeast corner of Law and Hamilton streets. The late Wm. H. Newhard was her assistant. Reuben Guth, publisher of the *Lecha Patriot*, became postmaster in 1857 and the office was established in a building at 8 South Centre Square. Mr. Guth's daughter, Mrs. T. W. Kramer, was his assistant. His successor was Tilghman Good, appointed March

Public Buildings.—The principal public buildings in the city are the Court House, Post Office building, municipal buildings and the library building.



Central Fire and Police Station
Mounted Police
Post Office Building

Court House
Soldiers' Monument
County Jail

6, 1862, the first Presidential appointee, at which time the office was located at the southwest corner of Hall and Hamilton streets. Mr. Good served seven years and during the latter part of his administration the office was removed farther east on Hamilton street, to where Sieger's saddlery store is located. David K. Diefenderfer, appointed April 1, 1869, continued the office at the same place and upon the appointment of Robert Iredell, Jr., on Jan. 8, 1877, the office was removed to the building at the southeast corner of Seventh and Hamilton streets. During his incumbency the office was located at 716 Hamilton street for four years, the period of its lease by the government and later removed to the Stiles building, at 529 Hamilton street.

George T. Gross was appointed April 23, 1885, and during his term, in 1889, the office was removed to the Paxson building, at 459 Hamilton street, where it remained for eighteen years, until the erection of a federal building. Mr. Gross served until Feb. 12, 1890, when John Stopp was appointed. He was succeeded by Allen T. Frederick, appointed May 4, 1894, and Milton P. Schantz, appointed March 23, 1898, became Mr. Frederick's successor. Mr. Schantz was appointed to his second term on March 26, 1902, and on March 25, 1906, was appointed the third time, serving twelve years as postmaster. Dr. Charles S. Martin, appointed March 30, 1910, took charge of the office May 2, 1910, but served only a few days, as he died suddenly on May 4, 1910. J. Herbert Kohler was then appointed postmaster and took charge of the office July 1, 1910. On May 27, 1914, Martin Klingler was appointed postmaster by President Wilson.

On Feb. 1, 1907, the new post office building at Sixth and Turner streets was opened for business, the office having been removed after the close of business at 8 p. m. on the previous evening. The first move for a public building in Allentown was made by Congressman William H. Sowden, in February, 1888, when a bill providing for a post office building at Allentown passed both houses of Congress, but was vetoed by President Cleveland. Ten years later, a committee of sixteen men, selected by a public meeting of citizens, visited Washington and urged the advisability of the erection of a public building in Allentown at a meeting of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. The omnibus bill for public buildings, including one for Allentown, was passed June 2, 1902, and approved by President Roosevelt. The amount appropriated was \$100,000, which was increased on March 3, 1903, to \$110,000, and on June 30, 1906, through the efforts of Con-

gressman Kline, an additional \$5,000 was secured, making the total amount granted \$115,000. The amount paid for the lot, 112 by 150 feet, was \$21,500. Work on the building was begun Sept. 25, 1905. George B. Page, of Philadelphia, was the architect, and Messrs. Fissel and Wagner, of New York city, the contractors. Joseph Chamberlain had the work of erection in charge. The building, 110 by 65 feet, is constructed of Indiana limestone, terra cotta and brick. The main entrance is on Turner street, from a platform 55 feet in length, the top of which is supported by six massive Ionic columns, 3 feet six inches in diameter at the base and tapering. These columns are surmounted by Corinthian capitals, and support a ledge of limestone bearing the inscription, "United States Post Office." Directly over this, in the cornice, is the figure of an eagle, wings spread, in terra cotta. The main lobby is 65 feet long and 13 feet wide, wainscoted in King of Prussia marble, with a terrazzo floor. The main work room is 35 by 70 feet, lighted by side windows and an open skylight. There are also the money order and registry room, and the offices of the postmaster and assistant postmaster, a total of 6,350 square feet of working space.

As early as 1850, a resident of the borough, Elias Shafer, was employed to carry letters to the inhabitants, but free delivery was not established until Oct. 1, 1882, with six letter carriers. The present force consists of twenty-three clerks, thirty-four carriers, four substitute carriers, six rural carriers, two special delivery messengers and two building employees. The assistant postmaster, Arthur J. Nagle, was appointed Jan. 1, 1905. Former assistant postmasters were C. W. Dech, F. T. Good, F. K. Hartzell, A. T. Frederick, Wm. H. Albright and Morris F. Becker.

Public Library.—The Allentown Free Library, at 914 Hamilton street, was opened to the public on Monday, Nov. 25, 1912. The library, in 1914, numbers 6,400 volumes, and the librarian is Miss Sarah V. Lewis, who assumed charge on Sept. 1, 1912.

A movement for a library in Allentown was started as early as 1810, when the following notice appeared in the *Republikaner*: "Members of the Allentown English Circulating Library are to meet at the house of Col. George Rhoads on Saturday, December 22d, at seven o'clock, to elect officers and form a constitution." The library was subsequently called, "The Library Company of the Borough of Northampton," and in 1818, Jacob Blumer was the secretary, while the following year that office was held by Charles Davis, Esq.

A book owned by the writer, the editor-in-

chief, contains a printed label, which reads: "No. 59. Loaned to the Library Company of the Borough of Northampton by John Wilson." The book was purchased in Allentown, Dec. 20, 1812.

How long this library existed is uncertain, but it apparently went out of existence and the books were scattered among the members. The *Fratres Literarium*, or Brothers of Literature, a literary society, was organized by Prof. Robert C. Chandler, of the Allentown Academy, about 1848, which was in charge of a library of well selected books that had been gathered together at the academy, where a library was established in 1817, the use of which was offered to the community. The society was granted a charter in 1866. In 1869, after the academy had ended its career as a school, the library was located over Schreiber Brothers' store, at 10 East Hamilton street, where

the Academy of Natural Science, Art and Literature was without a home, and the library and museum were placed in the keeping of the Odd Fellows, who, as trustee of the library, maintained a circulating library. Unfortunately, the library was totally destroyed in the burning of the Breinig & Bachman building in 1892.

The Women's League held a "Kirmess" in Lehigh Valley hall in 1890, to raise funds for a public library and a total of \$1,200 was realized. The name was changed to the Women's Literary Club, and in 1891, the library was moved to the rooms of the Allentown Oratorio Society, on South Seventh street, where it remained for twenty years. Books were issued to members of the society and to persons paying a fee of three dollars per year.

In 1907, the M. U. M. Circle of Hess Broth-



VIEW ON NORTH SEVENTH STREET FROM CENTER SQUARE, 1876.

it remained some time, with Tobias Kessler as librarian. Later, the Academy of Natural Science, Art and Literature was established in the old academy building, with Fritz Warner, a local taxidermist, in charge of the museum. Eli J. Saeger was its president and the books of the defunct literary society became its property. The ladies of the city, of whom Mrs. Samuel B. Lewis was the leading spirit, gave a game supper and old folks' tea party on Dec. 31, 1874, for the benefit of the library, which was a great success. The game, venison and bear meat, and prairie chickens, was furnished by Mr. Warner, on a hunting trip in the West. The ladies wore costumes of the colonial period and there was dancing in the evening to the music of the Eureka orchestra.

When the academy building was sold, in 1881,

ers' store, headed by Mrs. Blanche Phifer Trevena, raised \$1,056 for the library fund by an automobile contest. A roll of honor was started, by which \$3,170 was secured, and with the addition of other subscriptions, a total sum of \$14,575, was realized. The property at 914 Hamilton street was purchased for \$15,000, on which \$5,000 was paid and a mortgage of \$10,000 given for the balance. Alterations and additions to the building brought the cost to \$14,575. The sum of \$12,000 was contributed by the citizens of the city and the mortgage paid. The total cost of the building, ground, improvements, etc., was \$25,887.04. The library is open to the public from 11:30 a. m. to 9 p. m., week-days, except holidays. Two handsome paintings, presented to the city by the artist, Peter Gross, of Paris, a native of Lehigh county, "The Village of Mont-

morency," by Mr. Gross, and "The Port of Marseilles," by J. M. Grimelund, have been placed on the walls of the building. The officers of the library are: President, George T. Ettinger, Ph.D.; vice-president, Mrs. Samuel B. Lewis; treasurer, Max Hess; secretary, David A. Miller; financial secretary, Miss Beulah Phifer; directors: Mrs. L. L. Anewalt, E. J. Lumley, H. E. Bohner, F. D. Beary, Dr. R. C. Peters, J. M. Wuchter, and Rev. E. O. Leopold.

Soldiers' Monument.—The soldiers' and sailors' monument, which occupies the center of Centre Square, was unveiled and dedicated on Oct. 19, 1899, on which occasion Governor William A. Stone was present and spoke, and Hon. George F. Baer was the orator of the day. The shaft is of Barre, Vermont, granite, with copper and bronze ornamentations. The contract was awarded Nov. 26, 1898, to the Pennsylvania Monument Association for \$39,000, but with the cost of the foundations and additional bronzes, the total cost was \$43,000. The cornerstone was laid by the G. A. R. on June 26 1899. It is 35 feet square at the base and 97 feet in height. A bronze figure of the Goddess of Liberty, 13 feet high, surmounts the shaft. An enormous crowd witnessed the ceremonies at the dedication, which was attended also by 1,020 school children, who, at the moment of unveiling, sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and every child waved an American flag.

Street Railways.—The street railway in Lehigh county had its origin in an Act of the Legislature, passed March 21, 1865, which authorized a company to construct and operate a line from a point on Hamilton street, near its western end, to the L. V. R. R. depot, with right to operate extensions to Catasauqua and the Allentown Iron Works. Another act was passed March 4, 1868, work was commenced soon afterward, and the first street car, drawn by horses was run May 21, 1868. The incorporators were:

John Y. Bechtel	Samuel McHose
H. C. Longnecker	David Thomas
John Smylie	Samuel A. Bridges
John D. Stiles	John H. Oliver
Samuel Lewis	James W. Fuller
William S. Marx	Peter Weikel
William H. Blumer	William H. Hoffman
Jesse M. Line	Joseph F. Newhard
Christian Pretz	Tilghman W. Kramer
Algernon Roberts	Alfred J. Martin

Samuel Lewis was selected as the first president and he served for upwards of twenty years. The company was capitalized at \$150,000; \$45,000 was expended for construction and equipment, and it started with eight cars, two omnibuses, and 26 horses. The car barn was at the

rear of the Black Bear Hotel, between Eighth and Ninth streets (now Hess Brothers). A "loop" was extended out Seventh to Gordon, to Tenth, to Hamilton.

Electric Railways.—On Oct. 29, 1889, a charter was issued to the Bethlehem and Allentown Street Railway Company, and on November 18th, to the Bethlehem and South Bethlehem Street Railway Company, both to be operated by electricity. On May 29, 1891, the Allentown and Bethlehem Rapid Transit Company was then organized and chartered, and leased the other constructed railways for 999 years. A powerhouse was established in the First ward. Cars were purchased with the necessary electrical equipment, and the three roads were operated with electricity from July 1, 1891, reaching to Catasauqua, Bethlehem and South Bethlehem, and in 1892 the Catasauqua and Northern Street Railway Company was chartered to reach Northampton, Siegfried, Hokendauqua, Coplay and other points.

In January, 1893, Albert L. Johnson, of Cleveland, Ohio, and John K. Page, of New York city, came here and promoted another system, securing a charter for the Lehigh Valley Traction Company, and also the Allentown and Lehigh Valley Traction Company, built a power plant, and equipped its lines with electricity, and began to operate cars on Oct. 15, 1893. Then they purchased the A. & B. Rapid Transit Company and operated the two systems under one management, with Mr. Johnson as president, beginning April 1, 1894.

The roads were extended to Siegfried and Coplay, and all the lines operated together until Jan. 1, 1895, when all were transferred to A. and L. V. T. Company. In 1897, the system was extended to Hellertown, and in 1898 to Emaus. In 1898, the system operated 90 cars, with 65 equipments, and 48 miles of single track, included the Central Park and Manhattan Park at Rittersville, and employed 200 men on the cars and in the shops.

On December 1, 1899, all the properties heretofore built and operated under the Allentown system were merged into what was afterwards known as the "Lehigh Valley Traction Co." In February, 1900, the Bethlehem & Nazareth Passenger Railway Co., from Bethlehem to Nazareth, was leased for 999 years; and in December, the Allentown & Slatington Street Railway Co. was leased, and also the properties constituting the Easton Consolidated Electric Company, and the Slate Belt Electric Street Railway Company.

During 1901, the Philadelphia & Lehigh Valley Traction Company was organized by merger of the Inland Traction Company and the

Allentown & Coopersburg Street Railway Company, and in the Fall of that year, it was leased to the Lehigh Valley Traction Co. At approximately the same time, the Quakertown Traction Co. was acquired by the Philadelphia & Lehigh Valley Traction Company and remained a part of its main line from Allentown to Chestnut Hill. By reason of unfortunate occurrences in 1902, such as fires at the power station, car barn and repair shop, floods, etc., the company met with financial reverses, and in May, 1903, was forced into the hands of Receivers (Robert E. Wright, C. M. Bates and George W. Norris). It was operated several years by the receivers, who reorganized the entire system and the resultant Company was the present Lehigh Valley Transit Co. In the process of reorganization, the leases of the Easton Consolidated Electric Co. and the Slate Belt Electric Street Railway Company were cancelled, and those properties returned to their respective stockholders for operation.

The Transit Company, after its organization, effected a thorough rehabilitation, and established a thoroughly up-to-date power station in the First ward of Allentown, with various sub-stations along its several lines. In October, 1911, the company acquired the property of the Montgomery Traction Co., extending from Lansdale to Norristown, and practically relocated and rebuilt the entire line.

In March, 1914, the Transit Company operated 155 miles of track and 170 passenger cars; and it employed about 800 persons, one-third of them being trainmen.

Management.—The following constitute the Board of Directors for 1914:

Charles H. Bean	Charles M. Schwab
John C. Dawson	Edward B. Smith
Harrison R. Fehr	Warren A. Wilbur
George H. Frazier	Harry C. Trexler
Charles E. Ingersoll	E. M. Young

The following officers are residents of Allentown: Harry C. Trexler, Chairman of Board; Harrison R. Fehr, president; Edward M. Young, vice-president; Charles N. Wagner, secretary-treasurer; Charles M. Walter, auditor.

Messrs. Trexler, Young and Wagner have filled their respective positions since 1905, and Mr. Walter has been connected with the local street railway system for nearly twenty years.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The first public action at Allentown in behalf of establishing protection against fire was an ordinance passed by the town council on July 15, 1811, in which the street commissioners were directed to provide three fire ladders for

the borough, one to be at least 35 feet long, one 30 feet, and the other 20 feet. The next action was taken on Jan. 2, 1816, which prohibited the misuse of the fire ladders, hooks and other property of the borough.

The first company, the Friendship Fire Company, was organized Nov. 2, 1818, at George Savitz' tavern. Charles L. Hutter was the secretary.

The first fire engine with buckets, which cost \$524, was supplied in 1820 by the county commissioners.

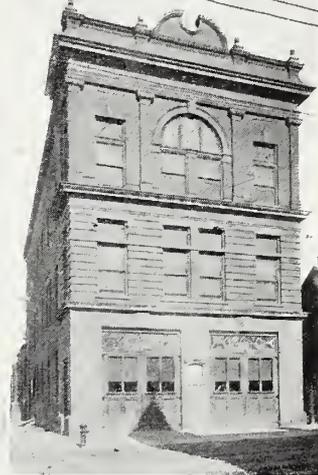
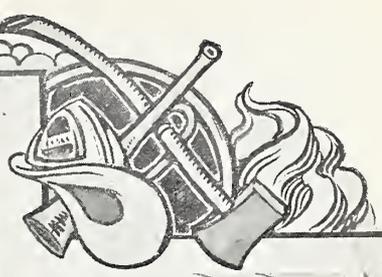
Mention was made in 1830 of the Lehigh Hose Company, when a hose carriage was supplied for this company. It was afterward also supplied with a fire engine.

In 1836, the town council passed an ordinance which required "that a joint committee, to consist of one member of the Lehigh Fire Company, one of the Hose Company, and one of the Friendship Fire Company, be appointed to procure, on the credit of the borough, 400 feet of hose, 4 axes (two for each engine company), and one goose-neck for the Lehigh Fire Company, and to have repaired the engine house of the Friendship Fire Company." This committee consisted of George Keck, of the Lehigh Company, William Boas, of the Friendship Company, and Joseph Weiss, of the Hose Company.

In 1837, a new fire engine was provided by council for the Friendship Company, towards which the county commissioners appropriated \$100. R. F. Smith was its secretary. About this time, the Humane Fire Company was organized, the officers being Joseph F. Newhard, president, and Augustus P. Rhoads, secretary.

In 1840, the officers of the Lehigh Company were Eli J. Saeger, president; Benjamin Hagenbuch, vice-president; Ephraim Grim, secretary, and Charles L. Geidner, treasurer.

The first firemen's parade at Allentown was held on Saturday, August 26, 1843, of which the *Lehigh Bulletin*, published by John Royer, and the first issue of the *Democrat*, both dated August 30, 1843, have full accounts. The day was clear and warm and the companies turned out strong. Major Reuben Strauss acted as chief marshal. The Lehigh Hose Company was first in line, with four horses and 45 men, dressed in black coats and white trousers. The Friendship Fire Company came next, their engine drawn by two horses. They had about 50 men in line, attired in light coats, dark trousers and black caps. The Lehigh Engine Company followed with about 50 men, their engine drawn by four gray horses, and last was the Humane Engine Company, with about 75 men and four horses. The Allentown Band was in line and all the



FIRE ENGINE HOUSES

Liberty
Good Will

Allen
Franklin

Hibernia
Columbia

carriages and engines were decorated with laurels, evergreens and flowers. After the parade the companies tried their skill at throwing streams of water, which developed into a "cold water fight." The Humane had two pipes, which were directed on the Friendship and Lehigh, but as the Humane first ran out of water, the other companies claimed the victory.

The committee of arrangements consisted of the following citizens: Lehigh Hose Company, Joseph Weiss, Joseph Hartman and Jonathan Reichard; Friendship Engine Company, Francis Samuels, Mark S. Young and Thomas Seip; Lehigh Engine Company, James W. Wilson, E. R. Newhard and Benjamin Hagenbuch; Humane Engine Company, Reuben Strauss, Joseph Young, R. E. Wright and Joseph F. Newhard.

The first hook and ladder company was organized in 1843, chiefly through the instrumentality of Benjamin Hagenbuch.

The Good Will Company was organized June 27, 1850, and received the engine formerly owned by the Humane, which in later years passed into the possession of the Slatington Company. Tilghman H. Good was its first president. This company obtained the first steamer used in the town in 1865, the company paying \$2,500, and the borough a like amount. A Silsby rotary engine was bought in 1876, the company contributing \$800 toward its cost. Henry H. Mertz became a member in 1865, and acted as the engineer for 48 years. The foreman since 1910 has been Charles H. Ziegler. A new Silsby engine was supplied in 1900, and a chemical combination wagon in 1908. The present superior three-story brick building was erected in 1906.

The Columbia Fire Company was organized in 1853 and its first location was on Hamilton street, between Seventh and Eighth. Joseph F. Newhard was the first president; James W. Wilson, secretary; and Wm. H. Blumer, treasurer. It became the successor of the Friendship. A hand engine and hose carriage were supplied in 1854, and a steamer was substituted in 1866, the second in town. Its quarters were removed to the northwest corner of Tenth and Court streets in October, 1888, in a fine two-story brick building. A new Ahrens-Fox steamer was purchased in 1909, and a combination wagon in 1914. John Getter has been a member since 1896, and has filled the position of engineer since 1908. The oldest surviving member is W. W. Washburn, who became a member in 1863.

The American Hose Company was organized in 1864, and its first locality was at No. 16 South Sixth street, where it continued until 1897, when its quarters were removed to the east end of the

City Hall. Its early names were Eagle, Young America and Lehigh. The first hand drawn carriage was generally called the "Shoo-Fly." This was in use until 1866 when a new hand drawn carriage was secured and this latter was continued until 1895, when a horse drawn carriage was supplied, costing \$1,850; and the last was improved in May, 1914, at a cost of \$2,700, by adding a motor chemical engine. It carries 250 feet of hose and 120 gallons of chemicals. The horses, "Duke and George," which pulled the carriage for five years before 1914, were well trained and recognized as the finest "fire team" in the service in the entire state of Pennsylvania, and the members regretted to part with them by a public sale. The first members were all young men under age, numbering about fifty; the only survivor now is James Hausman, city controller. The "50th Anniversary" was appropriately celebrated in March, 1914.

The Liberty Fire Company was organized in 1869 with forty members. John W. Sepp was the first president, and Alvin Zellner, secretary. Its building was established at No. 711 Chew street in 1871, and rebuilt (three-story brick) in 1900. The apparatus comprises a steam engine and combination wagon. The surviving first members are Charles Wolf, Levan Troxell, Henry Hillegass, Samuel Burger, Alfred Gangawere, William Bast, and Charles Carr.

Hibernia Hose Company was organized March 17, 1871, at No. 635 Ridge avenue, and the quarters continued there until 1907, when a superior three-story brick building was supplied by the city at the southeast corner of Ridge avenue and Tilghman streets, at a cost of \$22,000. A hand drawn hose carriage was in use until 1898, when a combination wagon was substituted; and a hook and ladder truck was supplied in 1907. The company has four horses, including the "speediest fire team in the state." The old hose carriage is still retained as a great curiosity of the "early fire service," which stands in its quiet unpretentiousness on a platform in the rear of the large hall on the third floor. It was presented to the company in 1871 by the Hibernia Fire Company, No. 1, of Philadelphia, and the presentation committee then said that it had been made in 1771, and had survived many "fire fights," which grew out of the great rivalry of fire companies there. The company also highly regards a silver horn presented by the Perth Amboy fire department in 1903.

The Allen Fire Company was organized in May, 1871. It had been started under the name of the "Vigilant Fire Company" in 1865. The first meetings were held in the basement of Rex's Hotel at the corner of Hamilton and Wood

streets, and the first president was Alfred Fried. In September, 1871, the first steam fire apparatus was supplied at a cost of \$4,000, the city paying half, and the members the other half, which they raised by subscriptions, holding fairs, etc. It had been used by the Southwark Fire Company, of Philadelphia. At the same time a hose carriage was bought by the company for \$400; and in July, 1872, a pair of superior roan horses. Its quarters were at Second and Hamilton streets for a time until 1874, when they were removed to a frame building at Ridge avenue and Linden street, which was improved by adding a bell tower in 1889. In 1875, the membership dwindled down to twenty owing to the panic, but the people of the vicinity fortunately came to the rescue. A new steam engine was purchased in 1882, which was rebuilt in 1906. A combination wagon was supplied in 1909. The present superior three-story brick structure was erected in 1902 by the city, at a cost of \$25,000; the bell tower is 62 feet high. The only surviving member from 1865 is James F. Butz. Ulysses Kleckner has been a member since 1884, serving as engineer since 1897. This company highly values a number of gifts from fire companies—an old, beautiful gilt mantle mirror and silver trumpet from the Southwark Fire Company, of Philadelphia, in 1871; silver trumpet from the Norristown Hose Company, in 1897; full size trumpet, made out of anthracite coal, (superb piece of workmanship with appropriate inscriptions) from the Columbia Fire Company, of Scranton, in 1902; and a valuable bust figure in marble of "Laura," from the same company in 1903; and a cut glass punch bowl (complete set) from the Franklin Fire Company, of South Easton, in 1908.

The Rescue Hook and Ladder Company was organized in 1881. Its first name was Rainbow, which was retained for a year. The first meetings were held in the livery stable of James W. Crader, at Sixth and Church streets, until 1887, when the place was removed to Nos. 632-34 Linden street, the west end of the old market house; and till then the old hook and ladder truck continued in use when a new truck was substituted. New quarters were then supplied by the erection of the City Hall, a fine three-story brick structure. The first officers were Samuel Ott, president; James W. Crader, secretary; and Henry Heilman, treasurer. In 1907 an improved truck was secured, which was modernized in 1914 by the addition of a new motor engine. The old truck was given to the Hibernia Company.

Of the first members, the following are survivors: Lyman J. Keck, Peter J. Beisel, Oscar G. Beisel, Charles Schmoyer, William Dutt, and William Seagreaves.

The Pioneer Fire Company was organized in 1897 and was first located on Allen street, above Seventh, where it remained two years. In 1899, the city supplied a superior two-story brick building on the northeast corner of Tilghman and Eighth streets at a cost of \$16,000. The old Silsby rotary steam fire engine (third size) and hose carriage of the Liberty Fire Company were given to this company, and have been used until now. In 1912 a horse drawn combination wagon was supplied, and this was afterward improved by attaching a Webb motor engine, which was the first introduced in the local fire department. Alexander Schrader has been the engineer from the beginning; and the driver, M. C. M. Kratzer. The first officers were: William Wicand, president; W. W. Wetzel, secretary; George H. Hardner, foreman.

The Franklin Fire Company was organized in 1900, and the city supplied a spacious three-story brick building at the southeast corner of Fourteenth and Turner streets in 1901, at a cost of \$20,000, when a combination chemical wagon was also secured. An America-LaFrance steam fire engine was purchased in 1908. The first president was Elmer Heimbach, and William Conrad, secretary. Members of this company erected on the adjoining lot to the east, a superb two-story brick "Home" for social purposes, which has proven a complete success. Its appointments for providing entertainment for their families are complete. On Sept. 19, 1913, they entertained the Veteran Firemen's Association, of Reading, in a most hospitable manner, and in appreciation of this extraordinary occasion, the association presented to the "Home" a costly solid mahogany grandfather's clock, with chimes, which is truly an attractive and highly valued ornament in the reception room. The president is B. A. Beauchner. This is regarded as one of the finest, best equipped places of a fraternal organization in the state.

The Fairview Fire Company held its first meeting May 15, 1903, with six members, at the South Allentown Hotel, in Salisbury township, and the name of Fairview Fire Company, No. 1, was adopted April 22, 1904, when the membership was increased to forty-one. The meetings were afterward held in the township school house at Fifth and Auburn streets, and then on premises at No. 1012 South Sixth street, which were bought by the company and remodeled in 1908. A fine two-story brick building was supplied by the city in 1911, at No. 929 South Seventh street, and the company has since secured the adjoining lot on the north for contemplated improvements. A combination apparatus was purchased Oct. 1, 1909, the horses

having been previously secured. The first president was A. J. Heller; and secretary, Henry Hildebrand.

The East Allentown Fire Company was organized in 1897 in the Cottage Inn on the "Bethlehem Pike," half a mile east of the river, in Hanover township. After several meetings, the members then assembled in the township school house in that vicinity (Union and Carlisle streets) until 1902, when Jacob Saeger presented to the company a lot of ground on the northeast corner of Dauphin and East Walnut streets, 20 by 110 feet, which included a one-story frame building; and to this the company added the adjoining lot 20 by 110 feet. The meetings have been held here since. A two-story brick building was erected by the company in 1911, at a cost of \$4,200, which was purchased by the city in 1914. The company became a part of the fire department in 1913. In 1903, a Holloway chemical hand drawn wagon was supplied. The company has 750 feet of hose, but it cannot be used in case of fire because the city government has not yet planted fire hydrants in the ward for purposes of extinguishing fires. The first president was Lovely Moll. The membership is 80.

On Feb. 9, 1870, the various companies were brought under the present collective organization as a Fire Department of the city. Simon P. Snyder, who had been chief under the old organization, was the first under the new.

Firemen's Parade.—On Monday afternoon, Nov. 8, 1909, the fire department of Allentown held a large and most imposing parade with ten companies in line with apparatus as follows:

America,	50
Good Will,	80
Columbia,	50
Liberty,	45
Hibernia, *	
Allen,	60
Rescue,	54
Pioneer,	90
Franklin,	65
Fairview,	60

*Not uniformed and only apparatus in line.

The fire chief, Charles H. Cohn, with three assistants, mobilized the department on North Seventh street beyond Liberty, which moved at 2 o'clock over the following route: From Seventh and Liberty to Fifth, to Hamilton, to Fifteenth, and counter-marched to Centre Square where it was reviewed and dismissed.

The weather was fine and all the streets along the line of march were crowded.

A quartet of mounted police took the lead, followed by a dozen automobiles with city officials and visiting fire officials, then the fire chief and assistants and the several companies accord-

ing to number. The parade was proclaimed by all as a great success, and displayed the superior condition of the department.

State Convention.—The Second State Firemen's Convention was held at Allentown on Oct. 9, 1903, and all the arrangements had been carefully made to bring about on this occasion the greatest firemen's parade ever witnessed in the state; but unfortunately when the parade was about to form, rain began to fall and this ended in a veritable cloudburst which caused the crowds to disperse, the firemen to separate and the public interest to vanish.

Fire Alarm System.—The Gamewell fire alarm system was adopted and introduced by the city in 1895; and in 1900 the city was divided into four fire districts which were placed under the control of a chief engineer, and three assistant engineers. Until now, the following fire alarm boxes have been set up in the several sections of the city:

Box	Location.
5—	2d and Hamilton.
6—	Front and Allen.
7—	5th and Gordon.
8—	6th and Tilghman.
9—	5th and Walnut.
14—	8th and Hamilton.
15—	Lehigh and Union.
16—	8th and Linden.
17—	8th and Liberty.
18—	9th and Chew.
19—	4th and Liberty.
21—	6th and Linden.
23—	6th and Hamilton.
24—	Ridge Ave. and Chew.
25—	Fountain and Walnut.
26—	7th and Hamilton.
27—	3d and Linden.
28—	Jordan and Union.
29—	Front and Furnace.
31—	10th and Hamilton.
32—	4th and Hamilton.
34—	Roberts' Furnace.
35—	7th and Turner.
36—	5th and Hamilton.
37—	9th and Hamilton.
38—	11th and Turner.
39—	6th and Liberty.
41—	9th and Tilghman.
42—	7th and Gordon.
43—	Thread Mill.
45—	13th and Hamilton.
46—	Fourth and Turner.
51—	6th and Chew.
52—	11th and Hamilton.
53—	Chew and Madison.
54—	4th and Tilghman.
61—	Hess Brothers.
62—	8th and Union.
63—	10th and Liberty.
64—	7th and Washington.
65—	2d and Allen.
71—	15th and Turner.
72—	16th and Chew.
73—	Allentown Hospital.
74—	15th and Hamilton.
75—	14th and Walnut.
76—	17th and Linden.
81—	Jefferson and Gordon.
82—	5th and Washington.
83—	Allentown Flint Bottle Works.
84—	Phœbe Home, 19th and Turner.
91—	7th and Ward.
112—	Allentown Gas Works.
113—	Thirteenth and Liberty.
114—	16th and Liberty.
115—	17th and Liberty.
116—	Diehl's Furniture House.
117—	Race and Hamilton.
121—	Madison, between Chew and Gordon.
123—	14th and Gordon.

- 124—Adelaide Silk Mill.
- 125—Wire Mill, Lehigh street.
- 126—Franklin and Gordon.
- 127—Front and Linden.
- 131—12th and Hamilton.
- 132—3d and Gordon.
- 133—Water Works.
- 134—5th and Lawrence.
- 135—Dietrich Motor Car. Co.
- 141—Balliet's Cigar Box Factory.
- 142—16th and Roth Avenue.
- 143—17th and Fairview.
- 145—Front and Hamilton.
- 151—7th and Linden.
- 212—7th and Allen.
- 213—Penn and Greenleaf.
- 214—13th and Turner.
- 215—Ridge Ave. and Liberty.
- 216—15th and Tilghman.
- 217—Penn and Chew.
- 221—20th and Chew.
- 223—15th and Liberty.
- 224—8th and Cedar.
- 225—Wire Mill, 5th street Entrance.
- 226—Wire Mill, S. Penn St. Entrance.
- 231—Franklin and Union.
- 232—Fifth and Allen.

- 312—24th and Chew.
- 313—17th and Walnut.
- 314—10th and Washington.
- 315—New and Washington.
- 316—L. V. Freight Station.
- 321—13th and Union.
- 322—14th and Hamilton.
- 323—Water and Lawrence.
- 324—12th and Tilghman.
- 325—16th and Union.
- 326—10th and Linden.
- 331—6th and Greenleaf.
- 332—Washington and Meadow.
- 334—2d and Turner.
- 412—Auburn and Pike.
- 413—6th and St. John.
- 414—9th and St. John.
- 415—Mack Motor Car Co.
- 416—Lehigh and Race.
- 417—Traylor Engineering Co.
- 512—2d and Hamilton, East Side.
- 513—Third and Hamilton, East Side.
- 514—3d and Lawrence, East Side.
- 515—2d and Saeger, East Side.
- 516—National Silk Dyeing Co.
- 517—East Allentown, 14th Ward.
- 518—Rittersville State Hospital.

FIRE ORGANIZATIONS.

Name.	No.	Instituted.	Members.
America, 624-26 Linden,	2	Mar. 9, 1864	63
Good-Will, 22 South Eighth,	3	Jan. 25, 1850	117
Columbia, Tenth and Court,	4	Dec. 13, 1853	75
Liberty, 711 Chew,	5	Sept. 20, 1869	107
Hibernia, 635 Ridge,	6	March 17, 1871	180
Allen, 136 Linden,	7	May 16, 1871	102
Rescue, 632-34 Linden,	8	March 17, 1881	52
Pioneer, 701-03 Eighth,	9	July 21, 1897	119
Franklin, 14th and Turner,	10	Nov. 30, 1900	226
Fairview, 929 S. Seventh,	11	Sept. 28, 1908	193
East Allentown,	12	July 24, 1901	65

There is no Company No. 1 because upon the reorganization of the department, when Allentown was made a city in 1867, no company could claim direct lineal descent from the Friendship and, as a compromise, that number was dropped from the Fire Department. The America was known earlier as the Lehigh, Washington, Young America and Eagles; the Allens as the Vigilant.

Schools.—With the year 1866 began a new era in the educational history of Allentown. The various educational forces having attained their full development, then rapidly assumed their final form. At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Allentown school district, in January, 1866, at which E. B. Young, president; C. W. Cooper, T. Good, George H. Hagenbuch, Boas Hausman, H. J. Saeger, and J. S. Dillinger were present, was taken the initiatory step in the unanimous passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this board, it is deemed policy to combine all the wards of this city in one school district.

Resolved, That Messrs. Saeger, Dillinger and Cooper, be a committee to draft certain sections covering the suggestions of the board, with power to confer with a committee of the town councils."

The result of this action was the Act of 1866,

constituting the entire borough one school district, under the control of a board of controllers elected by the board of school directors of each ward, who were elected by the people. In the board of controllers was vested the right and title to all the property and the entire corporate power of the district, and they were given power to establish schools, erect buildings, assess and collect taxes, etc.; appoint all teachers of grammar and high schools and a superintendent, and enter into all contracts and agreements, on behalf of the district. To the boards of school directors of the different sections was reserved the power to elect the teachers below the grade of grammar, to admit pupils into and to visit the schools of their respective sections. A supplementary act, passed in 1869, granted them the power to participate in the election of city superintendent, and a further supplement, passed in 1871, increased the number of controllers from one to two for each section.

The new board, after the adoption of a course of study, began the erection of a new schoolhouse at Fifth and Chew streets, the lot for which had previously been purchased for \$3,250. The cornerstone was laid in May, 1867. The condition of the schools was such that additional ac-



SCHOOL HOUSES

Lincoln Building

Washington Building

German Catholic Parochial Building

commodations were absolutely necessary, as during the term of 1867-68 the boy's high school was kept in a room over a mercantile establishment, and the girls' in the Presbyterian church session room, while from four to six lower grades were provided for in rented rooms in houses or in Sunday schools.

The necessity for providing for regular examinations soon became apparent to the board, and they, therefore, in May, 1867, appointed R. K. Buehrle, the teacher of the boys' high school, to conduct the examinations of all the schools in addition to his duties as teacher. In February, 1868, he was elected city superintendent, which office he held until 1878.

The first high school commencement was held in 1869 in the Presbyterian church, and the first diplomas were awarded to the class of 1874. The classes graduating from 1869 to 1874 subsequently received diplomas also. The effect of having regular annual examinations, and promoting in accordance with proficiency was soon seen in greater regularity of attendance and better attention to study, especially in the higher grades.

The growth of the city necessitated the erection of new school houses in the Sixth ward in 1870, and in the Fourth ward in 1872, and the buildings in the Second and Third wards were remodelled. A new building in the First ward was erected in 1874 and in 1882, the building on Ninth street, in the Eighth ward, was erected.

In 1876, there were 57 schools: one high school, with an enrollment of 51 males and 59 females; four male grammar schools, enrollment 160; four female grammar schools, enrollment 144; nine male secondary schools, enrollment 550; eight female secondary schools, enrollment 450; nine male advanced primary schools, enrollment 575; nine female advanced primary schools, enrollment 581; seven male primary schools, enrollment 580; and six female primary schools, with an enrollment of 450 pupils.

In May, 1878, G. H. Desh was elected superintendent of schools and served until 1881, when L. B. Landis was elected. Mr. Landis served until 1893, when F. D. Raub, the present incumbent, was elected. Additional buildings have been erected in different sections of the city until in 1914 there are twenty-one buildings, as follows: High School, on Turner street, between Eighth and Ninth, built in 1893, and the Harrison, Morton, Garber, Horne, Livingston (1911), Wolfe, Hunsicker (1902), Sheridan, McKinley (1886), Cleveland, Washington (1897), Jackson (1911), Herbst, Stevens (1890), Allen (1900), Garfield (1908), Franklin (1888), Jefferson (1910), Lincoln (1900), and Mosser buildings. Night schools are held in

the high school and Sheridan buildings and evening manual training schools in the Sheridan, Herbst and Stevens buildings. An open air school is also held and a school for mentally defective children. In 1914 there are 175 schools, taught by 39 male and 151 female teachers, with 3,966 male pupils and 4,062 female pupils. The average daily attendance is 8,028, and the cost of each pupil per month, \$1.79. The average salary of male teachers is \$85.74, and of female teachers, \$51.27. The salaries in the primary grades range from \$45 to \$60; in the secondary, from \$55 to \$70; in the grammar, from \$65 to \$80, and in the high school from \$800 to \$1,600, with \$2,000 for the principal. The salary of the superintendent is \$2,500. The present rate of school tax is six and one-half mills. The course of study pursued in the high school is as follows:

First Year, Normal Course.—English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Civics, Latin and German. The classical and Latin scientific courses omit German and the commercial course substitutes therefore commercial geography.

Second Year, Normal Course.—English, (Rhetoric, Composition, Classics); Ancient History, Algebra, Physical Geography, Zoology, Botany, Latin and German.

The Classical Course omits Zoology and Botany, and includes Greek; the Latin Scientific Course substitutes German for Zoology and Botany and the Commercial Course includes English, Commercial Arithmetic, Mediaeval and Modern History, Algebra and Bookkeeping.

Third Year, Normal Course.—English, Mediaeval and Modern History, Plane Geometry, Chemistry, Latin and German. The Latin Scientific Course omits Chemistry and substitutes more advanced Latin. The Classical Course adds Greek and the Commercial Course embraces English, U. S. History, Bookkeeping, Stenography and Typewriting.

Fourth Year, Normal Course.—English, Physics, Psychology and School Management, Latin and German, with Astronomy and Geology optional. The Latin Scientific Course includes English, Virgil, Physics, Solid Geometry and Trigonometry, and Higher Algebra, with Astronomy, Geology and Chemistry optional. The Classical Course includes English, Latin, Greek, Physics and German. The Commercial Course embraces English, Political Economy, Stenography, Typewriting and Commercial Law.

In 1914, the officers of the school district of Allentown are James M. Wuchter, president; Thomas P. Wenner, secretary; A. P. Zellner treasurer; A. E. Bittner, tax collector; R. J. Butz, solicitor; F. D. Raub, superintendent; Daniel Hamm, principal of high school. The

attendance officer is O. P. Knauss; supervisor of music, Margaret Sykes; supervisor of drawing, Charlotte S. Schmerker; grade supervisor, Mary G. Allen, and medical inspectors, Dr. F. S. Boyer and Dr. Thomas H. Weaber.

By an Act of the Legislature approved May 18, 1911, the government of the schools was vested in a board of nine school directors and the board of control and section boards were abolished.

The act provided that at the municipal election held in November, 1911, three directors were to be elected for two years, three for four years, and three for six years, and biennially thereafter, three directors were to be elected at large, for terms of six years, with the term of office beginning on the first Monday in December following their election. The first board of school directors elected in 1911 under the new law was as follows: Major Frank D. Beary, President; Wilson Arbogast, Rev. E. O. Leopold, Dr. R. C. Peters, James M. Wuchter, Jacob H. Fink, Thomas J. Roth, Alex. B. Ellsworth and Francis P. Hunsicker.

The officers and members of the school district from its organization in 1866 to 1914 are:

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

From Organization of School District, 1866-1914:

PRESIDENTS

C. M. Runk,	1866-1874
William J. Egge,	1874-1877
S. B. Anewalt,	1877-1878
John McLean,	1878-1881
P. L. Reichard,	1881-1885
O. F. White,	1885-1887
B. K. Weaver,	1887-1889
Geo. T. Ettinger	1889-1894
E. H. Dickenshied,	1894-1896
Geo. T. Ettinger,	1896-1898
Dr. H. H. Herbst,	1898-1905
F. G. Lewis,	1905-1906
H. E. Crilly,	1906-1908
Dr. H. H. Herbst,	July, 1908, to Oct., 1908
Dr. J. D. Erdman,	Oct., 1908, to July, 1909
Dr. J. R. Morton,	1909-1910
F. G. Lewis,	1910-1912
Major F. D. Beary,	1912-1913
James. M. Wuchter,	1913-1914

SOLICITORS

T. F. Diefenderfer,	1884-1894
R. J. Butz,	1894-

SUPERINTENDENTS

R. K. Buehrle,	1868-1878
Geo. H. Desch,	1878-1881
L. B. Landis,	1881-1893
F. D. Raub,	1893-1914

SECRETARIES

Boas Hausman,	1866-1867
J. S. Dillinger,	1867-1873

Wm. S. Young,	1873-1877
W. H. Deshler,	1877-1883
M. H. Richards,	1883-1898
Geo. T. Ettinger,	1898-1900
T. P. Wenner,	1900-

TREASURERS

Henry J. Saeger,	1866-1873
Sydney Burcaw,	1873-1877
J. P. Barnes,	1877-1894
M. F. Cawley,	1894-1896
A. P. Zellner,	1896-

MEMBERS

1866-1867

First Section, Geo. Erdman; Second Section, Boas Hausman; Third Section, Tilghman Good; Fourth Section, C. M. Runk; Fifth Section, C. W. Cooper.

1867-1868

First Section, George Erdman; Second Section, J. S. Dillinger; Third Section, Tilghman Good; Fourth Section, C. M. Runk; Fifth Section, C. W. Cooper; Sixth Section, James O'Donnell.

1868-1869

First Section, George Erdman; Second Section, J. S. Dillinger; Third Section, Thomas Mohr; Fourth Section, C. M. Runk; Fifth Section, C. W. Cooper; Sixth Section, James O'Donnell.

1869-1870

First Section, George Erdman; Second Section, J. S. Dillinger; Third Section, Thomas Mohr; Fourth Section, C. M. Runk; Fifth Section, C. W. Cooper; Sixth Section, John Hull.

1870-1871

First Section, George Erdman; Second Section, J. S. Dillinger; Third Section, Thomas Mohr; Fourth Section, C. M. Runk; Fifth Section, C. W. Cooper; Sixth Section, James O'Donnell.

1871-1872

First Section, George Erdman, W. A. Roney; Second Section, J. S. Dillinger; Third Section, Sydney Burcaw, C. H. Ruhe; Fourth Section, W. R. Griess, C. M. Runk; Fifth Section, C. W. Cooper, John McLean; Sixth Section, C. H. Nimson, John Hull.

1872-1873

First Section, George Erdman, W. A. Roney; Second Section, J. S. Dillinger, H. H. Fisher; Third Section, Sydney Burcaw, C. H. Ruhe; Fourth Section, C. M. Runk, W. R. Griess; Fifth Section, John McLean, W. H. Blumer; Sixth Section, James Kinery, William Rohs.

1873-1874

First Section, James B. Cole, Henry Reuter; Second Section, William S. Young, Milton Apple; Third Section, Sydney Burcaw, C. H. Ruhe; Fourth Section, C. M. Runk, William J. Egge; Fifth Section, John McLean, W. H. Blumer; Sixth Section, James Kinery, William Rohs.

1874-1875.

First Section, Henry Reuter, James B. Cole; Second Section, William S. Young, Milton Apple;

Third Section, Sydney Burcaw, C. H. Ruhe; Fourth Section, W. J. Egge, H. A. Grim; Fifth Section, John McLean, W. H. Blumer; Sixth Section, James Kinery, William Rohs.

1875-1876

First Section, Henry Reuter, James B. Cole; Second Section, William S. Young, Milton Apple; Third Section, Sydney Burcaw, C. H. Ruhe; Fourth Section, William J. Egge, H. A. Grim; Fifth Section, John McLean, W. H. Blumer; Sixth Section, Dennis Shields, William McNanemin.

1876-1877

First Section, John Swartz, Henry Santee; Second Section, William S. Young, William H. Deshler; Third Section, Sydney Burcaw, C. H. Ruhe; Fourth Section, W. P. Huber, Reuben Stahler; Fifth Section, John McLean, W. H. Blumer; Sixth Section, Dennis Shields, William McNanemin; Seventh Section, H. A. Grim, W. J. Grim; Eighth Section, William Reichenbach, William J. Egge.

1877-1878

First Section, John Swartz, Henry A. Santee; Second Section, William S. Young, W. H. Deshler; Third Section, Edwin Keller, Solomon S. Frederick; Fourth Section, S. B. Anewalt, C. L. Newhard; Fifth Section, John McLean, Robert Steckel; Sixth Section, Dennis Shields, William McNanemin; Seventh Section, H. A. Grim, W. J. Grim; Eighth Section, William Reichenbach, Edward Kincaid.

1878-1879

First Section, John Swartz, John Weiss; Second Section, W. S. Young; W. H. Deshler; Third Section, Edwin Keller, Solomon S. Frederick; Fourth Section, W. P. Huber, B. K. Weaver; Fifth Section, John McLean, Eph. Horlacher, Sixth Section, James Kinery, William Rohs; Seventh Section, H. A. Grim, W. J. Grim; Eighth Section, Edward Kincaid, Abraham Newhard.

1879-1880

First Section, John Weiss, Dr. P. L. Reichard; Second Section, Jacob Kichline, W. H. Deshler; Third Section, Edwin Keller, Solomon S. Frederick; Fourth Section, W. P. Huber, B. K. Weaver; Fifth Section, John McLean, Eph. Horlacher; Sixth Section, James Kinery, William Rohs; Seventh Section, H. A. Grim, Jonathan Stetzel; Eighth Section, Edward Kincaid, Charles Gehringer.

1880-1881

First Section, Dr. P. L. Reichard, Henry Santee; Second Section, W. H. Deshler, M. H. Richards; Third Section, Solomon Frederick, Adam Wiegner; Fourth Section, W. P. Huber, B. K. Weaver; Fifth Section, John McLean, Eph. Horlacher; Sixth Section, James Kinery, William Rohs; Seventh Section, H. A. Grim, Jonathan Stetzel; Eighth Section, Charles Gehringer, P. K. Hartzell.

1881-1882

First Section, Dr. P. L. Reichard, Henry Santee; Second Section, W. H. Deshler, M. H. Richards; Third Section, Sol. S. Frederick, Adam Wiegner; Fourth Section, W. P. Huber, B. K. Weaver; Fifth Section, John McLean, Rev. W. R. Huffort; Sixth Section, H. E. Crilly, John Flood; Seventh Section, H. A. Grim, Jonathan Stetzel; Eighth Section, Charles Gehringer, P. K. Hartzell.

1882-1883

First Section, Dr. P. L. Reichard, O. F. White; Second Section, M. H. Richards, J. E. Lentz; Third Section, Solomon Frederick, E. C. Huber; Fourth Section, W. P. Huber, B. K. Weaver; Fifth Section, John McLean, Rev. W. R. Huffort; Sixth Section, H. E. Crilly, John Flood; Seventh Section, A. P. Zellner, Rev. J. Fritzingler; Eighth Section, Charles Gehringer, P. K. Hartzell.

1883-1884

First Section, Dr. P. L. Reichard, O. F. White; Second Section, J. E. Lentz, M. H. Richards; Third Section, E. C. Huber, R. S. Leisenring; Fourth Section, W. P. Huber, B. K. Weaver; Fifth Section, Rev. W. R. Huffort, Eph. Horlacher; Sixth Section, H. E. Crilly, John Flood; Seventh Section, A. P. Zellner, Rev. J. Fritzingler; Eighth Section, L. H. Lenhard, Charles Gehringer.

1884-1885

First Section, Dr. P. L. Reichard, O. F. White; Second Section, John E. Lentz, M. H. Richards; Third Section, E. C. Huber, R. S. Leisenring; Fourth Section, C. L. Newhard, George T. Hersh; Fifth Section, Rev. M. O. Rath, Samuel Keller; Sixth Section, H. E. Crilly, Patrick McGee; Seventh Section, A. P. Zellner, Rev. J. Fritzingler; Eighth Section, Charles Gehringer, E. J. Young.

1885-1886

First Section, J. C. Diehl, O. F. White; Second Section, Rev. A. R. Horne, M. H. Richards; Third Section, C. H. Ruhe, R. S. Leisenring; Fourth Section, George T. Hersh, C. L. Newhard; Fifth Section, Samuel Keller, Rev. Myron O. Rath; Sixth Section, H. E. Crilly, Patrick McGee; Seventh Section, Theodore Knauss, D. S. Mertz; Eighth Section, Charles Gehringer, E. J. Young.

1886-1887

First Section, J. C. Diehl, O. F. White; Second Section, Rev. A. R. Horne, M. H. Richards; Third Section, C. H. Ruhe, George T. Ettinger; Fourth Section, Rev. E. Gernant, C. L. Newhard; Fifth Section, Samuel Keller, Rev. M. O. Rath; Sixth Section, H. E. Crilly, Patrick McGee; Seventh Section, Theodore Knauss, D. S. Mertz; Eighth Section, Charles Gehringer, E. J. Young.

1887-1888

First Section, J. C. Diehl, O. F. White; Second Section, Rev. A. R. Horne, M. H. Richards; Third Section, C. H. Ruhe, George T. Ettinger; Fourth Section, Charles L. Newhard, B. K. Weaver; Fifth Section, Samuel Keller, E. E. Rinn; Sixth Section, H. E. Crilly, Daniel Herrity; Seventh Section, Theo. Knauss, D. S. Mertz; Eighth Section, Charles Gehringer, E. J. Young.

1888-1889

First Section, J. R. Morton, John Miller; Second Section, Rev. A. R. Horne, M. H. Richards; Third Section, C. H. Ruhe, George T. Ettinger; Fourth Section, C. L. Newhard, B. K. Weaver; Fifth Section, Samuel Keller, E. E. Rinn; Sixth Section, H. E. Crilly, Daniel Herrity; Seventh Section, W. J. Grim, John F. Weida; Eighth Section, Charles Gehringer, C. S. Miller.

1889-1890

First Section, J. R. Morton, John Miller; Second Section, Rev. A. R. Horne, M. H. Richards; Third Section, C. H. Ruhe, George T. Ettinger; Fourth Section, Charles L. Newhard, B. K. Weaver; Fifth Section, Samuel Keller, E. E. Rinn; Sixth Section, H. E. Crilly, Daniel Herryty; Seventh Section, W. J. Grim, John F. Weida; Eighth Section, Charles Gehringer, C. S. Miller.

1890-1891

First Section, J. R. Morton, John Miller; Second Section, Rev. A. R. Horne, M. H. Richards; Third Section, C. H. Ruhe, George T. Ettinger; Fourth Section, George G. Blumer, Daniel Hiestand; Fifth Section, E. E. Rinn, H. H. Herbst; Sixth Section, H. E. Crilly, Patrick McGee; Seventh Section, John F. Weida, H. F. Rosenberger; Eighth Section, Charles Gehringer, E. S. Miller.

1891-1892

First Section, J. R. Morton, John Miller; Second Section, Davis Garber, M. H. Richards; Third Section, C. H. Ruhe, George T. Ettinger; Fourth Section, George G. Blumer, Daniel Hiestand; Fifth Section, H. H. Herbst, E. E. Rinn; Sixth Section, H. E. Crilly, Patrick McGee; Seventh Section, Theodore Knauss, E. H. Dickenshied; Eighth Section, Charles Gehringer, Reuben Brong.

1892-1893

First Section, J. R. Morton, John Miller; Second Section, Davis Garber, M. H. Richards; Third Section, George T. Ettinger, R. D. Butz; Fourth Section, George G. Blumer, Daniel Hiestand; Fifth Section, H. H. Herbst, E. E. Rinn; Sixth Section, H. E. Crilly, Patrick McGee; Seventh Section, Theodore Knauss, E. H. Dickenshied; Eighth Section, Charles Gehringer, Reuben Brong.

1893-1894

First Section, J. R. Morton, John Miller; Second Section, Davis Garber, M. H. Richards; Third Section, R. D. Butz, George T. Ettinger; Fourth Section, George G. Blumer, M. F. Cawley; Fifth Section, H. H. Herbst, T. P. Wenner; Sixth Section, H. E. Crilly, M. J. Lennon; Seventh Section, Theodore Knauss, E. H. Dickenshied; Eighth Section, Charles Gehringer, Reuben Brong.

1894-1895

First Section, J. R. Morton, John Miller; Second Section, E. M. Young, A. P. Zellner; Third Section, George T. Ettinger, R. D. Butz; Fourth Section, George G. Blumer, J. S. Yeakel; Fifth Section, John M. Stevens, H. S. Weaver; Sixth Section, H. E. Crilly, M. J. Lennon; Seventh Section, Theodore Knauss, E. H. Dickenshied; Eighth Section, Charles Gehringer, Reuben Brong; Ninth Section, H. H. Herbst, H. E. Ruhe; Tenth Section, T. P. Wenner, E. C. Shimer.

1895-1896

First Ward, J. R. Morton, John P. Miller; Second Ward, E. M. Young, A. P. Zellner; Third Ward, George T. Ettinger, W. J. Frederick; Fourth Ward, James Swartz, J. S. Yeakel; Fifth Ward, John M. Stevens, H. S. Weaver; Sixth Ward, H. E. Crilly, M. J. Lennon; Seventh Ward, Theodore F. Knauss, E. H. Dickenshied; Eighth Ward, C. J.

Otto, Reuben Brong; Ninth Ward, H. H. Herbst, H. E. Ruhe; Tenth Ward, T. P. Wenner, E. C. Shimer.

1896-1897

First Ward, J. R. Morton, John P. Miller; Second Ward, E. H. Reninger, E. M. Young; Third Ward, George T. Ettinger, W. J. Frederick; Fourth Ward, W. F. Hecker, A. K. Jacks; Fifth Ward, John M. Stevens, Christian Swartz; Sixth Ward, Daniel O'Donnell, Hugh Ferry; Seventh Ward, Theodore F. Knauss, E. H. Dickenshied; Eighth Ward, Reuben M. Brong, C. J. Otto; Ninth Ward, H. H. Herbst, H. E. Ruhe; Tenth Ward, T. P. Wenner, E. C. Shimer.

1897-1898

First Ward, J. R. Morton, S. P. Swartz; Second Ward, E. H. Reninger, E. M. Young; Third Ward, George T. Ettinger, W. J. Frederick; Fourth Ward, William F. Hecker, A. K. Jacks; Fifth Ward, J. M. Stevens, Christian Swartz; Sixth Ward, Daniel O'Donnell, Hugh Ferry; Seventh Ward, E. E. Ritter, E. F. Keck; Eighth Ward, C. J. Otto, Reuben M. Brong; Ninth Ward, H. H. Herbst, H. E. Ruhe; Tenth Ward, T. P. Wenner, E. C. Shimer.

1898-1899

First Ward, J. R. Morton, S. P. Swartz; Second Ward, E. H. Reninger, E. M. Young; Third Ward, George T. Ettinger, W. J. Frederick; Fourth Ward, W. F. Hecker, A. S. Rabenold; Fifth Ward, J. M. Stevens, Christian Swartz; Sixth Ward, Daniel O'Donnell, Hugh Ferry; Seventh Ward, E. E. Ritter, E. F. Keck; Eighth Ward, C. J. Otto, W. J. Keck; Ninth Ward, H. H. Herbst, H. E. Ruhe; Tenth Ward, T. P. Wenner, E. C. Shimer.

1899-1900

First Ward, J. R. Morton, S. P. Swartz; Second Ward, E. H. Reninger, E. M. Young; Third Ward, Wm. J. Frederick, J. H. Birchall; Fourth Ward, A. S. Rabenold, A. Samuels; Fifth Ward, J. M. Stevens, F. G. Lewis; Sixth Ward, H. E. Crilly, P. F. McDermott; Seventh Ward, E. E. Ritter, E. F. Keck; Eighth Ward, C. J. Otto, W. J. Keck; Ninth Ward, H. H. Herbst, H. E. Ruhe; Tenth Ward, T. P. Wenner, J. A. McCollum.

1900-1901

First Ward, J. R. Morton, S. B. Bechtel; Second Ward, Rev. A. R. Horne, S. B. Neumoyer; Third Ward, John H. Birchall, F. P. Hunsicker; Fourth Ward, A. S. Rabenold, A. Samuels; Fifth Ward, F. G. Lewis, William Hunsicker; Sixth Ward, H. E. Crilly, P. F. McDermott; Seventh Ward, E. F. Keck, W. P. Ludwig; Eighth Ward, C. J. Otto, W. J. Keck; Ninth Ward, H. H. Herbst, H. E. Ruhe; Tenth Ward, John McCollum, J. J. Hittle; Eleventh Ward, E. E. Ritter, J. L. Hoffman.

1901-1902

First Ward, J. R. Morton, S. B. Bechtel; Second Ward, Rev. A. R. Horne, C. M. W. Keck; Third Ward, C. L. Freeman, F. P. Hunsicker; Fourth Ward, A. Samuels, A. S. Rabenold; Fifth Ward, F. G. Lewis, William Hunsicker; Sixth Ward, H. E. Crilly, P. F. McDermott; Seventh Ward, E. F. Keck, W. P. Ludwig; Eighth Ward, Orlando Oldt, E. D. Swoyer; Ninth Ward, H. H. Herbst, H. E. Ruhe; Tenth Ward, John McCollum, J. J. Hittle; Eleventh Ward, E. E. Ritter, J. L. Hoffman.

1902-1903

First Ward, J. R. Morton, S. B. Bechtel; Second Ward, Rev. A. R. Horne, C. M. W. Keck; Third Ward, C. L. Freeman, F. P. Hunsicker; Fourth Ward, A. Samuels, C. J. Otto; Fifth Ward, F. G. Lewis, William Hunsicker; Sixth Ward, H. E. Crilly, P. F. McDermott; Seventh Ward, E. F. Keck, W. P. Ludwig; Eighth Ward, Orlando Oldt, E. D. Swoyer; Ninth Ward, H. H. Herbst, M. H. Bickert; Tenth Ward, H. F. Lehr, D. George Weber; Eleventh Ward, E. E. Ritter, J. L. Hoffman.

1903-1904

First Ward, J. R. Morton, S. B. Bechtel; Second Ward, C. M. W. Keck, Daniel Mager; Third Ward, F. P. Hunsicker, C. L. Freeman; Fourth Ward, C. J. Otto, A. Samuels; Fifth Ward, F. G. Lewis, J. A. Scheffer; Sixth Ward, H. E. Crilly, P. F. McDermott; Seventh Ward, E. F. Keck, W. P. Ludwig; Eighth Ward, E. D. Swoyer, Orlando Oldt; Ninth Ward, H. H. Herbst, M. H. Bickert; Tenth Ward, H. F. Lehr, D. George Weber; Eleventh Ward, J. L. Hoffman, M. O. Blank.

1904-1905

First Ward, J. R. Morton, S. B. Bechtel; Second Ward, C. M. W. Keck, Daniel Mager; Third Ward, F. P. Hunsicker, John Ruhe; Fourth Ward, A. Samuels, C. J. Otto; Fifth Ward, F. G. Lewis, J. A. Scheffer; Sixth Ward, H. E. Crilly, P. F. McDermott; Seventh Ward, E. F. Keck, W. P. Ludwig; Eighth Ward, E. D. Swoyer, Samuel Diehl; Ninth Ward, H. H. Herbst, M. H. Bickert; Tenth Ward, H. F. Lehr, D. George Weber; Eleventh Ward, J. L. Hoffman, Harper Clous.

1905-1906

First Ward, J. R. Morton, S. B. Bechtel; Second Ward, C. M. W. Keck, Daniel Mager; Third Ward, F. P. Hunsicker, John C. Ruhe; Fourth Ward, O. T. Weaver, A. Samuels; Fifth Ward, F. G. Lewis, J. A. Scheffer; Sixth Ward, H. E. Crilly, George E. Boyle; Seventh Ward, E. F. Keck, W. P. Ludwig; Eighth Ward, E. D. Swoyer, Samuel Diehl; Ninth Ward, H. H. Herbst, M. H. Bickert; Tenth Ward, A. B. Ellsworth, R. J. Goepple; Eleventh Ward, J. L. Hoffman, Harper Clous.

1906-1907

First Ward, J. R. Morton, S. B. Bechtel; Second Ward, Daniel Mager, W. W. Eshbach; Third Ward, F. P. Hunsicker, D. F. Bast; Fourth Ward, O. T. Weaver, A. Samuels; Fifth Ward, F. G. Lewis, J. A. Scheffer; Sixth Ward, H. E. Crilly, George E. Boyle; Seventh Ward, E. F. Keck, W. P. Ludwig; Eighth Ward, E. D. Swoyer, Samuel Diehl; Ninth Ward, H. H. Herbst, M. H. Bickert; Tenth Ward, A. B. Ellsworth, R. J. Goepple; Eleventh Ward, J. L. Hoffman, Harper Clous.

1907-1908

First Ward, J. R. Morton, S. B. Bechtel; Second Ward, Daniel Mager, W. W. Eshbach; Third Ward, F. P. Hunsicker, John C. Ruhe; Fourth Ward, O. Weaver, A. Samuels; Fifth Ward, F. G. Lewis, J. A. Scheffer; Sixth Ward, H. E. Crilly, George E. Boyle; Seventh Ward, E. F. Keck, W. P. Ludwig; Eighth Ward, J. D. Erdman, F. L. Best; Ninth Ward, H. H. Herbst, M. H. Bickert; Tenth Ward, A. B. Ellsworth, D. George Weber; Eleventh Ward, J. L. Hoffman, Harper Clous.

1908-1909

First Ward, J. R. Morton, S. B. Bechtel; Second Ward, Daniel Mager, W. W. Eshbach; Third Ward, F. P. Hunsicker, D. F. Bast; Fourth Ward, S. F. Biery, C. L. Moyer; Fifth Ward, F. G. Lewis, Uriah J. Erig; Sixth Ward, H. E. Crilly, Neil Ward; Seventh Ward, E. F. Keck, W. P. Ludwig; Eighth Ward, J. D. Erdman, F. L. Best; Ninth Ward, H. H. Herbst, M. H. Bickert; Tenth Ward, A. B. Ellsworth, Frank Zimmerman; Eleventh Ward, J. L. Hoffman, Harper Clous; Twelfth Ward, R. A. Wagner, F. S. Fetzer.

1909-1910

First Ward, J. R. Morton, S. B. Bechtel; Second Ward, Daniel Mager, Thomas Roth; Third Ward, F. P. Hunsicker, D. F. Bast; Fourth Ward, Samuel F. Biery, C. L. Moyer; Fifth Ward, F. G. Lewis, U. J. Erig; Sixth Ward, H. E. Crilly, Neil Ward; Seventh Ward, W. P. Ludwig, J. J. Houser; Eighth Ward, J. D. Erdman, Frank L. Best; Ninth Ward, Dr. H. H. Herbst, M. H. Bickert; Tenth Ward, A. B. Ellsworth, Frank Zimmerman; Eleventh Ward, J. L. Hoffman, Oliver Clauss; Twelfth Ward, R. A. Wagner, John H. Sykes.

1910-1911

First Ward, Dr. J. R. Morton, S. B. Bechtel; Second Ward, Daniel Mager, Thomas J. Roth; Third Ward, F. P. Hunsicker, George Wetherhold; Fourth Ward, Samuel F. Biery, Charles L. Moyer; Fifth Ward, F. G. Lewis, William Hunsicker; Sixth Ward, H. E. Crilly, P. F. McDermott; Seventh Ward, W. P. Ludwig, J. J. Houser; Eighth Ward, Dr. J. D. Erdman, F. L. Best; Ninth Ward, Dr. H. H. Herbst, M. H. Bickert; Tenth Ward, A. B. Ellsworth, Frank Zimmerman; Eleventh Ward, J. L. Hoffman, Oliver Clauss; Twelfth Ward, R. A. Wagner, John H. Sykes; Thirteenth Ward, George Sykes, Landes Miller.

1911-1912

First Ward, William H. Downey, S. B. Bechtel; Second Ward, Daniel Mager, Thomas J. Roth; Third Ward, F. P. Hunsicker, George Wetherhold; Fourth Ward, Samuel F. Biery, Charles L. Moyer; Fifth Ward, Francis G. Lewis, U. J. Erig; Sixth Ward, H. E. Crilly, P. F. Hanlon; Seventh Ward, W. P. Ludwig, J. J. Houser; Eighth Ward, Dr. J. D. Erdman, F. L. Best; Ninth Ward, Dr. H. H. Herbst, M. H. Bickert; Tenth Ward, A. B. Ellsworth, Frank Zimmerman; Eleventh Ward, J. L. Hoffman, Oliver Clauss; Twelfth Ward, R. A. Wagner, John H. Sykes; Thirteenth Ward, George Sykes, Reginald Longnecker.

1912-1913

Wilson Arbogast, 6 years	Thomas J. Roth, 4 years
Rev. E. O. Leopold,	Jacob H. Fink 4 years
6 years	A. B. Ellsworth, 2 years
Dr. R. C. Peters, 6 years	F. P. Hunsicker, 2 years
James M. Wuchter,	Major F. D. Beary,
4 years	2 years

1913-1914

Dr. J. D. Erdman,	Dr. R. C. Peters, 4 years
6 years	Rev. E. O. Leopold,
Rev. J. Charles Rausch,	4 years
6 years	Thomas Roth, 2 years
H. G. Correll, 6 years	J. M. Wuchter, 2 years
Wilson Arbogast, 4 years	Jacob H. Fink, 2 years

BANKS

ALLENTOWN NATIONAL BANK.—What is now the Allentown National Bank was originally organized as a State bank, under the title of the Allentown Bank, Aug. 27, 1855, with a cash capital, paid in, of \$100,000. The first president was Jacob Dillinger, the cashier, Charles W. Cooper, and the teller, William J. Hoxworth. The board of directors was constituted as follows: Jacob Dillinger, John Appel, Stephen Barber, Stephen Graff, Solomon Keck, Charles Kramer, Jesse M. Line, Welcome B. Powell, George Probst, Aaron G. Reninger, Joshua Seiberling, Hiram J. Schantz, and Dr. William Wilson. This bank surrendered its State charter Aug. 1, 1865, and organized the same day as a national bank under the provisions of the National Currency Act of 1864, with a capital of \$200,000. Jacob Dillinger had died in November, 1861, and William Saeger had been elected president in the same month. He was continued in that office when the national bank was organized, and Mr. Cooper was retained in the position of cashier. Mr. Hoxworth had resigned as teller in May, 1864, and his place had been filled by Joseph E. Balliet, who was re-elected at the time of reorganization.

The first board of the Allentown National Bank consisted of William Saeger, Jacob Cornell, Daniel Clader, C. F. Dickensied, John Fogel, Stephen Graff, Boas Hausman, James K. Mosser, Tilghman H. Martin, Christian Pretz, John G. Schimpf, Henry Schnurman and Dr. William Wilson. The capital of the bank was increased to \$500,000 in 1870. William Saeger, who was elected president in 1861, held that office until Aug. 1, 1883, when he resigned because of advanced years, and was succeeded by Esaias Rehrig. Upon Mr. Rehrig's death in 1885, Charles W. Cooper became president. He died in 1886, when Robert E. Wright succeeded to the presidency and held the position until his resignation on Jan. 11, 1909. C. M. W. Keck succeeded Charles W. Cooper as cashier in 1885, and held the office until Jan. 18, 1909, when he was elected president. He resigned Jan. 9, 1911, and on January 11th, Lloyd M. Tillman was elected president. Mr. Tillman served until March 24, 1913, when he resigned. Reuben J. Butz, the present president, was elected to the position May 5, 1913. Dr. C. D. Schaeffer is vice-president. John F. Wenner, the cashier, was elected Jan. 18, 1909, succeeding C. M. W. Keck, who was elected president. John F. Scheirer was elected the first assistant cashier on Jan. 16, 1911, and Charles S. Dilcher, the present assistant cashier, was elected to the position on Jan. 15, 1912.

Joseph E. Balliet, who succeeded William J. Hoxworth as teller in 1864, was connected with the institution for forty years and was vice-president at his death. He was succeeded as teller by his nephew, David B. Sanders, the present teller, who has been connected with the bank for forty-four years.

The bank began business in the old building which had been occupied by the Northampton Bank, which was used as a dwelling house and for other purposes from 1843 to 1855, and in 1871 built a two-story brick building, with stone trimmings, on the site, at a cost of \$46,000, which was occupied by the bank until the erection of the present eight-story office building in 1905. This building is built of artificial stone, with steel frame, of fire proof construction, and is valued at \$270,000. The first floor is occupied by the bank, into which the institution moved on March 16, 1905.

The par value of the stock of the institution was changed from \$40.00 to \$100.00 at the annual meeting of Jan. 12, 1909. On Sept. 11, 1902, the capital stock was increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, stockholders having the privilege of subscribing for an amount equal to their holdings. The surplus fund and undivided profits amount to \$546,979.18, and the deposits, in March, 1914, to \$2,469,511.13. The board of directors are: Reuben J. Butz, Tilghman S. Cooper, D. G. Dery, John W. Eckert, Harvey H. Farr, William H. Gangewere, Emil A. Hirner, Samuel F. Jordan, Herbert C. Keller, Charles Kline, Frank J. Myers, Charles D. Schaeffer, John Taylor, Frank W. Weil and Robert E. Wilbur.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK was organized in 1863, and began business in 1864. The stockholders were William H. Blumer, Jesse M. Line, William Kern, and Nathan Laudenslager. Mr. Blumer was president. Tilghman H. Moyer was the first cashier, and Jacob A. Blumer succeeded him in that position. This bank was quite prosperous for a number of years, but failed in 1877. It was located at No. 8 East Hamilton street.

THE ALLENTOWN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, one of the oldest and most successfully managed savings-banks in Eastern Pennsylvania, commenced business in the year 1860. It was organized through the efforts of Hon. William H. Ainey, under a special charter passed by the Legislature during the winter of 1859 and 1860. Mr. Ainey became its first president, and Charles S. Bush its first cashier. The first board of trustees was composed of the following: William H. Ainey, Christian Pretz, George Probst, Samuel Sell, Nathan Peter, Henry B. Hottle, John D. Stiles.

Paul Balliet and Dr. B. F. Jacoby. Mr. Bush served as cashier upwards of three years, when he resigned to accept the cashiership of the Second National Bank. He was succeeded by Francis E. Samuels, who served about two years, when he resigned and became the cashier of the Second National Bank. Mr. Samuels was succeeded by Jacob S. Dillinger, who served about three years, when he resigned, after being elected prothonotary of Lehigh county. He was succeeded by Reuben Stahler, who served in that capacity about eight years, when he was elected cashier of the Second National Bank to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Samuels. Mr. Stahler was succeeded by B. J. Hagenbuch. Mr. Ainey continued to serve as president from the organization of the institution to its close. The last board of trustees comprised the following: William H. Ainey, C. Pretz, Martin Kemmerer, Milton Appel, Benjamin J. Hagenbuch, George Probst, Charles S. Bush, Reuben Stahler and C. B. Sell. The bank was located at 532 Hamilton street.

The institution was organized, as its title indicates, as a savings-bank. It received money on deposit in large and small sums, paying interest to the depositors of from three to six per cent., according to the amount and the time of deposit. The institution early enlisted the confidence and patronage of the people of the entire county, and its deposits steadily increased until shortly before the panic they had reached about half a million dollars. After the failure of William H. Blumer & Company and the First National Bank of Allentown, in 1877, banks in this locality, and especially savings-banks, were much distrusted, and as one after another failed, this want of confidence was intensified.

At the time of the failure of Blumer & Company there were seven savings-banks, besides theirs, in Allentown, all of which failed except the Allentown Savings Institution. There was besides a savings-bank at Bethlehem, one at Slattington, two at Fogelsville, and one at Macungie, all of which in like manner failed, leaving the Allentown Savings Institution alone as the only incorporated savings-bank doing business. This institution promptly met all its obligations, retaining the patronage and confidence of its customers to a remarkable degree when the circumstances before related are considered. During and subsequent to the war its investments were largely in government bonds, and from judicious purchases and sales it realized large profits. In addition to regular semi-annual dividends to the stockholders of from six to twelve per cent., per annum, it declared a one hundred per cent. dividend in 1869, and another in 1875 of two hundred

per cent. on the original capital. Both of these dividends were payable in cash or stock at the option of each stockholder, but all preferred and took the stock. For reasons mainly personal to its officers and stockholders, it was decided to withdraw from business, and the affairs of the institution were closed up.

After providing for the deposits, most of the remaining assets were divided directly among the stockholders. The market value of these, together with the cash realized from sale of such assets as could not be divided, amounted to over eight thousand dollars to one thousand dollars originally paid in as capital, so that each stockholder, who paid in one thousand dollars at the beginning, received back eight thousand dollars, besides the regular semi-annual dividends. At a final meeting of the stockholders, held Feb. 5, 1883, Mr. Christian Pretz acting as chairman, and Prof. T. L. Seip as secretary, the following was moved and unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, We, the stockholders of the Allentown Savings Institution, have heard with pleasure the statement of the very satisfactory condition of its affairs and accounts as ascertained by the Auditing Committee appointed at the meeting of the stockholders held Jan. 29, 1883, and inasmuch as the business affairs of the institution have been closed, and this is our final meeting as stockholders; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deem it but proper and due to the president of the institution, the Hon. William H. Ainey, to put on record our high appreciation of his valuable services in successfully managing its affairs from the beginning to the close of its history, covering a time when most similar institutions failed with disastrous losses to their stockholders and the community.

Resolved, That we also recognize the efficient services of the Officers of the institution, who aided the president from time to time in the transaction of its affairs."

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLENTOWN was organized in 1863, and began business in 1864, with a paid in capital of \$100,000, which was increased the following year to \$200,000, and a few years later to \$300,000. The first officers were William H. Ainey, president, and Charles S. Bush, cashier, and the first directors, William H. Ainey, George Probst, Benjamin J. Hagenbuch, Samuel Sell, Aaron Balliet, Edward Kohler, Charles A. Ruhe and James H. Bush. After serving two years, Charles H. Bush resigned the cashiership in 1865 on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Francis E. Samuels, who continued as cashier until his death, in 1875. Reuben Stahler succeeded Mr. Samuels, and held the office until 1891, when he resigned, and William R. Klein became cashier. He was succeeded in 1903 by Charles H. Moyer, who still fills the position.

Mr. Ainey continued as president until his death in 1907, when Hon. Edward Harvey became president. Judge Harvey continued as president until his death in 1913, when Thomas E. Ritter, the present president, succeeded him.

The bank building at the southeast corner of Centre Square was erected in 1881, previous to which time it was located at 532 Hamilton street.

The present board of directors are M. J. Backenstoe, Silas G. Croll, Henry J. Grim, Henry D. Gross, George H. Hardner, William A. Hausman, Wilson G. E. Jacoby, Harry W. Kress, Calvin J. Otto, Henry E. Peters, Thomas E. Ritter, Victor F. Wonderly and John S. Yeager. The deposits of the bank are \$2,715,000, the largest of any bank in the city.

The surplus and undivided profits amount to over \$550,000. The market value of the stock is \$325 a share, which pays fourteen per cent. dividend to the stockholders.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY TRUST COMPANY was organized June 7, 1886, with a capital stock of \$125,000. The first board of directors were Edwin G. Martin, James K. Mosser, John Williams, Thomas F. Butz, Joseph Ruhe, Baxter B. McClure, A. F. Peters, Henry K. Hartzell, Samuel B. Anewalt, Andrew S. Keck, John Bowen, James Singmaster, Thomas T. Martin, Harry K. Kurtz, John R. Gonser, Franklin H. Hersh, and Morris L. Kauffman. Dr. Edwin G. Martin was elected president; Samuel B. Anewalt, vice-president; Morris L. Kauffman, trust officer, and James P. Barnes, secretary and treasurer. The bank was incorporated July 14, 1886, and purchased the property at 636 Hamilton street, for \$18,220. The building had been previously occupied by the First National Bank. An addition, fifty feet in depth, was made to the building, which was used by the bank until the completion of the present handsome edifice in 1911. In 1909, the property at 634 Hamilton street, was purchased for \$40,000, giving them a frontage of 44 feet, upon which the new building was erected. Its front, of Vermont white marble, is in the Ionic style of architecture, with four fluted columns, supporting a marble cornice and gable. Ornamental bronze doors are approached by a series of granite steps. The wainscoating and floor are of marble and the furniture all of metal. The building is lighted mainly by a large dome light of leaded glass.

Dr. Martin, the first president, died in 1893, when James P. Barnes was elected president, and Edward H. Reninger, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Barnes retired as president in 1890, when Samuel B. Anewalt was elected and John Bowen succeeded Mr. Anewalt as vice-president.

Mr. Anewalt retired as president in 1901 and was succeeded by Hon. M. C. L. Kline. Mr. Bowen died in 1902, and Edward M. Young succeeded him as vice-president. In 1905, Mr. Kline resigned the presidency, and Edward M. Young was elected to the position, which he still holds, while Lewis O. Shankweiler was chosen vice-president. Upon the death of Mr. Kauffman in 1900, Reuben J. Butz was elected trust officer, which he filled until elected president of the Allentown National Bank in 1913, when Lawrence H. Rupp was elected trust officer.

The board of directors are Samuel B. Anewalt, Morris C. Bastian, Reuben J. Butz, Wilson J. Hartzell, H. H. Farr, George H. Kleppinger, Andrew S. Keck, Charles F. Mosser, George K. Mosser, George Ormrod, E. H. Reninger, Joseph Ruhe, L. O. Shankweiler, John Taylor, and E. M. Young. Frank K. Hartzell is assistant treasurer, and Henry J. Hornbeck, assistant secretary. The surplus and undivided profits amount to \$500,000.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK was organized in 1903, with a capital stock of \$200,000, and began business at its present location in the Y. M. C. A. building, on March 30, 1903. Hon. Fred E. Lewis was the first president and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Thomas F. Diefenderfer. Charles O. Schantz was cashier until his death in 1911, when Francis O. Ritter succeeded him. Thomas J. Koch is vice-president and Herbert B. Wagner, assistant cashier. The present board of directors are Frank D. Bittner, Gottlieb Buehler, Owen D. Clauss, Thomas F. Diefenderfer, Morris Hoats, Thomas J. Koch, John Leh, James A. Miller, Henry G. Merkle, William P. Moyer, F. O. Ritter, Abraham Samuels, Jonas Schrader, James M. Schneider, Daniel Z. Walker and William R. Yeager. The deposits on April 6, 1914, amounted to \$2,539,726.30, and the surplus and undivided profits were \$306,431.10.

THE CITIZENS DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY began business Oct. 12, 1905, at 106 North Seventh street. The capital stock was \$125,000, and L. D. Krause was president, and Fred H. Lichtenwalner, secretary and treasurer. The bank remained at this location two years, when it was removed to the Young building, its present location, at Hamilton and Hall streets. Dr. W. H. Hartzell succeeded Mr. Krause as president, but resigned in 1914, and Mr. Krause became acting president. On April 30, 1914, the surplus and undivided profits were \$80,150.14, and deposits, \$921,018.93. Mr. Lichtenwalner is still the secretary and treasurer; H. B. Koch is vice-president, and Frank Jacobs, trust officer. The board of directors are L. D. Krause, L. L. Ane-

walt, George F. Breinig, O. N. Clauss, William F. Bower, W. B. Fogelman, Joseph F. Gehringer, Fred B. Gerner, H. A. Grammes, F. T. L. Keiter, Dr. R. B. Klotz, H. B. Koch, George F. Knerr, H. J. Lerch, A. R. Lewis, and John C. Schwartz.

THE ALLENTOWN TRUST COMPANY was organized in 1907 and began business on Sept. 12, 1907, in the Commonwealth building. Hon. M. C. L. Kline was the first president and served until his death in 1911, when Edwin H. Stine became president. James L. Marsteller has been the secretary and treasurer since its organization. In 1910, the Romig property at the northeast corner of Hamilton and Law streets, was purchased for \$40,000, and a granite and brick structure, 30 by 104 feet, was erected at a cost of \$35,000. The second floor is divided into offices and contains a directors' room, while the first floor is used entirely for banking purposes.

The capital stock is \$150,000; surplus, \$98,513.42; deposits (Dec. 31, 1913), \$749,690.69; and total trust funds, \$387,584.04.

The directors are Avon Barnes, P. S. Fenstermacher, Henry D. Gross, Jacob W. Grim, William G. Grosscup, Samuel D. Lehr, O. E. Leh, William H. Ryan, Horace W. Schantz, George F. Seiberling, Harry E. Truchses, James N. Rhoda, Daniel F. Keller, T. F. Keck, William J. Gehringer, Charles Ziegenfus, Edwin H. Stine, Freeman Hawk, and Robert L. Schiffert.

THE RIDGE AVENUE DEPOSIT COMPANY, situated at 418 Ridge avenue, opened business on Oct. 15, 1912. Dr. William J. Hertz, is president; C. J. Burger is vice-president; Frank H. Marsh, cashier; and the directors, besides the above officials, are E. J. Ferry, William Holz, Stephen Koller, Walter C. Lotte, C. C. Marsh, C. F. Neuweiler, John Shigo, Robert F. Siegfried, Dr. F. B. Scheirer, L. Sussman, Neil Ward, and L. H. Yeager. The capital stock is \$50,000. On July 27, 1914, the deposits were \$156,000, and the surplus, \$11,376.00.

THE PENN COUNTIES TRUST COMPANY opened business on Oct. 31, 1912, in the basement of the Haas building at Eighth and Hamilton streets, with Lawrence H. Rupp, as president, and Claude T. Reno, as secretary and treasurer. In 1912, the trust company purchased the building and the first floor was fitted up as a banking room and occupied April 1, 1913. The cost of the building and fixtures was \$238,000. Mr. Rupp resigned as president on May 6, 1913, and Charles C. Kaiser succeeded him. M. Herbert Beary, who had been elected assistant secretary and treasurer on July 16, 1913, succeeded Mr. Reno as secretary and treasurer on his resignation, Sept. 2, 1913. Martin E. Kern is first

vice-president; L. H. Yeager, second vice-president; H. A. Muschlitz, third vice-president, and Francis G. Lewis, trust officer. The capital stock is \$300,000, fully paid; the surplus and undivided profits, \$65,000, and deposits, \$275,000. The directors are Henry W. Bloss, A. J. Buckley, George F. Erich, Joseph P. Fry, John Graeflin, Charles D. Geisinger, Francis J. Gildner, Joseph F. Gorman, W. J. W. Groves, Nathan A. Haas, Charles C. Kaiser, Martin E. Kern, E. G. M. Kuhns, John H. McDermott, H. A. Muschlitz, Elmer E. Ritter, Henry B. Schadt, W. A. Stein, Oscar H. Trexler, L. H. Yeager, and H. J. Weidinger.

OTHER BANKING INSTITUTIONS.—In 1867, the Macungie Savings Bank was established, which did a large business for some years, but made an assignment in 1878. Its president was David Schall. William C. Lichtenwallner was the first cashier, and was succeeded by John F. Weida.

C. M. Runk and Henry J. Saeger carried on a banking business for several years.

The Girard Savings Bank, of which Phaon Albright was the president, and H. K. and F. K. Hartzell, successively, the cashiers, was organized in 1868, and went into voluntary liquidation in 1877.

The Franklin Savings Bank was in existence ten years, from 1868, making an assignment in 1878. Its president was B. H. Miller, and cashier, J. E. Zimmerman.

The Empire Life Insurance and Trust Company, of which A. G. Reninger was president, and Morgan F. Medlar, cashier, began business in 1869, and closed in 1878.

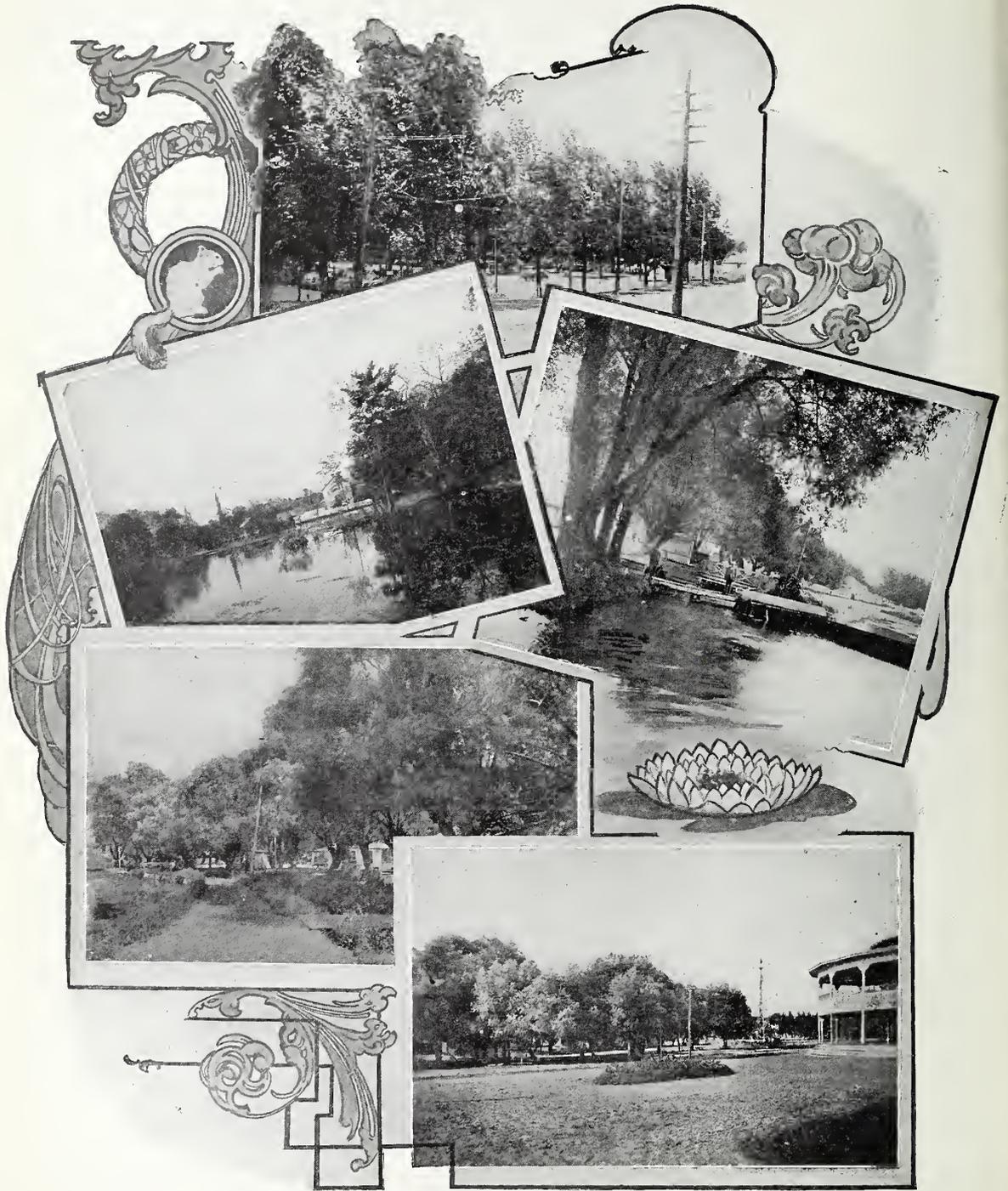
T. H. Good and Edward Ruhe, in partnership, carried on a banking business for several years.

The Erin Savings Bank, of which William L. Yohn was the proprietor, was established in 1870, and went into voluntary liquidation about five years later.

PARKS.

City Park, between Linden and Turner, and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, was located on a plot 600 feet square, owned by the city and prepared as a park through the liberality of Col. H. C. Trexler. A band stand has been erected and the grounds beautified, so that the park has a valuation of nearly \$250,000.

Allen Park, at Fourth and Walnut streets, was acquired by the city in 1908, having been formerly the Muhlenberg College property. Its picturesque grounds contain many stately old trees. The property contains the stone building known as Trout Hall, built in 1770 by the son



VIEWS OF DORNEY PARK AND CENTRAL PARK.

of the founder of the city, and is admirably adapted to park purposes, furnishing a breathing spot for the congested section of the city.

Other parks are River Front park, along the Lehigh, and the park along the Little Lehigh, besides Central Park, a favorite resort along the trolley line at Rittersville and Dorney Park, on the line of the trolley system to Reading.

THEATRES.

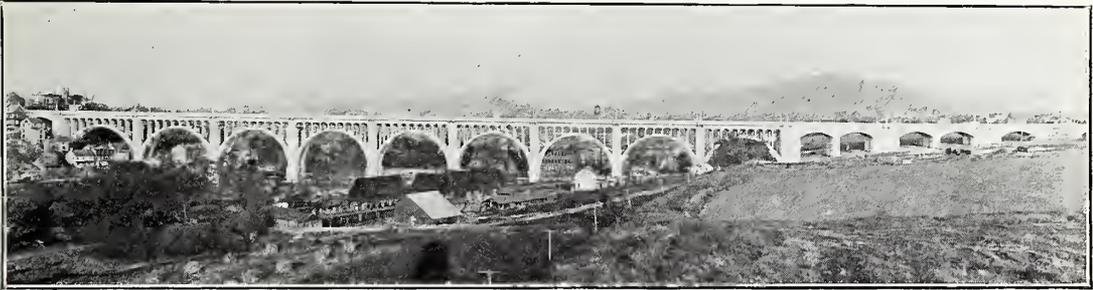
The first halls where entertainments in the town were held were the Court House, (where General Tom Thumb was exhibited in the '40's) the Free Hall, Odd Fellows' Hall and Kline's Hall. The Hagenbuch Opera House, on Hamilton street, above Eighth, (now owned by the John Bowen Grocery Company), was the first theatre in the city, built about 1870 and used as such until 1885, when Music Hall was built at the northeast corner of Sixth and Linden streets, the

From time to time notable musicians and lecturers appeared in this theatre. Since the erection of the Lyric theatre in 1899 it has been the leading play-house and assemblage hall in the city.

The Orpheum theatre, at 35-39 North Sixth street, during the season presents many entertaining attractions. Among the other theatres are the Lyceum, located on Hamilton street between Ninth and Tenth; the Pergola, on Hamilton street above Ninth; the Hippodrome, on Hamilton street above Sixth; the Victor, above Seventh; the Hamilton, at Second and Hamilton; together with a number of smaller moving picture houses in different sections of the city.

BRIDGES.

LINDEN STREET BRIDGE.—The stone bridge across the Jordan meadows at Linden street was erected in 1884 at an expense of \$46,448. It was built by the county commissioners, and the



EIGHTH STREET BRIDGE.

name of which was later changed to the Academy of Music. In this theatre many noted actors have performed, such as Thomas Keene in *Louis XI* (1890); Mme. Janauschek in *Macbeth* (1890); Wilson Barrett in *Hamlet* (1892); Alex. Salvini in *The Three Guardsmen* (1893); Mrs. John Drew in *The Rivals* (1894), as well as many famous musicians. It was destroyed by fire in 1903. The Lyric Theatre, at Sixth and Court streets, was opened Oct. 10, 1899, with Lewis Morrison in *Frederick the Great*. The auditorium is 68 feet wide and has a depth of 129 feet, and was built with a seating capacity for 1,400 people. The architects were J. B. McElpatrick and Son, of New York.

Many notable political gatherings have been held in the Lyric theatre among which were the Democratic State convention in 1910; the Progressive Assembly, which was addressed by former President Theodore Roosevelt in 1912; also the Democratic meeting during the same year which was addressed by Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey, now President of the United States.

approaches by the city. It is 340 feet long and 50 feet wide, including the sidewalks each 7 feet wide, and has eight arches of stone.

The bridge over the Jordan on Gordon street was built by the county in 1889. The Allentown Rolling Mills were the designers and contractors. The stone bridge over the Little Lehigh was erected about 1820.

EIGHTH STREET BRIDGE.—A company was organized in November, 1900, for the building of a bridge between the city and South Allentown at South Eighth street, but after the abutments and piers had been built, the project was dropped until the Allentown Bridge Company was formed and a charter granted June 4, 1912. A reinforced concrete structure, 2,650 feet long, was built at a cost of \$500,000, and opened for business on Nov. 18, 1913. Toll rates of one cent for foot passengers and from five to fifteen cents for vehicles are charged. The bridge is 138 feet above the Little Lehigh creek and 142½ feet above the bottom of the foundations. Its width is 46 feet, with a roadway of 32 feet. The

contract was awarded July 29, 1912, to McArthur Bros., of New York, who used 45,000 barrels of cement, 36,000 tons of crushed stone, 20,000 tons of sand and 1,100,000 pounds of reinforcing steel rods in the structure, which contains 29,500 cubic yards of concrete.

FLOODS.—In 1869, a flood occurred which caused considerable damage at Allentown and along the valley.

On Aug. 25, 1901, a flood in the Lehigh and neighboring streams caused considerable damage. Between two and three P. M. the stream rose rapidly, until the dam was completely submerged. The spray shot up to the bridge, the current reaching within six feet of the floor. The water reached the highest point at 10:15 P. M.

The cause of the flood was a heavy downpour of rain in the coal regions and the breaking of the Hudsonale reservoir at Hazleton. The flood was described in a daily newspaper as follows:

"In Allentown a great deal of damage resulted. The water early in the evening flowed steadily into the plant of the Allentown Electric Light & Power Company, and the Traction company power-house. By 8 P. M. the electric light service was crippled and many houses were without lights. The water filled the pits of the fly wheels and the Allen steamer was secured to keep them dry, but the rushing waters came too fast and the Good Will reserve engine was also gotten out.

"The trolley service began to suffer by 8 o'clock, just as the people were coming into town from the outlying districts. Hundreds wished they had never left, for they got home early next morning as best they could. Five out of the seven pits at the power house were inundated. But two engines, whose pits were higher than the others, escaped any damage and with these going, the trolley service was kept moving. For several hours on Saturday night there was no semblance of running cars. Many walked home on the Bethlehem pike. One woman was seen strolling along in the darkness with four children, the oldest scarcely able to walk. The conductors and motormen also walked. By 2 A. M. a number of cars were run, but none ventured to run from town. At Sixth and Hamilton streets, there were six cars standing from 2 to 5 A. M. loaded with sleeping passengers. The American Hotel porch and the entrance to Gross' restaurant were crowded with persons during the wait.

"Because of the trolley washout, the L. V. R. R. ran special trains between Cementon and Bethlehem at midnight. The electric light service was improved during the day and last evening there was a general service.

"Butcher E. A. Krause's shop was flooded and a 40-foot embankment was washed away. Arbogast & Bastian's abattoir was filled and much damage resulted.

"In the stone house on the north side of Hamilton street at the bridge, the families of Joseph Pieber and Frank Smith reside, who kept boarders. Every now and then a piece of household goods would be carried away and one of the women would run after it. They carried their goods to the second floor. The water stood almost two feet on the first floor. A large number of cellars in the First ward were flooded.

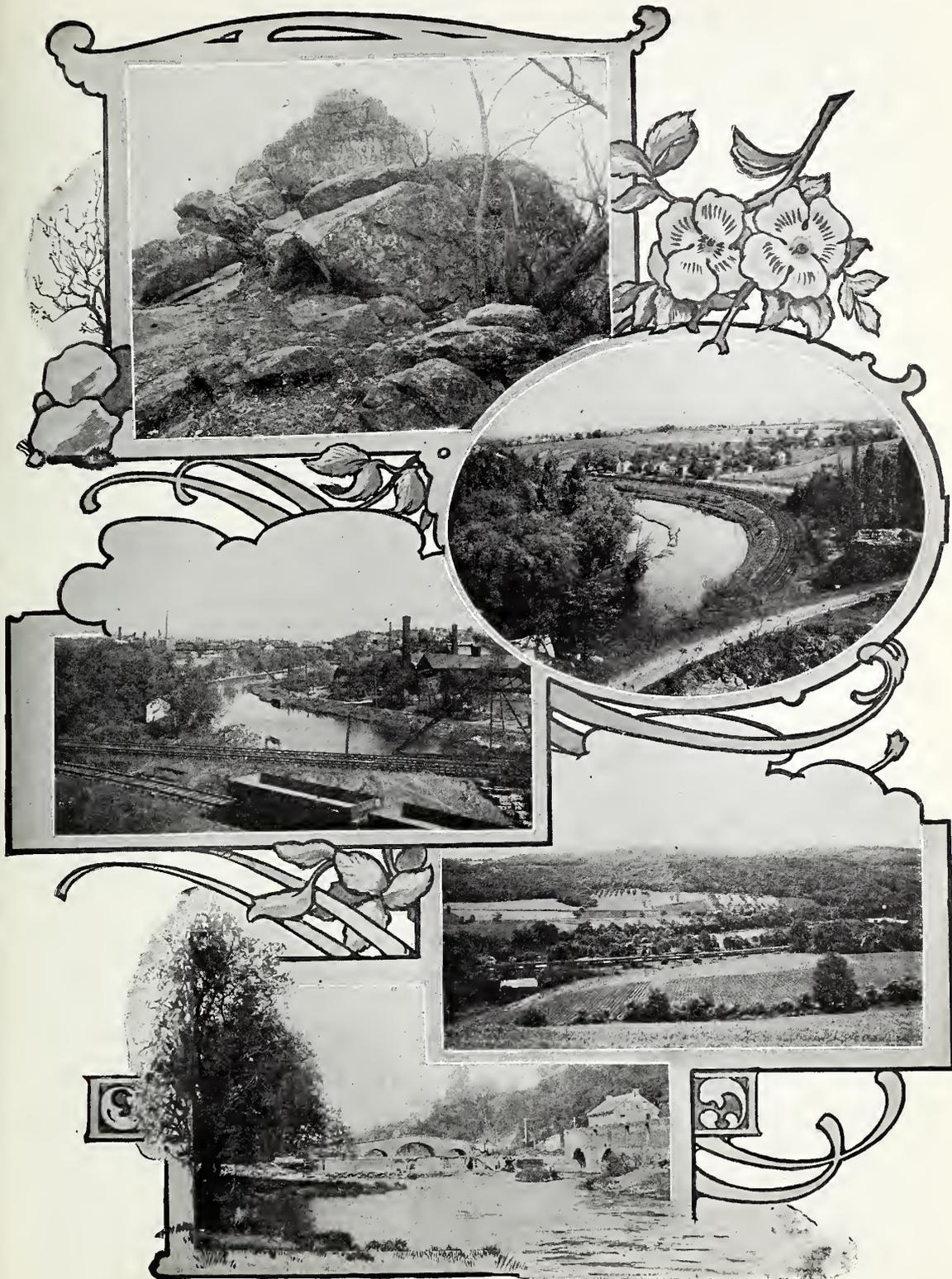
"Below the bridge nothing could be seen excepting the roof of the home of Mrs. Charles Kline, on Kline's Island. The loss of Charles H. Kline, the truck farmer, was \$500. One of the garbage teams was caught in a hole and the horse was saved by cutting the harness. Mrs. Kline's house bears the marks of the freshets of 1862 and 1869. The former mark is under the window sill of the first floor and the latter about three feet below. At Stine's Island, up the river, the water reached the door of Peter Stine's house.

"The overflow caused great back water in the Jordan and Little Lehigh. The South Allentown car barn was threatened with a flood and the cars were all run out. The water did not rise that high, however. At the wire mill there was a relief gang to prevent damage.

"The Jordan backed up high and flooded part of the meadows at the Adelaide silk mills. A number of the employes were called out to save the silk from damage. The reserve steamer yesterday worked from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. getting the water out.

"Navigation was suspended before noon. A boat that came here then tied up near Kimmet's lock. The horses in the stable at the Atlantic Refining Co.'s plant near the Biery limekilns, were rescued when the water was up to their bodies."

FLOOD OF 1902.—A rain storm, accompanied by violent and most unusual thunder and lightning, visited Allentown and vicinity on February 28, 1902, which caused much damage to different industries, more especially in the Cedar creek and Little Lehigh valley, and the suspension of the trolley service to the great inconvenience of the people. The meadows were so flooded by noon that the Kutztown cars could not cross the bridge at Griesemerville, and the dam at Dorney Park was drawn off because it was feared that the banks might be washed away by the raging torrent. Shortly afterward, the dam was destroyed and the volume in the narrow defile was three feet higher than ever before



THE BIG ROCKS AND VIEWS ALONG THE LEHIGH AND LITTLE LEHIGH RIVERS.

known. Below Dorney's, all the fields were inundated on both sides of the creek to the hillsides.

The bridge above the Duck Farm Hotel and the fences were washed away. The butcher shop and electric power-house were flooded, even the boiler room of the waterworks was filled so high that the public service had to be shut down for the first time since it was established there in 1887. The meadow at Third and Union streets and the railroad bridge at Biery's limekilns were covered, and the furniture factory of Johnson & Schwartz had to be closed.

In South Allentown the cars were removed from the trolley car barn, the wire mill, and Gabriel's woolen mill were flooded, and only from the east and north could the city be reached. The Adelaide silk mill shut down at 2:30 P. M. Business was nearly suspended.

The Little Lehigh reached almost to Lawrence street. The Jordan rose 25 feet above low water mark at Allentown.

The Lehigh river, by the marks shown on Kline's Island, was 22 inches higher than the flood of 1862 when the river had reached a point 65 inches above the first floor. The flood of 1869 was 47 inches.

The damage to property on this occasion exceeded that of 1862; but the loss of life was less because the flood was in daytime, while that of 1862 took place principally in the night-time.

The bridge across the river at Allentown, and the Central Railroad bridge at Kline's Island, were swept away. Many bridges along the Little Lehigh and Jordan were swept away or damaged. The loss to bridges alone amounted to more than \$400,000; and the total loss in the entire county was estimated at \$1,000,000.

ASSOCIATIONS.

LEHIGH COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Sixty-two years ago a number of leading farmers and enterprising citizens became interested in the project of forming an agricultural society, which was to have for its aim "the improvement and advancement of agriculture, horticulture, live stock, and domestic and mechanic arts."

Several counties in Massachusetts and other States had organized such societies, and were holding annual fairs which were doing much good in promoting the interests of agriculture in those communities.

A series of meetings were held during the years of 1850 and 1851 at the Eagle Hotel, Allentown, and at Ruchsville, Breinigsville, and Millerstown. The first one, however, at which definite action was taken, convened at the public

house of William Leisenring, in Egypt, Whitehall township, on Jan. 24, 1852, Daniel Beisel acting as president, and Dr. D. A. Moser as secretary. There it was resolved to organize an agricultural society for Lehigh county, and to this end a committee consisting of Messrs. Jesse M. Line, of Allentown; John Yost, of Salisbury; Charles Witman, of Saucon; Charles Foster, of Upper Milford; James F. Weiler, of Lower Macungie; William Mink, of Upper Macungie; Jacob Grim, of Weisenburg; Joseph Moser, of Lynn; David Knerr, of Lowhill; Andrew Peter, of Heidelberg; John Fenstermacher, of Washington; Edward Kohler, of North Whitehall; Peter Mickley, of South Whitehall; Charles Ritter, of Hanover; and George Beisel, of Northampton, was appointed to prepare a constitution and report at an adjourned meeting to be held in the room of the commissioners, in the Court House at Allentown, Feb. 3, 1852. On that day the meeting was held at the place designated, and an address, strongly favoring the project, was delivered by Hon. Robert E. Wright, Sr. A constitution was read and adopted, after which an organization was effected and officers chosen for the new society. Edward Kohler, Esq., who had taken a prominent part in the movement, was elected the first president. This position he worthily filled until 1855. Fifteen vice-presidents were chosen, one from each township; Mr. Jesse M. Line was elected recording secretary; Dr. David A. Moser, corresponding secretary, and Owen L. Schreiber, treasurer.

THE FIRST FAIR.

Preparations were immediately begun for the holding of the first Lehigh county agricultural fair. Allentown, being at that time already a flourishing town and also the county seat, was selected as the most convenient place for this purpose. East of Fourth street, between Walnut and Union streets, lay a desirable five acre plot of ground, owned by Messrs. Pretz and Weinshimer, considered suitable for such an undertaking. Booths and tents were put up to shelter and protect the displays, and here it was on October 6th, 7th, 8th, 1852, that the first exhibition was held. The whole plot was enclosed by a white muslin screen, seven feet high, intended to prevent outsiders from viewing the show, and if it did not entirely serve that purpose, it must have revealed only enough to arouse double interest, for it is recorded that the fair was successful beyond the hopes of the most sanguine, and that the receipts amounted to twelve hundred dollars.

Among the features of the fair were the addresses delivered during the successive days. The first one was at "early candle light," on the

grounds by Robert E. Wright, Sr.; the second by George W. Foering, in the Court House; and the third, a German address, at the close of the fair, by Rev. Jeremiah Schindel. The premiums paid for the exhibits amounted in all to one hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents.

SELECTION OF A PERMANENT LOCATION.

So generally had the people of Allentown and Lehigh county become interested in the new enterprise, that a second fair was proposed. The managers at once felt warranted in taking steps to make this feature of the society a permanent institution. With this end in view they leased a tract of land in the northwestern section of the town, north of Libery, between Fifth and Sixth streets, containing about eight acres. This property was owned by William Mattern and afterward secured by purchase, at a cost of two thousand dollars. To this were added three acres and five perches, bought for one thousand and eighty-five dollars and eighty-four cents, from Owen Saeger. The deeds for both properties were recorded on Jan. 1, 1856, in Deed Book Vol. 19, pages 450 and 533, etc.

In the spring of 1853 the Mattern tract was enclosed by a board fence; a frame cottage style ticket office, and a two-story frame exhibition hall were erected, and other temporary structures put up. Here the second fair of the Association was held, on Sept. 28th, 29th and 30th of the same year, and with even more gratifying results, in every respect, than the first one. It really marked the beginning of that wonderful success which attended the later operations of the society. A representation of the original buildings and their surroundings in this location, still forms the central scene on the certificates of stock issued by the association. Later on, two wings were added to the main building, changing its form into that of a Roman cross, and making it more commodious and better adapted for exhibition purposes. The office building was also enlarged to serve as a dwelling and dining-room during the fairs. Subsequently a race track of about one-third of a mile was laid out, a grand stand erected, and other necessary improvements made.

It was at an early period, too, that the shade trees were planted, which in after years served to make the old fair grounds one of the loveliest and most attractive spots in Allentown.

RE-ORGANIZATION AND INCORPORATION.

In 1854 it was thought advisable to re-organize the society and to form a stock company. Therefore, a new constitution, embodying all the wisest and most desirable provisions found in

the constitutions of other societies, was framed, and the proposition for a change laid before the members at the annual meeting held in February, 1855. The plan contemplated the issuing of shares of stock, at ten dollars each, but permitting no person to hold more than one share at the same time, nor allowing any member to draw dividends from the funds of the association. This movement was sanctioned and the constitution adopted, with the result that on the 13th day of August, 1855, the society was incorporated under a general act. Since then the change has proven itself a most gratifying one. As dividends on stocks were prohibited by the constitution, the receipts of the society, in excess of the necessary expenses, have been expended in the purchase of real estate, improvement of the grounds, erection and repair of buildings, and in the payment of premiums, all of which has kept the society in a most flourishing condition.

Even at this early period the fame of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society spread abroad throughout Eastern Pennsylvania, attracting immense throngs of people to its fairs, which, indeed, were always creditable.

One of the most interesting features of those old-time fairs was the public announcement of the award of the premiums on the last day of the exhibition. This announcement was usually made by Hon. R. E. Wright, Sr., and W. J. Hoxworth, Esq., and listened to by hundreds of interested exhibitors.

Among the principal attractions during those annual gatherings was the flying coach, with its improvised orchestra, located on the southeastern section of the enclosure and operated by Mr. Stephen Lentz. Mr. Lentz continued to furnish this amusement from year to year until the society abandoned the old ground.

Exhibitions were held annually with highly encouraging results until 1862, when, however, no fair was held. During that year the great Civil War was overshadowing the country, having already brought sorrow and mourning to many families in the county.

In October of the same year, the grounds of the society were occupied by seven companies of the 176th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, as a rendezvous, before being mustered into the service of the United States. These were Company A, Captain Levi Smoyer; Company B, Captain S. D. Lehr; Company D, Captain David Schadt; Company E, Captain Tilghman Schleider; Company G, Captain L. P. Hecker; Company I, Captain Lewis Harmony; and Company K, Captain George Neitz. From this place they marched in a body to the Lehigh Valley station to proceed to the seat of war.

The old fair grounds, in fact, during the thirty-five years that it was under the control of the society, furnishes many interesting reminiscences of events in the history of Lehigh county.

In June, 1875, a Centennial Fair and Tea Party was held here, under the auspices of the Lehigh County Ladies' Centennial Association, of which Mrs. S. B. Lewis was president; Mrs. A. C. Pretz, secretary; and Mrs. Jacob H. Saeger, treasurer. The object of the enterprise was to raise funds in behalf of the Great Centennial Fair, that was to be held the following year in Philadelphia, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Republic. One of the main features of the local fair was a sham battle, reproducing the Bunker Hill contest at the beginning of the Revolutionary War. The participants in this engagement were the Allen Continentals, Putnam Rifles, Reading Rifles, Putnam Guards, and a company of Minute Men, representing the Americans, under the command of General McAllister, aided by Col. Ruch. The Easton Greys, Allen Rifles, Sheridan Guards and the Sixth Ward Red Coats, commanded by Col. T. H. Good, represented the British side.

A Rhode Island clam bake under the supervision of Mr. R. A. Thayer and Judge A. B. Longaker was one of the noted features. Other interesting attractions were the exhibition of old relics and reproduction of scenes of by-gone days. Besides all these a quartette of Tyrolese singers in Swiss costume enlivened the occasion.

The fair was a success financially and otherwise, netting over three thousand dollars for the Centennial cause, and affording a season of enjoyment for the people of Allentown and Lehigh county.

During the railroad riots in 1877, the 4th Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, under the command of Col. T. H. Good, encamped for a short time on the grounds after their return from the deplorable encounter with the rioters in the railroad cut at Reading, Pa., and awaited further developments.

The use of the grounds was also frequently granted for Fourth of July celebrations, political gatherings, Sunday school picnics, and for other assemblages. The place was much sought after for such occasions, because of its proximity to the heart of the town, and, especially, because of the beautiful trees, which by this time had grown large and furnished delightful shade and a home for countless blackbirds, whose chattering will always be associated with the old fair grounds.

After 1862 the annual exhibitions were resumed and held regularly, with increased interest and success. The exhibits became more

numerous, and the attendance so large that the want of space became a matter of serious concern. Already in the early seventies the imperative necessity of acquiring additional territory was foreseen, and action was taken towards securing land lying east of the fair grounds, owned by Dr. George Elliger and Charles Seagraves. Also, at the time when Sixth street was opened, north of Liberty street, the purchase of the triangular strip of land between the old road and the newly opened Sixth street was agitated, but neither of these projects was ever carried out.

ENLARGING THE AREA OF THE OLD FAIR GROUND.

The only increase in the area of the old ground that was ever secured was accomplished through the efforts of Hon. Jeremiah Roth. He entered into an agreement with Robert J. Yeager in 1882, for the use of two acres of land, lying immediately north of the fair grounds, for a term of fifteen years, at an annual rental of one hundred and eighty dollars. This addition gave the society a territory of fourteen acres, and so afforded some relief, but only for a time. The grounds were still inadequate and the buildings too small for the operations of the growing institution.

Then much dissatisfaction was felt, besides, on account of the short racetrack and the small grandstand, which were all the society could boast of. Although there was no desire to turn the society into a trotting association, still it was felt that to keep abreast with the times, it was necessary to secure a half-mile track and a grandstand capable of seating thousands of spectators and stabling for upwards of a hundred speed horses.

The successful fairs of 1885 and 1886 further increased the dissatisfaction with the old fair grounds. Renewed efforts were now made for expansion. Committee after committee were appointed, and plans were proposed and considered for enlargement by purchasing additional land from surrounding property owners and vacating intervening streets, but all these efforts, too, proved fruitless. It was not until the ten thousand dollar mark of the receipts, at the fair of 1888, was reached, that action was taken, resulting in a change of location and in the securing of a larger site.

THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.

The new fair, or the Great Allentown Fair, as it soon became known, dates from the year 1889. At a meeting of the executive committee, held Oct. 26, 1888, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas the present grounds of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society are inadequate to accommodate so large an attendance as we have had at the last annual fair, and

"Whereas the speed horse is becoming one of the main features in agricultural exhibitions,

"Therefore it be resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, to be styled a committee to purchase ground for the Lehigh County Agricultural society, to locate and purchase such grounds as they deem suitable, either in connection with the present grounds of the society, or some other land suitably located for the use of a fair ground, erection of buildings, and the construction of a half-mile track, for the purpose of holding annual exhibitions of the said Lehigh County Agricultural Society, and report the same to a special meeting of the stockholders of said Society, to be called by the president before the first day of January, 1889, for the approval or rejection of said report."

The committee then appointed consisted of Messrs. F. B. Heller, H. J. Schantz, T. K. Klein, Isaac S. Roeder, and Joseph Hecker. At the special meeting called on Dec. 29, 1888, this committee submitted their report embodying three distinct propositions, describing properties as suitable sites, to wit:

(1). That the society remain at the old place, and increase the area of its ground to about twenty-two and a half acres by the purchase of tracts of land from surrounding property owners;

(2). That a new location be secured by the purchase, from Solomon Griesemer, S. D. Lehr, and Catharine Newhard, of about thirty-seven acres, situate in South Whitehall township, immediately west of the city limits, on Seventeenth street, between Chew and Liberty streets, or,

(3). That the society purchase from the West End Improvement Company, several tracts of land known as the Runk farm, bounded on the east by Thirteenth street; on the west by Sixteenth street and the Weaver estate; on the north by Liberty street; and on the south, partly by Chew street and partly by the public road, known as Old Turner street, containing about thirty-three acres.

Each proposition was carefully considered by the stockholders, who finally resolved unanimously to purchase the Griesemer tract, including the Lehr and Newhard lots, at the price named in the report, to wit, \$19,310.00. The purchase of this site was subsequently consummated, the officers having been directed to take conveyances for the several tracts, and make arrangements for the payment of the purchase money. Deeds for the same were recorded April 4, 1889, in Deed Book, Vol. 100, pages 72 to 77.

SALE OF THE OLD FAIR GROUNDS.

At the annual meeting of the society held Feb. 5, 1889, the president, recording secretary, and treasurer were authorized and directed to sell the old fair grounds at public sale to the highest bidder, as a whole, or in such plots as they might deem advisable, to realize the largest amount, at a sum not less than \$28,000. They were also authorized to sell certificates of stock for a period of sixty days, at twenty-five dollars a share, the aggregate number of shares of stock of the association, however, not to exceed one thousand.

At the same meeting, the committee on site, as heretofore constituted, together with the president, Hon. Jeremiah Roth, the recording secretary, Captain L. P. Hecker, and the treasurer, Mr. Joseph Hecker, were designated a building committee to prepare the new grounds for the use of the society and to plan and erect the necessary and proper buildings.

In accordance with these instructions, the officers had the old grounds cut into plots, with intervening streets, and sold the entire tract, in separate plots, at a public sale held at the Eagle Hotel, at Allentown, Pa., March 1, 1889, for \$35,000.62, reserving the right to remove all the buildings except the ticket office and dwelling.

They also sold, during the period of sixty days as above set forth, one hundred and forty-four new shares of stock, at twenty-five dollars a share, realizing thirty-six hundred dollars.

With these funds in hand, the building committee proceeded with the work of fitting up the new grounds, and erecting the necessary buildings and other equipments, for the future use of the society.

Many of the structures were transferred from the old grounds and re-erected on the new with some changes and additions. These were the Mechanics' Hall, Floral Hall, and the refreshment stand; all the horse, cattle, sheep, and swine sheds, and the poultry house. The accommodations for horses being, however, considered insufficient, a row of fifty new box stalls, intended exclusively for the use of speed horses, was added.

The main exhibition hall on the old grounds was not removed, as it was considered wiser and more advantageous to build a new one, in size and design better adapted to meet the wants of the society in the new location. The building erected for this purpose is a substantial structure, eighty by two hundred feet, one-story high, affording sixteen thousand square feet of space with sufficient light, show cases, and other permanent fixtures conveniently arranged for ex-

hibiting needlework, fine arts, and miscellaneous displays.

As the desire to secure a half-mile track was one of the dominant reasons for seeking larger grounds, the attainment of this object was not lost sight of. Col. S. D. Lehr, civil engineer, was chosen to lay out a track of this character, and the work of properly grading it was awarded to Mr. F. C. H. Schweyer. Seth Griffin, a professional track builder, was engaged to put on the top dressing. They were instructed to build it in accordance with the principles and contour recognized as the best by the ablest and most experienced turfmen. This resulted in the completion of a half-mile track of oval shape, fifty feet wide on the back stretch and eighty feet on the home stretch, with proper slopes at the turns. This is now regarded as one of the finest half-mile tracks in the country, and today holds a mark that equals the world's half-mile record of 2.04 $\frac{3}{4}$, in a pacing race.

The grandstand, erected at the same time, and considered sufficiently large enough then to accommodate those interested in the trials of speed, was a substantial building, forty by two hundred feet, with a seating capacity of about twenty-five hundred. The first floor was provided with fixtures for restaurant and dining rooms, and also for the headquarters of the president, secretary, and the entry clerks.

A two-story frame cottage building, with porches on the eastern and southern sides, was erected at the corner of Seventeenth and Chew streets, as quarters for the treasurer and his clerks, and also to serve as a dwelling for the overseer of the grounds. The turnstiles and gates for the entrance and exit were located to the north and west of this building.

Among the attractions which led the members of the society to choose the Griesemer tract for the new site was a natural grove, which extends along Seventeenth street, the entire width of the grounds. This grove was preserved intact for the comfort of visitors, and no stands were allowed to be erected in the central part of it. To further beautify the same, the fountain from the old grounds was removed there and built on an elevated spot. Comfortable benches were constructed around the trees, and subsequently, also, a band stand was located there.

The city water mains were extended to the grounds, the water distributed over the premises, and hydrants erected at suitable points. All other necessary conveniences and facilities were provided, and the grounds enclosed by a neatly painted fence, six and a half feet high. When all this work was accomplished, the date fixed for holding the annual fair had arrived. The money

expended up to that time for the construction of the track, erection of buildings, and all other equipments on the grounds amounted to forty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty cents.

THE FIRST EXHIBITION ON THE NEW GROUNDS, SEVENTEENTH AND CHEW STREETS.

Great preparations were made for the first fair on the grounds in the new location. Liberal premiums were offered, special attractions secured, and other features introduced to insure the success of the enterprise. The efforts of the officers were heartily seconded by the people at large, and resulted in the completeness of an exhibition in every department, never equalled before in the history of the society. The exhibits were numerous and all the displays of an excellent character. The managers were greatly encouraged and anticipated a large attendance. But alas! Their sanguine expectations were not realized. The weather was so unpropitious during the entire week of the fair, that the attendance failed to come up to their calculations, and the newly opened grounds were in such a bad condition that no racing could take place on the track.

The latter fact was almost a sorer disappointment than the small attendance at the fair, as trials of speed on the new course were especially desired. Unwilling that the season should close without any opportunity to enjoy this pleasure, the managers decided to hold a special trotting meeting three weeks after the close of the fair. The response to this meeting on the part of the horsemen was gratifying and resulted in a very successful venture. The weather was all that could be desired, and the merits of the new track were shown, in the remarkable record of that time, in a mark of 2.22 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather during the fair, and the increased expenses incurred in holding the special meeting, the financial results were highly satisfactory. The combined receipts amounted to twelve thousand and six hundred dollars and eighty-one cents, and the disbursements, including premiums, purses, and expenses, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and ninety-four cents, netting a profit of two thousand eight hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-seven cents.

The interest in the succeeding exhibitions in all departments increased to such an extent that additional accommodations had to be provided in the shape of box stables for speed horses, cattle sheds, and other facilities for exhibition purposes.

It soon also became evident that the grandstand was inadequate to accommodate all those

wishing to see the racing attractions. This subject assumed so urgent an aspect in 1894 that an addition of forty feet by one hundred and fifty feet was built at the western end of the stand, and the basement fitted up with other conveniences and for exhibiting carriages.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS.

The expediency of securing more land for the purpose of improving and enlarging the new grounds, after an occupancy of a few years, also challenged the attention of the association. A step in this direction while adjoining land could still be bought was furthermore considered highly important, even if not needed for immediate use, in order to obviate the difficulty experienced formerly in an endeavor to enlarge the old grounds. Hence at the annual meeting of the society in February, 1897, this idea took definite shape, and resulted in the appointment of a committee of five, consisting of Hon. Edward Harvey, Col. H. C. Trexler, Captain L. P. Hecker, Mr. T. K. Klein and Hon. Jeremiah Roth, with power and authority to purchase a tract lying immediately on the western limits of the ground. This committee secured the tract in question from the heirs of Solomon Griesemer, deceased, containing eleven acres and one hundred and five and six-tenths perches, at a cost of \$5,830.00, the title papers for which are recorded in the Recorder's office at Allentown, Pa., in Deed Book Vol. 143, and page 33, etc.

This purchase increased the area of the present grounds to fifty-one acres and four perches, and it now constitutes one of the finest and most valuable properties of its kind in this section of the state. Its surface slopes gently toward the north, and is most admirably adapted for the arrangement of the various attractions that enter into the makeup of an agricultural fair.

In 1898 a new horse exhibition building, thirty by three hundred feet, was put up. This is a building of striking appearance, and affords ample space for exhibiting the live stock in this department. About the same time, the old horse stables and cattle sheds were removed to the rear end of the newly acquired tract, thereby providing a larger space for the display of farming implements and machinery.

During this year the need of better accommodations for exhibiting field and orchard products, as well as poultry, became also a matter of urgent necessity. The executive committee, in their report submitted at the annual meeting of the society in 1899, recommended the erection of two buildings to meet this want. These recommendations were approved by stockholders and the erection of such buildings, as well as a band

stand in the grove, was authorized. The improvements thus decided upon, were completed during that year, and now form three of the most tasteful structures on the new grounds.

The agricultural hall and the poultry house are especially conveniently arranged, with ample space and light for the display of the products in these two respective departments.

The band stand is of a neat shell-shape design and well suited for musical performances.

Further improvements were projected and carried out. These included an executive building, a number of ticket offices, and additional turnstiles erected during the year 1900, which furnish excellent facilities for transacting the business of the society with ease and dispatch.

On the night of the last day of the exhibition in 1900, the greater portion of the horse stables along the western limit of the fair grounds, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$2,627.25, which, however, was fully covered by insurance. These were replaced by substantial new buildings in the following year.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The year 1901 marked the climax of the history of the society. It was the year for the semi-centennial celebration. The exhibits and amusements of that year far outshone in excellence those of previous years. Every effort was made to make it the banner year, and the earnest efforts of the officers of the society were justly rewarded by the attendance of thousands, many of whom had travelled long distances that they might be present.

The gates were open to the public for six successive days, from September 23d to 28th, and during that entire week all roads led to the Great Allentown Fair.

The music rendered by several bands was an important feature. The famous Allentown Band, assisted by eminent soloists from New York and Philadelphia, sent sweet strains through the grove and grounds each day of the exhibition.

Unique performances by daring equilibrists, wonderful acrobats, skilled bicycle riders, and others, entertained those on the grand stand between the races.

The Midway, which was as extensive as it was varied, contained several attractions imported from the Buffalo Exposition, and contributed largely to make the fiftieth anniversary a notable and interesting one.

All the departments were well filled with creditable displays of products from the farm, the household and the work-shop. The main exhibition hall presented an attractive appearance, the exhibits in the section set apart for the handi-

work of ladies being exceptionally fine, and showing to better advantage than ever before. The merchants' displays, which occupied a large portion of this building, consisted of some of the most attractive articles in the various lines of trade represented, and, in the tasteful manner in which they were arranged, furnished a pleasing sight.

Farming implements, machinery, and carriages constituted a collection of exhibits on an extensive scale, of excellent workmanship and finish. This feature of the exhibition afforded a suggestive object lesson, highly appreciated by thousands of visitors, who studied it with the keenest interest.

The speed programme included a number of stake races for large purses, but the star attraction came off on Wednesday, September 25th, in a special match race between Prince Albert and Little Boy, two of the fastest pacers on the turf. Long before the time set for this great event all seats on the enlarged grand stand were taken and many spectators found there was standing room only. This race proved to be one of the exciting features of the fair, and resulted in the lowering of the track record to 2.04 $\frac{3}{4}$, equalling that of the world's record on a half-mile track in a pacing race.

Throughout the week the weather was delightful, a most fortunate circumstance in favor of the success of the celebration. The attendance was unusually large on each day, but especially on Wednesday, when it surpassed that of any corresponding day. "Big Thursday" maintained its reputation of former years, when again the crowd was equally large, and, in the aggregate for the week, the largest during the existence of the institution. The fair was a success financially. The receipts amounted to over \$48,000, largely exceeding those of any exhibition held in the past.

With pardonable pride the managers can look upon the record established during the semi-centennial year, and congratulate themselves upon its splendid showing.

The celebration marked the closing period of half a century of steady progress of the society. Its aim, as laid down in the constitution, is the improvement and advancement of agriculture, horticulture, live stock, and the domestic and mechanic arts. This object has steadily been kept in view during that period and emphasized at each recurring exhibition.

It may not be amiss to add that the society's existence has not been in vain, for the community at large has been benefitted, directly and indirectly. The latest agricultural implements and products have been introduced to many a tiller of the soil, with the gratifying result that labor

has been lessened and the harvest multiplied and improved; stock raising has been wonderfully promoted; the good housewife has had the opportunity of learning new methods and styles pertaining to her department; and the pleasure seeker has been entertained in many ways.

The society has proven to be a useful and desirable institution. During the last sixty years many county fairs have risen and fallen; a number are now on the verge of dissolution; but if this society will continue to be conducted in the exemplary manner which has distinguished it for many years, it is safe to predict for the Great Allentown Fair a long and prosperous future.

In 1908 and 1909, cement pavements and gutters were laid on Chew and Seventeenth streets, a new cattle shed, costing \$3,200, was built; an addition was made to the poultry building, costing \$5,000, including coops; and an addition of seventy-five feet was made to Machinery Hall. In 1912, new cattle sheds, costing \$15,000, were completed. In 1913, Chew street and the square at Seventeenth and Chew, were asphalted at an expense of \$14,000.

The new concrete and steel grand stand, with a seating capacity of between 8,000 and 9,000 people, was built in 1911, at a total cost of \$110,000. In the same year two subways were built under the race track, new cattle sheds were built, new macadam walks laid, a new hotel built at Seventeenth and Liberty streets, and the grounds beautified. In 1912, the price of admission was changed from twenty-five to fifty cents by vote of the stockholders, which action was in 1913 made a part of the constitution. The attendance on Thursday, 1913, was 80,000.

RECEIPTS.

The following table shows the annual receipts from the organization of the society to the present time, from which an idea may be obtained of the large increase in the attendance and growth of the institution, to wit:

1852,	\$1,200	1870,	5,118
1853,	2,200	1871,	7,359
1854,	2,700	1872,	8,000
1855,	4,000	1873,	8,862
1856,	2,600	1874,	7,813
1857,	2,300	1875,	7,185
1858,	2,470	1876,	4,465
1859,	2,555	1877,	5,781
1860,	2,710	1878,	5,902
1861,	1,883	1879,	6,436
1862,	No Fair	1880,	7,198
1863,	2,579	1881,	7,943
1864,	2,870	1882,	8,063
1865,	4,946	1883,	8,660
1866,	3,868	1884,	5,443
1867,	6,352	1885,	9,435
1868,	5,869	1886,	7,190
1869,	6,930	1887,	4,472

1888,	10,282	1901,	48,165
1889, (rain)	8,213	1902, (rain)	18,866
1890,	14,799	1903,	44,807
1891,	17,706	1904,	43,420
1892,	18,999	1905,	53,056
1893,	19,379	1906,	51,952
1894,	18,007	1907, (rain)	40,260
1895,	22,967	1908,	50,213
1896,	20,925	1909,	47,837
1897, (rain)	19,552	1910,	60,461
1898,	27,096	1911,	71,873
1899, (rain)	26,719	1912, (rain)	52,308
1900,	33,977	1913,	76,000

MEMBERSHIP AND OFFICIAL RECORD.

The society has a present membership of eight hundred and ninety-eight, and its management is lodged in an executive committee, which consists of the president, vice-president, recording secretary, treasurer, corresponding secretary, chemist, geologist, and librarian, together with one member from each borough, ward, and township in the county of Lehigh, elected yearly, at the annual meeting of the society.

This body exercises a general control and supervision of its affairs, except matters which relate to the purchase and sale of real estate, the borrowing of money, and other measures of vital importance, which are determined by the association itself.

The official record of those who filled the respective positions of the elective offices, includes the following persons and the time each served:

PRESIDENTS.

Edward Kohler, Esq., who was identified with the initial movement for the organization of an agricultural society, was chosen the first president, and worthily filled the office until 1855. He declined a re-election, and was succeeded by Hiram J. Schantz, who had also taken a deep interest in the early stages of the formation of the society. He served until 1859, when Col. George Beisel occupied the position for one year. In 1860, Owen L. Schreiber, a prominent farmer of the county, who had served as the first treasurer of the society, was elected and served creditably until 1873, with the exception of the years 1869 and 1870, during which Solomon Griese-mer held the office.

Enos Erdman, an enterprising farmer and business man residing in the lower section of the county, was elected in 1873. He took an active part in the management of the transactions of the association, and filled the position with great success until his death, in 1884. He was succeeded by Hon. Jeremiah Roth, who had always been an enthusiastic supporter of the society. He filled the position up to his death in January, 1907, and by his activity and devotion to its

interests contributed much towards establishing the society in its present flourishing condition.

John W. Eckert was elected president in February, 1907, and filled the position with ability for seven years, until 1914, when Dr. Victor H. Wieand was elected president.

RECORDING SECRETARIES.

Jesse M. Line, one of the signers of the petition for incorporation, was chosen the first recording secretary, and served two years, from 1852 to 1854. He was followed by Hon. A. L. Ruhe, who was also one of the charter members. He held the office until 1856, when Joshua Stahler, another charter member, was elected to that position, and served uninterruptedly with distinction for nineteen years, until 1875, when he declined a re-election. He was succeeded in that year by Capt. L. P. Hecker, who filled the position until 1895, with the exception of the year 1870, when W. J. Hoxworth served in that capacity. Mr. Hecker was the secretary during the transition period. He prepared the systems for the entry of exhibits and awarding of premiums; also for the inauguration of the department, under the rules of the National Trotting Association, to meet the requirements of the society on the new grounds. In 1895 he declined a re-election, when W. K. Mohr, Esq., was chosen and served for five years. During his term Mr. Mohr improved the systems in use, and introduced other features that greatly simplified the work in the secretary's office, and that of some of the other departments. He was followed by Mr. H. B. Schall, as the secretary for the semi-centennial year, who now holds the office with great credit to himself and the society.

TREASURERS.

Owen L. Schreiber, one of the original promoters of the society, was chosen its first treasurer, and served for three years, from 1852 to 1855. He was succeeded by Aaron G. Reninger, a charter member, who held the office for eighteen years; and who, together with Mr. Stahler, the recording secretary during that period, managed the affairs of the society with signal success. In 1873 he declined a re-election, when Dr. J. P. Barnes was chosen and held the office for two years, declining a re-election at the end of his second term.

Ephraim Grim, who was also a charter member and who had previously always taken an active interest in the society, succeeded Dr. Barnes in 1875, and served the association faithfully until his death, in 1886. After the death of Mr. Grim, Joseph Hecker was chosen to fill the unexpired term, and was continued in office

until his death, which occurred in the year 1890. T. Frank Butz held the office during the year 1890. He was succeeded in 1891 by V. D. Barner, a young and energetic business man, who filled the position for five years, until 1895, when he declined a re-election. In that year A. W. DeLong was chosen, who very acceptably discharged the duties of that office until his death, when the present treasurer, Milton J. Kern, was elected.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

No provision was made for the election of vice-presidents in the constitution operative before the year 1885. In that year the instrument was amended and the omission supplied. Mr. Isaac B. Meyers was elected to that position and served until 1895, when he was succeeded by Mr. Robert R. Ritter, the present incumbent.

PETITION FOR CHARTER.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh County:

The petition of the undersigned, being members of the Lehigh Agricultural Society, located at Allentown, in the County of Lehigh, respectfully represents: That they are desirous to acquire and enjoy the power and immunities of a corporation of body-politic, under the name, style and title of the Lehigh Agricultural Society, for the purpose and in the manner specified by the constitution of said society, a copy of which is hereto appended.

And they will pray, etc.

Allentown, Feb. 16th, 1855.

Charles Kramer	E. R. Newhard
Thomas Yeager	A. G. Reninger
John D. Lawall	Ephraim Grim
Joshua Stahler	Thomas B. Wilson
Eli J. Saeger	H. J. Saeger
E. D. Leisenring	J. M. Line
Paul Balliet	William H. Blumer
H. King	Charles S. Bush
C. Seagreaves	J. F. Newhard
A. L. Ruhe	C. Keck
Charles H. Martin	James H. Bush
C. Peter	

Among the records of the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh County, it is thus contained:

In the matter of the application for a }
 Charter of Incorporation of the Le- }
 high County Agricultural Society. }

And now, Aug. 13, 1855, on due proof being made that notice of said application had been made according to the order of the Court, and it appearing that the objects, articles, and condi-

tions therein set forth and contained are lawful and not injurious to the community, and no sufficient reasons being shown to the contrary, the Court decree and declare that the persons associated, as in said application or constitution is intended, mentioned or provided, shall, according to the articles and conditions in said constitution set forth and contained, become and be a corporation or body-politic. And the Court further direct that the constitution or instrument be recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, etc., in and for said county of Lehigh, and that the same being so recorded the persons so associated, or meaning to associate, shall, according to the objects, articles and conditions in said constitution set forth and contained, become and be a corporate or body-politic in law and in fact, and to have continuance by the name, style and title of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, according to the laws of this Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in such case made and provided.

State of Pennsylvania, }
 Lehigh County. } ss:

I, Francis E. Samuels, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said County of Lehigh, certify that the above is a true copy of the records of said Court in relation to the granting of a charter of incorporation to the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, so full and entire as the same remains on record in my said office.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at Allentown, Aug. 13, A. D. 1855.

F. E. SAMUELS, *Prothonotary.*

BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The Building and Loan Associations of the city are as follows:

Pennsylvania Loan and Building Association; president, S. D. Lehr; secretary, Morris Hoats; treasurer, D. J. Nagle.

Mutual Loan and Building Association; president, J. Herbert Kohler; secretary, F. H. Lichtenwalner; treasurer, John R. Helwig.

Mechanics' Loan and Building Association; president, Elmer E. Butz; secretary, H. B. Yingling; treasurer, Charles S. Dilcher.

Security Building Association; president, J. M. Grimley; secretary, M. H. Bickert; treasurer, F. K. Hartzell.

State Capital Savings and Loan Association; Dallas Dillinger, secretary.

Similar associations in the past have been the Lehigh, Union, Farmers' and Mechanics, American, Jordan, Equitable, National, Home, Hope, Workingmens', Security, and Penn Land and Loan associations.

Y. M. C. A.—The Young Men's Christian Association was organized at Allentown, Nov. 15, 1881, with fourteen members. A constitution was adopted and a committee appointed to secure funds for expenses and a meeting place which presented a favorable report. A room was rented on the second floor of the Yeager building, No. 20 North Seventh street, and the first officers elected were F. K. Kern, president; M. P. Schantz, secretary; and C. O. Schantz, treasurer.

The first public meeting was held in its quarters, Feb. 12, 1882, and addresses were delivered in the German and English languages by Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs and Rev. Thomas Bowman. The association was subsequently located in the Stiles building, on Hamilton street, in a frame building at 518 Hamilton street, at 17 South Seventh street, and in the Martin homestead at 16 South Seventh street, which was later purchased and in 1902, a six-story red brick building erected on the site, the whole valued at \$145,000. The association has a membership of nearly one thousand. The cost of maintenance is about \$11,000 annually. There are twenty-six dormitory rooms, renting from two to four dollars per week; a large library and reading room; a complete gymnasium; a large auditorium; educational and Bible study classes; lecture and concert courses, and other attractive features, which are open to members, the annual dues for which amount to five dollars.

Y. W. C. A.—The Young Women's Christian Association building is located at 722 Walnut street. The membership is 340, and the building has accommodations for ten transient guests. There is a gymnasium and circulating library. The cost of maintenance is over \$800 annually. The secretary is Miss Laura V. Keck.

G. A. R.—A Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Allentown Dec. 10, 1866, with the name of Yeager Post, No. 13, in honor of Capt. Yeager, who had commanded the Allen Rifles, one of the "First Defenders," and was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks. The charter members were:

William J. Weiss	William Ruhe
Charles Bachman	Henry C. Wagner
Theodore Baker	D. K. Diefenderfer
Oscar T. Hoffman	Peter H. Berndt
Jacob A. Arnold	Franklin Fatzinger
Walter H. Vandyke	Charles H. Knauss
William H. Blank	William Schwartz
Walter H. Seip	John W. Reber
Dallas C. Zander	Francis Sourwine
George Hepler	

From the number given the Post it would appear to have been among the first posts organized in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Post was re-organized Oct. 24, 1874.

E. B. Young Post, No. 87, was organized Oct. 19, 1877. The charter members were:

E. B. Young	F. G. W. Fatzinger
N. S. Litzenberger	Allen Wolf
D. Murath	H. A. Schwartz
J. B. Hamersly	Lafe Knerr
Leonard Killian	Lewis Warner
Jairus Bernhard	R. Hamersly
Ignatz Gresser	O. T. Hoffman
E. L. Hamersly	B. F. Frederick
Charles A. Harris	Jeremiah Murray
H. C. Wagner	G. F. Ensheimer
H. C. Huber	H. T. Bleckley

SONS OF VETERANS.—James A. Garfield, No. 6, Sons of Veterans, was instituted at Allentown, March 17, 1881. The members were:

George J. Klein	Ulysses Horn
W. H. Sleider	John Allen
S. J. Menninger	H. B. Frederick
Charles W. Goranflo	William H. Smith
George Gresser	Eugene S. Keck
George Mohr	Peter Becker
Charles W. Harris	Allen E. Wolf
Harry F. Miller	Elmer P. Werley
W. H. Wolf	H. C. Keck
Charles Tice	Harry Dreisbach
Herbert Tool	Walter Smith
George W. Fisher	

The name was later changed to Allen Camp.

LEHIGH COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Lehigh County Historical Society was organized Jan. 9, 1904, in common council chamber, with Prof. George T. Ettinger as president; Philip W. Flores, vice-president; Charles R. Roberts, secretary; and Leo Wise, Esq., treasurer. Its purpose is the promotion and encouragement of historical study and research, and particularly the discovery, collection, preservation and publication of the history of Lehigh county, the marking of places of historical interest in the county, and the collection of books, newspapers, relics, maps, manuscripts, letters, etc., referring to the history of Lehigh county and the state of Pennsylvania. It has a valuable historical library and a museum of historical objects, which will be placed in "Trout Hall," when that historic building will be granted to the society. The annual due is one dollar per year, with a membership fee of one dollar. The society has a membership of 180 and has published two pamphlets and a handsome souvenir of the 150th anniversary of the city of Allentown. A committee appointed by the society prepared this history of Lehigh county, published in 1914.

ALLENTOWN BAND.—The Allentown Band was organized in 1853 by Amos Ettinger, who was its first leader. The first members were

John Able, Allen Barber, Henry Breinig, Jonathan Desch, William Ettinger, George Fry, T. H. Good, Abraham Gangewere, Horatio Kramer, Walter Miller, Allen Newhard, James Rees, Edward Ruhe, Henry E. Ruhe, Carlus Samson, James Sieger, Peter Schwentzer, Frank Weiss, Peter S. Wenner, Frederick Wolf, Joseph Weiss, Theodore Yeager and Israel Yingling. Anthony Heincke, who came from New York city, was later the leader and instructor. He subsequently located at Boston, where he became quite a celebrated musician. In the Civil War period,

changing later to E flat cornet. It has been under has able direction and wise management that the Allentown Band has attained the high position it now holds, ranking among the leading bands in the country.

The Lehigh Saengerbund was organized Jan. 25, 1858, with Gottlob Volz as president; John Leonard, as secretary; Herman Schuon, as treasurer; Prof. C. Herman, as musical director; and these members: Christian Weippert, Ferdinand Nick, Christian Volz, Edward Muendler, Henry Kiehn, Bernhard Keiser, B. Schmid, H.



ALLENTOWN BAND.

nearly all of its members enlisted in the army. In 1865 the band was reorganized and Wm. H. H. Minninger became the leader, and Fritz Benkhard, the instructor. Mr. Minninger resigned in 1878 and Lucas Westemeyer became the leader and instructor for one year. Prof. Waldemar Grossman was made instructor in 1881, and continued until 1885, when Martin Klinger was made leader, instructor and business manager, continuing as such to the present time. Mr. Klinger came to the band in 1876, when a mere boy, as its first fluegelhorn player,

O. Clauss, John Muenster, Leonhard Saeving, Charles Wentzel, John B. Meyer, A. F. Leisner, C. E. Clauss, Charles Gundelwein, Herman Kunze, August Hebsacker, Leopold Kern, Friedrich Benkhardt. Ferd. Wieser, Lewis Klump, John B. Moser, G. A. Aschbach, John G. Schimpf, George P. Weil, Henry Kiecherer, William Oberle, Henry Gabriel, Henry Koenig, William F. Danowsky, B. F. Trexler, Amos Ettinger, Joseph Nagel, and P. Schulz. The home of the organization is at 227 North Fifth street and the present president is John Graeflin.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC BODIES.—The first Masonic lodge in the Lehigh Valley was Military Lodge, No. 19, instituted May 18, 1779, in General Sullivan's army, during the Revolutionary War. Col. Thomas Proctor, commander of an artillery regiment, was the master. During the month that General Sullivan's army of 3,000 men were encamped at Easton, this lodge there held frequent meetings.

The history of Masonry in Allentown dates from March 17, 1817, when Abraham Levan, Jr., and Charles L. Hutter, Past Masters; and John Fogel, Abraham Knerr, Christian Brobst, Jacob Rupp and Jonas Barnett, petitioned the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for a warrant for a new lodge. On April 7, 1817, a warrant was granted for a lodge at Allentown to be called Jordan Lodge, No. 151, with Charles L. Hutter as W. M.; Jonas Barnett, S. W.; and Christian Brobst, J. W. Peter Cooper was the first secretary and John Fogel, treasurer. Jonas Barnett died Aug. 31, 1817, and in 1818, Christian Brobst became W. M. Subsequent W. M.'s were William J. C. Baum, Henry Weaver and Samuel Runk. From a newspaper of this period we find that on St. John's Day, June 24, 1819, the lodge had a procession, to which neighboring lodges were invited and meetings were held in the morning and evening. Among the members of the lodge were John Sieger, Anthony Musick, (treasurer, 1819), Peter Good, Joseph Fry, Jr., Peter Burkhalter, Daniel Swander, Peter Haas, George Haberacher, John Evans, Andrew Wind, Joseph Saeger, Laurence Stahler, George Frederick, Felix Linn, Peter Bright, Jacob Hartzell, Daniel Fretz, Sr., Peter Martain, Michael Ritter, Solomon Fogel, Philip Foust, John S. Gibons, Charles Seagreaves, Andrew Gangeware, Samuel Marx, Charles Craig, Rev. Dr. Jacob W. Hanger, Moses Horn, Bernard Reese, Chester Clarke, Jacob and Peter Schantz. The membership of the lodge in 1827 was 44. At the time of the anti-Masonic movement the lodge was forced to suspend and on Sept. 4, 1837, its warrant was vacated and it ceased to exist. One of the noteworthy events in the life of this lodge was the funeral of General Thomas Craig on Jan. 15, 1832, aged 92 years, who was buried at Allentown with military and Masonic honors. Major General Craig had been a Colonel in the Revolution and Major General in the militia for 16 years. The procession marched to the cemetery to the funeral strains of the Bethlehem Band, the tolling of bells, and the firing of min-

ute guns, accompanied by the local artillery company, the Lehigh Artillerists.

Barger Lodge, No. 333, F. & A. M., was constituted May 27, 1859. Its charter members were Alfred J. G. Dubbs, Esaias Rehrig, Boas Hausman, John Y. Bechtel, Nelson Weiser, Charles Kline, Russell A. Thayer, George Erdman, and Solomon Griesemer, of whom Mr. Dubbs was installed W. M., Mr. Rehrig, S. W.; Mr. Hausman, J. W.; Mr. Bechtel, treasurer; and Mr. Weiser, secretary. The first stated meeting of the lodge was held June 10, 1859, when nine applications were received from dismissed members and five from new applicants. At the end of the year the lodge numbered 56 members. On May 27, 1909, the lodge celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in a fitting manner. Its present membership is over three hundred.

Greenleaf Lodge, No. 561, F. & A. M., was constituted Nov. 10, 1882. The charter members were Augustus F. Shick, Phaon H. Stettler, Hiram H. Fisher, Edward Harvey, William H. Ryan, James R. Roney, George J. Snyder, Lewis F. Knecht, Jesse Marks, William A. Lichtenwalner, John D. Stiles and John F. Wenner. The first elected officers were Edward Harvey, W. M.; William H. Ryan, S. W.; James R. Roney, J. W.; Phaon H. Stettler, treasurer; and Augustus F. Shick, secretary, who has held that office continuously. The present membership of the lodge is three hundred and eighty-five.

Jordan Lodge, No. 673, F. & A. M., was constituted June 10, 1913. Its charter members were David S. Bachman, W. M.; Harry W. Seem, S. W.; Daniel W. Hamm, J. W.; Harry W. Kress, treasurer; Francis M. Berkemeyer, secretary; Harry C. Trexler, Edgar J. Lumley, William P. Moyer, Alfred L. Reichenbach, Harry E. Truchses, Arthur G. Dewalt, Elmer E. Ritter, Erney E. Bastian, Warren K. Miller, William H. Mann, Preston J. Everett, Thomas R. Wasser, Frederick D. Kutz, Harvey E. Bohner and Julius Suther. The membership is over four hundred.

Allen Royal Arch Chapter, No. 203, was constituted March 29, 1866. Its charter members were A. J. G. Dubbs, M. E. H. P.; Edwin G. Martin, John H. Fogel, John B. Moser, Henry J. Saeger, William B. Fogel, William C. Lichtenwalner, Herman Rupp, Benjamin Lochman, Henry S. Clemens, Solomon Griesemer, Charles Kline, Edward B. Young, George B. Schall, John D. Lawall, Samuel B. Anewalt, Henry F. Martin, Nelson Weiser, Christian F. Schultz, and Julius Holstein. It numbers over three hundred members.

Allen Council, No. 23, R. & S. M., was constituted Dec. 24, 1864. The charter members were G. B. Schall, I. G. M.; J. D. Lawall, D. I. M.; J. Y. Bechtel, P. C. W.; Benj. Lochman, treasurer; Dewees J. Martin, Rec.; Henry J. Saeger, Edw. B. Young, Sol. Griesemer, J. H. Fogel, and Henry Correll. It has a membership of over two hundred and its present officers are H. L. Bowman, T. I. M.; G. H. Berkemeyer, D. I. M.; Chas. R. Roberts, P. C. W.; F. M. Berke-meyer, treasurer; and Augustus F. Shick, recorder. P. T. I. M., Charles W. Wolfertz, at present M. P. Grand Treasurer, is a Past M. P. Grand Master of the state of Pennsylvania.

Allen Commandery, No. 20, Knights Temp-lar, was constituted May 2, 1860. The charter members were William Lilly, Em. Com.; Wil- liam R. Otis, Gen.; George B. Schall, Capt. Gen.; Lausford F. Chapman, prelate; Solomon Griesemer, treasurer; John Y. Bechtel, recorder; James Houston, S. W.; David O. Mosser, J. W.; Simon H. Price and John B. McCreary. The commandery now numbers upwards of three hundred members. In May, 1879, the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania convened in Al- lentown, when Gen. J. P. S. Gobin was elected Em. Grand Com. In May, 1885, the Grand Commandery again convened in Allentown. On May 20, 1907, Allen Commandery had as its guests Grand Commander William M. Donald- son, and Sir Knights Governor Edwin S. Stuart and Admiral Winfield S. Schley, who held a public reception on Centre Square.

The Masonic bodies of Allentown met in Odd Fellows' Hall until Dec. 28, 1863, when they removed to the southwest corner of Hamilton and Sixth streets and remained there until April 1, 1873, when they removed to the southeast corner of Seventh and Hamilton streets, where they remained until March 27, 1885. They then removed to the northwest corner of Hamilton and Law streets, and remained there until June, 1903, when they removed to their present hall, on the northwest corner of Hamilton and Eighth street. The meeting room is 42 by 63 feet, car- peted with a two-tone Whittall Victoria Wilton carpet, which, including that in the corridor and ante-rooms, was purchased at a cost of \$1,400. The curtains and draperies are of French silk velour, of old gold color, especially made in France, costing \$700. The furniture is of solid mahogany, and hand carved, purchased at an expense of \$2,700. The presiding officer's chair is a triplet, 9 feet, 6 inches wide, and 7 feet, 6 inches high, weighing about 1,200 pounds, with Corinthian columns. The wardens' chairs have Ionic and Doric columns. There are 155 lineal feet of davenport, upholstered in dark green

leather. The pipe organ was brought from the old hall. On the fourth floor are the parlor and reception room, billiard room, large banquet hall, kitchen, pantry, cloakroom and lockers.

EASTERN STAR, Anne Penn Allen Chapter, No. 145, Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted Feb. 19, 1913, with the following officers: W. M., Mrs. C. E. Eisenhard; W. P., J. A. Heim- bach; A. M., Mrs. A. M. Mann; secretary, C. R. Roberts; treasurer, Mrs. E. J. Heimbach; C., Mrs. M. L. Guth; A. C., Mrs. A. F. Lan- dis; chaplain, Mrs. C. E. Grimley; M., Mrs. R. C. Ringer; O., E. O. Leopold; W., Mrs. S. S. Lund; S., A. P. Ringer. It numbers nearly three hundred members.

Mary Livingston Chapter, No. 167, Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted May 25, 1914, with the following officers: W. M., Mrs. C. E. Eisenhard; W. P., C. R. Roberts; A. M., Mrs. Flora A. Iobst; secretary, Mrs. Mary Reiff; treasurer, Mrs. Mary A. Reinhard; C. Mrs. Annie M. Bastian; A. C., Miss Helen C. Lund; C., Mrs. Anna Hartshaw; M., Mrs. Clara A. Muthart; O., E. O. Leopold; W. Mrs. Susan E. Roth; S., George F. Reinhard. It numbers nearly one hundred members and meets in the Merkel building at Seventh and Turner streets.

ODD FELLOWS.—The founders of the Inde- pendent Order of Odd Fellows were working- men, mechanics and artisans of humble birth, and the secret of their success was owing to the fact that they had true hearts, though illiterate, with an unseemly exterior. The first use of the name was made in 1745 and the founder of this his- toric "Independent Order" was Thomas Wildey (born in 1782), who was initiated when he came of age. He emigrated in 1817 and settled at Baltimore, where he met John Welch, an "Odd Fellow" from England. They had missed the pleasant associations of the order in England, and therefore desired to institute something of the kind in the United States.

According to traditions, five members were required to institute a lodge; so they advertised a notice in the *Baltimore American*, March 27, 1819, and three responded, John Duncan, John Cheatham and Richard Rushwerth, and the five Odd Fellows met at the "Seven Stars Hotel" on April 26, 1819, where they solemnly insti- tuted and opened a lodge, which they named "Washington," with Wildey as Noble Grand, and Welch as Vice Grand. And from this in- significant beginning there has arisen the largest and most powerful secret, beneficial organization in the world.

Being desirous of securing formal connection with the order in England, a petition was ac-

cordingly forwarded to the "Duke of York Lodge," at Preston, in England, in September, 1819, and the Washington Lodge was recognized on Oct. 23, 1819. A charter was issued and the right of establishing new lodges was claimed. Two years afterward the Past Grands constituted themselves into the Grand Lodge of Maryland and the United States, and Washington Lodge surrendered its charter to this body.

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The first lodge of Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania was self-instituted at Philadelphia on Dec. 26, 1821, which was named "Pennsylvania Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F." A Grand Lodge was instituted June 27, 1823, and on Jan. 15, 1825, the first constitution was adopted. It was composed of four jurisdictions, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. Afterward, gradually lodges were instituted in other states, and Grand Lodges were established, and now there are four branches: Subordinate Lodge with four degrees; Subordinate Encampment with three degrees; Daughters of Rebekah, with one degree; and Patriarch's Militant with one degree.

ALLENTOWN LODGE.—On Feb. 21, 1842, the first lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted at Allentown. The petitioners were H. S. Moorehead, Tilghman Seip, David Stem, Peter Leisenring, and Daniel J. Carey, and the lodge was named Allen Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F. Mr. Moorehead was chosen the Noble Grand; Seip, the Vice-Grand; Stem, the secretary; and Carey, the treasurer.

The different lodges in Allentown are as follows:

NAME.	Number.	Instituted.	Members.	Assets.
Allen,	71	1842	281	\$15,604
Lehigh,	83	1843	141	5,813
Vienna,	847	1873	242	7,247
Constantine,	1113	1899	280	6,558
Unity Encampment,	12	.....	212	3,314
Lincoln Rebekah,	72	1895	.....	.....
Patriarchs Militant,	39	1908	.....	.....

JUNIOR ORDER U. A. M.—This order was instituted at Germantown, in 1858, as a voluntary secret, patriotic and beneficial society. In 1860, eight councils formed a State Council, and other State Councils were formed; in Delaware in 1868, and in New Jersey in 1869. A National Council was organized in 1869 for the purpose of creating a Supreme Order for promoting its growth and extending its influence. It was incorporated in 1870, and this was recognized in directing all affairs of the order until

1912; then it was contended that State Councils could secede and act independently; litigation followed, and the contention was not sustained.

Five councils were organized at Allentown:

- Phil. H. Sheridan, No. 287 in 1888.
- Jordan, No. 746 in 1891.
- Allen, No. 753 in 1891.
- Fair, No. 791 in 1892.
- James Allen, No. 835 in 1892.

At the State Council in 1899 at Scranton, the session refused to provide for the payment of per capita tax to the National Council, and a number of the councils in the state seceded from the National Council, including Nos. 753, 791, and 835, of Allentown, which became merged in the Independent Order of Americans. This left but two councils from 1900 to 1906, when a new council was instituted, Pride of Lehigh, No. 572, and this was afterward consolidated with No. 287.

Among those members from Allentown who represented local councils in the State Council were the following:

From No. 287, Robert H. Schmickle, Jesse C. Mc-Illhane and Harry G. T. Miller.

From No. 746, John H. Rhoads and Oscar F. Hauser.

From No. 753, Robert E. Donneck and Elmer M. N. Minnich.

From No. 791, Harvey E. Burger and James Hixon.

From No. 835, William A. Smith and Charles F. Allender.

From No. 746, John H. Rhoads served on the Appeal Committee in 1897-98; and served as a National Representative from 1902 to 1905. Oscar F. Hauser served as Vice Councillor in 1906 and 1907; as Junior Past St. Councillor for 1908 and 1909.

From No. 287, Harry G. T. Miller served one year on the State Legislative Committee in 1905, and on the Law Committee from 1906 to 1910.

Through differences in the State Council at Erie, in 1910, a number of councils seceded, and merged with the Fraternal Patriotic Americans, among them Nos. 287 and 746. Some of the members of No. 746, not desiring to leave the Jr. O. U. A. M., retained the name and number, Jordan Council, No. 746.

Its officers in 1914 were:

- Councillor—Albert J. Fuehrer.
- Vice Councillor—Victor F. Herner.
- Recording Secretary—John H. Rhoads.
- Financial Secretary—Charles D. Rhoads.
- Treasurer—John S. Reinhard.
- Trustees—Wilson R. Krader, John F. T. Hunter, Calvin A. Diehl.
- Members, 35. Assets in litigation, \$6,000.

There were 52 charter members of Council No. 287 in 1888. In April, 1914, there were only six survivors: William J. Abele, James

A. Bartholomew, Freeman Hawk, J. M. Koehler, Albert O. Sell, and Louis Weinert. C. J. Hacket served as financial secretary 19 years, and John W. Ehrle as recording secretary 14 years. Members, 476; assets, \$6,500. This Council and Council No. 746 have associated together for social purposes, including the families and friends of members, and furnished a room in the Hunsicker Hall, No. 142 North Seventh street.

Allen Council, No. 753; membership in 1913 was 1,181; Fair Council, No. 791, was 385; and James Allen Council, No. 835, was 295.

DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY was organized as an auxiliary body to the Independent Order of Americans, which has three councils: Washington, No. 12, instituted in 1888; members, 38; Pride of Allen, No. 182; instituted Oct. 10, 1910; members, 138; Pride of Lehigh, No. 194, instituted Aug. 11, 1913; members, 62.

P. O. S. of A.—The first Washington Camp of the Patriotic Orders Sons of America in Lehigh county was instituted at Allentown June 12, 1860, as No. 63, by installation officers from Camp No. 1, of Philadelphia, which was then at the head of the order. The charter members were:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| W. J. Wieder | A. M. Springer |
| George Moser | M. Dunlap |
| E. C. Huber | W. N. Smith |
| E. T. Good | Charles H. Knauss |
| Charles Gross | James Bieber |
| E. G. Scholl | T. V. P. Reiss |
| J. A. Blumer | H. W. Cole |

The first past president was E. C. Huber; president, W. J. Grim; secretary, J. A. Blumer; treasurer, James Bieber.

In April, 1861, a large number of the members having enlisted in the Civil War, a resolution was passed exempting them from the payment of dues and fines. The meetings were continued until June 2, 1862, when the camp was obliged to suspend because the majority of the members had enlisted. This suspension was continued until June 3, 1868, when certain former members of the camp assembled for the purpose of effecting a re-organization, and the books, records and papers of the camp were obtained from a member who kept them in his custody. Through the instructions of the county president of the order at Philadelphia, the camp was re-organized as No. 63.

In July, 1873, another camp was instituted as No. 196; but it continued only four years, when it was consolidated with No. 63.

In March, 1872, the National Camp of the order was organized at Allentown in the hall of Camp No. 63 by delegates from the several

states, the delegate from Camp No. 63 on this occasion was F. G. W. Fatzinger (one of its earliest members).

The State Camp held its annual sessions at Allentown in 1895 and in 1906.

Statement and condition of camps in Lehigh county:

CAMPS AT ALLENTOWN, JAN. 1, 1914.

NUMBER.	Members.	Value.
11,	257	\$4,942
63,	90	1,536
115,	193	7,500
196,	120	4,657
406,	287	1,341

CAMPS IN COUNTRY DISTRICT, JAN. 1, 1914

LOCATION.	Number.	Members.	Value.
Alburtis,	97	148	\$6,380
Slatington,	119	255	10,423
Egypt,	168	89	4,119
Old Zionsville,	244	81	2,091
Steinsville,	288	217	6,232
Catasauqua,	301	203	2,440
West Bethlehem,	310	231	3,823
Slatedale,	323	193	4,326
Guthsville,	378	120	3,675
Saegersville,	391	140	8,232
Emaus,	398	268	7,561
Coplay,	409	152	11,428
Saucona,	411	120	4,409
Coopersburg,	511	147	3,187
Macungie,	569	117	2,781

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The Knights of Pythias was instituted at Allentown May 23, 1870, with the name of Greenleaf Lodge, No. 257. The lodge was carried on in the German language until March 25, 1872, when a number of members withdrew because a desire was prevailing that the English language should be substituted. Upon their withdrawal, the English language was subsequently used in the lodge.

Thereupon Donau Lodge, No. 347, was instituted April 2, 1872, as a German lodge. The active members then were:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| John F. Bohlinger | Frederick Traub |
| Frederick Neikam | John Fries |
| Francis Daeufer | John Truckenbrod |
| William Gruele | Leonard Kilian |
| Martin Schmidt | |

Lehigh Division, No. 9, Uniform Rank of this order, was organized July 8, 1881.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.—The order of the Knights of the Maccabees is founded upon the history and traditions of the Maccabean dynasty and the exploits of Judas Maccabeus, a military leader, whose name in Hebrew signified "a hammer." Mattathias, a Jewish priest, and founder of the Maccabean dynasty, was the first to make a stand against the persecutions of

the Jewish nations by Antiochus Epiphanes, king of the Syrians, in the beginning of the second century, B. C. With his five sons and a handful of men, he rose against the national foe, destroyed all traces of heathen worship, and fled into the wilderness of Judah. At his death in 166 B. C., Judas Maccabeus became the leader of the patriots and re-established the independence of the Jewish nation.

The order was founded in London, Ont., in 1878, as a fraternal and beneficial society. Nathan S. Boynton was elected the first past supreme commander, and the present head of the order is Hon. D. P. Markey. The order numbers 300,000 members, and has 5,000 local tents. Its accumulated funds amount to over \$12,000,000, and since organization \$57,000,000 has been paid out in benefits. The state officers are W. E. Haney, G. C.; and L. S. Boyd, G. R. K.

Allentown Tent, No. 389, was instituted on Sept. 21, 1901, with the following officers: Charles W. Laros, P. C.; George S. Roth, C.; William Z. Schuler, Lt. C.; George S. Mest, Rec. K.; Marcus H. Bickert, Fin. K.; Gustav Henrich, chaplain; C. H. Diehl, sergeant; Irwin F. Huebner, physician; P. A. Dixon, M. at A.; Frank Trexler, 1st M. G.; William H. Wagner, 2d M. G.; Charles F. Wagner, Leut.; Henry P. Storch, picket. The present membership is 250.

Allentown Division, No. 11, of the Third Battalion, Sixth Regiment, of the Uniformed Rank, K. of T. M., was instituted March 13, 1908, in Runk's Hall, with 24 members. Its officers are: Captain, Charles C. Gruver; First Lieutenant, Irwin W. Gable; second lieutenant, Julius R. Mosser. Resident officers holding membership in the division are: Col. Preston A. Dixon, aide-de-camp, on Major General's staff, and Major Edward F. Rothenberger, commander of the Third Battalion, Sixth Regiment. The present membership is 33.

KNIGHTS OF FRIENDSHIP.—Franklin Chamber, No. 9, O. K. of F., was organized May 14, 1885, in Paff's Hall, at Lumber and Hamilton streets, with fifty-nine charter members. The present membership is six hundred and forty-four.

Liberty Chamber, No. 45, was organized Feb. 17, 1898, in Scheirer's Hall, at Fifth and Liberty streets, with seventy-two charter members. It now has 203 members.

Washington Chamber, No. 18, was organized Sept. 27, 1884, at Second and Hamilton streets, with eighteen charter members. Its membership is now 192. Lehigh Consultory, No. 4, was organized on Oct. 11, 1890, at Second and Hamilton streets, with 39 charter members. It

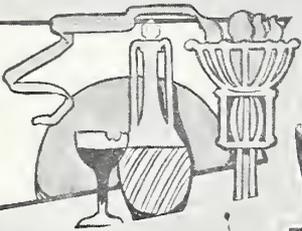
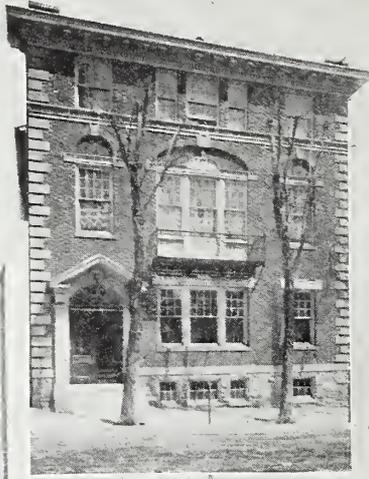
has now 72 members. All these bodies now meet on the fifth floor of the Merkel building, at Seventh and Turner streets, where they have finely furnished quarters.

HERD No. 6, LOYAL ORDER OF BUFFALOES, was organized July 18, 1911. Its first officers were George W. Ravert, Com.; Samuel C. Speer, secretary; and John R. Helwig, treasurer. The present membership is 988, and the meeting place is in Merkel's Hall, at Seventh and Turner streets.

B. P. O. ELKS.—The re-organization of Allentown Lodge, No. 30, B. P. O. Elks, was contemplated during the summer of 1898. Through the conspicuous services of John H. Ritter, and Henry J. Grim, of the defunct lodge, and H. C. Keller, the necessary number of petitions were secured for a charter, when organization was effected Aug. 31, 1891, and the following officers chosen: exalted ruler, H. C. Keller; esteemed leading knight, J. H. Ritter; esteemed loyal knight, Arnon P. Miller; esteemed lecturing knight, Harry R. Wagner; secretary, Fred D. Kutz; treasurer, Henry J. Grim; trustees, M. P. Schantz, E. E. Butz, H. H. Farr, O. H. Gernert, H. L. Keiper; esquire, W. H. Anewart; inner guard, Joseph C. Noble; tiler, J. Edward Gomery; chaplain, Edward F. Ochs; organist, J. C. Schwartz. The ceremonies of institution and installation of officers were held in the Allentown Crockery building on the afternoon and evening of Sept. 28, 1898, by district deputy grand exalted ruler Burd W. Payne, assisted by Ashland lodge, No. 382, B. P. O. E. Allentown Lodge organized with a membership of 28 charter members, occupying for quarters the third floor of the Shankweiler & Lehr building. Growing rapidly in numbers, they constructed for their own use a magnificent home at 31 and 33 South Eighth street, which they occupy at the present time. The past exalted rulers of this organization are H. C. Keller, J. H. Ritter, Arnon P. Miller, J. Edgar Gomery, George G. Sykes, George W. Hunsicker, Ray N. Keck, Edward S. Sherer, Robert Lange, Frank M. Keck, C. Arthur Wagner, Lloyd W. Mitchell, H. W. Wiltberger, Harry J. Koch, Lawrence H. Rupp and C. S. Dilcher. The present exalted ruler is W. N. Eberhard.

Fred D. Kutz has been the secretary since the institution. The present membership constitutes 514 of the "Best People on Earth."

MODERN WOODMEN.—Allentown Camp, No. 6428, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized in this city in Weiler's Hall, on April 26, 1899, with 18 charter members. The membership at the present time is 380 and they meet in



Fraternal Order of Eagles
Livingston Club

B. P. O. Elks
Temperance Hall

Lehigh Saengerbund
Young Men's Hall

the Crockery Company building at 37 South Seventh street.

This camp is one of 12,000 that belong to the largest fraternal beneficial insurance society in the United States. Healthy white males between the ages of 18 and 45 are eligible.

The local camp has lost thirteen members by death since organization and has paid \$33,000 to the beneficiaries of the deceased.

The present officers are the following: consul, George Phillips; advisor, F. W. Krause; banker, H. E. Erdman; clerk, H. C. Kepner; Escort, F. C. Gillepsie; watchman, N. W. Rauch; sentry, H. W. Travena; trustees, W. A. Sensitivefer, W. S. Reed, William Rumfield, Jr.; chief forester, William D. Berk; pianist, Frank Weiant; physicians, Dr. I. F. Huebner, Dr. John D. Matz, Dr. James F. Smith, Dr. W. J. Hertz.

ALLENTOWN AERIE, No. 110, FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES, was organized Sunday, Feb. 24, 1901, in Ruhe's Hall, corner Sixth and Hamilton streets, by Grand Organizer Brother Horace Merkel, M.D., of Seattle Aerie, No. 1, Washington, assisted by members of Reading, No. 66, with thirty-seven members. Charles H. Cohn was the first Eagle in Allentown. At almost every session since its inception, candidates have taken the vows of the Eagle. The first officers of the Aerie were: past worthy president, William Fenstermacher; worthy president, Carson W. Masters; worthy vice-president, Samuel Thomas; worthy chaplain, Dr. J. Bond Watt, worthy conductor, Peter Schultz; secretary, Paul Livinood; treasurer, Harry B. Schall; inside guard, Robert F. Good; outside guard, J. O. Lash; trustees, Cornelius Cunningham, J. H. Harris, Charles H. Cohn; Aerie physician, Dr. Charles H. Schlesman. After a very short stay at this, their first meeting place, they moved to the second floor of the Hunsicker Laundry building, on South Seventh street, where the membership gained so rapidly that they were again obliged to get better accommodations for their increasing flock and purchased the Rinn residence at 133 and 135 North Sixth street, where the membership increased to about eight hundred. Many imagined they were about at their height, but the progressive members saw still further ahead and purchased this home and built their present building, which is recognized as one of the most modern homes in Eagledom. There are bowling alleys, pool and billiard tables, bath rooms, shower baths, an up-to-date dining room, and a perfectly equipped kitchen, sitting rooms, ante-rooms, and possibly the largest meeting room in the city, which is easily converted into a dance floor or hall, and a roof garden covering the entire build-

ing. Their membership now has grown to twenty-one hundred.

The following have served as presidents of this Aerie:

William Fenstermacher,	C. M. Sieger,	1907
First Past Worthy	C. D. Strauss,	1908
President.	John Hoffman,	1909
Carson W. Masters,	Fred Urich,	1910
1901	Thomas Ealer,	1911
Dr. J. Bond Watt, 1902	Price Hoffman,	1912
James N. Rhoda, 1903-04	M. J. McGuire,	1913
J. H. Kohler, 1905		
S. J. Minninger, 1906		

The present officers are M. J. McGuire, P. W. P.; W. O. Hufford, W. P.; Ernest Wittwer, W. V. P.; R. A. Barber, chaplain; Joseph Afflerbach, conductor; F. L. Schaefer, I. G.; H. E. Grim, O. G.; Charles A. Kemmerer, secretary; William A. Ruch, treasurer; C. F. Kramlich, Thomas Ealer and Dallas Dillinger, trustees; and Drs. C. F. Zellner and Jere. McAvoy, A. P.

The Aerie pays one dollar for the first week of sickness and seven dollars per week for the following twelve weeks. Also one hundred dollars on the death of a brother in good standing, for the sum of seventy-five cents paid as dues monthly.

FRATERNAL MYSTIC CIRCLE, No. 804, of Allen Ruling, was instituted at Allentown on July 6, 1901. Its membership is 350, the largest of any Circle in the state, and it has been recognized as the best uniformed.

The order was established in 1884. The recorder since 1906 has been E. S. Miller, of Allentown. The deputy supreme organizer is Peter A. DeLong, of Allentown.

CEMETERIES.

The first burial ground in Allentown was located at the northeast corner of Tenth and Linden streets, at what was then the western boundary of the town. A plot of ground, 240 feet square, was set aside for this purpose by William Allen, the founder of the city, but title was not vested in the owners until Nov. 3, 1813, when his granddaughter, Mary Livingston, deeded the tract jointly to George Graff and John F. Ruhe, trustees for the two congregations of the borough, Zion Reformed and St. Paul's Lutheran. In 1829, the cemetery was enlarged by the purchase of four lots from Walter C. Livingston, thus extending the grounds to Turner street. The price was \$200, and the only restriction was that a section forty feet square should be reserved as a burial ground for the Livingston family. Burials were made in rows, in the order of deaths, and frequently husband and wife were buried at opposite sides of the graveyard, as no lots were sold to families. It was only in the case of a few prominent families that members of the same

family rest side by side. The first burials appear to have been made in the center of the burial ground, extending then from right and left. The first interments, of which there is any record, were those of Mary, wife of Barthol Huber, who died May 18 and was buried May 20, 1765; Simon Fries, who died June 22 and was buried June 23, 1765; and Frederick Newhard, who died Nov. 29, in his 66th year, and was buried Nov. 30, 1765.

The following prominent individuals of Allentown and vicinity were buried in the cemetery:

Thomas Hunsicker, 1772	George Yund, Esq., 1828
John Griesemer, 1789	Frederick Hyneman, 1829
Dr. Gottlieb Bolzius, 1791	Lieut. Jacob Blumer, 1831
George Schreiber, 1800	Dr. James Jameson, 1831
Capt. Henry Hagenbuch, 1805	Capt. Jacob Clader, 1832
Hon. Peter Rhoads, 1814	Dr. George Knauff, 1834
Capt. Abraham Rinker, 1820	Dr. Jacob Martin, 1834
John Evans, Esq., 1824	Capt. George Graff, 1835
George Hanke, 1824	Jacob Newhard, Esq., 1835
Jonas Hartzell, Esq., 1824	Peter Rhoads, Jr., 1836
George Savitz, 1826	Dr. John Frederick Ruhe, 1841

Mrs. Annie P. Greenleaf, granddaughter of William Allen, was buried there in 1851, and afterward removed to the North Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia. Several young children of Walter C. Livingston also rest there in unmarked graves. A young man named Gaumer, drowned in the flood of Jan. 26, 1839, was buried there, and his grave is marked by a stone. Old residents state that an Indian was buried in the northwestern section of the older tract, whose grave was long marked by an iron frame. He is said to have died in the old foundry at Second and Union streets. There are 424 graves marked by stones, but a great many graves are not marked. Quite a number of bodies were removed to Union, West End, Allentown and Fairview cemeteries, where the old stones are still, in many cases, to be seen.

An unoccupied portion on the northwest, 240 feet long on Tenth street and 120 feet deep on Turner and Chestnut streets, was sold by order of the Court, Nov. 16, 1891, to John Bowen, for \$6,000. Upon this tract twelve houses were erected. The fund derived from this sale was divided into three equal parts. Each congregation received \$2,000, and the remaining \$2,000 was invested as a trust fund for the future maintenance of the cemetery, the Court having appointed as trustees Alvin P. Zellner, representing Zion Reformed congregation and Alfred P. Bachman, representing St. Paul's Lutheran congregation. These trustees resigned in 1914, when

Harrison E. Ruhe was appointed trustee for Zion Reformed and Dr. George F. Hummel trustee for St. Paul's Lutheran congregations. Pavements, curb and gutters around the cemetery have been paid for out of the fund, which now amounts to \$1,336. The inhabitants of the city owe it to the memory of their forefathers to preserve and beautify this last resting place of the founders and first inhabitants of Allentown.

ALLENTOWN CEMETERY.—The Allentown Cemetery Association, which controls the burying ground at Linden and Fountain streets, had its origin in 1846. The original record states that, "Whereas (Rev.) Charles S. German, being the owner of three contiguous pieces of ground situate on the north side of Andrew (Linden) street, in the borough of Allentown, bounded on the south by Andrew street, on the east, north and west by public twenty-foot alleys, containing in front on said Andrew street 160 feet and in depth 230 feet, proposes to sell the said ground for a cemetery, divided into lots agreeably to one of two certain plans or drafts thereof made and to be submitted to, and adopted by, a majority of the subscribers or purchasers, at \$10 per lot. We, the subscribers, therefore agree to pay to the said Charles S. German, his heirs, executors, or assigns, the sum of ten dollars for each lot." Then followed the names of subscribers, as follows:

Peter Newhard	Solomon Keck
E. R. Newhard	Moses Keck
John I. Smith	Thomas Gangwere
Aaron Wint	George Beisel
Abraham Newhard	Elizabeth Stein
Michael Uhler	Nathan Dresher
Thomas B. Wilson	Joel Krauss
Samuel Lightcap	Elizabeth Keck
Eli S. Biery	Joseph Knauss
C. Pretz	Jesse Keck
John Gross	Solomon Knause
Charles H. Martin	Tilghman H. Martin
Ephraim Grim	George Keck
J. W. Hornbeck	Daniel Gangwere
Charles Keck	Thomas Wickert
Henry Weinsheimer	W. & B. Craig
Charles F. Martin	Nathan Eberhard
Silas S. Newhard	Benjamin German
George Lucas	Tilghman Good
David Stem	William W. Selfridge
Joseph K. Saeger	William Fry
Peter Koons	Samuel A. Bridges
John S. Gibbons	W. J. Hoxworth
John Appel	

The price was later changed from ten dollars for one lot to sixteen dollars for two lots. Shortly after the subscription was made, March 9, 1846, the persons interested assembled at the house of John Gross, and appointed a committee to draft a constitution, which was subsequently adopted. Peter Newhard was chosen president; Ephraim Grim, treasurer; and John Gross, trus-

tee. The first managers were Joel Krauss, Christian Pretz, and John Gross.

The lots number 225, all of which have been taken, on which there are estimated to be 1,500 burials. Among the fine monuments erected are those of the Newhard, Stocker, Seip, Schantz, Klotz, Nonemaker, Hart and Yost families, and Samuel A. Bridges, James Wilson, George Beisel and John Young.

The officers are Alexander Helfrich, president; Edward J. Rapp, secretary (since 1903); and Franklin J. Newhard, treasurer and superintendent since 1898.

UNION CEMETERY.—The Union Cemetery at the northwest corner of Tenth and Chew streets, was established in April, 1854, and incorporated some months afterward under the name of the Union Cemetery Association, of which the officers then chosen were: J. D. Lawall, president; J. F. Newhard, secretary; William S. Young, treasurer; Nathan Dresher, trustee; Lewis F. Schmidt, Benjamin J. Hagenbach and Mifflin Hannum, managers.

A tract of land, containing eleven acres, at Tenth and Chew streets, was purchased from Jacob Miller and Jacob Hagenbuch at \$200.00 per acre and laid off into lots one rod square. These lots were first drawn by ticket, and sold at \$6.00 each, but shortly afterward at \$10.00. They have recently sold for \$200.00 and upwards, depending upon locality. There are over 1,200 lots in the cemetery, all of which have been sold.

The first person buried here was John Diefenderfer, who died Sept. 25, 1854.

All the lots having been sold until 1882, interested parties purchased the adjoining lot of nine acres on the west, situated on the northeast corner of Twelfth and Chew streets, and extending from Chew street northward to Liberty, from the Penn Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, for the price of \$1,150.00. They laid it off into 600 lots, 16 feet square, and named the place "West End Cemetery." By the minutes of the subsequent consolidated company it would appear that J. C. Anewalt and S. B. Anewalt sold lots from No. 4 to No. 730 and issued certificates to the purchasers.

UNION—WEST-END CEMETERY.—The first meeting of the consolidated company was held April 17, 1896, and its incorporation was secured on May 4, 1896. The petition was signed by:

Edward S. Shimer
Reuben H. Kramm
Albert S. Weiler
Charles H. Ruhe

Harvey L. Newhard
John C. Anewalt
M. P. Kohl

The first officers were.

Wilson K. Hartzell,	David Kuehn
President	Aaron R. Groner
A. L. Reichenbach,	Phaon Diehl
Secretary	

The total lots number 2,200; the burials exceed 12,000.

G. J. S. Kohler has served as superintendent since 1903. D. T. Snyder has been employed there continuously since 1894, and served as sexton since 1913.

The main entrance is on Tenth street. This large cemetery in the city contains many fine monuments and several vaults.

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY is situated across the Little Lehigh river, in the Twelfth ward.

The company was organized in 1870 by George Fry, F. M. Kramer, J. J. Stein, William Kichline, Charles Eckert, Charles Kline and R. S. Shimer, and incorporated Nov. 11, 1870 under the name of the Fairview Cemetery Association, with Charles Kline as president; Jacob J. Stein, secretary; Charles Eckert, treasurer; and Charles K. Heist as superintendent.

The association purchased thirty-three acres of land from Charles Eckert, William Kichline, and the estate of William Fry at \$500 per acre, and in 1871 laid it off into lots. An appropriate entrance lodge was built of stone along the Emaus road, including a chapel capable of holding 100 persons, and a receiving vault in the farther end of the tract.

Large expenditures have been made in beautifying the cemetery and maintaining it in an attractive condition.

Many fine monuments have been placed in the cemetery, among them being those of William F. Mosser, John D. Stiles, James K. Mosser, Henry Leh, Dr. John C. Foelker, John Yeager, William F. Yeager, Alexander Shimer and Hiram Shimer.

Miles L. Eckert, treasurer for upwards of twenty-five years, succeeded his father, the first treasurer. Fred F. Kramer has been the secretary for upwards of twenty years; John T. Kramer president since 1906; and Sylvester Roth superintendent since 1888.

The cemetery was laid out by one of the greatest architects in his line, Latham, of Buffalo, on a plan requiring a mile of paths or roads to every acre, and contains many beautiful arbor vitae, Boston elm and Norway maple trees. The amount of \$75,000 has been expended in beautifying the grounds, which are kept in excellent condition. There are about 3,000 interments. Ten per cent. of all receipts are placed in a perpetual maintenance fund, which is designed to keep the cemetery beautiful forever.

A section of Fairview cemetery was purchased in 1881 by people of the Hebrew faith as a burial ground. It is called Mt. Sinai cemetery and contains twenty-nine graves.

HIGHLAND CEMETERY was laid out by Dr. C. J. Otto, William B. Fogelman and Hiester G. Kramlich, who purchased from Rev. Henry Wentz, twelve acres of ground along the Tenth street road, north of the city, on what is now Roth avenue, on Sept. 25, 1896. 1,073 lots, sixteen feet square, were laid out, and 774 interments have since been made there. There is a large soldiers' plot with 33 graves, and altogether 52 soldiers are buried there. Lesher H. Yeager became the sole owner in 1909, and since then has acted in the capacity of superintendent.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—David Griesemer, Alfred B. Griesemer, Charles H. Schmid, Samuel D. Lehr and Harrison E. Ruhe, of Allentown, associated together in January, 1898, for the purpose of forming a cemetery company. They secured thirty acres of land, lying between Greenwood and Albright avenues and extending from Turner to Liberty streets, which they caused to be laid off into 2,500 lots, each 16 feet square, and enclosed by an iron fence, four feet high, and named it "Greenwood." A superior and attractive gateway was placed at Twenty-first and Chew streets, and a handsome chapel costing \$5,000 erected along the main drive-way.

The first burial was made Feb. 12, 1898, and in ten years the interments numbered upward of a thousand, evidencing the high appreciation of this cemetery as a burial place. The total interments to March, 1914, numbered 2,226. The first body interred there was that of David Hollenbach.

The association was incorporated June 2, 1898.

David Griesemer was the superintendent from 1898 to 1904; Solomon Griesemer from 1904 to 1910; and Charles H. Schmid since 1910, who has also been the treasurer since that time, and secretary from the beginning.

Some of the more imposing monuments in this cemetery are those of David Griesemer, Henry Trexler, Jeremiah Trexler, Lewis D. Krause, Bastian Brothers, and Kuhns and Kershner. A neat booklet has been printed showing the avenues and lots as laid off, and the fine appearance of the monuments, chapel and entrance.

HILLSIDE CEMETERY is situated on Steckel Hill, in Whitehall township, along the extension of Fourth street, two blocks north of the city

line. It was established in 1907 by James L. Marsteller, Henry J. Kurtz, William F. Behney, James F. Marsteller and William B. Schaeffer, who purchased sixteen acres of land from the estate of Jonathan Sterner, and caused the same to be laid off into 1,664 lots, in dimensions 16 by 18 feet. They were incorporated April 1, 1907, under the name of Hillside Cemetery Association, and the officers since then have been James L. Marsteller, president; and Henry J. Kurtz, secretary, treasurer and superintendent.

Concrete ornamental entrances have been built on the east and west sides, the land is being gradually graded, planted with many varieties of shrubbery and enclosed by California privet hedging. The expenditure until March, 1914, exceeded \$10,000; and the interments numbered 89.

The Woodmen of the World have erected a fine granite monument at the grave of Frank Hammerly.

The English Catholic cemetery was established at Ridge avenue and Allen street in 1854, and the German Catholics have maintained Holy Sepulchre Cemetery at Laurel Hill since 1873. A cemetery was opened a few years ago adjoining the Church of St. John the Baptist.

The Jewish congregation of Agodas Achim, with Lehigh lodge, No. 8, of the Independent Order of Brith Scholem, purchased an acre of ground on Laurel Hill, Fullerton road, which was dedicated as a cemetery on July 13, 1913.

St. Mark's cemetery was opened in 1885 for the Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshipping in the church on Hellertown avenue.

CENSUS.—The population of Allentown according to the census of the United States taken every decade was as follows:

1790,	486	1860,	8,025
1800,	573	1870,	13,884
1810,	710	1880,	18,063
1820,	1,132	1890,	25,228
1830,	1,544	1900,	35,416
1840,	2,493	1910,	51,913
1850,	3,703		

The population, in 1910, by wards, was as follows:

First Ward,	4,125	Eighth Ward, ...	7,168
Second Ward, ...	3,622	Ninth Ward,	4,260
Third Ward,	3,396	Tenth Ward,	7,290
Fourth Ward, ...	2,531	Eleventh Ward, ...	4,997
Fifth Ward,	2,150	Twelfth Ward, ...	1,874
Sixth Ward,	5,077	Thirteenth Ward,	1,857
Seventh Ward, ...	3,566		

The population in 1914 is estimated at 60,000.

CHAPTER XXII.

CHURCHES.

The history of the various religious bodies of the city is treated in detail in the following pages, each congregation's history appearing under its respective denomination.

REFORMED.

ZION REFORMED CHURCH.

This congregation, the oldest in Allentown, was organized in 1762, in the same year in which the town was founded. A log church building was erected in this year by the Reformed and Lutheran inhabitants of the town and vicinity and used as a joint place of worship. This building, as near as can be ascertained, stood in the rear of the same lot on which the present edifice stands. The first pastor was Rev. John Daniel Gros, D.D., who became pastor of four congregations, Allentown, Egypt, Jordan and Unionville, in 1765. The first entry by Rev. Gros in the church register was the baptism of John George, son of Simon and Appollonia Fries, "residents of the new town," on Feb. 27, 1765. In his report to Coetus, on May 9, 1765, Rev. Gros reported a membership of 83 persons, the baptism of six children and four members received. The first mention of the officers of the congregation is on December 9, 1765, when, according to the *Friedensbote*, of June 3, 1840, the church accounts were adjusted in the presence of the pastor, Rev. Gros, and the elders and deacons, Thomas Hunsicker, Jacob Mohr, John Griesemer, David Deshler and Peter Roth. The church record book contains the following inscription, translated from the German: "Church Record begun in the new town Allentown, in the 1765th year of the Kingdom of Grace from the birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ, for the use of the Reformed congregation there. J. Daniel Gros, Ref. Minister."

Rev. John Daniel Gros was born at Webenheim, in the county of Zweibruecken, in 1737. He attended the Universities of Marburg and Heidelberg and came to America in 1764. He served as pastor at Allentown until 1770, when he took charge of the congregations in Saucon and Springfield. In 1773 he accepted a call to Kingston, N. Y., where he was pastor until 1783. He was pastor of the German Reformed

congregation in New York city from 1783 to 1795. He became professor of German Languages at Columbia College, 1784-1795, of Moral Philosophy, 1787-1795, and Regent of the University of New York from 1784 to 1787. Columbia College gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1789. He wrote the first great book published in America on moral philosophy, entitled, "Natural Principles of Rectitude, a Systematic Treatise on Moral Philosophy," Philadelphia, 1795. He died May 27, 1812. Dr. Gros was a man of culture and superior qualities. He directed the classical and theological studies of Rev. William Hendel, D.D., and was tutor to the distinguished and accomplished Rev. Dr. Milledoler.

In 1770 permission was granted to the congregation by Governor Penn to collect funds by means of a lottery for the purpose of erecting a new church building. On Feb. 17, 1771, Rev. Abraham Blumer became pastor of the congregation. In his report to Coetus in that year he states that the congregation had thirty-eight members and the salary for the four congregations was £75. On June 25, 1773, the cornerstone of the new church building was laid. The building committee consisted of John Griesemer, Nicholas Fuchs, John Miller, Michael Kolb and Peter Rhoads, Treasurer. The building was completed in 1776 at a cost of about five hundred pounds sterling. It was the exclusive property of the Reformed congregation. In the construction of the church were used 345 loads of stones and 24,000 feet of boards. The masonry was contracted for by James Preston at £45 and John Miller received £135 for the carpenter work. The largest contribution was £15, by Peter Rhoads, and the smallest, two pence, by "a friend." A cut of this church, made from a photograph of a woodcut used in a German newspaper of 1840, the *Friedensbote*, is shown on the following page.

In 1782 Rev. Blumer reported to Coetus a membership of forty-nine families in his Allentown congregation and the baptism of twenty-eight persons. In 1785 his report indicates that forty-five families were members of his congregation, that eighteen persons had been baptized and twenty-two confirmed, and that there were thirty-five scholars in the school. Rev. Blumer

was pastor of the congregation for thirty years, retiring in 1801, owing to failing strength and increasing years. His last baptism at Allentown was March 29, 1801.

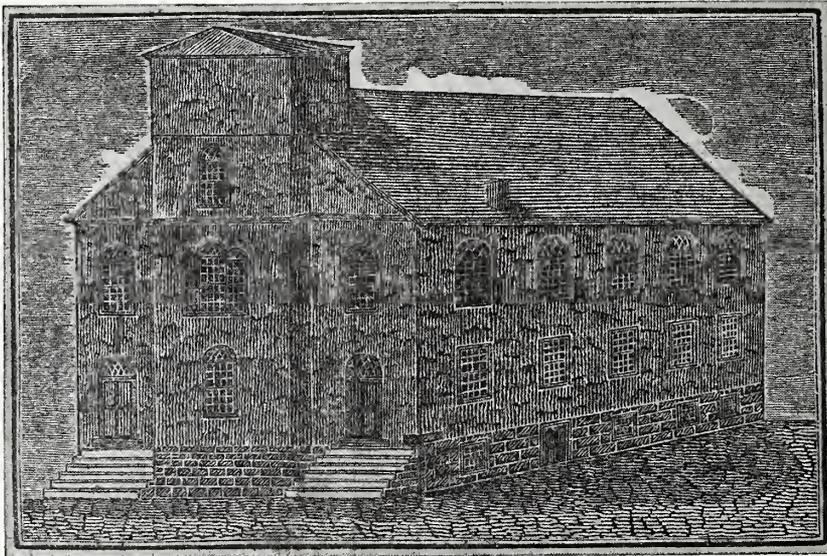
It was during the pastorate of Rev. Blumer, that the Liberty Bell and the chimes of Christ church, nine in number, were concealed beneath the floor of Zion church in September, 1777, when the British troops occupied Philadelphia. In the year 1777 and 1778 the church building was used as a hospital for sick and wounded Continental soldiers and on Oct. 3, 1778, the treasurer of the congregation received from Deputy Quartermaster General Robert L. Hooper, the sum of £103 for rent and damages suffered by the church during the war.

cultured gentleman and was familiar with several modern languages.

Abraham Blumer

In 1774 he received a call from the French Reformed church, of New York City, which he declined in a letter written in the French language. The church entries made by him are models of scrupulous neatness. Rev. Blumer died April 23, 1822, at his farm near the Jordan Reformed church, where he was buried.

Rev. John Gobrecht succeeded Rev. Blumer as pastor in 1801 and served until 1831. He was the son of Rev. John Christopher Gobrecht,



SECOND CHURCH, BUILT 1773, WHERE LIBERTY BELL WAS CONCEALED.

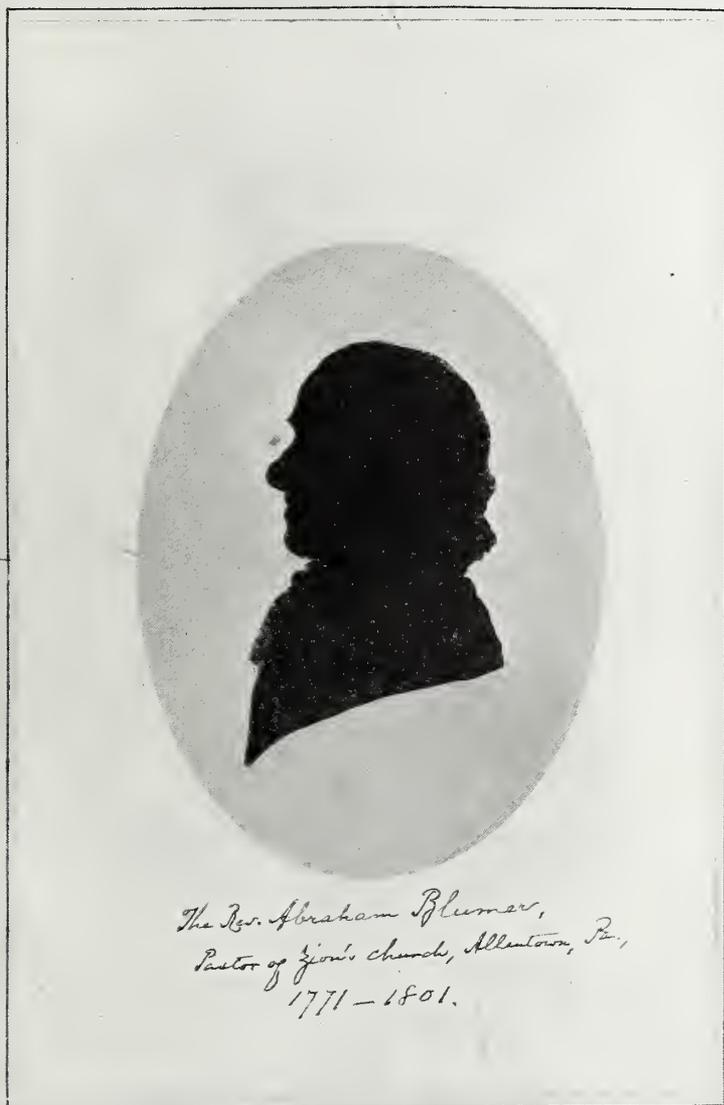
Rev. Abraham Blumer, the second pastor, was born in Grabs, in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, Dec. 14, 1736. He was the son of Rev. John Jacob Blumer, and his wife Salome Shindler. He studied at Basle and was ordained to the ministry June 8, 1756. He became chaplain of a Swiss regiment in the service of the King of Sardinia, in 1757, and remained in that service until 1766, when he became a teacher and private tutor. In 1770 the Synods of South and North Holland sent him to Pennsylvania. He arrived at New York in January, 1771, and in the following month assumed the pastorate of the congregation at Allentown as well as of the other three congregations in the Whitehall charge. Rev. Blumer was a thoroughly

and was born in Lancaster county, Dec. 10, 1773, in which county he studied under Drs. Melsheimer, Stock and Hendel. His home while pastor of the Whitehall charge was between Egypt and Ballietsville, where he died March 5, 1831. He was a quiet, peaceable man, much given to study and was greatly beloved by all his parishioners. Rev. John Zuilch became his assistant toward the close of his pastorate and preached at Allentown every fourth Sunday. Upon the death of Rev. Gobrecht, Rev. Joseph S. Dubbs received a majority of all the votes cast in the whole charge, but in Zion congregation Rev. Zuilch received the larger number. This led to a division, and the friends of Rev. Zuilch organized a separate congregation and

called him as pastor. He soon withdrew and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. J. C. Becker. The differences between the two parties gradually disappeared and in 1833 the congregations reunited under the pastorate of Rev. Dubbs.

Rev. Dr. Joseph S. Dubbs, the fourth pastor,

from 75 members in 1831 to 1,200 in 1860. He resigned in 1856, but his resignation was not accepted and Rev. Joshua Derr was then called as associate pastor. This arrangement did not prove satisfactory and resulted in 1858 in the organization of a separate congregation, called



was born Oct. 16, 1796, in Lower Milford township. He studied under Rev. Dr. F. L. Herman, and was ordained in September, 1823. He was pastor at Allentown until 1861, assisted in later years by his son, Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, and Rev. C. R. Kessler, both of whom preached in English. During his pastorate the congregation grew

St. John's, of which Rev. Derr became the regular pastor. Rev. Joseph H. Dubbs became his father's assistant Sept. 18, 1859, and was elected pastor on the retirement of his father, Jan. 1, 1861. Rev. Dr. Joseph S. Dubbs remained pastor of the other congregations of his charge until 1868, when he resigned and removed to Allen-

town, where he died April 14, 1877. During his pastorate at Zion church, a new brick building was erected, the cornerstone of which was laid

preach in the evening. Rev. Joseph H. Dubbs resigned his pastorate Feb. 15, 1863, and Rev. N. S. Strassburger, of Pottstown, was elected



ZION REFORMED CHURCH.

Aug. 5, 1838, and the building was dedicated June 7 and 8, 1840. At this time more frequent services were necessary and Dr. Dubbs began to

his successor March 1, 1863, and became the pastor of the once more united Zion congregation. He was a close student and a forceful

orator. During his pastorate he preached in German in the morning and in the evening in English. Rev. Strassburger resigned March 1, 1881, and in June, 1881, Rev. Edwin A. Gernant was elected pastor, and ordained and installed on July 17th. During his pastorate, on Jan. 24, 1886, a new church was decided upon, of which the cornerstone was laid Aug. 22, 1886. This beautiful structure, which, with the chapel, was built at a cost of \$50,000, was dedicated April 8, 1888. Rev. Gernant resigned the pastorate in June, 1890, when Rev. Thomas J. Hacker, D.D., was elected pastor. He served until the last Sunday in December, 1904. Rev. H. M. J. Klein, Ph.D., was chosen pastor April 16, 1905, and continued until August, 1910, when he was elected to a professorship at Franklin and Marshall College. Rev. Simon Sipple, the present pastor, was elected Dec. 1, 1910.

In 1904, the Sunday school chapel was rebuilt and re-dedicated on Nov. 4, 1906.

About the year 1802 a pipe organ was purchased by the congregation which was in use until 1867. In the third, or brick church, the organ was situated in the gallery. In 1867, a new organ was purchased at a cost of about \$3,000, and the old organ was sold to the congregations of the Union church near Petersville for \$100. It is probable that the old bell, purchased by the congregation in 1795, was also sold at this time. The new organ was dedicated Oct. 2, 1867. In 1885, it was remodelled and re-dedicated on Feb. 15, 1885. The present organ was dedicated Oct. 6, 1912. The cost of the organ, including the Durfee organ chimes, and re-arrangement of the choir seats, was about \$10,000. The present organist, W. W. Landis, was elected to the position in August, 1913.

The present membership of the congregation is 1,100.

A Sunday school was organized by members of this congregation in 1825. Michael D. Eberhard was the first superintendent. During the erection of the third church it met in the Lutheran church and the Lutheran schoolhouse on South Eighth street, as many Lutheran children also attended the school. In 1839, the school met in the basement of the new church. Joseph Young, Joseph Weiss and Henry Weinsheimer were among the active workers in the school. In 1849, 35 teachers and 180 scholars were enrolled. The chairs in the school, (one of which is still in existence) were labeled, "Reformed and Lutheran Sunday School." Rev. Joshua Yeager, the Lutheran pastor of St. Paul's, was very active in his encouragement of the school. It remained a union school until 1855, when St. John's Lutheran congregation was organized.

The present membership of the school is 880, and Wilson K. Mohr, Esq., is the superintendent.

The active organizations of the congregation are the Womens' Missionary Society, Pastor's Helpers, Altar Guild, Phoebe Circle, Lemonade Booth, Young Peoples' Guild and Mission Band.

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH.

To establish a congregation of the Reformed faith in this city, whose services were designed to be conducted exclusively in the English language was, fifty years ago, no light matter.

The German language, since the first origin of the Reformed Church in this section, has been the principal medium of social and religious intercourse, and with but few exceptions all the congregations have been exclusively German. The early pioneers naturally preferred to worship God in their mother tongue, and they desired their children to do likewise; hence they regarded the use of English service in the church as a dangerous innovation. This prejudice held sway for some time.

At length, however, the more intelligent and advanced members, and especially the young, began to show signs of restlessness under the full consciousness that their religious wants were not fully met, and they resolved upon immediate action.

This city had been rapidly increasing in population; the public schools introduced an entire English curriculum; the language came to be more generally spoken, and there became apparent a more urgent demand for English service in the Reformed Church. To his credit be it recorded that Rev. Dr. Joseph S. Dubbs, now of sainted memory, showed a disposition, during the closing period of his long and laborious pastorate of Zion's Reformed congregation, to meet this growing demand for English service to the best of his ability, by instructing such of his catechumens as preferred it, in that language.

The first step taken was the introduction of an occasional English service by the pastors of the mother congregation, which was soon afterwards followed by a regular evening service in that language. Yet even this did not satisfy a pressing want; it began to be generally felt that the organization of an exclusively English congregation, and the erection of a suitable church building for the same, was absolutely indispensable, and the only means of keeping the young within the church of their fathers.

Encouraged and stimulated by the judicious counsel of Rev. W. R. Hofford and Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, who actively sympathized with them, a few of the more venturesome spirits resolved

that they would take the initiative without any further delay.

An earnest petition, setting forth the importance of such organization and the desirableness of realizing it at as early a day as possible, was presented to the consistory of Zion's Reformed congregation, over the signatures of George Kuhl and C. Lewis Huber. The author of this petition was the Rev. W. R. Hofford. We find the following record bearing on this paper:

"At a meeting of the Consistory of the German Reformed congregation, held June 4, 1865, the above petition was laid before it, when it was, on motion, *Resolved*, That the prayers contained therein be granted. By order. Attest, E. J. Knauss, Secretary of Zion's Reformed Consistory, at Allentown, Pa."

After some few months' delay, caused by certain unexpected complications, in obedience to a call inviting all those favorable to the new enterprise, a meeting was held in the lecture-room of the mother church on the evening of Sept. 14, 1865. An organization being effected, with Tobias Kessler as president and Reuben H. Kramm as secretary, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "*Resolved*, That the members of Zion's German Reformed congregation, of Allentown, Pa., seeing the necessity of doing something speedily to maintain and further the interests of our church, favor the organization of an exclusively English congregation; and desiring that this may be done peaceably, and that a friendly relation may continue to exist between the mother church and her offspring, we deem it prudent that our pastor, Rev. N. S. Strassburger, should organize and install the members of the consistory; and that, after the organization, said congregation be left unrestrained in the adoption of such measures as will be thought most expedient to insure success." A committee was appointed at the same time to consult with the influential members of the mother church as to the best method of promoting the contemplated enterprise. At an adjourned meeting, on the evening of Sept. 27, 1865, this committee, having reported favorably, was continued for a further prosecution of the work. Another committee, appointed Nov. 29, 1865, to secure a suitable room for the use of this inchoate organization, reported at a subsequent meeting, held Dec. 6, 1865, that they had succeeded in obtaining the Academy building. Meanwhile, the proper application, as required in such cases by the Constitution of the German Reformed Church of the United States, being laid before the Classis of East Pennsylvania, convened in special session in the city of Allentown, on Nov. 26, 1865, met with favorable

action, and authority was given to proceed with the organization.

On the evening of Dec. 28, 1865, a meeting was held in the Academy Hall, on the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets, which provided for the creation of the new Sunday school, to be called the "Sunday-school of the English Reformed Congregation of Allentown," and to form the nucleus of said congregation. The following officers were elected: Superintendent, T. Kessler; assistant superintendent, R. H. Kramm; secretary and treasurer, George Kuhl; librarian, Levi Fenstermacher; assistant librarian, Miss Ellen J. McHose; president of the association, George Hagenbuch. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Sunday School Association, to report at a meeting held Jan. 11, 1866, when its work, after a few slight changes, was adopted, and substantially controls the organization to this day.

An announcement having appeared to that effect in the *Daily News* of the city, the English Reformed Sunday school convened for the first time in the Academy Hall, on Sunday, Jan. 1, 1866, at 1.30 o'clock P. M., with an encouraging attendance of officers, teachers, and pupils. A fortnight after, Jan. 15, 1866, divine services being ended, in order to complete the new organization, an election was held for church officers, which resulted in the choice of two elders: George Hagenbuch and Tobias Kessler, and four deacons: Reuben H. Kramm, George Kuhl, John S. Kessler, and C. Lewis Huber, who were ordained and installed at a service held in Zion's Reformed church on the evening of Jan. 29, 1866, by a committee appointed by the Classis of East Pennsylvania. They constituted the consistory for 1866-67, being the first consistory of the new English Reformed Congregation of Allentown.

At a regular meeting of the consistory, held April 2, 1866, it was resolved to present the name of Rev. S. Philips, of Carlisle, as a candidate to be voted for as pastor by such persons as, at a congregational meeting to be held for the purpose, on Sunday evening, April 8, 1866, might be willing to identify themselves permanently with the new interest. This election was held at the appointed time, and resulted in the choice of the above-named candidate. A call was promptly extended to him, and as promptly accepted. He preached his introductory sermon on Sunday, May 20, 1866. He was installed by a committee of the Classis of East Pennsylvania on June 26, 1866. The new congregation was still without a name, it was agreed at a meeting of the consistory, June 20th, that the

church shall hereafter be known as the "St. John's English Reformed Congregation." At the same time the constitution and by-laws were reported by the pastor, which were afterwards unanimously adopted by the congregation on July 1, 1866. On July 8th, when the first communion was administered, the congregation numbered 124 members, two of these having been received by confirmation, and the others by certificate and reprofession.

Being without the necessary church building, the consistory met in special session on July 29th of the same year, when they appointed the Hon. Samuel McHose to negotiate for a suitable lot for a church. This resulted in the purchase of the present church property at Sixth and

the Sunday services and Leh's Hall for the Wednesday evening services and the use of the main Sunday school, while the infant school met in the third story of Mr. Kuhl's building, Mrs. William R. Hufford, Miss Anna B. Steckel and Mr. Kuhl having it in charge.

The cornerstone of the church was laid in the summer of 1867. The erection of the church was interrupted by the sudden resignation of the pastor, Rev. Philips, whose pastorate ended Nov. 10, 1867. At this time the congregation numbered 236 persons. At a congregational meeting held March 2, 1868, Rev. Samuel G. Wagner, then pastor of Boehm's church and the Whitemarsh congregation, Fort Washington, was elected pastor. A call was tendered and ac-



ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH.

Walnut streets. On April 8, 1867, the congregation was incorporated as St. John's English Reformed church of Allentown. Samuel McHose, William Blumer, Thomas Mohr, C. B. Haintz and Thomas Barber were then appointed a building committee. On Nov. 25, 1866, Milton J. Kramer, Levi Line and Thomas Mohr were elected trustees, and on May 5, 1867, at a congregational meeting held in the court house, the following consistory was chosen: Elders: George Hagenbuch, Tobias Kessler and Samuel Engleman; Deacons: George Kuhl, R. H. Kramm, C. Lewis Huber, John S. Kessler, Lewis P. Hecker and Charles H. Ruhe.

The congregation secured the court house for

cepted and Rev. Wagner's pastorate began June 1, 1868. The installation took place in the court house in the month of June and the introductory sermon was preached on July 12, 1868.

The church building was dedicated on the first Sunday of the new year, Jan. 3, 1869. There were three services on that day, as well as services on Saturday afternoon and evening. The pastor was assisted by Rev. Dr. J. W. Nevin, Rev. Dr. D. Gans, Rev. Dr. C. Z. Weiser, and Rev. Dr. D. Y. Heisler. The consistory remained the same with the exception of the election of Henry C. Wagner to succeed C. Lewis Huber, who withdrew from the congregation. In 1871 the basement rooms for the use of the

Sunday school were dedicated. In 1876, a Hook and Hastings pipe organ was purchased for \$3,000 and erected in the gallery. In 1884, a beautiful chime of nine bells was presented by Samuel A. Butz, Esq., in memory of his daughter, Helen. The two towers were erected at this time and the church remodelled. The total cost of the improvements was about \$10,000, and on the first Sunday in December, 1884, the church was re-dedicated.

In 1890, the chapel was built at a cost of \$16,000, which was enlarged in 1891 with an addition for the infant department at a cost of \$1,790. Rev. C. Ernest Wagner was associated with his father from April 1, 1889, until October, 1891.

Trinity Reformed congregation was organized as a mission of the church in 1890 and a memorial chapel built by Joseph Ruhe, a member of St. John's. Rev. Scott R. Wagner served as assistant pastor from October, 1900, to April, 1903. Rev. Dr. Wagner was pastor of the congregation for thirty-six years, his pastorate ending June 30, 1904. During this period 1,167 persons were received into the church, 570 children baptized, 305 marriages solemnized and 570 funerals attended. Rev. Dr. Wagner died at his son's residence at Lancaster, Oct. 30, 1908.

Rev. Frederick C. Seitz, of Hanover, Pa., the present beloved pastor, was elected as such July 3, 1904, and began his pastorate Oct. 1, 1904. On Nov. 21, 1909, a memorial window and reredos over the altar, presented by Rev. C. Ernest Wagner in memory of his father were unveiled and consecrated. In 1911, extensive improvements to the church were made at a cost of about \$10,000. New windows were inserted, the entrance to the edifice altered, a new chancel erected, the interior was re-frescoed and new carpets and a new system of electric lighting was installed. The church was re-dedicated Jan. 14, 1912. In 1913, the chapel was improved at a cost of \$800, by new chairs, class tables and new floor covering.

The organ was removed from the gallery to the front of the church in 1890, and in 1900 a new Hook and Hastings organ, with three manuals, costing \$8,000, was installed. The organists of the congregation have been Solomon P. Newhard, J. S. Whitney, J. F. Ohl, F. Wolf; M. S. Gabriel, 1871-76; Alfred H. Ettinger, 1876-1897; David E. Miles, 1907-1909. The present organist, Professor Will Rees, was elected Dec. 15, 1909. The choir numbers 35 persons and the Junior choir has a membership of 30 boys and girls. The congregation numbers 789, and its benevolences exceed the contributions for congregational expenses. In 1913, the contribu-

tions for benevolence were \$8,136.00, while the amount contributed for congregational purposes was \$6,409.00. The congregation also supports a foreign missionary in Japan, Rev. Dr. Christopher Noss.

The present consistory is composed of R. H. Kramm, elder emeritus; Milton S. Gabriel, Alvin Rupp and David A. Miller, elders; G. Fred Kuhl, Harry J. Lerch, Henry A. Reninger, John S. Mickley, Calvin M. Hillegass, John A. Rupp, Jacob W. Grim, Ernest B. McCready and Conrad A. Herwig, deacons. The trustees are Edward H. Reninger, Esq., Nathan A. Haas and John N. Lawfer. Reuben P. Steckel was trustee of the congregation for thirty-three years from 1880 until his death in 1913.

The Sunday school numbers 476 scholars and 38 officers and teachers. Oliver H. Mickley is superintendent, David H. Kratz, president of the Sunday School Association, and Mrs. Frederick C. Seitz, superintendent of the Primary department. The Sunday school orchestra is under the leadership of E. A. Donecker.

The societies of the congregation are: Ladies' Aid Society, Missionary and Mite Society, Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, Loving Service Circle, I. H. M. Circle and Lend a Hand Circle, The King's Daughters and Sons (successors to the Young Peoples' Guild) and the Boys' and Girls' Mission Band.

SALEM REFORMED CHURCH.

After preliminary consideration of the subject relating to the establishment of a third Reformed church at Allentown for nearly a year, a joint committee, composed of members of Zion's and St. John's congregations, a lot of ground was leased on the corner of Eighth and Chew streets and a temporary frame chapel was erected on it which was dedicated Sept. 12, 1875, and named Salem's Reformed Church. A Sunday school was organized and George W. Hartzel elected superintendent. Members of the Reformed congregations, numbering 64, were admitted as members of Salem's church, and they elected the following consistory:

Trustee—Owen W. Faust.

Elders.—Aaron Butz, Elias Troxell.

Deacons.—John Bartholomew, James F. Hunsicker, Henry Hillegass, William B. Schaeffer.

Treasurer.—A. L. Newhard.

Public services were then regularly conducted every Sunday in the church and Sunday school. Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, of the Salisbury charge, was elected pastor and began the performance of his duties April 1, 1876; and \$13,000 having

been secured towards a church, the following building committee was appointed:

Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs	Conrad Paff
Solomon Boyer	Jesse Marcks
Thomas Steckel	Aaron Butz
Elias Lentz	Elias Troxell

A lot of ground was secured, situated on the north side of Chew street, near Seventh and the cornerstone was laid on Whitsuntide, June 4, 1876; and on December 24th a brick edifice, 52 by 91 feet, costing \$20,000 and seating 700 persons, was dedicated to the service of God, the entire week having been devoted to religious worship and thanksgiving, and many appropriate gifts were received from different devoted members. The steeple was supplied with a fine, large bell, presented by Nathan Weiler, and with a clock by two young machinists (Knauss and Grammes). The membership of the church had increased to 500 in ten years; and of the Sunday school to 650, with William B. Schaeffer as the superintendent.

In 1890, Rev. George W. Richards became the assistant pastor and upon the retirement of Rev. Dr. Dubbs in 1892, became the pastor. In 1905, a Sunday school chapel, with a seating capacity of about 1,800, was built. In 1898, Rev. Richards was elected to the chair of church history in the Seminary at Lancaster, and the following year Rev. A. R. Bartholomew succeeded him as pastor. During his pastorate about eighty of the members of the congregation assisted in organizing St. Andrew's congregation and about one hundred formed the nucleus of Dubbs' Memorial congregation. Rev. Dr. Bartholomew resigned in the fall of 1902, to become secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. Rev. Theodore F. Herman became the pastor in January, 1903, and served until 1910, when he accepted the chair of Systematic Theology in the Seminary at Lancaster, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Gustav A. Schwedes.

The last services in the old church were held Nov. 3, 1912, after which the building was torn down and work begun on the present magnificent structure, erected at a cost of \$100,000, the cornerstone of which was laid Aug. 10, 1913. The building committee was composed of the pastor, Frank A. Arner, C. Frank Stahler, H. G. Merkle, O. P. Schlosser, J. M. Grimley and Herbert J. Hunsicker. The architect of the building was A. A. Ritcher, of Reading. The congregation numbers over 1,600 and is the largest congregation of this denomination in the United States. The Sunday school enrollment is over 2,100, of which James F. Hunsicker is the superintendent.

CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH.

Christ Reformed church is a brick edifice situated on the southeast corner of Second and Court streets, in a district of the city formerly known as the East Side. On this corner there was previously a small frame church which had been occupied by the United Brethren, and it having been determined by the East Pennsylvania Classis, on May 4, 1875, that a congregation should be organized in this district, a committee, consisting of the active Reformed pastors of Allentown, obtained permission to occupy this little church for religious services and Rev. Jared Fritzinger preached the first sermon there on March 5, 1876.

The encouragement was so great that a Sunday school was organized on April 2nd, and in July following a congregation was effected, with the name of Christ Church, with not a single member from any of the older congregations who lived in the East Side, and very little financial aid. Rev. Fritzinger had been appointed a missionary and he had secured a score of persons from that vicinity who were willing to become members, who purchased the little church for \$1,500.

The following consistory was elected:

Elders.—Tobias Weiss, William Serfass.

Deacons.—William Cole, W. Beisel, T. Lester.

Trustees.—D. Moyer, A. Weiss, C. F. Datesman.

The first communion was administered on Oct. 22, 1876 to thirty members. After laboring most faithfully for four years, Rev. Fritzinger was obliged to resign on account of illness and old age.

Rev. William J. Kerschner became the pastor in March, 1881, served most faithfully for nearly three years and got the congregation to be self-sustaining, which came to number 110.

Rev. Moses H. Diefenderfer was elected as his successor in July, 1884, and "he won many people to the church who had hitherto scoffed at religion." The little frame church became too small to accommodate the increasing attendance and quite naturally he directed his efforts toward a new building "to the greater glory of God." A little child brought him a penny for the new church and this led a large-hearted member of another congregation to offer \$500, and so the movement proceeded until enough money was secured to warrant the undertaking. A building committee was appointed with Major F. D. Beary as chairman; the cornerstone was laid Sept. 6, 1896; and the completed semi-gothic

building, 39 by 110 feet, was dedicated May 2, 1897. The membership had grown to 305.

The services were conducted in the English and German languages until June, 1901, when the German was discontinued.

A bell was placed in the church tower in 1902, as a gift from Charles E. Wolf, an elder. A fine pipe organ was installed in 1905, one-half of the cost having been contributed by Andrew Carnegie. Other useful gifts were presented by different members.

In 1909, the property, including a two-story brick building, adjoining the church on the south



CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH.

was purchased as a parsonage; new heating and lighting systems were installed, and the exterior of the edifice was repaired. The total valuation of the church property is estimated at \$30,000.

The pastors have been:

Jared Fritzinger, 1876-1880	M. H. Diefenderfer, 1884-1901
William J. Kerschner, 1881-1883	H. L. Fogelman, 1901-1907 Charles F. Althouse, 1907—

The membership of the church in April, 1914, was 585; of the Sunday school, 500. Major

Frank D. Beary has been a most zealous superintendent in the cause of Sunday school work since 1893.

The only surviving charter member of the congregation is Mrs. Emma (W. H. H.) Trexler.

TRINITY MEMORIAL REFORMED CHURCH.

A chapel was built at the northwest corner of Linden and Poplar streets in 1889 by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ruhe in loving remembrance of their son, Robert. They were members of St. John's Reformed congregation, whose activities led to the establishment of a congregation in this section of Allentown.

About Sept. 1, 1891, Lehigh Classis appointed a special committee of five ministers to canvass the neighborhood in order to secure the names of such persons as were willing to join in forming the fifth Reformed congregation at Allentown and this resulted in a meeting held on Oct. 5, 1891, when it was formally organized. The first members were:

Mrs. Anna M. Baker	Maria Litzenberger
Dr. L. C. Berkemeyer	Sarah C. Mest
Charles F. Berkemeyer	James W. Roberts
Blanche A. Berkemeyer	Mary L. Schelly
Anna May Berkemeyer	J. F. Schoenberger
Harvey W. Good	Mrs. A. M. Schoenberger
Mrs. Ida L. Good	Kate S. Schoenberger
Moses Guth	Lilly L. Schoenberger
Mary H. Guth	Bertha Schoenberger
Milton P. Haas	F. A. Schoenberger
Lena L. Haas	William C. Wieder

A Sunday school association was formed about the same time.

The present attractive edifice was erected in the place of the chapel in the year 1900 at an expense of about \$25,000.

The following Reformed ministers have been the pastors:

C. Ernest Wagner, 1891	L. J. Rohrbaugh, 1897-1903
Stewart U. Mitman, 1891-95	Scott R. Wagner, 1903-06
William J. Hinke, 1896-97	S. Ezra Neikerk, 1906-12 J. J. Schaeffer, 1912—

The membership of the church in April, 1914, was 400, and of the Sunday school, 575.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH.

Grace Reformed church is a brick edifice on Cleveland street, in the Twelfth ward, Allentown, erected in 1896, the congregation having grown out of the movement in establishing and carrying on the Salisbury Union Sunday school. The organization was made July 9, 1897, with 49 members who were mostly from the Salem Reformed church, among the more active being Harry Kleckner and wife, F. M. Young and

wife, Charles Fried and wife, Myron Kline and wife, Francis Buchecker and Miss Clara Krum, the organist.

The building was remodelled in 1913, and steam heat installed; and additional improvements were made in the winter and spring of 1914, costing \$1,500.

The pastors have been:—P. A. DeLong, 1897-98; D. E. Schoedler, 1899-1908; Franklin H.

Reformed church on May 25, 1900, and the first installation of a consistory took place there two days afterward. The first officers were E. S. Rambo, B. K. Hamm and J. S. Yeager, elders; and George H. Horn, A. B. Lentz, S. A. Moyer, S. M. Sterner, O. B. J. Haines and M. S. Harting, deacons.

In June, 1900, with a membership of 54, Rev. Robert M. Kern was elected pastor, and he has



ST. ANDREW'S REFORMED CHURCH.

Moyer, 1908 to the present time. The membership in April, 1914, was 250.

A Sunday school has been conducted from the beginning, with Franklin B. More as the superintendent since 1900; members, 450.

ST. ANDREW'S REFORMED CHURCH.

After a number of preliminary meetings, this congregation was regularly organized in Zion's

served the congregation since in a most efficient and successful manner.

The religious services were begun in the Academy of Music at Sixth and Linden streets on July 1, 1900, and held there for six months, then (on account of the destruction of the building by fire) in the Lyric theatre until the completion of their church in 1903.

A lot of ground, 100 by 110 feet, on the

northwest corner of Ninth and Gordon streets, was secured for a church in August, 1900, and within a year afterward operations were started. The cornerstone was laid Nov. 3, 1901, and a superior, attractive and commodious stone structure was solemnly dedicated March 15, 1903, the services having been continued for a week. Shortly afterward a fine pipe organ was supplied. The total cost exceeded \$50,000.

The development of this religious body, notwithstanding similar other bodies, has been most remarkable; for starting with 54 members, it increased to 204 in four months, and at the end of the first year to 373. In April, 1914, the membership was 1,200, which evidences the popularity and administrative ability of the pastor. The services have been conducted from the beginning until now in the German and English languages, alternately morning and evening.

A Sunday school was organized at the same time in the Eighth ward school building with O. B. J. Haines as superintendent, who has continued to serve until now. The membership is 1,150.

DUBBS MEMORIAL REFORMED CHURCH.

Dubbs Memorial Reformed church is situated on the northeast corner of Fifth and Allen streets, and was erected as a memorial to Rev. Dr. A. J. G. Dubbs, the founder and first pastor of Salem Reformed church. The congregation was organized in July, 1902, with a membership of 65, of whom 36 were from the Salem church; on Sept. 6, 1903, the cornerstone was laid, and the building operations were carried on so successfully that by April 17, 1904, the Sunday school room was dedicated. The membership of the church had increased to 200, and of the school to 360. The first elders were Dr. N. C. E. Guth and Israel Ritter; and the first deacons, John C. Holman, Charles Laudenslager, C. J. Dilcher and Harvey E. Burger.

The lot was purchased in 1888 by the Young People's Society of Salem church and though regarded then as apparently out of the way, it was found to be just in place when the movement for this church was inaugurated.

The building is a large and imposing brick edifice, 60 by 100 feet, with Sunday school annex at the rear, and a commanding steeple at the front. The church was completed at an expense exceeding \$35,000, and it was dedicated June 18, 1912, making the ninth Reformed church in Allentown.

Rev. E. E. Kresge was chosen pastor Aug. 31, 1902; moved in September to Allentown, where he resides at No. 521 Tilghman street; was regularly installed on October 21st, and has

since served the congregation in a most efficient manner.

The introductory movement for the establishment of the Sunday school was started May 11, 1902, in the Allen public school building; and on the 17th of May a permanent organization was effected with more than 100 persons in attendance. The officers then elected were: superintendent, Dr. N. C. E. Guth; assistant superintendent, Charles R. Roberts; secretary, Cyrus J. Dilcher; librarian, Seldon M. L. Gernert; treasurer, Harvey E. Burger. Dr. Guth served as superintendent until 1906. He was succeeded by James A. Heiney, who has served since in a most faithful manner.

The membership of the church in April, 1914, was 723; of the Sunday school, 750; which shows the devotion and co-operative spirit of the congregation.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH.

St. Paul's Reformed congregation, which worships in a chapel at Hamilton and Carlisle streets, was organized Sept. 1, 1912, with 77 members, and Rev. J. P. Bachman as pastor. The congregation owns the lot, 80 by 150 feet, on which the frame chapel was erected at a cost of about \$1,200, as a temporary place of worship, which was dedicated Jan. 16, 1913. The Sunday school was organized in May, 1912, and now has a membership of 175, with George Horn as superintendent.

ST. JAMES' REFORMED CHURCH.

St. James' Reformed congregation was organized June 4, 1913, and on June 29, 1913, the chapel at Fifteenth and Union streets was dedicated. The membership at that time numbered 46, which has since increased to 82. Rev. Joseph S. Peters is the pastor and the consistory is composed of J. A. Wuchter, Granville Peters and Clark F. Dreshler, elders, and A. R. Kline, Charles A. Vogenitz, Alton Bowman, Fred N. Peters, Warren E. Koch and George K. Halteman, deacons. The choir leader is Ray Schoenly, and the organist, Miss Pauline Schadt. The congregation owns a lot at Fifteenth and Walnut streets on which a church building will be erected at some future time. The Sunday school enrollment is over 150 and its superintendent is Frank M. Cressman.

ST. MARK'S UNION CHURCH.

St. Mark's Union Church is situated on Hellertown avenue, in South Allentown. A meeting was called in behalf of organizing another congregation in this community on Feb. 12, 1885, which was held in the public school building, with Harrison Bortz as president and M. J. Moll, secretary. The matter received favorable

consideration and Rev. G. E. Sandt, James Barner and Henry A. Scholl were appointed as a committee to secure a proper lot for a church.

An organization was effected soon afterward and a constitution adopted, and the following consistories were elected:

LUTHERAN	REFORMED
<i>Elders</i> —	<i>Elders</i> —
James Barner	Franklin B. Gehris
Frederick Lishock	David Leibensperger
Samuel Ruhf	F. A. Lynn
<i>Deacons</i> —	<i>Deacons</i> —
Jacob Leibensperger	George H. Moyer
William Schlosser	James M. Carl
George Reinhold	John Mohry
<i>Trustee</i> —	<i>Trustee</i> —
Edwin Miller	Frederick Aubend

James Barner donated a lot 60 by 80 feet for a Union church soon after the meeting. Earnest steps were taken in putting up a building, and this was consecrated. The property is valued at \$10,000.

The pastors have been:

LUTHERAN	REFORMED
C. E. Sandt, 1885-1905	Jared Fritzinger, 1885-93
I. B. Ritter (Supply) 1905-05	M. H. Diefenderfer, (Supply)
C. A. Kerschner, 1906-	C. E. Schaeffer, 1893-98
	P. A. DeLong, 1898-1900
	J. P. Bachman, 1900-08
	John B. Stoudt, 1908-09
	Charles Freeman (Supply) 1910
	J. F. DeLong (Supply) 1910-12
	J. P. Bachman 1912-

The combined membership of the two congregations is 750, the Lutherans being the larger.

An active Sunday school has been carried on with the superintendents alternating every year. The members number 300.

LUTHERAN.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In the same year that Allentown was founded, in 1762, the Lutherans and Reformed erected a building of logs which served as a house of worship for both congregations. The first Lutheran pastor was Rev. Jacob Joseph Roth, who had been a Catholic studiosus, and was from Siegen, in Germany. On Oct. 8, 1763, the day of the massacre by Indians in Allen and Whitehall townships, Rev. Roth was preaching at Allentown and the alarmed inhabitants of the vicinity crowded into the town in such numbers that the service was interrupted and the pastor was compelled to assist in organizing a military company for the defense of the town. Rev. Roth was received into full membership in the Lutheran Min-

isterium on Oct. 17, 1763. This is the first mention of the Allentown church in the Halle Reports. Rev. Roth died and was buried May 13, 1764, at Upper Saucon church.

From 1764 until 1769 the pastorate was vacant and dependent on occasional visits from neighboring clergymen. In 1769, toward the close of the year, Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk became the pastor of the congregation. He was born at Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 11, 1739, the son of Capt. Jacob Van Buskirk, of Dutch descent. He studied first for four years with his pastor, Rev. John A. Waygandt, then at the college of New Jersey and afterwards with the Dutch Reformed pastor at Hackensack, Rev. Mr. Schuyler. He was ordained Oct. 12, 1763. He became assistant to Rev. Muhlenberg, pastor at Germantown in 1765 and in 1769 removed to Macungie, taking charge of the Upper Milford, Upper Saucon, Salisbury and Allentown congregations. He remained pastor until 1778.

During his pastorate the Reformed congregation erected a stone church building, while the Lutheran congregation continued to occupy the log building. Rev. Van Buskirk died Aug. 5, 1800, and is buried at North Wales.

After 1778 the congregation was without a pastor until 1783, when Rev. John Christian Leps is mentioned in the synodical minutes as pastor at Allentown. He was a native of Denmark, and had resided in the Danish West Indies. He arrived in Philadelphia in 1773 and was engaged by Dr. Kunze as teacher in a seminary which he endeavored to establish. The seminary failed and Rev. Leps was ordained pastor at Loonenberg, now Athens, New York, in 1774. In 1778 he was still in New York, but longed to return to Pennsylvania. He did not remain long at Allentown, for in 1787 he was living in Virginia.

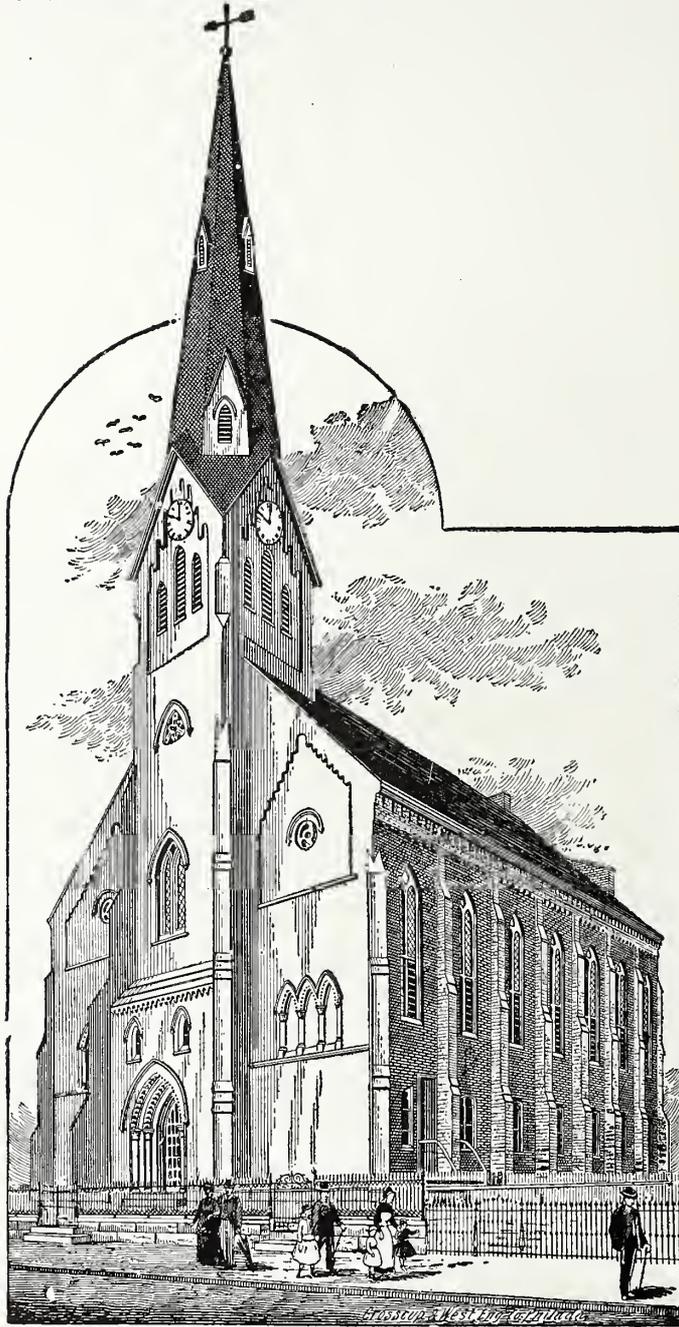
Rev. Carl Christopher Goetz, a native of Worms, was the pastor at Allentown and at Jordan church from 1785 to 1788. He had been chaplain in a cavalry regiment in Europe, pastor at Altenkirch, Nassau-Weilberg, court preacher to two Lutheran Princes at Solms-Braemfels, and inspector and pastor at Neu Saarvard and Hergstein.

Rev. Van Buskirk preached in Allentown subsequently, and in 1793 George Frederick Ellisen, a candidate from Germany was examined and licensed as a candidate to have charge of the four congregations in which charge Allentown was included. In 1796 his name was on the roll, but he was not at synod; in 1797 it disappears from the roll, and his license, not having been renewed, expired.

In 1794, during the pastorate of Licentiate

Ellisen, the old log church was abandoned and the erection of a larger structure was begun on the site of the present church. The cornerstone was laid June 24, 1794, and the building was

of Whitehall. Leonard Nagle, of Allentown, was the treasurer. The subscriptions were secured by John Roth, Sr., and Godlieb Shreader, and collected by Philip Klotz and George Adam



BRICK CHURCH, BUILT 1856.

consecrated Sept. 4, 1795. The trustees of the congregation were John Horn, Peter Hertz and Henry Schantz, of Allentown, and John Roth,

Blank. Mr. Klotz and Andrew Young collected £99.0.3 at Philadelphia. The collection at the laying of the cornerstone amounted to £25.1.3.

The congregation received a legacy from Dr. Gottlieb Bolzius, of £26.17.6. Rev. Abraham Blumer, the Reformed pastor of Zion church, contributed £1.10.0, and many members of his congregations contributed. The cost of the building was nearly £1300 sterling. The carpenter work was contracted for by George Rhoads and Conrad Marks received £50.0.0 for the smith work. The old church was sold at vendue on June 1, 1795, to Valentine Fatzinger for £17.0.0.

Rev. John Conrad Jaeger became pastor of the congregation in 1800 and served it until 1831. Rev. Jaeger was born near York, Pa., Oct. 14, 1768. In 1792 he was licensed as "catechet" for the congregations at Greenwich, N. J., and

which proposal was accepted and the salary increased to \$150. After his father's death, in 1832, he became pastor of the two other churches in the charge, after which he preached every fourth Sunday morning and every other Sunday evening. He remained pastor until April 11, 1852, when he resigned, retaining, however, his country congregations. Rev. Yeager was born Sept. 23, 1802, and trained and educated for the ministry by his father. He remained active in ministerial life for 58 years, in which time he baptized 6,859 children, confirmed 3,875, married 2,000 couples and buried 2,763 persons. He died at Allentown, Aug. 1, 1888. He was a man of stalwart physical proportions, earnest



ST. PAUL'S EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Williams township, Northampton county, and in 1800 purchased a farm in Allen, now Hanover township, where he lived until his death, Nov. 8, 1832. His charge included Christ church (Hanover), Dry Lands, Friedens, in Upper Saucon and Allentown. In each of his four churches Rev. Jaeger preached once in four weeks, on Sunday morning only. The Allentown congregation paid him \$100 annually. In 1827, his son, Rev. Joshua Yeager, was licensed to preach, and assisted his father in his whole charge until 1831, when the father resigned at Allentown and Friedens church, of which his son then became pastor. Rev. Joshua Yeager settled in Allentown and offered to preach every other Sunday,

and eloquent, and was greatly respected and beloved by his congregations.

On Sept. 12, 1852, Rev. Jacob Vogelbach was elected pastor and continued until February, 1857, when he resigned. Rev. Vogelbach preached in the German language and in October, 1852, Rev. B. M. Schmucker accepted the call to become the English pastor of the congregation and remained until St. John's church was erected.

A new church building having been determined upon to replace the old stone structure, the final service in the old church was held on Easter, 1855. The name "St. Paul's" was adopted for the new church on May 27, 1855. A brick edi-

fice, erected at a cost of about \$15,000, was consecrated Sept. 21, 1856.

In 1857, Rev. A. T. Geissenhainer became pastor and remained until August, 1858, when Rev. William G. Mennig succeeded him, taking charge in February, 1859. He remained pastor until the spring of 1877, when he resigned. During his pastorate the congregation united with the East Pennsylvania Synod and about 350 of the members left the congregation and organized St. Michael's congregation. On Oct. 1, 1877, it was voted to make use of the English language in the Sunday evening services.

Rev. Charles E. Hay, D.D., began a successful pastorate on Dec. 1, 1877. The membership increased from 400 to 608; a new pipe organ was purchased in 1884 at a cost of \$3,000; and in 1899, a parsonage, costing \$5,000, was erected. Rev. Hay resigned Feb. 10, 1890, and with 113 of the congregation founded St. Matthew's congregation.

Rev. J. A. Singmaster became pastor May 1, 1890, and served until May, 1899, when he was elected to the Singmaster chair of Biblical Theology in the Gettysburg Theological Seminary. Rev. George A. Greiss, the present pastor, succeeded him, preaching his initial sermon Sept. 9, 1900. The present membership is 1,137.

On April 19, 1903, the last services were held in the old church building, and on November 1st the cornerstone of the new building was laid. On Oct. 8, 1905, the new church was dedicated. This magnificent Gothic edifice was erected at a cost of \$92,000, and was made possible by the generous gift of William R. Yeager and his mother, of \$10,000, as a memorial in honor of William F. Yeager, the former's father. The capacity of the church is 1,000 and of the chapel 900. The body of Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Tilghman, wife of Chief Justice Tilghman and granddaughter of the founder of the city, William Allen, who died in 1798, reposes in a crypt in the foundation of the church.

The Sunday school of the congregation dates back to the year 1834, when the Lutheran and Reformed congregations had a union school. On Sept. 24, 1856, the school was organized in St. Paul's with Rev. S. K. Brobst as superintendent. It is divided into three departments, the main school, the primary school and the Bible class, each of which has a large membership. The societies of the congregation are: Home Missionary Society, Society for the Care of the Poor, Woman's Home and Missionary Society, Young Ladies' Mission Band, Children's Mission Band, St. Paul's Sewing Society, St. Paul's Guild, and the Christian Endeavor Society.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In 1852 the first steps were taken for the erection of a separate English Lutheran church, the meeting having been held in St. Paul's Lutheran church, with Dr. Charles H. Martin as president,



ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

and Augustus L. Ruhe, as secretary. As soon as this determination had been formed, the German members also resolved to build a new church, which rendered the work of securing an English church more difficult, because little assistance could be expected from those who remained in

the old congregation. But an amicable arrangement was effected that the English church should be built and when completed the whole congregation would occupy it until the old church was removed and a new one erected. A lot was accordingly secured at Fifth and Maple streets and enough subscriptions were obtained, upwards of \$7,000, to warrant the undertaking.

The cornerstone was laid June 25, 1854; and the edifice was consecrated May 6, 1855, the services being extended for several days.

The English congregation was organized in the lecture room of the church July 16, 1855, the name "St. John's" chosen, and the government and discipline authorized by the General Synod were adopted. The first vestry was as follows:

Trustee.—Dr. Tilghman H. Martin.

Elders.—William Saeger, Ephraim Grim, Christian Pretz, Charles Keck.

Deacons.—B. M. Krause, William H. Balliet, Tilghman J. Kleppinger, John J. Jarrett.

The members at the organization of the congregation were:

Ephraim Grim	Henry Weinsheimer
Thomas Yeager	Henry Keck
Solomon L. Keck	Deweese Martin
Dr. H. A. Grim	Philip S. Pretz
Andrew L. Keck	Reuben Bright
Charles Keck	Benjamin M. Krause
William Saeger	John J. Jarrett
Christian Pretz	

The first communion was held Nov. 4, 1855, with 39 communicants.

The congregation was incorporated February, 1856. An organ was then installed and C. F. Herman became the organist, who filled this position until 1891, a continuous period of 35 years.

In 1870, the church was enlarged and a parsonage erected at a cost exceeding \$10,000, and a new organ was installed. While the building operations were going on the services were conducted in the Court House. The total expenses for all improvements exceeded \$20,000. A re-consecration took place June 11, 1871.

In 1877-78 a new front was added to the church and many improvements were made at a total cost of \$18,000, which became necessary by reason of a fire in the church in October, 1887. The services were again conducted in the Court House and another consecration took place Jan. 27, 1889. Ten years afterward the organ was rebuilt and new carpets were laid in the church and Sunday school at an expense of \$4,100.

The membership had increased to 450 in 1885. In 1891, Prof. C. A. Marks became organist and served for 21 years, until his death in 1912.

In January, 1903, the pews were made free. During 1903 and 1904, a new Lutheran church was established at Thirteenth and Hamilton

streets, and 90 members of St. John's were dismissed to it.

During this time, large improvements to the church became necessary which were made at an expense of \$23,000. The renovated building was consecrated April 9, 1905.

During the past fifty years, the aggregate cost of the improvements amounted to \$70,000. Besides, the congregation exhibited great liberality towards extension of the church benevolent operations and the cause of Christian education at the theological seminary and Muhlenberg College.

The congregation sent into the Lutheran ministry the following ministers from its members:

J. D. Schindel	S. A. B. Stopp
J. W. Richards	Bernard Repass
J. W. Lazarus	E. J. Wackernagel
Frank S. Seip	F. W. D. Buchman
F. W. Wackernagel	George D. Foust
F. E. Cooper	John Foust
J. J. Schindel	Charles R. Keiter
L. D. Lazarus	

The Ladies' Sewing Society, the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, and the Young People's Society, are worthy of special mention for their great assistance in connection with the successful development of this historic church of Allentown.

The pastors have been:

B. M. Schmucker,	Reuben Hill,	1872-85
1855-61	S. A. Repass,	1885-1906
J. F. Fahs,	A. Steimle,	1907-
1863-72		

The congregation numbered 700 members in April, 1914.

A "Union" Sunday school was first opened in the stone building of 1774, in the year 1825. Prior to this date it was carried on in the Court House. The separate school of this congregation was organized in 1855 out of some of the old, active members of the Union school, whose withdrawal resulted in a great loss to the school in Zion's Reformed church. The first superintendent was Henry Weinsheimer, who had been one of the most efficient members of the Union school for many years. Among the early teachers were Maria and Amanda Reichard, Mrs. Messina Samson, Christiana Bender, Cordelia Saeger, A. G. Saeger, Ella Koch, S. A. Bridges, Amanda Yeager and Rebecca Keck. Later superintendents until 1878, were T. H. Moyer and R. K. Buehrle. A mission school was started about 1868 which was afterward transferred to St. Peter's congregation. It had an enrolled membership of 400.

Subsequent superintendents to 1886 were A. C. Pretz and T. H. Diehl. Then the pastor became ex-officio the superintendent, with assistants, and he has since filled this position. The total enrollment in 1914 was 398.

The 50th anniversary was held May 14, 1905

ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first efforts toward founding this church in the portion of the city between the Jordan creek and Lehigh river, at Ridge avenue and Chew streets, were made Feb. 26, 1866, by a number of Lutherans who resided in that section of the city, known for a time as "Mingo." They were encouraged to organize a congregation there by the pastors of the Lutheran churches in Allentown, and in this behalf public meetings were held in the First ward schoolhouse. Within a month, active steps were taken to secure a lot on which to build a church, and on July 3d the name "St. Peter's" was adopted. Building oper-



ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

ations were begun Aug. 31, 1867, the cornerstone was laid September 22d, and the dedication took place Aug. 9, 1868.

The first vestry was elected Sept. 7, 1867, which comprised the following:

Elders.—Karl Richter, Peter Bernhard, Wilhelm Merkel, Jacob Poepfel.

Deacons.—Francis Sterner, Paul Knoechel, Louis Boyer, William Diehl.

The German language was wholly used in the services for some time; then demands came for services in the English language also, and

since then the morning services have been conducted in the German language and the evening in the English.

The congregation was incorporated in 1878.

Improvements were made to the building at different times, and it was enlarged at the rear in 1895.

In 1883, distinguished services were held in the church in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, and to signalize the event a unique monument was set up in front of the building, surmounted by a bust likeness of the greatly revered founder of the Church, which is said to have been the first established in America. It is designated by the modest white figure in the accompanying cut. The following expressive couplet is inscribed on its face in the German language:

Gottes Wort and Luther's Lehr

Vergehen nun and nimmermehr.

These words translated, signify that the Word of God and the teaching of Luther will never pass away.

The pastors have been:

K. Schlenker, 1866-67	W. A. Lambert, 1904-09
Y. Sentner, 1868	F. W. Wackernagel, 1910-
S. K. Brobst, 1868-76	
G. F. Gardner 1877-1904	

A parochial school was conducted for a time during the ministry of Rev. Gardner in a separate building erected at the rear of the church; and in this building the Sunday school has been conducted. English services were introduced by Rev. Gardner.

The membership of the church in April, 1914, was 540; and of the Sunday school, 350, of which the pastor has officiated as superintendent, with an assistant.

A neat directory of the congregation, including an historical sketch, was compiled by the pastor, Rev. Wackernagel, and published in 1913.

ST. MICHAEL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first steps towards the formation of another Lutheran congregation at Allentown were taken Jan. 25, 1875, at a meeting of the Fourth Ward Mission Society, on account of dissensions over doctrine and discipline in St. Paul's congregation, which was composed mostly of its members. On the 8th of February, an executive committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Reuben Hill, Samuel J. Brobst, Mrs. Mary Eisenhard, Franklin Sieger, John Sanders and Edwin Kramlich, and then regular services were begun which were conducted by pastors of Allentown connected with the Pennsylvania Ministerium in the chapel of the Salem Reformed congregation at Eighth

and Chew streets. There were at that time 123 communicant members.

In May, 1876, a lot was secured at the southwest corner of Ninth and Turner streets, the name "St. Michael's" was adopted, and the following officers were elected:

Elders.—Abner H. Wint, George Ludwig, Samuel Roth.

Deacons.—Charles Gehringer, Addison Wint, Henry Ludwig, Amandus Kuhns, Charles Dresher and Reuben Lichtenwalner.

In June, a building committee was appointed consisting of Edwin Kramlich, Walter J. Grim

ning services to satisfy the younger members. The communicant membership at that time was 550; and the Sunday school had 580 teachers and pupils.

In 1895, the parsonage at No. 201 North Ninth street was purchased. The church was remodelled in 1901; and again in 1913, including a superior granolithic pavement.

The congregation entertained the General Synod of the Lutheran Ministerium in 1902.

The first daily Christian Kindergarten was started in this church in 1905.

A monthly parish paper has been published for



ST. MICHAEL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

and Charles W. Ludwig. Ground was broken soon afterward, the cornerstone of their proposed church was laid on August 13th, and the completed edifice consecrated May 7, 1877. The cost was about \$20,000. Shortly afterward the congregation was formally received into the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania.

The religious services were conducted wholly in the German language until October, 1883, when the English was introduced for the eve-

the use of the congregation since December, 1903, under the auspices of the Luther League.

The pastors have been:
 Benjamin M. Schmauk, J. Steinhäuser, 1894-1904
 1876-83
 George F. Spieker, A. T. W. Steinhäuser, 1905-
 1883-94

Three times portions of its membership have 'swarmed' in the formation of St. Luke's, St. Stephen's and Christ congregations, but still the old hive is as busy and active as ever.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In response to a call in the newspapers of Allentown, about 100 persons assembled on the evening of Feb. 4, 1890, in a vacant store-room on Hamilton street above Eighth, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing another English Lutheran church, and then it was determined to organize a congregation under the General Synod. A second meeting was held on February 11th, a constitution was adopted and Rev. Charles E. Hay was invited to conduct religious services. On February 23d, a congregation was organized with 107 members, under the name of "St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church" and the following vestry was elected:

Elders.—P. K. Grim, F. S. Wilt, H. D. Biever and Edward Fetzer.

Deacons.—C. P. J. Bittner, J. C. Kleinsmith, W. J. Frederick, L. O. Shankweiler, I. W. Leiby and J. Lehrman.

Rev. Hay was then elected as pastor.

On March 14th a plot of ground for a church was secured, situated at the corner of Tenth and Maple streets, and the cornerstone was laid on May 25th, when the congregation and Sunday school marched there in a body. The membership was 151, of which 133 had withdrawn from St. Paul's.

The chapel was erected at a cost of \$6,000, and dedicated Oct. 26, 1890. Financial aid was received from the Board of Home Missions. Various improvements were subsequently made to the property, including concrete walks, electric lighting and the installation of a pipe organ and steam heating plant.

The auxiliary organizations connected with the church are the Sunday school, Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Ladies' Aid Society, Ushers' Union, Sunshine Circle and Mission Band, the first two having been particularly useful and efficient factors in the development and success of the congregation.

The pastors have been:

Charles E. Hay, 1890-98	E. C. Ruby, 1908-14
H. D. Newcomer, 1898-1904	George Bowersox, 1914-
William I. Good, 1904-07	

ST. STEPHEN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The organization of this congregation had its inception in a joint meeting of the teachers' association and members of the St. Stephen's Sunday school, held in the Seventh ward public school building on June 14, 1896. The following persons expressed a willingness to become members of the new congregation:

L. W. Weiss and wife	Miss Mame Miller
John Oswald and wife	Miss Sallie Haaf
John Kopp	Miss Laura Haaf
Ira O. Nothstein	Miss Carrie Bauer
Henry Heintzelman	Barton Shoemaker
James Heintzelman	Miss Minnie Kuhns
Mrs. Frank Derr	Rev. Wm. Wackernagel

The congregation was organized October 29th with 48 members, 24 of whom were from St. Michael's congregation; and the first council consisted of:

Elders.—William Deisher, L. D. Weiss and D. S. Ludwig.

Deacons.—H. T. Heintzelman, Frank Derr, Elmer T. Gehris and Oscar C. Bast.

The first regular services were held November 14th in the school building mentioned, where the Sunday school sessions had been held since 1889.

A one-story frame chapel was built on Fourteenth street below Chew and completed in December, 1897, and the Christmas services were held there. The dedication took place Jan. 30, 1898. The services were in the English and German languages. In 1902 the subject of a change to a different location and the sale of the chapel was considered, and on Feb. 1, 1903, by a vote of 60 to 2, it was decided to secure a new site, and in December following, two lots were secured on the northeast corner of Turner and Franklin streets.

A charter of incorporation was obtained Nov. 9, 1903. The charter members were: F. H. Jacoby, E. S. Kuhns, O. S. Rabenold, H. F. Wint, M. Werkheiser and Wilson Schneck, and the vestry consisted of:

Oscar F. Hauser	John Christman
Z. Cressman	H. T. Heintzelman
F. W. Weber	M. K. Seibert
D. E. Snyder	George B. Bortz
C. F. Miller	L. G. Heilman
George Egolf	Oscar Bast

On Jan. 1, 1904, the congregation decided to erect a new church on the lots secured, a contract was awarded June 9th, ground was broken June 12th, and the cornerstone was laid September 4th. The Sunday school room was completed and the dedication took place May 21, 1905. Active services were held for six years and in this time there was a large increase in the membership. Building operations were renewed vigorously; but a great calamity occurred Sept. 29, 1911, when the large corner stone tower collapsed through defective workmanship, causing "many sad hearts and tearful eyes" in this energetic, determined and hopeful congregation.

This suddenly threw a serious problem upon the members and upon the young pastor who had just taken hold of the corporation, for they felt the great loss in various ways. But they were

equal to the most trying position and determined unanimously to raze the remaining building to the ground and start anew, in which they were nobly encouraged by the surrounding community and all the churches in Allentown. The cornerstone was laid April 21, 1912, and by September 1st the basement was finished, ready for a "Home Coming Service," which was largely attended and liberally encouraged; and by Oct. 5, 1913, the new building was put under roof and made ready for all the regular church services, and the pastor could well preach a sermon on the text: "What hath God wrought!"

St. Stephen's Lutheran church was at last dedicated Nov. 9, 1913, a most beautiful edifice, "with a congregation of over 400 members, a Sunday school of over 700 members, an earnest and devoted Ladies' Aid, a happy Mission Band, and two encouraging choirs."

Rev. Dr. William A. Wackernagel was particularly prominent and useful during a most trying period of 17 years in the establishment of this Lutheran church, and quite naturally he has come to be regarded as its founder. He acted as superintendent of the Sunday school for nearly 12 years.

The pastors of the church have been: Ira W. Klick, 1900-10; Howard A. Kunkle since 1910. The latter compiled a complete history of the church and Sunday school.

The Sunday school of St. Stephen's Lutheran church was organized March 10, 1889, by Rev. Dr. Wackernagel under the auspices of the Missionary Society of Muhlenberg College, and the major part of the teachers during its early history for nearly ten years were students at the college. The sessions were held in the Seventh ward school building until "St. Stephen's Day" (2d day of Christmas), 1897, when they were transferred to the chapel erected on Fourteenth street, near Chew. The largest attendance until then was 157. Prof. C. H. Neubert organized the German Bible Class in 1897, and he has since continued its efficient teacher. The sessions were held in the chapel from 1897 to 1905, in which time the attendance was developed to 171, in spite of losses on account of the removal; since then they have been conducted very successfully in the modern room of the church. In April, 1914, the membership was upwards of 700, and the average attendance upwards of 350.

ST. LUKE'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

By the encouragement of Rev. J. A. Scheffer and his wife, a Sunday school movement was started in 1885 on the first Sunday in Advent by a meeting in the public school building on Ninth street in the Eighth ward and church services

were also conducted there afterward, at which Rev. Scheffer preached in the English language, and Rev. J. S. Renninger in the German. These meetings and services were continued for a year and resulted in the erection of a one-story frame chapel on North Seventh street, beyond Liberty, which came to be occupied in January, 1889.

The Lutherans who stood by Rev. Scheffer and formed the congregation were:

Martin L. Erich and wife	Nathan Schneck
D. D. Druckenmiller and wife	Calvin Ritter
Edwin A. Krause and wife	Caroline Seibert
Moses Heilman	Martha J. Haas
Matilda Rabenold	Levi Ritter
Benjamin F. Heilig	John Derr
William Trexler	Lucy Derr
William Heilig	Mrs. Leinberger
	Jacob Bogert
	Lizzie Krause

Successful services were conducted here until Sunday, Feb. 7, 1897, with the membership increased to several hundred, when, to the amazement of all assembled during a session of the Sunday school, a fire broke out and ruined the building. This occurrence put increased energy and religious spirit into the struggling members and they immediately determined to build a new church, and within a year (Christmas, 1897), their proposed handsome, red sandstone edifice was so far advanced that they had religious services in the basement.

The members persevered and struggled for five years, and finally, in December, 1902, their church was dedicated to the service of God with sincere praise and thanksgiving. The total cost was \$21,500. In two years they added a fine pipe organ costing \$3,000, towards which Andrew Carnegie contributed \$1,400. The membership at that time was 300, and among them may be specially mentioned the following, who gave great financial assistance:

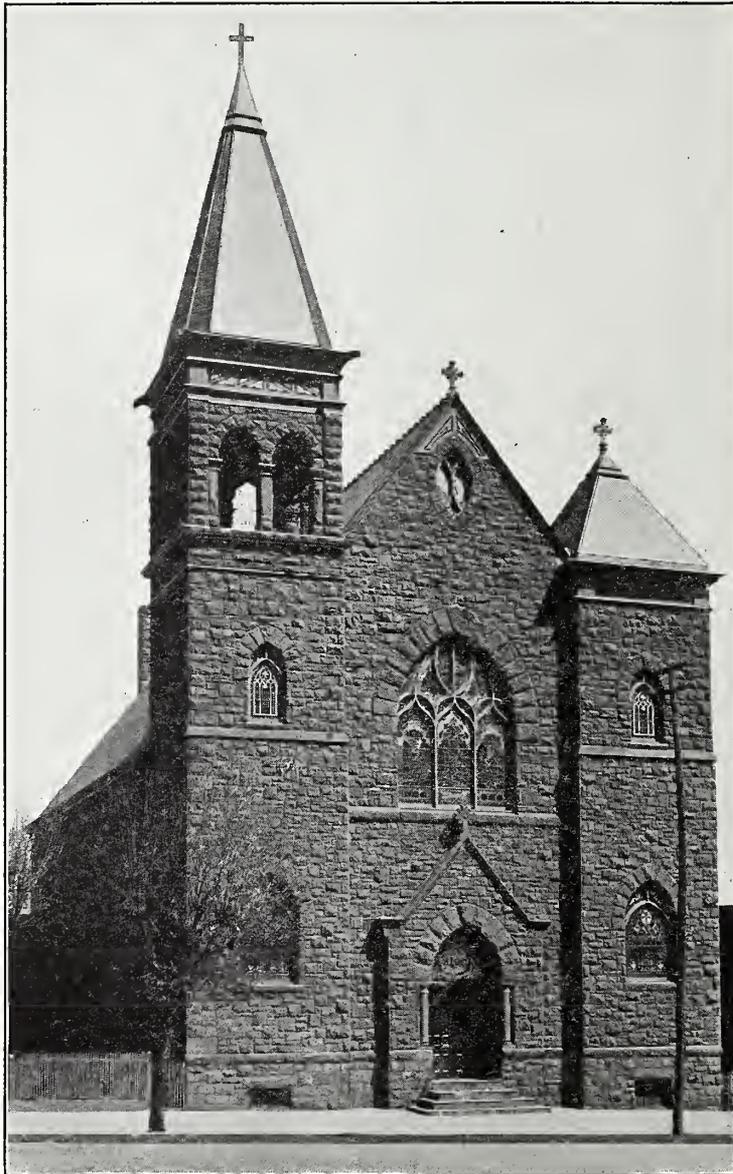
Rev. Scheffer and wife	Mrs. Kate W. Cressman
Richard S. Kistler and wife	J. H. Bender and wife
Dr. A. W. Hendricks and wife	Levi F. Rex and wife
M. L. Erich and wife	Aaron Hahn and wife
D. D. Druckenmiller and wife	C. H. Neubert
	William Heilig

The wife of Rev. Scheffer manifested special devotion towards the maintenance and welfare of this church, by serving as head of the Missionary Society for twenty years, and superintendent of the primary department of the Sunday school for twenty-one years.

An addition was built at the rear of the edifice in 1913 for Sunday school purposes, owing to the rapid development of the school. The membership in April, 1914, was 616; of the church, 635.

The regular pastors have been: J. S. Renninger, 1888 to 1892; J. A. Scheffer, 1892 to 1894; and J. C. Rausch, 1894 to the present time. Rev. Scheffer was obliged to discontinue active work in the church and Sunday school

on Third street in East Allentown. A Sunday school was first organized there by students of Muhlenberg College and other interested Christians and carried on for a number of years; then a congregation was organized in 1888 and came



ST. LUKE'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

services on account of a serious throat affection, but he is still devoted to the welfare of the congregation in which he is encouraged by his wife.

ST. JOSEPH'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

St. Joseph's Lutheran church is situated

to be known as St. Joseph's Lutheran church of Hanover township. A frame building was erected under the directions of a building committee consisting of George Mosser, Sr., Jacob Dannecker, Sr., and Oliver Deily, which was dedicated Aug. 2, 1888. The lot was donated

by William Saeger. Rev. J. S. Renninger served as supply pastor until Rev. P. P. Wisser was called to the regular pastorate. The congregation has had as its pastors, Revs. Wisser, Renninger, Kramlich, Scheidy, Mattern and P. A. Behler, the present pastor. The church council consists of the pastor, Hiram S. Fry, John Fetter, Edwin Hunter, William Luetten, Dr. C. C. Rogers, Henry C. Smith, Clarence Kurtz and Harry Fritch. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the congregation was observed on Oct. 26, 1913.

GRACE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Grace Lutheran church is a brick edifice, 35 by 50 feet, on a lot of ground donated by Tilghman K. Kline, on the northeast corner of Seventh and St. John streets. It was erected in 1898. The congregation grew out of the joint endeavors of members of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations in that section of the city, started several years before in the old public schoolhouse.

The first members in the organization of this congregation were:

Samuel S. Osman	Adam Snyder
Wilson C. Frederick	Nathan H. Snyder
Samuel K. Wenrich	Reuben Osman
Jacob J. Miller	William J. Snyder
Charles H. Held	Samuel E. Erich
H. N. Knappenberger	Henry E. Semmel

The congregation was incorporated in 1900.

The first regular pastor was Rev. John H. Raker, who served from March, 1907, to May, 1911. He was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Koch, who has served since in a successful manner as evidenced by the increasing membership. The number of members in April, 1914, was 200.

A Sunday school has been conducted from the beginning; superintendent, Ambrose Myers.

CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Christ Lutheran church, which stands at the corner of Hamilton and Thirteenth streets, one of the largest and handsomest churches of Allentown, is a monument to the energy and devotion of a small group of men and women who resolved in the fall of 1903 to organize a new Lutheran church in the West End. The work was begun by the Allentown Conference of the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and placed in the hands of a committee consisting of the president of the conference (first the Rev. J. S. Erb, of Slatington, afterwards the Rev. Dr. W. D. C. Keiter, then of West Bethlehem, now of Allentown), the Rev. F. E. Cooper, then pastor of St. Mark's church, South Bethlehem; the Rev. Drs. S. A. Repass and J. Steinhäuser, pastors of St. John's and St. Michael's churches, and Messrs. Frank D. Bittner and Horatio B.

Koch, both of whom have been connected with all the later work of the congregation.

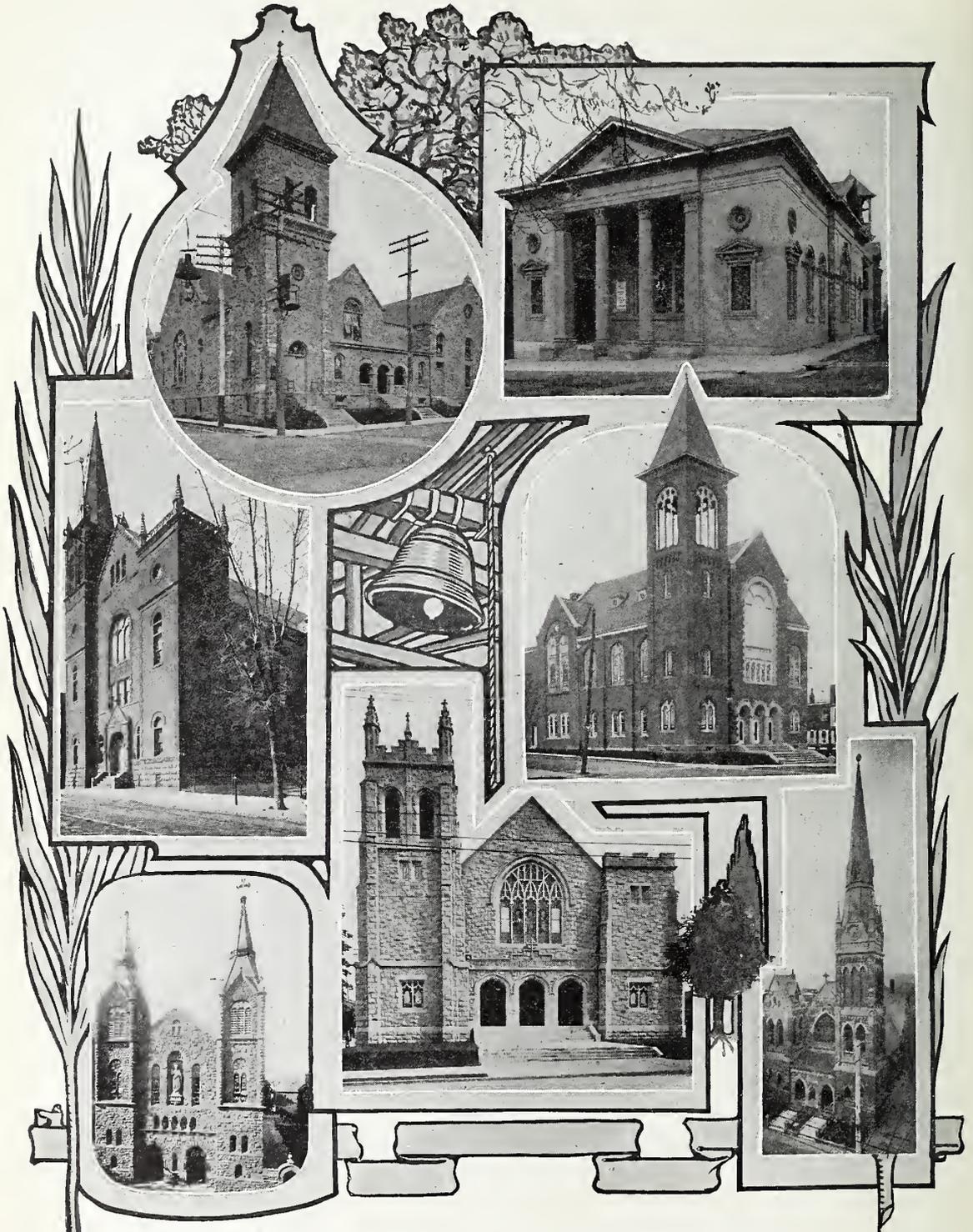
After a canvass of the neighborhood and a series of meetings of interested persons, held in the Lincoln school building, at Franklin and Walnut streets, a permanent organization was effected and a church council elected, Nov. 6, 1903. The members of this church council were Frank D. Bittner, Horatio B. Koch, Charles H. Moyer, Solomon S. Frederick, Owen H. Laub, James H. Holman, Joseph S. Frederick, Benjamin F. Kuhns and Reuben C. Pretz. At the same time the congregation just organized, resolved to proceed at once to purchase a site and erect a church building, and a building committee was appointed, consisting of Solomon S. Frederick, Horatio B. Koch, Frank D. Bittner, Charles H. Moyer, George W. Shoemaker, and Frank W. Koch.

Between the 6th of November and the 13th of December this committee effected the purchase of the lot of ground at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Hamilton streets, bought from E. M. Young, and erected on the northern end of the lot a comfortable frame chapel seating about two hundred persons. It was opened for the congregation's first service Dec. 13, 1903, and served as a place of worship until June, 1905.

In the early part of March, 1904, the congregation called as its first pastor the Rev. Charles Michael Jacobs, of Philadelphia, who accepted the call and took charge of the work April 1, 1904. At that time there were 133 members on the roll of the church and the Sunday school, which had been organized Jan. 1, 1904, numbered 175, with Prof. A. A. Kunkle, (now of Detroit, Mich.) as superintendent. On the third Sunday in April ground was broken for the church building. Plans were prepared by Ruhe and Lange, architects, of Allentown, and the building operations were conducted under the immediate supervision of Mr. S. S. Frederick, and other members of the building committee. The chapel was completed in June, 1905, and the church was consecrated Sept. 27, 1906. The total cost of the church property was \$76,000, of which \$40,000 was raised by subscription in the congregation, which then numbered less than 300.

In the spring of 1913 the Rev. Charles M. Jacobs, D.D., resigned the pastorate of the church to accept a call to the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Mount Airy, Philadelphia, and in July the congregation elected the Rev. Emil E. Fischer, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be its pastor. He assumed charge of the congregation Oct. 19, 1913.

At the time of the annual congregational meet-



St. Andrew's Reformed Church
 Bethany U. E. Church
 German Catholic Church

Presbyterian Church
 Dubb's Memorial Reformed Church
 Christ Lutheran Church
 Zion Reformed Church

ing in January, 1914, the membership of the congregation had reached 560; the Sunday school numbered 450; the contributions for current expenses amounted in 1913 to \$8,388.02, and for benevolence, \$1,809.35. The officers were: F. O. Ritter, M.D., vice-president; E. H. Smith, secretary; H. G. Berkemeyer, treasurer.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH.

St. James Lutheran church is a one-story frame edifice on the corner of Eleventh and Tilghman streets, which was erected in the winter of 1912-13, and dedicated in February. The congregation was organized in 1908. Arrangements are being made to put up a fine stone structure in 1915. The membership of the church is 71; of the Sunday school, 122. The pastor is Rev. Charles K. Fegley.

PRESBYTERIAN.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The first church of this denomination in the Lehigh Valley was established in the "Irish Settlement" in Allen township, near the village of Weaversville, in 1728. The early churches of Allentown used the German language exclusively in worship and it was not until the organization of the Sunday school in 1820 that the English language came to be the medium of religious expression. The first efforts to obtain English preaching were made at a public meeting held for that purpose April 10, 1820, of which Hon. Peter Rhoads was chairman, and Charles Davis, secretary; and as a result of this meeting, a minister from Bethlehem preached three times in the English language, and a minister from Easton twice during that year. From 1821 to 1824, Rev. Robert Russel, pastor of the Presbyterian church in the "Irish Settlement" preached at Allentown frequently on Sunday afternoons. Rev. Samuel Bowman, of Easton, preached here several times during 1826; Rev. J. A. Hicks, also of Easton, several times during 1827; and Rev. L. F. Leake, a missionary under the "Domestic Missionary Society of New Jersey" on Sundays for six months in 1828, who gave special encouragement to the Sunday school movement in the town.

The first subscription in behalf of a church edifice at Allentown was made in August, 1829, and the subscribers were:

Charles Davis, \$30	Thomas Craig, \$40
Samuel Runk, 20	Maria H. Strale, . . 10
Christian Pretz, 20	W. C. Livingston, . . 50
G. Pretz, 10	Mary C. Livingston, 50
Abram Houpt, Jr., . . . 10	Charles Saeger, . . . 5
George Yeakel, 5	John D. Roney, . . . 10
George Wurtz, 15	John More, 5
Edward Wurtz, 5	John Rice, 15
William Wurtz, 10	John Vogel, 5
Robert M. Brooke, . . 20	

The subscriptions amounted to \$335; and at a later meeting the amount subscribed was reported as \$1,240, of which \$658 was secured at New York city.

The first trustees elected May 21, 1830, were:
 Charles Davis Silas H. Hickox
 Samuel Runk John D. Roney
 F. A. Strale

Mr. Runk was elected as treasurer.

On May 31, 1830, Mrs. Anne P. Greenleaf donated and conveyed to the trustees for church purposes, lot No. 121, on the east side of Fifth street, 140 by 240 feet, which adjoined the jail property on the south. Steps were taken to erect a church; the cornerstone was laid June 24, 1830; and the building was dedicated Jan. 2, 1831. Rev. Alexander Heberton was chosen the first minister from April 1, 1831, and the first organization which assembled in the edifice was the Sunday school. The building was 40 by 50 feet; and the auditorium was on the second floor.

In September, 1831, the "First Presbyterian Church in Northampton" was organized with the following members:

Mrs. Lydia Roney	Mrs. Elizabeth Heberton
Mrs. Ellen Davis	Miss Catharine De Berthold
Miss Sarah Marks	thold
Miss Rachel Engel	Miss Sarah De Berthold
Charles Davis	

The Lord's Supper was first administered in the church Oct. 2, 1831; and on October 3d, Charles Davis was elected ruling elder, and the pastor was regularly installed.

The first protracted religious meetings in Allentown were conducted in this church during the fall and winter of 1832, which were not favored by some of the congregations in the town.

John Mason was appointed as the first sexton in 1834.

The relations of the church were with the "Presbytery of Newton" until 1838; when they were changed to the "Third Presbytery of Philadelphia."

The church accommodations becoming too small, a movement was made to erect a larger building on the corner of the lot to the south, which was consummated in 1838, the cornerstone having been laid July 28th, and the dedication having taken place December 30th. The trustees then were:

Charles Davis	John Rice
Joseph Gross	James Jameson
Isare Erdman	

A bell was hung in the tower at the front of the building, which weighed 260 pounds. It was said to have been used for a time in Spain. This bell was in use in connection with the services until 1856 when it was sold and removed to the Union church at Cedarville, and a M'Neely bell substituted.

The following interesting incident transpired in connection with the dedication:

"It was near 12 o'clock on Saturday night before the dedication that the ladies succeeded in arranging the carpets and other furniture of the new church. At that late hour Mr. Rice was anxious and undecided as to which side of the house the females should occupy, and therefore consulted Rev. John E. Grant, D.D., of Philadelphia, who replied: 'Let them sit on both sides with their husbands, brothers, and friends.' But Mr. Rice insisted that that would not answer, and would give rise to scandal, was contrary to custom, etc. Whereupon Dr. Grant replied that the old custom was heathenish and unchristian, and finally refused to have anything to do with the dedication if the females were seated together only on one side of the house. With fear and reluctance Mr. Rice yielded, and from that day the custom began to pass away. Now it is no more improper for the sexes to sit together in church than at their own tables at home."

The renting of the pews was begun in 1839.

In December, 1839, Charles Davis, the only elder in this church for eight years, and its principal supporter, removed with his family to Reading. His loss here was deeply felt, and not less was the loss of the wisdom and efficiency of his excellent wife. For nearly four months after the removal of Mr. Davis, the church was without any ruling elders. On April 8, 1840, Isare Erdman and James Jameson were elected and installed, but they too, removed to Reading in 1845.

The financial affairs of the congregation in the winter of 1844-45 were very discouraging and the trustees lost control of its affairs, and the congregation met in the Odd Fellows' Hall from April 6th to July 6th, when it returned to the church. There was a debt on the property of more than \$6,000, which Rev. Walker, the pastor, was largely instrumental in raising. A new board of trustees was then elected, consisting of John S. Gibbons, Henry King, and Richard Walker, and the last named spent six weeks in Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, going from church to church and house to house collecting funds.

The Sabbath school was large and efficient, but a demand existed for better accommodations. Therefore, in 1855, a chapel was built, and a recess in the east end of the church made for the pulpit, which before had been in the west end between the doors. The seats were taken from the church and put in the chapel, and new seats were put in the church. While these things were being done the congregation worshipped in the Methodist church.

On Feb. 4, 1856, a charter of incorporation was granted by the Court. During the following summer, an extension was added to the front of the church building, comprising a vestibule and tower, and the walls of the audience-room were elaborately frescoed. Mr. Walker's ministry continued sixteen years and nine months, during which 145 members were added to the church, only 25 of them by certificate.

During the year 1864, the walls were repainted, owing to damage by water through a defective roof, and a new roof was put on the building by the liberality of Samuel Lewis.

In 1902 a beautiful classic church of Grecian architecture was erected at a cost of \$25,000, wholly different from the numerous other churches at Allentown, which was dedicated April 13th, the interesting services continuing during the week.

The dimensions of the building are 51 feet 5 inches wide, by 105 feet deep. The front contains an entrance, 11½ feet by 26 feet, with tiled floor, flanked on the north and south by vestibules, 10 feet square, which open into the auditorium. The pulpit platform is on the north side and faces the seats, which are arranged on the semi-circular plan, with capacity for 575 people, additional room being available for chairs, when necessary. The organ chamber occupies the northeast corner, with choir space in front. In the southeast corner a vestibule leads to the Sunday school building, which was erected in 1892. The building is heated by steam and provided with exhaust flues for ventilation. The exterior is of cream-mottled brick with gray stone trimmings. The front portico is embellished with four stone columns, 28 inches in diameter and 23 feet high, with carved Corinthian capitals. In place of the cornerstone there are two marble tablets built in the front wall at the entrance porch, one containing the inscription of the church history, and the other of announcements of meetings.

An undenominational Sunday school was begun in 1820 through the efforts of Miss Elizabeth Baum, of Reading, assisted by Mrs. Elizabeth McKeen, who were encouraged by Charles Davis, Esq., and his efficient wife. The sessions were conducted on Sundays from April to October. In 1828 there were nineteen pupils with Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hyneman, Miss Hyneman, and Miss Boas as teachers. It was first started in the Court House; afterward conducted in the Academy; then in the basement of the Presbyterian church. It was a new departure in religious life and the other churches of the town did not encourage it for a time.

When the sessions came to be held in the

church in 1831, the school naturally took the name "Presbyterian," and the ruling elder, Charles Davis, Esq., was elected superintendent, who served as such until he removed to Reading in 1839.

In 1840, a constitution was adopted, and also the name "The Lehigh Sabbath School Association"; but in 1842 the name was changed to "Presbyterian." The officers and teachers acted as pioneer workers in the cause and established schools in different parts of the county, which gradually changed to other denominations. One of the schools was at Balliettsville in 1866, of which Gen. Robert McAllister, a member of this church, became the superintendent.

The rear of the present church was erected in 1892 for Sunday school purposes, where the sessions have since been held. Irvin Schelling was a most efficient superintendent from that time for 21 years.

The pastors were:

Alexander Heberton,	Benjamin Judkins,
1831-33	1859-62
Joseph McCool, 1833-35	Samuel M'C. Gould,
Moses Floyd, 1835-36	1862-64
Jacob Helfenstine,	William H. Thorne,
1836-37	1864-65
J. M. Bear, 1837	James W. Wood, 1865-83
Jacob T. Field, 1838-39	John F. Pollock,
Robert W. Landis,	1884-1909
1839-42	William E. Brooks,
Richard Walker, 1842-58	1910—

The membership of the church in April, 1914, was 460; of the Sunday school, 425.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is a one-story frame edifice on the southeast corner of Ninth and Tilghman streets, which was erected on a large lot of ground in 1910, and enlarged with an extension to the south in 1914 for Sunday school purposes. The membership of the congregation is 107; of the Sunday school, 240. The energetic pastor is Rev. Francis B. Everitt.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

LINDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Through the religious zeal of two sisters, Elizabeth and Sarah Muffly, (who were members of the M. E. church in Bucks county, near Quakertown, and located in Allentown in 1842, on Walnut street above Ninth, where they purchased a residence), the first efforts were made here in establishing a church. By their request in 1843 the conference sent a minister named Newton Heston, and they provided a meeting-place by altering a small building on the rear of their premises.

While the minister was carrying on his religious endeavors, they gave him board and lodging at their home, and soon the meeting place became too small. The first members were the two women mentioned, William Kelley and wife,

and William Ruhe and wife. So they leased the "Free Hall" (which was situated on Linden below Ninth) and very successful meetings were conducted there, but not without much opposition, for "some of the warm-hearted converts were arrested on a charge of assault and battery and put to jail when they resisted their parents, who came to the meeting and attempted to take them away forcibly. The brethren had encouraged the converts in resisting their parents, because they believed that the parents had no right to disturb the meetings in such a manner." This seemed but natural because it was said the German churches regarded the introduction of English preaching as a species of profanation, and of Methodism as an invasion of their rights in presuming to establish itself in their midst.

In 1844, a lot of ground was purchased for \$200 from Christian Pretz, situated at the southwest corner of Linden and Law streets, and there a one-story meeting house was erected. The congregation having been poor and the community not in sympathy with this movement, the young preacher was obliged to go away during the week, and collect money so that the workmen could be paid at the end of the week; on Sundays he preached, and the next week he did the same; and so he continued until the building was finished and paid. When completed, it was a model of neatness, with carpets on the aisles, cushions at the altar, and Venetian blinds at the windows, which led the community to accuse the Methodists of worldly pride.

The first trustees were:

Samuel L. Reichard (Mauch Chunk)
James Anthony (Parryville)
David Keiper (Allentown)
Samuel Pettit (Allentown)
William Zane (S. Easton)
Jacob Deily (S. Easton)
Jacob Gangewere (Easton)

A constitution was adopted Sept. 2, 1845.

The building was enlarged in 1868 by adding a story, and a front extension.

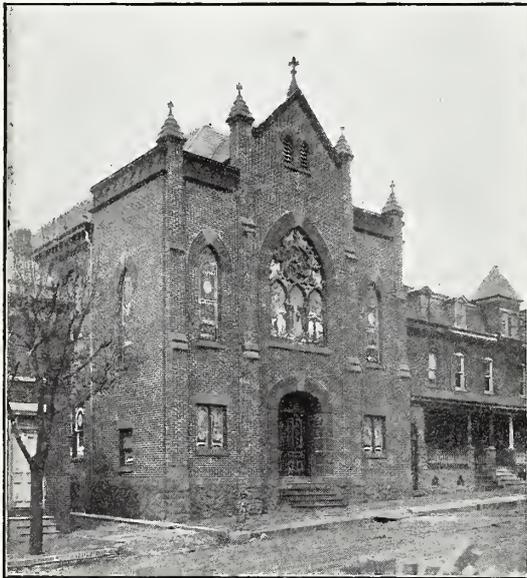
The following ministers have served this charge to the present date:

Newton Heston 1843-44	H. H. Hobbs and J. F. Boyd 1855-56
George Quigley 1845-	H. H. Heckman 1857-
George Quigley and J. C. Murphy 1846-	F. Egan 1858-59
W. W. McMichael 1847-	Samuel G. Hare 1860-61
J. F. Turner and William Burrell 1848-	E. T. Kenney 1862-63
D. R. Thomas 1849-	W. C. Best 1864-65
Samuel G. Hare 1850-	Gideon Barr 1866-
William H. Brisbane 1851-52	J. F. Crouch 1867-69
Samuel Irwin, S. I. Thomas and J. M. Hinson 1853-54	Wm. Swindells 1870-71
	R. Owens 1872-
	E. F. Pitcher 1873-75
	Samuel Heilner 1876-77
	Wm. McDowell 1878-79
	Wm. Coffman 1880-82

Wm. Howell	1883-85	Wm. Powick	1904-07
E. Pickersgill	1886-88	W. Q. Bennett	1908-09
Wm. Bamford	1889-93	C. J. Benjamin	1910-
B. M. Neill	1894-97	F. A. Gacks	1911-12
Theo. Stevens	1898-1900	J. T. Satchell	1913-
R. D. Naylor	1901-03		

A new church building was erected in 1907, at the southwest corner of Linden and Lumber streets, where the congregation now worships. The cornerstone was laid Nov. 3, 1907.

CALVARY M. E. CHURCH.—The first services in behalf of this congregation were held by Rev. J. Hapburn Hargis in the First Ward school building in March, 1872; then on Chestnut street, near Ridge, and he preached to small numbers of people. The active workers were



CALVARY M. E. CHURCH.

Simon Reynolds, George Matchette, Robert Pifer and William R. Thomas, and the little congregation was known as the "Allentown Furnace and Lime Ridge Charge." Revival meetings were conducted, the membership was soon increased to 22, and by June a one-story frame church, on the north side of Chew street, between Ridge avenue and Second street, costing \$3,000, was solemnly dedicated.

The first board of trustees consisted of Joseph Downing, Sr., James B. Cole, Milton J. Kramer, Josiah S. Kern and David Walker; and on their application the congregation was incorporated as Christ Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1889 the church was enlarged to answer the requirements of the increasing membership.

The present substantial and attractive brick edifice was built in the place of the frame struc-

ture from 1904 to 1907, when it was re-dedicated.

The pastors have been:

J. H. Hargis	O. C. Burt
David Shields	O. R. Cook
W. W. Wisegarver	Thomas Evans
John Shields	John Priest
Robert Miller	A. J. Amthor
George W. Adams	W. J. Bawden
W. B. Rockhill	Robert J. McBeth
Isaac Jenkins	Franklin Mack
William H. Zweizig	C. M. Haddaway
William B. Wood	Geo. L. Schaffer

The membership in April, 1914, was 175; of the Sunday school, 150. The superintendents have been James B. Cole, David Walker, Jacob Ross, Josiah Kern, David B. Santee and H. E. Kern.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—There were religious services at Allentown in behalf of the Episcopal denomination as early as 1825, by Rev. Rodney, of Easton, and Rev. Bowman, of Lancaster, but no progress was made in this German community and further efforts were abandoned until 1858. Then Rev. Azariah Prior was sent to Allentown and he conducted services mostly in the Court House for three years, and different clergymen preached for a year.

In September, 1862, under orders from the Board of Missions, Rev. E. N. Potter entered upon his duties here, and from October 5th the preaching by him was regular every Sunday. Efforts were made looking to the establishment of a church and these were finally successful after persevering for three years. A lot was secured on the northwest corner of Linden and Fifth streets, and there the cornerstone was laid, April 18, 1865, by the assistant bishop, Right Rev. William B. Stevens, D.D., and the church was consecrated by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, July 3, 1866.

The first vestrymen of the church were:

H. C. Longnecker	James C. Biddle
William W. Hamersly	C. P. Fisher
R. Clay Hamersly	John I. Romig
William H. Ainey	Allen Bobst
Edmund J. More	George B. Roberts

Rectors.—The rectors have been:

E. N. Potter, 1862-67	O. B. Keith,
W. R. Gries, 1867-72	1878-79; 1881-85
D. W. C. Byllesby,	C. R. Bonnell, 1879-81
1873-76	Robert H. Kline,
C. S. M. Stewart, 1876-77	1885-
Hugh Roy Scott, 1878	

The membership of the church is 450, and of the Sunday school, 110.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR.—Mission work in behalf of extending the Episcopal Church and establishing it in the Sixth ward of Allentown

was begun in 1863 by Rev. E. N. Potter, and this was conducted actively until prospects were realized for securing a church; a lot was secured at the northeast corner of Front and Furnace streets; the cornerstone was laid in 1866, and the church consecrated in 1869. Services were continued until 1886, when for want of proper support it was closed and continued so for nearly 20 years.

The pastors were:

E. N. Potter	C. E. D. Griffith, 1871-78
C. E. D. Griffith	H. R. Scott, 1878
Joseph Murphy, 1867-68	O. B. Keith,
Jeremiah Karcher,	1878-79; 1881-85
1868-69	C. R. Bonnell, 1879-81
F. W. Bartlett, 1869-71	R. H. Kline, 1886

In 1905, the church was repaired by the bishop of the diocese, and re-opened in February, 1906. Services, including a Sunday school, were conducted for five years, when the property was sold to the St. Mary's Greek Catholic Congregation because the sustaining members were obliged to move away into other parts of the city owing to the large influx of foreign population.

The members then assembled in the McKinley public school building on Turner street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, and there revived the Sunday school. The vestry seeing a proper spirit displayed, purchased a desirable property on Turner street, above Sixteenth, near the city park, including a dwelling house for \$25,000. The necessary alterations were made and religious services have been held there since Sept. 15, 1912, by the rector, Rev. Robert N. Merriman. A beautiful and commodious structure was erected in 1914.

BAPTIST.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Three members of the Baptist denomination at Allentown (John A. Schulte, a German from New York City, Emanuel G. Gerhard and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Evans, from Philadelphia), with letters of dismissal from their respective churches, united to organize a congregation of their own faith and accordingly held a meeting in Breinig's Hall on Tuesday evening, Sept. 21, 1858, with Rev. Dr. William H. Cathcart, of the Second Baptist church, of Philadelphia, as a presiding officer, and the Philadelphia confession of faith was adopted.

Two weeks afterward, Dr. Cathcart performed the ceremony of baptism on four candidates in the Jordan creek just above the Hamilton street bridge—Justus Evans, Mary Barnes, and William J. and Catharine A. Hoxworth, preceded by a brilliant sermon on the subject in the Court House to a large audience, from

which they marched to the creek in a long procession, singing with much spirit on the way; and there they were greeted by thousands of interested spectators who crowded the meadow along the east bank of the stream and also on the old stone bridge.

On Feb. 22, 1859, this congregation was recognized by a church council in the Presbyterian Church with Rev. Duncan Dunbar as moderator, and Rev. Thomas C. Trotter, as clerk; and in effecting it, Mrs. Evans, Miss Hartshone (a teacher in the academy), and Mrs. Sarah G. Hawkins were given a large share of credit for their successful efforts in conducting prayer-meetings from house to house in the few English and German families of Allentown, who had become identified with the congregation.

On March 8, 1859, Rev. Joseph L. Sagebeer was elected pastor, and the following officers were chosen: E. G. Gerhard and Blackford Barnes, as deacons; William J. Hoxworth, as clerk; and Justus Evans, as treasurer. Soon afterward a Bible school was organized with Mr. Hoxworth as superintendent; and in this school James S. Biery was one of the early teachers. Religious worship was carried on in a leased property and in the Court House for about six years, until the congregation established a church of their own.

A lot, 98 by 115 feet, was secured on the northwest corner of Sixth and Chew streets in 1864, and a building committee was appointed to erect a church costing \$7,000. The cornerstone was laid September 6th and on Nov. 17, 1867, the church was dedicated. The total cost was \$11,680. At this time the membership was about 59.

The first baptistry was built on the lot at the rear of the church in 1866, but this was afterward removed to the church and placed under the pulpit platform. In 1876 a new baptistry was put in the same place.

Two colonies left the church; one of eight members in 1869, to form the Bethlehem Baptist church; and the other of seventeen in 1871, to form the Catasauqua Baptist church.

A commodious parsonage was erected at the rear of the church in 1869, costing \$3,000.

The New Hampshire Confession of Faith was adopted March 17, 1875, and in the fall of that year the congregation entered the Reading Baptist Association.

A fine, new, modern stone church and Sunday school, with parsonage attached, were established on the site of the old church in 1901, costing \$40,000. The building is of granite, the Gothic style prevailing, and was dedicated on May 19,

1907. The congregation now numbers 315 persons. The pastors have been:

George Sagebeer, March, 1859-Feb., 1862.
 George Balcolm, April, 1863-July, 1864.
 J. H. Appleton, December, 1865-November, 1868.
 William E. Rees, (Supply) 1868-1869.
 Ebenezer Packwood, February, 1869-January, 1872.
 J. S. James, October, 1872-December, 1882.
 F. S. Dobbins, March, 1883-June, 1890.
 B. G. Parker, November, 1890-August, 1894.
 J. H. Griffith, December, 1894-July, 1895.
 Charles H. Moss, December, 1895-March, 1897.
 G. C. Williams, June, 1897-April, 1899.
 W. S. Catlett, October, 1899-February, 1911.
 W. W. West, May, 1911-

The Sunday school enrollment is 300, and Peter H. Rems is the superintendent. Former superintendents have been H. W. Willenbecher, W. E. Rees, W. S. Haas, J. S. James, G. H. Desh, William Roth, A. F. Peters and C. R. James.

The deacons of the congregation have been Blackford Barnes, 1859-1860; E. G. Gerhard, 1859-1860; William J. Hoxworth, 1859-1881; Justus Evans, 1863-1881; William Roth, 1875-1908; Armat W. Lee, 1875-1897; Henry W. Willenbecher, 1875-1887; George W. Harrar, 1881-1886; Charles R. James, 1881-1905; Frank D. Fried, 1887-1896; William Broadbent, 1893-1899; Lewis D. Wehr, 1898-1905, and Charles H. Hoxworth, 1900-1905. The present deacons are Jacob G. Sterner, from 1866; Ambrose F. Peters, from 1893; David J. Williams, from 1897; George W. Singiser, from 1899; L. P. La Roche, from 1905; Peter H. Rems, from 1907, and John S. Blank, from 1909.

The societies of the congregation are Ladies' Mite Society (organized Jan. 25, 1883); Woman's Missionary Society; Further Lights Society, Christian Endeavor Society, Ushers' League and Boys' Club.

TWELFTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—A one-story brick edifice, 30 by 50 feet, was erected in 1890 on Twelfth street, beyond Turner, and to meet the growing demand of the congregation, the building was enlarged in 1907, and again in 1908; but by 1911 the increasing membership required larger accommodations and this necessitated rebuilding the church, with a seating capacity of 800, at an expense of \$8,500.

The first pastor was Rev. William Mohr, who served the congregation for seventeen years, until he died. He was succeeded by Rev. B. F. M. Fahl, who has since been a most efficient pastor, for with a small congregation to work with, he has increased its membership to 253.

The enrolled membership of the Sunday school since 1907 has been gradually developed to 400, and since then the superintendents have been

William Schlegel, Oliver Gaugler and Leidy Kratz.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

By Bishop Thomas Bowman, D.D.

The Evangelical Association originated as a result of the religious activities of Jacob Albright, a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was convicted of sin and converted to God in the year 1792, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, which later gave to him a license as an exhorter. He succeeded in leading a number of German speaking people to the Lord Jesus Christ, and these, because the worship of the Methodist Episcopal church was conducted in the English language, felt constrained to form a separate religious organization. In the year 1796 Albright began his labors as a lay-preacher and visited Lebanon, Bucks, Schuylkill and Northampton counties. In the last named county he preached in the homes of George Philip and Jacob Reidy, who resided near the Blue Ridge mountain, close to the place now called Phillips' Corner. The third class of the new organization was formed at this place and consisted of eleven persons. The first General Assembly was held Nov. 3rd, 1803, in the home of Samuel Liesser, in Colebrookdale, Berks Co., Pa. Here a permanent organization was effected, the Holy Bible was adopted as the rule of faith and Albright was ordained as a minister. The first Annual Conference was held Nov. 15th and 16th, 1809, in the home of Samuel Becker, at a place called Muehlbach, in Lebanon county, Pa.

Lehigh county was visited by Albright in the year 1800, at which time he preached at Lynnville and Macungie. Later the work of the new organization was introduced into the county at three different places, viz: Upper Milford, Cedar Creek, and Allentown. The establishment of the Church at these places will be considered separately.

UPPER MILFORD.

The first sermon preached at this place by a minister of the Evangelical Association was in 1824 in the home of John Hittel. The opposition, however, was so violent that Mr. Hittel became discouraged and the services were discontinued. Private meetings for prayer service were nevertheless continued until the family moved to Millerstown, now Macungie.

In 1828 George Yeakel, residing in Hosensack, opened his home for preaching services. Rev. W. H. Orwig, later one of the bishops of the church, and Rev. Charles Hammer, later

one of the publishers of the church, were per- in the same neighborhood, where the first serv- mitted to preach in the home of David Schubert, ices were held in 1824. This first preaching service occurred on Sunday afternoon Sept. 13, 1829.

In this year the first congregation of this de- nomination in the county was organized at Up- per Milford. Among the first families which united with the church were George Yeakel, David Schubert, Peter Wiest, Daniel Wieand, and John Hittel.

In 1832 Rev. John Zinzer intended to con- duct services in the house of John Hittel; how- ever, evil-minded persons gathered in large num- bers and made such great disturbance that no service could be held. They raved and cursed as if demon-possessed, breaking the windows, tearing the doors off their hinges, and pulling down the fences. When finally some of the members of the church ventured to leave the house to return to their homes they were fol- lowed and insulted, barely escaping with their lives.

Several years after order was restored in a measure, Rev. Andrew Yeakel, a Schwenkfelder minister, and his adherents united with the Ev- angelical Association which action greatly strengthened the work of the denomination.

The first church edifice for this congregation was built in 1840 on land purchased from Chris- topher Schubert. The Board of Trustees, as well as the building committee, consisted of Daniel Kriebel, Daniel Stahl, and Jacob Hall- man.

In 1872 additional ground was purchased from the heirs of Christopher Schubert and a com- modious church edifice was erected in which the congregation still worships.

This congregation was disrupted in conse- quence of the disturbances in the Evangelical As- sociation in 1891, but it was the first subse- quently to reunite.

CEDAR CREEK.

In 1831 a young man named Francis Gabel, who had been converted in Upper Milford, came to Cedar Creek, and obtained employment in a wool factory operated by David Mertz, a son of Gen. Henry Mertz. The young man's consistent life, and his faithful confession of salvaton, received through faith in Jesus Christ as his personal Saviour, produced a favorable im- pression upon his employer. After considerable urging on the part of Mr. Gabel, Mr. Mertz consented to invite Rev. John Zinzer to come from Milford and preach in his home. He ac-

cepted the invitation and his first audience num- bered five, viz: David Mertz and wife, Gen. Henry Mertz, Francis Gabel, and John Hittel, who accompanied the preacher from Milford.

The place was made a regular appointment and was connected with what was then known as the Lebanon circuit, and was served by Rev. J. Zinzer and Rev. J. P. Leib. However on account of the determined opposition and perse- cution of those days, very few people attended the services. Even Gen. Mertz remained away from the services in the house of his own son.

In 1834 the annual conference constituted Al- lentown and the region round about a circuit, and named it Lehigh. Rev. Joseph M. Saylor and Rev. Jacob Riegel were appointed to this cir- cuit. Rev. Saylor preached his first sermon after his appointment in an orchard owned by Susan Mohr. The service being in the open instead of a private house, was largely attended.

Shortly afterwards, while Rev. Saylor was conducting services in the home of David Mertz, a certain so-called pastor, with about a dozen of his adherents, came to the meeting and accused Rev. Saylor of preaching false doctrine, and as- serted that he was ready to prove it. After con- siderable argument and discussion, it was agreed that each pastor should preach a sermon on a text selected by the other, and that the meeting at which the sermons were to be delivered should be held in the Court House in Allentown. Sub- sequently the parson gave notice that he would not attend the proposed meeting. So, on the text which his adversary had selected for him, namely, 1 John 1: 8-10, Rev. Saylor preached in the house of Solomon Butz, near the Cedar Creek on 19th of June, 1835. The sermon was preached with unusual liberty and unction, so that the entire audience was visibly affected.

Soon afterwards a congregation was organized. The first members were Jacob Gabel, David Mertz and wife, Gen. Henry Mertz, John Neitz, Solomon Butz and John Griesemer.

John Neitz was the father of Rev. Solomon Neitz, who was one of the most polished pulpit orators the denomination has produced and was a man of great influence both within and with- out his church. He was born on Ascension Day, and was also "born again" on Ascension Day. He was prominently connected with the Board of Publication and the Board of Missions of the denomination, and was sent to Europe as a rep- resentative of the Mission Board to visit its mis- sion work there.

David Mertz later was given license to preach as a local minister and for several years also served as an itinerant preacher.

Solomon Butz was the father of Rev. Edmund Butz, who served fifty years as an itinerant minister with large success.

In this same year, 1835, the first church of the Evangelical Association in Lehigh county was built on what is known as the "Bet-Hügel" (Hill of Prayer), located about a half-mile west of the Lehigh county poorhouse. It was a small stone building and was dedicated Nov. 14th and 15th, 1835, by Rev. John Seybert, then presiding elder, and later the first bishop of the church, and Rev. Joseph M. Saylor, preacher in charge of the circuit. The attendance was so large that services were held both inside and outside of the building. The land upon which the church was built was donated by Gen. Mertz, who also

cation to Wescosville, a village about a mile farther west, where a larger and more modern house of worship was built. The pastor appointed to Lehigh circuit serves this congregation in connection with appointments at East Texas, Emaus, and Schnecksville. The present pastor is Rev. A. H. Doerster.

ALLENTOWN.

The first attempt on the part of a minister of the Evangelical Association to preach in the city of Allentown was made in 1817 or 1818 by Rev. John Driesbach, then a presiding elder of the denomination. The service was held in the home of a Mr. Kaiser. A young man present disturbed the services by ridiculing and attempting to imitate the minister so that it was almost



BET-HUEGEL (HILL OF PRAYER.)

paid the larger amount of the building expenses, although others contributed and gave considerable labor gratuitously.

On account of the prejudice against the new church it was necessary during the course of its construction to procure some mechanics from a distance. Among these was a man named John Schell, a mason from Milford, who was afterwards converted and became a very useful and acceptable minister in the denomination. Gen. Mertz, who was so prominently connected with the establishment of the work of the church was a man of great influence in the community, having been a Brigadier-General in the State Militia and also a member of the State Legislature.

The second church was built near the site of the first in 1854, and was dedicated by Rev. J. P. Leib and Rev. Solomon Neitz. In 1885 the congregation decided to remove from the old lo-

impossible to continue the services. The minister, when compelled to stop preaching, said to the young ruffian: "You will have a sudden departure into eternity." Soon afterwards the man was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The second time Rev. Driesbach attempted to preach in Mr. Kaiser's home four men pushed a piece of timber so forcibly against the door that they broke it into pieces. This so alarmed the occupant of the house that no further attempt was made to continue the services.

In the year 1835 a second attempt was made to introduce the work of the Evangelical Association into Allentown. During this year a colored man by the name of James Grove opened his house for the minister of this church.

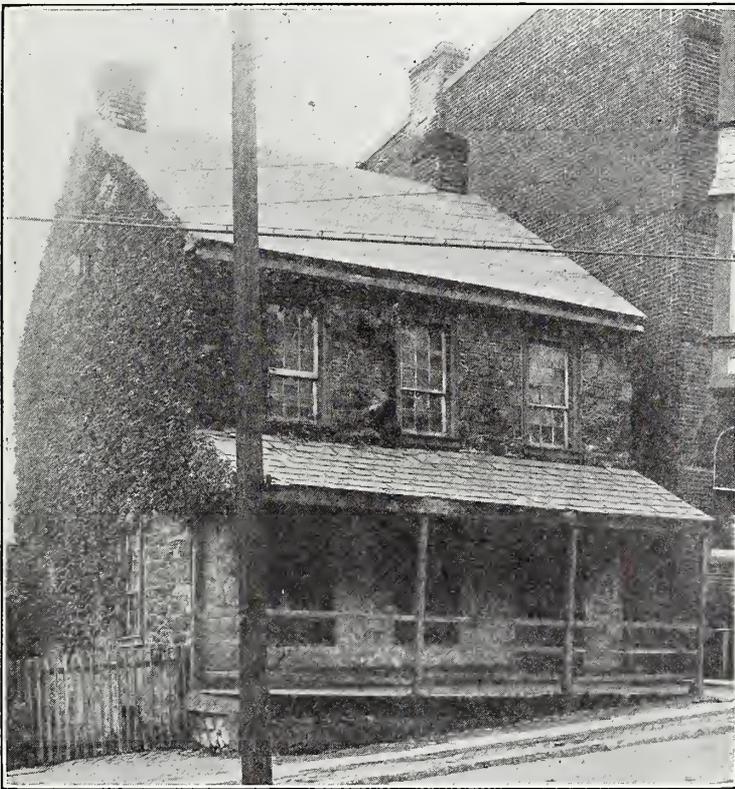
Rev. J. M. Saylor and Rev. Jacob Riegel were the preachers. They came from Upper Milford, accompanied by some of their members

from that place and they and those accompanying them usually returned to their homes in Upper Milford after the evening service. Both they and the colored man were compelled to suffer many insults and indignities, because, as in the days of the Apostles, this "new sect" was everywhere spoken against, and so the second attempt was abandoned. A short time afterwards, Joshua Fink opened his house for worship, but the opposition and persecution became so violent that he also was compelled to close his house. Mr. Fink was ostracized to such an extent that he was compelled to move to the Cedar Creek

of its mark and struck the Bible in front of the minister.

Not long afterwards a twice born man named Henry Schmidt, a courageous Christian, moved to Allentown from Philadelphia and at once opened his home for prayer and preaching service. Rev. Charles Hesser, an especially talented and fluent preacher, stationed in Philadelphia, occasionally came from there and held service in Mr. Schmidt's home. Afterwards the good Presbyterian people allowed Rev. Hesser to preach in their church.

SALEM CHURCH.—Either in February or



GROVE HOUSE, ON LEHIGH STREET, ALLENTOWN.

Where First Indoor Services Were Held by Evangelical Association, in 1835

to find employment in order to support his family!

However, these plucky and spirit filled Evangelicals were not to be so easily discouraged. On the 10th of October, 1837, Rev. John Seybert and Rev. Solomon Altimos preached in the old market place on the square, the one at 10 a. m., and the other at 2 p. m. During the service some ruffian threw a stone, with the intention of hitting the preacher, but it fell short

March, 1838, the first congregation was organized in Allentown by Rev. Francis Hoffman. The following were some of the first members: Henry Schmidt and wife, Samuel Beidleman, Elizabeth Brobst, Adam Geiser, Rebecca Scherer, Judith Nester, and Susanna Kichline. Steps were immediately taken to build a church. The members of the church from Cedar Creek came over to the aid of the members in Allentown. It was decided to locate the church

at the corner of Ninth and Linden streets. The building still stands, but has been converted into dwelling houses. Gen. Mertz, David and Solomon Butz, Benjamin Mohr, and Reuben Glick purchased the lot. The new church was dedicated the same year on the 26th of November by Rev. Charles Hesser and Rev. Francis Hoffman.

This congregation was served in connection with appointments in the country until 1856, when it was detached by the annual conference, and Rev. John Schell was appointed as the first preacher of Allentown station. At this time the congregation numbered one hundred and sixty-six members.

The church on the corner of Ninth and Linden streets becoming too small to accommodate the increasing membership, it was decided to sell that property and erect a larger church on Linden street, west of Ninth. This church edifice was built in 1857, and was dedicated by Rev. Solomon Neitz and Rev. J. Breidenstein.

In consequence of the sad division of the Evangelical Association in 1891 the majority of this congregation withdrew from the church. The church building was too large and inconvenient for those remaining with it, hence it was decided to sell the property and erect a more modern and convenient church at the corner of Linden and Fourteenth streets. The new church was built during the pastorate of Rev. H. C. Lilly, and under the special supervision and largely through the liberality of L. D. Krause, a banker and merchant of Allentown. This church was dedicated in 1902 by Bishop S. C. Breyfogel.

Salem church is splendidly located in the residential section of Allentown. Its membership has been doubled since the congregation located at the above-mentioned place.

A pipe organ, the gift of L. D. Krause, was installed at the time the new church was built.

The following are official members at present: L. D. Krause, J. Daubenspeck, H. E. Bohner, H. S. Dengler, W. E. Bastian, Frank Schultz, D. J. Roth, Herbert Wentz, O. S. Hoch, James Schwoyer, F. C. Kemmer, D. J. Roth and Ralph Miller.

The following pastors served this congregation in the order named: John Schell, William Heim, G. G. Rhoads, Thomas Bowman, John Kaehl, John Schell, Moses Dissinger, C. H. Baker, C. B. Hiehr, Joseph Steltzer, R. M. Lichtenwallner, Daniel Yuengst, H. R. Yost, B. F. Bohner, J. C. Bliem, W. K. Wieand, W. A. Leopold, G. T. Leopold, D. S. Manning, H. B. Brown, M. Schlagenhauf, H. C. Lilly, A. Kreckler, and B. L. Romberger, the present pastor.

IMMANUEL CHURCH.—The second congregation of the Evangelical Association in Allentown was organized in 1850 in the First Ward. It was, however, served by the pastors of the First Church until 1864. Prayer meetings were held in private houses by William Egge and William Transue, who had been appointed as leaders. In 1853 a small chapel, 36 x 45 feet, was built in Linden street, near Second, in which prayer service was held during the week, and preaching service on Sunday afternoon. The building committee was composed of Nathan Yohe, William Barr and Jacob Nagle.

In 1864 the congregation was separated from the First Church by the annual conference and Rev. Ephraim Ely appointed as its first pastor.

In 1870 the chapel was sold and a new commodious church in which the congregation still worships was built on Turner street, between Front and Second. The new church was built under the pastorate and supervision of Rev. Solomon Ely. For several years this congregation struggled under the burden of a heavy church debt, but during the pastorate of Rev. W. K. Wieand, assisted by Bishop Bowman, the debt was cancelled.

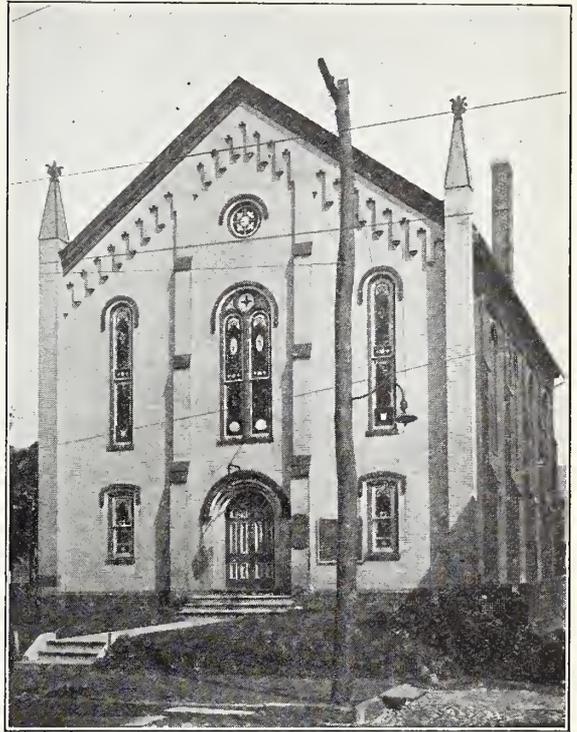
Several years since the congregation purchased a fine parsonage adjoining the church property. This congregation was disturbed very little on account of the difficulties in the church general, losing comparatively few of its members, and it bears the honor of cheerfully opening its doors for Bishop Bowman and the members of the East Pennsylvania Conference when they were refused admittance into the Ebenezer church in 1891.

The following pastors have served this congregation since its organization into a separate church: Solomon Ely, Daniel Wieand, Reuben Lichtenwallner, C. H. Baker, D. J. Kemble, W. K. Wieand, J. C. Bliem, James O. Iehr, Joseph Specht, George Gross, B. F. Bohner, S. T. Leopold, I. F. Heisler, C. K. Fehr, J. W. Boyer, F. D. Geary, C. D. Dreher, C. C. Moyer, and H. M. Taylor, the present pastor.

EBENEZER CHURCH.—The history of Ebenezer Church of the Evangelical Association dates back to the year 1868, when at the session of the East Pennsylvania Conference held in Reading, Pa., at which Bishop Joseph Long was chairman, and Rev. S. G. Rhoads, secretary, it was decided to organize a new congregation in Allentown. It was decided that the congregation should worship, exclusively in the English language, the other congregations of this denomination in the city being exclusively German. Rev. S. S. Chubb was appointed as the first pastor of the church. Not having had an edifice at that time, the services were held in the Linden street



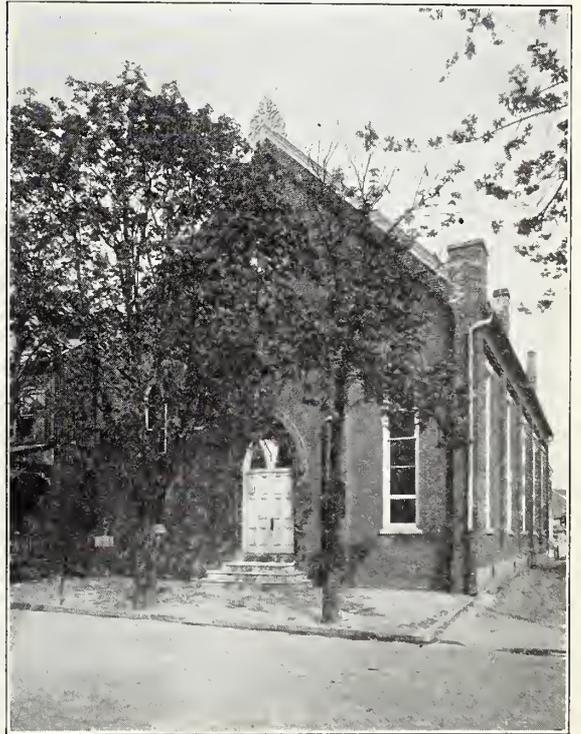
SALEM CHURCH, 1401 LINDEN STREET.



IMMANUEL CHURCH (FIRST WARD)



EBENEZER CHURCH, ON TURNER STREET.



ZION CHURCH, ON LIBERTY STREET.

church on Sunday afternoons. On the 27th of May, 1868, a building committee was elected to procure a site and erect a church building. The committee consisted of the following: M. B. Schadt, Perry Wannamaker, H. S. Weaver, George H. Good and W. L. Christman. The building committee selected a lot on Turner street, below Seventh, and a frame church edifice, 36 x 57 feet, with a wing 16 x 20 feet, was erected. The church was dedicated by Rev. Thomas Bowman, now the senior bishop of the church. The dedication took place on the 11th day of October, 1868.

Immediately after the dedication a Sunday school was organized, with a membership of 62. Perry Wanamaker and Henry S. Weaver were elected the superintendents.

In 1869, under the pastorate of Rev. Augustus Kreckler, steps were taken to build a larger church. The congregation grew so rapidly that the frame building was too small to accommodate the people that worshipped in the church. A committee was appointed to secure additional ground. On Jan. 24, 1889, the committee reported that additional ground had been purchased for \$4,600.00. A building committee, consisting of W. P. Huber, J. H. Berger, L. H. Mertz, B. K. Weaver and Elvey Loux was appointed. The frame building was moved back on Church street and converted into dwelling houses. The present beautiful and commodious structure was erected, and dedicated on the last Sunday of July, 1890, by Rev. W. F. Heil, assisted by Revs. A. Kreckler and S. S. Chubb.

During the year 1911, under the pastorate of Rev. James L. Tonkin, extensive improvements were made to both church and parsonage. This congregation at present has a modern church plant and a fine parsonage.

Several sessions of the East Pa. Conference were held in this church. The most notable of these was in 1891, when an unfortunate division took place in the Evangelical Association, resulting in the organization of the United Evangelical Church. For several years the members of Ebenezer church worshipped in halls, but the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided in favor of the Evangelical Association and in 1895 Conference was again held in Ebenezer church. The following pastors served Ebenezer in the order named: S. S. Chubb, J. G. Sands, J. N. Metzger, J. O. Lehr, J. B. Smoyer, B. D. Albright, James Bowman, J. A. Feger, J. W. Hoover, A. Kreckler, S. T. Leopold, A. Kreckler, J. S. Steininger, W. L. Bollman, C. H. Bohner, I. F. Bergstresser, James L. Tonkin.

ZION CHURCH.—In 1874 the East Pennsyl-

vania Conference decided that a congregation should be organized in the northern part of the city of Allentown, and appointed Rev. John Schell as its first pastor. The conference also appointed Rev. Jos. M. Saylor, Rev. John Schell, Rev. C. B. Flihr, Rev. J. O. Lehr, and Mr. Owen Swartz as a building committee to select a site for a new church and also to superintend its erection.

The corner stone of the new church was laid by Bishop Reuben Yeakel during the summer and the church was dedicated by Rev. Solomon Neitz on Jan. 24, 1875.

Alfred Bernhart was elected the first superintendent of the Sunday school.

Rev. John Schell was re-appointed in 1875, but passed from labor to reward during the year.

The first trustees of this congregation were elected in 1875 as follows: Owen Swartz, C. A. Bleim, William Egge, D. M. Kistler and William Reichenbach.

The congregation still worships in the same church building. In recent years a fine parsonage was purchased, which is located at 915 Gordon street.

The following pastors served this congregation in the order named: John Schell, Jesse Laros, B. H. Miller, Joseph Specht, A. W. Warfel, A. A. DeLong, S. B. Brown.

From the spring of 1891 to October 24th, 1894 the Evangelical Association made no effort to conduct services or to hold Sunday school in this part of the city. Those who had withdrawn from the Evangelical Association retained possession of the church property until the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by its decree on Oct. 21, 1894, returned the property to the members and the pastors properly appointed. So the Evangelical Association was virtually compelled to begin anew. During these years Rev. S. T. Leopold, who had charge of Ebenezer congregation, also served as the pastor of the scattered members.

In 1895 Rev. Joseph Specht was again appointed by the Annual Conference. He was followed by S. A. Zuber, who however was deposed from the ministry during the year. His term was filled out by A. Trauger. Then followed James E. Bean, B. C. Krapp, I. F. Heisler, J. G. M. Swengle, and H. H. Smith, the present pastor.

EMAUS.

The Evangelical Association began its work in Emaus in 1839. Rev. Charles Hesser preached the first sermon in the house of Mr. C. Fehr. The village was taken up as a regular appointment on what was then and is still called Lehigh

circuit. Rev. G. T. Haines was the first regular pastor. The first members uniting with the church were Daniel Keck and wife, Charles Fehr and wife, and George Kemmerer and wife.

The services were held alternately in the homes of the members until 1845, when a small frame church, 30 x 40 feet, was erected. The congregation then numbering eighteen members. The church cost \$1,450.00, Father George Kemmerer bearing the larger part of the expense. The church was built during the pastorate of Rev. Francis Hoffman and dedicated by him.

During the pastorate of Rev. J. K. Seyfried in 1868 there was a great revival and some 60 members were added to the church, among them being: Henry Kemmerer, Conrad Seem, Jacob Erdman, Thomas Leh, Jacob Woodring, Reuben Kemmerer and other prominent citizens of Emaus and vicinity.

In 1873 Emaus was detached from Lehigh circuit and was served as a separate congregation. Rev. Solomon Ely was appointed as its pastor.

During this year the congregation decided to build a new brick church, 40 x 68 feet. The new church cost \$6,800.00. The building committee consisted of Henry W. Kemmerer, Conrad Seem, and Jacob Erdman. However, only the basement of the new church was completed this year. In 1874 the church was finished and dedicated by Rev. Francis Hoffman and Rev. Solomon Neitz.

The congregation was afterwards again attached to Lehigh circuit, and has been served by Rev. A. H. Doerstler for the past three years.

SLATINGTON, SLATEDALE AND EMERALD.

In 1857 Rev. George Knerr was appointed to a new mission located in the upper part of Lehigh county. He preached at several places in that part of the country lying south of the Blue Ridge without meeting with much success, except at Slatedale. He with other ministers of the Evangelical Association preached in the homes of Frederick Miller, Robert Drakc and John Dorward, and also in a school house. Besides Rev. Knerr, Rev. J. Schell, Rev. S. G. Rhoads, Rev. E. Reitz, Rev. Thomas Bowman, and Rev. Joseph Steltzer preached in the early years.

The work, however, did not take definite shape until 1859, when a class was organized with William Weiss and John Dorward as leaders. The land on which the present church stands was purchased and a small church building erected, which was dedicated on Dec. 4, 1859, by Rev. John Schell and Rev. Joseph Specht.

Slatedale in its earliest history was connected with Carbon circuit, but in 1867 it was con-

nected with Berlinsville circuit; was commenced in 1866, and the church was built in 1870, during the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Steltzer. In 1874 Slatedale and Slatington were constituted a charge by themselves and Rev. Reuben Deisher appointed as the pastor. In the meanwhile an appointment was taken up in Emerald and a church built in that place. In 1901 Slatedale and Emerald were constituted a charge and Slatington was served as a distinct charge and W. A. C. Ely was appointed to Slatedale.

The congregation at Slatedale from its earliest history had a normal growth; however in 1868 a great revival swept over the place and many were added to the Church. The building becoming too small for the worshippers, a new church was erected in 1881. The building committee consisted of Rev. J. C. Bliem, J. H. Sterner, Alfred Dorward, Levi Paulus, Lewis Roth, Jonas Weiss, Aaron Handwerk and Aaron Peter. The new church was dedicated on Dec. 4, 1881 by Rev. C. K. Fehr, Rev. S. C. Breyfogel and Rev. J. C. Bliem.

CATASAUQUA.

About the year 1836 Evangelical preachers first came into the vicinity of what is now Cata-sauqua, Pa. Rev's M. F. Maize and C. Hesser were the first regular itinerants. They were welcomed to the homes of Silas and Henry Yundt, Henry Enock and William Neighly, where they also had permission to preach. Others who served in a local relation were: J. Gross, P. Lehr, L. Sheldon and W. J. Egge. A class was soon organized and in 1848 the first church was built on the Howertown Road, between Union and Wood streets. It was a brick structure, 30 x 38 feet in dimensions, and cost eight hundred dollars, while the lot cost enough more to make the entire cost nearly one thousand dollars. The trustees at the time the church was built were: C. G. Schneller, William Neighley, and Henry Yundt. The church society had been organized in 1842, but it had not reached a very promising condition until six years later. The original members were: Henry Yundt and wife, Enock Yundt and wife, Abram Yundt and wife, Joseph Yundt and wife, Valentine Knoll, Matthias Knoll and wife, and Sebastian Knoll. By 1868 the society had received so many accessions that its old church was no longer adequate for its accommodation, and the present structure, Emmanuel Evangelical Church, at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, was erected in that year. It is a large brick edifice and cost about \$10,000. The building committee was: William Michael, David Tomblor, Owen Schwartz, C. G. Schneller and Aaron Klick. A

parsonage was purchased in 1874. The second church was built under the pastorate of J. O. Lehr. In 1864 Catasauqua was taken from Lehigh circuit and made a self-supporting station.

The preachers appointed by conference from the beginning to the time of the division and the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania were: M. F. Maize, C. Hesser, F. Hoffman, D. Berger, G. T. Haines, J. C. Farnsworth, J. Kramer, D. Wieand, Moses Dissinger, Henry Bucks, C. Hummel, C. Meyer, George Knerr, S. G. Rhoads, J. O. Lehr, C. B. Fliehr, Jacob Adams, C. Breyfogel, R. M. Lichtenwalner, B. F. Bohner, H. J. Glick.

UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

By Rev. W. F. Heil, D.D.

The persons who organized the United Evangelical Church were formerly members of the Evangelical Association. Its organization was due to a radical difference of opinion concerning the interpretation of the constitution and polity among the members of the Association.

The founders of the Evangelical Association were Pennsylvanians, and, while they adopted an episcopal form of church government, they expressed their opposition to a strongly centralized government by adopting provisions which limited the powers of the General Conference and of the bishops.

The early missionary operations of the Association were directed chiefly to the Germans and many of the members gained by these missions were favorable to a more strongly centralized government. In 1863 a tendency to enlarge the powers of the General Conference and the bishops appeared. This enlargement of power was not to be secured by amending the constitution of the church, but by interpreting it. This tendency found little favor in the conferences in Pennsylvania. In the General Conference of 1883, held in Allentown, Pennsylvania, much attention was given to a controversy between J. J. Esher, D.D., and Rudolph Dubs, D.D., LL.D., two of the bishops of the church. At first the controversy was largely personal, but it soon came to involve the question of authority on the part of the bishops and later that of the General Conference. In their final utterances, the leaders of the Association made the General Conference a body of practically unlimited powers; the bishops were made the interpreters of the law, with power to suspend all who refused to be governed by their interpretation in the interval of General Conference sessions; and pastors were empowered to remove from member-

ship without trial those whom they deemed guilty of seditious conduct.

In the controversy which continued from 1887 to 1894, the persons who favored the enlargement of the powers of the General Conference and of the ministry, were known as the "Majority," while those who advocated a more democratic policy were named the "Minority." Issues other than those relating to church government were raised, but the "Minority" successfully maintained that the principal question at issue was, whether the simple form of government adopted by the founders of the Association should be preserved or whether it should be superseded by a more strongly centralized polity.

In the annual conference districts where the "Minority" outnumbered the "Majority," the latter organized rival annual conferences. In a number of these districts the conferences were practically unanimous in their support of the "Minority" and the rival conferences included chiefly ministers who did not belong to the active ranks. In the district of the East Pennsylvania Conference, twenty out of one hundred and seventeen members withdrew and organized another conference. The General Conference of the Association, held in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1891, recognized the rival annual conferences as legitimate bodies and practically outlawed those who adhered to the "Minority." The latter were in possession of many churches and parsonages and a large number of suits were instituted by the "Majority" to get possession of these. The "Minority" proposed that one or two test cases should be thoroughly tried, agreeing to be governed in all instances by the decision of the Supreme Court in these cases. The "Majority" declined this proposal, and inaugurated suits in almost every county in which the "Minority" was represented. A long period of litigation ensued, a case tried in Reading, Pennsylvania, under Judge G. A. Endlich, reaching the Supreme Court in 1894. This case was decided in favor of the "Minority" by the lower court, but on appeal was reversed. The Supreme Court decided that the General Conference which represented a majority of the church had the right to determine the questions involved and declined to inquire whether they had been righteously determined. The costs were assessed against the properties involved in the litigation. The "Minority" in most cases vacated the churches and parsonages held by them and where the "Majority" had no adherents they were put to secular uses.

The calling of the General Conference at Naperville, Illinois, followed the decision of the

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Delegates from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa were present. The delegates from Pennsylvania represented three annual conferences with a membership of 45,000. Of this number more than 36,000 were finally enrolled as members of the United Evangelical Church. This General Conference adopted "Articles of Faith," which are in accord with the doctrines set forth and promulgated by the various Methodistic churches; it adopted a polity in which the General Conference is limited to such powers as are specifically conferred upon it by the Discipline; it adopted permanently the itinerant system of stationing preachers; it made the office of bishop chiefly executive and limited the tenure of office to two consecutive terms; it admitted lay delegates to the annual and the general conferences; it granted all persons, in case of accusation, the right to an impartial trial; and it vested the control of local church property in the congregations which created it. Rudolph Dubs, D.D., LL.D., and W. M. Stanford, D.D., were elected the first bishops; and eight years later they were succeeded by H. B. Hartzler, D.D. and W. F. Heil, D.D. The present bishops are W. H. Fouke, D.D., and U. F. Swengel, D.D.

In 1913 the church included ten annual conferences: East Pennsylvania, Central Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Ohio, Illinois, Des Moines, Northwestern, Platte River, Kansas and Oregon. Its educational institutions are: Albright College, Myerstown, Pa.; Western Union, LeMars, Iowa; Dallas, Dallas, Oregon. A large mission is maintained in the province of Hunan, China. Its Publishing House, located at Harrisburg, Pa., reported at the end of 1912, net resources of \$133,788.36, a gross business of \$136,625.41. The annual missionary receipts are \$142,021.00. The value of all property acquired since 1894 is \$5,111,605.00. Fifteen congregations are located in Lehigh county. These reported in 1912 as follows: Members, 2,608; Sunday school enrollment, 4,915; church property, \$187,631.00; annual receipts for church purposes, \$23,635.00.

ALLENTOWN.

TRINITY U. E. CHURCH.—Trinity United Evangelical church was originally the Salem Church of the Evangelical Association and as such was the oldest Evangelical church at Allentown. In 1835 it was a part of Lehigh circuit. In 1857 it became a station, with Rev. John Schell as preacher. In 1891, when the division in the Evangelical Association began, a large majority of the members of Salem church adhered to the "Minority," and when they were deprived

of the use of their property by the decision of the court in 1894, the pastor, Rev. F. E. Erdman, called a meeting of the officials, at which the situation was discussed and three committees were appointed, one on location, one on temporary place of worship, and one on organization. A congregational meeting was held on Friday evening, Oct. 5, 1894, at which 275 persons signed a declaration of their allegiance to the new order of things and organized, taking the name "Trinity Evangelical Church." A building and finance committee was appointed with instructions to proceed at once to purchase a lot and collect funds. The lot on the corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets was secured and on October 12th ground was broken, on the 24th the cornerstone was laid by Rev. F. E. Erdman, assisted by Revs. J. D. Woodring and D. S. Stauffer. On April 14th, 1895, Easter Sunday, the first services were held in the chapel and on July 21st, the church was dedicated, Bishop R. Dubs, D.D., officiating. The building, together with the lot, cost \$30,000.00, of which amount \$10,000.00 was raised on the day of dedication. The first trustees of the church were: W. F. Romig, Freeman Hawk, Chas. Shoemaker, Wilson Muschlitz and Theo. F. Knauss. The building committee consisted of Henry Leh, Charles Shoemaker, J. B. Haas, Charles W. Knouse, and W. F. Romig. While the building was in course of erection, the congregation worshipped in the High School building, which was readily placed at their service. In 1902 the interior was reconstructed at a cost of \$5,000.00. The improvements included the rearrangement of platforms, floors and pews, so that the entire building can be used in connection with one service. A gallery was placed in the lecture room. Wilson partitions were put into all dividing walls, and the entire interior was frescoed. The church will accommodate a thousand people without the use of extra seats. On May 11, 1913, a pipe organ, built by M. P. Moller, of Hagerstown, Md., was dedicated. The present membership is 540, and the enrollment of the Sunday school is 913. The pastors since the reorganization were F. E. Erdman, D. A. Medlar, W. F. Heil, J. P. Miller, A. E. Hangen and F. S. Borkey.

BETHANY U. E. CHURCH.—The Bethany United Evangelical Church of Allentown, dates its origin in the year 1868, when, at a session of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, held in the city of Reading, Pa., under the presidency of Bishop Long, it was decided to establish a third church in the city of Allentown, to be an exclusively English church. The same session of Annual Conference appro-

priated the sum of \$300 towards the support of the new mission for that year, and appointed Rev. S. S. Chubb as its first pastor. Twenty-seven members composed the new congregation.

Immediate steps were taken to erect a house

year 1890 was replaced with the present commodious structure known as Ebenezer church of the Evangelical Association. W. P. Huber, J. H. Burger, L. H. Mertz, B. K. Weaver, and Levi Long were the building committee. Rev.



TRINITY UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

of worship. On May 27, 1868, M. B. Schadt, Perry Wanamaker, H. S. Weaver, W. F. Christman and George H. Good, were elected as trustees, as well as a building committee. A frame building at a nominal cost was erected on Turner street, east of Seventh street, which in the

W. F. Heil dedicated the church, assisted by Rev. J. W. Hoover, the pastor; and Revs. S. S. Chubb and A. Kreckler, former pastors of the congregation.

The unfortunate dissension in the Evangelical Association led to civil litigation, upon which

the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declared that according to law the property acquired by this congregation which had now grown to about 500 members, belonged to the Evangelical Association of North America. Upwards of 400 members felt morally constrained to withdraw (leaving a very small minority of the membership in the old building) and they organized the Bethany United Evangelical Church of Allentown, Pa. This was in the year 1894. The first pastor of the new organization was Rev. J. D. Woodring, D.D. Immediate steps were taken towards the erection of a new church edifice. The present building at the corner of Sixth and Oak streets was built in 1895, at a cost of \$40,000. The building committee was: J. H. Burger, L. H. Mertz, W. P. Huber, H. D. Derhamer, B. K. Weaver, Chas. Y. Moyer and M. B. Schadt.

The first board of trustees consisted of J. H. Burger, T. H. Miller, L. H. Mertz, W. J. Wagner, and B. K. Weaver. The present board is: J. H. Burger, Charles Bear, C. W. Laros, E. C. Reinhard, and D. K. Weidner. The following served as pastors to date: Revs. J. D. Woodring, D.D., 1893-1897; C. L. Oswald, 1897-1900; J. H. Shirey, 1900-1903; C. D. Huber, 1903-1907; E. H. Kistler, 1907-1910; H. H. Smith, 1910-1913, and A. B. Saylor, 1913-.

The church has enjoyed great prosperity, having at present a membership of 650, and a Sunday school of over 1,000 enrolled members, while at the same time it has made material contributions to the formation of a new church in the West End of the city, known as Grace United Evangelical Church.

SEIBERT U. E. CHURCH.—Seibert United Evangelical Church dates its history back to the year 1784. In the spring of that year the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association located a mission in what was then North Allentown. A church was erected on Liberty street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, known as the Zion Church. Rev. John Schell served as the first pastor. At the end of the second year the mission reported 96 members. The congregation prospered so that at the end of 1893 the pastor, Rev. C. H. Egge, reported a membership of 199. During the pastorate of Rev. Egge a dissension arose in the Evangelical Association resulting later in the organization of the United Evangelical Church. The large majority of the members of Zion Church adhered to what was known as the "Minority" side, and later as the United Evangelical Church.

Rev. H. D. Shultz was the pastor from 1894 to 1897. These were eventful years. The old

church being lost by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, given Monday, October 1, 1894, it was decided at a congregational meeting, Thursday evening, October 4, 1894, to proceed at once to build a new church. A provisional constitution was adopted and the name "Seibert Evangelical Church" chosen. W. P. Moyer having previously secured a lot at Ninth and Liberty streets, it was decided to build on this lot. The Board of Trustees, consisting of W. J. Egge, George Mealey, W. P. Moyer, J. S. Yeakel and Owen S. Swartz, were appointed a building committee. On Monday, October 8, 1894, Susan Swartz and Mary Schaffer turned the first ground in the excavation for the new church. The cornerstone was laid Nov. 11, 1894, by the pastor, assisted by Revs. F. E. Erdman and J. D. Woodring. Watch-night services were conducted in the lower room of the church on Dec. 31, 1894. This room was formally opened for services on Sunday, Jan. 20, 1895. Revs. A. M. Stirk and J. D. Woodring preached the sermons. Revival meetings were opened which resulted in a large number of conversions. The parsonage was also erected during these four years. During this pastorate the congregation raised \$19,637.64 for all purposes. This pastorate closed with 232 members.

The following served as pastors during the years mentioned: Rev. J. M. Rinker, from 1898 to 1902; Rev. A. J. Brunner, from 1902 to 1906; Rev. A. H. Snyder, from 1906 to 1907; Rev. J. S. Heisler, from 1907 to 1911.

At the Annual Congregational meeting in January, 1910, it was decided to remodel and enlarge the church. A building committee was appointed, consisting of the following members: W. P. Moyer, M. C. Bastian, C. H. Dickert, J. H. Kehler, O. S. Swartz, Emmanuel Reinhard, Alexander Reinhard and Rev. J. S. Heisler.

A large addition, 23 x 75 feet, was built at the east end of the church, giving very much more room for the accommodation of the growing Sunday school and adding 23 feet to the main auditorium.

A fine "Bates and Culley" pipe organ was also installed at an expense of \$2,500.00. This organ was the gift of Messrs. W. P. Moyer and M. C. Bastian, who paid half of the expense, and Andrew Carnegie, who donated the other half.

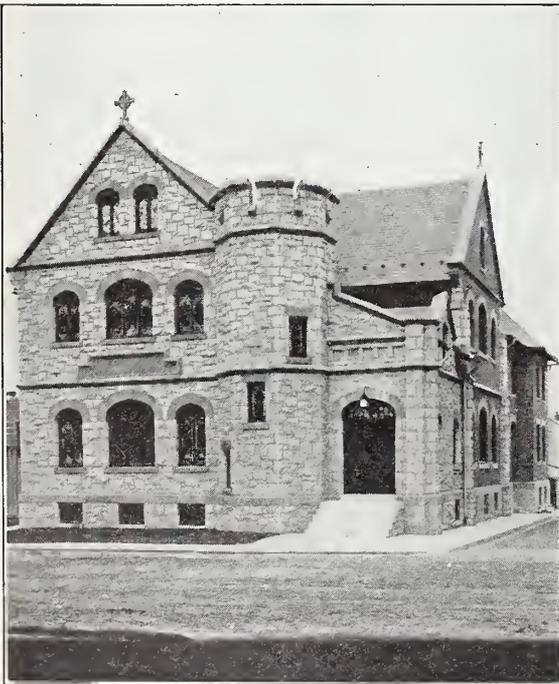
The total expense connected with the remodeling and beautifying of the church, amounted to \$13,000.00. On Sunday, Jan. 29th, 1911, the church was re-opened with appropriate services. Rev. W. M. Stanford, D.D., officiated at the



BETHANY CHURCH, ON NORTH SIXTH STREET.



SEIBERT CHURCH, NINTH AND LIBERTY STREETS.



GRACE CHURCH, FIFTEENTH AND TURNER STREETS.



ZION'S CHURCH, SOUTH ALLENTOWN.

FOUR UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCHES, ALLENTOWN.

re-opening. The entire expense was provided for, so that to-day the congregation has a property, including a fine parsonage, valued at \$33,000.00, clear of all indebtedness.

At the end of Rev. Heisler's pastorate there were 328 members and a Sunday school enrollment of 540.

In the spring of 1911, Rev. E. S. Woodring, A.M., was appointed as pastor. At the end of his second year's pastorate he reported a membership of almost 400 and a Sunday school enrollment of 775.

GRACE U. E. CHURCH.—Representatives of the various United Evangelical churches of the city considered the growing West End a most favorable section in which to locate a new church, and with that purpose in view secured the piece of ground 120 x 100 feet on the South East corner of Fifteenth and Turner streets in October, 1903. Mrs. Annie Huber, a generous member of Bethany church, gave impetus to the movement by donating one-half of the lot. The Willing Workers, a society composed of the women of the different congregations, began to gather funds for the mission. The East Pennsylvania Conference of the church endorsed the project and appointed as missionary and pastor, Rev. G. Wes. Marquardt, in March, 1906. A frame chapel, 32 x 56 feet, costing nearly \$1,000 was erected and paid for in ten days. The first public service was held March 25, 1906. Permanent organization was effected April 2, 1906, with seventy members, and trustees, stewards and Sunday school officers duly elected. At this meeting it was decided to build a permanent chapel and the matter was entrusted to the following committee: Chas. H. Ettinger, chairman; Milton Kline, secretary; John Leh, Chas. Zeigenfus, Sr., and G. W. Marquardt. A Finance Committee, consisting of E. J. DeRone, chairman; C. T. Davis, secretary; Thos. E. Miller, treasurer; H. P. W. Muse and Rev. Marquardt was appointed to finance the enterprise. Building operations proceeded with speed and the cornerstone was laid September 23, 1906. The stone chapel, with a seating capacity of 700 and costing \$28,000, including equipment—fully covered by subscriptions—was dedicated June 30, 1907. Situated most favorably in a growing territory the church made rapid progress and at this writing has a membership of nearly 300, and a Sunday school enrollment of over 500. It is well organized, doing most effective work in every line of Christian activity and exerts a strong moral and spiritual influence in the western part of the city. Rev. A. W. Cooper is the present pastor.

ZION U. E. CHURCH is the product of mis-

sion work conducted in South Allentown, by the Trinity United Evangelical Church of Allentown. At the Quarterly Conference, held July 25, 1898, a committee was appointed to inquire for a place of worship south of Hamilton street, in the city of Allentown. This committee, having failed to find a place, was discontinued at a conference session held May 27, 1897. At the same conference William Hoffman reported that the missionary societies of Trinity congregation had appointed a committee to make further inquiry for a place of worship and, at the conference session of September 3, of the same year, this committee reported that a temporary chapel had been erected in South Allentown at a cost of \$109.20, of which amount, \$36.41 had been contributed in offerings at the opening service. The conference appointed a collector to secure the balance. At the conference of November 25, of the same year, the collector reported the balance paid. It was also reported that the mission was organized with a membership of twenty-three and that a Sunday school was being organized. A year later, November 9, 1898, the conference decided to purchase the Scheetz's lot at a cost of \$440.00. Up to the year 1899 this mission was under the supervision of Rev. D. A. Medlar, pastor of Trinity congregation. At a session of the Quarterly Conference, held February 17, 1899, a memorial was addressed to the Annual Conference which met at Mohnton, Pa., the following month, asking that South Allentown, be supplied with a pastor. The Annual Conference added Northampton to South Allentown, called the charge South Allentown and Northampton Mission and appointed Rev. J. Stermer as pastor. During his first year the present brick building was erected at a cost of nearly \$4,000.00. The cornerstone was laid on June 4, 1899, by Rev. D. A. Medlar, and the dedication took place on October 1, Rev. W. F. Heil officiating. In 1913 the parsonage was built. The congregation was incorporated November 13, 1899, the charter members being, Jacob Christine, Charles Weidner, John J. Gangaware, Harrison Bortz, Charles Fry, Daniel B. Harper, James Moritz, Oscar Mohr, Paul R. Byer, and Horace Haas. The following ministers served this charge: John H. Stermer, 1899-1902; J. M. Rinker, 1902-03; J. E. Bahner, 1903-06; D. G. Reinhold, 1906-07; W. H. Snyder, 1907-11; Thomas Knecht, 1911-.

CATASAUQUA.

The adherents of the United Evangelical Church met on October 6, 1894, and organized themselves into a congregation and adopted the

name, "St. John's Congregation of the United Evangelical Church." Peter Heilman, John W. Souder, George Minnich, James Fahler, and Charles W. Weibel were elected trustees. Rev. D. S. Stauffer, John W. Souder, Peter Heilman, George Minnich, and David Graffin were appointed a committee to purchase a lot and build a church property. A lot on the corner of Third and Walnut streets was purchased for \$3,000 and a brick church was erected on the rear. The church was dedicated March 5, 1895, Rev. A. M. Stirk officiating. Among the oldest members of the church are: Mrs. Caroline Gilbert, Mrs. Mary Minnich, Henry Souder and wife, Charlotte, Peter Heilman, James Fahler. The following ministers served as pastors: D. S. Stauffer, 1894-96; R. M. Lichtenwalner, 1896-1900; C. D. Huber, 1900-03; D. P. Longsdorf, 1903-07; John H. Stermer, 1907-10; R. W. Hand, 1910-12; A. W. Warfel, 1912-

EGYPT.

In 1901 the United Evangelical Church of Egypt was organized. The appointment was served in connection with Catasauqua. In 1902 it was taken from Catasauqua and connected with Emerald. At present it is again connected with Catasauqua. The congregation occupies a small chapel, erected in 1902. A Sunday school is maintained and the congregation is served on alternate Sundays by the pastor of Catasauqua.

EMAUS.

The St. Matthew's United Evangelical Church was organized in 1894. John Koch, Sr., Joseph Bagenstoe, Jonas Fritz, Sylvanus Ritter and James Hauser were elected trustees. Samuel Lee and James Hauser were appointed to secure a place of worship and to arrange for the purchase of a building lot. The lot on the corner of Fifth and Ridge streets was purchased. Thomas Knecht, James Hauser, and Henry Knouss were appointed a building committee. On November 10, 1894, the cornerstone was laid. Rev. H. D. Schultz had charge of the service. The church was dedicated by Bishop R. Dubs on December 25, 1894. Until 1913 Emaus was served in connection with Cetronia and Vera Cruz but at the session of the East Pennsylvania Conference of that year, it was constituted a mission by itself. The following ministers served as pastors: C. S. Brown, H. H. Smith, Thomas Knecht, F. Sechrist, J. K. Seyfrit, John Stermer and D. F. Kostenbader. Rev. Stermer served a full term, beginning with 1903, and was re-appointed in 1911. He is the present pastor. During the term of Rev. Frank Sechrist, a very successful revival resulted in seventy conver-

sions. The congregation has advanced slowly since its organization, the most noted advance having been made in the Sunday school, which reports an enrollment of 384.

SLATINGTON.

The officials, with a number of other members of the St. Paul Church of the Evangelical Association, met in the home of Aaron Peter on October 5, 1894, L. F. Brensinger, acting as president and William H. Gish as secretary. William Ruch's hall was secured as a place of worship. Committees on worship, on location, and on organization were appointed and a congregational meeting was called for October 8. At the appointed time a large number of the members of St. Paul's congregation met. Rev. A. M. Stirk presided at the meeting and L. F. Brensinger acted as secretary. Rev. I. J. Reitz for the committee on organization, submitted a report providing for a temporary organization under the name of Trinity Evangelical Congregation. It also provided that the form of organization which had obtained in the St. Paul's Church, should be recognized in the new congregation. At an official meeting held October 12, 1894, it was decided to purchase two lots on the east side of Second street, owned by Charles Mack. The lots had a frontage of eighty feet on Second street, and a depth of 150 feet and cost \$2,500.00. Rev. I. J. Reitz, Stephen Zellner, John DeLong, Aaron Peter, William Ruch, Edward German and Edward Shoenberger were elected a building committee. A permanent organization was effected on April 2, 1895, by electing W. H. Gish, L. A. Jones, William Ruch, Stephen Zellner and Alexander Weaver, trustees. The cornerstone of the new church was laid June 2, 1895, and the church was dedicated November 3 of the same year, the Rev. A. M. Stirk officiating. The cost of the church was \$6,128.00. Later an adjoining lot was purchased for \$900.00 and a parsonage costing \$2,376.00 was erected on it. In 1913 the congregation had 153 members, a Sunday school enrollment of 289, with an organized men's class of 66 members. J. P. Miller served as pastor from 1891-93; I. J. Reitz, 1893-96; D. S. Stauffer, 1896-1900; J. W. Woehrlé, 1900-02; W. J. Edelman, 1902-03; J. M. Rinker, 1903-07; G. A. Knerr, 1907-11; W. H. Snyder, 1911-

EMERALD.

At a public meeting at which Rev. I. J. Reitz presided and A. C. Nolf, Esq., acted as secretary, held on October 6, 1894, it was decided unanimously by the people adhering to the United Evangelical Church, to erect a place of worship

at once. At a second meeting held two days later, the committee on location and property, consisting of A. C. Nolf, Peter Oswald, and Peter Kern, reported that Daniel Thomas offered a suitable lot for \$500.00; \$50.00 of the purchase price was to be paid in cash and the balance was to be secured by a mortgage. The said Mr. Thomas also agreed to pay \$25.00 toward the erection of a church. This offer was accepted and A. C. Nolf, Jeremiah Oswald, Peter Kern, Justus Moyer and Lewis Kuntz were elected as building committee. The excavation for the foundation was begun on October 14; on November 4, the cornerstone was laid by the pastor, Rev. I. J. Reitz; and on December 23 of the same year the church was dedicated by Bishop C. S. Haman. It was the first church of the United Evangelicals to be dedicated in the East Pennsylvania Conference. Cash subscriptions to pay the entire cost of the building were secured on the day of dedication. The temporary organization held over until August 22, 1895, when a permanent organization was effected by the election of Peter Oswald, A. C. Nolf, Justus Moyer, Elias Roth, and Peter Kern as trustees. In the organization of the board Peter Oswald was chosen as president, A. C. Nolf, secretary, and Justus Moyer, treasurer. The congregation was connected with the Slattington charge until 1902, when Egypt and Franklin (now Emerald) were constituted a mission. In 1906 Franklin was constituted a mission by itself and in 1911 Berlinsville and Cherryville were added to Emerald. In 1913 Cherryville was detached, leaving Emerald and Berlinsville a separate charge. The following ministers served as pastors: J. P. Miller, 1891-93; I. J. Reitz, 1893-96; D. S. Stauffer, 1896-1900; J. W. Woehle, 1900-02; J. D. Kistler, 1902-04; J. K. Hoffman, 1904-1908; A. W. Warfel, 1908-12; J. F. Layton, 1912-.

HOSENSACK.

In the year 1897 about 85 of the members of the Upper Milford Evangelical Association withdrew and organized the Grace United Evangelical Church. A committee consisting of Rev. Daniel Yeakel, Asa Miller, Nathan Stahl, Jesse S. Moyer, Josiah Doney, Charles Miller, and Levi Miller, was appointed with power to select a site. Rev. Daniel Yeakel, the senior member of the committee and the leading spirit in the congregation, was given the privilege to make the final selection, and he, after a night of prayer, chose the present site, located near what was formerly known as Powder Valley railroad station. Rev. David Yeakel, Jesse S. Moyer,

H. L. Yeakel, Asa Miller were appointed a building committee. Work was begun at once and on September 26, 1897, the church building was dedicated by Rev. C. Newton Dubs. The first trustees were Rev. Daniel Yeakel, H. L. Yeakel, Jacob Geho, Jesse S. Moyer, and Charles Heil. The congregation forms a part of the East Greenville Mission and is served in connection with the East Greenville and Clayton appointments. Rev. C. W. Heffner was pastor when the church was erected and since then the following ministers served the congregation: D. G. Reinhold, 1898-1900; J. K. Freed, 1900-04; N. S. Hawk, 1904-06; S. A. Heisey, 1906-07; Thomas Knecht, 1907-10; J. E. Bahner, 1910-14.

CETRONIA.

For the greater part of a century the Evangelical Association had a foothold along the waters of Cedar creek. Pioneer missionaries preached in private houses, in barns and under the open heavens, until, in later years a stone building called "Bet-Hügel" was used as a church. From this first place of worship a number of churches had their beginning of which the last in years is the Grace United Evangelical Church of Cetronia. A neat church building was erected in 1896 under the pastorate of Rev. Frank Sechrist. The building committee consisted of Edward Mertz, Willoughby Hartman, Edward Glick and Tilghman Helfrich. The church is located along the main street of the village. The present congregation includes a number of the older families of the community. It has given many members to the churches in Allentown. A good Sunday school is maintained and conditions promise a fair growth in the future. This school was organized by Reuben Glick about seventy-five years ago. Its sessions were held in a shed used to store bark. Elden Glick, Edward Mertz and John Beidler are the present trustees. Ellsworth Reinhart is the steward, Peter Weaver the class leader, and Mrs. Lillie Helfrich the Sunday school superintendent. Rev. D. G. Reinhold is pastor.

VERA CRUZ.

The Evangelical Association people began their worship in the Baptist church in the year 1852. The United Evangelical congregation was organized in 1898, and purchased the rights of the Baptist people, receiving sole title to the lot on which the building stands and to the adjoining cemetery. In 1901 the church was enlarged and remodelled under the pastorate of Rev. J. K. Freed. At this time Francis G. Swartz of Allentown donated a piece of ground in honor of

his parents, which was added to the cemetery. The trustees at the time when the property was purchased were Amandus Kline, Edwin H. Mohr and Philip Ritter. The present trustees are the same, excepting Amandus Kline, deceased, whose successor is George Wambold.

REV. JOHN SCHELL.

Rev. John Schell was one of the early ministers of the Evangelical church. He was born in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, Jan. 29, 1816, son of George and Catharine (Schuler) Schell. At the age of eighteen years he learned the stone mason trade, which he followed during the summer months; and during three successive winters he attended the Uakertown Academy. Afterward he taught school at Shimersville, Pa. In 1847 he was soundly converted



REV. JOHN SCHELL.

to God and the following year he entered the ministry of the East Pennsylvania Conference and was assigned upon the Germantown Circuit. In 1849 he was appointed upon the Bowmantown Circuit; from 1850-51 he served Pinegrove Circuit. From 1852-53, Schuylkill Haven, from 1854-55, Pottsville, from 1856-57; Salem church, Allentown; from 1858-59, Weissport; from 1860-61, Orwigsburg; from 1862-63, Lebanon; from 1864-65, Catasauqua; in 1866, Salem church, Allentown, for a second time; Sa-

lem church, Reading, during 1867 and 1868; Milford Circuit in 1869; Sixth and Dauphin Street Church, Philadelphia, in 1870 and 1871; during 1872 he located at Allentown, owing to ill-health. In 1873 he served Hamburg, after which he was appointed to the North Allentown Mission, which he served during 1874 and 1875, and in the latter year he built the Zion's church, located on Liberty street, near Ninth. In his efforts in building the new church he was very successful and scores of souls were converted. His death occurred Feb. 16, 1876. His funeral was conducted in the Salem church, at Allentown, and it was largely attended. The funeral sermon was preached by Bishop T. Bowman, D.D., assisted by Presiding Elder J. M. Saylor and other ministers of the denomination.

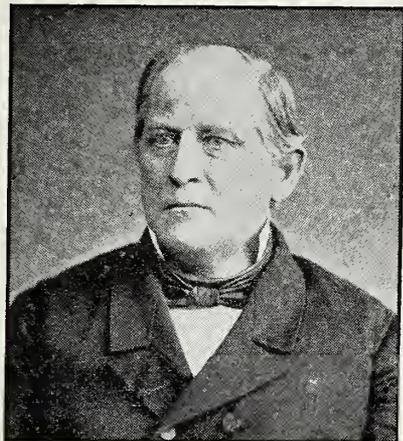
Rev. Schell was a minister of service, having been a delegate to the General Conference which met at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1863. He was a man of great piety and goodness of heart, although not noted for the eloquence of his preaching, he nevertheless was a power in the church in which he labored so long and faithfully. Rev. Schell had been ailing for a long time and he suffered much pain during his last sickness, but he bore it all with Christian fortitude, and during the last days of his life he spoke much of Heaven and the blessedness of the Christian's death. He was buried at Schubert Meeting House in Upper Milford township.

Rev. Schell was first married to Mary Miller, who died in 1843, leaving one daughter, Mary A., who became the wife of Henry Ibach and she now resides at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

He was married, second, in 1850, to Amelia, a daughter of George and Mary (Koch) Heil of Lower Macungie. She was born in 1830 and died in 1889. Their children follow: (1) Sarah who died aged fourteen years; (2) Anna H. J. (m. J. A. Moyer, and they have the following children: Amy M., Howard U., Robert W., and Arthur G.); (3) Addison A., who died in his third year; (4) John W., who died aged fifteen years; (5) Lillie L. (m. O. C. Donecker. She died in 1886, aged twenty-four years); (6) William M., died aged twenty-four years; (7) Erwin G., died in infancy.

SOLOMON NEITZ was born in Lehigh county, Pa., April 2, 1821. He was converted at the age of fourteen at the Mertz church (the first Evangelical church in Lehigh county), in March, 1835. He entered the ministry of the East Pa. Conference, 1840. In 1855 he was conference agent for Union Seminary. He was elected presiding elder in 1856 and 1860, but having been

appointed by the Board of Publication to write the "Life of Bishop Seybert," he resigned in 1861, and devoted himself to that work. He was re-elected presiding elder in 1862, 1866 and 1870; served Reading Eighth Street church in 1874, was re-elected presiding elder in 1875;



REV. SOLOMON NEITZ.

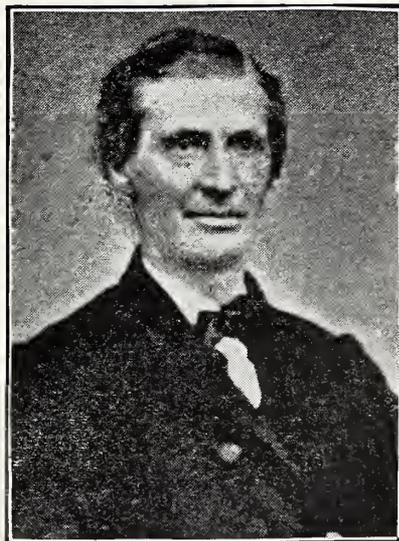
resigned in 1878, and was appointed to Reading Eighth Street again, where he served three years. In 1881 he rested because of failing health, and in 1882 he was appointed to Reading Ninth Street, which he served until September, 1883, when he became disabled for further service and thereafter was retained in the itinerancy without appointment until his death. He was a delegate to the General Conference of 1856, and to every subsequent one until his death. In 1863 he was sent by the Board of Missions to Germany to inspect and more firmly establish the work there. He was the faithful and efficient treasurer of the Charitable Society for a number of years.

As an orator Solomon Neitz has probably never been surpassed in the church. His speech was always weighty, impressive and convincing, and he often swept his audience into raptures by his grand and overwhelming oratory. Unlike many, whose only strength is in their victory, Neitz was always fertile in resources and fresh in his subject matter, and frequently led his hearers into fields not often traversed by others. In 1844 Neitz was married to Susan Hammer, a member of an eminent Evangelical family of that name, who were among the fruits of the great Orwigsburg revival. His son, Henry, entered the ministry of the East Pa. Conference in 1867. Father Neitz suffered a stroke of paralysis in Sept., 1883, which caused his death May 11, 1885, in

Reading, Pa. His wife and four children survived him.

JOHN P. LEIB was born at Cornwall, Lebanon county, Pa., Dec. 30, 1802; converted during the great revival at Orwigsburg; entered the Eastern Conference in 1831; was elected presiding elder in 1836, in 1840, in 1848, in 1852 and in 1866. He died at his post while pastor at Phoenixville in 1875, being found dead in his bed on the morning of September 7. He was justly regarded as one of the leading men of the church. A short time prior to his death he attended a camp meeting at Milford, during which he made the following statement at a praise meeting. Raising his right hand, trembling with age, he said: "I, John P. Leib, seventy-two years of age, having spent fifty-one years in the service of God, and forty-five years in uninterrupted succession in the ministry of the gospel, confess before you all that I have found pardon and salvation in the blood of the lamb, and that I am the Lord's with body, soul and spirit, with all I am and possess both for time and eternity." His wife, Hannah, a sister of Rev. Chas. Hammer, preceded him in death.

JOSEPH M. SAYLOR was born at Orwigsburg, Pa., Sept. 4, 1803, and died at Reading, Pa., Oct. 12, 1891, aged 88 years, 1 month and 8



REV. JOS. M. SAYLOR.

days. He was converted at Orwigsburg under the labors of John Seibert in 1823, with whom he traveled York Circuit in 1824. He was licensed by the conference in 1825, and in 1826 he traveled in Ohio, where he was ordained at

the first annual session in the West. He was elected presiding elder in 1833. In 1843 he founded the Evangelical work in Germantown, and in Reading in 1844; was again elected presiding elder in 1848, 1851, 1872 and 1876. He became superannuated in 1882, but preached frequently until his death, being the oldest preacher in years and length of service in the church. He was in many respects a remarkable man, and his services to the church were indeed great and

Notwithstanding his irresistible humor and grotesque manner, he was a good preacher and a highly useful man. In 1854 he was licensed to preach by the East Pa. Conference, and two years thereafter entered the active ranks, in which he did valiant service for twenty-seven years, filling some of the most important appointments of his native conference during twenty-three years, after which, in 1879, he took work in Kansas Conference, where he served four



REV. MOSES DISSINGER.

valuable. He was one of the compilers of the English hymn book and ther church literature. His mind remained clear to the last, his memory retaining with great vividness the events of the early days. Upon his retirement from active work in 1882, the East Pa. Conference adopted suitable resolutions recognizing his long and valuable services.

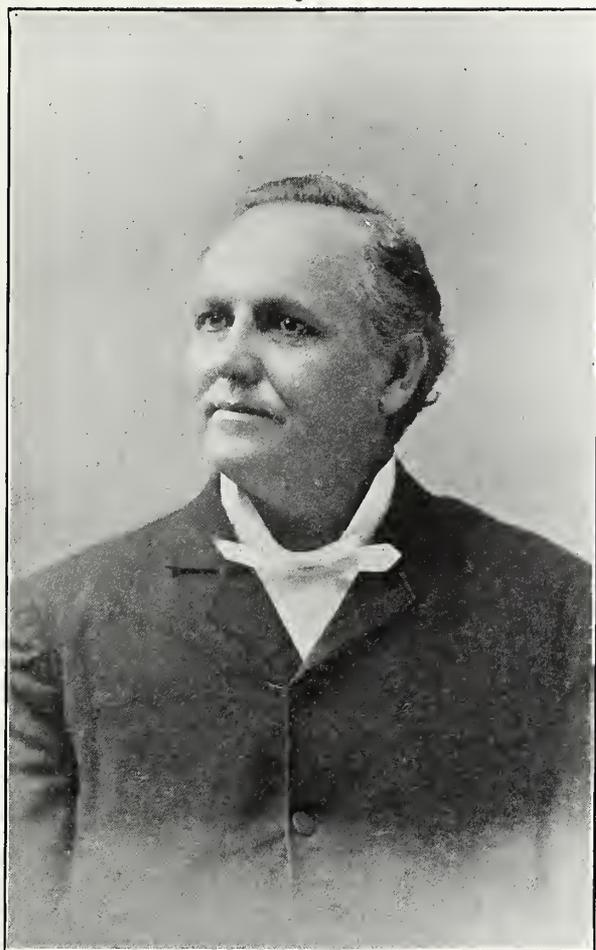
MOSES DISSINGER was born in Shaefferstown, Lebanon county, Pa., March 17, 1824. This man was in some respects unrivalled in the church. He was the embodiment of peculiarities. His manners, speech, sermons, everything about him, bore the stamp of his marked individuality.

After severe suffering, he died in Douglass county, Kansas, Jan. 25, 1883, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. An interesting volume might be written about this eccentric son of the church, whose quaint manners and sayings will long be the theme of conversation around thousands of firesides. He was a strong advocate of temperance, and his discourses on that subject were unique and very effective. During the Civil War he was a radical Unionist, and delivered numerous speeches in support of the administration. He was fearless, brave and patriotic, a foe to sin and evil of every kind and his memory will ever be revered in the church. [See Dissinger Family in Vol. II.]

REV. BENJAMIN JOHN SMOYER.

A son of John and Sarah (Neitz) Smoyer, was born at Emaus, Dec. 13, 1844. He was educated in the public schools and also attended Freeland's Seminary, Collegeville, Pa., Union Seminary, New Berlin, Pa., and Lebanon Valley College. In the early part of his life he clerked in a store and taught school.

Church, in which position he did excellent work for five years; in 1895 he was re-elected Presiding Elder and continued in this office until the time of his death, April 24, 1903, aged 58 years, 4 months, 11 days. Rev. Smoyer was an earnest, profound and powerful preacher and frequently swayed his audiences into rapture or moved them to tears by his zeal and eloquence.



REV. B. J. SMOYER.

He was licensed to preach in 1866 by the East Pa. Conference of the Evangelical Association, and served these appointments successively: Lehigh Circuit, Carbon Circuit, Mahantongo Circuit, Schuylkill Haven, Mahanoy City, Annville, Shamokin, Allentown English Mission (now Bethany Church), Tamaqua, Lehigh and Lebanon. In 1884 he was elected Presiding Elder and served 8 years; in 1891, at the General Conference held at Philadelphia, he was chosen Corresponding Secretary of the General Missionary Society of the United Evangelical

He was married twice. His first wife was Sarah J. Kawvel, who died in 1898. The issue of this union was 4 sons and 6 daughters. His second wife was Mrs. Emma (Sherer) Knerr, who with the children survived him.

GEN. HENRY MERTZ, a foremost citizen in Upper Milford township, was born July 21, 1782. In the heart of the fertile Cedar Creek Valley lived General Mertz, a man of commanding influence, who had served his fellow citizens in the State government, and as a Brigadier-General

of the State Militia, and he was in active service in the War of 1812 as a Brigadier-General. Besides his plantations, General Mertz had a woolen mill, the power of which was derived from Cedar Creek, and operated by his son, David, the central figure of the narrative. General Mertz died March 11, 1844, aged 61 years, 7 months and 26 days. His wife was born Aug. 25, 1783, died March 10, 1844, only a few hours before her distinguished husband was called into his reward.

REV. DAVID MERTZ was born Jan. 26, 1806. In 1831, an Evangelical named *Francis Gabel* came to the Mertz establishment seeking employment. He was duly engaged by David Mertz to work in the woolen mill, and proved to be a steady and reliable workman. Best of all, Gabel let his "light shine" in a way that won the confidence of the Mertz family in his profession of piety. Through the conversation of Gabel, David Mertz and his wife became spiritually concerned, and requested Gabel to bring his preacher to them and preach in their home.

Accordingly, Rev. J. G. Zinzer preached at David Mertz's house and soon afterwards he and his wife were converted and connected themselves with the Evangelicals.

In 1835 General Mertz and his son, David, determined to build an Evangelical church at their own expense. The church is located near

the "Alms House" in South Whitehall and soon became known as "Der bete Hugel" (Hill of



REV. DAVID MERTZ.

Prayer) or Mertz's church. The church building is still standing and a cut of it appears on page 526 of this volume.

David Mertz was licensed to preach in 1839 and travelled seven years. He was a powerful exhorter, and possessed deep conviction. He died at Allentown Feb. 4, 1892. His wife, Carolina Scholl, was born Aug. 7, 1808, died Nov. 21, 1897.



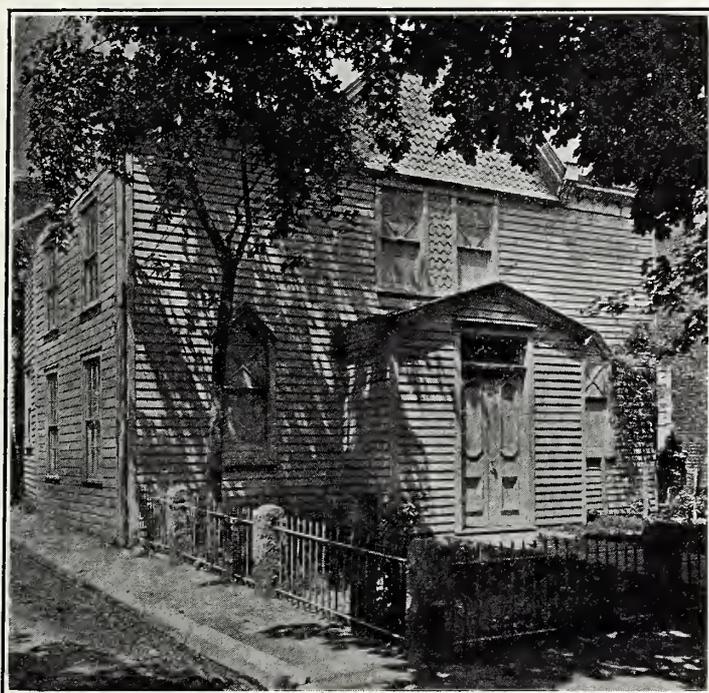
ENTRANCE TO WALDHEIM PARK.

THE UNITED EVANGELICAL WALDHEIM ASSOCIATION.

The ministry and laymen of the United Evangelical Church in Allentown and its vicinity desiring to provide a permanent camp-ground, requested Rev. C. S. Harman, the Presiding Elder of the Allentown district to appoint a committee to look for a grove. A committee was appointed but it met with no success. Three years later Presiding Elder F. E. Erdman appointed another committee to secure a suitable grove and this committee upon the earnest solicitation of T. M. Wilhelm, finally secured an

operated with them and the latter furnished by far the larger amount of money and service which was given generously without the expectation of returns on the investment. No other ground within easy access of Allentown offers larger possibilities as a center for summer gatherings free from the objections which usually are found at places devoted to other than moral or religious purposes. [See History of Waldheim Park.]

THE HOLINESS MOVEMENT IN ALLENTOWN. During the early nineties this movement received an impetus in the division of the



EBENEZER HOLINESS CHURCH.

option on what is now Waldheim, and recommended its purchase at a meeting held in Bethany Church, Allentown, Sept. 12, 1904. The purchase was ordered and "The United Evangelical Waldheim Association" was incorporated. Membership in the association is secured by the purchase of stock. The stock-holders hold an annual meeting, open to all who desire to attend. The management of the business is entrusted to a board of seventeen directors who are elected at these meetings.

The initiative for the securing of a permanent grove was taken by the ministers, but their efforts have been fruitless until some laymen co-

operated with them and the latter furnished by far the larger amount of money and service which was given generously without the expectation of returns on the investment. No other ground within easy access of Allentown offers larger possibilities as a center for summer gatherings free from the objections which usually are found at places devoted to other than moral or religious purposes. [See History of Waldheim Park.]

THE HOLINESS MOVEMENT IN ALLENTOWN. During the early nineties a number of Holiness preachers from New England joined the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association. Among them were Joshua Gill and John N. Short formally of the M. E. Church. These ministers later on became the nucleus of the New England Conference of the Evangelical Association. At the annual camp-meetings of the East Pennsylvania Conference, Holiness Evangelists were engaged who fearlessly expounded the doctrine of Holiness as a second definite work of grace. The efforts of the movement were successful we are told. The Holiness adherents started regular Sunday

afternoon meetings in the Ebenezer Evangelical church, on, on Turner street, Allentown. The leader of these Holiness meetings was T. L. Wieand and he likewise was the head of the whole movement. Strong opposition however developed against the sect holding the meetings in this church. The opposition against the doctrine which the church generally espoused was lead by the pastor of the congregation and the Holiness meetings were much hampered. Fin-

building upon it. Rev. C. W. Pettit who became the next pastor, came from a charge at Glen Falls, N. Y.

At a congregational meeting, held July 30, 1899, at Beulah Park, the name of the church was changed to Ebenezer Pentecostal Church of Allentown, Pa. They subscribed to the form and doctrine of the Association of the Pentecostal Churches of America. Ebenezer Pentecostal Church has a membership of 65 persons, and an



GRACE U. B. CHURCH.

ally the Holiness forces after much consideration asked the church for their letters which were granted to all who were in good standing. They withdrew to the corner of Seventh and Linden streets, and continued their worship in Klepinger's hall, and there the services continued to be conducted by T. L. Wieand.

On March 23, 1898, Ebenezer Holiness church was organized with Rev. L. N. Custer as its first pastor, and after him Rev. W. E. Frederick served the flock. They had worshipped for a while at Ninth and Chestnut streets, in a log house owned by David Schoudt. Afterward they leased the corner of Linden and Church streets and the congregation erected a frame

enrollment in the Sabbath school of 100. [See history of Beulah Park.]

UNITED BRETHREN.

GRACE U. B. CHURCH.—A Sabbath school was organized April 15, 1902, in the school building at Sixth and Tilghman streets by Rev. J. M. Walters, pastor of Zion's U. B. church, and sessions were conducted regularly on Sundays for two years until a chapel was erected on Washington, above Sixth street. The dedication took place Sept. 4, 1904. A congregation was organized and services, including Sunday school, have since been conducted there.

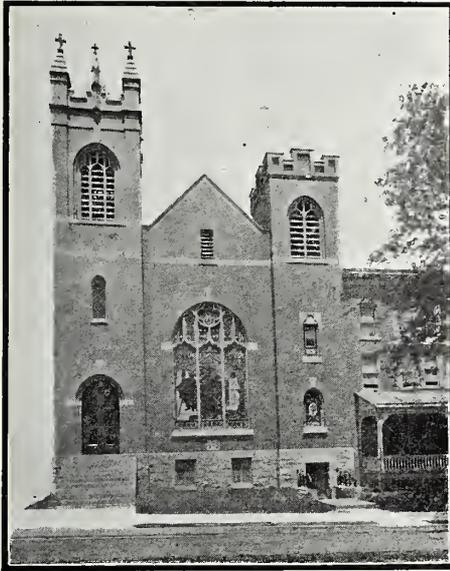
The Board of Trustees comprises F. M. Hass-

ler, B. F. Wehr, R. A. Parks, C. A. Bergenstock, and D. F. Brown.

Pastors.—The pastors have been:
 S. L. Rhoads, 1903-04 C. H. Holzinger, 1909-10
 A. G. Nye, 1904-06 E. E. Bender, 1910-13
 Z. A. Weidler, 1906-08 C. G. White, 1913—
 W. W. Freidinger, 1908-09

The first quarterly conference was held at the residence of Rev. Rhoads.

ZION U. B. CHURCH.—At the annual conference of the United Brethren in Christ in Schuylkill county, Feb. 26, 1864, Allentown and Bethlehem were constituted a mission and Rev. David Hoffman was appointed as the missionary. Upon his location at Allentown he secured a meeting-place on Hamilton street, first east of Seventh, and afterward at Ninth, and the first year the congregation numbered 54 members. Trustees



ZION U. B. CHURCH.

were appointed to secure subscriptions for a place of worship, and a Sunday school was organized with 23 members under the superintendence of Jonas Kunkle.

In 1866, "Free Hall," at the corner of Ninth and Linden streets, was purchased, and the first floor was remodelled for religious services, which was dedicated on June 10th. By the end of this year the membership increased to 118, which was arranged in five classes under T. J. Schmeyer, Benjamin Stettler, A. H. Unger, J. L. Breinig and Edward Stever as class leaders. In 1870 the membership was 169.

The meetings were continued at Ninth and Linden until 1906, when the brick edifice of the congregation was erected at an expense of

\$25,000, at No. 839 Linden street. The dedication took place June 3d.

The East Pennsylvania U. B. Conference was held here, October 1-6, 1913.

Pastors.—The pastors have been:
 David Hoffman, 1864-70 W. H. Uhler, 1890-92
 ——— Sandt, 1870-72 H. W. Zimmerman, 1892-93
 ——— Schropp, 1872-76 J. H. Johnson, 1893-97
 J. B. Dougherty, 1876-78 J. H. Johnson, 1892-1901
 J. H. Unger, 1878-80 G. D. Batdorf, 1892-1901
 J. H. Mark, 1880-82 J. M. Walters, 1901-03
 J. Shoop, 1882-83 D. S. Eshelman, 1903-04
 J. P. Smith, 1883-86 H. B. Spayd, 1904-08
 J. Runk, 1886-88 C. A. Snavely, 1908-13
 M. J. Heberle, 1888-90

MENNONITE BRETHERN IN CHRIST.

By H. H. Romig.

The founder of this Church is Rev. Wm. Gehman, born in Hereford, Berks Co., Pa., January 22, 1827. He was a miller by trade, but early in life began farming on a farm near Vera Cruz, Lehigh Co., Pa., where he has resided since. His wife was a daughter of Jacob Musselman.

For eight years Rev. Wm. Gehman preached in the Old Mennonite Church, known as the Oberholtzer Mennonites, also called Mennonites No. 2. (The Oberholtzer Mennonites had separated from the main body of Mennonites in this country). Then with his followers, he left the Oberholtzer Mennonites because of disagreement in regard to holding prayer meetings and in the matter of experimental Christianity. The new denomination, officially and originally called "The Evangelical Mennonite Association," also known as "New Mennonites," originated in 1853 through the union of about 20 zealous Mennonite preachers and lay members, among whom Rev. Wm. Gehman was the leader. The preachers first associated with him were: Wm. N. Shelly, David Henning, and Henry Diehl; and the following lay officials had united with them: David Gehman, Joseph Schneider and Jacob Gottshall. These all attended the first preachers' conference held Sept. 24, 1858, in the home of David Musselman, Upper Milford township, Lehigh Co., Pa. At this conference they adopted rules and articles of faith. Their second conference was held Nov. 1, 1859, in the Evangelical Mennonite meeting house in Haycock township, Bucks Co., Pa. Other ministers belonging to their number soon after the founding of the church were Eusebius Hershey, Abel Strawn, Jonas Musselman, Abraham Kauffman, and Joseph L. Romig.

After the first two annual conferences they held two conferences yearly for some time. In

1879 they and the United Mennonites joined forces, and in 1883 the name of the denomination was changed to Mennonite Brethren in Christ. They have had an Annual Conference in Canada for many years; also conferences and missionary operations in various states of the Union and in other countries. Rev. Eusebius Hershey, one of the first preachers, died in Africa while working as a missionary. A granddaughter of Rev. Wm. Gehman, Miss Rose Lambert (now Mrs. David G. Musselman of Victoria, Texas) for years served as missionary in Hadjin, Asia Minor, where, during the Armenian massacres, some of her co-workers were murdered, she also being in great danger of losing her life. Rev. Henry Weiss and wife have been missionaries in Chili, South America, for years.

Their church polity at first was patterned after that of the church from which they came, but becoming more Methodistic in their doctrine and mode of worship they also gradually adopted the Methodistic form of church government as then used in the Evangelical Association and similar Methodistic branches. They have had Presiding Elders for many years, but no bishops, although a few have favored the plan of having bishops. They have a General Conference convening every four years. They have introduced some new methods of work by sustaining, in addition to the regular work, two separate departments, known as "The Gospel Heralds" and "The Gospel Workers," the former consisting of men, the latter of women. These wear uniforms and preach and perform deeds of love in a way somewhat similar to that of the Salvation Army.

The first church of this denomination was built soon after its organization, and is located in Upper Milford township, this county, along the Perkiomen Railroad, between Dillinger and Zionsville stations. Other churches were built soon afterwards in Lehigh and surrounding counties, at Coopersburg, Quakertown, Hatfield, Fleetwood and Terre Hill. The services at first were in German. After the English language was introduced the denomination made rapid strides forward. Churches were established at Emaus, Allentown, Bethlehem, Reading and other places.

Rev. Wm. Gehman was the first Presiding Elder, and held that office fourteen years. Other Presiding Elders were: Rev. Wm. B. Musselman, Rev. Wm. Gehman (son of the founder), Rev. Chas. Brunner, and Rev. Harvey B. Musselman.

The man who for many years gave most largely towards the maintenance of the work of the

church was a prominent layman, the late John B. Gehman, owner of the farm on which was a great iron-ore mine, adjoining the famous Bittenbender mine, at Siesholtzville, Berks Co., Pa.

The denomination now has a well-equipped camp meeting ground at East Allentown, where hundreds of the members yearly attend and hold great meetings. For years they had a camp ground, now abandoned, on Chestnut Hill, several miles west of Coopersburg.

These Mennonites are a very strict, honest, and zealous people; observe feet-washing, and are opposed to war, infant baptism, and secret societies.

Rev. Wm. Gehman, the founder, and for many years called "Father" Gehman, is now (1913) eighty-six years of age, well preserved, and still frequently preaches in German with unusual vigor and great unction.

In 1886, certain members of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ at Allentown first began to assemble at the residence of Miss Louisa Horlacher, on Linden street above Eleventh, with the view of establishing a congregation and erecting a church for religious worship according to the doctrines of the Mennonites. They were identified with the Third Mennonite church in Lower Milford township, a mile east of Zionsville station. These meetings were continued for three years, then, in 1889, they succeeded in erecting a small frame chapel on Gordon street, above Eighth. The active members were:

Louisa Horlacher	Henry M. Gehman and wife
John D. Baus and wife	James A. Gaumer
Ammon Dreisbach and wife	James Quier
Oscar Baer and wife	Ellen Reichenbach
	Mrs. Weigert

The first pastor was Rev. W. B. Musselman; and since 1910, Rev. W. S. Hottel.

A one-story brick edifice was erected in 1902; which was remodelled and improved in the spring of 1914.

The membership in April, 1914, was 195; of the Sunday school, 314, with Albert Gaumer as the efficient and successful superintendent since 1912.

Another congregation of this branch of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ was organized in South Allentown in 1900, and after conducting religious meetings under Rev. W. Steinmetz in a small building on Greenleaf street for two years, they succeeded in erecting a one-story brick church at No. 529 Greenleaf street, and have since carried on their organization. They started with the following active members:

Wilson Steinmetz and wife	William Brunner and wife
Charles Beaver and wife	Henry Gehman
Franklin Bobst and wife	Lillian Frey
	Emma Schul

In April, 1914, the membership was 90.

A Sunday school has been carried on in connection with the church. The members number 250. O. C. Kistler has been superintendent since 1908.

The pastors have been:

W. Steinmetz, 1900-03	W. J. Fretz, 1908-11
L. Frank Haas, 1903-05	R. L. Woodring, 1911-14
R. Bergstrasser, 1905-08	

FIRST MENNONITE CHURCH.—This congregation was organized by Rev. W. H. Grubb, in 1904, and a one-story frame building, 30 by 40 feet, was erected on the north side of Chew street, above Twelfth (No. 1215). The active members were:

Harvey S. Kummery and wife	A. M. Musselman
Menno Sell and wife	Horace Kratz
Peter Sell and wife	Mrs. Amanda Benner
V. C. Backenstoe and wife	Mrs. Caroline Heller
Levi Heistand and wife	Miss Sevilla Fink
Henry Griesemer and wife	Miss Addie Shleifer
Oscar Wurster and wife	Amandus A. Moyer
	Arthur Moyer
	William Rosenberger

The pastors have been:

W. H. Grubb, 1904-06	Victor B. Boyer, supply
William Gottschall, 1906-10	from 1910-12; pastor since Jan. 1, 1913.

The members of the church number 93, and of the Sunday school, 185, of which A. M. Musselman has been the superintendent from the beginning.

Mizpah Grove was established by the executive board of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ of the Pennsylvania Conference in April, 1910, by the purchase of six acres of ground at Fifth and Lawrence streets, in East Allentown, the Fourteenth ward. The twenty-one ministers of the conference immediately, by their own personal exertions, cleared off an appropriate spot at the northwest corner and set up 154 small tents for camping members ready for a meeting in the beautiful grove in July. A superior well was sunk to the depth of 40 feet and an abundant supply of excellent "granite-stone" water secured. A two-story brick building was erected for a dining hall and storage purposes in 1910; another nearby in 1911, and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,000 in 1912. The conference is in three divisions, centered at Bethlehem, Mount Carmel, and Allentown, embracing twenty-one ministers, and since then they have conducted very successful meetings in this grove three times

each year in July and August. The sanitary arrangements are perfect.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

The New Jerusalem church is founded on an acknowledgment of Jesus Christ as the one and only personal God of the universe. The first believers at Allentown were Simon Sweitzer and his family, who moved from Philadelphia in 1830, and others who afterward united with them were Frederick Bohlen, J. Brader, Robert E. Wright, I. N. Gregory, E. D. Leisenring and Eli J. Saeger.

In the winter of 1868-69, Rev. A. O. Brickmann, of Baltimore, came to Allentown and preached in Bohlen's Hall on North Seventh street, and also in the Court House, which resulted in the organization of a congregation in the Court House on Oct. 20, 1869, with Mr. Sweitzer as president, Mr. Saeger as treasurer, and John Wunderlich as secretary.

Rev. L. H. Tafel, of Philadelphia, began to conduct services in 1870, and preached several years every fourth Sunday. He organized a Sunday school. Both church and school were carried on in Bohlen's Hall. During 1873, Rev. J. E. Bowers visited the church occasionally as a missionary. Then Rev. Brickmann accepted a call as the pastor and he carried on his ministrations in a most effectual manner until 1877. During this time a new constitution was adopted and the congregation became connected with the Pennsylvania Association. The services attracted large audiences.

The meetings were suspended for several years until May, 1881, when the Right Rev. William H. Benade, the presiding minister of the Pennsylvania Association of the new church, introduced a theological student, Eugene J. E. Schreck, from its academy, who began preaching every two weeks for a time, then every week. He preached in the English and German languages, and also acted as superintendent of the Sunday school. During this time, a property was secured by the society on South Seventh street, near Union, and the dwelling was altered for religious services, the dedication having taken place Dec. 10, 1882.

In 1883, the society severed its connection with the Pennsylvania Association, and Rev. Schreck, upon his ordination, became the regular pastor. Then there were about 70 members in Allentown, and additional members in the county districts. The congregation now worships in the Court House and the pastor is Rev. J. E. Smith.

FREE METHODISTS.

The religious denomination, which has been

named and recognized as the Free Methodists, was first organized at a State Conference held in New York on August 23, 1860. The 50th anniversary of its existence was properly celebrated at Silver Lake in New York, in August, 1910.

Their doctrine, articles and rules are similar to those of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A congregation was organized at Allentown on Aug. 10, 1867, by Rev. William Parry, and the first members were Charles Hartman, Henry D. Spinner, Anna Johening and Eliza Schantz. The chairman of the district at that time was Rev. William Gould, which embraced Allentown and the Lehigh Valley circuit. The first meetings were held at the home of Mr. Hartman, and afterward in a chapel at Eighth and Chew streets. In 1884 the membership was twenty.

The meetings were continued at different other places until 1892, when a one-story frame chapel was erected, 30 by 60 feet, on the rear of a lot of ground on the southwest corner of Turner and Penn streets. It is connected with the New York District, in the New York Conference. The principles positively prohibit members connected with secret societies or addicted to the use of tobacco and liquor.

Pastors.—The pastors since 1892 have been:

W. B. Rose, 1890-92	A. W. Myer, 1902-04
J. T. Cameron, 1892-93	William Gould, 1904-07
W. R. Tamblin, 1893-96	O. D. Seward, 1907-10
J. E. Payne, 1896-99	C. A. Kress, 1910-12
Chester Sanford, 1899-02	D. A. King, 1912—

Rev. W. B. Rose is the general publishing agent of the church literature in all its forms, at Chicago, Ill.

The membership is 40. The Sunday school has 60 members, with Miss Sarah Johanning as superintendent. A previous superintendent for 30 years was Charles O. Schantz.

The National Conference includes only three German congregations.

NEW REFORMED.

ZION'S NEW REFORMED CHURCH.—This is a mission frame chapel of the Ebenezer New Reformed Church at Bingen, in Northampton county, in dimensions 30 by 32 feet, situated on the northwest corner of Seventh and St. John streets. It was organized in November, 1912, by Rev. David G. Wiegner, pastor of the Bingen church, with the following members:

Marcus Dietz and wife	Mrs. Sallie Latsham
L. Greenawald and wife	Mrs. Wayne Trego
James Vogenitz and wife	Mrs. Irwin Bartman
William Nagle and wife	Mrs. Lewis Blass
John Kline and wife	Mrs. Anna Seagreaves
Benjamin Lentz and wife	Mrs. Mary Lewis
Thomas Rickert and wife	Miss Sallie Wisner
Miss Mildred Lentz	Miss Edna Miller
Miss Gertrude Rehert	

The membership of the church is 30, and of the Sunday school, 80, with George Lentz as superintendent.

GOSPEL CHAPEL.

An undenominational religious congregation was organized in 1912 by Rev. F. D. Geary with 30 members, having assembled in a one-story frame building on the northeast corner of Linden and Church streets, owned by Charles Losch, and this has been maintained until now. The membership in April, 1914, was increased to 70. A Sunday school was organized at the same time, with Asher Bower as superintendent. Its membership is 150.

Mr. Losch died in 1913 and devised this property to the congregation, but the last will is being contested.

AFRICAN.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.—This building, a two-story frame structure at No. 738 North Penn street, 30 by 40 feet, was erected by Mrs. Harriet Baker in 1900, under the name of "Baker Home, Gospel Mission." She was an active and successful representative of the Philadelphia Conference at Philadelphia, which was interested in the religious welfare of the colored race, and conducted meetings here until a short time before her death, March 1, 1913. She was 84 years old and during her life was recognized as a most remarkable woman. She caused a similar church to be erected at Lebanon. She was previously located at Columbia, Pa., for many years, where her property was destroyed during the rebel invasion.

The first floor comprises the auditorium, which is fitted up with pulpit and backed benches. The second floor is arranged with nine rooms which were occupied by Mrs. Baker from 1900 until she died. The property is under the care of her family. Notwithstanding her death, the services have been conducted every Sunday by Rev. C. J. Morton. A Sunday school is also conducted there. The membership is small, on account of removals. The colored population of Allentown is estimated at one hundred.

JEWISH.

KENESETH ISRAEL congregation was organized by Jewish inhabitants of the city about 1885, but a temple was not erected until 1906, when a handsome structure on South Fifteenth street, between Hamilton and Walnut, was dedicated on Sept. 9, 1906. The temple is built of cement block, and is one-story, with a basement for the use of the school. Rev. Morris Mandel was the pastor at the time of dedication. His successor was Joseph Leiser. The present able and ac-

complished pastor is Rev. Theodore F. Joseph. The building committee of the temple was composed of A. Samuels, chairman; L. N. Ellenboger, A. Ellenbogen, I. Weil, M. Stern, J. Merkel, M. Hess, C. Kline and M. Gladstone.

SONS OF ISRAEL congregation, at Sixth and Tilghman streets, was organized in 1906, and in 1908 built the handsome church building at a cost of \$30,000. Among the members of the congregation are Max Rapaport, Jacob Caplan, Max Senderowitz, Max Rosenberg, Max Channock, Samuel Swartz, Abraham Nathan, Jacob Schattenstein, Morris Movosovitz and E. A. Markowitz.

Agodas Achim Synagogue, at 625 North Second street, was built in 1885. Rabbi Goodman Grossman is its pastor.

CATHOLIC.

It appears from the following petition that a number of Catholics resided at Allentown in 1767; these, desirous of erecting a church, petitioned the governor for license to collect the necessary funds. There is, however, no account that the project was carried out.

The petition of the congregation of Roman Catholics of the town of Northampton, Sept. 25, 1767, (*Penna. Arch.*, Vol. IV., p. 279) humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners are about to build a church for the worship of God in the town of Northampton, and have already provided materials for putting their design into execution.

But they fear the inability of your petitioners is likely to render their good intentions fruitless, unless they are at liberty to ask assistance from charitable and piously disposed people. They, therefore, humbly entreat your honor to grant them a license for the said purpose, whereby they may have the peaceable and quiet enjoyment of their religion according to the laws of the province, and reap the benefit of those privileges granted them by your honor's benevolent ancestors, etc.

JOHN RITTER,

J. G. ENAX, and others.

Catholic inhabitants of Allentown were among the first settlers in 1763 and 1764. There were only sixty-eight men and sixty-two women of German, and seventeen men and twelve women, Irish Catholics in the whole county of Northampton in 1757. This was so reported by the priest, Theodore Schneider, in consequence of a requisition made in order to ascertain their numbers in Berks and Northampton counties. This was rendered necessary in order to ascertain the correctness of very serious charges brought against them by many misrepresentations

from the inhabitants of Reading, who stated the danger they were in from their machinations in their vicinity, charging them of meeting with French officers and a large number of Indians, in order to concoct measures to murder all the white people and that they had three hundred stand of arms concealed at their church in one of the lower townships of Berks county. The defeat of General Braddock left the country open to the depredations of the Indians in 1754, and the Indian murders in 1755-56-57 by the French Indians, the French being Catholics, those Catholics in these counties became suspected, and were persecuted by all other people.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH.—The Catholics of Allentown and vicinity were limited prior to the nineteenth century. However, in 1837 and the succeeding years, the German Catholics in this region were administered to by the Jesuit Fathers, who came from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Churchville (now Bally), Berks county. Their visits continued until 1852, when Father Gustensuake came from Easton to say mass in the First Ward, every four weeks.

His successor was Rev. Tanzer, also from Easton, who came mostly once a month to say mass in the home of Mr. John Koehler, situated on Ridge avenue and Liberty street, the ground now occupied by the sisters' residence and parish school.

In 1856 the history of the Church of the Immaculate Conception begins, for in that year ground was bought on Ridge avenue and Allen street, for which \$300 was paid. It was 80 feet wide and had a depth of the present Irish churchyard. The first resident pastor, Father Tuboly, came here June 22, 1857, and on August 8, of the same year, the first shovel of clay was removed in the excavation for the building of the little brick church. The contract was awarded to a builder, whose name was Quier, at the price of \$1,800. The cornerstone was laid September, 1857, and it was dedicated October 25th of that year by Bishop Neumann, of Philadelphia.

The records of Father Tuboly show that the collection at mass on the morning of the dedication was \$11.20, and at the afternoon service, \$6.09.

There were 36 families belonging to the congregation, all of whom were Germans and very few now among us.

Some of the names given in a small manual are: John Bohrer, Theodore Bruckman, Xavier Deutsch, John Koehler, Peter Koehler, John Gehringer, John Kerner, John Kaier, Andrew Latzer, Herman Laube, John Martin, John Medernach, Jacob Miller, Henry Miller, Chris-

tian Schmidt, Peter Quast, Nicholas Scharle, Anton Vogel, Louis Wehr, Theodore Wieamar, Melchisedech Yeager, John Wolf, Charles Wickel.

Immediately after the dedication a mission was given by the Redemptorist Fathers, Jacob and

Rev. Michael McEnroe assumed charge of the congregation May, 1862, and remained to 1866. and had as curate, Rev. Father Kaier, from April 9, 1862, to March, 1863, and from April, 1863, to April 8, 1866, the Rev. Joseph Kaelin.

Father McEnroe remained here until the Beth-



IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH

Klaholz, the former for the English speaking and the latter for those of German birth. Father Tuboly was removed March 27, 1858, and was succeeded by Father Schrader. From 1859 both German and Irish Catholics attended the services. In 1859 Father Schrader was transferred to Reading, and Rev. Rudolph Kuenzer succeeded him, who remained until 1862.

lehem parish to which he was assigned, was established. The pastorate was then given in charge of Father Kaelin, and it was during his time that the additional property, which includes the land east of Ridge avenue and between Liberty and Allen streets, was purchased.

A disagreement occurred on St. Patrick's Day, 1866, between the Irish and German members.

The parish offered to take Father Kaelin as pastor for the Germans, but he declined to accept, afterwards locating in Harrisburg as rector of a church in that diocese, where he passed to his final reward about eight years ago. While here his residence was 613 Front street.

From this period, April 8, 1866, the two congregations began their separate functions, Rev. Father Hugh Garvey as pastor of the Immaculate Conception, and Rev. Father Hilterman, of the new congregation of the Sacred Heart on North Fourth street.

It was during Father Garvey's administration of the parish that the church property passed through a sheriff's sale, from the German to the Irish members. The sale was conducted at the Keystone Hotel and the property was purchased by John Devenney in the name of the pastor. Father Garvey at once proceeded to erect a temporary frame structure which served the congregation until the erection of the present church. Father Garvey remained with the congregation from May, 1869, to November, 1869, and was succeeded by Rev. John Gallagher, who remained until July 19, 1870.

Rev. Edward F. Prendergast took charge on or about July 31, 1870, and was pastor of the church until Feb. 8, 1874. During the pastorate of Father Prendergast plans and specifications were completed for the erection of the present splendid edifice. The foundations were completed when the panic of that time compelled a cessation of all work, and so remained for several years. Father Prendergast was removed to St. Malachi's in Philadelphia and while there was made auxiliary bishop to Archbishop Ryan and was raised to the archbishopric upon the death of that great prelate.

After the removal of our present archbishop to Philadelphia, Rev. James J. Fitzmaurice was made rector about the middle of February, 1874, and served in that capacity until 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. James P. Byrne, who continued as rector until April 22, 1877.

Rev. P. F. Donegan assumed the rectorship after that date and remained with this congregation until Feb. 15, 1905. During his pastorate the magnificent church was erected and completed, the contractor, Hon. P. F. Boyle, a member of the parish, doing the work. The parochial residence was also erected while Father Donegan was in charge.

On Feb. 15, 1905, the present beloved rector, Rev. John J. Walsh, was placed in charge of the congregation, and with characteristic energy began at once to make great improvements in the church property.

Seeing the necessity for a parish school and a

home for the sisters, Rev. Father Walsh bought the property on the west side of Ridge avenue. Splendid buildings were thereon erected and given in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and are monuments of his zealous efforts toward the propagation of this holy religion. The church property in general was placed in a substantial and improved condition under his wise directions.

SACRED HEART OF JESUS CHURCH.—This congregation has a very interesting history. Few Catholics were settled in Lehigh county as early as 1769. It was probably not until the beginning of the nineteenth century that these people were attended by priests regularly, and we have no positive information of such visitations prior to 1837. In that and the succeeding years, the German Catholics in this region were administered to by the Jesuit Fathers, who came from the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in Churchville, now Bally, Berks county. Their visits continued until 1852. Then came Rev. Father Gustensuake from Easton, who said mass in the First ward every four weeks. Until the year 1856, Allentown was attended by Rev. Father Tanzer, from Easton, who came from time to time, mostly once a month, to say mass in a little frame house belonging to Mr. John Koehler, situated on Ridge avenue and Liberty street. His successor was Rev. Geiger.

In the same year ground was bought on Ridge avenue and Allen streets, for which \$300 was paid. It was 80 feet wide and had a depth of the present Irish churchyard. In 1857 a small brick church was built there, for which \$1,800 was paid. The congregation consisted then of about 36 German families. The first resident pastor was Rev. J. Tuboly, who came Aug. 1, 1857. The church was dedicated under the title of the Immaculate Conception by the Ven. Bishop Neumann, of Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1857. The collection on that day amounted to \$17.29. Rev. J. Tuboly was removed in March, 1858, and Rev. Carl Joseph Schrader was his successor. Under his ministry a parish school was opened in the frame house of Peter Koehler, with thirty children. The first teacher and organist was Jonas Adam, of Goshenhoppen, the second, F. H. Gressing. These two remained but a short time; but the third, Mr. Lehmer, remained several years; the children paid 50 cents tuition per month. Rev. Carl Joseph Schrader was removed in May, 1860, and Rev. Rudolph Kuenzer took charge and remained until May, 1862; from May, 1862, until April, 1866. Rev. M. McEnroe was pastor, his German assistants were Rev. Xavier Kaier from June 9, 1862, until March, 1863; Rev. Joseph Kaelin from April, 1863, until April 8, 1866. Rev. M. McEnroe

was changed and Rev. Joseph Kaelin took charge of the parish and was pastor until May 1, 1869.

In the meantime the Irish Catholics had so increased that they earnestly thought of a separation. As there was still a debt of \$800 on the

ish records and the beautiful painting of the Immaculate Conception, which was above the high altar in their original church. They were still hard at work and under the supervision of Rev. E. O. Hilterman, (who was appointed pastor,



HERZ JESU KIRCHE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

church, and no means to pay same, it was sold by the sheriff and bought by a certain Mr. J. Devenney, of Allentown, in behalf of the Irish Catholics, whose temporary pastor was Rev. Hugh Garvey.

The German Catholics preserved the old par-

June 9, 1869), bought a large tract of land situated at North Fourth and Pine streets. The cornerstone was laid Sept. 12, 1869, by Rt. Rev. Bishop James Wood, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The following year, Nov. 6, 1870, the church was dedicated under the title of the Most

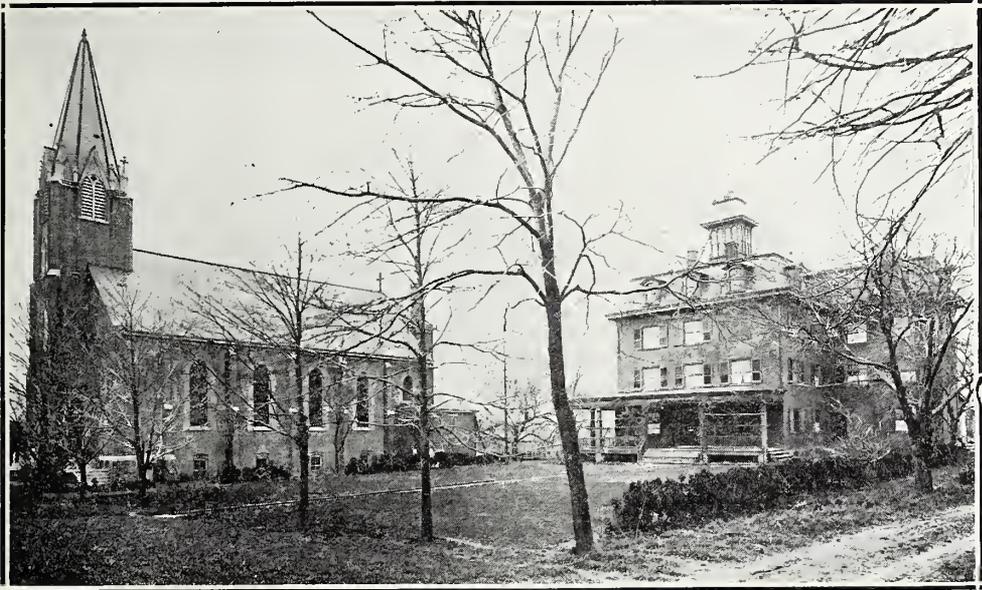
Sacred Heart of Jesus, by the same Rt. Rev. Bishop, on which day four boys and eight girls received their first holy communion and were confirmed in the afternoon.

In autumn, Oct. 2, 1871, the school was established with the permission of Rt. Rev. James Wood. At the request of Rev. E. O. Hiltermann, three Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia, opened school with 80 pupils. Rev. E. O. Hiltermann remained until November, 1874. Rev. Herman Dietrich took charge until August, 1876; then Rev. E. O. Hilterman was re-appointed and remained until 1883, when Rev. John B. Maus was appointed pastor, who en-

in May, 1912, as a dwelling for the school sisters. The tireless pastor did not forget the sick of his flock; five missionary sisters of the Sacred Heart came June 15, 1912, to nurse the sick of the parish in their private homes. They occupy the former rectory, 417 Pine street.

A free school was established under his direction, which has now an attendance of 710 pupils, taught by Sisters of St. Francis.

On Oct. 20, 1913, the Very Rev. Peter Masson purchased the handsome residence and park of the late Hon. Edward Harvey, which will be converted into a non-sectarian hospital, known as the Sacred Heart hospital, Allentown.



ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CATHOLIC CHURCH.

larged the school and put a beautiful new front to the church. He remained until death called him to a better life; he departed from his faithful flock Jan. 9, 1899, and his worthy successor was Rev. Joseph Nerz. Under his ministry the church was enlarged and the beautiful new school built. The school has several times changed its location until April, 1906, it moved into its new quarters, a stately edifice with twelve class-rooms, equipped with all modern requirements and an attendance of 370 pupils.

Rev. Joseph Nerz died April 3, 1911, and his successor is Very Rev. Peter Masson, V. F., who beautified the church by carrying out the plans of his predecessor in a most tasteful manner. This edifice was dedicated by Archbishop Edmund F. Prendergast, Dec. 24, 1911.

Very Rev. Peter Masson also bought the home of Mr. Henry O'Neill, 317 North Fourth street,

Very Rev. Peter Masson is assisted by Rev. August Buettner and Rev. Henry Kuss.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—In 1894 there were ten families of Slavonians at Allentown, who carried on their religious devotions in the German Roman Catholic church (Sacred Heart), and subsequently other families united with them until they secured a church for themselves.

In 1907 there were 200 Slavonian families at Allentown, and then they started a congregation of their own with the encouragement of Monsigneur William Heinen, of Mauch Chunk, and Rev. Aloysius J. Vychodil, as priest. They secured a large lot of ground, 4 3-10 acres, in a fine, elevated location at the northwest corner of Front and Bridge streets (Nos. 900-930), which was purchased from the Allentown Iron Company, and included a commodious four-story brick building with 29 rooms, which had been

used by that company as its administrative building. This was changed for their religious purposes by converting the first floor into an auditorium, and devoting the other parts for a parsonage.

This arrangement was carried on until 1911, by which time Rev. Vychodil had built up a congregation strong enough to support a separate church, and accordingly in that year they erected a superior brick structure of commanding appearance, 55 feet wide and 110 feet deep, with a steeple 94 feet high, including a sonorous deep-toned bell which is heard in the surrounding country for miles. A section of the lot at the rear was set apart and laid off in 1912 for burial purposes.

The congregation now numbers 300 families. The Slavonians from Emaus worship here, coming a distance of seven miles to carry on their devotions and show their religious fidelity, which evidences the influence of the priest, Rev. Vychodil.

The establishment of this fine church and the development of a large devoted congregation to sustain it successfully within seven years, display the high administrative ability of the priest. The Slavonians or Slovaks belong to the Indo-European race and their native land is Hungary. The men are employed in the steel and mill works, dye works, in the streets, and in smaller establishments; while those at Emaus, are employed in the Donaldson Iron Works. The females who are workers are employed principally as cigar makers or in private families.

The societies belonging to the congregation are: St. John the Baptist, Sacred Heart, St. Anthony, St. Michael, Sodality of the Rosary, in Allentown; and St. John the Baptist, in Emaus.

ITALIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Italian congregation of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was established by Rev. Masson, May 1, 1911. Before that time, Rev. Joseph Nerz, who also spoke the Italian language, looked after their welfare. The first resident pastor came in May, 1911, and the house at 321 Ridge avenue was purchased, the first floor of which was converted into a chapel, and the upper floor served as a residence for the pastor, Rev. Carmine Cillo.

The congregation numbers about two hundred families and the present pastor is Rev. Ernst Santaro.

POLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Polish congregation of St. Peter and St. Paul was established by Rev. Masson on March 1, 1912, who offered the basement of the Sacred Heart church for the Polish services and appointed Rev. Alfred de Wroblenski, of South Bethlehem, to hold services for the new congregation. He was installed by Rev. Theodore Suck on July 15, 1912. Rev. Masson purchased, on Oct. 26, 1912, a lot, 200 by 125 feet, on North Front street for the new church. The cornerstone was laid by him on Sept. 21, 1913. Rev. Michael Strzemplewicz, the first resident pastor, took charge Nov. 1, 1912, and lived for seven months at the Sacred Heart rectory. He is an energetic worker and established a mission at Northampton, dedicated to St. Michael. The new church at Allentown was opened for services on Christmas, 1913.

GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH.—This congregation, called St. Mary's, is located at Ridge avenue and Green street. The first pastor was Rev. Polansky and the present pastor is Rev. Basil Dobuschowsky.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BOROUGH OF ALBURTIS.

REV. FRANK P. LAROS.

Erection.—The infant Borough of Lehigh county is a direct descendant of the village of Alburdis, and what has commonly been known as Lockridge, which places sprang into existence since the building of the East Pennsylvania branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, in 1857-58. It is situated in one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys of the county, the Macungie Valley, which extends from the South Mountain on the south into the hills of Upper Macungie township on the north, to Salisbury township on the east, and to Longswamp township of Berks county on the west. It is twelve miles distant from the City of Allentown and is located at the junction of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railway and the East Pennsylvania Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway. It comprises the former towns of Alburdis, and what has been commonly known as Lockridge, which was built by the Thomas Iron Company, and a portion of the farm-lands surrounding the towns. The towns of Alburdis and Lockridge have practically always been identical, the name Alburdis having been applied to both, Lockridge having received its name from the blast-furnaces erected therein by the former Lockridge Iron Company, but now the property of the Thomas Iron Company. Both towns have always had the same post-office and for many years have been enjoying the educational advantages afforded by the same schools. The land whereon the borough is situated, comprising 420 acres, was originally owned by several land-owners. A portion of it was conveyed to Jacob Koller on the 20th of February, 1745. A land warrant was granted to Matthias Hindley (Heinly), on the 13th of November, 1754. By a Proprietors Patent a large tract of land was conveyed to Christian Ruth bearing the date of May the 16th, 1764. A large tract was conveyed to Peter Keyser, bearing the date 29th Oct., 1766. John Meckley, Adam Gaumer and Jacob Meitzler were among the earliest property-owners of this locality. Some of the first dwellings were log-houses and others built of stone, some of which are still standing but the priority of which it is hard to establish. These original dwellings have been enlarged and otherwise

changed and improved, and some have given place to modern structures so that their historic value is greatly reduced.

INCORPORATION.

At the March term of Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh county, in 1913, application was made by a majority of the freeholders residing within the town of Alburdis, for a charter of incorporation. The application was made to the Court, but upon a remonstrance being filed, a hearing was set by the Court for the 27th day of April, 1913. The hearing having been held upon the day set, and testimony taken, whereupon after due consideration by the Court, the exceptions were dismissed, and on the 9th day of May, 1913, decreed, "that the said town of Alburdis, be incorporated into a borough, in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners; that the corporate style and title thereof shall be "The Borough of Alburdis," according to the boundaries set forth in the petition. It was further decreed, that the said borough should be a separate election and school district and that the American Hotel, Tilden E. Kuhns, proprietor, be designated and constituted the polling place of the said borough. It was further provided that the first election, for the election of officers provided by law, should be held on Tuesday, the 10th day of June, 1913, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. of said day, and that the annual borough elections should be here held at the times provided by law. James Geisinger was designated and appointed to give due notice of said election and the manner thereof, as provided by law, and of the persons who should be chosen at said election. The Court also decreed that Harvey Shuler act as judge and W. P. B. Gery and Warren Schmoyer be the inspectors of said election. H. B. Schmoyer was subsequently appointed instead of Warren Schmoyer who was unable to serve. After a primary having been held by the citizens of the newly created borough, and a non-partisan ticket having been constituted, the first election was held at the time designated and the ticket was elected consisting of the following named officers, viz: Burgess, G. W. Schmoyer; council, Alvin F. Nuss, George

Bortz, Lewis Schmoyer, James Knedler, Thomas Shuler, W. H. H. Meckley and James Geisinger. Tax-collector, George Knerr; assessor, William Findlay; constable, Robert Hausman; judge of election, Harvey Shuler; inspectors, Walter Snyder and William Knerr. D. F. Keller continued as justice of the peace, as his term of office had not expired having been elected while the town was still a part of the township. A school board was appointed by the Court, after the necessary signatures from among the citizens endorsing their appointment had been secured, consisting of: Dr. E. H. Mohr, J. L. Schmoyer, O. J. Knedler, Robert Schadler, and Sylvester Lehrman. The borough of Alburdis having become a fact the future conceals within her bosom its possibilities of progress and development. The advantages of a good railway system, its proximity to the county-seat, its excellent situation, the previous enterprise of its citizens for its industrial development, it bids fair to become one of the most prosperous boroughs of the county, and one of the most preferable residential centres between Allentown and Reading.

The borough now contains two churches, a post-office, a railway depot, express and telegraph office, a school-house, a feed store, a feed, lumber and coal yard, one saddler shop, three grocery and general merchandise stores, a cigar and shoe store, a novelty store, a drug store, a tailor shop, three hotels, a saloon and restaurant, a carriage works, a butcher shop, barber shop, blacksmith shop, two shirt factories, furnaces and silk-mills.

The population of the borough is approximately 700 inhabitants, occupying 160 dwellings.

INDUSTRIES.

Lockridge Iron Company.—The oldest industry in Alburdis are the two blast furnaces of the Thomas Iron Company, formerly known as the Lockridge Iron Company. This company was organized by some of the directors of the Thomas Iron Company and a number of other gentlemen, with Samuel Thomas as president, and J. T. Knight, secretary and treasurer. This company was chartered December 26, 1866. The company started the erection of two furnaces in 1877, but before they were completed the organization was merged with the Thomas Iron Company. The entire capital stock was taken by the Thomas Iron Company, May 1, 1868, and paid for in stock of the Thomas Iron Company. The property is situated at the junction of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railway and the East Penn branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, and consisted of 167 acres and 2 perches of land. The first of these furnaces

to be completed is known as No. 7, was put in blast March 18, 1868; this furnace had a 14 ft. bosh and was 55 ft. high at its completion. This furnace has since been raised 5 ft. the present size being 14 ft. bosh by 60 ft. high. A second furnace—now known as No. 8, 16 ft. bosh and 55 ft. high—was erected and put in blast July 9 1869. This furnace was also raised 5 ft., the present size being 16 ft. bosh and 60 ft. high. The first blowing engines used in these furnaces were imported from England and were first used in the furnaces of the Crane Iron Company. One of these engines is still used as an emergency engine the other having been dismantled. Additional blowing engines of the same size and style as those connected with furnaces Nos. 3 and 4 were put in to furnish the blast for these furnaces. The furnaces of the company were numbered in the manner as indicated Nos. 5 and 6 being reserved for two furnaces which the management contemplated building at Hoken-dauqua, and which were erected in 1872-73. There were also some valuable limonite ore leases transferred with the property. The property at the present time contains 170 acres, 92 perches, with a substantial superintendent's residence, and dwellings for the accommodation of thirty-six families and other employees. This plant has been running regularly with but slight interruptions since its erection, the longest period of it lying idle being nine months during the years 1911-1912 and was for many years practically the sole industry of the community and the chief support of the residents of Alburdis and the immediate vicinity. The plant employs when both furnaces are in operation eighty-five men, but at present only one furnace is in blast employing forty-four men. The output of these furnaces is about 800 tons of iron per week, the output of the furnace in blast at present often ranging from 400-500 tons per week. The combined annual output of these furnaces is 36,000 tons of iron, the product being what is commonly known as pig-iron, allowance of ample time being made for repairs, when the furnaces must of course be out of blast.

The superintendents in charge of the plant were as follows: V. W. Weaver was the first superintendent, who was succeeded by his son, William Weaver, in 1873. He was succeeded by Edwin Thomas, May, 1877, who was succeeded by David Thomas in June, 1880. Daniel Davis who had formerly been superintendent of the Keystone furnace took charge of the Lockridge furnaces March 1, 1885, as the successor of Mr. Thomas and served in that capacity for over twenty-two years. On the 15th of October, 1907, he was succeeded by John Thomas, who

served as superintendent until June, 1912. The furnaces are now being operated under the supervision of Henry Knerr, who has been in the employ of the Company for more than thirty-eight years and served as foreman for about twenty-five years. He assumed charge of the plant July, 1912.

Shirt Factories.—The town of Alburdis has done as much as many towns of larger size for its industrial development and improvement. Not every enterprise has been successful, yet on account of the enterprise of its citizens the result has been that Alburdis has a number of successful industries. For the purpose of improving the industrial condition of the town, in March, 1893, a stock company was formed for the purpose of manufacturing shirts, under the name of the Alburdis Manufacturing Co., Limited. The object of the company was to provide employment for the inhabitants of the town. For the accomplishment of this purpose a series of citizens meetings were held at which steps were taken for the creation of such an industry. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from among the citizens, which resulted in \$3,900 being raised for the avowed purpose. It was decided to lease the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Lichtenwalner, situated on Main street, which had formerly been used for a store and tinsmith business. Mr. Kengott who had been operating a shirt factory in another part of the State was the promoter of the Alburdis Manufacturing Company. The building on the Main street property was improved so that it might be adapted to install a plant for the manufacture of shirts. The equipment of Mr. Kengott was installed and twenty-three Wheeler and Wilson machines were purchased for the use of the company. A steam-boiler and engine was installed, certificates of capital stock to the amount of \$3,900 were issued and in the spring of 1893 the factory began the manufacture of shirts. Messrs. W. F. Kengott, W. H. H. Meckley, Dr. S. K. Barndt, A. H. Berger and G. G. Greiss were elected to serve as a board of managers. W. F. Kengott was chosen as general manager of the plant. After being in operation until October the 23rd, 1893, the factory was closed. After lying idle for some time the factory was leased to the Einstein Mfg. Co., of New York, March the 6th, 1894. Mr. Fausset was the general manager. He was succeeded by John Kurtz who was succeeded by Frank Herbert. After operating the factory for about twenty months the plant was again shut down and finally abandoned by the Einstein Company. After lying idle for some months the Alburdis Manufacturing Company, decided to lease the machinery and

appurtenances to W. B. Butz for a period of five years, beginning Nov. 16, 1896. The factory being in operation for nearly five years the building was sold to H. W. Shuler, May 11, 1900. On June the 10th, 1901, the Manufacturing Company was dissolved. This marks the beginning of the shirt industry in Alburdis.

The following is a complete list of the subscribers to the fund of the Alburdis Manufacturing Company, Limited:

Dr. S. K. Barndt.....	\$150 00	E. J. Lichtenwalner	25 00
W. B. Butz.....	100 00	J. S. Levan.....	25 00
A. H. Berger.....	100 00	W. P. Miller.....	300 00
W. T. Breinig.....	100 00	W. H. H. Meckley	200 00
H. F. Borneman....	50 00	Lewis Meckley....	150 00
P. S. Butz.....	50 00	Dr. E. H. Mohr....	100 00
G. G. Greiss.....	150 00	Percival B. Nuss...	50 00
John Geisinger....	50 00	Charles E. Nuss...	50 00
D. D. Hensinger....	150 00	G. W. Schmoyer....	100 00
Charles D. Hoffner.	100 00	A. K. Snyder.....	100 00
Frank Herbert.....	25 00	L. S. Schmoyer....	100 00
W. F. Kengott.....	1,000 00	Thomas Shuler....	75 00
Harry Keiser.....	50 00	J. L. Schmoyer....	75 00
Gideon Kemmerer..	50 00	G. F. Schlicher....	50 00
Nathan Lohrman....	100 00	Peter Wetzel.....	150 00
S. J. Lohrman.....	75 00	Leo Zuker.....	50 00

Alburdis Shirt Mills.—The Alburdis Shirt Mills have their beginning in the Alburdis Manufacturing Company, from whom W. B. Butz leased the machinery and operated the factory on the Main street site. After the sale of the property to H. W. Shuler, Mr. Butz moved his machinery and equipment to Second street where he had purchased the building which was formerly used for school purposes. The building was enlarged and fitted out for the manufacture of shirts. It is a two-story structure and the dimensions are thirty-five feet by sixty-three feet with an engine-room of twelve feet by sixteen feet. The plant began operations in 1902. It was operated under the name of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company. After its operation for five years by W. B. Butz, he was succeeded by a son Robert F. Butz who formed a partnership with James F. Butz which continued for about four years. In 1911 James F. Butz retired from the partnership and he was succeeded by another son of W. B. Butz—Ralph J. Butz. The factory is operated under the name of the Alburdis Shirt Mills. The plant has been successfully operated since its erection and has furnished employment to many citizens of the town and the immediate community. The plant has outgrown its first capacity and has steadily increased so that to-day it gives employment to thirteen doing work regularly at their homes, fifty-seven men, women, girls and boys besides erating forty-eight machines which have an output capacity of 800 dozen per week, or an annual output of over 40,000 dozen finished shirts, making allowances for necessary repairs, the sleeves being made by the branch factory at Fogelsville, Pa. The factory does mainly contract-work al-

though some custom work has been done since its erection.

Shuler's Shirt Factory.—This shirt factory is under the management of H. W. Shuler, of Alburdis. He purchased the property from Mrs. Elizabeth Lichenwalner. The equipment was purchased from the Alburdis Manufacturing Company, Limited. This factory is one of the younger industries of the town. The Alburdis Manufacturing Company, which was organized to manufacture shirts is the progenitor of this factory as well as of the Alburdis Shirt Mills. Mr. Shuler purchased the building in 1900. The equipment was purchased in May, 1900. The building which is a brick structure was at the time of its purchase, twenty-four feet wide and fifty-two feet long. In November, 1901, operations were begun. At that time there were thirty machines in the building and thirty hands were employed. For a number of years it was operated with this equipment. There being an increasing demand for greater producing facilities a frame addition was built to the former building the dimensions, of which are forty-five feet by twenty-two feet, one story high into which nineteen machines were placed. There are now forty-nine machines in use employing fifty-eight hands having a weekly output of 525 dozen finished shirts, or an annual output of over 27,000 dozen shirts. The factory affords employment to many men and women, girls and boys of the town and the immediate vicinity. The factory does solely contract-work. At present it is doing work for Unterberg & Co., of New York, for which company work has been done for nearly thirteen years. The factory has been working practically without interruption since its erection, making allowances for the time needed for necessary repairs.

The above named factories for the manufacture of shirts have been a great source of help to the town especially in times of panic and financial depression. They afford employment to many of the townspeople and add also to the industry of the people so that there is no excuse for idleness and lack of industry. These factories have been successfully operating for nearly thirteen years and their loss would result in a great depression. The value of these factories for the industrial development of the town cannot be overestimated.

Alburdis Silk Ribbon Mills.—One of the most important, though one of the newest, manufactures in the borough is that of silk, carried on by the Alburdis Silk Ribbon Mills, which are a monument to the enterprise and liberality of Alburdis' substantial men. In 1896 the Hartley

Silk Manufacturing Company, of Middletown, New York, advertised through a Mr. Freeland for a site in the Eastern States for the location of their silk mill which had been lying idle for some time. A letter sent by the above-named gentleman, to the Alburdis Board of Trade, such an organization not having been effected, was brought to the attention of the public-spirited citizens of Alburdis, and after a liberal discussion resulted in the call of a citizen's meeting, January 1, 1897. The meeting was presided over by P. B. Nuss after which J. L. Schmoyer was elected secretary, whereupon it was decided to send a committee of two, consisting of W. B. Butz and William Richards, to Middletown, N. Y. to investigate the equipment of the Hartley Silk Manufacturing Company. The committee having visited the mills favorably reported the enterprise and in due process of time and after due deliberation, a number of the citizens decided to identify themselves with the new industry. Immediately a meeting was called for the purpose of determining upon some means whereby the enterprise might receive the proper support. When the meeting was held, a committee was appointed, consisting of W. H. H. Meckley, J. L. Schmoyer, W. B. Butz, Lewis Meckley and Peter Butz, to solicit subscriptions from the citizens for the purchase of the ground and the erection of the buildings suitable for the manufacture of silk. The committee carried forward the work, and with such success, that \$9,000 was raised for the erection of the buildings. An acre of ground was given gratuitously by Lewis Meckley on which the mills were erected. A building committee, consisting of Dr. S. K. Barndt, J. L. Schmoyer, W. B. Butz, Peter Butz and Tilghman Keiser were appointed to look after the building operation. In the spring of 1897, ground was broken for the foundations of the building, from which time rapid progress was made in the work of erection. The contract for the erection of the building had been awarded to W. H. Gangewere. The title to the property was vested in the Hartley Manufacturing Company. The subscribers were secured by a mortgage given upon the property, and bonds secured by this mortgage were issued bearing 5 per cent. interest. The bonds were further secured by insurance policies which were held as collateral.

The building erected by the citizens of Alburdis was a frame structure, one-story high, and its dimensions were 40 by 80 feet. The mills were equipped with 25 broad silk looms. The works were formally opened during the month of August, 1897. The mill employed about 30 hands. After having been in operation for about five years

the building was destroyed by fire, in 1902. The mill was rebuilt and a brick building took the place of the former frame structure. The mill was under the superintendence of G. W. Smith, of Paterson, N. J. Two years later Mr. Smith purchased the mills from the Hartley Mfg. Co. From this time it was run under the name of the Alburdis Silk Ribbon Mill, G. W. Smith, Prop. The mills enjoyed a period of success. Five years later an addition of brick was made to the former structure, the dimensions of which were 60 ft. by 60 ft. After a lapse of three years of successful operation a brick addition was built, its dimensions being 125 ft. by 55 ft., one story high and a basement, to meet the demands of the growing business. It was incorporated under the name of the Alburdis Silk Ribbon Mills, G. W. Smith, president, and Cyril G. Smith, secretary and treasurer. As the building was enlarged additional looms were erected, and at present there are 48 high-speed improved ribbon looms in operation. These mills employ 60 hands having an annual output of \$200,000 worth of ribbon. The plant, which is capitalized at \$50,000, stands upon a solid foundation, and has been a great and substantial addition to the industrial development of the town, affording many of Alburdis an opportunity to eke out their living.

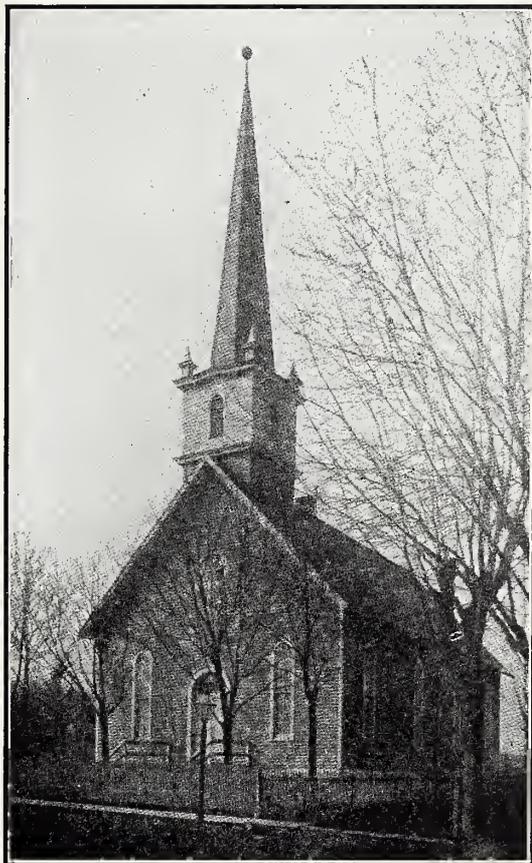
The following is a complete list of the subscribers to the fund for the building of the mills:

Peter A. Butz.....	\$200 00	P. E. Texter.....	100 00
George P. Seip.....	100 00	A. F. Nuss.....	100 00
Dr. S. K. Barndt...	500 00	Lewis Meckley....	250 00
Knights of Malta..	200 00	J. L. Schmoyer....	500 00
S. D. Becker.....	100 00	D. D. Hensinger...	100 00
G. W. Schmoyer....	200 00	A. K. Snyder.....	200 00
P. S. Butz.....	200 00	H. F. Bornmann...	100 00
R. F. Deisher.....	500 00	D. F. Keller.....	200 00
P. O. S. of A. Camp 27	200 00	J. L. Butz.....	100 00
W. P. Miller.....	500 00	W. T. Breinig.....	200 00
T. B. Marsteller...	100 00	Chas. Schaffer....	100 00
P. B. Nuss.....	50 00	W. B. Butz.....	500 00
Albert Herbert....	100 00	W. H. H. Meckley..	200 00
S. J. Lohrman.....	100 00	F. H. Yeager.....	100 00
Dr. E. H. Mohr....	200 00	Daniel Dengler...	150 00
Morgan Hartman..	100 00	Benjamin Bloch...	50 00
Harry Keiser.....	2000 00	Jr. O. U. A. M....	200 00
Thomas Shuler....	200 00	Marcus Kline.....	50 00
Alexander Pearson..	100 00		

CHURCHES.

Christ Chapel.—This is not a regularly organized congregation, but only a preaching-point and has been such since its erection. In the beginning of the year 1883 Rev. W. A. Helffrich saw the need of a preaching-point at Alburdis and immediately began to agitate the matter and to awaken sentiment in this direction. Subsequently the subject of having a preaching-point was taken up with Lehigh Classis, which body approved the plan and appointed Rev. Thomas Reber to supply the same, providing a suitable place could be found to hold the services. The plan not being agreeable to

all parties concerned, an adjustment was finally made and in 1884, Rev. N. W. Helffrich began to preach in the former school-house on 2d Street, wherein he was assisted by Rev. O. E. Leopold. This school-house soon becoming too small for the attending worshippers, the permission was granted by the school board to use the larger school-house of the present site for the holding of services. The congregation soon outgrowing its present quarters a movement was started to erect a chapel. A meeting of the various church



CHRIST CHAPEL.

members representing different congregations of the surrounding community, was held on the 8th of December, 1884, in the school house on 2d Street. On motion of G. F. Schlicher, J. W. Gerner was chosen chairman of the meeting; G. F. Schlicher was elected secretary; A. H. Berger was elected treasurer; J. S. Saul, D. D. Hensinger and Styles Levan were elected trustees; G. W. Schmoyer and Thomas Shuler were elected to serve as ushers. At this meeting the trustees were instructed to purchase a suitable plot of ground and to proceed to erect a chapel. The ground was purchased from Lewis Meckley on

the site of the present building, and in the spring of 1885 building operations were begun. The building committee consisted of G. W. Schmoyer, G. F. Schlicher, D. D. Hensinger and John S. Saul. Agreeable progress was made, and in the spring of 1885 the corner-stone was laid by Rev. W. A. Helffrich and Jacob Schindel. After the space of one year the building was completed and the dedication services were held on Whitsunday, 1886. The morning sermon was preached by Rev. O. E. Leopold; the sermon in the afternoon by Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, and the sermon in the evening by Rev. W. R. Hofford. Rev. N. W. Helffrich and A. R. Horne had charge of the services. The funds for the building of the chapel were raised by subscriptions from the people of the town and the immediate vicinity. All the money was raised with the exception of \$1,000. The chapel was erected at a cost of \$5,000. The indebtedness was finally disposed of by a Ladies' Aid Society, which organization was occasioned by the indebtedness on the property. After faithfully laboring for several years the amount was raised, the note was paid and burned, and the chapel became free of debt.

Some time after the completion of the chapel an association was formed, being styled the Christ Chapel Association, and the following officers were elected: Trustees, J. L. Schmoyer, B. D. Laudenslager and Joseph Hensinger; A. H. Berger was elected treasurer. The first organist was James F. Hensinger, who ably filled that position until his demise in 1896. He was succeeded by O. J. Kneedler, who has ably filled the position until the present time.

The chapel was erected as a preaching-point in connection with the Lehigh church, as a union place of worship, that is for the preaching of both Reformed and Lutheran pastors. The said ministers were to preach here without compensation. It was intended to be a means of conservation for the Lehigh church. The privilege was also extended to pastors of the adjacent congregations to preach in the chapel who had representatives residing in the town. But in the latter years it has been wholly served by the pastors of the Lehigh church.

The following pastors have preached here: Rev. N. W. Helffrich, who was succeeded by Rev. Frank P. Laros, Dec. 17, 1905. The following are the Lutheran pastors: Rev. A. R. Horne, who was succeeded in 1901 by Rev. I. B. Ritter, who preached for two years; he was succeeded by Rev. C. A. Sandt in 1903, who preached until his decease in 1905. He was succeeded by Rev. C. A. Kerschner, Feb. 1, 1906, who has preached here up to the present time.

There is a large Sunday-school connected with

the chapel, having a membership of 275. Percival B. Nuss is the superintendent. This Sunday-school formerly met in the school-houses of the town. It is the combination of two Sunday-schools, the German school, which met in the former school house on 2d Street, and the Union Sunday school formerly which met in the present school house.

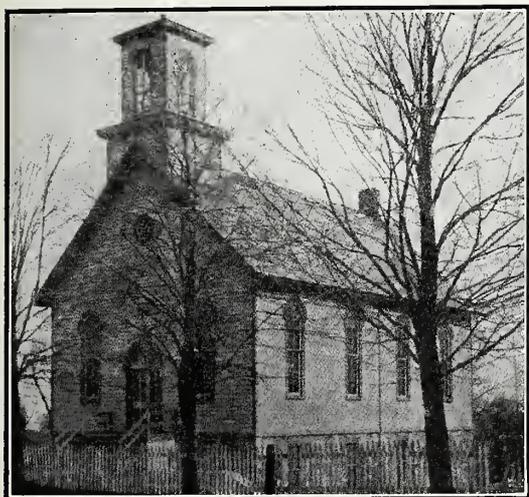
Memorial Presbyterian Church.—It is coming more and more to be recognized as a duty by Christian men, and as a wise policy by business men to provide the means of grace, wherever centers of population are formed. The establishment of a Christian church and the preaching of the Gospel attracts the best class of workmen, gives stability and order to society, counteracts the tendency toward vice and evil habits, and stamps a semi-Christian character upon even a secular enterprise, and the Sabbath-school supplies that moral training and instruction from the lack of which the children of the poor, the ignorant and the toiling too often suffer. In accordance with this reasoning, soon after the erection of the furnaces of the Lockridge Iron Company, a Sabbath school was established and organized April 12, 1868, by V. W. Weaver, superintendent of the furnaces, Mrs. V. W. Weaver, Mrs. C. H. Welty, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McLaughlin, and others, in the office of the Thomas Iron Co. A short time afterward they placed at the disposal of the school a small building, formerly used as a school-house. The building was equipped with the pews of the First Presbyterian church of Catasauqua, which church had already done efficient service in the formation of the First Presbyterian church of Hokendauqua. Rev. Cornelius Earle, of the First Presbyterian church, of Catasauqua, commenced services once a month on Wednesday evening. On Christmas following the organization, when presents were distributed, the Sabbath-school numbered 13 teachers and 92 scholars. During the following year preaching services were held somewhat irregularly owing to many interruptions, and the fact that Rev. Earle was obliged to come from a distance and remain over night. At the second Christmas gathering, Dec. 25, 1869, there were enrolled 18 teachers and 120 scholars. The friends of the new enterprise by this time felt that not only more frequent services were necessary, but that if possible these services should be held on the Sabbath day. Since it was impossible for Rev. Earle to do this, and being anxious that the enterprise should succeed, he made arrangements with Rev. Richard Walker, of Allentown, then without a regular charge, to preach on the afternoons of the first, second and fourth Sabbaths of each month, who

was to alternate with Rev. J. A. Little, of Hoken-dauqua. The wisdom of this arrangement and the results of the earnest endeavors of Rev. Walker were soon apparent, since the congregation began to increase numerically, increased interest was awakened, and it was resolved to attempt to erect a house of worship. To bring this matter to a successful issue a meeting was called by V. W. Weaver, July 27, 1870, at which meeting the following persons were appointed to constitute a committee to solicit subscriptions, viz: Dr. S. K. Barndt, chairman; George Welty, Jr., Jones F. Long, Thomas McLaughlin, William Shankweiler, Charles Welty and V. W. Weaver, secretary and treasurer. To this committee Rev. Walker was added, who volunteered to canvass Iron-ton and Allentown in behalf of the new interest. After weeks of earnest endeavor, a creditable amount of subscriptions was received, which seemed to justify the erection of a house of

matter, and on the following Saturday, Sept. 17, 1870, they assembled at the place, and in the midst of a falling rain fixed upon the site for the church edifice. Afterward they also located the ground for the cemetery. The title of the property was vested in the Memorial Presbyterian church of Lockridge, as soon as the same was incorporated. The building was drafted by V. W. Weaver, Sr., and the contract was awarded for the erection of the same to George Welty, Jr. The beautiful cornerstone was the gift of Messrs. Schmeyer and Wieder, of Allentown; the stone door-sill of the basement was presented by Messrs. Snyder and Schadler, and that of the main entrance by Benjamin Mull. At the first stated meeting of the newly organized Presbytery of Lehigh, held in Allentown, Sept. 13-15, 1870, a standing committee on Missions was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Nelleville, Dinsmore and Earle, and elder David Thomas were designated to permanently organize a church at Lockridge, as soon as Rev. Walker should deem it advisable, and was also added to the committee, of which he became the chairman. The Memorial Presbyterian church derives its name from the commemoration of the reunion of the two great branches of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S., in 1870. The laying of the cornerstone took place on Sunday afternoon, October the 9th, 1870. The following ministers took part in the services: Rev. Walker, J. A. Little, Jno. McNaughton, Theophilus Heilig and Rev. Earle. The cornerstone having been laid, the work of the building under the efficient management of V. W. Weaver, was speedily carried forward, so that the basement was ready for the holding of services by Sunday, Dec. 11, 1870. During the following winter, besides the regular, special services, were held for two weeks by Revs. Earle, Fulton and Little, assisting Rev. Walker with such success that in the latter part of March, 1871, Rev. Walker reported to the committee appointed by the Lehigh Presbytery, that it was now advisable to organize the congregation. This was accordingly done on Sunday, April 2, 1871, by Revs. Walker, Earle and Elder Samuel Thomas, members of the committee. V. W. Weaver was ordained to the eldership and a congregation was organized, consisting of the following members:

V. W. Weaver.
Mrs. V. W. Weaver.
Mary M. Harley.
John Lee.
Martin Lee.
Thomas Lee.
Mary Lee.
Elizabeth A. McLaughlin.

Thomas E. McLaughlin.
Robert McCracken.
Isabella McCracken.
Elizabeth Lewis.
Lizzie A. Lewis.
Reese Lewis.
Mary Ann Loughridge.
Susanna James.
Mary E. Barndt.



MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

worship. A building committee was appointed, consisting of V. W. Weaver, Dr. S. K. Barndt and Jonas F. Long, to procure a site and construct a building. On the strength of this action an application was drawn up by Rev. Earle, for a building site and land for a cemetery signed by the building committee and presented to the Thomas Iron Co., who, with their usual liberality (as witness a former grant of both land and money to the first Presbyterian church of Hoken-dauqua), the request was cheerfully granted and at once the board of directors at a meeting held in the office of the company held at Hoken-dauqua, Sept. 15, 1870, Messrs. David and Samuel Thomas were appointed to locate the grant. They with equal promptitude acted upon the

Lydia Keiser.
George Dobbins.
Rebecca Dobbins.

William Williams.
William Blair.
Charles Welty.

On the following Sabbath, April 9, 1871, the church was formally dedicated to the worship of God. Rev. Charles Lindsley, of New Rochelle, N. Y., preached the sermon. Revs. Earle and Little also took part in the service. A pleasant feature of the occasion and worthy of recognition was the announcement made by the pastor, Rev. Walker, that the bell was the gift of Samuel Thomas; the communion service the gift of Mrs. David Thomas, and that pecuniary aid had been secured from the Thomas Iron Company, to the amount of \$1,000, through which timely liberality the church was dedicated free of debt. At the regular semi-annual meeting of the Lehigh Presbytery, held at White Haven, April 18-20, 1871, the church was entered upon the roll of the presbytery, and placed under the care of Rev. Walker as stated supply, who served the congregation until Sept. 13, 1877. Among the others who served the congregation as pastors were Revs. E. A. Nelson, David R. Griffith, Prof. Stephen G. Barnes and Frederick F. Kolb, the last named serving the congregation from April 18, 1888, until the time of his death January 31, 1902, a period of 13 years. Mr. Kolb had previously served as missionary among the miners of Carbon and Luzerne counties, and at the time of his death had labored for a period of 42 years in the Master's cause. Since the death of Rev. Kolb, the church has been without a regular pastor, for which the principal cause is the fact that the church is situated in a center where the Reformed and Lutheran Churches are in the ascendancy, and on the other hand the uncertainties of the iron industries, causing a complete shut-down of the furnaces on several occasions, and thus compelling the employees to seek employment elsewhere, which has been instrumental in reducing the church-membership to 46, with services only every two weeks. There is a Sunday-school connected with the congregation, of which the total membership, including officers and teachers is 146. The superintendent is Robert McKeever.

SCHOOLS.

The advantages offered through the public school system has been enjoyed for many years in this community. The first school-house in this section and now within the limits of the borough, was a stone structure which stood along the public road leading from Alburdis to

Hensingersville, a short distance beyond Lockridge, situated near the home now occupied by Jonathan Bard. When this school-house was built it is hard to determine but from what I have been able to gather it must have already been built about 80 years ago. For many years this school was used by the young of the community who sought the educational advantages which it afforded. Some of the teachers who taught here were: John Karsten, Nathan Herzog, James Christman, a Mr. Bleiler, and Constantine Schoemaker.

Later a schoolhouse was built further in the town, on the site of the paint mill property. This one was also a stone structure and was built some time during the 50's. This school-house continued to be used until the year 1870, when it was regarded as being located too closely to the railway and it was therefore abandoned. Some of the teachers who taught here were: Jacob Lichty, and Willoughby Guth. The branches taught in this school were: Geography, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. In the year 1870, a brick schoolhouse was erected on Second Street, on the site of the present Alburdis Shirt Mills. This building was used only a few years. The town was enjoying an unparalleled era of prosperity, and rapidly growing, the schoolhouse soon became too small. It was therefore abandoned and another location was sought and a schoolhouse erected. Those teaching in this school were the following: James Gerner, and Tilghman Brobst.

In the year 1874 a two-story brick building with four rooms was erected for the accommodation of the schools. It was built on the site of the present building, which is the building erected at that time. This building has been used for school purposes up to the present. The schools are divided as follows: Primary, secondary, grammar, high school. The supervising principal is F. D. Stauffer, teaching the High School; the grammar is taught by Warren Knerr; the secondary is taught by Clara Mohr, the primary by Rosa Keller. The school term is 8 months. The following are some of the teachers who have taught here: P. B. Nuss, James Gerner, John Keiser, George Kline, S. J. Kern, Samuel Bordner, Rev. J. F. Keller, J. Calvin Schuger, Mrs. Richard Kramlich, Ralph Butz, and others.

The school board in 1914 was composed of Dr. E. H. Mohr, Tilden Kuhns, O. J. Kneidler, Robert Schradler and John Bieber. In 1914, A. K. Snyder was Burgess, and D. F. Keller and R. F. Butz, Justices of the Peace.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BOROUGH OF CATASAUQUA.

WILLIAM H. GLACE, ESQ.

Original Title.—The borough of Catasauqua is situated on a part of 10,000 acres which William Penn, the Proprietary of Pennsylvania, devised to his daughter Letitia, who afterward married William Aubrey, of London, England, and in 1731 they granted and conveyed this land to John Page. Some months afterward, Page secured a warrant to take up 2,723 acres of the 10,000 acres, and in pursuance of this warrant the tract was surveyed and set apart for him. The patent from the Proprietaries to Page erected the tract into a Manor, by the name of "Chawton."

Among the names of the early settlers and purchasers of this tract are the following: Thomas Armstrong, Robert Gibson, Robert Clendennin, Joseph Wright, John Elliott, Andrew Mann, Robert Gregg, and Nathaniel Taylor, all Irish names, showing that the town is situated within the bounds of the original Irish settlement.

The Armstrong tract contained 330 acres.

The Robert Gibson tract contained 193½ acres and included the Paul Faust farm. Part of this land is now owned by the Lackawanna Land Co.

That portion of the original tract on which the greater part of the town was first built appears to have passed into the possession of Andrew Hower and Marks John Biddle, of Philadelphia, who secured possession of 190 acres at a sheriff's sale in 1795. Frederick Biery made his purchase from Biddle in 1795. Biddle also sold some portions of his land to Abraham Ziegler, who sold to Biery and Kurtz.

Hower retained a small amount of the land situated at Third and Walnut streets until 1823, when he sold it to John Peter.

Nathaniel Taylor resided on the Lehigh River, north of the town, at "Dry-Run." In his will at Easton, he mentions the spring on the Lehigh, south of Dry-Run. This tract was purchased in 1787 by Christian Swartz of Longswamp township, Berks county.

Irish Settlement.—Rev. Leslie Irwin stated in a letter to David Thomas (in which he requested the privilege of preaching in the old church of the Irish Settlement), that, according

to the original grant to the Irish settlers, it extended from Siegfried's to Koehler's at the locks, one mile below Catasauqua, and this was confirmed by Rev. Mr. Clyde in his history of this settlement, and extended in the form of a trapzoid beyond Bath.

A peculiarity of these people was an innate disposition to argue, for some of them were educated, and, while the Pennsylvania Germans delved and dug, they themselves would not toil hard, but would discuss the possibilities of the French and English War in Canada, and the prospect of a war with the mother country. They established a small academy on the Monocacy creek which was the fore-runner of Lafayette College at Easton. When the Revolution came, they responded patriotically, and their pastor, Rev. John Rosburgh, organized a company and fell at the battle of Trenton. Their disinclination to manual labor caused them to sell their farms when good prices could be obtained, and in almost every case a Pennsylvania German was the purchaser, so that by the year 1800 not an Irish owner of land was left along the Lehigh river, nor within two or three miles of it.

This disposition asserted itself for years afterward, and now there are only a few descendants living in the settlement. As they sold their farms they went to Central Pennsylvania and the West, where land was cheaper.

Another important factor was their inter-marriage amongst themselves (very few marrying out of the colony) and the sterility of the families was a natural consequence.

Early Residents.—Prior to the establishment of the iron-works, this locality, known as Biery's Port, was settled in about the same degree as the surrounding country. There were only four families owning the ground on which the town was originally incorporated, the Bierys, Fausts, Peters, and Breischs, and of these, one family, the Fausts, resided beyond the present borough limits. The Deilys lived in the old stone house, south of the creek, which was built in 1768; and Mr. Kurtz, west of town, on a farm.

The Bierys (Frederick and Henry) had come to the locality in 1801 when they bought the

stone mill, afterward owned by Mauser & Cressman, who then rebuilt it and have since carried on the business. Henry Biery soon removed to New York; but Frederick remained and exerted his energy in making many improvements in the neighborhood, and carried on the mill until his decease in 1845. He also carried on what was known as Biery's Ferry, and in 1824 built a chain bridge. (See Bridges.) He built a stone tavern (still standing and occupied as a private house) in 1826, and a stone building of the same material in 1835 (also standing); and a stone house in 1830, now occupied by Frank Mauser. Thus a little cluster of buildings was in existence at the east end of Biery's Bridge. His sons were Daniel, Jonas, Solomon, David, and William; his daughters were the wives of Nicholas Snyder, Samuel Koehler, and Jacob Buehler. Solomon inherited his father's energy, and was during his whole life an active character. He carried on a tavern for many years. Jonas was engaged in the lumber trade.

John Peter lived at what is now the corner of Bridge and Front streets. He moved to this location in 1823 from Heidelberg (where he was born in 1799), and bought his small farm of Andrew Hower, at first occupying a house which had been built by John Yundt, and afterward erected a stone dwelling. He followed weaving for nine years, and was one of the first lock-tenders for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. In 1851 he moved away and died at Allentown.

The Faust family had been long settled just north of the borough boundary. The first representative of the family here was John Philip Faust. Jonas, his son, after his death, about 1831, received his lands, and, dying two years later, the farm was accepted at its appraised value of \$50 per acre by his son Paul, who lived upon it until his death, in November, 1883. A portion of his land was divided and sold in town lots.

Henry Breisch, a stone-mason, lived where Dr. Daniel Yoder now lives, and owned 10 acres of land surrounding his home. At the time the town was laid out, a road extended up the hill from the Faust farm-house, past Breisch's home, and onward to the Howertown Road. The land on the gentle slope, where are now the best residences of Catasauqua, was in part tilled and in part rough pasture land, in many places overgrown with brush and trees. Among the first settlers after the establishment of the iron-works were the Williams family, the Fullers, James Lackey, Joshua Hunt, Joseph Laubach, Peter Laux, Charles G. Schneller, and Nathan Fegley.

David Williams, father of Thomas (who was

killed on the railroad in 1872), David (superintendent of the Union Foundry), John (cashier of the Crane Iron Co.), and Oliver (president of the Catasauqua Manufacturing Co.), came here in 1840 from Wales, and took a contract for moulding with the Crane Iron Co. He died in 1845.

Nathan Fegley came here soon after Mr. Lackey, and opened a store. Afterward he kept a temperance hotel, and in addition to his mercantile business opened the first lumber and coal-yard in Catasauqua. He left in 1854, and his store passed into the possession of Weaver, Mickle & Co., a firm which was composed of Valentine Weaver, Edwin Mickle, Samuel Thomas and John Thomas.

In 1847, Joseph Laubach came here from Allen township, adjoining Hanover, and opened a store near Biery's Bridge. In 1848 he bought the property, where, two years later, he started the Eagle House, which was the next hotel after that carried on by the Bierys.

The Catasauqua House was built by Jesse Knauss about the same time; the American House by Solomon Biery in 1856; and the Pennsylvania House about 1857.

Charles G. Schneller started in business in a small way on Second street and Mulberry alley in 1848. In 1854 he moved to Front street, where he sold stoves and hardware for 30 years. He was a native of Bethlehem, and came to Catasauqua from Bucks county.

Other early merchants were Getz & Gilbert, who established themselves in 1854; Peter Laubach, who opened a store shortly afterward; and Joseph and J. W. Swartz, who began in 1856.

Morgan Emanuel, a native of Wales, was another early resident, who did much towards the development of the town. He died April 11, 1884, aged nearly 80 years.

Indian Relics.—Very few relics of the past have been found in the vicinity of Catasauqua. When the Lehigh Valley Railroad was constructed, an Indian skull was found on the bluff below the station, surrounded by boards, pipe and other relics.

Opposite the mouth of Coplay creek, when the canal was dug, many arrow-heads of flint were found, showing that the Indians had made these arrow-heads where the spring flowed into the Lehigh river.

Joseph Miller (who lived in the old stone house on the road to Hokendauqua, above the cemetery gates), said in 1866 that he heard his grandfather say that there was an Indian burying ground on the lowlands and while standing on the hills on the opposite side of the river, peering through the heavy under-brush and ever-

greens, he saw at different times parties of Indians bury their dead at that place.

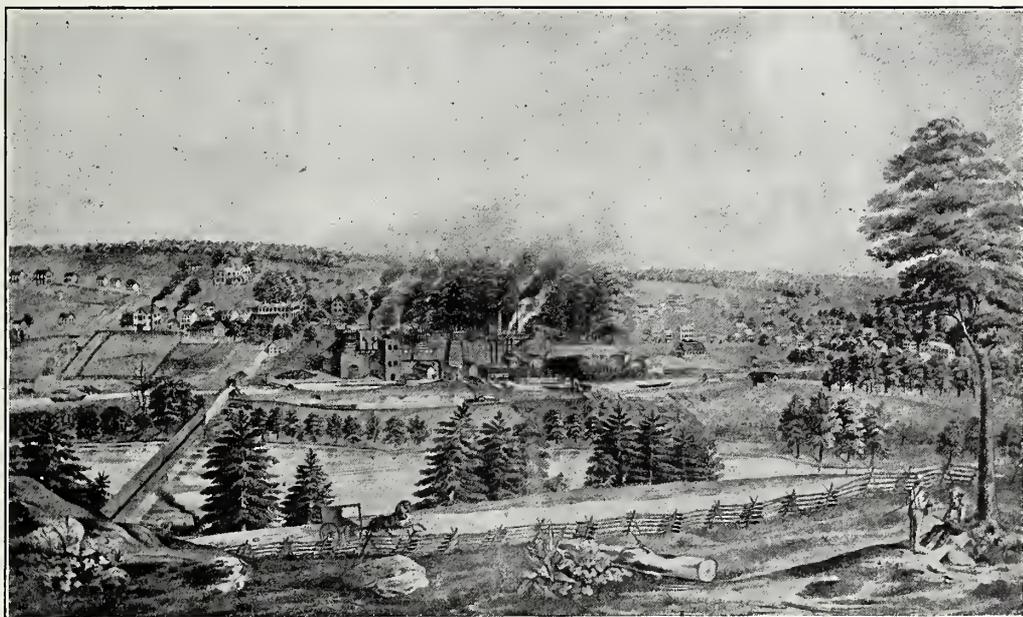
An Indian grave-yard is alleged to have been on the Taylor premises near the colonial mansion where the present corn-crib and pig-sty are situated. It was about 60 feet wide by 150 feet long, and upwards of one hundred graves were there marked by small flat stones. In this vicinity numerous flint and stone relics were found which are included in the collection of Dr. Charles Milson.

Incorporation.—Application was made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on April 3, 1851, for the incorporation of Catasauqua into a borough. The decree of the Court was made Feb. 1, 1853, which provided as follows:

“That the village of Catasauqua, and the territory in and around the same as comprised with-

River Lehigh, thence up the said River Lehigh, the several courses and distances thereof at low water mark to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared a body corporate in law, under and subject to the provisions, requirements, and enactments of the Act of Assembly, entitled, ‘An Act regulating boroughs,’ approved April 3, 1851, to be known and designated in law and otherwise as the borough of Catasauqua, and shall constitute a separate Election and School District, subject to all the laws now in force regulating such districts. The election for borough officers is hereby directed to be held on the third Friday of March annually, at the public house now in the occupancy of Charles Nolf, until removed therefrom according to law.”

While the town was being incorporated, there were many signs of activity and immediately



CATASAUQUA IN 1852.

in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point in the River Lehigh at low water mark, thence through land of Paul Faust, on the line dividing the said county of Lehigh from the county of Northampton, to the public road leading from bridge to Howertown, thence down the said road in the middle thereof, to a stone corner between lands of George Breinig and Henry Kurtz, thence on the line between the said lands of the said Breinig and Kurtz to Catasauqua creek, thence down said creek the several courses and distances thereof to its junction with the

afterward the town council proceeded energetically with grading the streets and smoothing off the rough places preparatory to paving. New buildings were going up, among them the three-story brick hotel of Solomon Biery, fronting on two streets near the old stand; the hotel, store, and dwelling of William Gross on the opposite corner, he having secured a license at the last court; and a bridge over the Lehigh river on the site of the old chain bridge. The Crane Iron Co. works were in full blast with five furnace stacks in constant operation.

First Officials.—Election officers were appointed who were directed to conduct the election which was to be opened only to citizens legally entitled to vote who resided within the territory mentioned in the decree. The first officials elected were the following: Chief Burgess, David Thomas; Town Council, Jesse Knauss, William Biery, Joshua Hunt, Jr., Joseph Laubach, John Clark; Street Commissioners, Morgan Emanuel, Jonas Biery; High Constable, Charles Siegley; Auditor, John Williams; Judge, Isaac E. Chandler; Inspectors, David G. Jones, Augustus H. Gilbert; Assessor, Levi Haas; School Directors, James Ginder, Owen Rice, Charles Nolf, Charles G. Schneller, George W. Klotz, James Wilson; Justice of the Peace, John Hudders; Constable, Joseph Lazarus.

Name.—Catasauqua is a compound word meaning "dry-ground" in the dialect of the *Leni-Lenape* tribe of Indians who first inhabited this section of country.

Catasauqua means the earth is thirsty; and *Gattoshacki*, wants rain, which indicated in their language that the vegetation hereabout suffered for want of rain. The creek, which empties into the Lehigh river at the south end of the borough, was therefore called by this name. On some of the earlier maps of the land hereabouts it was called *Catasauqua*, and on others, *Mill-creek*, because a mill had been erected along its headwaters by Thomas Wilson in 1735. In one deed of 1763, it was written *Callisuka*; in others, *Caladaqua*.

The Irish settlers recognized this parched condition of the ground and absence of vegetation between the river and Shoenersville, and therefore avoided the locality. This peculiarity still prevails.

Hanover Township.—Hanover township was established Aug. 15, 1798, out of the southern section of Allen township, and was a part of Northampton county until the erection of Lehigh county in 1812, and the county line, as then established, extended from a point on the east bank of the Lehigh river, opposite the outlet of Coplay creek, almost at right angles with the river, along the northerly line of Hanover township, and included the western half of the township; and the site of the village of Biery's Port occupied the northwest corner of it. Doubtless its location led the active persons, interested in the erection of the new county, to establish the line so as to include the village, in order to give its inhabitants and property-holders convenient communication with the county-seat at Allentown.

First Taxables.—The population increased

rapidly from the founding of the town, and in 1853 the following persons owned property here:

George Andrew, tailor	Aaron Koch
John Albright	Owen Kuntz, blacksmith
Nathan Andreas	Jesse Knauss, liveryman
William Biery, carpenter	Widow Kreider
Solomon Biery	John Koons, blacksmith
Joseph Brown, tailor	Anthony Knapp, mason
John Boyer	William Kratzer
Hugh Brattor, laborer	Reuben Kratzer
Jonas Biery	Henry Kurtz
Daniel Biery	Samuel Koehler
Jacob Beil	James Kerr
Aaron Bast, carpenter	A. Kromer
John Brobst	Joseph Lichtenwallner
William Bayard	James Lackey, merchant
Charles Becker, minister	Widow Leibert
Washburn Bough, boat-builder	Joseph Laubach, inn-keeper
Lewis Bough	S. H. Laciari, tinsmith
Lucinda Beers	John Laubach
Stephen Beers	Laciari & Co., merchants
David Beidelman, weaver	Jonas Lilly
Christian Bough	Robert McIntyre, contractor
Amos Buchmier, tailor	Widow McAllister
John Clark	John McIntyre
Samuel Colver	Peter Morey
William Cramsey	Jacob Miller
Jacob Christ	William McLelland
Charles Deiler	William Miller, merchant
Noah Davis	William Minnich
Daniel Davis	John Machette
Reuben Dilgard	William McLelland (3d)
George Deily	William Neighley, carpenter
Jacob Deily, wheelwright	Ferd. Eberhard, contractor
Morgan Emanuel	James Nevens
Samuel Evans	David Neighley
John Evans	Frederick W. Nagle
Philip Fenstermacher	Samuel L. Nevens
Paul Faust	Samuel Old
James W. Fuller, contractor	Reuben Patterson, shoemaker
Nathan Frederick, inn-keeper	Jacob Ruthman, mason
Thomas Frederick, merchant	William Romig
Jacob F. Fogel	Charles W. Rau, saddler
Reuben Fenstermacher	John Roth
Henry Fenstermacher	Samuel Romich
Nathan Fegley	Patrick Roney
George Foehler	Jacob Leem, shoemaker
Owen Frederick, cabinet-maker	Simon Sterner, machinist
William Fegley, carpenter	Jonathan Snyder
Augustus Gilbert	Charles G. Schneller, mason
Henry Goetz	Charles Sigley
James Ginder, boat-builder	William Stillwagon
William Gross, merchant and inn-keeper	Nicholas Snyder
Peter Hinely	Samuel Still
Levi Haas	Owen Swartz
Henry Hock, saddler	Solomon Swab
John Hock	James Snyder
Joshua Hunt	Peter Sheckler
William Jones	George Snyder
John James	Joseph Troxell, shoemaker
David D. Jones	David A. Tombler
	David Thomas
	David Thomas, Jr.
	John Thomas
	Samuel Thomas
	Maria Troxell

Widow Wyman	John Wilson
David Williams	Henry Yundt
E. P. Weiss, merchant	Enoch Yundt
Enos Weaver	

Among the tenants at this time were Moses E. Albright and William Steckel, merchants; Henry Bush and Charles Nolf, innkeepers; Benjamin Bush, miller; William Tice, carpenter; Cornelius Earle, minister; and Franklin Martin, physician.

In consequence of necessary grading, heavy excavations in streets, and the building of a lock-up, the debt of the borough at the end of the first fiscal year amounted to \$3,200; and land damages for the opening of streets, interest, and further grading, increased the debt on the 1st of April, 1855, to \$4,000. On the 1st of April, 1863, it was \$5,000, and from that time forward for a number of years the receipts were not sufficient to pay the interest and current expenses, which caused an annual deficit. The expense of building the town hall and purchasing fire apparatus, etc., amounted to \$22,000; and there being an average annual deficit of \$700, the debt in April, 1874, was found to be \$36,609. The tax-levy had never amounted to more than \$3,300 prior to 1874, but in that year the triennial assessment showed a valuation of more than double the previous assessments, and thus met a long-felt want, increasing the tax-levy so as to pay current expenses.

Borough Extended.—The borough was extended in 1895 by annexing a part of Hanover township which lay to the north and east, and was described in the proceedings as follows:

“Beginning at a point in the center of the Catasauqua creek which is in the present boundary line of the borough; thence along said line north 88 degrees and 42 minutes west 192 feet, more or less, to a stone, and south 59 degrees and 28 minutes west 1,084 feet and 6 inches to an iron pipe in the center of Howertown Road; thence along said line and the center of said Howertown Road north 50 degrees and 13 minutes west 464 feet and 4 inches to an iron pipe in the centre of said Howertown Road, said iron pipe being also in the line dividing Lehigh county and Northampton county; thence along said county line north 70 degrees and 12 minutes east 1,412 feet, more or less, to a point in the said Catasauqua creek; and thence down said creek, the several courses and distances thereof to the place of beginning.”

Wards Established.—The petition of 49 citizens of the borough was presented to the court on April 11, 1876, praying for a division of the borough into two wards for the purpose of facilitating elections and of securing a fair rep-

resentation for each section in the Council and School Board. The court appointed Eli J. Saeger, F. J. Newhard, and W. B. Powell as commissioners, who viewed and considered the premises, and recommended a division of the borough into two wards as prayed for. The court confirmed their report, and on Jan. 19, 1877, filed a decree, dividing the borough into two wards, named respectively First ward and Second ward, and giving the boundaries of each.

In 1909, an application was made to extend the borough limits on the east, so as to embrace what was commonly known as East Catasauqua, containing 435 acres. After due proceedings the decree of annexation was made Oct. 3, 1909, and the territory was constituted the Third ward. The commissioners were William Weisly, John R. Tait, and James T. Davis.

This section was known for fifty years as “Hog-town,” until it was annexed, when it came to be called the Third ward.

In 1911, the Second ward was divided into two parts, and the eastern part was constituted the Fourth ward. The commissioners were H. W. Hankee, Harvey H. Knerr, and Samuel Heilman.

Line Adjusted.—The northerly line of the borough was fixed on the northerly line of Hanover township in Lehigh county, which was also the southerly line of Allen township in Northampton county; and this borough line also became the southerly line of the borough of North Catasauqua.

This line was in dispute for many years, and as a consequence many taxpayers and voters were in doubt as to where they lived. Therefore commissioners were appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh county, and they filed their report but it was set aside on January 6, 1889.

Subsequently, another set of commissioners was appointed by the joint action of Lehigh and Northampton counties, and after giving the matter a thorough investigation they established the line according to the evidence secured and submitted their report to both courts, which was confirmed and so this long-standing controversy was settled. Their report was as follows:

“Maj. Samuel D. Lehr of Allentown, Birge Pearson of Easton and Thomas S. McNair of Hazleton were appointed as commissioners to locate the correct boundary line between Lehigh and Northampton counties north and east of Catasauqua over which there has been a dispute for many years. They set about their difficult task in a proper way, examining old records, maps and reports, hearing testimony and taking measurements in this behalf, and then located the line; and they reported their proceedings in

this behalf, accompanied by three charts which show the line along the east end of Hanover township, the line on the north side of Hanover township and Catasauqua, and also the line in an enlarged form through Catasauqua to indicate how individual properties are cut through.

"Allen township in Northampton county was erected in 1797 from a point in the Lehigh river to the road leading from Hanoverville to Bath, on lands of John Fogel, now Daniel Fogel, where the Monocacy creek crosses the road; which point the commissioners established by an affidavit of Daniel Fogel, who is now 85 years of age.

"When Lehigh county was taken from Northampton county in 1812, the county line was extended from the intersection of Monocacy creek and the Lehigh river along the creek to the public road to the Lehigh Gap, which it follows to a point in said Allen township line. This road was changed since 1812 and the commissioners had to secure the old location and follow it to the old line on the crest of Rocky Hill, which is the northeastern corner of Hanover township.

"The old Allen township line was not run since 1798. Its western end was designated as a point 20 perches south of Faust's Ferry. By the affidavits of Reuben Faust of Catasauqua and Benjamin B. Burger of Allentown, the commissioners fixed upon this point at a buttonwood tree on the east bank of the Lehigh river. These two were easily fixed upon the site of the ferry and there the commissioners found timbers along the bank showing that a boat landing had been located there.

"Having determined these points at Fogel's and at Catasauqua, the commissioners ran a bee line between the two and that line from Rocky Hill to the river as the new boundary line. It cuts diagonally through Mr. Faust's property at Catasauqua and cuts off a small corner of the Bryden Horse Shoe Works property; thence it passes north of Theodore Bachman's house and touches the bay-window of Daniel Milson's house; it crosses Adam Rau's premises so as to cut it into two equal triangles; and it also cuts off a foot and a half of a corner of the Stand-Pipe."

GOVERNMENT.—The government of the borough comprises the Chief Burgess, Councilmen, and Receiver of Taxes, who are elected, and other officials, who are appointed by Council.

Officials.—The borough officers for the year 1914 are:

Chief Burgess—Dr. Charles J. Keim

Councilmen

FIRST WARD

Samuel Mitchell
Sam'l P. Gemmel
Chas. D. W. Wower

SECOND WARD

Rufus W. G. Wint
Howard V. Swartz
William H. Wentz

THIRD WARD

Robert H. Steinmetz
Harvey W. Snyder
Harry B. Smith

FOURTH WARD

Oscar H. Shugar
Joseph M. Kane
Robert G. Dougherty

Receiver of Taxes—William McNabb.

Treasurer—Ralph C. Boyer.

Secretary—John S. Matchette.

Water Overseer—Daniel Gillespie.

Street Commissioner—James H. Harte.

Chief of Police—Charles E. Sheckler.

Patrolmen—Alvin Roth, Andrew Smith.

Fire Marshall—Henry Zeaser.

Charles E. Sheckler has filled the office of Chief of Police since April 1, 1875, (excepting from 1908 to 1912), a period covering 34 years. He also acted as tax-receiver from 1881 to 1906.

Town-Hall.—The town-hall is situated on the north side of Church street, between Front and Second streets, at Railroad alley. It is a two-story brick building with a clock-tower, and was erected by Fuller & Graffin in 1868 at a cost of \$14,000. The first floor was set apart for a council-chamber, and a storage room for the apparatus of the Phoenix Fire Company. The second floor was set apart for a public auditorium, as a place of entertainment and amusement, and it was so used until 1908, when it was condemned as unsafe and therefore discontinued. In 1911 the necessary changes were made there for the council-chamber, and offices for the chief Burgess, receiver of taxes and water rents, and borough treasurer. The first floor has since been wholly occupied by the fire company, excepting a small space at the rear for a "lock-up" with two cells.

The clock and bell of the "Front Street School House" (T. A. B. Hall since 1900), were transferred to the tower of the Town Hall when the school-house was sold to the St. Lawrence Temperance and Beneficial Society, and they continued in use for a number of years until they became out of repair; then the clock stopped and the sweet-toned bell was no longer heard, which for many years had proclaimed the time of day to the community for miles round-about, and they have been resting there in forgotten quietude ever since. They were bought, originally by a committee headed by 'Squire Koons, which raised \$500 by soliciting public subscriptions, and placed in the school-house as a great public convenience, where they were highly appreciated.

Fire Companies.—There are three fire companies in the borough, one being located in each

ward; but only the first two are recognized as constituting the fire department.

Phoenix Steam Fire Company No. 1 was organized April 23, 1866, incorporated Sept. 11, 1871, and merged in the fire department of the borough in 1891. The apparatus consists of a Button steam fire engine, two hose carriages, with 1,500 feet of hose, and a two-wheeled gig. Membership, 180. The quarters of the company are on the first floor of the Town-Hall.

Southwark Hose Company No. 9, was organized Feb. 4, 1873, incorporated Oct. 9, 1890, and merged in the fire department in 1895. The apparatus consists of a Silsby steam fire engine, hose carriage with 800 feet of hose, and a two-wheeled gig. Membership, 125. The quarters of the company are in a two-story brick building, situated at the southwest corner of Second and Church streets, in the First ward.

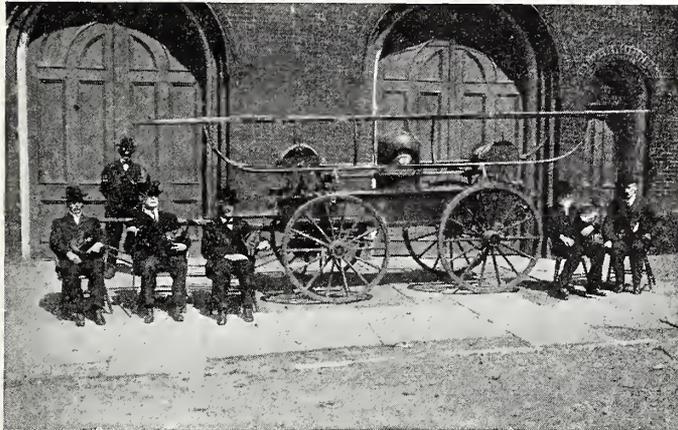
East End Fire Company was organized in 1910.

4, 1845, which was attended by the following persons:

Owen Rice
John Kane
Edward Clark
Henry E. Kildare
Isaac Miller
Thomas Dempsey
Alexander Miller
Robert Campbell
Richard Davis
Jacob Smith
Morgan Emanuel
Neil McKeever
Thomas Miller
William McClelland
Samuel Thomas
John Thomas
William J. Aull
David Thomas
John McIntyre

George Jenkins
Arthur McQuade
William Boyle
John Lees
Noah Phillips
Cochrane McLaughlin
Charles Dempsey
William Neligh
William Pollock
John Hunter
James Hunter
Alex. McCurdy
James Dempsey
Mark Dempsey
Patrick Dempsey
James McAllister
John Clark
William Davis

The idea was approved, and the name "Humane Fire Company" adopted.



FIRST FIRE ENGINE.

The apparatus consists of a two-wheeled gig and 300 feet of hose. Membership, 130. The quarters are in a one-story brick building at Eleventh and Race streets, in the Third ward, erected in October, 1913. It has not as yet been merged in the fire department.

The borough appropriates \$225 annually toward the maintenance of the two recognized companies.

Humane Fire Company.—The following interesting details are mentioned in this connection relating to the first efforts of the community in behalf of affording protection against fire.

David Thomas, the manager of the Crane Iron Co., encouraged the workmen to form a fire company for the protection of the community as well as the iron works against fire, and in pursuance of his suggestion, a preliminary meeting was held in the village on Nov.

An application was then made to the Court of Lehigh county for a charter of incorporation and the decree was made March 14, 1846.

Hand Fire Engine.—Soon afterward the company purchased a hand-pumping engine from the Philadelphia Fire Company for the use of the local fire company. This engine was housed in a frame building on Second street near Church (now the site of the large stone stable of the Crane Iron Co.), until one was put up about 1866 on Front street, south of Church.

The engine consisted of a large water tank, set on four strong wheels, and over the centre was placed a tower which enclosed a force-pump; and this pump was operated by two projecting handles from the front and rear with extension arms that could be laid inward when not in use. Twenty men were necessary to put and keep these handles in successful motion, ten on the

ground, and ten on the tank with extension and folding platforms. A stream of water could be forced over buildings and into the air nearly as strong and as high as the steam fire-engines of a later period. The water in the tank was supplied by a bucket-brigade from a neighboring well and pump, or by a hose from the water mains.

At that time, the water mains were laid on Church and Wood streets, and on Front street from Church to Wood. These mains were primarily laid for the protection of the iron company's properties. The water was pumped into them from the water-house in the furnace where a powerful pump was operated by a flow of water from the canal. The pressure through the mains was great, with such a force back of it.

A hose carriage with sufficient hose was secured at the same time, the hose being used to lead the water from the fire-plug into the engine tank, and from the force pump to the immediate vicinity of the fire whence it was "played" upon the burning building.

Water Fights.—A favorite sport on Saturday afternoons for the members of the fire company was to pit one party with a section of hose directly from a fire plug against a similar party with a section from the hand fire-engine.

Of course, the great steam-engine in the furnace was too powerful, with its inexhaustible staying qualities, for the heart-engines in twenty plucky firemen. It was, indeed, a dramatic performance, and the skillful engineer in the furnace displayed much judgment in manipulating the throttle at his end of the line to keep the human energy of the respective contestants swaying to and fro until either party became exhausted.

Steam Fire Engine.—This hand-engine continued in use until 1865; then a large fire occurred (the destruction of the machine-shop of the Crane Iron Co.) which demonstrated its inefficiency. The borough substituted an improved steam fire-engine which was purchased from the Phoenix Fire Company, of Philadelphia, and this was used for 30 years; then it, too, had to make way for a stronger engine because it had failed to cope with the great and costly fire at the Unicorn Silk Mill, beyond the northern end of the borough.

The old hand-engine was stripped of its brass mountings and taken to the shadow of an old tree near the C. & F. R. R. round-house, and there the two passed away together in the natural process of decay.

Before the erection of the Town-Hall in 1868, the fire apparatus was housed in a frame building specially put up by the borough for the purpose,

on Front street south of Church, which is now occupied as a barber-shop.

BURGESSES.—The following list comprises the names of the burgesses since the incorporation of the borough, and the terms of service:—

David Thomas, 1853	Robert E. Williams, 1885-87
John Boyer, 1854	John W. Hopkins, 1888-89
Uriah Brunner, 1855	Thomas Jones, 1890-91
David Thomas, 1856-57	W. A. Borger, 1892-93
William Goetz, 1858-59	Charles R. Horn, 1894-96
A. C. Lewis, 1860	C. D. W. Bower, 1897-99
John Williams, 1861-69	Rufus M. Wint, 1900-02
James C. Beitel, 1870-71	Henry W. Stolz, 1903-05
John Williams, 1872-73	Dr. Charles J. Keim, 1906-08; 1914-
M. H. Horn, 1874	Dr. Henry H. Riegel, 1909-13
George Bower, 1875	
William H. Glace, 1876	
F. W. Wint, 1877	
Henry Davis, 1878-80	
Philip Storm, 1881-84	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following justices of the peace served in the borough from the time of its incorporation:

George Frederick, 1853-55	George Frederick, 1858-63
John Hudders, 1853-58	John H. Nolf, 1863-65
Chauncey D. Fuller, 1855-65	R. Clav Hammersly, 1865-95
Joseph Hunter, 1865-70	Charles Graffin, 1895-1900
William H. Glace, 1870-75	F. Joseph Wehrle, 1900-05
Abraham F. Koons, 1875-98	George H. Richter, 1905-10
Edwin C. Koons, 1898-1914	C. F. Roth, 1906-14

Upon the subdivision of the borough into two wards in 1877, it was contended that each ward became entitled to two incumbents, and two extra continued to be elected and to officiate without protest for upwards of twenty years, when they discontinued because the Secretary of the Commonwealth decided that no more than two justices would be commissioned in a borough regardless of the number of wards. The extra incumbents were:

James Courtney, 1878-83	Edward D. Boyer, 1884-89
Edwin Gilbert, 1878-79	Jacob Van Buskirk, 1889-91
William J. Craig, 1879-84	James Tait, Jr., 1891-96
Alexander N. Ulrich, 1883-1910	Thomas Jones, 1896-1906

Census.—The population of the borough, according to the United States enumeration, since its incorporation, has been as follows:

1860	1,932	1890	3,704
1870	2,853	1900	3,963
1880	3,065	1910	5,250

The population in January, 1914, was supposed to be about 5,300.

INDUSTRIES.

The following establishments are mentioned in connection with the industrial affairs of Catasauqua. It is apparent that they comprise a great variety.

Abattoir.—The borough was supplied with meats by visiting butchers from other places until 1858, including Frederick Nagle from the "Irish Settlement"; then George Bower began a butcher-shop along the canal at the foot of Chapel street where the old boat-yard had been carried on for twenty years. He moved the shop in 1861 to a point along the canal, at the foot of Mulberry street (two blocks north of the old Biery Bridge) and at the same time built a two-story brick dwelling-house at No. 209 Front street for his home; and he continued the business in an active and successful manner until 1890. He slaughtered from fifteen to twenty head of cattle every week, besides many sheep, hogs, and calves; and he had five delivery teams which traversed the surrounding country for a number of miles. He furnished the Canal Co. with their meat orders at the lock-houses north and south of Catasauqua.

There were sixteen visiting butchers when he started, but his increasing local trade soon caused them to discontinue their visits to Catasauqua. His son, Charles D. W. Bower, succeeded him in 1890, moving his family to the home 209 Front street. He took possession of the shop and made extensive improvements in 1893, introducing steam and electric power with a complete modern equipment; adding a cold storage building, and an ice-house with a capacity for 500 tons. He has continued the business in a successful manner until now. He conducts a meat-store at the home (No. 209). He maintained a store for a time at No. 129 Bridge street.

John Eckert, after working for George Bower for some years, engaged in the butchering business for himself, and carried it on for ten years until he died, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Henry Walker, whose shop is on Second street at Willow.

William S. Hauser engaged in the butcher business in 1896, in the Third ward, and carried on a slaughter-house and meat shop for six years, when he was succeeded by his son, Alvin A., who has conducted the place until now.

Artificial Ice.—E. L. Walker, H. G. Walker, C. O. Fuller, and William H. Sattelle, of Catasauqua, associated together for the purpose of manufacturing artificial ice. They were incorporated Sept. 29, 1913, under the name of Crystal Ice Co., with a capitalization of \$25,000, and secured a site at American and

Peach streets, where they erected a one-story brick-building and equipped it with the latest improved refrigerating machinery; daily capacity, 35 tons; employes, 12.

Bakeries.—The first bakery was started on Front street, north of Bridge, in 1860, by John Eskey, and he carried on the business until 1865. It was then abandoned until 1879. John L. Laubach revived it at the same place and conducted the business until 1891.

A man named Albright embarked in the business in 1861, on Front street, north of Strawberry alley, and carried on a bakery for some years. Then different parties followed him till 1879, when James Dilcher became the owner and he conducted it until his death, but at a place nearby (No. 219), and his son, George, until 1908. Then William F. Kuehner became the purchaser and he has continued the business until now, with three delivery teams.

Different parties carried on the Albright bakery, after Dilcher left it. Alexander Morrow operated it from 1895 to 1902. Then it was idle for about 10 years. John Dold revived it in 1912, carried it on a year; then John Klinge became the owner.

Henry Hauser began a bakery at Front and Chapel streets in 1889. He removed to 740 N. Third street in 1902, where he has continued until now. He employs three hands and has two teams.

A bakery was carried on by different parties at Second and Mulberry streets from 1870 to 1875.

Boiler Works.—Daniel Milson came to Catasauqua in 1854, and was employed at his trade of boiler-maker with the Crane Iron Co., and afterward with the Thomas Iron Co., until 1863. He was regarded as an expert mechanic. In 1865 he embarked in the business for himself, renting the shop of the former company which was at the rear of the pattern-shop at Front and Willow streets, and there he conducted the plant until 1890, when he retired. He employed from 25 to 50 hands. He was succeeded by Samuel McCloskey, an employee for years, who continued the business several years; then his three brothers became associated with him and they conducted a works on the premises of the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, along the canal between Pine and Spring streets. This was continued until 1902; then Samuel McCloskey became the sole owner and he re-established himself afterward in the plant of the Crane Iron Co., where he has continued until the present time, carrying on a general business and employing from five to ten men.

Bottling Works.—August Hohl engaged in the bottling business at Coplay in 1884. After remaining there eight years, he located at Catasauqua, and here it has been continued until the present time. He also embarked in the wholesale liquor business in 1904. The store and bottling works have been at Front and Race streets since 1907. The three-story brick building was erected by Jonas Biery about 1855 for a hotel, and so used for about ten years. Then it was occupied as a general store until 1907.

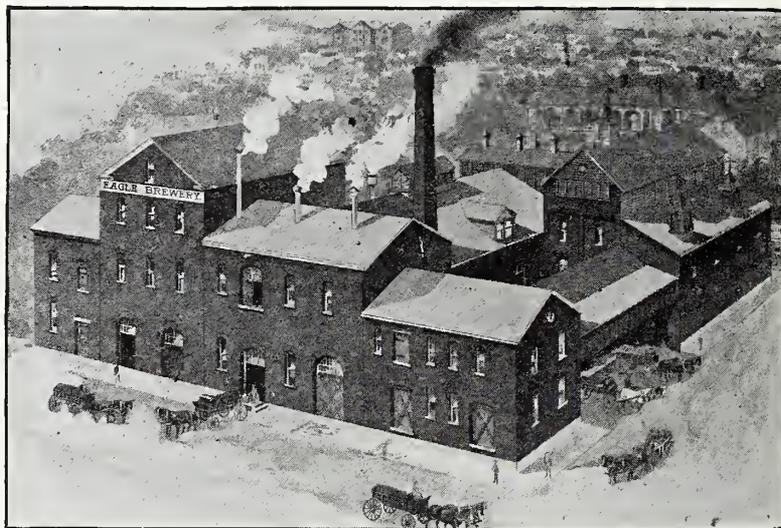
Bottling establishments are also conducted in connection with the two breweries.

Breweries.—Two breweries are operated in the borough, both started about the same time, in the year 1867.

Kostenbader Brewery is situated on Railroad alley, between Mulberry and Willow streets. It

duction of beer. It is generally known as the "Eagle Brewery."

Lehnert Brewery is situated at No. 115 Railroad alley. It was started by Matthew Millhaupt in 1867, and conducted by him under the name of "Catasauqua Brewery" until his decease in 1872. His widow then operated the plant for a while when a German brew-meister became the purchaser and afterward married the widow. He carried on the business until he died, and it was continued by his sons-in-law, Henry Geisel and Felix Keller, for several years, when operations were suspended for a number of years. An Englishman then converted it into an ale brewery. He carried on business for several years when it was again suspended for about ten years. Henry Kersch and H. H. Rice then became the owners and engaged in



EAGLE BREWERY.

was established in 1867 by Herman Kostenbader. The first building was a frame structure and then the annual production was only 1,500 barrels, but a large brick building was erected in its stead and the capacity was doubled. The plant was enlarged in 1900 and a second enlargement was made in 1913, increasing the capacity to 20,000 barrels. The proprietor died in 1909, when he was succeeded by his two sons, August F. and Herman A., who have operated the plant in a successful manner until the present time. Their trade extends throughout Lehigh county. They carry on a bottling works in connection with the brewery, which was started on the premises in 1905, and equipped with the latest appliances. The employees number from 25 to 30. The brewery is devoted wholly to the pro-

the manufacture of beer and porter. Rice purchased the interest of his partner in a few years and conducted the business until November, 1906, when Charles L. Lehnert purchased the plant, and he has operated it until now. He employs from 15 to 20 men, and produced in 1913, 9,000 barrels. In 1914 he remodeled and enlarged the plant to a capacity of 15,000 barrels. A bottling works is connected with the brewery.

Brick Yards.—David A. Tombler was engaged in the manufacture of building bricks for about 20 years, from 1860 to 1880. His plant was located at the east end of Catasauqua. The product was hand-made. He employed 50 hands and upwards, according to the demands of his trade, and conducted two yards. Many build-

ings at Catasauqua were built of his brick during the period mentioned.

Tomblor was succeeded by Milton Kurtz, who carried on the business from 1880 to 1905, but in 1902 his yard was established some distance to the northeast at Fourteenth and Race streets, on a tract of thirteen acres. He employed from 16 to 20 hands and produced annually from 700,000 to 1,000,000 bricks, with horsepower.

In 1886 Oscar H. Kurtz associated with Wm. B. Schaeffer for manufacturing brick with machinery. They secured a Martin machine from Lancaster and carried on business for a year; then they sold their plant to David Davis and David Williams who conducted the business for ten years.

Oscar H. Kurtz associated with Franklin Goldsmith and they continued brick-making in East Catasauqua on the Kurtz plant, from 1905 to 1910. They employed from 20 to 25 men and produced annually from one million to one and a quarter million with steam power. The plant laid idle for a year, then Mr. Kurtz resumed operations for himself and has continued until the present time. In 1913 he employed from 12 to 15 hands and produced 700,000 bricks.

Many bricks in the building operations at Catasauqua were made in the Rader Brick Works at Northampton.

Carriage Works.—An industry of a creditable nature for the manufacture of carriages and wagons was carried on at Catasauqua for nearly 50 years. Frederick W. Becker embarked in the enterprise about 1865, and established a plant on the east side of Front street, near Race, which was a two-story frame building, 30 by 80 feet. His vehicles had a fine reputation. He conducted a good business until 1876 when he was obliged to suspend. The employees numbered from 10 to 15. He was followed by his son, Charles, who conducted the works with the same number of hands for some years. Afterward different parties carried on the business, but through competition they drifted into repairs. The last persons to operate the place until 1912, were Robert Rabenold, George Knauss and Milton Snyder.

Cigar Factories.—William Sacks started the manufacture of cigars at Catasauqua about 1865 and carried on the business until 1911. He employed several hands. He was succeeded by his son William, who has continued the business until the present time.

Charles Myers started about the same time and continued for twenty years. He was succeeded by Charles Schweppinger, who carried on the factory until he died, in 1910.

John G. Sacks has conducted a factory in the borough from 1890 to the present time. He employs from three to six hands and produces annually about 200,000.

Morris Huff carried on a factory from 1890 to 1912.

Crane Iron Works.—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was organized in 1818, and after operating their coal beds and canal for 20 years, in which time they had increased their production and transportation of 1,000 tons, in 1821, to 224,000 tons, in 1837, they quite naturally considered the propriety of encouraging the establishment of industries along the Lehigh river for the consumption of their coal. They, therefore, in 1838, offered the valuable water privileges of the river from the Hokendauqua dam to the Allentown dam to any persons who would expend \$30,000 in the erection of a furnace and run it successfully for three months by the exclusive use of anthracite coal.

This offer led to the organization of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, which included members of the Coal and Navigation Company, and, in the Fall of 1838, Erskine Hazard (one of the leading spirits of the Iron Company), went to Wales for the purpose of securing a competent person to come to the United States in their interest and superintend the erection of furnaces. He there met George Crane (proprietor of the Crane Iron Works at Yniscledwin) who recommended David Thomas, an expert employee, and they called to see him.

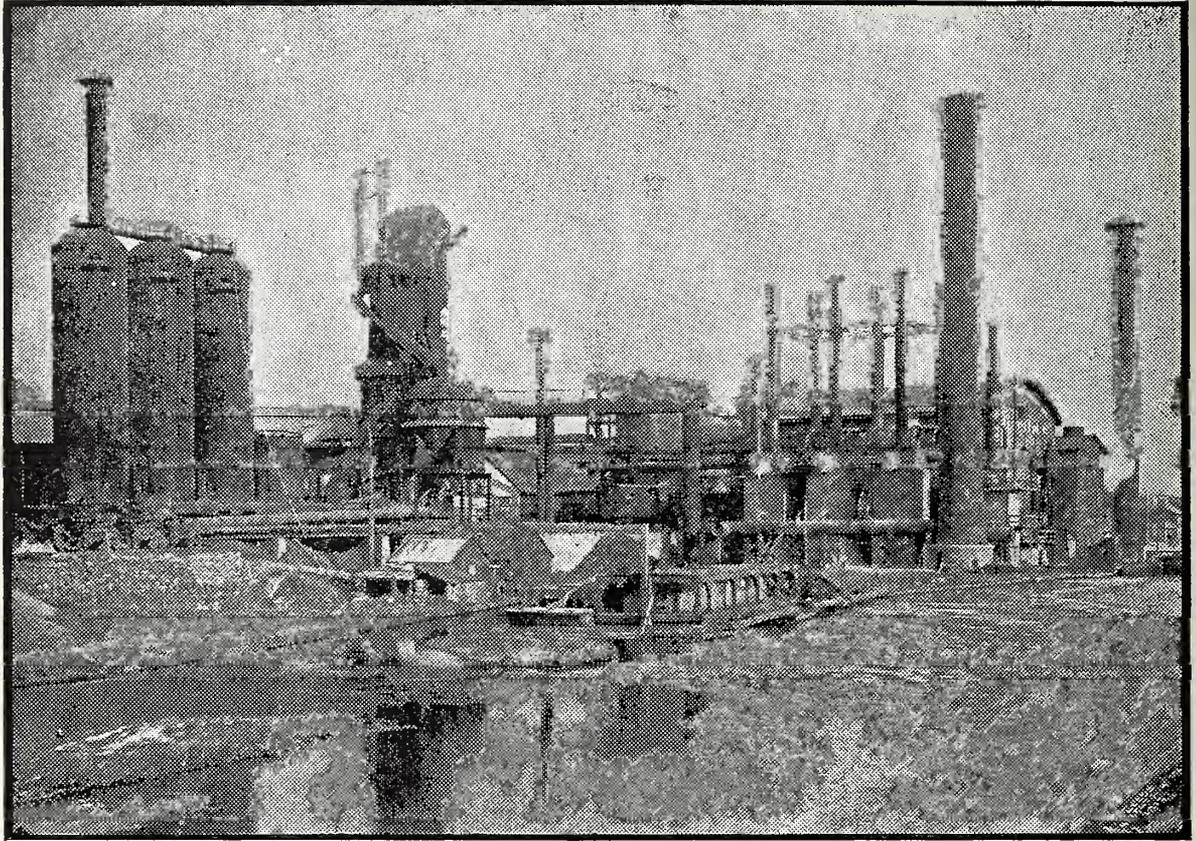
At first, Thomas was reluctant to leave his native land, but, influenced by a liberal offer, besides the consideration that his sons would have better opportunities in America than they could hope for in Wales or Great Britain, he consented, and on the night of the last day in the year 1838, he entered into an agreement with Mr. Hazard.

It should be mentioned in this connection that Solomon W. Roberts went to Cardiff, Wales, in 1836, as an inspector of rails which were ordered by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and other railroad companies. He visited the Crane Iron Works in May, 1837, and then informed his uncle, Josiah White, of the successful use of anthracite coal in the manufacture of iron there. He returned in November, bringing the details of Crane's plans and specifications illustrative of the process. He was asked to take up the manufacture, but declined and recommended one of Crane's associates. In accordance with his recommendation, Erskine Hazard, of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, went to Wales in November, 1838, and Hazard secured the services of Mr. Thomas.

In the Spring of 1839, Samuel Glace, while inspecting the canal along Biery's Port, noticed a number of men standing on the east side of the canal, which led him to think that there might be a leak in its bed, and so he asked the lock-tender, Jonathan Snyder, who they were. He then recognized Owen Rice and Frederick Biery, and they introduced him to the strangers as gentlemen from Philadelphia. Shortly afterward, he received orders from Mauch Chunk, to ascer-

when the other machinery arrived, the projectors of the works were as badly off as if none had been sent.

There was not at that time a foundry in the United States large enough to cast such cylinders as were needed. There were small foundries at Allentown and Bethlehem. The company applied to the Allaire Works of New York, and the Alger, of Boston, but neither of them could bore a 5-foot cylinder without enlarging their works,



CRANE IRON WORKS.

tain if there were any quicksands along the canal at Biery's Port. These were the men who selected the site for the furnace where the first iron was made in America with the use of anthracite coal, which proved a commercial success.

Mr. Thomas sailed from Liverpool on May 13, 1839, and reached New York June 5th. He brought with him his whole family. Before leaving England he had made the blowing machinery and castings for the hot-blast, and all were shipped except the two cylinders, which were too large for the hatches of the ship. So,

which they were unwilling to do. Mr. Thomas then went to Philadelphia to the Southwark Foundry of S. V. Merrick and J. H. Towne, who enlarged their boring machinery and made the required cylinders.

Fire-brick were imported from Wales, none being manufactured in this country, and in August, 1839, ground was broken at Craneville (now Catasauqua) for the first furnace.

After many difficulties and discouragements, the furnace was finally blown in at five o'clock July 3, 1840. The ore was two-thirds hematite

to one-third New Jersey magnetic. It was blown with two-and-a-half-inch nozzles, and the blast heat was 600 degrees.

The first run of iron was made the 4th of July, and proved a great success. From this time its manufacture by anthracite was successfully conducted at the Crane Works, and continuously except for the slight cessations common to all manufacturing establishments.

Furnace No. 1, in which the success of the new discovery was first fully demonstrated in this country, was 42 feet in height, with 12 feet bosh. It was operated by a breast-wheel 12 feet in diameter and 24 feet long, geared by segments on its circumference to a spur-wheel on a double crank, driving two blowing cylinders, 5 feet in diameter, with a 6-foot stroke, worked by beams on a gallows-frame. The motive power was the water of the canal, the difference between the upper and lower levels of lock No. 36. The furnace remained in blast until its fires were quenched by the rising waters of the flood of January, 1841, a period of six months, during which time 1,088 tons of pig iron were produced. The largest output for one week was 52 tons.

The furnace was blown in again after the freshet May 18, 1841, and continued in blast until August 6, 1842, producing in this time 3,316 tons of pig iron.

Mr. Thomas had been looked upon as a visionary and the remark was made by a leading charcoal iron-master that he would eat all the iron Mr. Thomas made with anthracite coal.

Other Furnaces Erected.—This successful operation led the company to put up one furnace after another to supply the increasing demands of their trade, until they had six in operation, as follows: 1842. Furnace No. 2, 45 feet high; 14 feet bosh. 1846. Furnace No. 3, 50 feet high; 18 feet bosh. 1849. Furnace No. 4, 50 feet high; 18 feet bosh. 1849. Furnace No. 5, 50 feet high; 18 feet bosh. 1868. Furnace No. 6, 60 feet high; 17 feet bosh.

The first load of iron ore was brought to the works on April 30, 1840, by Henry Hoch. It was hematite from the mine of Jacob Rice in Hanover township, Lehigh county. One was brought during the first year from the mine of Nathan Whitely, near Breinigsville, in Upper Macungie township; and one from the mine of John Kratzer, in South Whitehall township. In 1842, the celebrated Goetz bed was opened in Hanover township, Northampton county, and the first ore was taken to the Crane furnace.

The first magnetic ore was brought from the Mount Hope mine in Morris county, N. J., in 1840.

In the erection of the furnaces no machinery was used. Trees were cut down and set up as poles, to which ropes and chains were fastened and these held scantling in place at intervals; planks were laid as a floor on this scantling and on this floor heavy stones were pulled up to the masons on small two-wheeled carts with long handles.

A large blowing-engine was afterward erected, because the water-wheels were not powerful enough to furnish blast for all the furnaces, even though a small engine had been erected at an earlier date. This necessitated more room, and Bridge street (which ran in a direct line to the Canal) had to be vacated and located as at present.

Canal Bridge Moved.—The question then was how to remove the canal bridge to the new location, and Samuel Glace; an experienced superintendent on the canal, solved it. He waited until the boating season was over; then he placed two empty boats under the bridge and drew the water from the canal, which put the boats on the ground; then he placed long blocks on the boats and covered them with planks; then the water was let into the canal, which raised the boats and put the bridge up in the air and then the bridge was easily drawn to its new position.

Public Interest.—The manufacture of iron was quite a curiosity, and down to the Civil War, for a period of 20 years, the works were visited by many people of prominence, including Sir Morton Peto, Simon Cameron, Horace Greeley, and Dom Pedro (Emperor of Brazil). The bridge house was at times crowded with people, and it became a custom of the villagers to come to the evening cast.

The teams which brought iron ore from the mines were sometimes more than two miles in length, reaching from the Crane Iron Company scales out to Eberhard's quarry on the Mickley road. The roads in the county were frequently made impassable to the farmers and this reconciled them to the proposed C. & F. R. R. The magnetic ore was brought from New Jersey in loads and hoisted on an inclined plane by horse-power and then piled up in front of the furnaces 60 feet high.

The coal was brought by boats and piled up on the site of the new canal, opposite the Bryden Horse Shoe Works, in immense quantities. In the winter season it was placed on barrows, then taken on huge scows to the furnaces, ready for use. This was done night and day during the entire winter. On one of the midnight trips, Hugh Dougherty was missing, and found drowned. His funeral was the first Catholic

funeral in town. The interment was made at Easton.

Immense quantities of coal were also hoisted by buckets and piled in great heaps on the site of No. 6 Furnace (which was torn down in February, 1914.) The opening of the L. V. R. R. and C. & F. R. R. changed this, and many costly improvements had to be made to meet these new conditions.

The six furnaces operated by the company for many years have been reduced to two. The men employed vary from 300 to 500.

The company erected numerous small two-story brick and frame dwellings in the First ward of the borough for the convenience of its workmen, numbering altogether 95, put up at the same time as the furnace. It has also 5 dwellings in the Second ward, 3 in the Third, and one in the Fourth; total assessed, 104.

Iron Curiosities.—At the laboratory of the Crane Iron Works there are two interesting curiosities on the north side of the building which look like the mouths of two projecting cannon. They were placed there in 1907 as mementos. They are abandoned tuyeres, which had been in the furnaces, through which the hot-blast was forced. The one next to the pavement was in the first furnace, erected in 1840.

The company made an assignment in 1893; a re-organization was effected under the name of the Crane Iron Works, and it passed under the control of the Empire Steel and Iron Company. Its main office was at Philadelphia from 1839 to 1895; then it was transferred to the Front street office at Catasauqua, opposite the furnace, where it continued until 1908, when it was removed to the Empire Steel and Iron Company building on Bridge street.

The Empire Steel and Iron Company removed its offices from New York City to Catasauqua in 1900, locating in the Crane Iron Works office building, and continued there until 1908, when they were transferred to the superior three-story brick building on Bridge street, which the company erected at a cost of \$20,000.

Besides the Crane Iron Works, other companies, controlled by the Empire Steel & Iron Company, with offices here, are the Mt. Hope R. R. Co., and the Victoria Coal and Coke Co., of West Virginia.

Leonard Peckitt, president of this company since 1899, became chief chemist of the works in 1888, and since 1890 has been prominently identified with its management.

Fire-Brick Works.—David Thomas, Oliver A. Ritter, and Samuel McHose embarked in the manufacture of fire-bricks at Catasauqua in 1868, and they continued together until 1873,

when Thomas became the sole owner. Then his sons, Samuel and John, and son-in-law, Joshua Hunt, associated with him to continue the business. They traded as the Lehigh Fire-Brick Co., and manufactured all kinds of fire-bricks for furnaces, ovens, arches, jams, boshes, and cupolas. Upon the decease of the senior partner, in 1882, the company was incorporated; and in 1903, when a re-organization was effected, it was re-incorporated with the same capital, \$60,000.

In 1872 the plant was destroyed by fire and immediately rebuilt. The stone buildings put up then are still in use. They are situated along the canal, between the Wint Planing Mill and the Bryden Horse-shoe Works. Two kilns are in operation, and the annual production is one and a half millions. The directors and officers are L. H. McHose, president; Charles T. Evans, secretary and treasurer, and D. G. Dery.

Foundries.—*Union Foundry and Machine Co.* was started in 1851, by John Fritz and Brother, who established a plant at the southeast corner of Front and Pine streets for the purpose of carrying on a general foundry and machine business, and here the first foundry was put up in the Lehigh Valley for the production of cast-iron columns, which came to be shipped to all parts of the United States.

The plant was sold to William Michel and David Thomas, and afterward David Thomas became the owner. In 1869 Thomas sold it to Oliver Williams, David Williams, and William Hopkins, and they operated the works successfully till 1882, when they enlarged the buildings to meet the demands of their increasing business. They carried on the plant until 1891; then Hopkins sold his interest to the partners, and shortly afterward they were incorporated with Oliver Williams as president, and his nephew, J. Arthur Williams, as secretary and treasurer. In 1901 they were obliged to locate elsewhere so as to secure larger quarters. They accordingly established a plant along the north side of Race street, between the river and the canal, on 7 acres of ground, and here they carried on business for four years, when the company failed, and Leonard Peckitt purchased the plant.

Catasauqua Casting Co.—After the Union Foundry plant remained idle for two years a new organization was effected in 1907, which was called the Catasauqua Casting Co., and placed under the management of Frederick Conlin, for the manufacture of all kinds of castings. It was continued in operation until 1912, when it suspended, and since then the plant has been idle. The employees numbered from 100 to 150.

Davies and Thomas Foundry is situated in the Third ward, along the main thoroughfare, and the extensive plant covers 20 acres of ground, with the Catasauqua creek running through the premises.

This great and successful enterprise was started in 1865 by Daniel Davies, and associated with him were his son, George, and William Thomas, who traded under the firm name of Davies, Thomas & Co. In 1868, the Thomas interest was purchased by his partners and they carried on the business until the father died in 1876; then James Thomas (a brother-in-law of George Davies) purchased this interest in the works and the partnership of Davies and Thomas Co. was formed for the continued manufacture of general foundry and machine work, vertical and horizontal engines, car castings, and appliances for furnaces, mills, and mines. The plant comprised a number of brick buildings, covering a floor space of 35,000 feet. Five vertical engines were required to supply the motive power; the employees numbered from 175 to 200; and to facilitate its extensive shipments it was connected with the Central R. R. of New Jersey.

In 1894 the business was incorporated with a capital of \$300,000. The estimated value of the plant in January, 1914, was \$500,000, and in a general way the buildings have become four times what they were in 1876, with the employees numbering from 250 to 500, depending upon the conditions of the trade. Their productions are sent to all parts of the United States and to Canada.

This company is recognized as the pioneer in the manufacture of iron plates for lining tunnels under rivers by the shield method. Since 1905, it has supplied the extensive tubes for the sub-aqueous tunnels which have been put into successful operation from New York City to Jersey City, to Long Island City, and to Brooklyn; and it is now engaged in supplying the plates for a very extensive sewer at Brooklyn in the Corona District. These tunnels are admittedly marvelous accomplishments as great pieces of engineering; but this company in supplying the tunnel-plates is equally worthy of special recognition, because their production required the most exacting manipulation of materials, besides the nicest discrimination in successfully meeting the extraordinary demands of the contract; and this success secured a great distinction for the borough of Catasauqua.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the foundry was not fitted for such a great undertaking, but had to be changed to suit the occasion. These changes were designed and made by James Thomas, and he was encouraged in the

new enterprise by the children of his deceased partner, George Davies, which evidences the superior and courageous spirit of the company, and their complete success merits all possible praise.

The directors and officers of the company are: Leonard Peckitt, president.

Harry E. Graffin, secretary and treasurer.

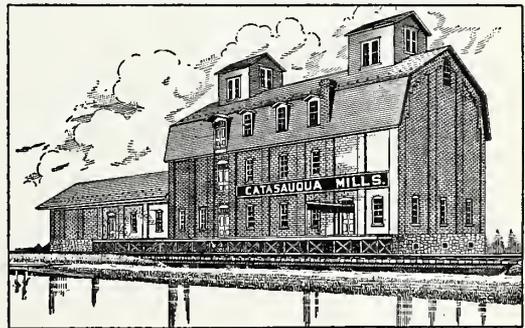
Hopkins Thomas, general manager.

George Davies, Rowland D. Thomas.

Of these George Davies and Harry E. Graffin (his brother-in-law), are the successors of George Davies, deceased; Hopkins Thomas and Rowland D. Thomas are the successors of James Thomas, deceased, and C. R. Horn, general agent at New York City, is a son-in-law.

George Davies died in 1894; James Thomas died in 1906.

McIntyre Foundry.—Robert J. McIntyre was foreman for a time in the New York City Iron Works, where he learned under his experienced father the business of putting up structural iron buildings, and then he filled the position of superintendent of the Union Foundry Co. at Catasauqua for nine years. In 1893 he leased the foundry of the Crane Iron Co., which was situated at the foot of Willow street, along the canal, east of the furnace, and there he produced all kinds of rolling-mill, furnace, and architectural castings, besides filling orders from the Crane Iron Co. He carried on the business for three years, then removed to Allentown.



MAUSER AND CRESSMAN MILL.

Garages.—The first garage at Catasauqua was established in April, 1911, on Pine street, at Railroad alley, by Nicholas J. Dungan and William H. Wentz for repairing automobiles. It is a one-story frame building, built in octagonal form, on a lot 90 by 100 feet, and is equipped with the necessary machinery. Wentz sold his interest to Philip Lynch, in July, following, and since then the garage has been carried on under the name of Lynch and Dungan.

In 1913, Preston H. Kratzer also opened a

garage in connection with his motor-car works.

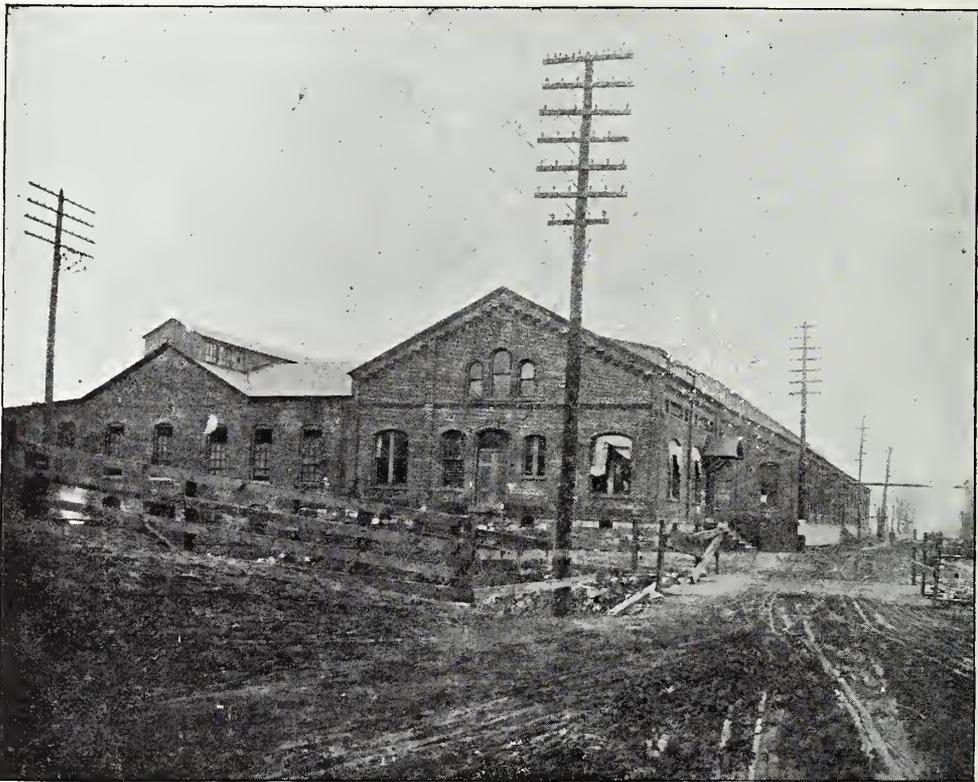
The residents of Catasauqua have shown a great appreciation of the automobile for business and pleasure purposes. About 130 automobiles were in the borough in January, 1914, many of them of a costly style.

Grist-Mill.—A grist-mill was erected at the mouth of the Catasauqua creek about 1752, and it was operated by the waters of this creek, but it is not known who built it and first engaged in the milling business.

In 1782 John Benezet, of Philadelphia, sold the land (then embracing 300 acres) to David

Frederick operated the mill from 1801 to the time of his death, in 1845. Then Solomon Biery (Frederick's son) and Thomas Frederick became the owners and carried it on ten years. It was a small stone building, run by an overshot water-wheel.

In 1855 William Younger and Milton Berger (who were cousins) purchased the property and conducted the business under the name of Berger & Younger until 1871, when Berger died and Younger became the sole owner, and during this time it is believed the water power was secured from the canal. Younger improved the plant by



WAHNETAH SILK MILL.

Deshler, of Allentown, but there was no mention made of a grist mill. In 1785, however, in the assessment list, Deshler is mentioned as the owner of 350 acres in Allen township, including a grist-mill, which is the first record evidence of this mill. It is also mentioned as "Deshler's Mill" on the Howell Map of Pennsylvania, which was published in 1792. He died in 1796. Subsequently Jacob Newhard became the owner of it, and in 1801 he (and his wife Mary) conveyed it to Frederick Biery and his brother, Henry. Soon afterward Henry sold his interest to Frederick and removed to New York.

enlarging and introducing a large turbine water wheel, and he developed the business to a remarkable degree, thereby enhancing the value of the property. He continued the business until 1891, when he was obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors, and the National Bank of Catasauqua (which had given him much financial assistance for a period of twenty years) was obliged to buy the mill and all the property connected with it. This was subdivided by the bank and sold off in parts to different parties. The grist-mill and adjoining property was purchased by George S. Mauser, in

1895, for his son, Franklin B. Mauser, and son-in-law, Allen H. Cressman, and they have since carried on the milling business under the name of Mauser & Cressman in a successful manner. It was burned down in 1898; then the land was sold to the firm, and they rebuilt the mill and equipped it with modern machinery. The water-power from the canal, until 1895, was supplied through a channel two by four feet; then it was enlarged to 6 by 14 feet, to meet the demands of the trade. The daily production was increased to 200 barrels. This is the first industrial site in the borough.

Included with the mill property is a fine two-story cut-stone dwelling, which was erected by Frederick Biery in 1830. It is still in a good state of preservation and reflects the superior workmanship of the masons and carpenters of that period, four-score years ago.

Horse-shoe Works.—In 1882 Joshua Hunt, Oliver Williams, and P. F. Greenwood associated together for the purpose of manufacturing forged horse-shoes under a patent of George Bryden from Hartford, Conn. They erected a one-story brick-building on the northwest corner of Railroad and Strawberry alleys (the site being now at the rear of the American Mechanics' Hall), which they equipped with necessary machinery, and they traded under the name of Bryden Horse-Shoe Co. They had in use two forge-hammers, employed 30 hands, and produced daily three tons of horse shoes under the management of Mr. Greenwood. The bar-iron was received from the Catasauqua Rolling Mill, with which Williams was prominently identified.

They continued there until 1889; then the company established a larger plant, north of Chapel street between Front street and the canal, and placed it under the management of Jacob Roberts, an experienced mechanic, from Poughkeepsie; and there the plant has been continued with increasing success until now, with gradual enlargements to meet the demands of the trade. It has come to be recognized as one of the largest plants of the kind in the world,—the buildings covering seven acres of ground, the daily production being from 40 to 50 tons of horse-shoes, and the employees numbering from 250 to 300. When the plant was first established on Front street, the capital was \$100,000; but this has been increased until now it is more than \$600,000. The development and success of this great enterprise at Catasauqua was mainly attributable to the superior management of Mr. Roberts, from the time he took charge of it, in 1889, until he died, in 1906.

During the Boer War of 1899-1900, this company supplied the British War Department with

a carload of horse and mule shoes weekly; and since then the company has received orders from that government.

The shoes are made in many varieties and shipped to all parts of the world.

Oliver Williams was at the head of the enterprise until he died in 1894. He was succeeded by George E. Holton (his son-in-law) who served as president and treasurer until his decease in 1913. Mrs. Holton, the widow, has since officiated.

Machinery.—The Lenox Manufacturing Co. was organized in 1898, by a number of enterprising men, including Oliver Williams, Jacob Roberts, and Sydney Heilig, of Catasauqua, for the manufacture of special machines of various kinds, more especially buttonhole workers, tackers, attachments for sewing-machines, button-covering machines and "Lenox" cash-registers. They secured the old and abandoned two-story brick building of the school district on Second street, which had been occupied for school purposes for upwards of 40 years, and this was equipped with necessary machinery. Business has been conducted there until the present time under the management of William Hargraves, with 9 to 12 hands, and a capital of \$30,000.

Motor-Car Works.—On Oct. 1, 1913, Preston H. Kratzer embarked in the business of manufacturing light motor trucks, with various types of bodies and top covers; also of general repair work to automobiles and motor-trucks. He established a plant in South Catasauqua, along the River road, in the building where he had conducted the South-End Planing-Mill from 1903 to that time. It was damaged by fire in February, 1914.

Planing Mills—About 1860, John H. Knauss and a Mr. Harwig associated together as Knauss & Harwig, to conduct a planing mill business on Race street at the Catasauqua creek, and there they erected and equipped a building on the east bank (where the Davies & Thomas Foundry is located). They operated the plant for several years, then Knauss became the sole owner; but he had just assumed the ownership when it was destroyed by fire through little children playing with matches around the mill, and it was a total loss because the insurance policies were not promptly transferred to him. The Humane Fire Company ran to the rescue but to no avail. Many of the by-standers assisted in manipulating the hand engine or in forming a bucket-brigade to supply the engine with water from the mill-dam 200 feet off, one row of men passing the empty buckets to the dam, and another row passing the full buckets to the engine. After the fire, the site was secured by

Daniel Davies for a foundry and machine shop.

Previous to the planing-mill a distillery had been carried on at this place for many years by Geo. W. Bogh and his brothers. They fed many hogs on the premises which squealed so much that the settlement there came to be called "hog-town," and the name was generally continued until East Catasauqua was annexed to the borough as the Third ward.

Previous to 1850, Nathan Fegley, from Mauch Chunk, was engaged for some time in conducting a lumber yard on Church street, where the Town Hall is now located. He returned to Mauch Chunk about 1850, and was succeeded by John Stoddard, of White Haven, who then established a yard at the southeast corner of Front and Spring streets, on land leased from Owen Swartz. He shipped lumber

died in 1882. Rufus W. Wint was admitted into the firm, and the name was continued until 1900, when Frank J. Fatzinger and Oliver A. Fatzinger each purchased an interest and a limited partnership was formed. Since then the business has been conducted under the name of F. W. Wint Co., Lt'd.

About 1870 saw and planing mills were established on the premises, and as the business developed the plant was gradually enlarged, more especially in 1902 when a large adjoining lot on the south extending from Front street to the canal was purchased which had been occupied by the Catasauqua Rolling-Mill.

The partnership is capitalized at \$60,000; a stock of several million feet of lumber is carried on hand, including a "dry-kiln" with a capacity of 175,000 feet, much of it under cover,



GOLDSMITH & SON.

in boats by the Canal from White Haven and Swartz acted as his agent. This was continued several years, when Swartz bought the business and conducted it until 1863. Then Horatio D. Yäger became a partner, and the business was carried on under the name of Swartz & Yäger until 1870. Swartz then sold his interest to Ferdinand W. Wint, and the business was carried on as Yäger and Wint until 1872, when George W. Cyphers was admitted as a partner, and the firm name was changed to Yäger, Wint & Cyphers. Cyphers died in 1873, and his interest having been purchased by his partners, the firm name was changed to H. D. Yäger & Co. The business was conducted under this name only a year, when Yäger sold his interest, and a new firm was created, consisting of Mr. Wint, Owen F. Fatzinger, and James P. Wint, who traded as F. W. Wint & Co. The senior partner

to meet the demands of its extensive trade; and the employees number from 60 to 75. All kinds of building materials are manufactured on orders from building contractors and shipped to all parts of the Lehigh Valley.

A planing-mill is situated at the east end of the Third ward, in Catasauqua, on Race street. It was erected and equipped with the necessary machinery by Franklin Goldsmith, in 1909, for the purpose of supplying all kinds of building materials, and he has since conducted business there in a successful manner. The firm is now Goldsmith & Son, by the admission of Frank R. A. Goldsmith. The building is 86 by 110 feet; a running supply of 300,000 feet of lumber is kept on hand, much of it under cover; and 40 hands are employed. The trade reaches out into all parts of the Lehigh Valley.

A planing mill was carried on from 1903 to

1913, by Preston H. Kratzer. It was situated in the south end of the borough along the River road, and was converted into a Motor Car works in 1913.

Pine Olein Factory.—In 1909, T. C. Smith and Franklin Trumbauer, of Allentown, bought a secret process for manufacturing a sweeping compound and general disinfectant, which they named "Pine Olein." They established their factory at the foot of Spring street along the canal, and while carrying on the business improved the product by experimenting with different combinations. Franklin J. Fatzinger, Owen A. Fatzinger, and Rufus W. G. Wint became the owners, and the business is being conducted under the name of Pine Olein Manufacturing Co.

Quarry Equipment.—In 1881, Joseph Matchette, a veteran captain of the Civil War, of Catasauqua, embarked in the business of equipping quarries with compressors, drills, hammers, pumps, and sundry supplies for taking out slate and limestone, and he extended his trade throughout the Lehigh, Perkiomen, East Penn, Schuylkill, Lebanon and Conestoga Valleys. He was the first to introduce in the last three valleys the steam drill for boring purposes, and the use of dynamite and the electric battery for blasting purposes, which greatly facilitated the removal of large quantities of rock at reduced cost.

In 1891 his son, Joseph D., became a partner, and since then they have conducted the business under the firm name of Joseph Matchette & Son.

Capt. Matchette was the agent of the Dupont Powder Mills, in the southeastern section of Pennsylvania, for nearly thirty years supplying his extensive trade with powder.

Rolling Mill.—In 1863 a number of enterprising men of Catasauqua associated under the name of the Northern Iron Co., for the manufacture of armor plate for war vessels, and also rails; and they erected a mill along the canal north of Pine street. It was capitalized at \$100,000, which was afterward increased to \$500,000. The management was under David Thomas, president; Charles G. Earp, secretary and treasurer, and David Eynon, superintendent; but just as they had gotten ready to carry on the plant, the Civil War ended; then they changed the extensive equipment to the manufacture of tank and boiler plates, afterward adding sheet-iron, and by 1867 the production came to be 6,000 tons. In 1868 the name was changed to the Catasauqua Manufacturing Co.

In 1864 a large rolling-mill was put up at Ferndale on the west side of the Lehigh river,

a mile south of Catasauqua, for the manufacture of bar and skelp iron, and the business was carried on for a time under the name of East Penn Iron Co.; which was afterward changed to Lehigh Manufacturing Co.

In 1868 the plant was leased to the Catasauqua Manufacturing Co., and in 1872 this company purchased the plant. David Thomas and his sons, Samuel and John, were at the head of the company. Then Oliver Williams became the president by reason of his large interest in the Catasauqua mill.

In 1882 the total production of the two mills was 36,000 tons, with 600 employees; and the estimated value was \$2,000,000.

A small mill was erected south of the mill near Pine street, which was named Mill C, and another was erected north of the Ferndale plant which was named Mill D.

These plants were in successful operation until 1892, and had a national reputation for the manufacture of all kinds of bar and merchantable iron, which was shipped to all parts of the United States. Before this time their financial standing was first-class and the works were kept running in a most successful manner. Then a strike arose, the panic followed, and this great company failed.

The Catasauqua plants were dismantled, and the land came to be owned by the F. W. Wint Co. The Ferndale plants were sold to James W. Fuller, who organized the Lehigh Foundry Co., and transferred the establishments to it.

Rubber Works.—In 1900 a company was organized at Catasauqua for the manufacture of a new metal out of a secret combination of copper and other materials which was to be harder than steel, and a plant was erected and equipped with machinery in East Catasauqua along the creek; but after some experimentation the enterprise proved a total failure and much money was lost.

A rubber company was then organized, which secured the building, equipped it with the necessary machinery and proceeded to manufacture certain rubber goods, such as fruit-jar rings, rubber heels and soles, door mats and rubber webbing materials, but after running the plant several years this also resulted in failure.

In 1910 a company was organized at Trenton, N. J., comprising Isaac Fineberg, Henry Bernstein, Antonio de Piano, Piano Rossa and Joseph Maher and his brother William, and they were incorporated under the name of Leicester Rubber Co., for the manufacture of rubber goods by the reclaiming process, such as automobile mats, door mats, stair mats, jar rings, shoe soles and heels, etc., and there they have since carried on

the business. In the summer of 1913 they secured the rubber plant mentioned and embarked in the business at Catasauqua on September 4th. Since then they have conducted the business in a successful manner, employing from 20 to 25 hands. New machinery was installed and the capacity of the plant was increased. The building is two-story, 60 by 175 feet.

Stone Works.—In 1903 Daniel Milson embarked in the business of quarrying and crushing stone on the property of the Deily Estate, to the rear of the Wahnetah Silk Mill. The quarried stones were supplied to the furnace of the Crane Iron Co. for fluxing, and the crushed stones to contractors for concrete work. He employed 20 men, produced about 200 tons a day, and continued there seven years. Then he rented

and produce upwards of 6,000 tons of materials for roofing, concreting, public roads, and railroads. Morgan Emanuel and his son, David, had previously been engaged in the business for a number of years.

SILK MILLS.—There are three silk mills carried on at Catasauqua.

Dery Mill.—D. G. Dery located at Catasauqua in 1897, and embarked in the manufacture of broad silks. He erected a fine three-story brick building at the foot of Front street, along Race, 150 feet front by 50 feet in depth, equipped it with the necessary machinery and started with 200 hands. After conducting the plant successfully for two years he enlarged it by adding a three-story brick building of the same dimensions at right angles, making the structure in



DERY SILK MILL.

the quarry of Henry Kurtz, in the Third ward and there he has carried on the business until now. He erected a new modern crusher with a daily capacity of 500 tons and employs from 20 to 25 hands.

Henry Kurtz had previously carried on his quarry for many years for burning lime and supplying a superior blue cut-stone for building purposes, and in this business he was succeeded by his son. Jonas Biery also carried on extensive quarry operations supplying thousands of tons of limestone to the Crane Iron Co.

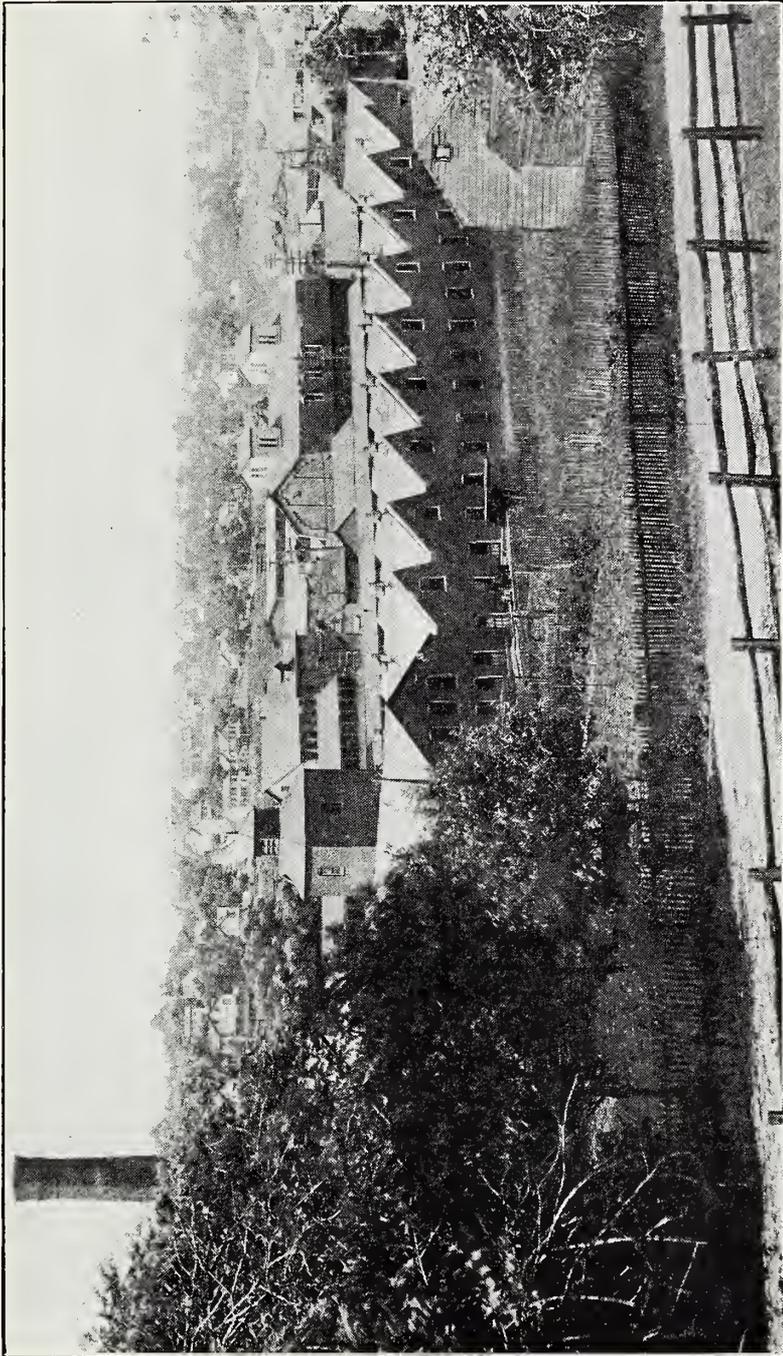
David L. Emanuel and others, under the name of Emanuel & Co., started a crusher plant at the slag bank of the Crane Iron Works in 1910, and the business has since been carried on by the company. They employ from 25 to 40 hands

the form of an L which he also equipped with machinery. Since then he has carried on the business in a most successful manner, affording constant employment to 400 hands.

During this time Mr. Dery established fifteen other silk mills at different places, fourteen being in Pennsylvania, which he has conducted in a similar manner. His employees altogether number 3,600. The principal office for all his establishments is at Allentown, embracing all the rooms on the seventh floor of the Allentown National Bank building.

The home of Mr. Dery is at Catasauqua, a spacious, three-story brick Colonial building on a large plot of ground.

Wahnetah Mill is situated on the road to Allentown, beyond the Catasauqua creek, near the



VIEW OF WEST CATASAUQUA AND WAHNETAH MILL.

grist-mill. It was organized in 1890, with a capital of \$125,000 by James Thomas, Frank M. Horn, James W. Fuller, Samuel Thomas, Edwin Thomas, C. R. Horn, William W. McKee and George Davies, for the manufacture of silk plushes and fabrics. Alexander Pfeffer was engaged as the general manager and he was sent to England to secure the necessary machinery and a supply of silk, and the mill was erected in 1892. The capital was increased to \$200,000, and the business was conducted under varying circumstances until 1900.

William R. Thomas was then engaged as the superintendent and he has managed the increasing business in a most satisfactory manner. The manufacture of plushes was abandoned and in 1902 broad silk looms were installed; and in 1903 one hundred looms were in operation. Since then the plant has been much enlarged, and in January, 1914, there were about 700 looms in operation with 400 hands.

Catasauqua Mill.—James J. Seyfried, Edward J. Smith, and Wilson J. Smith associated together in 1911 as the Catasauqua Silk Co., for the manufacture of broad silks in the borough. They purchased a two-story frame factory building on Race street between the river and canal, and equipped it with the necessary machinery; and they have since conducted the business in a successful manner. Their annual production, which runs from \$60,000 to \$70,000, is shipped to New York City. They employ from 20 to 30 hands.

Tinsmith Shops.—Charles G. Schneller in 1854 engaged in the business of tinsmith and dealer in hardware and stoves, locating at Front and Strawberry streets, in Catasauqua, and there he continued in business until 1887. His son, Charles W., became a partner in 1881, and in 1887 secured the entire business; since then he has conducted it in a successful manner. He employs four hands. The Schneller Row (three-story brick) was erected there in 1868. Mr. Schneller died in 1909, aged 88 years.

Charles Schneider has been engaged in this business at Catasauqua since 1872; since 1900 at his present stand, No. 108 S. Second street.

John P. Schneller (brother of Charles W.), has been at No. 120 Front street since 1880, though he had carried on the business in the borough for several short periods before.

Samuel P. Gemmel started in 1893; and since 1897 he has conducted the business at No. 312 Second street.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The first work done in the village in 1839 was the building of a two-story frame house opposite the site of the furnaces which, within six months after coming to

this country, was occupied by Mr. Thomas and his family.

There was built at the same time a row of "shanties" from Second street to Limestone alley; also frame houses from Limestone alley to near Howertown Road, which were surrounded by a front yard, with fences neatly whitewashed. The occupants were the clerks and bosses at the works. This was the "boulevard" of the village.

A brick row was built on Wood street from Limestone alley to Howertown Road, and each house was generally occupied by four families. Some of their descendants now living in large houses were born there.

In 1839 there were few, if any, coal burning stoves. Every thrifty tenant had his cord of wood sawed, chopped, and piled in the cellar.

Bake-ovens were erected; one on Wood street, the other on Church; and their fires were burning from Monday morning till Saturday night, for the neighbors took their turn. The dough was prepared and placed in straw baskets; then, by a dexterous movement, upturned on a wooden tray or shovel, and pushed into the ovens. Occasionally, some belated housewife would come and beg the privilege of putting only a small pie into the oven if there were still room.

After the water was introduced, several spigots were on Wood and Church streets, the only streets in the village where the mains were laid. The water was taken from the Lehigh river, but then it was free from impurities and adulterations.

The first streets were opened on the land of Frederick Biery, from Race street to Wood, as far as his land extended. As the village grew in the centre, Second street was opened to Church and made crooked so as not to interfere with buildings already erected. When it was extended to Middle alley, a stop was made at the line of Henry Breisch's land and the street was fenced off. Prior to this time, Second street had been opened by John Peter from Bridge street north, and when Second street was extended northward another crook was necessary to make the connection.

Meanwhile, Bridge street was opened, and, in order to make it correspond with Church street, it also was made crooked, otherwise the lines would have overlapped and the lots would have become too long. Strange to say, the alleys between Church and Bridge streets were run as if these streets were at right angles. The consequence was that the lots on Bridge street at alleys were sliced off at the point of intersection. While this was not considered when the

lots were cheap, in after years, when parties began to measure up and find themselves short from 8 to 12 inches, law suits arose, bitter feeling was developed and expensive litigation naturally followed. Such was the situation on both sides of the street but it would not have occurred if the points of intersection had been a right angle.

In 1839, there were four public roads which lay within the present boundary of Catasauqua:

One extended from the dam along the canal west of the Faust farm house, crossing Front street where it is intersected by Chapel street, and proceeding due east along the north side of the Breisch farm house (near the site of Dr. Daniel Yoder's residence) to the Howertown Road.

borough, which lowered the surface several feet between Union street and School alley, and required high stoops before the residences, as they are now seen.

In 1848, Second street was laid out from Race to Church, by direction of the Court.

Building Lots.—During the period from 1845 to 1860, this town grew in population. The Biery lots were sold on Front and Second streets to Wood; and John Peter sold his lots on those streets from Bridge to the borough line. The balance of the Peter farm was sold to David Thomas. Henry Breisch also sold his farm, lying between Second and Third streets from Church to Pine, to David Thomas.

But Thomas for years sold very few lots,



PINE STREET BRIDGE.

The second from the Biery grist mill due east over the Deily hill by the farm house to a point where the road forks in the Third ward toward Bethlehem.

The third from the mill race over the county bridge in the Third ward.

The fourth was the Howertown Road which originally extended due north on the west side of the Biery farm house to a point at Union street where it joined the road as it is at present, the last portion having been vacated long ago.

In 1841, Front street was laid out by the Court, but it was known for some time as Cinder street because the slag from the furnaces was hauled on it to make it passable in wet weather. It was graded in 1853 by Elias Mertz, surveyor, right after the incorporation of the

which eventually proved to be a good feature, because it paved the way for many fine residences between Second street and Howertown Road and from Bridge street to Walnut. Third street was only opened in 1870, twelve years prior to his death; and Fourth and Fifth streets were opened some years after his death in the settlement of his estate. The population at this time was 2,853.

Bridges.—There were two bridges across the river in the early history of the town; the Biery Bridge, erected as a chain structure in 1824, and maintained as such until 1852, when it was removed on account of its insecurity. A covered wooden structure was then erected in its place, and this was continued as a private toll-bridge until 1892, when the county purchased it and

an iron structure was built to accommodate the increased public and trolley traffic. The Crane Iron Co. bridge was erected by the company for its own uses in 1845 and since maintained. A third bridge, built of iron, was established at Pine street by the county in 1906.

Water Works.—When Catasauqua was founded in 1839 the water rights and land west of the canal, from the Hokendauqua Dam to the Allentown Dam were ceded to the Lehigh Crane Iron Co. by the canal company as a substantial inducement to capitalists to erect furnaces here and develop an increased market for coal as a feeder to the canal project. At that time, the towns along the Lehigh river north to the coal mines were few, and it never entered into the minds of the investors that the stream would become the sewer system of populous boroughs and hundreds of coal mines.

When the first furnace was erected, the blast power was secured from the canal, a new canal having been excavated which was afterward used as the main channel. The pump to furnish water for furnace use was attached to a blast wheel, which remained in use until No. 3 furnace was completed in 1844. More convenient water facilities for the town were required and then a 4-inch main was laid from the pump to Wood street, up Wood to Second, up Second to Church, and thence to a basin located on that street above Church alley.

The leakage from this basin eventually undermined the limestone soil, and necessitated its abandonment and a wooden tank was erected. In 1854, a 4-inch main was laid on Front street, as far as Bridge, and in 1856, a 3-inch main was extended up Second street, as far as Strawberry alley, to supply the new residence of David Thomas. This pipe was recently discovered while laying the new mains on that street, and it was found almost closed with corrosion. The same year the Front street main was extended to the new rolling mill, and subsequently as far as Puddlers' Row, above Chapel.

When this was about to be done originally, it would seem that David Thomas wrote to his son Samuel, then at Nazareth (going to school), to stop off at Bethlehem and take measurements of the pump used there to supply water to the inhabitants of that town, as he intended to supply water to the company houses on Church and Wood streets. Richard W. Leibert (who is still living at Bethlehem), supplied him with the desired information. Work was then commenced without a charter and in time the mains were extended, a reservoir was built on Church street, and later on north of Walnut between Fifth and Sixth streets. A charter was sub-

sequently obtained and the company furnished the water until its merger with the Clear Springs Water Co.

By 1872, the demands upon the water supply had increased so largely that the company decided to make extensive improvements, and spent \$25,000. On Front street from Wood to Bridge an 8-inch main was laid; Second, Union to Chapel, a 10-inch main; 4-inch main on Union and Chapel streets; 10-inch main on Bridge, from Front to Second; and 10-inch main on Walnut to Fourth, where connections were made with a 12-inch main leading to a new stone and concrete reservoir on Currant alley, above Walnut, the highest point in the town. A new pumping station was built below No. 6 furnace, 23 by 25 feet in dimensions, with water and steam pumps having a capacity of forcing 185,000 gallons of water per day. A nearby stand-pipe, to equalize the pressure upon the pipes, was also built.

The use of the river water for household purposes becoming objectionable, an artesian well was drilled adjoining the pumping station and alternating filters erected to overcome its frequent filthiness.

All the town gutters and refuse from manufacturing places north of Bridge street had drained into the canal, the surface of which frequently presented mysterious compositions.

The company requiring more room for storage purposes, a 36-inch main was extended on the canal bed, from a point facing the canal below the bridge, which carried water to the forebay at the machine shop and pumping station, while another of similar size ran from the forebay in front of No. 5 furnace and extended to the turbines opposite No. 1; the feeder canal was then abandoned and filled in, giving the company large storage space in front of the furnaces.

For many years, the revenues of the water system were not given close attention and reverses coming to the Crane Iron Co., its receivers made overtures to the original owners, and the water and land rights, with some reservations, passed back to the Navigation Company and then to the Clear Springs Water Co.

Council then reduced the number of fire hydrants to 23, owing to the demands of the new regulations, and when in January, 1908, the rates were announced, many consumers discontinued the use of the water.

The Fire and Water Committee were directed to make an investigation and report the cost of establishing a municipal plant. A public meeting was called in the Town-Hall, Thursday, July 23, when it was proposed to ask the taxpayers for a loan of \$80,000 to sink wells, and proceed with the erection of a municipal system.

By unanimous direction of Council, it was submitted to the tax-payers at the November election, which resulted in polling 776 votes for the loan and only 74 against.

Artesian Wells.—Two artesian wells were sunk upon a tract of land, designated by a geologist sent by the State Board of Health, at Walnut and St. John streets, east of the Catasauqua creek. The success of the first well demonstrated the wisdom of the designated spot, and the second well was equally satisfactory. The wells are about 240 feet deep, steel cased, 10 inches in diameter, with a flow of 500 gallons a minute. They were both tested by air lifts for seven days and nights, and the supply of water was pronounced inexhaustible. The strata of sandstone were pierced the entire depth. The State Board certified that it was perfectly pure; and by practical tests at the boilers of the plant it was found free from lime sediments.

The committee had investigated other plants and asked experienced engineers to come to Catasauqua, view the location and prepare plans for a municipal plant. Dr. C. J. Keim was then serving as burgess, with Councilmen Henry W. Stolz, Alfred J. Leh and Martin Graver from the First ward, and Thomas Jones, William McCandless, and Oscar Shugar from the Second ward, all favorable to a municipal water-works. Detailed plans and specifications were formally adopted, and the sale of the water bonds for \$80,000 at 4 per cent. was advertised. George H. Hardner, of Allentown, became the contractor, the sale of the bonds was made, three-fourths of the issue having been taken by residents of the borough. Work was started in March, 1910, and completed the following October. Two equity suits were instituted by the Clear Springs Water Co. to restrain the borough from proceeding to establish the water-works, but the Court dismissed both bills, deciding that their vested rights were not injured.

Thomas Jones is worthy of special mention in the establishment of this improvement for the public welfare. He came to Catasauqua in 1853 and assisted in laying the water pipe in 1854. For many years he was employed as a machinist at the Crane Iron Works; then he became master mechanic of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville R. R. under its superintendent, John Thomas, which position he held until the road was acquired by the P. & R. R. Co. He served in town council from 1884 to 1889; officiated as burgess from 1889 to 1891; and again served in the town council since 1908, while this improvement was being established.

Edmund Randall, the publisher of *The Catasauqua Dispatch*, is equally worthy of mention

for his continuous and persistent advocacy of its ownership by the borough.

Pumping Station.—The pumping station is a brick fire-proof building, with concrete foundations and floors, structural, steel and slate roof, with ample proportions for duplicating the present plant. The engine and compressor room is 50 by 60 feet and boiler room 50 by 50 feet, with fuel space for more than 100 tons. These rooms are well lighted, provided with fire-proof partitions and furnished throughout in a neat and substantial manner. The chimney is constructed of brick lining 5 feet square inside and 100 feet high, on a concrete foundation.

In the boiler room there is a battery of two high-pressure tubular boilers, 100 to 125 horsepower each, set in masonry with connections to pumping machinery.

In the engine room there are two air compressors of the Ingersoll-Rand most improved type, made to operate condensing, either or both together, through air receiver to air-lift system, with discharge from wells into storage reservoir; also two large Platt cross compound horizontal crank and fly-wheel pumping engines with condenser, of combined daily capacity of two million gallons, made to operate, either or both together, with suction from storage reservoir and delivery to system of water mains.

Reservoir.—The storage reservoir is 72 feet in diameter, 14 feet 6 inches deep, having a capacity of 364,000 gallons; made of brick concrete and steel construction, with roof of cement tiling, and ventilator screened and protected from all impurities, which makes it a most fitting receptacle for storage, direct from the wells. The large pumping engines, with suction from this reservoir, deliver the water through water mains and tower to the people.

Tower.—The water tower is located on the hill, near Sixth street and Howertown Road, in North Catasauqua, just north of the borough line. It is built of steel, 15 feet in diameter and 80 feet high, resting on brick sub-structure with stone trimmings, reinforced at the top with heavy eye beams. This sub-structure is on octagonal foundation of concrete, 30 feet in diameter. It is connected through the sub-structure with main and drain pipes and valves placed so that the tower may be used with the system or not, as may be desired. The reservoir affords the city a storage of about one-half million gallons of water for use in an emergency and, as a reserve, additional to the capacity of the plant, should there be a serious conflagration.

Mains.—The system of water mains, ranging from 16 inches to 6 inches in diameter, with but few laterals of 4-inch pipe, in all about seven

miles, is laid in the principal streets of the borough.

In case a fire occurs in the lower portion of the town, mains on American street, Howertown Road, Second and Front streets furnish a constant flow.

There have been located at the street corners thirty-five Matthews type hydrants, with 6-inch base connections and two 2½-inch nozzles for hose and one 4-inch nozzle for steamer to each hydrant. This system is divided into 63 districts, any and all of which may be shut off as desired. In case of repairs, but one square of patrons will be inconvenienced for a short time. There are 70 fire plugs and 790 taps from the mains.

The Water Commissioners have been: David Tolan, 1910 to 1911, and Daniel Gillespie since 1911. The annual receipts are about \$9,000.

Town Pumps.—There were three town-pumps in the place. The first was at Biery's Hotel, on Race street, set up when the first tavern was started.

The second was at the Thomas residence, on Front street, opposite the furnace; the well was sunk by the Crane Iron Co., and a pump-stock was placed there with a long iron handle to raise the water and a long handled iron cup was attached to it by a chain from which to drink it. This was highly appreciated, for the quality of the water was superior and many persons refreshed themselves there, more especially the working people at the furnace; indeed, all the families in that vicinity got their drinking water at this pump. It was continued in active use until the town came to be supplied from the municipal water-works. It may be remarked that the company established another pump on the premises a short distance below the office, about 1860, to take its place, and the old one was removed on account of the commotion there at times which was objectionable. The iron pump-stock is still there but it has not been much used for several years.

The third was at the rear of the Eagle Hotel on Bridge street.

Public Fountains.—In the summer of 1911 the subject of public fountains on the streets of Catasauqua was agitated, which resulted in the appointment of a committee of citizens which consisted of:

Joseph Matchette, chairman	
John Moat	Franklin Beck
George Boyer	Cooper Weaver
Alvin A. Hauser	Reuben Weaver

Subscriptions were solicited and the collections amounted to \$500. Then five places were selected for locating the fountains, as follows:

Front street, American Mechanics Hall.
 Bridge street, Postoffice Building.
 Howertown Road, north of Pine street.
 Five Points, Howertown Road.
 Third Ward, Twelfth and Race streets.

These five fountains were set up in the fall of 1912 where the water has since been free, taken from small, ever-flowing vertical outlets, and this public convenience has been highly appreciated and commended.

Clear Springs Water Co.—The water-plant of the Crane Iron Works, established along certain streets of Catasauqua from the beginning of the town, in 1839, was sold, in 1905, to the Clear Springs Water Co. (whose large plant is situated near the northern line of Whitehall township, above Cementon) and from that time the Company has maintained an office in Catasauqua, being in the P. O. Building since its erection in 1907. The principal office is in Philadelphia. The local office has been in Catasauqua since 1905.

Joseph Milson has been its superintendent since October, 1912. His predecessor was Walter L. Watson.

This company supplies the following towns in the Lehigh Valley:

East of the river.—Siegfried's, Northampton, and North Catasauqua.

West of the river.—Cementon, Egypt, Coplay, West Coplay, Hokendauqua (part), West Catasauqua, and Fullerton.

The total length of mains in service is 43 miles.

Canal.—In the course of the construction of the canal, a lock was placed at a point which came to be in front of the furnace at Catasauqua, with dimensions of 22 feet wide by 95 feet long, and a drop of 8 feet from one level to the other. The number in the system is 36. The next lock to the north is about a mile distant, and the next to the south also a mile.

A double canal was maintained for a number of years from 1839, from a point near the Hartman Ferry (locality of the Hokendauqua Bridge) to the furnace to facilitate receiving and shipping materials.

Grain and coal were "floated" down the river to the Delaware river, and thence to Philadelphia, on flat-bottomed boats called "arks," and these "arks" were sold there because they could not be taken back against the current. In passing Biery's Port these boats attracted much attention. When the canal came to be opened for transportation in 1828 the movement of the boats through the locks excited as much public interest for a time as the "casting" of iron in the furnace in 1840.

The first excursion to Biery's Port on the canal was made by a party from Allentown and an "ark" was used to carry the excursionists. The boat was handsomely decorated with American flags for the occasion. This occurred on Friday, June 26, 1829. Ogden E. Frederick recalls how his mother-in-law, Mrs. James W. Fuller, with much spirit narrated the trip many years ago. She was amongst the party, having accompanied her parents, then a girl (Clarissa Miller) 11 years old. She remembers distinctly the crowded condition of the boat and the great pleasure the extraordinary trip afforded. Two horses pulled the boat, and though the movement on the water was slow, the sensation was pleasing and the passing scenery truly picturesque and inspiring, much beyond what she had yet experienced.

Another occurrence, worthy of mention, was several years afterwards when many of this community went by boat to Easton to witness the hanging of a man named Getter, on a small island in the Delaware river.

Boat Yards.—Along the canal, from 1845 to 1865, two boat-yards were carried on for the building and repair of boats; one of them by Bogh Brothers, situated on the site of the Fire Brick Works between Walnut and Chapel streets, and the other by Ginder & Rehrig on the site of the lowlands opposite the Catasauqua Hotel.

RAILROADS.—It was in the Fall of 1855 that the first locomotive, the "General Wall," borrowed from the Central R. R. of N. J., with a passenger car attached, came to Catasauqua, which was as far as rails had been laid. It was a gala day for the borough, only two years old. On this train were citizens from Easton, including Thomas McKean (then 90 years old) and an army officer on recruiting service. A dinner was had at the Eagle Hotel, while flags were flying and bands playing. After dinner a procession was formed which marched to Hokenauqua, to view the furnace just erected there.

On the way from Allentown, the train ran slowly, stopping now and then to cut down projecting limbs of trees which hung over the track.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad was established on the opposite side of the river and opened for traffic and travel in September, 1855; and in 1856 the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad was started from the Catasauqua Station there and opened for traffic and travel in 1857.

David Kline, a painter by trade, was the first agent and the first freight was brought by him over the bridge on a wheel-barrow.

The Central R. R. of New Jersey was established and extended along the canal through the

borough in 1867; and the New England R. R. is now being extended through the central section of the borough to the canal near the Crane Iron Works to facilitate the shipment of coal by boats from Catasauqua.

The trolley street railway was extended from Allentown through Catasauqua along Front street to Siegfried's in 1891.

POST OFFICE.—For twenty years after this settlement was started at the bridge, the hamlet was called Biery's Port. A post office was established July 24, 1844, and named "Craneville." after George Crane, of Wales, who was the owner of iron works where David Thomas was employed before coming to this country, and upon the appointment of Nathan Fegley as postmaster in 1846, it was moved to the corner of Front and Church streets.

Mail came three times a week from Allentown to Mauch Chunk by stage, and several times a week from Bethlehem to Cherryville by one-horse conveyance. But letters for this place were frequently sent to Craneville, N. J., a small town 20 miles from New York City on this Easton stage route, which caused a delay of some days in the delivery of letters. The Crane Iron Co. received their mail from Allentown by private carrier which helped somewhat.

A change was agitated as early as 1845, but owing to the dominant party represented by the old inhabitants at the lower end of town, they prevented the Post Office Department from adopting various names proposed. Owen Rice was at that time chief clerk at this iron works (who, for many years, had been the scrivener of deeds for the country hereabouts) and learning from old drafts made in 1735 and later that the creek flowing through the east end of the village was named "Catasauqua" (Cattosoque) he suggested the name and it was adopted by the department on Aug. 10, 1846.

Postmasters.—The following persons filled the position of postmaster:

Nathan Fegley,	Isabella D. Duff,
..... 1846-50	..... 1865-71
Joseph Laubach,	Adaline Creveling,
..... 1850-53	..... 1871-77
Nathan Frederick,	William H. Bartholomew,
..... 1853-54	..... 1877-89
Augustus H. Gilbert,	Edmund Randall,
..... 1854-55	..... 1889-94
Solomon Biery,	Jonas F. Moyer,
..... 1855-61	..... 1894-98
Arnold C. Lewis,	Henry Davis,
... March-Nov., 1861	..... 1898-1900
Frank B. Martin,	Charles Graffin,
..... 1861-62	..... 1900-08
Charles D. Fuller,	Samuel S. Graffin,
..... 1862-65	..... 1908-

The borough post office force comprises a

postmaster and assistant; three clerks, auxiliary clerk, and special delivery messenger; four carriers, sub-carrier, and mail messenger.

Three daily deliveries are made excepting Sundays; and four collections from 35 boxes located in different parts of the borough.

The following statement shows the character and extent of the postal business at Catasauqua:

Daily mail handled:

Incoming (pieces),	4,600
Outgoing (pieces),	2,800

Registered mail during 1913:

Outgoing (pieces),	2,247
Incoming (pieces),	2,233

Stamped paper sold during 1913, ...	\$13,340
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Domestic orders paid during 1913, ...	21,950
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Domestic orders issued during 1913, ..	34,048
--	--------

International orders paid during 1913,	1,318
--	-------

International orders issued during 1913,	3,426
--	-------

Exchanges, and the Clear Springs Water Co.; and the third by the "Charotin Club," a social organization of 80 members.

GAS WORKS.—In 1856, Joseph Laubach, John Thomas, William Getz, Samuel Glace, John Williams, and Joshua Hunt, of Catasauqua, associated together for the purpose of organizing a company to manufacture gas and supply the town with an improved light. A charter was secured and the first officers were: Joshua Hunt, president; Joseph Laubach, treasurer; John Williams, secretary.

The plant was established along the canal, north of Pine street, and there it has since been kept in constant operation. The enterprise was appreciated by the community and largely patronized, which made it successful from its inception. The introductory price per 1,000 feet was \$4.50; but this was gradually reduced until it came to be \$1.50.

Bituminous coal was used until 1880 for the production of gas; since then it has been made by the Lowe process.

Three gasometers have been put up as follows: 1856, with capacity of 5,000 cubic feet; 1878, with 15,000; and 1905, with 50,000, when the improvements to the plant cost \$8,500.

The average annual consumption for thirty years was 2,500,000 feet; the consumption for the year 1913 was 19,000,000 feet, with 1,153 consumers.

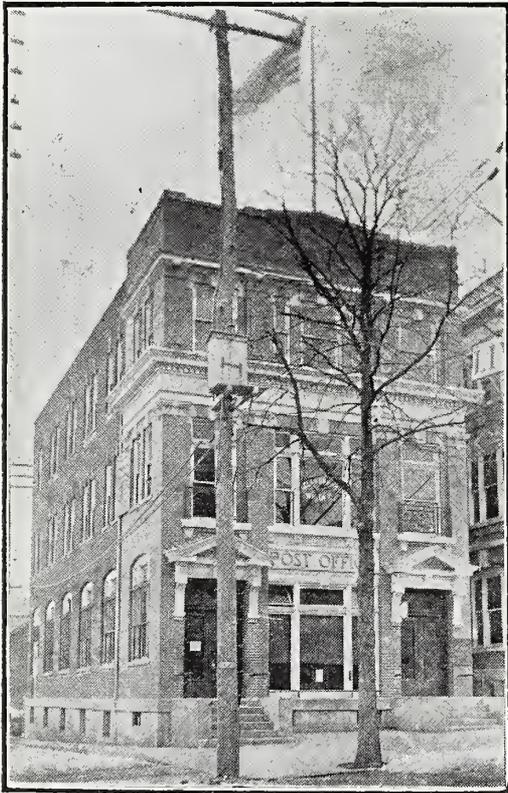
The plant to 1884 cost \$25,000; to January, 1914, the investment was \$150,000. The total length of mains laid is 15 miles. East of the Lehigh river the company supplies Catasauqua, North Catasauqua, Northampton and Siegfried; west of the river Coplay, Hokendauqua, and part of West Catasauqua.

William McCandless has been foreman and gas-man at the works since 1884; George W. Steele manager since 1902.

The franchises were leased on Dec. 23, 1913, to the Allentown-Bethlehem Gas Co., which included those secured by the Catasauqua Gas Co., Consumers Gas Co., of Northampton county, and Peoples Gas Co., of Lehigh county.

ELECTRIC WORKS.—A plant was established in 1890 for supplying the inhabitants with electric light and power, situated along the public road in the southern extremity of the borough. The company (Catasauqua Electric Light and Power Co.) was organized by George Davies, Rowland T. Davies, James Thomas, and Rowland D. Thomas, and incorporated with a capital of \$60,000, and after establishing its plant, supplied the town with electric lights, under an agreement with the borough, at designated points.

Similar companies were organized in the ad-



POST OFFICE.

Post Office Building.—The post office has been located at Bridge and Railroad streets since 1907. The superior and attractive three-story brick building was erected by capitalists identified with the National Bank of Catasauqua at a cost of \$25,000. The first floor is occupied by the Post Office; the second by the Telephone

joining districts to the north and west for public electric lighting. All of the franchises secured by the companies were leased to the Lehigh-Northampton Gas and Electric Co., which was organized in 1890, and the last named company supplied the electric light and power to the several communities until Dec. 23, 1913, when the Lehigh Valley Light and Power Co. became the lessee of all the franchises.

The streets were lighted by gas lamps, set on posts, from 1856 to 1890; then incandescent electric lights were substituted, and in 1900 arc lights were added, which have since been maintained. The installation in January, 1914, was as follows:

356-40 Watt tungsten street lamps; 38-550 Watt direct current arc lights.

In January, 1914, there were in use in the district 1,000 electric meters; and 83 motors of 603 horse-power used by manufacturers, etc. Total investment in plant, \$200,000.

George W. Steele has been the manager since 1902.

THOMAS AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.—The following sketches are included in this narrative to show the character of the founder of Catasauqua and his contemporaries.

DAVID THOMAS was born Nov. 3, 1794, in the county of Glamorgan, South Wales. He was an only son and his parents gave him the best education which their means would allow, but this was confined to the rudimentary elements. He was very studious by nature and took much delight in the acquisition of knowledge. Not satisfied with working on a farm, he secured employment in iron works when 17 years of age and continued there five years, in which time he showed great aptitude for business. His progress was so great and his accomplishments as an iron-worker were so highly appreciated that he was selected in 1817 as the general superintendent of the blast furnaces connected with the Ynisedwyn Iron Works in the Swansea Valley, and also of its iron-ore and coal mines. He filled this position for upwards of twenty years. During this time, he experimented successfully with the use of anthracite coal as a smelting fuel, and ultimately produced iron by the introduction of a hot blast.

While he was developing his experience in the successful manufacture of anthracite iron at this establishment in Wales, enterprising capitalists connected with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. in Pennsylvania were considering means to develop their business in the Lehigh Valley, and in this behalf they offered valuable water privileges along the river to any persons who should

lay out \$30,000 in erecting a furnace, and run it successfully for three months by the exclusive use of anthracite coal for fuel.

Selected Manager.—This great inducement led these capitalists to organize an iron company, and they delegated one of their associates, Erskine Hazard, to visit that establishment and secure a competent man to superintend the erection of such a furnace as was contemplated; and this resulted in employing Mr. Thomas. The Company selected Biery's Port along the canal, three miles above Allentown (afterwards named Catasauqua) as the locality for their great undertaking, and in one year after his arrival Mr. Thomas demonstrated the practicability of producing iron successfully as a commercial commodity by the sole use of anthracite coal.

Becoming recognized as the pioneer in this particular line of business in America, this directed much long-continued public attention to this locality. Quite naturally his accomplishment and its beneficent results to the community were made a significant feature in the celebration of the 75th Anniversary of Catasauqua in the year 1914. Therefore, the manner of his first arrival is worthy of emphasis in this sketch.

Visits Biery's Port.—In pursuance of his agreement with the Lehigh Crane Iron Co., Mr. Thomas came to Pennsylvania, reaching Allentown with his family on July 9, 1839. Two days afterward, accompanied by his son Samuel (then a lad twelve years of age) he walked to Biery's Port to see where it was proposed to erect the new furnace. When he reached the top of Frederick's Hill (now called Packer's Hill), he stopped "to view the landscape o'er," and in the distance saw the Blue mountains whose blue outline extended along the horizon with its great ridge broken by prominent gaps in several places.

The residence of George Frederick was at the foot of the hill where he lived with a number of stalwart sons in a two-story stone house, erected in 1757, and a few hundred feet north of it, near the entrance to Biery's Bridge (which crossed the Lehigh river) were the house and red barn of William Miller; while just across the river from Frederick's was the residence of Jacob Deily, formerly the home of George Taylor, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; and at the far end of the bridge was the hamlet of Biery's Port.

Startling Noise.—While the prospecting Welshman and his son stood there, a loud noise from the vicinity of the hamlet startled them. Little Samuel, while in the great city of London, had provided for such a supposed emergency by purchasing a gun, but, alas, at that moment

of apparent peril, he recalled that it was among the family effects somewhere in a canal-boat on the Morris Canal, slowly moving towards this point and not just then available. After discovering the cause of this explosion, they decided to venture forward and soon reached the bridge which they found to be constructed of chains, fastened at the ends to heavy stone piers. They each paid a big copper penny to the toll gatherer (Daniel Tombler, ancestor of the Tombler family of this community), and, proceeding farther across the canal bridge, reached the hamlet which consisted of a grist-mill, saw-mill, fulling-mill, and several dwelling houses, and beyond there was a woods to the right as far as the eye could see.

The middle stone building (which is still standing) was the hotel of the place, and Frederick Biery, the village nabob, sat there on a bench. Mr. Thomas entered into a colloquy with him and he soon learned where the proposed furnace was to be erected. Hardly had he gotten this information, when, suddenly, that terrifying report again broke the prevailing quiet of the village, and turning around quickly the agitated pedestrians in wonderment learned that it was caused by an upright saw in yonder mill, ripping into slabs, by means of water-power, a large log on the skids. Thence they walked to the site of the proposed new enterprise, and after inspecting the place they returned afoot, late in the afternoon, to their hotel at Allentown, (Haberacker's, now the Hamilton). A house was then rented for Mr. Thomas and his family (the site now of the Prince Furniture Co.) and there they made their home until the two-story frame dwelling north of Biery's Port was completed for them by the Crane Iron Co.

Difficulties Surmounted.—It was late in the "Thirties" that the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. (which owned the great anthracite coal fields near Mauch Chunk) realized that they had no adequate market for their products. Locomotives were few in number and largely wood-burning. The entire number of stationary engines running in eastern Pennsylvania probably did not exceed twenty-five. A few spasmodic attempts had been made to smelt iron ore with the use of anthracite coal, but the success was in different. It was therefore decided by the Lehigh Company that they would make a market for their coal by smelting the abundant iron ores not far from the line of their canal and to accomplish this they organized the Crane Iron Co. with a capital of \$100,000 (a sum more difficult to raise than twenty times that amount would be to-day); and under the superintend-

ency of Thomas they came to erect their first anthracite furnace at Catasauqua.

One can hardly appreciate the difficulties that daily beset the manager; ores and fuels of unknown and varying constituents; no experienced help; no foundries or machine shops worthy of the name within reach; and weakly constructed blowing-engines which were continually breaking down; hot-blast ovens of the crudest type, capable of heating only 500 to 600 degrees. These were but a part of this manufacturer's difficulties. After their pig-iron had reached market, it met customers who had no faith in it and often it could only be sold with a guarantee of faultless casting.

With the opening of the Lehigh Valley R. R. in 1855, a new impetus was given to the iron industry. Prior to that time, the furnaces were obliged to depend upon the canal for coal and for shipments of iron; and it was about this time that Thomas built the first of those minimum hot-pressure blowing-engines which afterward became the common type and allowed the use of the New Jersey rich magnetic ores.

Founder of Town.—Mr. Thomas was prominently identified with the management and success of the Crane Iron Works for many years. He became the promoter of the large iron works at Hokendauqua, which were named after him. He was interested in other enterprises here and elsewhere. He took much interest in the political, financial, religious, and charitable affairs of the town, and therefore came to be commonly recognized as its founder. He was particularly concerned in the establishment and success of the First Presbyterian Church of Catasauqua and he encouraged temperance and thrift amongst the numerous workmen under him.

Mr. Thomas was married to Elizabeth Hopkins, daughter of John Hopkins, of Wales, and they had five children: Jane, Gwenny (married to Joshua Hunt), Samuel, John, and David. He died June 20, 1882, in the 88th year of his age. His remains were deposited in the large Thomas vault in Fairview cemetery.

FREDERICK BIERY first introduced the custom of entertaining at funerals in this section of the country. It was at the time of the burial of a member of his own family. The interment was made at the church in Shoenersville, and there the announcement was first publicly made from the pulpit by the minister that the mourners and friends were invited to return to the home of Mr. Biery for the refreshment of man and beast. There the guests were arranged in rows in the yard, and servants appeared, some with bottles of whiskey and glasses, and others with lunch

consisting of bread, meat, pie, cake, and coffee; and hostlers provided fodder for the horses. Thus a custom was introduced which prevailed hereabouts for many years. It became a necessity because the country was sparsely populated. Some of the relatives and friends were obliged to start early and travel far if they wished to attend a funeral.

He owned a large tract of land here and the site for the Crane Iron Co. furnace was purchased from him. He had five sons, Daniel, Jonas, Solomon, David and William, and three daughters, Mrs. Nicholas Snyder, Mrs. Samuel Koehler, and Mrs. Jacob Buehler. Three fine and attractive cut stone two-story dwelling-houses erected in 1826, 1830, and 1835 along the main road in the village near the bridge which carried his name for nearly seventy years, are still standing in a remarkable state of preservation. He died in 1845.

His son Solomon carried on the tavern for many years; and he served as post-master of the Catasauqua office from 1855 to 1861. In later years he was interested in the car-building firm of Frederick & Co., at Fullerton. Jonas lived in the farm house (now the residence of August Hohl on Race street and Railroad alley), and was engaged as a farmer. He owned and sold all the land upon which East Catasauqua came to be established. The quarry along the Catasauqua creek, where the Crane Iron Co. obtained all their lime-stone for the furnaces for years, netted him more than \$40,000 on a royalty of three cents a ton. A large part of the land along Second street, and also along Wood street, was sold by him into lots for buildings, though quite a number had previously been sold by his father. Daniel resided on his farm near Weaversville, now owned by Peter Laubach, and there he died; David resided on his farm near Mickley's, and there he died; and William, the youngest son, died at home at a comparatively early age.

GEORGE BREINIG, while a young man, attended the academy at the "Irish Settlement" and on his way to and fro he passed the farm which was irrigated by the Catasauqua creek and became noted for its fertility. Upon reaching manhood he purchased this farm of 245 acres 76 perches from the estate of Peter Beisel, deceased, in 1831, and moved upon it in 1832. It is still owned by some of his descendants.

JAMES W. FULLER figures very prominently as a contemporary of David Thomas. His father, Chauncey Dorrance Fuller, came to Biery's Port from the "Plains," above Wilkes-Barre, soon after the construction of the Lehigh Canal was started, and he was employed by the company

for a number of years. Subsequently he served as one of the Justices of the Peace of the borough for ten years, from 1855 to 1865.

The son, in his early years at Biery's Port, ran boats on the canal, and afterward conducted the store at the bridge. From 1852 to 1856 he was specially employed by David Thomas, for the Crane Iron Co., to secure from the Legislature of Pennsylvania a charter for a railroad to extend from Catasauqua to Fogelsville and Red Lion (near Mertztown in Berks county), for the purpose of enabling the Company and also the Thomas Iron Co., to bring iron ore from the westerly and southerly portions of the county to their large works at a reduced expense, and also to discontinue damaging the public roads with their numerous heavy teams which had come to be a source of complaint by the tax-payers. His efforts developed intense opposition which resulted in public meetings at Allentown to denounce the attempts of the "Black Republicans" towards securing such a charter, because, as alleged, it would finally destroy the fine farms in the beautiful and productive valley of the Jordan. His skill and perseverance brought success. In the Spring of 1856, the railroad was commenced, and within a year the ore teams were no longer seen on the public roads, tearing up the roadway and making it well-nigh impassable as had theretofore been the case.

During the Civil War, Mr. Fuller became prominently identified with the political and military affairs of Pennsylvania, and his influence with the Republican administration then was generally recognized.

He was married to Clarissa Miller and his children, who lived to mature years, were Orange, James W. Jr., Abbott, Clinton H., and Clara (married to Ogden E. Frederick). Two of them survive, Abbott, who resides at Philadelphia, and Mrs. Frederick, at Catasauqua. He established the Fairview Cemetery in 1858, and upon his decease in 1872 he was buried there.

SAMUEL GLACE was born at Reamstown, in Lancaster county, Pa., on Oct. 12, 1805. He went from Conyngham, in Luzerne county, to Mauch Chunk, in the Lehigh Valley, in 1826, where he entered the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. In 1830 he took up his residence at Biery's Port upon receiving the appointment of division superintendent of the canal from the "Slate Dam" at Laury's to the "Allentown Dam," and he filled this position for ten years. Then he became the mining agent of the Crane Iron Co., which he served for many years. He was the first person to produce hydraulic cement in the Lehigh Valley at Lehigh Gap, his son William having prepared a paper on the subject

for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. He was married to Isabella Swartz, of Allen township, and they had two children, William H. Glace (Attorney-at-law), and Amanda E. (married to Dr. Daniel Yoder), both of whom reside at Catasauqua. He died January 3, 1892, at the remarkable age of 86 years.

JOHN GEORGE KURTZ, the grandfather of the late Henry Kurtz, at Catasauqua, settled in Hanover township along the Catasauqua creek, in 1760, and established a homestead when the surrounding country was a wilderness. The land extended thence to Shoenersville and was generally known as "Drylands," because no water was obtainable there during the summer months, and the cattle had to be driven to the Lehigh river where the creek had its outlet. It is said that after he had erected a cabin he went to Europe to fetch his family, but upon his return with them he found the cabin in ruins, having been destroyed by the Indians.

In 1839, the plantation was divided between two of his grandchildren, Henry (who took the western portion), and George (who took the eastern). Their descendants here have become numerous. For many years these grandsons refused to sell their land for building lots, which caused the town to develop towards Bethlehem, and the improved section came to be called East Catasauqua.

JAMES LACKEY was a native of Reading. He came here at an early day in the history of the town and carried on the canal-store (where George B. F. Deily resides) when Thomas came here. He occupied this store several years, then he leased an acre of ground north of the furnace between the canal and river and erected a store and dwelling which he carried on until about 1850. By this time, the business of the Crane Iron Co. had increased so much that they were obliged to extend their plant to the north; so they purchased the property and Lackey located on Front street, south of Mulberry, where he erected another store and dwelling. He conducted a general store business there until 1857, when he was elected prothonotary of Lehigh county and he removed to Allentown. This locality on Front street then became the site of the National Bank of Catasauqua, and is now occupied by the Imperial Hotel.

Mr. Lackey served as prothonotary from 1857 to 1863, and as deputy for many years afterward. He died in Allentown at an advanced age.

JOHN LEIBERT lived near "Rohn's," now included in the Third ward. He was a boss-car-penter for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. for a time; then, upon receiving a similar ap-

pointment from the Crane Iron Co., he located at Biery's Port. He died about 1845. His widow survived him upwards of 50 years. His son Owen became prominent as superintendent of the Bethlehem Steel Co. The only descendants living here are a daughter Jane, and a granddaughter Emma (wife of James Morrow, Esq.).

The day Leibert moved to Biery's Port (then Craneville), he was asked where he was going. He answered rather ironically—"Oh, to Craneville, and now I suppose my daughters will marry Irishmen." The late James Nevins was his son-in-law.

ROBERT MCINTYRE came here with his teams from Mauch Chunk, where he had finished a contract soon after Mr. Thomas arrived, and he did considerable work in digging the race for the water which turned the large water-wheel in the furnace. Soon afterward he purchased the farm adjoining Fairview Cemetery and there mined iron-ore which was washed where the Lehigh Valley R. R. depot is situated. The race for the washery is now used to run the turbine wheel which raises the water for the locomotives of the Lehigh Valley R. R. and Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. He also purchased the farm on the road to Bethlehem, now owned by the Oberly Estate. He owned real estate in town, now known as the Eagle Hotel and the Lehigh National Bank. He built several sections of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. His principal work, which gave him much fame, was the construction of the Aqueduct through which the water was conveyed from the Upper Potomac river to Washington, D. C. In 1864 he sold his property here and removed to his farm near Quincy, Ill., where he died at an advanced age.

JOHN PETER resided between Schneller's block and the Lehigh canal. He moved here in 1823 and bought his farm from Andrew Hower, heirs of John Philip Faust and others. His first home was built by John Yundt. He afterward erected a stone dwelling which is now the stable of F. W. Wint & Co. He followed weaving for nine years. Upon the completion of the canal he became a lock-tender.

In 1851, he sold the remainder of his farm (not heretofore sold into lots), to David Thomas, and moved to Bethlehem. In contrast with many of the first inhabitants who opposed Thomas in his projects, he could always be relied upon to support him.

JONATHAN SNYDER was a native of Shoenersville. He had a fair education with a fine handwriting. In 1839 he became the lock tender opposite the furnace of the Crane Iron Co. Afterwards he occupied the toll-house at the

Biery Bridge. He collected all the tolls in this section of the canal. When the town was erected into a borough he served as assessor for some years. Of his immediate family, the only survivors are his grandchildren, the Williams family, who reside at Second and Bridge streets.

THOMAS LETTER.—The following interesting letter was sent by David Thomas to a friend in Wales six months after he had settled here and it is submitted to show the situation of affairs at Catasauqua and vicinity in 1839:

CRANE IRON WORKS, Dec. 11th, 1839.

Mr. David Bowen, Aberdare, South Wales, England.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I have taken my pen in hand to write you a few lines from this wide western hemisphere. I am in perfect health and good spirits and all my family are the same who join me in hoping this brief letter will find you and your family also enjoying good health and happiness. I suffered much on the voyage and after I came here from sickness, which you no doubt have heard; but my health and strength have now recovered amazingly, and I am now flattered by those who knew me before that I look better than I did some years ago.

We have been treated here with much kindness. My employers have done everything in their power for my comfort; they have built me a very good house, with garden and every convenience that one could wish, and I have reason to believe they are satisfied with me. I have under my care about 100 men with proper foremen to look after every department; I give the orders and pay them.

We live in a very fertile country where every sort of grain, vegetable and fruit is very abundantly grown. The climate is very healthy; and the weather has been hitherto very good. The people are hospitable and kind, chiefly from German origin. There is much of that language spoken here, which I am learning very fast. The children can talk it better than I can.

Places of worship and schools are numerous. Many denominations are supported by voluntary contributions; the schools by a tax, every State appropriating so many thousand dollars for the use of schools. There is one built in my neighborhood where every one can educate his children for almost nothing, to any branch of science or literature.

The government is Democratic, and chiefly in the hands of the most numerable part of the community, which in my opinion is the worst part of their policy, and the most likely to injure the permanent progress of America. Your radicals, with riotous chartists, I think would have enough of universal suffrage only for them to witness the abuse of that suffrage as applied here. I have seen with regret the riotous affair of the chartists at Newport, and I am afraid from the appearance of the English newspapers that you are going to have more of it.

The population of this district is not very thin. It is peopled as thickly as Carmarthenshire. The towns are six to ten miles from one another and some of them have from 3,000 to 12,000 people. Philadelphia is 54 miles and New York is 93 miles, to either of which places we can go from here in one day. Traveling here is very expeditious, as

there are canals and railroads in every direction. The town nearest to us is Allentown which is three miles from our works.

The natural resources of this country are numerous. All sorts of minerals are very abundant; provisions are very cheap, in fact, everything for the use of man is very moderate except woollen cloths, which are about double of those bought in England. Calico and cotton prints are as cheap here as you can get them there, and cotton goods of every sort are very cheap.

I do not think the cattle in this country are as good as in the old country; but horses are equally as good, if not better generally. Pigs are very cheap and abundant. Pork is very cheap, selling in the market at 9 shillings, 1 pence per cwt., and the best bacon fed upon Indian corn (which is very plentiful here) for 12 shillings, 6 pence per cwt. of your currency; best flour is \$5.50 per barrel or 550 half pence of your currency, weighing 106 pounds. I had a barrel last week which makes bread pretty nearly as white as this sheet of paper I am writing upon; good black tea 1 shilling 6 pence to 7 shillings 6 pence per pound; coffee, best, 15 shillings ½ pence, but very good for 4 shillings ½ pence per pound; loaf sugar is 7 pence, if good season, 6½ pence; burnt sugar for 3½ pence to 5 pence per pound of your currency; and indeed everything in that way is very cheap.

The people here only eat three meals a day; breakfast at 6 in the morning, dinner at 12, and supper or tea at 6 in the evening. They have plenty of meat on the table for each meal whatever house you go into. All classes eat very much alike and about the same times.

Poverty is rarely known here except among the intemperate or idle. Old people, widows, and orphans are very well taken care of. The law of the land is very lenient to the actual poor, but very much otherwise to imposters. I have only seen three people begging, two of them Irish and one a German.

Since the time I left, is there any fresh duty? They do not know what duty is here, only on goods imported. The farmers in this country are usually free-holders. There is not one farmer out of a hundred but what lives on his own land, and they are generally very wealthy. Manufacturers are increasing very fast here; they are short of hands and capital, both increasing very fast. We have had some very bad times this autumn in the money market, but it is improving again very fast.

In about three weeks from this time our furnace will have fire in it. We are going to build another in the spring.

John Thomas is here and he is a good boy, very strong and industrious. He sends his best regards to his mother.

Please address your letter to David Thomas, Crane Iron Works, near Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa.

I am, my dear old friend,

Your sincere old friend,

DAVID THOMAS.

CHARACTER OF EMPLOYEES.—The men employed at the furnaces were mostly Irishmen. There were some Welshmen and Germans, but as a rule they were employed round about the furnaces. Catholics and Protestants were employed in equal numbers so far as possible. This prevented combinations and strikes among them

and preserved the peace of the hamlet. The government of the village in its early days was fraternal, that is, that part connected with the furnaces.

The temperance movement was strong. There was a division called the "George Crane Division" for adults, and the "Crystal Fount Section" for boys. The meeting place was in a hall where the Crane Iron Co. stables are now. Every one was expected to join the movement and if not, he had to give a reason why. The result was one of great influence. The adults were led to save their money so that many of them, upon leaving with their families, purchased farms in the vicinity of Quincy, Ill., and their descendants are among the substantial citizens of that section.

A peculiarity of this growing hamlet before 1853 was its seclusiveness from the neighboring towns and villages. It was mostly inhabited by foreigners who naturally brought the habits and customs of their own country with them, and had a rather quiet, contented life without newspapers to excite or distract their minds, or locomotives and heavy trains of cars to break the stillness of the country air. The Sabbath day was honored by them and the "Old Church" in the woods was generally filled by attentive listeners. The community was made up of young and middle aged men, and possessed many promising boys and girls who had time and opportunities to develop knowledge, as well as health and strength, in this region by the side of the Lehigh river. Employment in the growing iron works was steady and the men employed remained the same from year to year.

OCCUPATIONS.—The occupations and persons employed in them at Catasauqua appear in the following lists:

Doctors.—The earliest medical practitioners at Catasauqua were the following, (the year after the name indicating the time of starting):

William Romig	M o u l t o n Hornbeck
F. W. Quigg	(1868)
F. B. Morris	Henry H. Riegel 1868)
Daniel Yoder (1858)	Charles Keim (1876)

The present practitioners:

H. H. Riegel and son,	Alfred J. Becker
William	James Hornbeck
Charles J. Keim and son,	Charles E. Milson
Harry	John Schneller

Dentists.—Two dentists are in active practice:

J. Edward Rehrig	Wesley Willoughby
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Druggists.—The early druggists of the borough were Joseph Stofflet, William A. Hassler, John Black, and Uriah E. Brunner, 1852-56.

Jacob S. Lawall succeeded Brunner in 1856. In 1857 he located at No. 409 Front street and carried on a general business, including paints, varnishes, etc., until his death in 1889, when he was succeeded by his sons, Charles E. and Edgar J., who have continued the business until now at the same place.

William Heckenberger started in 1874 at No. 145 Front street, and carried on the business until his death in January, 1914. The store is continued by his widow for their son who is pursuing a course of study in pharmacy.

Veterinarians.—Dr. William Heckenberger practiced as a veterinary surgeon at Catasauqua from 1861 to 1909, when he was succeeded by his son, Henry, who has since continued the business. An earlier practitioner was Peter Laux.

Lawyers.—The earliest lawyers at Catasauqua were Adam Woolever, R. Clay Hamersly, Joseph Hunter, William H. Glace, and A. N. Ulrich.

Those in practice in February, 1914, were Austin A. Glick, William Schneller, and Charles N. Ulrich.

Barbers.—The first barber here was William Welch who conducted a shop from 1855 to 1873. He was succeeded by George Fitzhugh who has continued the business until now.

Francis Zellers conducted a shop from 1871 to 1898, and he was succeeded by his son, Alvin R. who is still in the business.

Edwin Weiss started in 1898 and he was succeeded by Oliver Gering in 1903.

Others here are William Roxbury (1893), Q. H. Smith (1898), John Missimer (1907), Samuel Roth (1908), and William Johnson (1913, succeeding F. J. Wehrle).

FUNERAL CONDUCTORS.—Owen Frederick moved to Catasauqua with his family in 1848, and embarked in the business of conducting funerals in connection with cabinet-making, and carried it on for 30 years until his decease. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Henry A. Steward, who continued until his decease in 1897; then Ogden E. Frederick (son of Owen) and William H. Scherer (who had been in the employ of both Frederick and Steward) purchased the business from the Steward Estate and they have carried it on until the present time under the firm name of Frederick & Scherer. The plant has always been where it is now, at No. 208 Front street. The cabinet-making branch was discontinued in 1902. Some of the coffins are still manufactured by them; the others are obtained at casket factories.

Elmer E. Erdman has been a licensed embalmer and funeral director at No. 143 Front

street since 1902. He succeeded Charles Snyder who had carried on the business since 1875.

Edward J. Rodgers located here in 1911.

HOTELS.—There are nine hotels at Catasauqua:

Biery House.—The first hotel at Biery's Port was erected in 1826, by Frederick Biery, on the public road from Allentown (now Race street) a hundred feet east of the canal. It was conducted by Solomon Biery and others until 1850. It is still standing, an attractive cut-stone two-story building. The first post office was conducted here from 1844 to 1846.

Eagle Hotel.—The Eagle Hotel was erected by Joseph Laubach, at the northeast corner of Front and Bridge streets, in 1850. He carried on the business until 1861; his son, William H., to 1864; and his son, Franklin P., to 1876; when the father resumed it from 1876 to 1886. There were different owners during the next twenty years; then E. L. Walker purchased the property and he has conducted the hotel until now.

American House.—A large three-story brick building was erected at the south end of Front street as a hotel, in 1850, by Solomon Biery, who placed his brother-in-law, Nathan Frederick, there as the proprietor, who carried on the business for several years; and he was succeeded by Charles Beck, Biery's son-in-law, who continued there until 1870. Afterward it was conducted by different parties till 1912; since then George Monshine has been proprietor.

United States Hotel.—A large three-story brick building was built on the opposite corner at the same time by his brother, Jonas Biery, who started a hotel there. It was occupied by William Gross; then by Biery's son-in-law, Augustus Gilbert, who conducted the business till 1860; afterward it was a general store till 1907; since then it has been occupied as a wholesale liquor store.

Catasauqua House.—Charles Knauss erected a three-story brick building in 1850, secured a license for a hotel, and carried it on for some years as the Catasauqua House. Different parties conducted the business until Jesse Weaver became the owner, who sold it to a Mr. Wessner of Philadelphia. Wessner's Estate is still the owner. The present proprietor is Frederick Swegler.

Pennsylvania House.—Harrison Hower built a three-story brick building on the northeast corner of Second and Bridge streets, in 1853, and established a hotel there, which he carried on for 15 years. He was followed by different parties. John W. Geiger purchased the place in 1897, and he has since conducted the business.

Mansion House was erected on Front street, between Church and Bridge streets, in 1871, by Henry S. Harte, and carried on by him until his decease, in 1882; afterward by his son, Lewis K., Franklin Medlar and William J. Hopkins until 1900; and since 1900 by Henry Blocker.

Walker Hotel, in East Catasauqua, was established by E. L. Walker in 1897, and he conducted the place until 1906, when he purchased the Eagle Hotel at Front and Bridge, which he has carried on until the present time.

Imperial Hotel.—After the Catasauqua National Bank was removed to its new quarters on Bridge street in 1904, the building was sold and converted into a hotel, called the "Imperial," and as such it has been carried on till now. Victor Miller was the first landlord, who with partners carried it on till 1907. Then Adam Langkammer bought it, and since then it has been conducted by him and his son, Charles.

There are five other licensed places at Catasauqua, which are conducted as saloons.

PICTURE GALLERIES.—John Swartz started a gallery in 1852 at the southwest corner of Second and Bridge streets for taking pictures by the Daguerre process. He was succeeded by a Mr. Guth.

In 1864, Theodore J. Kline embarked in the business of supplying photographs. Others since then have been A. M. Bachman, G. D. Lentz, and C. Roth.

MOVING PICTURES.—The first moving picture show was opened at Catasauqua in 1908, by William H. Wentz, at the southeast corner of Front and Pine streets, and there he has continued exhibitions until the present time. His place had a capacity of 500 persons, but it was enlarged in February, 1914, to hold 800. It is known as the "Majestic."

The Bijou was opened in 1910 and continued until the Summer of 1914. The Palace was opened in 1911, and has been continued until now. They are located on Front street, at Walnut.

COAL YARDS.—Shortly after the Lehigh canal was opened, Johnson & Swartz embarked in the coal business (about 1826) and carried it on for many years. Their yard was located along the canal, south of Race street; and this yard has been operated by different parties until now. Daniel Milson has been in the wholesale and retail business there since 1898, and he also supplies wood, sand, limestone, crushed stone, and cement.

George B. F. Deily has been in the coal business since 1885. His yard is along the canal north of Race street. He is largely interested in farming, owning several large plantations east

of the borough. His father had carried on this yard from 1849 to 1862; and Edwin Swartz from 1878 to 1883.

A third coal yard is carried on along the canal north of Pine street by F. W. Wint & Co. in connection with their planing mill and lumber yard.

REAL ESTATE Co.—In 1905, Rowland T. Davies, George H. Williams, and Mrs. Winifred Williams Emanuel formed a limited partnership under the name of the Catasauqua Real Estate Co., and as such erected, during 1906, sixteen fine brick dwelling-houses in the Second ward, along Pine and Third streets. They are held by the company and rented to tenants.

FANCY POULTRY.—In 1902 Samuel Gibson engaged in the fancy poultry business, directing his attention particularly to three varieties of the "Orpingtons." His yard is at American and Locust streets, and there he has continued until now, with special birds numbering from 100 to 300. His shipments are made to all parts of the United States.

In 1909, Hopkins Thomas and John Steitz engaged in this business, directing their attention to the "White Cornish Game." Their yard is in the Third ward, with special birds numbering from 50 to 100, and they forward shipments to all parts, as far as California.

In 1912 a poultry show was held in Fuller's Hall, during Christmas week, with 500 exhibits, which was largely attended. The superintendent was Samuel Gibson. Besides the parties mentioned, the others interested in poultry here since 1900 are Harvey Rinker, George Reinhold, Libold Ehle, George Williamson, Robert Gibson, and Percy Seibert.

POLITICAL ANIMOSITY.—As elsewhere, political animosity manifested itself in this vicinity in various ways on different occasions. Three instances are submitted.

Spiked Cannon.—The *Allentown Democrat*, in November, 1844, contained the following item relating what the Whigs had done to the Democrats right after the State election which resulted in their defeat at the polls:—"The Democrats found their cannon spiked when about to fire it off on Saturday afternoon in honor of their late victory. This shows to what means the 'coons' will descend to get revenge. We would caution our friends to be on the look-out, for we would not trust them in our hen-coop."

Salt River Parade.—But the Democrats could also show feeling against the Whigs in 1858. The fight during the campaign and at the polls was bitter, and being successful as a matter of course, they had to ridicule the foe by taking them up "Salt River." Those at Cata-

auqua therefore got up a badge and distributed it throughout the community for the amusement of the participants in the political jollification; which made the announcement of the proposed excursion in the following interesting manner, even if it was sarcastic:

BOUND FOR LECOMPTON RETREAT
at the head of
FREE TRADE RIVER

The slow southern steamer Old Buck will leave for Lecompton Retreat at the head of Free Trade River from Biery's-Port on Monday morning next, October 25th, at sunrise:—

Commander and Dictator,	Bill Biery
First Mate,	Old Sol
Second Mate,	Wash Bogh
Steward,	Charley Beck
Clerk,	Al Woolever
Engineer,	Jake Bogh
Fireman,	Jack Heinley
Cook,	Jake Kester
Bar-keeper,	Ike Miller
Purser,	Joe Laubach
Pilot,	J. Gross
Barber,	Lew Bogh
Physician,	Josh Siegfried
General Ticket-Agent,	Jim Schall
Boot-black and watchman, ...	Joe Lazarus

A colony is to be established at the head of Free Trade River where the worshippers of Old Buck can worship him at their heart's content and where all who are willing to bow the knee and submit to his Lecompton Test are invited to settle—with the understanding however that no settlers will be allowed to advocate Home Protection or be unwilling to labor for 10 cents a day.

It is understood that the small great men of the Old Keystone, including the Joneses, the Biglers, the Dewarts, the Landys, the Phillippes, and the Leids have already gone in advance.

The steerage will be reserved for the small-fry politicians in Allentown who subscribe to Lecompton.

For further information inquire of A. S. S. Bridges, Allentown, and at the post office at Biery's-Port, just below Catasauqua.

Doylestown, Oct. 20, 1858.

Federalist Denounced.—Thomas Barr, a resident of Allen township, represented Northampton county in the State Legislature in the year 1852-53, and he was elected as a Federalist or Whig. His actions at Harrisburg excited the ire of the *Allentown Democrat*, which was led to criticise him in the following manner:

The citizens of the county (Lehigh) are now witnessing, if they have not been made to feel, the evil consequences resulting from the election of Federalists to the Legislature by our sister Northampton; and the Democracy of the latter county have the very questionable gratification of knowing that her representatives are laboring zealously to prostrate the best interests of a neighboring constituency.

With true Federal instinct, her representatives cling to and support monopolies, just as naturally as a "nigger takes to a banjo"—vide Mr. Barr's

course in the matter of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville R. R. He seizes every opportunity to bring it up in the House. Scarcely a bill is read but he springs up with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clauses and insert a bill to authorize the Lehigh Crane Iron Co. to build a railroad to their ore mine, lease quarries, etc. A more iniquitous proposition, we venture to say, has rarely been introduced into our Legislature. Without regard to private rights, and for the benefit only of a mammoth iron company, the Legislature is asked to cut up the farms of a rich agricultural region that this company may enjoy a still greater monopoly of the iron business.

We cannot believe that the Legislature will inflict such injustice upon the other furnaces along the Lehigh, or upon those whose property it is proposed thus to cut up and sacrifice. We cannot believe that justice has yet flown from our Legislative halls, and hence we cannot believe that a project more iniquitous than the famous Gettysburg Railroad will be fastened upon a portion of our citizens.

A charter was nevertheless secured in 1854, and the railroad was found a great benefit to the townships through which it was constructed, in that it relieved many miles of the public roads from the hard and injurious travel by the numerous ore teams in transporting many thousands of tons of iron ore from the mines of the Crane Iron Co. to its large and prosperous works in Catasauqua. These roads were rendered almost impassable during the wet seasons before the construction of this railroad for upwards of ten years, and the persons mostly affected were the adjoining farmers, though many of them received large royalties and benefits far beyond what they otherwise might have realized from cultivating the land.

The first efforts in this behalf had been made by securing an Act of Assembly, dated April 5, 1853, which authorized the following commissioners to establish and maintain the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Plank Road, and the Lehigh Crane Iron Co. to subscribe for stock:

Jacob Dillinger	Jonas Biery
Samuel Sieger	Phaon Albright
Aaron Guth	James W. Fuller
David Thomas	Charles W. Cooper
Owen Rice	

Finding that the plank-road was an impracticable enterprise, an Act was passed April 20, 1854, authorizing this company to construct and maintain a railroad instead of a plank-road.

MEXICAN WAR.—During the Mexican War, two men enlisted from here: Levi Kraft (a tin-smith who worked for C. G. Schneller), and Horatio Good (who lived up the river). They went to Mauch-Chunk and there joined their company; thence to Wilkes-Barre, and by canal to Harrisburg, thence to Pittsburg, thence by river steamer to New Orleans. Both of these lived to

come back, wearing their peculiar uniforms of the army at that time, with caps like a coal scuttle, decorated with metal chains. Kraft afterwards served three years (1861-64) in the 47th P. V. Reg. and died a few years ago at Dayton's Soldier's Home. Good went overland to California and was killed by the Indians.

Several enlisted men from Allentown returned from Mexico at the same time; but one, John Kuhn, was missing. A year afterward he returned but the cruelties of a Mexican prison had made him insane. His home thereafter was in the Lehigh county poor-house. Every year for 25 years, in his summer vacation, he visited Catasauqua in his old uniform, hat bedecked with flowers and a cavalry sword suspended at his side clanking on the pavement; and to the time of his death he was known only as "Mexico John." No one would think of molesting him in any way; the people showed respect for him, and encouraged him in his innocent amusement.

LOCAL FLOODS.—Catasauqua was the scene of great excitement during the flood of June 4-5, 1862, when the water rose above its usual level from 24 to 27 feet, and was about 4½ feet higher than the flood of 1841. All the bridges, with a number of small buildings, great quantities of lumber and fencing materials, and many wagons, etc., were carried away. The engineer of the Crane Iron Co. remained in the engine-room and was instrumental in rescuing several persons from drowning. Many of the boats which were here, loaded with ore from New Jersey, were lost including the possessions of the boatmen. A German family from Newark (man, wife, and two children) were on their boat at Parryville when the flood tore it loose; they reached Catasauqua but the boat was wrecked below the town, and all they had was their clothing on their backs. Another family from Stanhope, N. J., also lost their boat and all their clothing; they were knocked off the boat and rescued, excepting an infant, fourteen months old, which was drowned. When morning dawned, two men were discovered on a cinderbank, in the midst of the river; and at another point a man and boy were on a tree. A father was on a tree near by, and his screaming daughter on another; and a little girl was seen holding on to a ledge at an arch of the Biery Bridge. Fruitless attempts were made to save these people by a raft attached to a rope, but the current was too strong; finally the superintendent of the Crane Iron Co. rescued them by means of a flat-bottom boat, made by his carpenters, after struggling heroically for more than an hour.

The scene was awful to behold. While standing on the river bank, the roaring torrent

could be distinctly heard, and also the agonizing cries of men, women, and children, who were carried on logs, boats, etc. Below the town a house was swept from its foundations and carried down the valley; and at Wheeler's locks several houses and barns, with household goods, animals and other contents were swept away. Words cannot describe the loss and suffering.

Relating to the flood of 1841, mentioned in the beginning of the foregoing article, the following entry was made in the books of the Crane Iron Co., to show how it affected the works:

"On Thursday, January 7th, at nine o'clock in the evening, the river rose so that the back water prevented the wheel from turning, at half after ten covering the tow-path of the level above lock 36. At twelve it was two feet over the banks, and was one foot over the bottom of the hearth of the furnace. At 1.20 the water was at its height, and 34 inches in the furnace. It was at its height until 3.30 o'clock when the river began to fall. The water wheel was muddied all over and the water was nine inches over its top. The dam and canal bank was broken so that when the water fell in the river it was too low to turn the wheel, though every effort was made to fill up the bank, but they could not succeed and were obliged to throw the furnace out on Monday, the 11th of January.

"DAVID THOMAS,
"THOMAS S. YOUNG."

(The furnace was blown in again on May 18, 1841.)

OLDEST BUILDINGS.—There are eight old buildings in the borough which are still standing worthy of special mention.

TAYLOR MANSION.—The most conspicuous old building is the Taylor residence on account of the great prominence of the owner of the premises who erected the building, which led the Historical Committee of Old Home Week to select it as one of the local features in advertising the seventy-fifth anniversary of the town, and therefore an extended reference to the title will be regarded as appropriate in this connection:

John Page secured 2,723 acres from the Penns by patent, Sept. 11, 1735, which was located along the east side of the Lehigh river, and embraced what is locally known as the "Irish Settlement."

He devised by last will, in 1741, all his estate in Pennsylvania to Evan Patterson, of Old Broad street in London, and then Patterson by Letter of Attorney, dated July 7, 1750, empowered William Allen and William Webb to sell and convey this land, who, on Dec. 8, 1750, conveyed 331 acres of the large tract to Thomas Armstrong, situated along the river at and in the vicinity of the Catasauqua creek; and Armstrong, on March 10, 1767, conveyed the 331 acres to George Taylor. Armstrong was an

elder of the Allen township Presbyterian church, and in 1755 was commissioned as the coroner of Northampton county. His residence was near the mouth of the creek.

In 1768 Taylor erected a large two-story stone mansion on this tract near the river, opposite the Jacob Yundt mansion (afterward known as the "Frederick Mansion"), on a bluff a short distance south of the creek which is still in a good state of preservation. The walls are two feet thick. There are three fire-places on the first floor, kitchen, and adjoining sitting-rooms; and across the rear face of the recesses he set iron plates, cast at the Durham Furnace in Bucks county, each with the following inscription:

G. T. 1768.

The plate in the fire-place of the kitchen, 40 inches square, was removed by the Deily Estate and presented to the Historical Society of Lehigh county in 1910. The others have been concealed by a coat of plaster and wall paper.

In 1768 Taylor was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly; and in the assessment list of that year he was assessed for 100 acres of cultivated land and 200 acres of uncultivated, including 4 horses and 4 cows. (In the same list there appears another George Taylor, who was designated as "poor.")

In the assessment of 1770, besides the land, he was assessed as having had then six horses, eight cows, and three negroes.

Taylor sold the premises in 1776 to John Benezet, of Philadelphia. He was a member of Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died at Easton on Feb. 25, 1781.

Upon the erection of the Third ward school building along Race street in Catasauqua, the School Board recognized the great local prominence of Taylor and therefore they selected his name in preference to others suggested as the most proper by which to designate the new building.

In 1782 Benezet sold the premises to David Deshler, of Allentown, but there was no mention made of a *grist-mill*. In 1785, however, in the assessment list, Deshler is mentioned as the owner of 350 acres in Allen township, including a *grist-mill*, which is the first record evidence of this mill. It is also mentioned as "Deshler's Mill," on the Howell Map of Pennsylvania, published in 1792. He died in 1796.

In 1801 Michael Bieber, Jacob Schreiber, and Peter Deshler conveyed 250 acres of this tract to Abraham Ziegler.

In 1815 Ziegler sold 159 acres, 115 perches of the tract to John Beisel for \$21,200; and, in 1821, Beisel sold the same to George Geisinger,

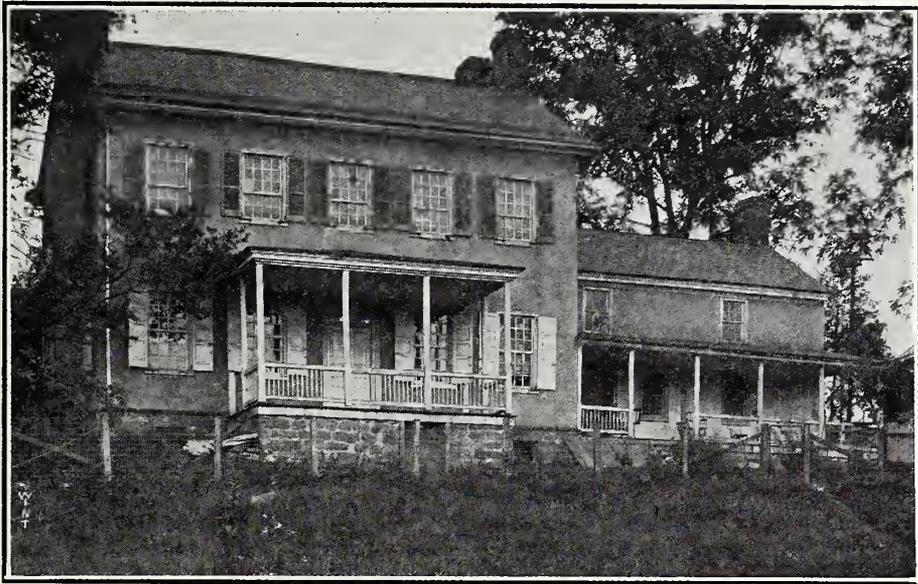
of Salisbury township, being then bounded by lands of Michael Miller, Daniel Rohn, John Sterner, Frederick Biery, and the "forks" of the road leading to Bethlehem and Shoener's Tavern; and Geisinger died in 1823, when the Orphans' Court adjudged the land, (including the "Taylor Mansion"), to his daughter, Maria (intermarried with Jacob Deily), whose descendants still own the premises.

DEILY BARN, a stone structure near the Catasauqua creek, east of the new concrete county bridge, supposed to have been erected about 1760, and now owned by the F. J. Deily estate.

BIERY FARM-HOUSE at Second and Race streets, two-story stone, plastered and marked in

THOMAS HOME.—The first home of David Thomas was on Front street, opposite the Crane Iron Works, a two-story frame building erected for Thomas during the summer and fall of 1839 by the company while he and his family sojourned at Allentown till it was finished. A stone ice-house was erected for his use at the same time on the lot along the street, now used as a small store; owned by the company. There were two prominent and useful institutions in connection with this home which are also worthy of special mention.

A sun-dial was established in 1840 by the Crane Iron Co. along Front street near the gate leading to this home which was highly appreci-



TAYLOR HOUSE BUILT 1768.

imitation of brick; supposed to have been erected about 1760; now owned by August Hohl.

BIERY HOTEL, on Race street, at rear of American Hotel; fine two-story cut stone, used for many years as a tavern; erected in 1826; now owned by George B. F. Deily.

BIERY HOME at Race and Canal streets, opposite the large grist mill of Mauser & Cressman; fine two-story cut stone, erected in 1830; now owned by Frank B. Mauser and occupied by him as a residence.

BIERY STONE-HOUSE, on Race street at the canal; fine two-story cut stone, used for many years as a store and residence by James Lackey, Joseph Laubach and George Deily to accommodate the boatmen; erected in 1835; now owned by George B. F. Deily and occupied by him as a residence.

ated in the village for 30 years. Whenever the sun shone, it indicated the correct time to all the inhabitants and visitors who passed the place. Watches and clocks were expensive then and not in general use.

A well was sunk by the Crane Iron Company on this premises at the same time that the dwelling-house was erected for Mr. Thomas, and a pump-stock was placed there with a long iron handle to raise the water and a long handled iron cup attached to a chain from which to drink it. It was in use until 1860.

KURTZ FARM-HOUSE, in the Third ward on the Kurtz Lane leading from the Howertown Road; two-story stone, erected about 1800; now owned by John Yeager.

FREDERICK HOME.—The old two-story stone house on the public road on the west side of the

Lehigh river near the Biery Bridge was razed in 1892 to utilize the stone for filling in the approaches to the iron county-bridge erected on the site of the Biery Bridge. It was one of the early houses in the Lehigh Valley, having been built in 1757. It was familiarly known as the "Frederick Mansion," named after George Frederick, who was the owner of the farm on which it stood to the time of the construction of the Lehigh Valley R. R. in 1855, when he sold it to Asa Packer. One of the early owners was Jacob Yundt, who settled along the Lehigh river after taking up 278 acres in two warrants in 1750, which extended from the Biery Bridge down to Stephen Snyder's farm; and he erected the stone house known for years as "The Fort," because it is supposed to have been used as a place of refuge during the Indian incursions.

On account of their prominence in the early history of the town, I should mention also the Biery Grist-mill, the Breisch Home, and the Peter Home.

BIERY GRIST-MILL.—Opposite the Biery Tavern were the Biery grist-mill, together with a saw-mill and fulling-mill, and the fine two-story stone house (now the residence of Frank B. Mauser). The mill-dam (abandoned) lay several hundred feet to the northeast, and the mill-race extended under what is now the northerly end of the Dery silk mill, and the yard of the Mauser residence. At the fulling-mill the bags of carded wool were fastened together with strong pins cut from the hawthorn hedges which grew along the road-sides in the township.

The farm-house along Race street, at Second was the residence of Jonas Biery, a son of Frederick, who conducted the farm. There was a small, rough-coated house where the Mauser barn is now located.

BREISCH HOME.—The Breisch home was on a farm of about seven acres. It occupied the site of Dr. Daniel Yoder's residence, at Third and Bridge streets.

PETER HOME.—The Peter farm lay along the river. It extended northward from Church street to a point 100 feet beyond Spring street, and eastward to the Howertown Road, excepting the Breisch farm, which was "sandwiched in between." The farm house and barn were situated opposite the Schneller Block; the former was built of stone and stood near the canal.

HANDSOME HOMES.—The following handsome homes at Catasauqua are worthy of mention:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| D. G. Dery | Mrs. Owen Fatzinger |
| Joseph S. Elverson | Frank M. Horn |
| Mrs. Jas. W. Fuller, Sr. | Mrs. George Holton |
| James W. Fuller | Mrs. Richard Koehler |

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Mrs. Herman Kostenbader | William R. Thomas |
| August Kostenbader | Harry Seaman |
| Mrs. Ruth McKee | Oscar Stine |
| Leonard Peckitt | Robert Wilbur |
| Edwin Thomas | Dr. Daniel Yoder |
| | Mrs. James Thomas |

Aged Residents.—The following aged residents, seventy-five years and over, were living at Catasauqua in January, 1914:

- | | |
|---|--|
| John Witt, 88 | Ferdinand Eberhardt, 76 |
| Jacob Applegate, . . . 87 | Samuel Hart, 76 |
| Richard Snyder, . . . 87 | George Henry, 76 |
| Wm. R. Thomas, Sr. 86 | Ferdinand Knotzer, . 76 |
| George Fahler, 86 | Uriah S. Koehler, . 76 |
| Mrs. Lydia Esch, . . . 84 | William Lauer, 76 |
| Mrs. Martha McClellan, 84 | Benedict Marks, . . . 76 |
| Mrs. Jesse Weaver, . . 84 | Adam Scholl, 76 |
| Charles Graffin, . . . 84 | Albert Newman, . . . 76 |
| *Mrs. Edwin Gilbert, 82 | Frank Shuler, 76 |
| Mrs. George Minnich, 82 | Robert Rabenhold, . 76 |
| Mrs. Jacob Roberts, 82 | Louis Mehrbrey, . . . 76 |
| Robert Strehem, . . . 82 | Jeremiah McMachen, 76 |
| William Wolf, 82 | Matthias Petri, 76 |
| George Bower, 81 | William Waddig, . . . 76 |
| Benjamin H. Weaver, 81 | Mrs. Tilghman Bellis, 75 |
| Mrs. Rebecca Hughes, 80 | Mrs. George Davies, 75 |
| Dr. Daniel Yoder, . . . 80 | Mrs. John Eckert, . . 75 |
| Robert Kurtz, 80 | Mrs. Andrew Engelhart, 75 |
| Robert J. Clark, . . . 80 | Mrs. R. Clay Hamersly, 75 |
| Nathaniel Kidd, . . . 80 | Mrs. Joseph Hohl, . . 75 |
| Mrs. Henry Souder, . . 80 | Mrs. Michael Fields, 75 |
| Mrs. Rebecca Boyer, 79 | Mrs. Evan Jones, . . . 75 |
| Mrs. Andrew Kurtz, 79 | M r s. A braham F. Koons, 75 |
| Edward Kurtz, 79 | Mrs. Jonas Kemmerer, 75 |
| Andrew Schleicher, . 79 | Uriah Kuntz, 75 |
| Franklin Snyder, . . . 79 | Mrs. Uriah Kurtz, . 75 |
| Mrs. Wm. Kildare, . . 78 | Miss Martha Mitchell, 75 |
| Mrs. Conrad Sieg, . . 78 | Mrs. Jacob Miller, . . 75 |
| Mrs. Thomas Thomas, 78 | Mrs. Nancy McHenry, 75 |
| Reuben Daniel, 78 | Mrs. Jeremiah McMachen, 75 |
| James Fahler, 78 | Mrs. Robert Rabenhold, 75 |
| Henry Missimer, . . . 78 | Mrs. Adam Scholl, . . 75 |
| Michael Fields, 78 | Mrs. Samuel Snyder, 75 |
| Mrs. John Downs, . . . 77 | Mrs. James Thomas, 75 |
| Mrs. Milton Kurtz, . . 77 | Miss Maria Simon, . . 75 |
| Mrs. Alfred Leh, . . . 77 | Conrad Daniel, 75 |
| Dr. H. H. Riegel, . . . 77 | William H. Glace, . . 75 |
| Andrew Johnson, . . . 77 | Thomas Jones, 75 |
| Mrs. Eve Abe, 76 | Charles Millheim, . . 75 |
| Mrs. John McBride, . 76 | John Rothrock, . . . 75 |
| Mrs. Daniel Desmond, 76 | Joseph Ryan, 75 |
| Mrs. Hannah Bachman, 76 | Peter Sheeler, 75 |
| Mrs. Francis J. Deily, 76 | John Schleicher, . . . 75 |
| Mrs. Pauline Englert, 76 | Joseph D. Schwab, . 75 |
| Mrs. Pauline Heckenberger, 76 | Frantz Zeller, 75 |
| Mrs. Franklin Langenhagen, 76 | Conrad Daniel, 75 |
| Mrs. Nathaniel Kid, 76 | Miss Jane Seibert, . . 75 |
| James Campbell, . . . 76 | Mrs. David Walters, . 75 |
| Andrew Engelhart, . 76 | |

*Only one in list who was born at Catasauqua (Biery's-Port), and remained in town since.

CHURCHES.

The following churches have been erected and maintained at Catasauqua:

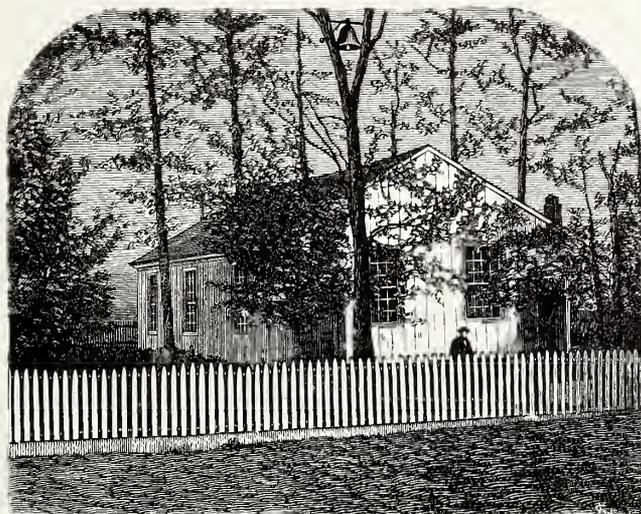
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The First Presbyterian church at Catasauqua was established when the Crane Iron Co. started its great works here in 1839, and David Thomas is regarded as its founder. The first building was erected in a woods on the south end of a small triangular piece of ground at the extreme limits of the land purchased by the Crane Iron Co., which was donated by the Company for religious purposes. It adjoins the public road that led from Allen township on the north to the old town of Bethlehem on the southeast. The base or front of this land was 164 feet in length, and the other two sides each 158 feet.

By the suggestion of Mr. Thomas this small

The history of this congregation was concisely given in an address by Samuel Thomas, son of the founder, upon the occasion of celebrating on Sept. 23, 1904, the "Semi-Centennial Jubilee" of laying the corner-stone of the present church on the northeast corner of Second and Pine streets, and its completeness being recognized, it is substituted here in the place of a previously published narrative. It was entitled by him, "Early Reminiscences of the First Presbyterian church":

"Just fifty years ago, in the peace and calm of the early twilight of a beautiful September evening, a group of Christian worshippers assembled to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the First Presbyterian Church in whose shadow we are now standing, first in name only, but not in point of erection.

"The first church was a little frame building 25



FIRST CHURCH IN CATASAUQUA.

piece of ground was enlarged by the Company to a rectangular figure 200 feet in width and 350 feet in depth.

The building was constructed of boards set upright, and covered by a shingle roof; and once a year it was white-washed, inside as well as outside, for which purpose a hogshead of lime was always on hand in a shed at the rear of the building. Three long iron rods were placed across the auditorium near the ceiling at equal distances, and these were fastened on the outside by nuts so as to keep the building firmly together. Camphene was used in lamps for lighting the room. The lamps were suspended from the ceiling and these could be lowered or elevated at will by simply pressing against a slender rod which extended through a little hole in the ceiling.

by 35 feet, built by David Minnich, in the woods between the reservoir and what is now Mrs. John Williams' garden, at the upper end of Church street, on land donated by the Crane Iron Co. The time was the last Sunday of December, 1839, cold and stormy, when the ground was covered with snow, and Brother John and I had nailed planks together to use as a plough to open paths through the heavy fall of snow. The storm was so severe that after the corner stone had been laid by Rev. Landis, pastor of the Allentown Presbyterian Church (the first English church in Lehigh county), the little congregation were obliged to continue the services in the home of Father Thomas, which is still standing opposite the Crane Iron Works.

"Of that little band of Presbyterian pioneers, I can find only three survivors besides myself: Mrs. Bender (nee Peter), and Mrs. Owen Swartz, her sister, and Mrs. Rehrig (nee Lackey), all the others having passed on to the beyond towards which we also are hastening.

"As near as my memory serves me, those present on this interesting occasion were the following:—

'Father' and 'Mother' Thomas with their five children (Jane, Gwenny, Samuel, John, and David), Mrs. James Lackey and daughter Maggie, John Samuels and daughter Rachel, Mrs. John Leibert, John Peter and family, Aaron Bast, Charles Breisch, Lawrence Landis, Mrs. Jonathan Landis and Andrew Archer. There were doubtless others, but these stand out clearest against the past.

"The little building has been demolished and the venerable black oak tree has been removed, in whose forked branches I, as a boy, hung the bell which called the faithful to prayers. This bell passed into the hands of the Crane Iron Co., by whom it was used once a month on pay-days to call the men together. It still hangs on a branch of the tree, close to the office, where the curious may find it. The tree and bell were natural means to a spiritual end and though they have passed out of use, the spirit abides for this church whose semi-centennial we celebrate to-day, and its great development into other churches, such as the Bridge Street Church, the church at Hokendauqua, the Bethel-Welsh Congregational church (known as 'Mother Thomas's Church'), the churches at Lockridge, Ferndale, and Richard's Mine in New Jersey, and the Presbyterian Church at Thomas in far off Alabama.

"All these churches are living branches of the tree which was planted in faith and hope fifty years ago on that inclement Winter Sunday by a band of earnest Presbyterian men and women. The women are worthy of special mention for they too carried their share of the burden cheerfully and nobly. Well do I remember my sister Gwenny, Rachel Samuels, Maggie Lackey, and Susanna Peter, brave and helpful young girls, who carried water in pails all the way from the canal to scrub and clean the church, and as the building was used for a day-school during the week, every Saturday morning it required their earnest attention.

"In a recent interview with Mrs. Owen Swartz and Mrs. Rehrig, whose personal recollections of the early times in the history of this church are very clear, I was reminded that services were held in my father's house until the completion of the building on March 22, 1840.

"This little white-washed church was used for worship until the present building was ready to be occupied in 1856. Two years after the laying of the corner stone, the church was dedicated, free of debts. My thoughts dwell with especial pleasure upon those far-off days, and the building of those early Walls of Zion in our adopted home.

"As I review those early years, I see the earnest figures of my father and mother, who were strangers in a strange land, zealous from the beginning to see a house of worship planted here. When the church was organized, it numbered only three, father, mother, and sister Jane; and father was then ordained as first elder.

"About two years later, David Williams, Sr., located with his family at Catasauqua and he became a member of this church; and soon afterward he was inducted into the eldership. He was a most excellent man, and though in poor health he was strenuous in all good works. It was he who took up the collection and acted as treasurer of the church. He died August 14, 1845, and his remains were laid to rest in the church yard after services in the little white church which he had served so well.

"As the population increased, the church in the

woods became too small. A special meeting of the congregation was therefore held to discuss ways and means for securing a new building. A committee was appointed consisting of the pastor, Rev. Cornelius Earle, David Thomas, Morgan Emanuel, William McClelland, and Joshua Hunt.

"By an arrangement with David Thomas (who had donated some adjoining land to enlarge the church property on Church street), an exchange was made of that land which secured to the congregation the site of 180 by 180 feet at the corner of Second and Pine streets, upon which to-day stands the present church, the parsonage and the chapel. Plans having been made and adopted, sufficient funds were raised to warrant the new enterprise.

"The corner-stone of the old church was brought here and deposited just previous to the ceremony of laying the new corner stone. It is a gray sand stone from near Kreidersville. It was fashioned by Charles Breisch and bears the date of 1839, which can be seen on examination. In the new stone a copper box was laid which, according to custom, contained a Bible, some coins, local papers, and whatever the copper box of the old corner stone had contained. An address was delivered by Rev. Richard Walker, of Allentown, and Rev. Leslie Irwin of Bath assisted in the services.

"On Sunday, the 11th day of May, 1856, the church was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God. Rev. Geo. Duffield, D.D., preached the dedicatory sermon, Rev. C. Earle and Rev. R. Walker taking part in the services. Rev. Jacob Becker preached German in the afternoon.

"Only a few remain who were then from 20 to 30 years of age:

Mrs. Thomas Bear
Charles Graffin
Daniel Milson
James Nevins

William Kildare
Chas. W. Schneller
Mrs. Quigg

and those who were from ten to twenty years still among us are:

Mrs. John Thomas
James Thomas
Mrs. James Thomas
Mrs. Emma C. Williams
Rebecca Siegley
Mrs. Kate Stewart
William H. Glace
Joseph Matchette
Mrs. Herbert James
Samuel Davis
Daniel Davis

David Davis
Owen F. Leibert
Joseph McFetridge
John McFetridge
Mrs. John Knauss
Mrs. James Torrence
Martha Wilson
Thomas Jones
Mrs. Wm. T. Snyder
Mrs. Edwin Mickle
Mrs. James W. Fuller
Archibald Courtney."

The edifice is built of brick, semi-Gothic in style. The main building is 40 by 63 feet, exclusive of tower and pulpit recess; and it has a transept on the south side 20 by 30 feet, which forms part of the audience room, and also an organ transept on the north side, 10 by 20 feet. The organ was the gift of David Thomas. The spire is 150 feet high, a fine-toned bell being in the tower. The congregation had been regularly incorporated in 1853.

As commemorative of the re-union of the Old School and New School Assemblies of the Presbyterian church, a memorial chapel was

built on Pine street at the rear of the edifice in 1871, the cornerstone having been laid May 13th, and the dedication having taken place on December 10th. This building is also of brick, semi-Gothic in style, 35 by 82 feet. It contains rooms for all church purposes; and it is used for mid-week services and by the Sabbath-school.

Forty feet north of the church, fronting on Second street there is an attractive and conveniently planned manse, built of brick, in style corresponding with the church.

Rev. Cornelius Earle served as pastor in a most efficient manner from Oct. 14, 1852 to

A Sunday-school has been conducted in connection with the church from the beginning and the superintendents have been prominently identified with the church as elders:

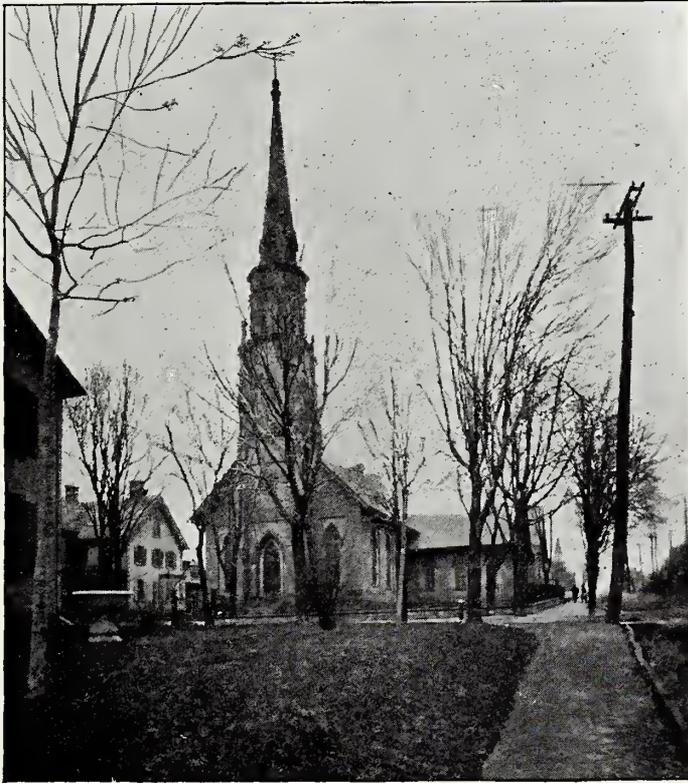
David Thomas, 1839 to 1847; elder from 1839 to 1882.

Joshua Hunt, 1847 to 1882; elder from 1847 to 1886.

John Williams, 1882 to 1892; elder from 1874 to 1892.

Joseph Matchette, 1892 to 1914; elder from 1892 to 1914.

The membership of the church in December, 1913, was 234; of the Sunday-school, 300.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

1898, when he resigned, after a continuous service covering a period of forty-six years.

During the year 1899, the regular services were conducted by other licensed Presbyterian ministers, but mostly by Rev. Charles H. Miller, who was finishing his course of studies in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., but had been licensed to preach in 1898.

Rev. Mr. Miller was elected as the successor of Rev. Earle in October, 1899, and installed as the pastor on Feb. 8, 1900, and since then he has served the congregation in a most efficient manner.

BRIDGE STREET CHURCH.—Rev. Leslie Irwin, at the time of building the little frame church, was the pastor of the congregation in the "Irish Settlement." He was a graduate of the Royal Belfast College, and having been licensed to preach by the Synod of Ulster, he emigrated to America in 1834. He was received as a licentiate by the Presbyterians of Philadelphia on Dec. 22, 1835, and there ordained as an evangelist, with orders to locate in the "Irish Settlement." Upon his arrival he found two churches, one at Weaversville and the other near Bath, both of which are still standing.

The erection of a church of the same faith within the boundaries of his parish without authority of the Presbytery, and the removal of influential families like the Nagles, Depews, Loders, Lyles, and Hudders, to the new village, caused him to be on the alert. He therefore visited the people who had come from his own country in the north of Ireland, and finding himself in touch with them, he requested permission to preach to them in this new church, which was given.

At great personal inconvenience and in spite of inclement weather, he visited the families from house to house, and once every Sabbath preached the gospel to them. Finally, in 1850, in compliance with their request, set out in a petition, the Presbytery of Newton organized another congregation with thirty-two members and ordained James McClelland as its first ruling elder. Rev. Irwin continued his ministrations in a most faithful manner for fifteen years until 1865, when he was succeeded by Rev. James Lewars. In 1852 he succeeded in securing the erection of a church on Bridge street, a short distance west of the Howertown Road, on the additional lot of ground, containing 2 acres 76 perches which had been granted and conveyed in 1849 by John Peter to David Thomas, Robert McIntyre, Owen Rice, Samuel Thomas, William Taylor, David Williams, and John Peter, as trustees of the Presbyterian congregation. Before this time a memorial to the Presbytery was signed by 170 individuals, as residents of Craneville, and a report was forwarded in 1850, stating that there were 62 members in communion with the church.

After the purchase of this small additional tract of land the "old school members" desired to withdraw from the "Union Church," and effect a division of the assets, having, in a petition to the Crane Iron Co., styled themselves as the "Presbyterian Church of Craneville," though neither of the two congregations had as yet been incorporated. The Presbytery at Newton recognized Rev. Irwin's congregation as the "old school." The lot, known as the "Academy Lot," was eventually sold, the debt on it satisfied, and the surplus equally divided between the two congregations respectively known as the "Old School" and "New School." These designations subsequently became offensive to the respective members and a change was accordingly made so that the congregation which erected their new church in 1852 on Bridge street was named "The First Old School Presbyterian Church," and that which erected theirs in 1854 at Pine and Second streets was named "The First Presbyterian Church." The former was incorpo-

rated in 1851, and the application was signed by

Robert McIntyre	William Miller
John McIntyre	William Baird
John Hudders	Thomas Knox
John G. Loder	James Pollock
William Taylor	F. W. Quigg

The first edifice erected in 1852 on Bridge street was a plain, brick, one-story building and this was used until 1866, when the present brick church was erected in its place. A two-story brick parsonage was erected shortly after 1852 on the lot east of the church for the use of the pastor.

From that time, the so-called "old-school" have worshipped in the building by themselves. In the proceedings of incorporating the respective congregations, this distinction was studiously avoided, and the only public evidence of its existence is the inscription of the letters "O S" on the corner stone of the Bridge Street Church.

The membership of the congregation was as follows: In 1850, 32; in 1865, 105; in 1873, 225; in 1900, 159; in 1913, 271.

Pastors.—The pastors have been:

Leslie Irwin,	1839-65	David Harbison,	1876-1901
James Lewis,	1865-68	Benj. F. Hammond,	1902-09
William Fulton,	1868-75	Harry W. Ewig,	1909-14

Four young men of this church became candidates for the ministry, and, after a thorough preparation, were regularly installed as ministers of the Gospel according to the Presbyterian faith. Their names are Nathaniel McFetridge, John Irwin, Albert J. Weisley, and Joseph L. Weisley.

The "Semi-Centennial Jubilee" of the church was appropriately celebrated by the congregation May 6-11, 1900; and as a "souvenir" of this occasion, a neat little volume was compiled, embracing a concise history of the church, and distributed among the members.

A Sunday-school was organized by the first pastor about the time he began his pastorate here and it has been conducted until the present time. The superintendents have been Joseph McMullin, John Hudders, and William Weisley, the last named since July 14, 1872. The membership in December, 1913, was 170.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In 1845 a small number of persons, who were attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church, met in the home of Isaac Lorash, on Church street, east of Front street, near the present Town-Hall, and they were addressed by the Rev. Newton Heston, of Allentown. This was the first attempt at establishing this denomination at Catasauqua. From that time, during a period of ten years, at

irregular intervals, different ministers went from Allentown and Bethlehem to Catasauqua and preached to little meetings of zealous Methodists at their respective homes, among them having been Revs. George Quigley, Thomas Murphy, and Samuel Irvine; and one of the first places was the home of Owen Frederick, whose wife A. Jeannette Frederick, was particularly active in this behalf. This home was on Front street where 'Squire Koons now resides.

The religious meetings at the homes soon became too large, and the use of the Second Street School-house (now the Lennox Factory), was secured from the school directors. The ministers who preached here were Revs. A. H. Hobbs, H. H. Hickman, and F. D. Eagan, and some of the more prominent members, besides Mrs. Frederick, were Mrs. Amelia Matchette, Mrs.

for the regular services, and also for the use of the Sunday-school; and during the process of completion a "Festival" was held here from which the special committee realized \$700, which was appropriated towards the cost of the building. Besides the active members mentioned, others were: Mrs. Amelia Goodsell, and a Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, and their daughter. The first meeting of a Board of Trustees was held in April, 1860, and this was composed of Charles Graffin, Arthur Campbell and Joseph Reichert.

This first church was realized chiefly through the earnest preaching of Rev. Eagan, and the steadfast co-operation of Mrs. Frederick, who frequently practiced much self-denial to secure successful meetings. The old Bible and hymn-books, and the lamps and collection boxes, which were used at the previous meetings in the private



GRACE M. E. CHURCH.

Margaret Rogers, and Samuel Steele. After meeting in the school-house for some time they were permitted to conduct their services in the little frame Evangelical church on Howertown Road, and there, during the year 1858, twenty persons were converted to Methodism.

During the later years, with the membership constantly increasing, the subject of a denominational church began to be discussed with great earnestness, and this met with so much encouragement that a lot, 50 by 189 feet, was secured in 1859, situated on Front street beyond Walnut, from James W. Fuller, Sr., for \$450, and building operations were begun. The corner stone was laid in June, and by December 25th, the building was dedicated, a one-story brick edifice. The basement was first completed

homes, school-house and Evangelical church are in the possession of Mrs. Frederick's family. The auditorium was not finished until 1867.

A charter of incorporation was obtained in November, 1860, with the name of Grace Methodist Episcopal church of Catasauqua, Pa.

A Sunday-school was organized Feb. 25, 1860, with James Thomas as superintendent and he continued in active service for many years. He was succeeded by Prof. Henry J. Reinhard in 1898, who has served very successfully until the present time.

The 30th anniversary of the church was appropriately celebrated on Dec. 22, 1889.

A superior and attractive church edifice was erected on the southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets; built of blue limestone; and

includes a two-story annex on Walnut street for Sunday-school purposes. The corner stone was laid June 1, 1890, at the northwest corner of the building, where the old corner stone of 1859 was also placed; and the building was dedicated with appropriate services Dec. 21st following. The stone tower is 97 feet high.

In January, 1914, the membership of the congregation was 235; of the Sunday-school, 220.

Pastors.—The church was regularly supplied with ministers from Allentown and other places from 1859 to 1864, when the first pastor was appointed. The pastors who served this congregation were the following:

Charles W. Bickley, 1864-65	Charles H. Rorer, 1889-92
Henry F. Isett, . 1865	Charles M. Simpson, 1892-97
Silas B. Best, . 1866-69	E. C. Yerkes, .. 1897-99
John J. Jones, . 1869-71.	Isaac M. Foster, 1899-1901
William P. Howell, 1871-74	Franklin F. Bond, 1901-04
Jeremiah Pastorfield, 1874-76	Robt. A. McIlwaine, 1904-07
Gaseway Oram, 1876-79	Jacob E. Grauley, 1907-11
Daniel M. Young, 1879-81	William H. Pickop, 1911-13
S. Olin Garrison, 1881-84	A. Lincoln Shalkop, 1913-
John Stronger, 1884-87	
Andrew J. Anslow, 1887-89	

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The Lutherans of Catasaqua determined to establish a church for themselves during the winter of 1851, but finding themselves too weak to engage in the undertaking alone they joined the German Reformed congregation, which was in a similar situation, and they together resolved to co-operate and erect a "Union Church." A committee was accordingly appointed at a joint meeting, which was constituted as follows:

Lutheran—George Breinig, Samuel Koehler, and Charles Nolf; *Reformed*—Solomon Biery.

During the previous year, religious meetings were held in the Presbyterian church.

The site selected was on Howertown Road, and a lot of ground there, containing one acre, was purchased from Henry Kurtz for \$300. The corner stone of the church was laid on July 4, 1852, and the building was dedicated on Christmas Day, the Rev. Jeremiah Schindel preaching the principal sermon.

The first Lutheran council consisted of the following members:

Elders.—George Breinig, George Frederick.

Deacons.—Jonathan Snyder, Reuben Patterson.

The building was an attractive brick edifice surmounted with a square steeple and bell, elevated about sixty feet.

The first members were:

Charles F. Beck and wife	William D. Rahn and wife
Jacob E. Bough and wife	Francis N. Siegfried and wife
Daniel L. Bough and wife	Mrs. Solomon Biery
Joseph Geiger and wife.	Thomas Frederick
Reuben Patterson and wife	Mary Schaeffer
James E. Patterson and wife	Wm. Schoenenberger
	James Weber



ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Other members were gradually added, and in three years the membership increased to 136.

Temporary benches were used as seats until the spring of 1858; then pews were substituted of the stall type, with straight backs, flat seats,

and doors with wooden twirlers. At the same time the interior of the church was repainted.

Rev. Schindel called Rev. William Rath to assist him in the fall of 1853, and this assistance became so satisfactory in one year that Rev. Rath was elected the regular pastor; and he prepared the first list of members, which embraced 136 names. The first communion was administered by him to 68 members.

pose of securing English preaching. They erected a brick edifice at Third and Bridge streets, where they have continued until now.

The bell in the steeple, in use from 1852 to 1878, having become cracked, a new bell, the gift of William Roesch, was substituted in its place; but this also became cracked within a year, and Mr. Roesch again substituted another, which has been in constant use until now.



INTERIOR VIEW OF ST. PAUL'S.

During the fall of 1864 the building was remodeled; and in 1865 an organ was supplied.

After Rev. F. J. F. Schantz became the pastor, in 1861, he began to advocate a separate church for his congregation. This was eventually accomplished, in 1868, by purchasing the interest of the Reformed Congregation in the property. The services were conducted in the German language at the morning service, and in the English at the evening.

In 1870 the basement was improved and fitted up for Sunday school purposes, and for services during the week. In 1871 the congregation was incorporated.

The burial of deceased members on the adjoining grave-yard was discontinued in 1868, and by 1873 the removal of the bodies buried there to the Fairview Cemetery was completed.

In 1873 a number of members withdrew and organized a separate congregation for the pur-

pose of securing English preaching. The building committee was:

Simon Breinig	Samuel M. Snyder
Fred'k Eberhardt	Ulrich F. Koehler
John L. Witt	Tilghman F. Frederick
Cain Semmel	

The building is a superior and commodious brick structure, with a steeple 70 feet high.

The flag-stone pavement and iron fence were placed along the front of the property in 1888; and a parsonage was erected at the southerly side of the church in 1890.

In 1893 the Sunday school room was remodelled, and rolling partitions and new seats were introduced.

A "Semi-Centennial Jubilee" of the church was celebrated during the week beginning June 29, 1902.

In 1903 the auditorium was refrescoed, and

otherwise improved by appropriate gifts from devoted members.

In 1905 a steam-heat plant was installed in the church; and in 1908 in the parsonage.

In 1909 an annex was built at the rear of the church, making its total dimensions 70 feet wide by 110 feet long.

A new pipe organ was then installed; and a fine brass eagle lecturn, accompanied by a bronze tablet, was presented by William H. Glace, Esq., as a testimonial to his father, Samuel Glace, who was a devout elder of the church and died in 1892, at the age of 86 years. The total cost of the improvements was \$25,000.

In 1911 a vested choir was introduced, with

A union Sunday-school was started with the churches in 1855. After the dissolution in 1868, a re-organization was effected, with a distinctive Lutheran Sunday-school, which was named "St. Paul's." The pastors have been the superintendents; Tilghman F. Frederick served as first assistant, from 1875 to his decease in 1909. He was succeeded by William Samuels.

The Luther League has been an efficient auxiliary during the past ten years.

The membership of the church in January, 1914 was 914, and that of the Sunday school was 565; but many children of the members attend the Sunday schools at East Catasauqua, West Catasauqua, and Fullerton.



TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH.

processional and recessional singing at the opening and closing of the services.

Two chapels are connected with this church; one at East Catasauqua called "Zion's," and the other at Fullertown, called "St. Johns."

Pastors.—The pastors have been:

Jeremiah Schindel	Joseph W. Mayne,
..... 1852-54	..... 1888-92
William Rath, 1853-61	James F. Lambert,
F. J. F. Schantz, 1861-66	..... 1892-
Jacob D. Schindel,	
..... 1867-88	

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity at Catasauqua is recognized as a daughter of St. Paul's Lutheran church. The latter was established here in 1851, and the services were conducted in the German and English languages for twenty years; then the younger element in the congregation, which had grown up under the influence of an English education in the local schools and also in Sunday-school, requested the church council not to reduce the English services from

five to four times a month, as the council had intended to do, by action taken at the annual meeting on Jan. 1, 1873. This request was made because there were still ten English members who maintained that the existing circumstances had not justified such action. The request was refused, whereupon the English members of the congregation promptly held meetings and determined to organize a congregation and establish a church where the services should be carried on in the English language.

The active members in this behalf were Melchior H. Horn, George Bower, Edwin Schlauch, Thomas Frederick, Charles F. Beck, Jacob S. Lawall, and Henry J. Eckenberger. The movement was successful and a committee secured the German Reformed church as a temporary place for holding the English services of the new congregation and conducting a Sunday-school. The first services were held on Sunday, January 14th, which evidenced the determined spirit and efficient manner in which the undertaking had been handled.

A constitution was adopted Feb. 10, 1873, and the following officers constituted the first council:

Elders—George Bower, Thomas Frederick.
Deacons—Edwin Schlauch, Jacob B. Werley, H. J. Eckenberger, Orantes Pearson.
Trustees—Charles F. Beck, Edwin H. Breder.
Treasurer—M. H. Horn.
Secretary—Wm. H. Horn.

Regular services in English were conducted every Sunday morning and evening, until May, 1873, when Rev. John K. Plitt was elected as the pastor.

The first communion service was conducted on May 14, 1873, by Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D.D., of Philadelphia, and the following members communed at that time:

George Bower	H. J. Eckenberger
Mrs. A. D. Bower	Amanda Eckenberger
C. D. W. Bower	Jacob L. Lawall
Myra Bower	Anna C. Lawall
M. H. Horn	E. H. Breder
Mrs. Matilda L. Horn	Mary C. Breder
Wm. H. Horn	Benjamin B. Lynn
Frank M. Horn	Robert A. Lytle
Thomas Frederick	Edwin Schlauch
Catharine Frederick	Mrs. Edwin Schlauch
Thos. W. Frederick	Mrs. Oliver Overpeck
Charles F. Beck	Joseph H. Shipe
Catharine Beck	Emily C. Shipe
Jacob B. Werley	George Frederick
Abbie R. Werley	Mrs. Effie J. Frederick
Orantus Pierson	Mary Fenstermacher
Elizabeth Pierson	William H. Bender

The efforts in behalf of a church building were equally successful, for by the fall of 1873 the corner stone was laid on a central lot of ground at the northeast corner of Third and Bridge streets, and the completed building was

dedicated with appropriate services in the spring of 1874. The edifice, built of brick, with a basement and central tower, presents an attractive appearance; its dimensions are 50 by 70 feet; the total cost was \$16,000. The congregation was incorporated June 16, 1882.

Pastors.—The pastors have been:

John K. Plitt, 1873-77	John D. Roth, 1889-93
M. H. Richards, 1877-82	Paul G. Klinger, 1893-96
(Missionary supply.)	Wm. Geo. de Armit
George W. Sandt	Hudson, . . . 1896-1902
..... 1883-84	Edwin Francis
Charles S. Kohler,	Keever, 1902-07
..... 1884-86	Charles L. Fry, 1908-13
D. M. Henkel, . 1887-89	

A Sunday-school was organized Jan. 12, 1873, with 80 people, and Melchoir H. Horn as superintendent. His successors were D. M. Henkel, George Bower, Oliver Williams, and since 1904 J. Arthur Williams (a nephew of Oliver Williams).

A two-story frame parsonage was erected in 1912, adjoining the church on the north. The church membership in January, 1914, was 145; and of the Sunday school, 115.

SALEM REFORMED CHURCH.—The Reformed people of Catasauqua, who resided here when the place was known as Biery's Port, worshipped either at Shoenersville or Howertown; but, desiring to attend divine services nearer home, they secured the use of the Presbyterian chapel on Church street, at such times when the Presbyterians had no services. In this manner they carried on their organization from 1848 to 1852, under the pastorate of Rev. Jacob C. Becker. Nicholas Balliet, a devout member of the Reformed church, is worthy of much commendation for his earnest efforts in behalf of the congregation.

A movement was soon made to build a church, but the membership having been small (about 100), they invited the Lutheran people here to co-operate with them, and they together selected the following Building Committee: *Lutheran*, George Breinig, Samuel Koehler and Charles Nolf; *Reformed*, Solomon Biery.

A lot of ground (one acre) was purchased from Henry Kurtz for \$300, situated on the Howertown Road; the corner stone was laid July 4, 1852; and the dedication of a "Union" church was held on Christmas Day, 1852, with the following ministers officiating: Revs. Jacob C. Becker, J. D. Hoffenditz, — Apple, Jeremiah Schindel, Joshua Yeager, and William Rath.

The union of the two congregations was continued until 1868. Then the Reformed sold their interest in the property to the Lutherans for \$3,600, and erected a church for themselves

on a lot, situated at the southeast corner of Third and Walnut streets, which was donated by Joseph Laubach. The corner stone was laid in April, 1869, and the building was formally dedicated in the fall of that year, under the name of the First Reformed Church of Catasauqua. Their services during this time were held regularly in the Bridge Street Presbyterian church, where a Sunday school was also conducted.

In several years dissensions arose in the congregation, which continued until both the congregations and the Sunday-school became disorganized, and the property involved in a large debt; the pastors were necessarily changed to meet the varying conditions. This situation prevailed until the property was sold by the sheriff in 1880; then a re-organization was effected under the name of Salem Reformed church of Catasauqua.

Under this name the congregation has been maintained in a successful manner until the present time. In 1887 it became self-supporting; the annex to the building was erected in 1888; and in 1890 the church was repainted. The steeple was then rebuilt, it having been blown down by a violent storm in 1878.

The great increase in the Sunday-school required larger accommodations, and in 1902 a new adjoining building was put up for Sunday-school purposes. In 1903 a new pipe organ was installed at a cost of \$2,000, through the zeal of the Young People's Association, of which Andrew Carnegie donated \$1,000.

In 1909 a steam-heating plant was added, and the Duplex Envelope system introduced.

Pastors.—The pastors have been:

Jacob C. Becker	Wilson F. More,
Cyrus J. Becker.	..... 1886-1904
A. B. Koolin, . 1873-77	Alexander P. Frantz,
John J. Crist, 1877-86	..... 1904-

During the pastorate of Reverend More, three young men of the congregation entered the ministry: Rev. Irwin H. DeLong, D.D., of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster; Rev. Samuel E. Moyer, of Perkasio; Rev. William F. Kosman, of Riegelsville; and afterward the Rev. George A. Bear, graduate of Central Theological Seminary, Dayton, Ohio.

The membership of the church in January, 1914, was 502; of the Sunday-school, 496.

The Mite Society, organized Jan. 5, 1885, by married women of the congregation, has since been of great assistance in maintaining the church successfully.

EMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—A society was organized in the vicinity of Biery's Port in 1842, by persons who had espoused the principles of the Evangelical Association, which was

making vigorous exertions elsewhere in Lehigh county. The members were Henry, Enoch, Abram and Joseph Youndt and their wives, and Valentine, Matthias, and Sebastian Knoll, apparently the zealous Christians of two families of this community. They persevered in their efforts for six years, when the preaching of Henry Bucks and Noah McLain at last brought the realization of their hopes and prayers, the establishment of a church. The building was a one-story frame structure, 30 by 38 feet, on the Howertown Road between Union and Wood streets, erected at a cost of \$1,000. The trustees, active in securing its erection, were Henry Youndt (one of the first organizers), Charles G. Schnell, and William Neighley. It was named the Emanuel German Evangelical church of Catasauqua.

Services were continued in this building until 1870, by which time the accession of members had grown to such proportions that a larger building became necessary and accordingly another lot was secured in a more central locality, at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, where an attractive one-story brick edifice, with a frame tower, was erected, at a cost of \$10,000, and here the congregation has continued its regular services until the present time. The trustees were William Michael, David A. Tombler, Owen Schwartz, C. G. Schnell, and Aaron Glick.

Pastors.—The pastors have been:

William Hessart	C. B. Fleager
Francis Hoffman	Jacob Adams
John Kramer	C. Breyfogel
Henry Bucks	Reuben M. Lichtenwal-
Noah McLain	ner
Michael Singlinger	Benj. F. Bohner
Samuel Rhoads	Henry J. Glick
Christian Hummel	Henry Hains
Jacob Gross	J. C. Bliem
Christian Myers	C. K. Fehr
George Knerr	Sner Kreskey
Moses Dissinger	C. C. Moyer
George Haines (twice)	J. Willet Boyer
John Schell	A. H. Dostler
John Koehl	Henry Wentz
James Lehr	J. G. M. Swengel

The church was remodeled in 1889 at a cost of \$3,000, and repainted and repapered in 1912.

The membership of the church in December, 1913, was 94; of the Sunday-school, 125, whose superintendent the last ten years has been Mr. Thomas Heilman.

WELSH BAPTIST CHURCH.—A number of Welsh families, affiliated with the Baptist denomination, resided at Catasauqua in 1871, and they associated together for the purpose of establishing a church here for themselves. They were:

Mrs. Anna Powell	Kate Ratcliffe
Mrs. Gwenny Lewis	David Thomas
Richard Gower	William Thomas
David Walters	Daniel Morgan
Robert Lytton	John Evans
Mary Ann Lovett	

They secured a lot of ground, 50 by 180 feet, on the northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets and there they caused a one-story frame church to be erected at a cost of \$4,000. It was 34 by 52 feet, set back from Third street about 25 feet. Religious services were conducted there occasionally for about two years by Rev. William Morgan; then the members became separated on account of the panic, and the congregation naturally ceased to exist. In 1872 the membership was about 75.

The building was bought by the mortgagee, who converted it into a compartment-house for six families, and different Hungarian families occupied it until 1908. Shick & Hausman, plumbers, then bought the premises, razed the church, and erected dwellings in its place.

It was occupied for a time by the Salvation Army, and meetings in behalf of temperance were also held there.

WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—A number of Welsh families came to locate permanently at Catasauqua and connected themselves with the First Presbyterian church. This connection was maintained until 1882, when they determined to organize a congregation for themselves, not simply for the purpose of separating from the church where they had so long assisted in carrying on religious worship, but more especially for the purpose of securing regular preaching and worship in the Welsh language. There were probably fifteen families and the more active in this behalf were those of Daniel R. Griffith, John Williams, John Evans, David D. Thomas, Richard Thomas, Lewis Jones, Edward Davies, and Henry Harris.

Mrs. David Thomas, familiarly known as "Mother" Thomas, (who was a Welsh woman, reared in Wales), encouraged this movement, and donated a lot of ground, 90 by 111 feet in dimensions, on the northwest corner of Fourth and Pine streets, where the first steps were taken in May, 1883, towards the erection of a church, and the corner stone was laid on June 17th, by the aged "Mother" Thomas, assisted by her sons, Samuel and John, who supported her during this most interesting ceremony. The first named of the members was zealous in supervising the plans and construction of the building, and the operations were carried on with so much success that by November the building was completed. One of the most gratified persons was "Mother" Thomas, and it should be said of her in this con-

nection that after \$3,000 had been raised and the plans perfected for a frame edifice, chiefly by the solicitations of Mr. Griffith, she said to him that the plans should be altered for a brick edifice and if he couldn't raise the difference she would attend to its payment. Mr. Griffith altered the plans accordingly and, when the building came to be dedicated, all the debts which had been contracted were paid in full by her assistance.

The edifice is of Gothic style, built of brick, one-story, with a steep, slate-covered roof, surmounted by a neat open spire in a transverse position. Its dimensions are 30 by 50 feet, with entrance porch on Pine street, and a wing entrance on Fourth street. The building committee was Rev. David R. Griffith, Samuel Thomas, David D. Thomas, and William P. Hopkins. While the building operations were going on regular services were held in the Welsh Baptist church on Third street, north of Walnut.

The dedication services were held Dec. 2, 1883, all conducted in the Welsh language, and it was regarded with so much pride that Welsh ministers from Kingston, Providence, and Shendoah came here to participate in the unusual ceremonies. By that time the communicant members had increased to 64. The name adopted was Bethel Welsh Congregational church.

Pastors.—The pastors have been:

David R. Griffith (14 years)	William Davies
Tydwel Williams (5 years)	Fynah Williams
	Isaac T. Williams (1913)

A Sunday-school was started with the first movement for a church, the pupils numbering 118, and it has been continued until now. The superintendents have been David R. Griffith, David D. Thomas, and Thomas Williams. The membership of church and Sunday-school have been reduced, owing to removals caused by industrial changes.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first efforts towards establishing the Episcopal church at Catasauqua were made in 1870, when the rector of the Church of the Mediator at Allentown (Rev. F. W. Bartlett) held religious services in the public school-building on Willow street. These services were continued at irregular intervals for two years, when the rector was transferred to another part of the diocese and he could no longer conveniently carry them on. The movement, begun in this way, was continued by the rector of the Church of the Nativity at South Bethlehem (Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, now Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh), who came here occasionally and preached in the school-house and also in the Trinity Lutheran church.

during the year 1872. These occasional services were continued from 1873 to 1875 in the railroad station of the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., by Rev. C. E. D. Griffith, the rector of the Church of the Mediator at Allentown. Among those who supported and encouraged these meetings during that time were:

Mrs. Ryan Mealey	John McRell
Mrs. Wm. Wilkinson	R. Clay Hamersly
Thomas Daugherty and wife	

From 1875 to 1893, there were no religious services in behalf of this church; but the rector of the church at South Bethlehem (Rev. C. K. Nelson, now Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia), visited Catasauqua occasionally for the purpose of administering the Holy Communion in the dwelling-houses of certain active members. In April, 1893, Rev. Robert H. Kline, rector of Grace Church at Allentown, instituted a series of meetings in the town and these were continued at various places with much encouragement, which eventually led to the establishment of an Episcopal church here.

When the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., became the bishop of this diocese, he appointed Rev. William H. Heigham as the missionary at Catasauqua, who took up his residence among the people and exerted himself in behalf of a church for two years, when he removed to New York City. He was followed by Rev. George A. Green, who also labored with great fidelity and secured the erection of a building on the southwest corner of Walnut street and Howertown Road, on a lot of ground which was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Peckitt. The corner stone was laid Oct. 28, 1900, and the attractive, unique edifice was consecrated May 21, 1905.

The building was modeled after the ancient St. Martin's Episcopal Church of England, which was erected outside the walls of Canterbury and afterward restored and used in the year 580, by Queen Bertha, the first Christian Queen of England.

Rev. Mr. Green served until after the consecration of the building, when he accepted a call to Fish-kill, New York, and in June, 1905, removed to that great field of labor. The bishop then appointed Rev. James B. May for the congregation, and this rector has served the church in a most faithful manner until the present time. During his administration the membership has been increased to 200; many improvements have been made to the building, including the installation of a superior pipe organ; and a large vested choir has been introduced which is an impressive adjunct to the services of the church. A hand-

some pulpit, litany, and prayer desks have been added to the furniture of the church.

A Sunday-school was held at various times until July, 1900; since then it has been maintained with regular sessions and an increasing attendance. The present lay-superintendent is Walter E. Smith.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH is situated on the northwest corner of Second and Union streets. The first efforts towards establishing a congregation at Catasauqua were made in 1847, by the following families:

Peter Freund and wife	Nicholas Schmidt and wife
John Blum and wife	George Schneider and wife
Jacob Geiss and wife	Martin Englebert and wife
Ludwig Englebert and wife	Thomas Lindner and wife
Adam Freund and wife	Conrad Schaeffer
	Frank Roth

At that time a lot of ground was bought where the church is now located, in dimensions 67 feet front on Second street, and 105 feet deep. Occasional services were held at the home of Mr. Schneider during the next ten years, first at 330 Church street, and then in the dwelling adjoining the lot on the north, to which he had removed; and the priests who conducted the services were Revs. Charles Duboly, John Kosten-snick, and John Albert, all resident fathers at Easton.

In the beginning of February, 1857, a start was made to erect a small, one-story frame church on the lot mentioned, at the corner, 19 by 30 feet, the builder having been Conrad Schaeffer (one of the organizing members mentioned), which included a diminutive steeple with a bell; and this was dedicated with the usual religious ceremonies on Sept. 9, 1857. The regular services then began to be held once a month on Sundays, by assistant priests from Allentown, and these were continued until 1874, the names being Joseph Winter, William Hernen, and Joseph Schroeder; then Rev. J. Henry Badde, from Bethlehem, came and preached every second Sunday, and continued to do so until 1887.

By 1878 the membership had increased to 65 active, zealous families, and they were encouraged to provide better quarters for their religious meetings. A one-story brick edifice, 30 by 70 feet, was erected on the lot facing Second street, some distance north of the corner; and the same builder who had put up the first church, superintended its erection. A brick central tower and steeple with bell were placed at the front.

Rev. Frederick Schlebbe served from 1887 to April 21, 1889; when Rev. John Seimetz (assist-

ant to Father F. W. Longinus at Pottsville) was appointed priest of this promising congregation, and he has served in a most successful manner until the present time. He not only largely increased the membership, but the possessions of the congregation in the enlargement of the edifice, and in the erection of a fine, commodious parsonage at the rear of the church; and a superior three-story, ten-roomed parochial school, and a Sister's home, two-story brick, on the opposite corner lot.

The first movement towards a parochial school was made in 1884 by the erection of a small one-story brick building with two rooms, and the classes numbered 64 children. It was placed on the lot along Union street, opposite the church, west of the corner. This was occupied ten years, then the large increase of the pupils required a new building and this was supplied, consisting of a large three-story brick building, with ten class-rooms, and an auditorium, 50 by 70 feet, capable of accommodating an audience of 500, on the site of the small school-house; which reflects much credit upon Father Seimetz.

A Sunday-school was started early in the history of the church and it has been maintained until the present time.

In 1874 the congregation established a cemetery for its members in South Catasauqua, by purchasing two acres of land and laying it off into lots; then the interment of the deceased members began to be made there. Previously the interments had been made in the Fairview Cemetery. In January, 1914, it was enlarged by the purchase of three and one-fifth acres of adjoining land. The burials here by Father Seimetz since April, 1889, number 649 by his record. No previous record was kept.

The membership of the church and Sunday-school in January, 1914, was large.

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY was founded by James W. Fuller of Catasauqua in 1858, having purchased from Robert McIntyre and Peter Miller 6 acres, 110 perches of land in South Whitehall (now Whitehall) township, across the Lehigh river from Catasauqua, because the conveniences of interment in the borough were limited. Before that time, the dead bodies of the town had been buried in the graveyards there. Fuller laid off the land into lots, ten by twenty feet, and named the place "Fairview Cemetery" on account of its elevated situation and fair view; and he provided in each deed, delivered by him for lots in the cemetery, that when one-half of the lots in the original plat were sold, the purchasers were empowered to form an association for the care and management of its affairs, make

rules and regulations for its government, elect officers and have complete control of the ground.

In 1871, an organization was formed by the lot-holders, who elected the following managers:

Melchoir H. Horn, president.	
R. A. Boyer (sec. and	Samuel L. Nevins
treas.)	James W. Swartz
David A. Tombler	William H. Laubach
R. Clay Hamersly	Orange M. Fuller
John Thomas	

A petition was presented to Court for the incorporation of "The Fairview Cemetery Association," and the decree was made on Sept. 13, 1872. The dead interred in the grave yards of the borough were then removed to the cemetery.

Many fine monuments have been set up in this cemetery. It includes a superb "Soldiers' Monument" which is recognized as the first erected in Pennsylvania, and this was accomplished largely through the instrumentality of Samuel Thomas in response to an earnest request of his brother David, made shortly before his death in 1862.

In 1895, a superior and attractive, enclosed pavilion was placed in the circle, next to the Soldiers' Monument, by the Association; and another prominent feature is the large vault of David Thomas.

Soon after the cemetery had become the property of the Association in 1872, two bequests were made to it by James W. Fuller and Samuel Glace with the condition that the income should be expended towards the perpetual care and preservation of their burial lots. Since then numerous other lot-holders have followed their example.

The total lots laid off number 2,317. The graves to January, 1914, numbered 4,800. The total area covers about fifteen acres.

John Kane was the first soldier of the Civil War buried in this cemetery, April 27, 1862, and the extraordinary event attracted many people.

FIRST FUNERAL.—After the completion of the first furnace, a young man named John Thomas (a relative of the manager) fell from its top and was killed. Samuel Thomas, the son of the manager, saw the young man drop. The body was buried in the grave yard at the rear of the Presbyterian church on Fifth street, in Allentown. It was carried on a bier, on the shoulders of relays of fellow-employees, who wore high hats, from which hung long streamers of black crepe, after the custom at that time prevalent in Wales.

Almost every inhabitant of the hamlet followed the solemn procession on foot to the grave yard, amongst them being "Mother" Thomas (as

she was afterward affectionately called), and Mrs. James Lackey. After the completion of the substantial family vault by David Thomas in Fairview Cemetery, the remains were removed to it. Soon after this funeral, a burial ground was provided in Biery's Port on the lot adjoining the Presbyterian church.

At that time it was customary in the surrounding country, when there was a funeral, to place the coffin on a large farm-wagon on a bed of straw, and chairs were arranged around the coffin for the chief mourners. On account of the thinly-settled country, relatives and friends came a considerable distance to attend a funeral, and after the burial all were invited to return to the house for refreshments. The guests stood in a

here by the rapid rush of the water in the canal, which was caused by the forcing process to supply a strong blast for the furnace; and they were buried in the first church graveyard.

Since that time, there has arisen a great change in the modes of burial, and in the construction of the coffins. Then there were no means of embalming or preserving the bodies, the only way being to lay them on sod. Burials were therefore necessarily made soon after death.

A grave yard was attached to the St. Paul's Lutheran church; one to the Evangelical church at the corner of Howertown Road and Mulberry street, and one to each of the Presbyterian churches.

These grave yards in the town were discon-



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

row and waiters served them with a cold lunch, followed by helpers who carried bottles of whiskey and glasses on trays and offered liquid refreshment to all such as wished to indulge.

The cholera of 1854 was fatal. It was brought here in a boat from Philadelphia. Some days there were several funerals; and it was indeed a gruesome sight to see them marching up Church street, the coffin high in the air upon the carriers' shoulders, swaying to and fro, followed by relatives whose lamentations filled the air. Of the McClelland family, an adult brother and sister were buried the same day.

Quite a number of boatmen were drowned

and the bodies buried there removed to the Fairview Cemetery. It has been estimated that about 100 bodies were buried in the grave yards of the Presbyterian churches.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—At the close of the Civil War, the patriotic impulses of this community showed a practical appreciation of the costly services of the volunteer soldiers from Catsauqua and vicinity, by the erection of a costly marble monument on the circular plot, reserved for it in the cemetery. On the four sides of the shaft, there are inscribed the names, rank and regiment of each soldier who boldly went forth to battle that the Union might and should

be preserved, numbering altogether 157; and also the names of the battles in which they were engaged. Twenty-six of these soldiers were killed or died in service. Across the top of the shaft hangs the American flag in graceful folds, surmounted by the striking figure of an American eagle with outspread wings, as if standing guard over the heroes sleeping quietly there till the resurrection morn. Around the monument a space was at first reserved for the burial of veteran soldiers, but this idea was afterward abandoned in order to set apart the monument more effectually.

The monument was solemnly dedicated on Oct. 3, 1866, with appropriate ceremonies, pursuant to arrangements by the Monument Association, and Rev. C. Earle, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, delivered an historical address. In the course of his remarks he emphasized the statement that neither his name nor the name of any other civilian member of the committee appeared on the shaft in pursuance of a provision by the Monument Association at the time of its inception "that no man's name shall be inscribed on the monument unless he was sworn into the service of the United States and was under the enemy's fire"; so that it is just what it purports to be, "A Soldiers' Monument."

Maj. A. R. Calhoun was the orator and he delivered an impressive oration to a large concourse of people who had assembled from all the towns and places of the Lehigh Valley, including many men who had been in actual service.

In 1871, Gen. Charles Albright, member of Congress, introduced a special Act of Congress to donate 4 siege guns and 24 cannon balls of unused artillery to the George W. Fuller Post, No. 74, G. A. R., for the adornment of this, "the first soldiers' monument in Pennsylvania"; and in 1884, upon the reorganization of Fuller Post No. 378, G. A. R., the Secretary of War ordered the Commandant of the Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy, N. Y., to issue to said Post four 64-pounder cannons, two of the English model of 1812 weighing respectively 5,514 and 5,498 pounds, and two United States guns of the 1819 and 1829 models, weighing respectively 5,014 and 5,000 pounds; and these were placed at the four corners of the monument as an appropriate and expressive ornamentation.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was held in the "Old Church," and started with 15 pupils. A Mr. Landis was the teacher, and he was soon afterward followed by a young man named Evans, when it was transferred to the Hanover township school-house on Deily's Hill, which overlooked the dam opposite

the foot of Second street. This was before 1853. The new school law had previously been accepted. The building was one story, with one room.

The first school building established within the limits of the borough was a frame shanty put up by the Crane Iron Co. at the corner of Church street and Limestone alley.

The second was erected by Hanover township at the corner of Union street and Railroad alley.

The third was the Bridge Street School in 1849.

The fourth was situated on lower Second street now owned by the Lenox Manufacturing Co.

The fifth was the Second street High School building in 1859.

The sixth was on lower Front street, now owned by the Temperance Association.

The seventh was the Lincoln Building on the Howertown Road.

The eighth was the High School building, adjoining the Lincoln Building.

In addition to the schools mentioned, a three-story building, situated on Front street near Union, was rented and used for school purposes. This is now owned by Frank Hunsicker, Esq.

The attendance of the pupils was registered as follows:

1858	300	1861.....	408
1859	325	1862	450
1860	365	1863	474

Mrs. Esther Hudders conducted a private school for years in the basement of the Bridge street Presbyterian church. She and her husband were the first teachers there and they taught three years.

TEACHERS.—The early teachers were the following, with the time of service:

- Margaret Meeker, 1845; from Allentown.
- D. F. Davis, 1846; from Easton.
- Edward Clarke, 1847, from Wyoming county, Pa.
- John Hudders, 1848 to 1852; from Irish Settlement.
- Esther Hudders, 1848 to 1852; from Irish Settlement.
- Joseph Leonard 1853; from Connecticut.
- Rebecca Leonard (sister of Joseph) 1854; from Connecticut.
- Annie E. Butchers 1854-55; from N. Y. State.
- Charles L. Russell 1855-56; from Bridgeport, Conn.
- Samuel P. Bliss 1856; from Connecticut.
- Charles H. Kitchell 1857; from N. Y. State.
- Alonso W. Kinsey, 1857; from Catasauqua.

In the year 1858, the teachers were: Charles L. Russell, grammar school; Alonzo W. Kinsey, and William H. Barton, secondary; Eliza McKee and Anna Phillips, primary.

Mr. Russell having resigned, R. Clay Hamersly became his successor; then his school was regraded and classified; the advanced pupils

were formed into a High School which was established in 1863 and assigned to Prof. Hamersly.

ACADEMY.—An academy was erected in 1848-49 on the Presbyterian lot by Alfred Cattermore (an English carpenter who had "strayed" here), by securing subscriptions from the members of the church; and the Crane Iron Co. advanced \$1,200 towards the cost of it, for which they took a mortgage. This was regarded as a model school at that time. It had ventilators in the ceiling, and each pupil had his own desk with an ink-well set in on top and screwed fast, and shelves were arranged underneath for his books. It was continued in use as a private school until 1856 when it was sold to the Catasauqua School District for \$2,530, and the proceeds, after satisfying the mortgage, were distributed in equal proportions to the two Presbyterian congregations. The trustees of this school were:

David Thomas	David Williams
Robert McIntyre	Owen Rice
Samuel Thomas	John Peter
William Taylor	

The School District held and occupied this school house and lot for 40 years, until the erection of the Lincoln school building; then it was abandoned for school purposes. Subsequently it was sold to James W. Fuller for \$5,000, and he erected thereon a commodious mansion for himself, which is still standing.

The teachers were John Hudders, and his wife, Esther Hudders, Joseph Leonard, Rebecca Leonard, Samuel P. Bliss, Alonzo W. Kinsey, Charles H. Russell, and others.

READING CLASS.—In reading, a class stood up and read in consecutive order from the head to the foot, or *vice-versa*; and so the English reader was read through and commenced over again and re-read. It was considered the proper thing when the end of the book was reached at the Latin word FINIS, for the last pupil in the course of reading to call out loudly, "Five Irish Niggers in Spain," and the next to reverse the order of the letters and call out "Six Irish Niggers in France," and this performance generally ended in a trouncing.

CLASS LEADERS.—It was customary to choose two leaders of a spelling class who were selected by the pupils to fill up their respective sides, and whenever a word was mis-spelled by a pupil in the class, he quit and this was continued until only one was left, who represented the winning side.

PENS.—Quills were used as pens and a part of the teacher's duties was to prepare them after school hours, ready for the next session. I remember the day the first steel pens were intro-

duced. They were imported from England and called "Jos. Gillotte Pens," which were sold to the pupils two for three cents. All school supplies then, even the ink, were sold to the pupils.

TEACHERS' PAY.—The teacher's pay, \$1.06¼, was brought by the pupils every three months and this was generally paid in Mexican money. Spanish shillings were called "levys"; and sixpences or half-shillings were called "fips" (6¼ cents).

PUNISHMENT.—Corporal punishment in the schools was almost universal. Solomon's admonition "spare the rod and spoil the child" was considered the proper doctrine. Long whips, cut from the stumps of trees after the woods had been removed, were the proper caper. It was considered good practice to send a pupil out into the yard to cut them and bring them into the school-room, then give him a good whipping to break his spirit and so develop obedience.

Rulers were thrown at scholars for whispering, who were directed to bring them to the teacher, then hold their little hands to the teacher who slapped them until the offenders wriggled with pain.

Pupils who failed to understand their sums in mensuration were compelled to stand on a desk, hold a brick in one hand and count the corners of the Bridge street Presbyterian church. This was before the parsonage was erected.

Some of the teachers in those days were barbarous in their treatment of the pupils. They would sneak behind the pupil who had made a mistake in his sums and yank him from his seat by pulling him by the ear, or take a book and bang him on the side of the head. I remember one teacher who called up his pupils and slapped them on their hands with a black ruler (which was supposed to be more painful than a white one), meanwhile chewing tobacco vigorously and expectorating into a large spittoon five feet off.

Another cruel feature of those days was this: When a class was called up to recite or spell, the pupil who missed had to go to the foot of the class, and, at the close of the lesson, tell the teacher how many mistakes were made, and so many times would the teacher slap the palm of the hand hard with a black ruler. Oh, how those slaps would sting! The burning sensation would continue for hours.

TOWN-BALL.—Among the games for the boys was one called town-ball. Self-appointed leaders divided the boys into two contesting parties or sides by selecting one at a time alternately until the number present was exhausted; and that leader started the selection by winning the toss of the bat, "wet" or "dry," either having spat on one side and tossed it into the air, then the other would have to guess, and if the latter

got his guess he would take his side to the bat, and the other his side to the field.

The bat was a heavy paddle, not a round stick as now. The ball was not a purchased article; it was generally made by some boy out of his woolen socks which were unraveled and the yarn was wound around some rubber strips cut from an old gum-shoe, or around a small piece of cork, and sewed in a leather cover.

There were four corners, like the points of a square figure; sometimes five corners, an extra one between the second, and third, making the points of a pentagon. If the batter struck at the ball and missed it and the catcher caught it he was out; but if he hit it he had to run and make his base. If the ball was caught on the

the sessions of school from four to six months, but the founder of the town did not think it was right to allow the sons of his workmen to run around the streets; so he erected a long frame building, at the corner of Church street and Limestone alley and directed school to be held during the whole year without any vacation.

STATUS IN 1913.—The Board of Directors and the teachers of Catasauqua in December, 1913, together with the buildings in which the schools were carried on, were as follows:

Directors.

James S. Stillman, Pres. Roland D. Thomas
Clifford H. Riegel, Sec. Joseph S. Elverson
Edwin Chapman, Treas. John J. Williams
Harry B. Weaver



LINCOLN SCHOOL BUILDING.

fly or even one bound he was out. All the players had to be made out; then the side would select its best batter to bat and if he succeeded in making three "home runs," his side could start anew; otherwise the fielders would take their turn at the bat.

The score of runs was frequently very high in the game. It was kept by cutting notches on a stick, or by tallies of five.

If the ball should be lost in the grass, the fielders would cry "lost-ball," and the play was suspended until the ball was found.

A runner at or around the bases, hit by a thrown or batted ball, was regarded as out. The ball was not hard; frequently, it was a hollow, flexible "Goodyear" ball, which was preferred.

SESSIONS.—The early custom was to continue

Teachers.

Henry J. Reinhard, supervisor since 1900.

High-school.

Gustavus E. Oswald,	C. D. Hummel
principal.	D. F. Gould
Alfred C. Lewis	

Lincoln Building.

Sarah J. McIntyre	Mabel Weisley
Hannah Davis	Mildred T. Lawall
Sarah J. McHenry	Mildred Heilman
Estella McKeever	Mary Leickel
Ella Fait	Elizabeth Scott

Second-Ward Building.

Francis H. Sheckler	Helen Buck
Mame Torrence	Mary McCandless
Sophie Matchette	

Third-Ward Building.

Margaret Tolan Jennie Helman
 Amanda J. Funk
 M. Adeline Davies, Supervisor of Music.
 Total pupils, December, 1913, 770.

Equipment.

High School, First ward, erected in 1911; 3-story brick, costing \$60,000; 7 rooms; 115 pupils; auditorium capacity, 700; library, 1,000 volumes; chemical laboratory; gymnasium; complete modern appointments.

The Board of Public Instruction then was constituted as follows, the names appearing on a bronze inscription plate which is set in the wall, in the hall on the first floor:

	Joseph Matchette, President
	David Davis, Secretary
	David K. Caldwell, Treasurer
William Weisley	David R. Griffith
Chester E. Frantz	Geo. C. D. Goldsmith
Wilson J. Smith	Harry E. Graffin

Building Committee.

Harry E. Graffin, chairman
 David R. Griffith
 Chester E. Frantz

Builders.

Franklin Goldsmit hand Son.

Lincoln Building, First ward, 2-story, costing \$40,000; 10 rooms; 357 pupils; modern appointments.

Second street Building, Second ward, erected in 1859; 3-story brick, costing \$20,000; 6 rooms; 185 pupils; modern appointments.

George Taylor Building, Third ward, erected in 1913; one story brick, costing \$12,000; 4 rooms; 113 pupils; modern appointments.

(When East Catasauqua was taken from Hanover township in 1909 and annexed to Catasauqua, it included two small one-story brick school-houses for which settlement was made by process of law. The one at the rear of the planing mill was abandoned for school purposes and will be sold; the other was remodeled and enlarged, and named George Taylor Building.)

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—In 1846, the Crane Iron Co. started a library of 250 books for the use and improvement of their employees. A room was set apart on the second floor of the two-story brick office building on Front street opposite the furnaces for this purpose and it was kept up for nine years. This is another evidence of Mr. Thomas' desire to develop and maintain a high standard in the community.

About 1878, Oliver Williams, another prominent man here in the industrial affairs of the Lehigh Valley, took an active part with other persons in establishing a library. Several hundred volumes of promiscuous books were collected and a successful reading circle amongst the young people was kept up until May, 1891, when the books were presented to the High school and added to its collection. The room was in a building on Church street, west of the Town Hall, where a cigar store is now conducted.

NEWSPAPERS.—Five newspapers have been published at Catasauqua: *Herald, Journal, Dispatch, Valley Record, and New Era.* The first two had a short existence; the third has continued from the time it started, in 1870, until the present time; and the fourth was published from 1870 until 1897.

THE CATASAUQUA HERALD was first in the borough. It was started in 1857 by Peter Kelchner and ——— Fry, as a weekly newspaper, and they carried on its publication for three years, when Arnold C. Lewis became the proprietor and editor. He embarked in the business with much spirit and had just begun to display his enterprising character and literary ability when the Civil War broke out and his patriotic spirit led him to abandon the quiet field of journalism for the active and strenuous field of war in order to assist in upholding the Constitution and preserving the Union. His brother, Sharpe D., carried on the newspaper for several months and then it was discontinued.

THE CATASAUQUA JOURNAL was started by Thomas Lambert shortly after the close of the Civil War and carried on by him until 1870, when it was sold to Capt. William H. Bartholomew and he assisted Mr. Bartholomew for some time in its publication.

CATASAUQUA DISPATCH.—Edmund Randall learned the art of printing at Chambersburg, and after serving as a private in Co. A, 126th Regt., Pa. Vol., for a term of nine months, he followed printing as a journeyman at Philadelphia until 1870. He then located at Catasauqua and embarked in the printing business for himself as a publisher and job printer, which he has conducted until the present time, being now the oldest continuous publisher and printer in the Lehigh Valley. He first issued a weekly sheet Sept. 1, 1870, entitled *The Country Merchant*, but afterward, July 24, 1871, changed the name to *The Catasauqua Dispatch*, and in 1878, enlarged the dimension to the regular size. It has been published weekly by him since then, a period of 44 years. In politics, it has been independent; in local affairs, recognized for its constant devotion to home interests; and in literary selections, appreciated as a family journal. With the strong competition of metropolitan newspapers against him, more especially for the last twenty years, the grit and determination of the publisher are worthy of much praise in maintaining this local newspaper. The job printing department has a complete equipment of types and presses. The business has been conducted at No. 113 Bridge street since 1890. It is the only newspaper issued at Catasauqua. The *Valley Record* and *New Era* became merged in the *Dispatch*.

This newspaper and printing business were purchased by John Matchette in March, 1914, Mr. Randall having retired on account of ill health.

VALLEY RECORD was started on August 15, 1870, as a local weekly journal by William H. Bartholomew. It was a folio sheet with seven columns afterward increased to eight columns. He carried on its publication until he became the postmaster of the borough, when it was merged with the *Dispatch*.

NEW ERA was started in 1882, by Joseph B. Mayne as the fifth paper, in the Catasauqua Bank building (now the Imperial Hotel). Hi-

ram F. Helman became the owner in 1892 and he conducted it until the fall of 1897, when he sold it to Edmund Randall, who merged it with the *Dispatch*.

ASSOCIATIONS.—Various associations have been organized and encouraged from an early period in the history of the town until the present time; and like other places the number is large in proportion to population.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—The following secret and beneficial associations have been organized at Catasauqua. The particulars relating to them will be found in the tabulated statement:

Name.	No.	Instituted.	Members.	Value.	Hall.
Odd Fellows—					
Catasauqua Lodge,	269	1847	362	\$11,000	Odd Fellows.
Fraternity Encampment,	156	1867	87	800	Odd Fellows.
F. & A. M.—					
Catasauqua Lodge,	284	1854	172	.....	Masonic.
R. A. Chapter,	278	1894	114	.....	Masonic.
Junior Order American Mechanics—					
No-Surrender Council,	103	1881	200	12,000	A. M.
G. A. R.—					
Fuller Post,	378	1883	48	.....	T A B
Daughters of Rebecca—					
Orpah Lodge,	159	1887	40	.....	Odd Fellows.
P. O. S. of A.—					
Washington Camp,	301	1888	206	16,000	S. of A.
Independent Order of Red Men—					
Tribe,	204	1888	397	10,000	S. of A.
R. A. Council,	1110	1888	33	.....	A. M.
Knights of Golden Eagle,	241	1888	229	10,000	S. of A.
Knights of Malta—					
—Bruce Council,	214	1897	140	8,000	S. of A.
Shepherds of Bethlehem—					
Star of Catasauqua,	80	1905	98	.....	A. M.
F. O. Mystic Circle—Ruling,	973	1905	80	.....	A. M.
Knights of Friendship—Thomas,	72	1909	150	.....	A. M.
Woodmen of World—Camp,	250	1910	104	.....	Odd Fellows.
Crane R. & B. A.,		1911	100	.....	Laboratory.
Daughters of Pocahontas,	212	1913	64	.....	Odd Fellows.
Loyal Order of Moose,	1362	1913	124	.....	Odd Fellows.
Catasauqua Club,		1896	80	10,000	
Roman Catholic Societies—					
St. Nicholas Beneficial,		1884	136	.....	Par. School.
Neumann Kasina,		1906	78	.....	Höhl.
Knights of St. George,	144	1910	68	.....	Par. School.
St. Mary's,		1913	41	.....	Par. School.
St. Lawrence T A B,		1890	90	10,000	T A B

ODD FELLOWS.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows instituted Lodge No. 269, at Catasauqua, on Oct. 6, 1847. Until 1884 the total initiations were 436; and until Jan. 1, 1914, 970. The membership then was 362. The meetings were held in Esch's Hall on Front street from 1847 to 1890; then the lodge purchased the M. E. church (a fine brick building with a basement), on Front street near Spring, and there the meetings have since been held.

Fraternity Encampment, No. 156 was instituted June 6, 1867. The members on January 1, 1914, numbered 87.

F. AND A. M.—A lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was instituted at Catasauqua on Jan. 30, 1854, under the name of Porter Lodge, No. 284, after the District Deputy Grand Master, James

M. Porter, of Easton, Pa.; and the first officers of the lodge installed were the following:

W M—Robert McIntyre.	S D—F. B. Martin
S W—Levi Kraft	J D—Charles Allen
J W—James McLeary	S M C—William Getz
Sec.—A. H. Gilbert	J M C—James Clugston
Treas.—Charles H. Nolf	Tyler—William Biery

These officers had been made Free Masons in Easton Lodge No. 260, from which they had dimitted. Porter Lodge has had a continuous and successful existence until the present time, a period of sixty years. Dr. Daniel Yoder, of Catasauqua, filled the office of treasurer from 1863 to 1911, a period of forty-eight years, when he was obliged to decline another re-election on account of his advanced age; and Edmund Randall (publisher of the *Catasauqua*

Dispatch) served as secretary from 1886 to 1904; David Davis has served since 1904.

Total membership since 1854, 472; membership in December, 1913, 172.

The following five Lodges were constituted of members made in Porter Lodge and regularly dimitted:

Lehigh Lodge at Trexlertown in 1858.
Barger Lodge at Allentown in 1859.
Manoquesy Lodge at Bath in 1861.
Slatington Lodge at Slatington in 1861.
Chapman Lodge at Siegfried in 1906.

The meetings were held in the following halls: Romig's at Front and Race streets from 1854 to 1868; Fuller's at Front and Church streets from 1868 to 1897; Reiss', No. 511-13 Front street, since 1897. The last named was rented for two years; then the Lodge bought the building from F. W. Wint & Co.

Extraordinary Occasion.—The celebration of the 125th anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania by Porter Lodge, at Catasauqua, on Sept. 25, 1911, was an extraordinary occasion because the "acting officers" were of such an average great age and long-continued membership. This will appear from the following tabulated statement:

Member.	Age.	Initiated.	Office Held.	Acting Officer.
William R. Houser,	78	1856	W.M. 1860	W.M.
George Bower,	79	1862	W.M. 1867	S.W.
Henry H. Riegel,	75	1865	W.M. 1869	J.W.
Daniel Yoder,	78	1859	Treasurer { 1865-1909 }	Treas.
Edmund Randall,	67	1868	Secretary { 1880-1909 }	Sec.
Joseph Matchette,	70	1865	W.M. 1877	S.D.
Philip Storm,	82	1878	.....	J.D.
James C. Beitel,	69	1874	.....	S. M. of C.
Daniel Davis,	68	1867	.....	J.M. of C.
Allen S. Heckman,	57	1893	W.M. 1893	Purs'n't
Henry Souder,	84	1872	W.M. 1872	Tyler.
Benjamin Lochman,	84	1868	W.M. 1868	Chaplain.

The attendance was 115 members, and 35 visitors.

R. A. Chapter.—Catasauqua Royal Arch Chapter, No. 278, was constituted April 11, 1874, with the following charter members:

John B. Davis, High Priest	Owen F. Fatzinger
Abraham F. Koons, King	Charles R. Horn
Chas. D. W. Bower, Scribe	Charles W. Chapman
Dr. Daniel Yoder, Treas.	Allen S. Heckinger
Edmund Randall, Sec.	William W. McKee
Dr. Henry H. Riegel	Edwin C. Koons
	Morgan Emanuel
	John Matchette
	William R. Thomas

Seven of these have since died. Altogether 223 companions have been exalted. Membership, January, 1914, 114. Two chapters have been constituted from No. 278: Slatington, No. 292, in 1909; Siegfried, No. 295, in 1913.

The chapter meetings have always been held where the Blue Lodge assembled.

G. A. R. Posts.—Fuller Post, No. 74, was organized at Catasauqua in 1867. The active members, who filled the several offices, were Edwin Gilbert, Spencer Tetemer, William H. Myers, Aaron McHose, and John W. Heberling. The total membership was 30. It was disbanded in 1869. The meetings were held on Front street, north of Walnut.

A re-organization was effected in 1872 as No. 378, but it was again disbanded in 1876. During this time, in 1875, Congress donated to the Post 4 cannon and 16 shot, for the purpose of decorating the "Soldier's Monument" in the Fairview Cemetery.

A third organization was effected in 1883, with the name of Lieut. George W. Fuller Post, No. 378,—after a veteran of the Civil War, enlisted in Co. F, of the 47th Regt. Pa. Vols. The organizers were Edwin Gilbert, Charles Laramy, Frank H. Wilson, Edmund Randall, Joseph H. Schwab, Joseph Matchette, John Matchette, and Joseph Wray. The meetings were held over the Catasauqua National Bank, on Front street, until 1901, when the quarters were removed to the old Front street school building, No. 215, (now the T. A. B. Hall), where they have continued until the present time on the first floor, in the south room.

The meeting-place is commonly called G. A. R. Hall. The membership, in December, 1913, was 48. The quarters are handsomely decorated with the pictures of battle-scenes and war generals; and on the ceiling there are narrow wooden strips, fastened in the form of a star, and pictures of badges of the army corps (25) are attached to them, including the Division colors. Among the mementos of the Civil War are 24 muskets in a walnut case; and a cabinet filled with relics gathered from the battle-fields of the Civil War and donated in 1888 by the late Joseph Hunt (brother of Joshua), upon his removal from Catasauqua.

K. G. E.—Catasauqua Castle, No. 241, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was instituted Jan. 30, 1888, and the twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated Jan. 27, 1913, in the P. O. S. of A. Hall. From 1888 to 1914 the total receipts were \$41,648, and of this sum the benefits paid amounted to \$22,568. The assets of the company were \$10,000, on Jan. 1, 1914. The total

initiations exceeded 500; present membership, 230.

Nathan A. Bartholomew has been the faithful Master of Records for upwards of 20 years.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR was organized at Catsauqua under the name of Iron Lodge, No. 1964, in 1881 as a secret beneficial society with 20 members, which increased to 80. Until 1909 it became so reduced that it was merged with Allen Lodge, No. 1764, at Allentown. On January 1, 1914, there were only three survivors: John Morrison, James Tait, and Edmund Randall; on the 6th of January, Morrison died, and now there are but two survivors.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The subject of temperance was kept prominently before the community from the real beginning of the town in 1839. David Thomas, the manager of the furnace, was particularly desirous of giving it a firm foothold in order to maintain the character and reliability of his workmen, and he and his wife encouraged the formation and maintenance of societies. Oliver Williams, another prominent iron-master here, and his wife, were also active and earnest in its behalf.

Cadets of Temperance.—Crystal Fount Section No. 34, Cadets of Temperance, was chartered by the Grand section on June 16, 1868. The charter members were:

Harry Fuller	Walter Williams
David Kennedy	George Garrigues
Evan J. Evans	Morgan Williams
Ali D. Price	Frank McIntyre
James McAllister	John Harris
James E. Gillespie	Owen Fackler
James Lehr	Frank Graffin
Edward J. Goering	Frank Weibel
John Davis	Thomas Evans
John Hollenbach	John Nevins
William Graffin	Jere Shaneberger

These names are given to show what young men of the town were interested in the cause of temperance at that time. All of them have died excepting Frank McIntyre. Capt. Joseph Matchette organized this section.

The meetings were held in Temperance Hall on Second street and continued for some years.

Good Templars.—On Sept. 13, 1882, Walker Lodge, No. 578, Independent Order of Good Templars, was chartered by the Grand Lodge, with 52 members, and Joseph Matchette was installed as the Worthy Chief Templar. This was active for some time and accomplished much good during its existence.

The St. Lawrence Temperance and Beneficial Society was organized in 1890, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It purchased the Front street school building in 1900, and there its meetings have since been held and

its organization successfully maintained. The property is valued at \$10,000; the membership is 90. Since then the two-story brick building with a bell-tower has been known as the T A B Hall. The borough erected the building in 1868, and conducted schools there until 1896, when they were transferred to the new Lincoln Building on Howertown Road.

The building was divided into compartments and these are occupied by different organizations, including the G. A. R. Post. It has a large room for amusements.

LYCEUM.—In 1857, a literary society under this name was carried on at Catsauqua, which was active until December, 1860, when the political and war excitement led to its disbandment. The members were:

David Williams	James Thomas
Daniel N. Jones	W. R. Thomas
William H. Glace	L. I. Thomas
John M. Davies	Owen F. Leibert
Samuel Roberts	John J. Thomas
Enoch Phillips	William M. Jenkins
David Thomas, Jr.	William H. Laubach
Daniel Milson	John Baird
George W. Fuller	Samuel Davis
George Davies	Joseph Matchette
Edward Hall	Daniel Davis
Thomas Jones	John James
Mitchell McMonagh	George Eisenhart
Morgan Richards	William J. Thomas
G. W. Cyphers	John Richard
Wm. McClelland, Jr.	

The last president was Thomas Jones, and the secretary Joseph Matchette.

The subject of debate on Nov. 6, 1860, was: "Is the South justified in seceding if Abe Lincoln is elected?" The debate took place on Nov. 19th, and the debaters were:

<i>Affirmative.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Thomas Jones	Jos. Matchette
Joseph Forrest	Samuel Davis
Morgan Richard	

The Chair decided in the affirmative, but the house in the negative.

The meetings were held in what was called "Temperance Hall," on Second street, near Church, on the second floor of the Crane Iron Co.'s carriage shed.

BRASS BANDS.—About 1845, a band of music was organized in the village with John Thomas as leader and the last survivor was Samuel Thomas. It continued until 1854, when Samuel Thomas and other principal players removed to Hokendauqua. The instruments were made of brass, some of which were very large and attracted much attention not only on account of their size but of the great volume of tone produced by the strong-winded players.

Another was organized at Catasauqua in 1868 and named "Pioneer." The members were:

Benjamin Bachman	O. M. Fuller
Frederick W. Becker	William Koons
Atilio Benvenuti	Uriah Kurtz
James C. Beitel	Robert Miller
Walter Biery	Henry Rothrock
Henry W. Ehrie	Jacob Sigley
H. C. Eckenberger	John Stuart

The name was afterward changed to "Catasauqua," and the organization has been kept up until now. The early leaders were Anthony Bush, William Dieterline, Conrad Hirst, and C. F. Roth (member from 1873-1907). The band filled a special engagement for a week at the "Centennial" (1876), at Philadelphia.

A band was organized in the "East-End" in which members of the Walker family were prominent but it disbanded in a few years.

MUSICAL CENTRE.—Catasauqua has been recognized as a musical centre of Lehigh county since 1870, when a "Choral Society" was organized, and this spirit has been maintained with varying social energy until the present time. In 1914 the society numbered 160 members, with Harry E. Graffin as the president, and Matthew F. Webber as the director. Two superior concerts were given on the 21st and 22d of April, in the high school auditorium, which were largely attended and highly appreciated.

LAWRENCE SOCIAL CLUB.—In 1878 a number of boys at Catasauqua, the sons of the prominent business men of the place, associated together and formed a club which they called "Lawrence," after a naval hero in the War of 1812-15, who had won their admiration. It was not simply for the purposes of ordinary club life, but for mental improvement and physical culture as well; and in this behalf their parents gave them encouragement, one of the parents, 'Squire Koons (from 1875 to 1898) setting aside a two-story frame building with a large room on each floor along Mulberry street, to the rear of his office, No. 146 Front street, for their use. The rooms were appropriately furnished including a billiard table, "artistic" mural decorations, and a library of several hundred volumes, which embraced history and fiction. Weekly meetings were held, debates carried on and recitations encouraged, regularly conducted under rules and regulations. Singing was a special feature, with Prof. J. S. P. Faust, of Allentown, as their teacher, he having taught many of the parents. Some of the members became not only proficient singers, but performers on the guitar and mandolin. Nearly every year they had "outings" at Dingman's Ferry in Pike county.

All of them became prominently identified

with business affairs, almost entirely at Catasauqua, and all of them excepting one became affiliated with Free Masonry.

The club was maintained until 1905, and in that year the last outing was had. After a successful existence for nearly thirty years, the members look back to the days of their young manhood, and talk over their "club life" with much pleasure.

The following list comprises the members. Only three have died, marked *; and the survivors are residing at Catasauqua, excepting eight as indicated:

David S. Bachman (Allentown)	Edwin C. Koons, Esq.
David J. Beck (N. Y.)	Albert A. Koons (N. Y.)
Dr. Alfred J. Becker	Dr. Charles E. Milson
Edwin Chapman	Joseph Milson
Rowland T. Davies	Marmaduke Peckitt (Oxford, N. J.)
August Degner (Chicago)	Dr. William A. Riegel
James W. Fuller (3d)	Rowland D. Thomas
John J. Glick*	Wm. R. Thomas, Jr.
George W. Graffin	John W. Thomas (York)
Harry E. Graffin	William J. Snyder (Brazil, Ind.)
John J. Griffith	Ralph Weaver
Richard O. Heilman	Harry B. Weaver
George E. Holton*	George H. Williams
Dr. James L. Hornbeck	Walter E. Wyckoff
Charles R. Horn	
David Hunt*	
James D. Kaye (N. Y.)	

CATASAUQUA CLUB.—A bicycle club was organized in the early part of 1896 at Catasauqua, which included upwards of 50 members, and they secured the home of the late Morgan Emanuel, deceased, No. 226 Pine street, for their quarters. In the fall of that year the members determined to convert it into a social club, and 40 members signed the charter. The building, a two-story brick, was then purchased, the necessary changes were made, a bowling alley was constructed in the basement, and the rooms (13) were furnished, including a billiard table, at a total expense of \$10,000. One of the features of the club is that members are prohibited from treating one another. The reading room is supplied with leading periodicals and newspapers. The "grill-room" has an octagonal table with nearly 100 initials of members and prominent visitors inscribed on the top, including a flag and "S" to signalize the visit of Admiral Schley. O. J. Benvenuti has been the courteous and efficient steward since 1897. The membership in February, 1914, was 80.

BANKS.—There are two banks in the borough, the National Bank of Catasauqua and the Lehigh National Bank of Catasauqua.

NATIONAL BANK OF CATASAUQUA.—The first was established Sept. 9, 1857, as a "State

Bank" with a charter from the State of Pennsylvania by an Act of Assembly passed May 5, 1857, and an authorized capital of \$100,000. Its first officers and directors were:

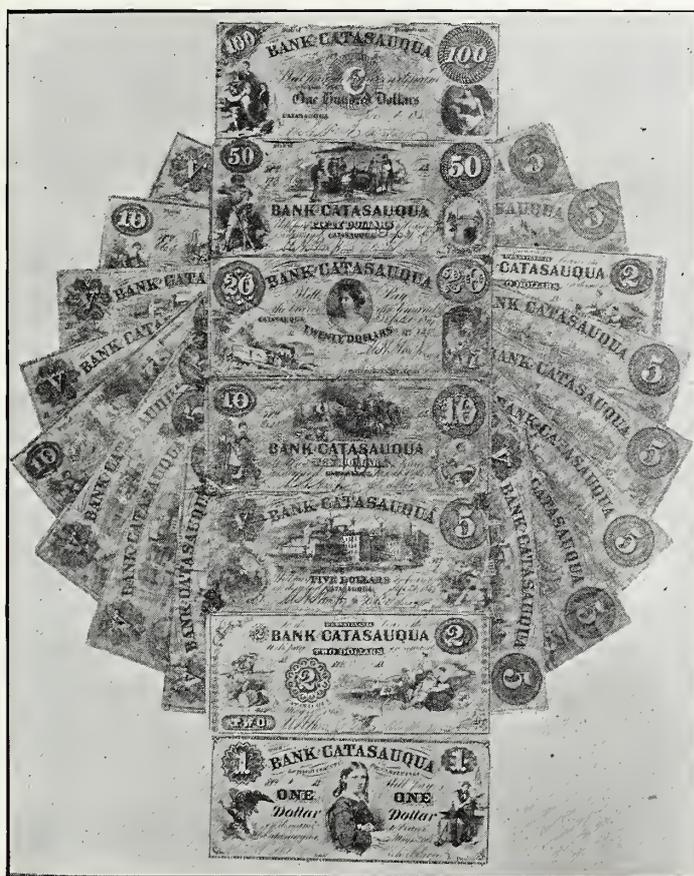
Eli J. Saeger, president.

David Thomas	Jonas Biery
John S. Hoffman	James W. Fuller
Charles A. Luckenbach	Robert Oberly
Jacob P. Scholl	Samuel Laubach
David A. Tombler	Jacob Fatzinger, Sr.
Joshua Hunt	William Miller
Melchoir H. Horn, cashier.	
John O. Lichtenwallner, teller.	
James W. Mickley, clerk.	

ier's residence, was erected on the old foundation, with superior improvements to meet the demands of its business.

In 1865, it was converted into a National bank. The charter was extended in 1885 for 20 years; and re-extended in 1905 for 20 years more.

In 1903, the bank was removed to its present locality at Bridge and Second streets, in a substantial and stately stone building with a modern equipment for security against fire and burglary. It may be mentioned that the site was offered in 1858 free of cost to the bank by David



Its first place of business was in the residence of Thomas Frederick on lower Front street in a room which is now used as a barber shop. The Lackey two-story brick-building on Front street, No. 139, was then secured, remodeled, and made suitable for banking purposes, and in 1858, the bank was removed to it. In that locality it continued in active operation with increasing success until 1903. In 1867, a substantial three-story brick building, embracing a bank and cash-

Thomas, which was declined; but in 1903, when purchased, the price was \$13,000.

The above cut shows a complete set of notes issued by the Bank of Catasauqua. The five dollar bill was the first note issued by the bank numbered one, and was the first note paid out over its counter. It was carried by General William Lilly, of Mauch Chunk, for many years. The one dollar bill was the first one of this denomination issued.

The first statement of the bank, Jan. 5, 1858, was as follows:

<i>Resources.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Notes,	\$ 89,225	Capital Stock, .	\$100,000
Cash, etc.,	146,078	Surplus,	690
Property,	1,433	Circulation, ...	129,000
	<u>\$236,736</u>	Deposits,	<u>7,046</u>
			\$236,736

In 1865, when it became a National bank, its financial situation was as follows:

Edwin Thomas, president.
 Dr. H. H. Riegel, vice-president.
 Frank M. Horn, cashier.
 H. V. Swartz, assistant cashier.

Officers.

PRESIDENTS.

Eli J. Saeger, 1857-88
 Melchior H. Horn, 1888-90
 Frank M. Horn, 1890-99
 Owen F. Fatzinger, 1899-1904
 Edwin Thomas, 1904-1914



NATIONAL BANK OF CATASAUQUA.

<i>Resources.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Notes,	\$361,105	Capital Stock, ..	\$180,600
Bonds,	118,500	Surplus, etc., ..	42,177
Cash,	196,051	State Bank	
Due from		Notes, still	
Banks,	23,634	outstanding, ..	348,532
Bank,	8,100	Deposits,	116,907
	<u>\$707,390</u>	Due to Banks, .	<u>19,174</u>
			\$707,390

CASHIERS.

Melchior H. Horn, 1857-88
 Frank M. Horn, 1888-90
 Charles R. Horn, 1890-99
 Frank M. Horn, 1899-1914

LEHIGH NATIONAL BANK.—The second bank was organized in July, 1906, with a capital of \$125,000, and the First Board of Directors was constituted as follows:

James C. Beitel	James W. Peters
Dr. A. J. Becker	B. Frank Swartz
H. A. Benner	James J. Seyfried
George H. Dilcher	Charles W. Schneller
Wm. F. Fenstermacher	Oscar J. Stine
William H. Glace	A. H. Snyder
Herman Kostenbader	Rufus M. Wint
P. J. Laubach	Thomas Schadt
Frank B. Mauser	Dr. Daniel Yoder

The annual dividends since its organization have been something over seven per cent.

In November, 1913, its situation was as follows:

<i>Resources.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Loans,	\$1,070,050	Stock,	\$ 400,000
Bonds,	800,500	Surplus, etc., ..	380,401
Bank, etc., ...	70,000	Circulation, ..	197,498
Cash, etc., ...	284,639	Deposits,	1,256,380
	<u>\$2,234,279</u>		<u>\$2,234,279</u>

Directors and

Rowland T. Davies
 G. B. F. Deily
 D. George Dery
 J. S. Elverson
 Charles C. Kaiser
 Charles E. Lawall
 George B. Mauser

Officers, 1914.

Lucius H. McHose
 Leonard Peckitt
 Dr. H. H. Riegel
 Harry J. Seaman
 Edwin Thomas
 Charles N. Ulrich

Mr. Glace, a resident attorney-at-law of large practice and business experience, was selected as president; Mr. Beitel, as vice-president, and J. F. Moyer as cashier. All the stock was taken by residents of Catasauqua and vicinity.

The property on the southeast corner of Front and Bridge streets (which extended to Railroad alley, 45 by 198 feet), was purchased from the

estate of James W. Swartz, deceased, and steps were taken to erect a proper bank building for business.

Temporary quarters were established on the premises of Mr. Glace at 423 Front street, and actual business was started on Aug. 1st; and the first financial statement on Sept. 4th was as follows:

<i>Resources.</i>	<i>Liabilities.</i>
Loans, \$168,371	Capital Stock, . \$ 97,580
Bonds, 36,247	Surplus, etc., .. 3,218
Cash, etc., ... 69,120	Circulation, ... 35,000
Bank, etc., 2,934	Deposits, 140,874
\$276,672	\$276,672

During the year 1907-08 an attractive bank building was erected with the most approved equipment for banking purposes, with assurance of protection against loss from fire or burglary. It is two-story, built of terra cotta; the first floor commodious and convenient of access, is occupied by the bank, and the second floor is set apart for offices.



LEHIGH NATIONAL BANK.

The management of its affairs during the first year showed a large increase of deposits, evidencing that this second bank had won the support and practical encouragement of the community.

The last financial statement in November, 1913, was as follows:

<i>Resources.</i>	<i>Liabilities.</i>
Loans, \$354,078	Stock, 125,000
Bonds, 275,701	Surplus, etc., .. 63,576
Bank, 33,000	Circulation, ... 35,000
Cash, etc., 97,943	Deposits, 537,146
\$760,722	\$760,722

Officers.

PRESIDENTS.

William H. Glace, 1906-08
James C. Beitel, 1908-14

CASHIER.

Jonas F. Moyer, 1906-14

The Board has continued the same with the exception that Mr. Glace and Mr. Schadt resigned; Mr. Swartz died; and Mr. Kostenbader also died and his son August was elected his successor.

SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS.—The first mutual association formed at Catasauqua for the saving of money was in 1868. It was called "Mechanics' Land, Loan, Saving and Building Association." The officers were Joshua Hunt, president; John Williams, treasurer; David Davis, secretary. It was conducted simply as a savings association, the moneys paid in by members being loaned. The shares numbered about 1,200, held by members from five shares to fifty. The par value was \$200. This value was realized in eleven years, and in 1879 the affairs of the association were closed.

A similar association named "Catasauqua," was formed in January, 1870, by William H. Glace, Esq. The officers were Charles W. Chapman, president; Robert E. Williams, secretary. The par value was realized in twelve years, notwithstanding the panic of 1873-76. It covered 2,500 shares. These two were the only associations of this kind.

Since 1887, three associations have been organized and respectively run in series after the twelfth year when the par value of \$200 of the first series was reached. They are the "Home," organized Feb. 2, 1887; the "Catasauqua," organized Jan. 13, 1890; and the "Lehigh," organized in July, 1910.

As to the "Home," for the fifteen series completed, 4,300 shares were in force, 1,811 matured, the total payments amounted to \$370,000, and the value of the shares of the several series ran from \$205 to \$212. As to the "Catasauqua," the figures of the maturing series were about the same. This shows reliable and successful management.

OLD HOME WEEK CELEBRATION.—During the week of June 28 to July 4, 1914, Catasauqua held an old home week celebration, which was very successful, and which attracted many former residents. The president of the Old Home Week Association was Leonard Peckitt; secretaries, Harry H. Aubrey and Daniel B. Quinn; treasurer, James S. Stillman. The executive committee was composed of the chairmen of the several committees: J. S. Elverson, finance; William H. Glace, Esq., historical; Rev. David R. Griffith, memorial; Captain Joseph Matchette, parade and music; Edmund Randall, publicity; Albert B. Lee, fireworks; Thomas Deemer, decoration; John L. Shick, entertainment; Harry B. Weaser, educational; and Wilson Scott, concessions.

The Historical Committee consisted of William H. Glace, Esq., chairman; Rev. J. F. Lan-

bert, H. J. Reinhard, Charles R. Roberts, James B. Laux, Dr. Daniel Yoder, Thomas Jones, Rev. J. A. Little, D.D., David Davis, Thomas Quinn, Rev. A. P. Frantz, Frank M. Horn, Rev. J. A. Seimetz, and Edmund Randall.

At a meeting of the committee on Nov. 29, 1913, James P. Lambert and Henry J. Reinhard were chosen editors of a history of the borough, which was issued June 1, 1914. The program of events during the week was as follows:

Sunday, June 28th.—Religious Day.

Special thanksgiving and commemorative services in all churches. Receptions to former pastors.

Monday, June 29th.—Reception Day.

General reunion of families and social and fraternal societies.

Band concert in the evening at 8.45 o'clock. Concert by the Catasauqua Choral Society on St. Paul's lawn at 7.45 P. M. Address by Dr. John A. W. Haas, President of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, on a civic topic.

Tuesday, June 30th.—Educational Day.

Parade of public and parochial school children and alumni at 4 P. M.

Reunion of the alumni association of the Catasauqua high school and concert by Bethlehem Steel Company band in high school auditorium, 8 P. M. Band concert in the evening.

Wednesday, July 1st.—Sport Day.

Registered shoot by Bryden Gun Club. Athletic tournament, 3:30 to 6 P. M.

Thursday, July 2d.—Fraternal Day.

Parade of all fraternal, patriotic and social organizations. Display of fireworks in the evening. Band concert.

Friday, July 3d.—Firemen's Day.

Parade of Catasauqua and North Catasauqua fire departments and invited guests. Band concert in the evening.

Saturday, July 4th.—Historical Day.

Grand historical, patriotic and civic pageant. Display of fireworks in the evening. Band concert.



William Allen's Chair.

CHAPTER XXV.

BOROUGH OF COPLAY.

The borough of Coplay is situated on the Lehigh River about five miles north of Allentown on a part of the tract of land of 400 acres purchased by John Jacob Schreiber from the Penn's in 1740. The original Schreiber home was located along the Lehigh River.

For many years the only settlement of this place consisted of the following: Jacob later Owen Schreiber homestead where now the Coplay cement mill, No. A, is located. The building was erected in 1799, and is still standing, having been used by the Coplay Cement Company as an office and later as a machine and tool shop; the Edward Schrieber homestead, now owned and occupied by Samuel B. Schaadt, and the Daniel Schrieber homestead located along the Lehigh River where the Thomas Iron Company now has its cinder dump. For a long time the place was known as Schrieber. A ferry crossing the Lehigh at this place was known as Schrieber's ferry. A short distance to the west of the Coplay station the distillery known as Schrieber's distillery was located. The building was moved a short distance to the west and is now used as a dwelling place by foreigners. The place was later known as Lehigh Valley, no doubt receiving its name from the Lehigh Valley Iron Company whose furnaces were located at this place. In 1854 when the Thomas Iron Company was organized and located at what is now Hockendauqua, the place was known as Coplay, named after the creek which empties into the Lehigh River a short distance to the south. The Thomas Iron Company being a competitor of the Crane Iron Company of Catasauqua, for the purpose of attracting trade selected the name Hockendauqua after the name of creek emptying into the Lehigh on the opposite side of the river and erected a large sign with the following inscription on it: "This place shall henceforth be known as Hockendauqua."

Lehigh Valley was then changed to Coplay. Coplay being a corruption from "Kolapechka" the name of the son of the Indian Chief Paxanosa, who lived at the head of the creek named after him near Unionville.

The borough of Coplay was formed out of a part of Whitehall township in 1869. The following is the record of the court, Feb. 10, 1869, petition of citizens of the village of Coplay pre-

sented praying for a charter of incorporation; same day petition ordered to be laid before the grand jury.

"April 7, 1869, the grand jury returned the charter of incorporation approved. Charles Keck, foreman."

"Now, April 7, 1869, the court confirms the judgment of the grand jury and decree that the said town of Coplay be incorporated into a borough, in conformity with the prayers of the petitioners and the corporate style and title thereof shall be 'The Borough of Coplay.'"

Schools.—A stone school house was erected at Schrieber's prior to 1830. The school house stood in West Coplay, near the bridge crossing the Ironton Railroad. It was the public school for the people living at Coplay, Hockendauqua and surrounding sections. It was abandoned as a school in 1869 and was used later as a hospital for smallpox patients. The building was torn down a number of years ago.



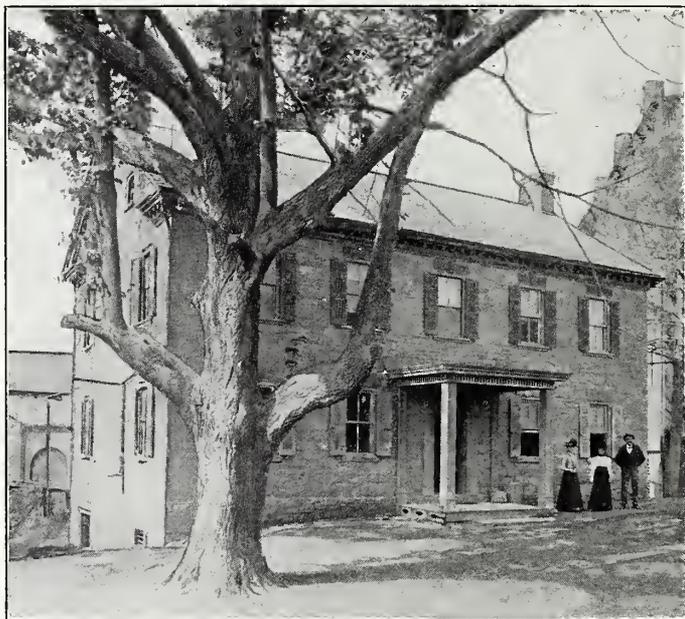
WASHINGTON SCHOOL BUILDING, BUILT 1909.

In 1860 the citizens of Coplay expressed a desire for a school house in the growing village to have it more convenient for the children and to use it occasionally for religious purposes. The same year a one-story brick school house was erected at the corner of Second street and Keystone alley. The corner-stone of this building had the following inscription: "Lehigh Valley School House, 1860." When the new school

building on Chestnut street was erected the cornerstone of the old building was removed and placed below the corner-stone of the new building. Part of the walls of the old building are still standing; upon it the second school house of Coplay was built in 1870 containing four rooms. This is now known as the town hall and is used by the town council and the fire company. The third building was erected in 1892 on Chestnut street, containing 10 rooms and all the modern conveniences. In 1909 the Washington building containing four rooms, known

president of the "Allentown Female College," a minister of the Reformed Church, started to preach occasionally to an unorganized congregation in the school house. Rev. S. A. Leinbach having been elected pastor of the Egypt charge moved to Coplay in 1868 and in the absence of Rev. Hofford frequently conducted services in the school house. The first communion services were held in the school house April 16, 1871.

Trinity Reformed congregation was organized Feb. 12, 1871, when the following persons were elected: Elders, Owen L. Schrieber and Benja-



SCHREIBER HOMESTEAD, BUILT 1799.

as the High School building was erected at the corner of Fourth and Center streets.

Churches.—The borough of Coplay has two churches, Reformed and Lutheran. As early as 1859 religious services were held in Aaron Schrieber's barn by William C. Rothrock, who was a licentiate of the Reformed Church, and at the time teaching school at Siegfried's. Aaron and David Schrieber, the owners of the lumber yard at Coplay, furnished the lumber for the temporary seats. A small table now in possession of James and Maria Schrieber was used as a pulpit. On a number of occasions the services were so well attended that the seats were all occupied and a number of persons stood throughout the entire service.

After the school house was erected in 1860 services were frequently held in the school house. About the year 1867 Rev. W. R. Hofford,

min S. Levan; Deacons, A. F. K. Krout, C. H. Knerr, Edward S. Haaf and Nathaniel Stofflet. Through the liberality of B. S. Levan and the Lehigh Valley Iron Company the Reformed congregation was enabled to erect a house of worship. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Iron Company, held March 22, 1872, the following action was taken:

"Resolved, That the Lehigh Valley Iron Company will give a suitable lot of ground for the erection of a Reformed Church in Coplay and pay two thousand dollars in cash for the erection of the same."

The corner-stone was laid July 28, 1872, and the church was dedicated June 14 and 15, 1873. The church is constructed of brick, the dimensions are 40 x 60 feet and originally had a high steeple. This was blown down during a severe storm in 1882. The same year a new tower was

erected. In 1891 an annex 32 x 40 of brick was built for Sunday school purposes. In 1892 the congregation was chartered. In 1902 steam heat and electric lights were installed. In 1907 the beautiful and commodious parsonage was erected at the corner of Fourth and Coplay streets. In 1910 a Wilson rolling partition was placed between the church and Sunday school room. Art windows were installed and the church and Sunday school rooms were frescoed. The following pastors have served the congregation: Rev. S. A. Leinbach, 1872 to Dec. 31, 1883; Rev. W. R. Hofford, Jan. 1, 1884, to Jan. 31, 1901; Rev. Thos. H. Krick, Aug., 1901, to present time. The Sunday school was organized May 26, 1871. The Coplay cemetery was dedicated Oct. 18, 1874.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Coplay, was organized on Ascension Day, May 22, 1873, through the efforts of Rev. J. D. Schindel, D.D., who became the first pastor. Rev. F. J. F. Schantz had in years past preached in the public school house and it was there that the congregation was organized.

Until the year 1882 the congregation worshipped in the same building with Trinity Reformed congregation. Early in 1882, however, the pastor with much consecration supported by a willing congregation, began to solicit subscription and within ten months there stood on Third street, between Center and Coplay streets, a church building for the Lutheran congregation, dedicated to the worship of God and free from debt. The services of dedication were held on Nov. 12, 1882.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Schindel in 1883 Rev. G. W. Sandt, D.D., now editor of *The Lutheran*, was elected pastor and served for a period of one year. With the departure of Dr. Sandt, Dr. Schindel again became the pastor and remained so until his death on June 27, 1908.

In the year 1900 building operations were again begun to accommodate the growing congregation and Sunday school, and on Sept. 7, 1902, a new church building, having twice the capacity of the first, was dedicated. Again, largely through the efforts of the indefatigable pastor, Dr. Schindel, this building was soon paid for.

In the year 1899 Rev. J. J. Schindel, a son of the pastor, became his assistant, and since his death has remained pastor of the congregation to the present time. Since 1883 there has been a flourishing Sunday school in connection with the congregation.

In 1886 an Evangelical Church was erected at the corner of Second and Hall streets. The congregation was abandoned in 1906. The

building was later purchased by the American Steam Engineers and is now used as a lodge hall.

INDUSTRIES.

In the Summer of 1853 a company was organized under the firm of Stephen Balliet & Co., consisting of Stephen Balliet, Stephen Balliet, Jr., Aaron Balliet and Benjamin S. Levan for the purpose of erecting and operating an iron furnace. Twelve acres of land on the west bank of Coplay Creek were purchased from Daniel Schrieber and the foundation of Furnace No. 1 was laid in the Fall of the same year. A block of frame houses for the workmen was also built in the Fall of 1853.

Stephen Balliet dying in 1854 a reconstruction of the firm became necessary. Joseph Lanbach and Lewis A. Buckley were admitted as partners. The company was now incorporated as the Lehigh Valley Iron Company. A superintendent's house was erected in the Fall of 1855. In 1862 Furnace No. 2 and another block of houses was erected. In 1867 Furnace No. 3 and a row of brick houses on Third street was erected.

In 1878 the year of financial depression business was discontinued. On June 18, 1879, the Coplay Iron Company (Limited) was incorporated. The business was carried on with varying degrees of success until 1885 or 1886 when it was again reorganized under the name of Coplay Iron Company and continued until 1890 when it went into liquidation.

Gallia Silk Mill of Coplay was established under the name of The Lehigh Valley Silk Mill on April 15, 1901, and in 1908 the name was changed to Gallia Silk Mills. The main building is situate at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, and was erected in 1900. The mill has a capacity of 357 looms. The company manufactures all kinds of silk dress goods, chiefly, black goods. The mill is well equipped with modern machinery to turn out the best material known on the market.

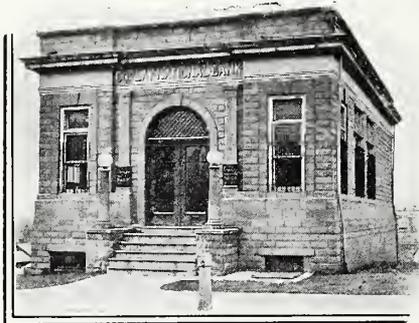
George Beishlag was superintendent of the mill for ten years. The mill gives employment to more people than any public enterprise in Coplay with the exception of the cigar factory. A. Alexander is the general superintendent and L. W. Lutton is the manager under whose skillful management the mill has made considerable improvement.

Cigar Factory.—In 1904 Victor Thorsch & Co. purchased the building formerly used by Person & Riegel as a general merchandise store and remodeled the interior and started a cigar factory. In 1905 T. J. Dunn & Co., of New York, purchased the plant, stock and good will

and are still trading under the firm name of Victor Thorsch & Co. The company manufacture the famous New Bachelor cigar. They occupy a four-story brick building, 96 x 42, and a one-story frame building 100 x 45. They employ 300 people. Joseph P. Karch is the general manager of the plant.

Brick Yard.—E. B. Rader, proprietor of the Rader Brick Yards, established the business in 1890. The first year he made brick by hand, employing eight men and turned out 6,000 bricks. He now employs 15 people and manufactures a million a year. The bricks are used mostly locally. Together with his son, William, he also makes cement blocks and slabs.

Coplay National Bank.—This institution was organized in 1909 with a capital of \$50,000. In the same year a cement block building was erected on a lot 50x150 feet, located at Second and Hall streets. The interior of the building is modern in its equipment and contains an exceptionally large and strong vault. The deposits approximate \$400,000, and the surplus and undivided profits are more than \$20,000. The original officers of



COPLAY NATIONAL BANK.

the bank who continue to serve to the present time follow: Dr. H. Y. Horn, president; W. F. Levan, cashier; Horace Boyd, first vice-president; H. G. Raisbeck, second vice-president; and Sam. Kramer, book-keeper. The directors of the bank are: Dr. H. Y. Horn; W. F. Levan, Horace Boyd, H. G. Raisbeck, W. H. Thomas, John Smith, Morris Caplan, M. J. Hartz, J. W. Scott, and John Berg, who took the place of J. G. Meyle, deceased, who was very active in the organization of the bank.

Public Places.—The first public place in Coplay was conducted in the building at the corner

of First and Coplay streets by Abraham Hartz. Later the Eagle Hotel on the opposite corner was erected by Unis Peters and his son, Moses Wm. F. Fenstermacher has been the proprietor for the last twenty-six years. His predecessor was Thomas Danner.

The Columbia House at the corner of Second and Coplay streets, was erected by Gottlieb Meyle. In 1899 it was purchased by Charles Albert, who conducted it until 1907 when he sold it to John W. Scott, who is the present owner and proprietor.

The Coplay House was built in 1900 by Samuel J. Guth, who conducted it until 1909, when he sold it to John Harvelick. Upon the death of Mr. Harvelick the property was purchased by C. L. Lenhart, of Catasauqua. Since May 1, 1911, Samuel Wallitch is the proprietor.

The Coplay Cemetery Association was organized June 10, 1875, when one and one-fourth acres of ground was purchased from the Coplay Iron Company. The petitioners were: David Meyer, Amos Wolf, Edwin Seifried, A. F. Krout, B. S. Levan, Edward S. Haff, and Edward H. Rogers. On June 2, 1899 two and one-fourth acres were added. The board of managers are as follows: E. C. Simmons, President; A. P. Bartholomew, Vice-President; Granville Rogers, Secretary; Frank Zellner, Treasurer; William Fricker, and David Diefenderfer.

The population of Coplay in 1870 was 728; in 1910, 2,760; taxable property in 1870 was \$545,032; in 1913, \$768,471.

The office of burgess has been filled by the following persons: 1870, Owen L. Schreiber; 1871, L. P. Levan; 1873, Elias Sieger; 1845, Henry Balliet; 1877, B. S. Levan; 1878, Elias Sieger; 1881, B. J. Conner; 1882, Elias Sieger; 1883, Valentine Koehler; 1886, Levi Frey; 1887, A. D. Laubach; 1890, L. E. Nicholas; 1891, A. D. Lanbach; 1892, A. R. Frey; 1893, John D. Trankley; 1894, Edwin Seyfried; 1897, Edward H. Tait; 1900, H. Y. Horn; 1903, H. M. J. Fenstermacher; 1906, John P. Clader; 1909, H. B. Schaadt. The office of Justice of the Peace has been filled as follows: 1869, George P. Bates; 1869, Nathaniel Kaser; 1879, A. F. K. Krout; 1883, Gotlobe Meily; 1884, A. F. K. Krout; 1888, Austin E. Bush; 1889, A. F. K. Krout; 1892, Peter Koehler; 1893, Joseph B. Mickley; 1897, A. P. Bartholomew; 1902, Calvin Knerr.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BOROUGH OF COOPERSBURG.

BY HON. FRANK B. HELLER.

The territory now occupied by the borough of Coopersburg, was embraced in the tracts designated on the map as Nos. 95, 97, 98, 118 and 119. The original white settlers of the section were mostly Mennonites who emigrated from Holland between the years 1730, and 1737. They were of simple tastes, but industrious, enterprising, thrifty and devout. After clearing sufficient land to afford them sites for dwellings, necessary outbuildings and to raise crops for their sustenance their thoughts turned to the acquisition of a place for religious worship, and as early as 1738-9, they erected a building for church and school purposes on the site of the old Mennonite meeting-house, north of the borough. Among these Mennonites was George Bachman, the pioneer settler of Coopersburg. He was born in 1686, came here in 1737, built a Hotel "Der Siebenstern," about midway between the present Barron House and the shed belonging to it, about 1745. He died in 1753 and was buried at the neighboring meeting house. His tombstone, well-preserved, may yet be seen in the adjoining cemetery. His immediate descendants seem to have held sole possession of the original tract until the close of the eighteenth century, one of his sons became proprietor of the hotel, a second built a house on the south side of the present Station Avenue, and a third the house recently razed and long occupied by the late Ezekiah Gerhard. About the year 1775, Daniel Cooper, born March 31, 1752, at Dillenburg, near Amsterdam in the duchy of Nassau, arrived in the country, first settled at Gosenhoppen, came here in 1800, purchased a tract of land from the Bachmans and erected the house, recently razed, which was long occupied by the late Dr. J. A. Laros. Soon after he purchased the hotel, together with another tract. He served several terms as Justice of the Peace, died in 1822, and was buried at the old meeting house. Some of his descendants have lived here ever since. His son, Peter, who was born in 1791, lived here all his lifetime. He built the older portion of the present Barron House in 1829, the store-house, now occupied by J. D. Knerr, in 1830, and soon after a third house on the site of the present residence of T. S. Cooper. He was repeatedly elect-

ed Justice of the Peace, had the reputation of being a remarkably reliable counsellor-at-law for a layman, was an accurate conveyancer and an expert surveyor, and served for some time as Deputy Surveyor General of Pennsylvania. He died in 1837. He had three sons, Milton, Charles and Thomas, and one daughter, Matilda. Milton left the place in his youth, and after serving an apprenticeship in a store in Philadelphia, engaged in the shoe business, his house having an extensive trade in nearly every state of the union, then organized. After retiring from business he returned to the place and lived here until his death in 1906. He was president of the Coopersburg Savings Bank during the whole period of its existence. Charles studied law, served successively as superintendent of the schools of Lehigh county, cashier and president of the Allentown National Bank. Thomas graduated as a physician in 1842, practiced medicine here until 1860, when he was elected to congress, but died before the expiration of his term. Matilda became the wife of Dr. Frederick A. Martin. Tilghman S. is a son of Thomas.

Among the settlers who came here in the early part of the nineteenth century were Michael Landis, a Mennonite preacher, who in 1808, built a house on the site of the residence, late of Dr. M. H. Boye; David Rinker, who built one on the site of that now occupied by Charles Shaffer; Jacob Bowman, who built one on the site of that now occupied by Charles Ott; Jacob Muschlitz, who built one on the site of the residence late of Abel Strawn; Jacob Seider, who built the one now occupied by Morris Reichenbach, and Joseph Frey, Sr., who built a fulling-mill on the site now occupied by Stopp's Mill. The first store was opened by Solomon Keck, in 1820, in a house built alongside of the hotel. During the early part of the nineteenth century the place had come to be one of considerable importance; it was the junction of two stage lines from Allentown and Bethlehem to Philadelphia. It was also the first stopping place of the farmers from the upper sections of Lehigh county on their way to Philadelphia, with their produce. Thirty or forty teams in the yard during a single night was no unusual occurrence.

The place rose to the dignity of a country village in 1818; a postoffice was established April 1, of that year, and David Roth appointed postmaster. The village and postoffice were named Fryburg, after Joseph Fry Jr., who was then proprietor of the hotel and also of a distillery which stood on the site now occupied by Beidler's machine shop, and who also built the first store-house alongside of the hotel in 1820. Subsequently he was successively elected to the state legislature, to the Constitutional Convention of 1837-8, and to Congress. He was considered quite a statesman, and during his congressional term, was visited here by James Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States.

On June 25, 1832, the name of the village and postoffice was changed to Coopersburg after Peter Cooper, heretofore referred to. The North Pennsylvania railroad, now under lease to the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, was completed, opened for traffic, and a station established here in 1856, the first passenger train passing through the place on the 26th of December, of that year. The Allentown and Coopersburg Turnpike road opened in 1875, and discontinued as such in 1909, passed through the place. The Allentown and Coopersburg Street Railway Company opened an electric railway line from Allentown to the borough in 1902. This, under various names and auspices was soon after extended to Philadelphia and is now known as the "Liberty Bell Route."

In 1878, John S. Stephens, George Blank, George W. Haeney, Dr. H. T. Trumbauer, Samuel Y. Kern, Jacob Anstett, Frank K. Haring, Israel R. Parker, Milton Cooper, Peter Brunner, Sylvester Clewell, Henry Barndt, William H. Baim, John Fluck, David Barron, Thomas E. Cooper, C. Elamina Cooper, Amanda M. Cooper, Jacob Schaffer, Dr. J. A. Laros, T. S. Cooper, William H. Brader, Dr. M. H. Boye, Peter Eckert, William Jordan, Thomas Weaver, Samuel Furry, Genaah Jordan, Samuel K. Eichelberger, William T. Trumbauer, James T. Blank, Amos Haring and Daniel Schaffer, petitioned the court for a charter of incorporation as a borough. The movement met with considerable opposition, but the petitioners finally triumphed and the charter was granted Dec. 2, 1879. The first election for borough offices was held Feb. 17, 1880, and resulted in the election of the following officers: Burgess, John S. Stephens; Town Council—Milton Cooper, Frank K. Haring, Dr. J. A. Laros, Samuel Y. Kern, Daniel Schaffer, and Joel Ritter; Justice of the Peace, George Blank and T. S. Cooper; School Directors—Dr. H. T. Trumbauer, Henry K. Landis, Charles Ott, Genaah Jordan, Jacob

Schaffer and Abraham Geissinger; Constable—Thomas Stephens; Judge of Election—William H. Baim; Inspectors—Allen H. Ott and Jeremiah Landis; Assessor—Aaron H. Hackman; Auditor—Charles Haring.

The ancient village had now assumed a new status, and the fact seemed to inspire its citizens with redoubled energy and augmented public spirit. Institutions and enterprises sprung up as if by magic. Two churches were erected in close succession. The first by the Moravian denomination. The congregation worshipping here was organized Oct. 25, 1883. The cornerstone of the church was laid twelve months later, the dedication took place June 21, 1884. The church plant now consists of a four-room church and Sunday-school building, and a modern parsonage. The pastors who served here were: Rev. L. P. Clewell, 1883-1887; Rev. Jessie Blickenderfer, 1887-1888; Rev. C. B. Shultz, 1888-1890; Rev. J. S. Romig, 1890-1893; Rev. C. E. Romig, assistant pastor, June, 1892-March, 1893, pastor from then to 1894, Rev. J. Erickson, Nov. 1894-Sept. 1896, Rev. D. Hayes Keech, Oct. 1896-Nov. 1897; Rev. S. C. Albright, M. A., Dec. 1907-June, 1911; Rev. Edmund D. S. Bruner, M. A., July, 1911. The congregation publish a monthly magazine, "The Coopersburg Moravian News." The second church erected in the borough was built in 1888, incorporated in 1891. It consists of a brick church building with two annexes for Sunday-school purposes, is furnished with a pipe organ, with water-motor bellows, piano and reed-organ, electric lights, steeple and bell. It is a Union Church of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations. Rev. E. A. Yehl was the first pastor of the Lutheran congregation, resigned in 1893, and was succeeded by Rev. W. W. Kistler, the present incumbent. Membership, 160. Rev. J. G. Dubbs was the first pastor of the Reformed congregation, resigned in 1912, and was succeeded by Rev. Thomas M. Kressley, the present incumbent membership, 115. Sunday-school membership, both denominations, 403. A new school-house of respectable dimensions, though with a single room, was erected immediately after the organization of the borough, but this was soon found inadequate to supply the educational facilities desired and was therefore supplanted by a modern structure designed and equipped to meet all demands likely to arise in the near future.

Next in the line of public improvements came the erection of water-works in 1903 followed by the organization of a Fire Company the same year.

Among the other institutions in the borough

some of them ante-dating it are Coopersburg Lodge I. O. O. F., founded in 1850, Saucona Encampment, I. O. O. F., founded in 1853, Saucon Lodge F. and A. M., founded in 1870, Washington Camp, P. O. S. of A., founded in 1890, Junior O. U. A. M., founded in 1900, M. W. of A., founded in 1904, P. O. of A. (Ladies) founded in 1905, Boys' Scouts, founded in 1913, and the Ladies Aid Societies of both churches.

Among the industries and enterprises of the borough are the following:

Hotels and Places of Entertainment.

Barron House, on Main Street, W. K. Link, proprietor.

Van Ness House, Main Street and Station Avenue, Dr. A. M. Gary, proprietor.

Baldwin House, Station Avenue, Allen Kemmerer, proprietor.

Restaurant, Main Street, Stuart Miller, proprietor.

Restaurant, Station Avenue, W. W. Snyder, proprietor.

General Stores.

The Old Stand, opposite Barron House, J. D. Knerr, proprietor.

Main Street, near Creamery, Wilson S. Moyer, proprietor.

Main Street, opposite Van Ness House, Harry E. Young, proprietor.

Station Avenue, opposite station, T. J. Trumbauer, proprietor.

Hardware, Main Street, A. O. Gehman, proprietor.

Green Grocery, pies and pastry, W. S. Urmy, proprietor.

Stoves, tinware and plumbing, J. T. Bixler, proprietor.

Drug-store, W. W. Coller, proprietor.

Shoe factory and store, C. H. Stoneback, proprietor.

Automobiles, supplies, etc., Charles H. Roeder, proprietor.

Creamery, Chas. D. Steininger, proprietor.

Agricultural implements, etc., Universal Shredder Co., W. H. Beidler, manager.

Handle Factory, M. B. and F. B. Landis, proprietor.

Coal and feed, H. E. Knappenberger, proprietor.

Lumber, M. B. Landis, proprietor.

Coopersburg Sentinel "Weekly Paper" and job printing office, H. A. Shelly and Brother, proprietors.

Coopersburg bending works, A. M. Landis, proprietor.

Coopersburg Casket Co., Harvey Baus, manager. Manufacture caskets and sell to undertakers.

Furniture and undertaking, H. A. Ritter, proprietor.

Coopersburg bakery, Main Street, C. F. Newcomer, proprietor. Established 1886 by William Ruth. Passed into hands of present owner in 1890. Employs seven hands. Three teams deliver its products.

Coopersburg Telephone Company, organized May 9, 1908, first as a firm, now as a limited partnership. Officers: President, C. H. Stoneback; Secretary, C. F. Newcomer; Treasurer, A. M. Landis. Operates seven miles of wire, has fifty-four subscribers and is connected with the Bell line.

Kern's Carriage Works, established about 1868, by Samuel Y. Kern, and Peter Schwartz, was continued but a short time under the firm name, when Mr. Schwartz retired and Mr. Kern became sole proprietor. He continued thus until his son Harvey attained his majority, when the two associated themselves in the business under the firm name of S. Y. Kern and Son. They manufactured carriages and spring-wagons of all descriptions. Their specialty was fine carriages of which many were sold and shipped to distant cities. When bicycles came into use they added a bicycle department and later an automobile repair department.

Since the death of Mr. Kern, Sr., the business has been continued by the son, though under the old firm title. The works are located at the corner of Main Street and Station Avenue.

Cigar factory, Eisenlohr Brothers, proprietors. Employs about 100 hands, located on Station Avenue, near railroad station.

Gabriel Hosiery Company, established at Coopersburg as a branch of Henry Gabriel's Sons, Allentown, in 1903, by M. S. Gabriel, Incorporated in 1906. Officers: President, M. S. Gabriel; Vice President, W. L. Jordan; Treasurer, W. R. Jordan; Secretary, R. A. Young. They have an office at New York. Manufacture fine grade, seamless hosiery. Capacity, 500 dozen pair daily. Employ 100 hands. Products distributed by jobbers all over the country. Located on Main Street, both sides. The departments on the East side occupying the old Jordan Carriage works, which after an existence of half a century under the firm name of Jordan and Brother, were discontinued to make room for the new enterprise.

First National Bank of Coopersburg. This institution was organized Feb. 17, and opened Feb. 24, 1908. It is located where the former Coopersburg Savings Bank was, in Odd Fellows

Building on Main Street. Its first officers were: President—James T. Blank; Vice President—Dr. H. T. Trumbauer; Cashier, R. D. Barron. President Blank has since retired and Marcus L. Engleman elected in his stead. Its Board of Directors are: Dr. H. T. Trumbauer, Thomas J. Trumbauer, C. F. Newcomer, F. K. Haring, M. L. Engleman, W. S. Stephens, J. A. Fulmer, Josiah Weierbach, J. F. Stoneback, J. D. Knerr, E. A. Mory, M. A. Ritter, and R. D. Barron. Its status can be described in no way better than by the following:

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF COOPERSBURG
at Coopersburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at
the close of business, April 4, 1913.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	\$96,091 72
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured, ..	50 80
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	25,000 00
Other bonds to secure Postal Savings	1,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	750 00
Bonds, securities, etc.,	73,339 36
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	1,100 00
Due from Nat. Banks, not reserve agts.	5,793 34
Due from approved reserve agents, ...	27,181 81
Notes of other National Banks,	1,220 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents,	109 26
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie,	\$11,619 25
Legal tender notes,	2,790 00
	14,409 25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),	1,250 00
Total,	\$247,295 54

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, paid in,	\$25,000 00
Surplus fund,	12,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid,	1,405 79
Nat. Bank notes outstanding,	25,000 00
Due to other National Banks,	5,892 54
Dividends unpaid,	88 00
Individual deposits subject to check, ..	152,005 29
Time certificates of deposit,	23,998 89
Cashier's checks outstanding,	1,905 03
Total,	\$247,295 54

State of Pennsylvania, County of Lehigh, S.S.

I, Robert D. Barron, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ROBERT D. BARRON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of April, 1913.

ELLA A. TRUMBAUER, N. P.

My commission expires March 10, 1913.

Correct Attest:

C. F. NEWCOMER,

M. A. RITTER,

W. S. STEPHENS,

Directors.

LINDEN GROVE STOCK FARM.

This enterprise was set on foot in 1874, by T. S. Cooper now well known in many sections, and the world over, as "The Jersey Cattle King." The firm now embraces, besides the founder, his two sons, Ralph and Peter, under the firm name of T. S. Cooper and Sons. The business of the firm consists in the breeding, rearing, importing and selling of high class Jersey cattle. The equipments of the firm, besides a thorough knowledge of the business, a perfect understanding of the points which count in the make-up of a perfect milk, butter, and progeny producing Jersey and a reputation for integrity and fair-dealing, consist of a plantation of about 300 acres, located along both sides of Main street and extending along the South side of Station Avenue to the railroad. The farming operations here are conducted upon the highest, most modern, approved and result-producing principles. It is studded with fine residences, an elegant office building, capacious and well-appointed barns, modern and sanitary stables, a commodious sales pavillion, and all other appliances, and equipments necessary to the successful prosecution of the business. One or two members of the firm proceed annually to the Island of Jersey, in the English Channel, and personally select and purchase the best in the cattle line which the island affords. After the voyage to this country, the cattle are quarantined at the United States quarantine station the required time, are then brought to Linden Grove, and pass under the care, supervision and nurture of the firm. The herd at this season usually consists of about 300 head.

If all the records, books, catalogs and correspondence of thirty-eight years of Jersey dealing at Linden Grove could be compiled they would constitute volumes of Jersey literature, which could not help affording others of less experience many valuable suggestions in the selection, mating, rearing and general handling of Jersey cattle. Numbers of Jerseys that have become distinguished, have been bred and handled here. Among these are the famous bull that won Sweepstakes at the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893, the bull that won Grand Championship at the National Dairy Show in Chicago in 1911, the bull that brought the highest price at auction ever secured by a breeder for a product of his own herd, the bull that brought the record price (\$15,000.00) of any bull sold at any auction, and the cow that distinguished herself similarly by bringing the record price of \$7,000.

The annual Decoration day auction sales at Linden Grove receive world-wide attention.

Knowing that the stock offered is the best that can be secured and that the bidders represent all sections of the country, the Associated Press spreads the news of the sales, the names of the buyers, the description of the animals and the prices realized for them the civilized world over. Prices at these sales have ranged from one hundred to five hundred dollars for calves, from three hundred to seven thousand dollars for cows and from five hundred to fifteen thousand dollars for bulls. The aggregate sum realized for 1,613 head of cattle sold at these auctions during the last thirteen years was \$831,180.00, or an average of \$515.30 per head.

the fine animals offered, others to learn the lessons and gain the information afforded, others to imbibe the excitements produced by the lively bidding and to join in the applause following a record sale, while still others are intent upon the very legitimate purpose of engaging in the battle of the dollars for the possession of the prizes offered in the sales ring. It is a business day for the breeder and stockman the country over, an educational day for the amateur or admirer of fine cattle, especially Jerseys and a holiday for many within a radius of fifty miles. Truly T. S. Cooper has distinguished himself. He has achieved an enviable reputation as a



RESIDENCE OF DR. MARTIN H. BOYE, WHO IS STANDING AT THE TREE.

The scene at these sales is an animated one. Fashionably dressed ladies, austere millionaires, dignified preachers, wise statesmen, sagacious politicians, astute lawyers, skilled doctors, prudent bankers, shrewd business men, deft artisans, intelligent farmers and others of like qualities with their genteelly dressed wives, daughters and sweethearts are there, together with all their imitators and opposites down to the simplest lout, all, to the number of four or five thousand, mixed in one heterogeneous mass, rubbing elbows and jostling each other in good-natured animation, some intent upon meeting their friends and having a good time, others to inspect

connoisseur of fine cattle. He has contributed very largely to the improvement of the dairy stock of the country. He has given fame to his native town, employment to many and an annual entertainment to many more.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON THE BOROUGH.

Population, 800; families, 202; dwellings, 177; assessed valuation for county purposes, \$386,608.00; assessed valuation for state purposes, \$337,098.00; expended for municipal purposes, \$3,549.08; expended for school purposes, other than buildings, \$3,185.80; value of school property, real and personal, \$13,000.

Its facilities for communication are afforded by seven mails daily, by railroad, one by star route and two by R. F. D. routes; by the Western Union Telegraph lines and the Coopersburg Telephone line in connection with the Bell system; for transit by seventeen passenger trains on the railroad, an hourly service on the Lehigh Valley Transit Company's Liberty Bell Route from Allentown to Philadelphia, United States and Adams Express Companies.

HOME OF DR. MARTIN H. BOYE, THE SCIENTIST.

On April 29, 1729, Springet Penn conveyed his title of a large tract of land to his brother, William (both grandsons of William Penn), who soon after conveyed his title to all unto William Allen, to whom a warrant under date of March 5, 1730, was issued. Allen soon after sold the greater part of a 300-acre tract to John Reeser. The latter sold a part of this tract now located in the borough of Coopersburg to Rev. Michael Landis, an early minister of the Menonite Church, who erected a stone house upon his tract in 1789. This house stood until 1871, when it was razed by Dr. Martin H. Boyè and upon its site he built the present residence. The smaller portion of the house as seen in the ac-

companying illustration was built by Daniel, a son of Michael Landis, in 1812. The stone spring-house standing under the beautiful pine-tree, to the left of the main dwelling, was built by Daniel Landis in 1807. A barn still standing was built in 1828, but this will shortly be razed. There remains intact one of the original corner stones of the Penn grant to his two grandsons. The location of this stone is frequently referred to in conversation with the present owners and occupants of this long settled property. The original tract, as Rev. Michael Landis bought it was about 30 acres. Tradition informs us that he selected it because there are four never failing springs of excellent water upon it.

About the year 1860 Dr. Boyè became the owner and occupant of this old homestead, which had been in the Landis family nearly one hundred years. The celebrated scientist, Dr. Boyè, continued to reside upon it until his death in 1909 at the advanced age of 97 years. From time to time improvements were made to his residence until now it contains vacuum steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water, bath and all the conveniences that add to the comforts and well being of the populace of the twentieth century. The present owners and occupants of these premises are Mr. and Mrs. E. Oppenlander.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BOROUGH OF EMAUS.

The borough of Emaus is situated at the foot of the South Mountain, in the beautiful Lehigh Valley, near the junction of the East Penn and Perkiomen railways. It was founded as a congregational village (Gemein-Ort) May 5, 1758, and was laid out by a survey in December of the same year. Though the village was founded as a *Moravian Cure Animarum*, as its settlement antedates the advent of the Moravians to Pennsylvania. Among those who settled in the vicinity of Emaus prior to 1740 are, Rudolf Andreas, John Shoemaker, Conrad Wetzel, George Hoffman, Henry Roth, John Henry Knauss, Sebastian Knauss, Frederick Rauschenberger, Jacob Ehrenhard. The first white child born in the vicinity of Emaus was Ludwig Andreas, son of Rudolf Andreas and his wife, Anna Catharine, *nee* Braum, who emigrated from Boehm, near Manheim, to Pennsylvania in 1730. He was born September 29, 1734, and was of the Reformed faith. His sister, Barbara, married Jacob Ehrenhard, one of the Fathers of Emaus. Practically all the early settlers of the Macungie region, with the exception of a few Mennonites, were either members of the Reformed or Lutheran denominations. There were, however, at this time, only a few ministers of these denominations in the colony. In a letter dated October 18, 1734, Rev. John Philip Boehm, the organizer of the Reformed Church in Pennsylvania, appeals to the Reformed Synod of Holland in behalf of the poor sheep at the end of the wilderness in the regions of Saucon, Macungie, Maxatawny, and Great Swamp, who thirst for the hearing of God's word as dry land for water. Between the years of 1736-1739 Hendrich Goetschy, the boy preacher of colonial times, visited the Macungie region, conducted services in houses, barns and groves and baptized children. Among his preaching places he mentions the following: Skippack, Old Goshenhoppen, New Goshenhoppen, Swamp, Saucon, Macungie, Egypt, Maxatawny, Oley, Berne and Tulpehocken.

In 1741 the Salisbury Union Church was erected. In December of the same year, Count Ludwig Zinzendorf arrived in the colony and soon made the acquaintance of the pious reformed elder, Henry Antes, and the latter ex-

plained to him his plan for the union of the German churches in the colony. Elder Antes was grieved when he saw how hopelessly the few pious souls of the colony were divided and what little influence they had on account of it. It is said that the count hesitated for some time, but finally gave his approval. Antes therefore issued his "Call for a meeting of Christians, to be held on New Year's Day, 1742, in Germantown. It was to be held not for the purpose of disputing with one another, but to confer in love on the important articles of faith in order to see how near all could come together in fundamental points." It was at this meeting that led to the organization of God in the Spirit. Seven conferences were held between January 1 and June 3, 1742. At this last meeting the religious state of nine denominations was discussed, viz: the Friends, Moravians, Lutherans, Reformed, Mennonites, Schwenkfelders, Tunkers, Conestoga, Siebentager, and Separatists, with the unanimous result of the General Synod of Pennsylvania. Henry Antes was commissioned to prepare, in the name of the Synod, a circular to the whole country, in which all the children of God should be invited to join the Church of God in the Spirit. In this circular occurs the following passage, which will easily be recognized as Zinzendorf's own resume of these seven Synods: "All of us, taken together, constitute the body of Jesus in Pennsylvania, which was recognized as such in the first conference of all denominations; acknowledged anew in the second Synod; sealed in the third; opened in the fourth; demonstrated in the fifth and sixth; and in the seventh and last general conference of denominations cheered by the presence of a visible Church of Jesus. We intend to continue holding this Church-council every quarter of a year, with all quietness, according to the wisdom which the Lord will grant. Our members will assist; for as regards externals all are called and spiritually all are known. Whoever belongs to the Lord, let him come to us!"

"These are the words of the Church of the Lord to all her members, whether hidden or known, yea, to all whom the Lord or God will yet call. Have Thou mercy on Zion!"

While Zinzendorf was on an expedition

among the Indians, Antes issued a circular letter dated September 15, 1742, in which he announces Zinzendorf's willingness upon his return to visit and preach in communities that desire to hear him. At the request of Sebastian Knauss, who had learned the wheelwright trade with Antes, at which time his soul was spiritually blessed; the count came to the vicinity of Emaus, and preached December 2, 1742, in Jacob Ehrenhardt's house. His text was Matthew 7:14. The settlers were well pleased and expressed the desire to hear him more frequently. Sebastian Knaus, Jacob Ehrenhardt and John Adam Schaus went to Bethlehem and requested that some one should break to them the Word regularly. Hitherto the only spiritual oversight the settlers had received was a few visits by Rev. J. P. Boehm, an occasional sermon by Goetschy, and the half-hearted services of J. William Straub, an unordained schoolmaster, who lived in Bucks County, and in connection with several congregations there also served the Salisburg congregation. On the 29th December, 1742, Conrad Wetzel, Eberhard Kopp, Sebastian Knaus, Jacob Ehrenhardt, and Frantz Blum were received into the congregation at Bethlehem. These became the nucleus of the Emaus Congregation.

The settlers were given the assurance that they would be supplied with preaching by the Brethren. Before the close of the year a small log church was completed. It stood within the old burial ground, a small monument now marks the spot. A congregation in harmony with the plan of the Union Synod was organized consisting entirely of Reformed and Lutherans and several Mennonites. It was understood that by uniting thus they were not forsaking the faiths in which they were originally confirmed. For uniformity's sake it was mutually agreed that the Lord's Supper be administered according to the Lutheran custom. John Gottlieb Pezold conducted the services most frequently, and it was chiefly through his efforts that the congregation finally affiliated with the Moravians. Leonard Schnell occasionally assisted Pezold. Both were members of the first "Sea Congregation," which arrived at Philadelphia during the earlier part of the month of June, 1742.

During the year 1747 the Union Synod showed signs of rapid weakening mainly due to the efforts of Reverends Muhlenberg and Schlatter in successfully organizing Lutheran and Reformed congregations into regular Synods. The authorities at Bethlehem fearing that important congregations and properties upon which they had expended considerable means were about to pass from out of their control, made an effort

to bring the union circles, whom they served into closer filial relation to the Moravian Church. Besides the piety and purity of the lives of the Moravian Brethren and the excellence of their schools had won the affection of many of the most spiritual of the colonists, so that not a few gave frequent intimations of a willingness to enter into a closer relationship. This was especially true of the "Trope" in Maguntche.

"So it appeared to the bishops and elders of Bethlehem time to gather this ripe grain into a sheaf and they accordingly resolved to gather these souls into a congregation and to provide them with the needful spiritual workers and oversight. For this purpose the adherents in Salzburg were called together in a love-feast on July 23, 1747, at which the subject of organization was discussed with them and it was definitely determined upon that the following Sabbath should be the day for the completion of the organization.

Accordingly on the next Sunday July 30, 1747, all the chosen ones gathered in Bethlehem, some living in Salzburg and some in Saucon, all being present but those prevented by sickness. They all attended morning service. Brother John Frederick Cammerhoff presided, basing his sermon on the daily text: "They shake the head at Him;" citing these lines which the historian quotes:

'Gottes Leiden und blutige Muth,
Reimt sich nicht mit Philosophie.'

After the sermon an enjoyable love-feast took place in the chapel, during which different matters pertaining to the outward and inner arrangements of the organization were discussed. They were then introduced to the brethren and sisters who should be their leaders. Thus Brother Anton and Sister Elizabeth Wagner were to be their elder and elderess; John Munster and his wife, Rosina, deacon and deaconess, and Brother Christopher Heyne and his wife, Maria, were to be superintendents over the boarding school children. At 6 o'clock the whole congregation assembled and the little band from Salzburg were set in the midst, the congregation encircling them, while among others this *hymn* was sung:

'Die unumschraenkete Hand des Herrn
Besorgt sie all 'in der Naeh und Fern;
Und zuweilen sammelt Er sich auch Haufen,
Die Er mit seinem Geist pflegt zu taufen,
Zu einem Leibe.

Das werden Gemeinen des Herrn genennt
Worin das Feuer des Herren brennt:
Unser Gotteskaemmerlein wohnt in der Mitten;
Gnade und Wahrheit fuellt solche Huetten;
Und Fried und Freud.

After they had thus sung, Spangenberg spoke on the daily word: "For a pattern to them which should hereafter believe on Him." (1 Tim. 1: 16). Following the address the newly chosen brethren and sisters were ordained for the work in Salzburg by the laying on of hands by Bishop Spangenberg and Cammerhoff. Finally Brother Sebastian and Sister Anna Knause and Brother Jacob Ehrenhardt and Sister Barbara Ehrenhardt were set apart by the laying on of hands to the office of church wardens.

This act of organization was concluded with the celebration of the Holy Communion, administered to the following ten members of the newly received Salzburg congregation by Rev. Cammerhoff. They were Sebastian Knauss, Anna Knauss, Jacob Ehrenhardt, Barbara Ehrenhardt, Samuel Eberhardt Kopp, Anna Kopp, Conrad Weizel, Philip Kratzer, Jacob Herrmann, Heinrich Guth.

The remaining charter members who were enrolled at the organization were: Joseph Graff, Susanna Graff, Peter Graff, Margareta Graff, Johannes Knauss, Maria C. Knauss, Jacob Loscher and wife, Johannes Koehler, Eva M. Koehler, Martin Bamberger, Elizabeth Bamberger, Johannes Landes and wife, Jacob Barstler, Catherine Albrecht, George Hartmann, Christina Hartmann, Tobias Weber, Margareta Weber, Peter Hoffman and wife, Rudy Oberly and wife, Frederick Rauschenberger, Maria Rauschenberger, Catherine Guthin, Rosina Pfingstag, Rosina Mosz, Mrs. Philip Kratzer, Gertrude Cugin, Catherine Wezel."

From the small circle of adherents in Lynn from time to time believers were added to the congregation. On July 23, 1749, a united communion was celebrated. This filial relation was continued until October 2, 1751, when the last united communion was held, because the school-house was completed, a separate congregation was organized in Lynn.

On May 5, 1758, the church authorities determined to found a congregational village (Gemein Ort) closed to all except members of the Salzburg congregation. One hundred and two acres were donated for this purpose. The town was surveyed and laid out December 23, 1758. The following year two houses were erected. Not until 1761 did the village receive its biblical name, Emmaus, when at a love-feast held April 3rd, conducted by Bishop Spangenberg, it was announced that the place hitherto called Maguntchi and Salzburg was now to be known as Emmaus. The Bishop at the time read an

original hymn composed for the occasion, beginning,

"Als Jesus Auferstanden war,
Reist von Jerusalem ein Paar."

PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS OR TOWN REGULATIONS.

Which every person desiring to become an inhabitant in the new town or village called Emmaus, situate in the Township of Salisbury, in the County of Northampton, in the Province of Pennsylvania, must previously agree strictly to observe and adhere to, to wit:

Section 1. For-as-much as the fundamental plan and original design of building the congregation village Emmaus is principally to establish a suitable place where persons belonging to the Brethren's Church, or any particular branch thereof, living either in towns or on their plantations may have for themselves and families a Cure Animarum and preservation from dangerous and hurtful worldly connections and their consequences; which care and preservation and other spiritual assistance they are but too sensible cannot be had in their present places of abode, living either mixed with other people of different sentiments and practice, or on plantations too remote from our Churches and Congregation Houses. It necessarily follows therefore, that, strictly speaking, nobody can have leave to reside in this village but those who belong to the Brethren's Church and such who earnestly desire to live a peaceful and quiet life in all godliness and honesty, whereby they for themselves and their own hearts may have benefit; mutually build up each other; have the Word of God richly dwelling among them; train up their children for our Saviour; preserve their sons and daughters for Him; become a blessing and advantage to the Province; a pleasure to the magistrates and an honor to our Saviour.

Sec. 2. A second reason for building this village is: that its inhabitants in the emergencies and troubles of War (as has been the case since the year 1755) may be in a condition mutually to assist each other, as well as generally to render the difficulties incident to human life more supportable.

Sec. 3. To the end that these two purposes may be fully attained, a number of Brethren in Emmaus, as a Committee of Arbitrators for the management of Temporal Affairs, are to be appointed for to regulate and keep in good order everything relating to the village and its inhabitants. The elders and wardens of the congregation, as well as those of each respective choir, for

the time being, are ordinarily to constitute a part of this committee.

Sec. 4. Whoever has a mind to remove to and establish himself in Emmaus, must above all things, first lay before this committee a true and just account and state of his temporal circumstances, particularly of his debts; if he has wherewithal to discharge them and the time when; and in case it be required by the committee, he must pay them off before he obtains leave to build.

Sec. 5. The landlord will give each settler in Emmaus a lease, and the tenant on his part must bind himself, his executors and administrators in a bond of five hundred pounds sterling penalty to perform the covenants contained in such lease.

this country) to settle them amicably; and should the voices be equally divided on both sides, that then the President of the said Committee, as umpire, shall at all times decide the matter in question, whose determination shall be binding to both parties, as though they had actually entered into Arbitration Bond.

Sec. 8. That, not only light-minded, disorderly and useless conversation, but also all intercourse between persons of both sexes, as well married as single, both within and without the village, contrary to our avowed choir principles, must be carefully avoided; for which reason every master of a family, having children and servants of both sexes, must make such disposition in their houses, that all soul-damages and offence may be prevented, and in cases of that



EVERETT HOME. ERECTED 1763.

Sec. 6. Every inhabitant in Emmaus must as is meet and right, not only conduct himself in all things agreeable to the Laws of the Province, for we will not be a disorderly people, but likewise must conform without exception to all the Congregation and Village Regulations which under the directorium of the Unitas Fratrum, now are or hereafter may be made.

Sec. 7. Under this head is to be reckoned first of all, that every inhabitant of Emmaus shall own and acknowledge the authority of the said Committee of Arbitrators for temporal concerns, and engage to act conformable to their Town Regulations; as also upon any differences arising between neighbor and neighbor that they will refer the matters in dispute unto the aforesaid Committee of Arbitrators (a usual thing in

nature always to act subordinate to the advice and direction of the committee.

Sec. 9. That no inhabitant follow any other trade or business, save that only which he followed at his admission into the village, unless he obtain the consent and approbation of the committee for so doing.

Sec. 10. That all traffic be carried on with ready money or money's worth, and that at a word, without cheapening. In general every inhabitant of Emmaus in matters respecting Trade and Commerce, is to govern himself according to the prescription of the committee, to the intent that the interest and welfare of every individual there residing may be duly attended to and promoted.

Sec. 11. That none either borrow or lend

money without the previous knowledge and consent of the aforesaid committee.

Sec. 12. That none give even a night's lodging in his house to any person whatsoever, without first having acquainted the committee thereof and obtained their consent or the Wardens' approbation. In like manner, that no inhabitant, nor any person belonging to him, by his direction, do undertake a journey, either far or near, without first consulting the Wardens thereupon.

Sec. 13. That no person do presume to act in the capacity of a doctor, surgeon, empirick or midwife. Nor, on the other hand, shall any inhabitant consult or advise, in medicinal and chyrurgical concerns or in matters in midwifery, with any other persons than those authorized and appointed by the congregation, unless it be with the privity and consent of the committee or the wardens of the congregation.

Sec. 14. Further, that in as much as a Congregation Village must have many necessary expenses to defray, for the well ordering of the whole or some particular branch thereof, e. g. night-watches, digging, making and repairing wells and pumps, provision against fire and the eruption of Savages, etc. no inhabitant therefore ought to withdraw his hand but cheerfully contribute on such occasions his proportion as shall be resolved on from time to time by the aforesaid committee or by a special committee to be composed of a select number of the inhabitants.

Sec. 15. All those who have leave to build houses must firmly agree to this: that neither they, their executors or administrators have power to sell, let, hire out, or even give away their houses, lots and improvements in Emmaus, nor any part thereof, unless they have authority for so doing in writing from the owner of the soil, or his agents, or from the aforesaid committee.

Sec. 16. The landlord pays the quit-rent for the land to the proprietaries; but all other taxes now laid or hereafter to be laid by the Government on persons, lots, houses and personal estate are to be defrayed by the tenants and the owner of the soil indemnified against the same.

Sec. 17. Nothing shall be taught or preached in Emmaus, but what is conformable to the Gospel of Christ. Has any one an opinion, peculiar to himself, such a person may be indulged therein, provided he seek not to propagate it.

Sec. 18. It is expected that on all occasions that when the congregation is expressly convened, each person appear at the appointed time.

Sec. 19. No difference shall subsist in Emmaus longer than eight days; nor shall any complaint be lodged unless within the time afore-

said limited, no accommodation can be effected; in which case the matter in dispute shall then be laid before the committee and by them determined in such wise, that a decision be made and the affair finally adjusted in the space of eight days, between the accuser and accused, that so the umbrages given may be immediately abolished, which is to be done at the cost and charge of the person, who in the judgment of the committee has been the aggressor.

Sec. 20. No meetings, either public or private, shall be kept without lights, on any account whatsoever.

Sec. 21. Whenever the congregation negotiates matters by any member of theirs, the whole body is necessarily responsible; however his authority for so doing must first have been subscribed by the committee or the president and clerk of the same. Should anyone, notwithstanding, transact anything in the name of the congregation, for which he had no such commission, he shall answer for it according to law, and moreover forfeit thereby his privilege of continuing in Emmaus.

Sec. 22. He that borrows shall repay at the appointed time, unless he can make it appear that it was not in his power to keep his word; in which case another reasonable time shall be fixed and agreed upon. He that lends to others shall set a time when it is morally possible he may be repaid. No one shall bespeak a thing that he knows he cannot pay for when he is to fetch it away.

Sec. 23. No dancing-matches, tippling in taverns (except for the necessary entertainment of strangers and travellers) beer-tappings, feastings at weddings, christenings or burials, common sports and pastimes, gaming with dice, cards, etc., (nor the playing of the children in the streets), shall be so much as heard of amongst the inhabitants. They whose inclination is that way bent cannot live in Emmaus.

Sec. 24. Those whose time is mostly engrossed by the business of their respective offices and functions in the congregation and have not wherewithal to live upon, must be provided for by the congregation, as circumstances and necessity require. Otherwise every inhabitant in Emmaus must labor with his own hands and eat his own bread. Those who by reason of age, sickness or poverty are incapable of so doing, the congregation will maintain if so be they have no relations, who according to Holy Writ, ought to do it.

Sec. 25. Should any person, by the all-wise Providence of God, be deprived of his senses, he shall for God's sake be mercifully treated and patiently borne with and be committed to the

care of discreet persons to be attended and nursed by them both as to soul and body, and if so be he is restored again, no mention shall be made of his former situation in any wise.

Sec. 26. Every brother and every sister shall be respected in the offices they respectively bear in the congregation; nor shall any person presume to be disobedient to or oppose a servant of the congregation or any one else in the exercise of his office.

Sec. 27. Those to whom the inspection over houses, wells, fields, roads, taxes, etc., is committed, shall be assiduous in their offices; should any mistake or fault happen to be made on their side, no one in such case shall resist them, but rather lay the affair before the committee and leave it to their determination.

Sec. 28. The exclusive privilege of setting up a store, apothecary's shop and tavern is reserved for the public benefit of the Congregation Village. Besides these, no other persons shall in any sort meddle with store or shopkeeping or exercise the business of an apothecary, nor shall any one else be allowed to keep a public house.

Sec. 29. A brother shall be allowed and appointed to receive all the profits that accrue by the above regulations or by any other ways or means, who shall make it his proper business to keep just accounts of his receipts and disbursements and quarterly or oftener, if required, lay them before the committee; that so all things may be transacted honestly in the sight of God and man.

Sec. 30. Whenever it happens that any one cannot be permitted to reside any longer in Emmaus, the committee with the consent of the Bishops and Elders of the Brethren's Church; who for the time being have Emmaus under their care and direction, is then to notify the same in writing and insist upon his leaving the place.

Sec. 31. Nevertheless nobody, in such case, shall lose the benefit of their improvements, but shall be satisfied for the same in the manner prescribed in the lease.

Sec. 32. Goods which are to be had in Emmaus, shall not without urgent necessity be bought elsewhere.

Sec. 33. To that end that good work may be made and the same may be sold for a right price, there shall be established a Board of Masters, who shall have the superintendence over all the trades and professions exercised and carried on in Emmaus. In the beginning, however, the committee may take charge upon them, when every inhabitant in Emmaus must strictly govern himself according to the rules and orders the committee or board aforesaid shall in that respect ordain and make.

Sec. 34. All fraud and over-reaching of one's neighbour; likewise any premeditated mischief done to the woods, fences, fields, fruit trees, etc., belonging to the owner of the soil or any other, shall be deemed infamous; as generally all other gross, heathenish sins, to wit: gluttony and drunkenness, cursing and swearing, lying and cheating, pilfering and stealing, quarreling and fighting shall not even be heard of in Emmaus; he that is guilty of the like cannot be suffered to continue there.

Sec. 35. All parents and masters (whose children, servants, maids or prentices are under their own roof) as well as those who have the care of the choir-house, shall see that the people under their respective charges may be within at seasonable hours and all night talks prevented. In general, parents and masters shall be accountable for their children and families, and when any of them misbehave or do amiss, it shall be required at their hands, unless they have given the committee timely notice and information that one or another of their household is intractable, that so measures may be taken to put a stop to any consequent mischievous effect or else, if needs must, that the incorrigible transgressing party may be turned away.

Sec. 36. He that sees, hears, or comes to the knowledge of anything, by which danger and hurt to soul or body or otherwise offence and scandal may in any sort ensue or arise, either to the whole place or any particular brethren or sisters, or even to a single person, must by no means conceal it, but take the first opportunity, with prudence and discretion, to reveal the matter unto such persons as of right should be acquainted with it, e. g. the elders and wardens and such like persons in the respective choirs. Those who act not in this manner shall be looked upon as accomplices.

Sec. 37. Every man must be circumspect and careful in regard to fire and subject himself therein to such rules as shall be established among us.

Sec. 38. The streets of the village shall be kept orderly and clean by the circumjacent housekeepers who shall not throw or cause to be thrown out any straw, dung, or other filth, but shall carefully lay the same behind their houses, in their yards or gardens. or shall any tools or other things of general use or value be carelessly left lying about in public places.

Sec. 39. Any damage done to wells, ways, houses or other things of a public nature shall be repaired and made good at the cost and charge of the person or persons through whose fault and neglect the same happened.

Sec. 40. Nobody shall use and make free

with a thing belonging to his neighbour, without first having obtained his consent.

Sec. 41. No marriage shall be contracted or made without the privity and approbation of the elders of the congregation and choirs; nor shall any one attempt to promote or make secret matches. He that is minded to act otherwise, whether it be by himself alone or in conjunction with others forfeit his right of being an inhabitant of Emmaus.

Sec. 42. The sick shall not be promiscuously attended and nursed, but according to the received regulations of the congregation.

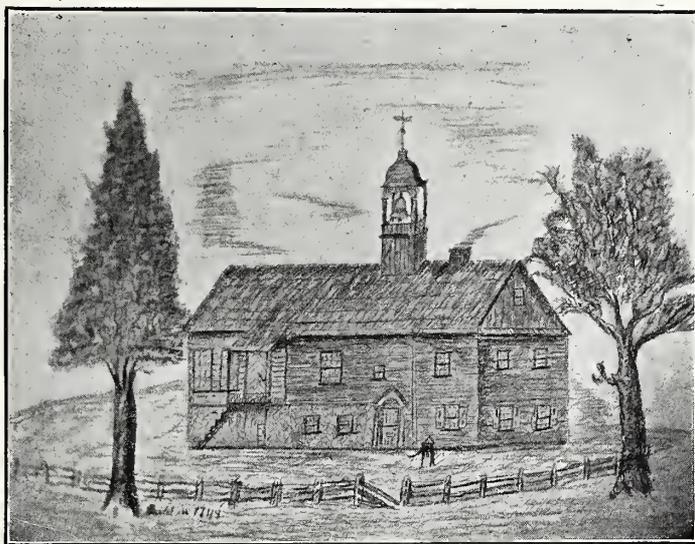
Sec. 43. No journeyman, prentice, servant, maid, or negro shall be received into any family without the privity and approbation of the com-

twelve members of the congregation were imprisoned at Easton and kept on bread and water until the 29th, because they refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new government, in September thirteen others repeated the experience, among them their minister.

Bethlehem, Oct. 1st, 1778.

My dear Br. Graff:

.....
 "On that day (Sept. 16th) I left Lititz with Br. Matthaeus (Hehl) went by way of Heidelberg, Oley where we visited old Br. & Sr. Burstler,—and Emaus, and reached Bethlehem on the 19th, to my great joy and surprise of many Brethern. Br. Matthaeus did not hurt, because



MORAVIAN CHURCH SHOWING THE ADDITION OF 1766.

mittee, and every housekeeper shall put away all such as soon as they become seducers.

Sec. 44. It is a good and necessary thing for every one to make his last will in due time. The committee can be consulted in that respect from time to time as occasion requires.

Sec. 45. The Committee of Arbitrators, under the direction of the elders and bishops, is to have the superintendence of the foregoing articles, and generally of the whole village and its inhabitants, of what rank and condition so-ever.

The foregoing statutes were subscribed by Sebastian Knauss, Andrew Giering, Bernard Winsch and Matthias Wogner, the seventh day of July, 1761.

The years 1778-1779 were hard years for the people of Emmaus on account of their conscientious scruples against oaths. On April 4, 1778

he knew that on Friday the 18th the Justices would be in Bethlehem to administer an oath to all Brethern, who were willing; nothing happened because none of the Brethern consented to take it though the Justices were on time. I rejoice in the unity of the Brethern and their steadfastness is surprising. On the 22nd Br. Frantz Bohler and 12 of his Emaus Brethern passed through here on their way to the Easton jail having been summoned thither because of their refusal to take the oath. The 12 however partly on account of rough treatment, and partly on account of their families, grew weak and faint hearted, took the oath, and left their leader Br. Bohler alone in prison. Later however he was released, the required security of 400 pounds having been given the jailer and Fuller (sic) by him and was ordered to appear at the next

court. Br. Bohler is quite cheerful and rejoices that he now knows what his value is. A number of Mennonites Sackons were shamefully treated because they would not take the oath."

.....
Christn. R. Heckewelder.

The following ministers served the congregation: 1742-1747, Leonard Schnell and Gottlieb Petzold; 1747-50, Anton and Elizabeth Wagner; 1750-51, John W. and Rosina Michler; 1751-52, Andreas and Dor. Horn; 1752-53, John C. and Christina Francke; 1753-55, Daniel and Xanna Neubert; 1755-56, George and Gertrude Schneider; 1756-58, John C. and Margaret Engel; 1758-60, John and Magdalena Schweitzhaupt; 1760-62, Daniel and Hanna Neubert; 1762-63, George and Maria Pitsohmann; 1763-66, Anton and Elizabeth Wagner; 1766-73, Henry and Elizabeth Lindenmeyer; 1773-77, Andrew and Maria Langgard; 1777-79, Francis and Anna Bohler; 1779-85, John J. and Anna Schwihel; 1785-86, Nicolaus L. and Anna Bagen; 1786-90, John and Maria Roth; 1790-91, John and Anna Beck; 1791-1793, Bernhard and Sarah Grube; 1793-98, George and Anna Mueller; 1798-1801, Ludwig F. and Maria Boehler; 1801-2, John and Anna Bardell; 1802-05, John and Susanna Molther; 1805-07, John and Anna Bardill; 1807-9, Gottfried and Anna Oppelt; 1809-13, Theodore and Susanna Shulz; 1813-30, Paul and Anna Weiss; 1830-36, John and Sophia Brickenstein; 1836-38, Peter and Eliza Kluge; 1838-39, G. F. and Eliza Troeger; 1839-44, Levin T. and Louisa Reichel; 1844-46, Julius and Emma Bechler; 1846-53, Ambrose and Matilda Ronthaler; 1853-60, John and Carolina Rugennas; 1860-62, Edward and Annie Kluge; 1862-64, Lorenz and Anna Oerten; 1864-68, Henry C. and Mary Bachman; 1868-76, Julius and Maria and Ellen Wunsche; 1876-77, W. H. and Dorothea Hoch; 1877-79, Max E. and Martha Grunert; 1879-82, Clemens and Caroline Reinke; 1882, L. P. and Sarah Clewell.

In 1749 the first church was rebuilt and was located in the rear of the present parsonage. In 1766 an addition was made to the part used for school purposes, "because it was too small." For this addition the trees were felled by Frederick Rauschenberger, whose wife was a sister to the Reformed Itinerant preacher Goetschy, mentioned above. The present structure was erected in 1834, to which the Sunday-school chapel was added in 1876. It was enlarged in 1906 and again in 1912. The present membership is 286, and the endowment fund is \$17,000.

The water supply was obtained from two vil-

lage pumps, which stood in the middle of Main street, one in front of the residence of the late Tilghman Reinsmith and the other in front of the home of Samuel Rothrock. In 1790 the first store was opened by James Gill. The first postmaster was William Horsfield, Lewis Christ and Thomas Knauss conducted the first tavern, it was replaced about eighty years ago by the Exchange Hotel.

In 1798 a New England Divine records his visit to Emaus as follows:

"We pass the river Jordan, over a strong stone bridge as we enter this town, (Allentown), and the Little Lehigh, as we go to Emmaus,—a small village about eight miles from Bethlehem, inhabited by the United Brethern. It is situated not far from the foot of a mountain and contains about twenty dwelling-houses, the congregational-house, united with the chapel is possessed by a minister (George and Anna Miller). In the chapel is an organ, and the minister is also the schoolmaster. The steward is an old man, and the storekeeper also superintends the tavern. But these are not public property as in Bethlehem and Nazareth.

An original settler, a brother, gave one hundred and thirty acres of land to the brethren for the support of the minister and school at Emmaus.

In this place, was one of those accommodations for the lodging of a married couple, which cause so much conversation. Perhaps it may not be amiss to indulge the curiosity of such, as may be very solicitous to be informed upon this point, what is the reason for this uncommon practice, and what the practice is, that in future such visit Bethlehem and Nazareth, may spare the inhabitants from needless enquiries, sometimes bordering upon impertinence.

According to constant practice, single beds are used by unmarried persons, from their youth upwards. When couples are united in holy wedlock and become heads of a family, these two beds and their bedsteads, are placed so contiguous to each other, that they are covered with one general blanket or counter-pane. This outer covering designates the lodging of some married persons, but this is not a universal custom, as many use the common large beds. It is convenient in case of the sickness of either party, the nursing of children, and the poverty of young housekeepers, who may not wish to be at the expense of exchanging or altering their single beds, bedding or bedsteads. The bed is not different from that in common use, except that it has head, foot, and side boards."

During the early part of the nineteenth cen-

ture, hats, clocks, blankets, shoes and cigars were extensively manufactured. Gradually the strict rules governing the village were disregarded until in 1836, when the town was opened to members of other denominations. Emaus, however, remained "Quaint Old Emmaus" until the building of the East Penn Railway in 1858, and the incorporation of the Borough in 1859.

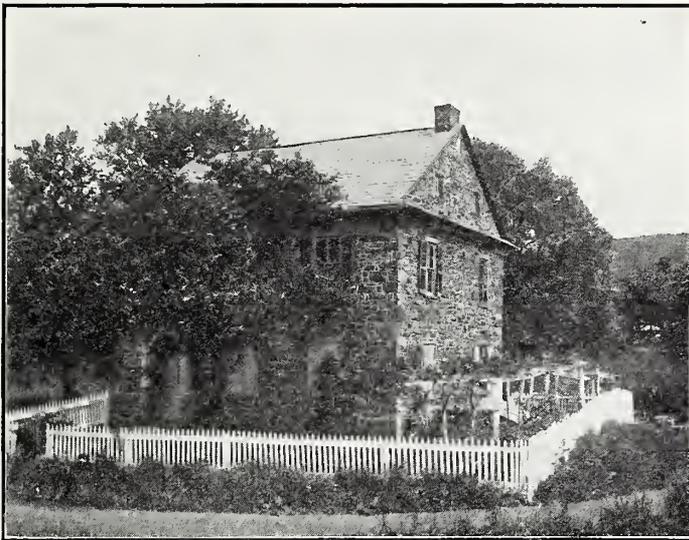
Among the early settlers of the village of Emaus were Jacob Ehrenhard, Andrew Gearing, Abraham Ziegler, George Christ and Frederick Winch.

Jacob Ehrenhardt, one of the first settlers of Emaus and one of the founders of the congregation here, lived in the house formerly owned by Hiram S. Getz, of Reading. He was born on Maundy Thursday in Marstadt, Germany,

Township, Feb. 16, 1734, and baptized by Rev. John Philip Boehm, the Reformed minister. At the age of seven years, she visited her brother, Sebastian, and subsequently joined the Moravian Church. She died Oct. 3, 1804. They had several sons, among whom were John and Andrew. The former purchased land not far from the town, where he lived and died. He had four sons, John J., William and Thomas, and one other, who removed to another part of the state.

Abraham Ziegler was a native of Freundstadt, in Schwartzwald, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, the name has disappeared from the community.

For many years the Christ family were actively engaged in the affairs of the village of Emaus.



HOUSE BUILT BY JACOB EHRENHARDT.

in 1716. He died Feb. 7, 1760. His wife, Barbara, daughter of Rudolph Andreas and his wife, Anna Catharine Braun, was born in Boehn, near Manheim, March 8, 1722. She was reared in the Reformed religion and arrived at Philadelphia with her parents on Aug. 29, 1730. In 1764, as the widow of Jacob Ehrenhard, she was taxed one pound for fifty acres of deeded land. She died Sept. 18, 1777.

Andrew Giering, born Aug. 19, 1729, and died March 20, 1803, lived in a log house at the lower end of town, afterwards remodeled and lately owned by Francis Schaefer. He came to this country a single man, married here, and worked at his trade, which was shoemaking. His wife, Maria Catharine Knauss, as a daughter of Ludwig Knauss, and was born in Whitmarsh

The progenitor of the family was Christian Christ, a native of Igelheim, in the Palatinate, where he was reared in the Reformed faith. In 1741 he was married to Maria C. Begdalt. They came to Pennsylvania in 1749 and settled in Lynn township, where they united with the Moravians. He died Oct. 21, 1801. Of his nine children, four survived him. They were: Daniel, Lititz, Pa.; George, Emaus; Margareth, the wife of John Ehrenhard, Shamokin; and Maria Catherine, Bethlehem.

George Christ was born in Lynn Feb. 12, 1753. He married Catharine Anders, a daughter of Ludwig and Sophia Knauss Anders. After his marriage he came to Emaus, and erected two log houses on the tract now occupied by the residence of Mrs. Sylvester Bieber. He had five

sons, George, Jacob, Lewis, Henry and Jonathan, all of whom, with the exception of the latter, passed their days in Emaus. George was a hatter, Jacob a tobacconist, Lewis kept the town tavern, Henry was a farmer, and Jonathan was a saddler.

George Leibert, son of Michael and Barbara Romlin Leibert, was born Dec. 1735. He learned the art of blacksmithing in the shop of Jacob Ehrenhard, whose daughter Elizabeth he married in 1760, and whom he succeeded as the village blacksmith. Henry Leibert, son of Martin and grandson of Michael, was born in Philadelphia March 25, 1743. He learned the trade of a turner with his brother, Peter, in Germantown. He married March 10, 1772, Christina, a daughter of Jacob Ehrenhard and removed to Emaus.

One of the most prominent citizens of the later period was Frederick Jobst, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who migrated with his father, J. George, and brother Francis, to America in 1828 and at once came to Emaus, where the family has become large and wealthy. He was renowned far and wide as a fiddler. He organized the Emaus band.

Samuel Stoudt is the oldest resident of the borough and probably of the county, being in his 98th year. He is a shoemaker by trade, which he still follows. He reads the newspaper without the aid of glasses. The first President for which he voted was Martin Van Buren.

SCHOOLS.

The early German settlers were particularly attentive to the education of their children. School houses were erected alongside the churches and frequently preceded them. In which cases they were used for church purposes until a larger edifice was erected. While all the denominations and sects were solicitous for the training of their children, the pre-eminence must however be accorded to the Moravians.

A peculiar feature of the Brethren's Church from its earliest times, and retained to the present day, has been their solicitude, not only to preach the Gospel to the adults among Christians and heathen, but "to suffer little children to come to the Saviour," and for this purpose to conduct their schools in such manner, that not only the faculties of the mind might become developed and strengthened by judicious training, but the affections of the heart be drawn in early years to the best Friend of children. Before Count Zinzendorf left America he said in his "Pennsylvania Testament": It is one of my greatest hopes and desires that Bethlehem may

become a pattern of the education of children."

This desire was remembered and acted upon by those brethren to whom the superintendence and direction of all congregational affairs was entrusted, and a system of education was introduced, the like of which may probably never be found in any other community.

At a conference held at Bethlehem August 7, 1746, the representatives from Macungie (Emaus) were informed that a school was to be established among them. A building was erected and on February 6, 1747, the school was opened with an enrollment of forty. Christopher Demuth, of ripe old age, native of Moravia, was placed in charge. A number of well trained children from the school of Nazareth were added "as a salt."

In September it was made a boarding school, with Christopher Heynes, John Muenster, Anton Wagner and their wives in charge, they continued to serve faithfully and well until 1750, when the whole school system of the Brethren church was reorganized. From an early annalist we quote the following pregnant sentence: "Many were judged ripe for reception in the church through baptism, while others the dear Lord took to himself." Among those who died during this period were two little Indian maidens. The obituary record of the congregation contains the following pathetic entrance:

April 3, 1748, little Hannah died, the first treasure seed out of the little school.

May 7, 1749, small Rebecca died and the next day was buried in her little wigwam.

On February 25, 1750, the girls school closed on the Ysselstein farm, now a part of South Bethlehem was closed. The older girls school was taken over to Bethlehem, while the younger ones were brought to Maguntsche. In 1750 there occurred an estrangement between Henry Antes, who had done so much for the upbuilding of Bethlehem, and the authorities, which resulted in Antes' withdrawal to his farm and former home at Fredricktown. John Nitschmaun, without ever consulting with him, closed the flourishing school on Antes' premises.

In reference to the disposition of the pupils in this school, Bishop Levering in his history of Bethlehem, p. 251, makes the following statement: "On the 12th of that month (August, 1750) a number of the boys were taken to the Maguntsche school and a few of the Indian boys were removed to Bethlehem and Gnadenuetten. Two weeks later the remaining of the boys were placed in the school at Oley." This school at Oley had been organized in the month of February, 1748, and had now become quite

an important school, but on account of the drain of these outlying schools on the Central treasury, the authorities determined to close it also. On September 10, 1751, the boys were transferred to the school at Maguntsche and the girls of both Oley and Maguntsche were taken to Bethlehem. "The two single brethren, Schwarz and Adam von Erd, accompanied the children from Oley. Some other single brethren, namely: Peter Braun, Marc Ralfs and Heppner Schon, were sent as their assistants. During this year the families of Oerter, Horn and Christopher Francke were added to the working force of the institution. These children, some of them of well-to-do Philadelphia families, "with an allowance of meat twice a week," were abundantly cared for spiritually and temporarily. The routine of the institution included morning and evening devotions, regular hours of study and recreation, also love-feasts in their season. On Sundays a brother held service in the church which the children attended." Thus the school was conducted as a boys school for two years, when the authorities determined to also discontinue the school at Salisbury. On the 27th of August, 1753, the school was closed and fourteen of the boys were removed to Bethlehem.

In 1754, John Ettwein and Francis Boehler and their wives were placed in charge of the work among the children at the outlying places. In December of this same year it was determined to re-open the school in Salisbury and on January 10, 1755, it was formerly opened, "with Joachim Sensemann and wife in charge of the household and Hans Peterson serving as preceptor." But the peace of the school was soon again to be disturbed. In 1755 was the year of the Indian outbreaks. Dark and dreary were the autumn days of 1755. Every day brought new tales of horror and woe from the frontier settlements, of crops destroyed, of buildings burned, of families massacred, of children carried into captivity. Truly the melancholy days of the year had come, yea the saddest of all the year.

During the month of November definite information reached Bethlehem, that the Indians had determined to clear the entire region of white people and that on their great day, "Christmas" Nazareth and Bethlehem were to be destroyed. The morning of November brought the direful news of the massacre at Gnadenheuten. Nearer and nearer to Bethlehem carried the wild men of the forest their fiendish work. The provincial government was appealed to for aid and protection. Bethlehem now became very solicitous for the safety of the children in the outlying schools. On December 8th the children

from Nazareth were brought to Bethlehem, and immediately upon their arrival two wagons under guard were sent to Macungie to convey the boys of this school, with John Schmid and his wife, who had charge of them, to Bethlehem. Thus ends the checkered career of the boarding school of Maguntsche.

The long dreaded, Christmas passed without bringing ruin and disaster to Bethlehem. Though the Indians had stealthily, under the cover of night, made their way to Bethlehem, they found their plans frustrated, for the town was well watched and guarded. Their number was insufficient to besiege the town or to make an open attack, so they quietly retraced their steps, and left Bethlehem undisturbed in its peaceful slumber. There is, however, a tradition that a few stayed and were lurking on the hillside back of the Indian house, with the hope of yet before the break of day setting fire to some of the unguarded outer buildings. But that early in the morning strange and doleful sounds fell upon their ears, which struck terror in their hearts, they had never heard anything like it before. Surely thought it must be the great spirit warning them, that he people who had brought so many blessings to them were under his care and protection. Frightened, they slipped back into the woods and disappeared in the forest. The strange sounds had come from the terrace roof of the Brethren House, where the trombone choir, with their jubilant chorales, announced to the new Bethlehem the birthday of the Saviour. It is said that when during the day the children of Bethlehem were assembled in the old chapel to enjoy a Christmas service, some one said, that the guardian angels of these children were the best Christmas watchers. Yes, who doubts or would be so irrelevant as to deny that the guardian angels of the little ones from Emaus, Nazareth and Bethlehem brought fear to the hearts of the maurading Indians, like the guardian angels of the Christ-child had brought peace and goodwill to the hearts of the shepherds on the hillsides of Bethlehem of old. After the Indian outbreak, the school was reopened but as a congregational school, and continued until it was displaced by the public school. In 1763 the substantial stone dwelling on the opposite side of the street was erected as a home of refuge in case of an Indian attack. It was used for a time for school purposes.

In 1855 the "Lehigh County High School" was organized under the direction of James S. Shoemaker. All the elementary branches, together with the higher branches of mathematics, Latin, French, German and music were taught.

In it a number of young men were prepared for the profession of teaching. The school never attained the position of importance its founders had hoped for.

Emaus is first mentioned as a separate school district in the report by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year ending June 1, 1861. Emaus then had two male teachers, a term of five months, an attendance of 59 male pupils, and 50 female pupils, with an average cost per pupil per month of 47 cents. The tax rate was $3\frac{1}{2}$ mills, the amount of the State appropriation was \$47.60, and the average salary for the teacher per month was \$23.00. The superintendent reported to the department that "in this part of the county, Emaus is the leader in educational affairs."

In 1877 the school term consisted of six months of 22 days each. From this time on until the present day, the schools have progressed by strides. At present the school term is nine months of 20 days each, and eighteen schools are in operation. The high school was the first in the county to qualify as a third grade high school. Among the teachers who taught the highest grades are: E. S. Miller, H. D. Greenawald, A. E. Stahler, R. J. DeLong, Rev. M. E. Kemper, Rev. J. V. George, D.D., Rev. H. A. I. Benner, Supt. J. J. Unger, Principal H. L. Reber, W. H. Unangst, Supt. W. D. Landis, Rev. E. Elmer Sensenig, John Yerger and H. Snyder.

CHURCHES.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The first Evangelical sermon in Emaus was preached in the house of Charles Fehr by Rev. Charles Hesser, in 1839. The *Evangelical Association* began here in 1840. Rev. G. Haines was the first pastor. In 1845 Rev. Francis Hoffman, pastor, the first church, a frame one-story structure 30 x 40 feet, was erected at a cost of \$1,450. Then as now Emaus belonged to Lehigh Circuit. The membership grew steadily until 1868, when under the labors of Revs. S. Ely and J. K. Seyfrid in a Great Revival 60 souls were converted.

In 1873 under the efficient administration of Rev. S. Ely, the present two-story brick church, 40 x 60 feet, with a seating capacity of nearly 500, was erected at a cost of \$6,800, and dedicated by Rev. Solomon Neitz. In this year Emaus was detached from Lehigh Circuit, and changed into a Mission, and in 1878 made a station. The following pastors have served the congregation since the erection of the present church in 1873: Revs. S. Ely; F. Hoffman; J. Adams; B. H. Miller; J. H. Stermer; E. Butz;

J. C. Bleim; S. B. Frey; D. Lentz; C. N. Roth; J. K. Fehr; J. H. Smith; G. Heinrich and L. A. Werner.

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CONGREGATION.

On January 1, 1876, about sixty persons of the Reformed faith, under the leadership of Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, met in the Moravian Church and organized themselves as St. John's Reformed Congregation. Immediately after organization the following officers were elected: Elders, James Tool and Adam Fink; Deacons, Samuel Rothrock, William Heimbach and Edwin H. Sterner. The congregation continued to worship in the Moravian Church until the fall of 1882. During the summer of that year the congregation in connection with the Lutherans had built what is now known as St. John's Lutheran and Reformed Church of Emaus. The present membership is almost 500.

The following pastors have served the congregation: Revs. A. J. G. Dubbs, 1876-1886; R. C. Weaver, (Supply); 1886-1891, C. E. Schaeffer, 1892-1896; P. A. DeLong, 1897-1899; J. B. Bachman, 1900-1908; J. B. Stoudt, 1908-1910; D. E. Schaeffer, 1910-



ST. JOHN'S UNION CHURCH.

The foundation for St. John's Lutheran congregation of Emaus was laid by the late Rev.

William Rath, who invited the members of the Lutheran faith in Emaus and vicinity, to attend preaching service of the Lutheran denomination in the Moravian Church, where he conducted the first service February 28, 1875. The number of members at the beginning was about 40. At the first communion, held June 4, 1876, forty-three persons communed. By the courtesy of the officials of the Moravian Church, services were regularly held in their church until the present St. John Lutheran and Reformed Church was ready for use.

On the 24th day of December, 1882, the Evangelical Lutheran congregation of St. John's Church, Emaus, was organized.

February 15, 1890, Rev. Myron O. Rath, who had been assistant pastor for some time, was elected to succeed his father the Rev. William Rath, and continues his pastorate to the present time. The first regular English service was held June 17, 1888. The present membership is about 300. St. John's Lutheran and Reformed Sunday-school held its first session April 19, 1885.

ST. MATHEW'S UNITED EVANGELICAL CONGREGATION.

The United Evangelical Church of Emaus was organized by members belonging to the so-called "Minority" at the time of the division in the Evangelical Association in the year 1891.

St. Mathew's United Evangelical Church, corner Fifth and Ridge streets, was erected during the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Knecht in 1894. Rev. Frank Sechrist was pastor 1895-1897. During his pastorate a great revival took place, which resulted in seventy professed conversions. From this time on the church has had a slow but steady growth and to-day has doubled its original membership.

Besides the above named, the following ministers have served the congregation: Revs. C. S. Brown, two years; H. H. Smith, one year; N. S. Hawk, two years; during this period it belonged to Lehigh circuit.

In 1898 this church and Cetronia became a separate charge and since then it has been served by the following pastors: Revs. J. K. Seyfrid, four years; J. H. Stermer, four years; D. F. Kostenbader, three years. The present incumbent is the Rev. J. H. Stermer.

MENNONITE BROTHERS IN CHRIST CONGREGATION.

The two-story frame church on Chestnut street was built by Moses Wieand and used by the Free Methodists for a number of years. The

membership of the congregation became less and less, and finally ceased to exist as a congregation in Emaus.

In 1884 the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, who had prior to this time held services in private houses, purchased the church for \$1,240, and established a regular appointment in the same. The Rev. Jonas Musselman was the first preacher in charge. The church was served in connection with appointments at other places. The following pastors served the charge: Revs. Abel Strawn, Samuel Frey, L. B. Taylor, W. Steinmetz, L. Frank Haas, R. Bergstresser, and the present pastor, Rev. H. K. Kratz.

The present Board of Trustees consists of Harvey Thompson, President; R. T. Laudenslager, Secretary; and William Yeakel, Treasurer.

At the last session of the Annual Conference of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, the Emaus Church and the Macungie were made a separate charge.

ST. MARGARET'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On the 10th day of June, 1908, the opening service was held in the building on Main street, which it still occupies. From that date on to the present time services have been maintained regularly. Rev. J. P. Briggs has been the Rector in charge from the beginning.

EMAUS BAND.

The first band in Emaus was organized by Frederick Iobst when a young man of 17 or 18 years of age, and when he had only recently emigrated from the Fatherland. Among the first members were the Knausses and the Klins. The instruments used were chiefly trombones, bassoons, bugles, trumpets, clarinets and French horns.

This organization remained in existence until the war clouds of the great rebellion appeared on the horizon, when politics disrupted it into a Democratic and a Republican band, the members siding politically. When the war broke out, the fragments of both were collected and united by John Z. Iobst, son of Frederick Iobst, who became the efficient leader, and under him the following went to Doylestown, where they enlisted on September 22, 1861, as the band of the 104th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and remained in service till August 11, 1862: John Z. Iobst; Stephen E. Albright; William Cox; Samuel Dankel; John W. Druckenmiller, Sylvester Engelman, H. H. Gallagher, George H. Gorr, Herman Knauss, Harrison Knauss, Joseph M. Lewis, John E. Mann, Jacob Richard,

William Rohs, William S. Seip, Lewis Sponheimer, Henry S. Tool, Albert S. Tool, Eugene T. Tool and James H. Widrig. When this band was mustered out of service on August 11, 1862, it disbanded shortly after it came back. The surviving members of it are John Z. Iobst and Lewis Sponheimer of Emaus, and James H. Widrig of Iowa.

Following this organization there were a number of others under the leadership of Nathaniel Heller, John Weaver, Raham Shuler, Isadore Smoyer and Jerome Smoyer. The life of them was of short duration.

From the survivors and descendants of these bands the present Emaus Band was organized on June 18, 1892. The organization was made at the Central House, of which Captain A. J. Adrain was then the proprietor. W. B. Neumoyer became its leader. The following were the charter members: W. B. Neumoyer, H. L. Reber, J. R. Jarett, Wm. M. Jarett, Austin A. Adrain, W. C. Wieder, James Knauss, John Kirschman, Charles Druckenmiller, James McElroy, Marcus Ritter, Howard Knauss, John Christman, Howard Kline and Herman Knauss; the last named being a survivor of the 104th Regiment Band.

From these 15 members the band has increased in membership to 37 and includes the following nine descendants from the members of the 104th Regiment Band: J. Robert Druckenmiller, H. F. Druckenmiller, Charles Druckenmiller, all four sons of John W. Druckenmiller; and James George and Howard Knauss, all sons of a grandson of George H. Gorr and Edwin Knauss, a grandson of Herman Knauss.

Under the leadership of Prof. W. B. Neumoyer, the band has attained a high standard of efficiency. Its annual concerts compare favorably with those rendered by metropolitan bands.

Emaus was incorporated on August 1, 1859, and the territory included within the borough at that time is as follows: Beginning at a corner and thence by land of Edwin Kline, North 49 degrees, West 130 perches to a post corner, thence by the said Kline, Gideon Ritter, Henry Reinsmith, south 49 degrees west 192 perches, to a post, thence by land of said Reinsmith and Samuel Christ south 40 degrees, east 138 perches, to a maple tree, and thence by land of said Henry Reinsmith, John Schwartz, John G. Giering, north 45½ degrees, east 130 perches, to a stone corner, thence by land of Jacob Tool, north 28 degrees, east 2 perches, to the place of beginning. The court designated the public house of Simon Shoemaker for the first borough election. This election took place on October

31, 1857, between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M. The following officers were appointed: Joseph Wilt, judge; J. G. Geiring and Moses Wieand, inspectors. The result of the election was as follows: Burgess, Frederick T. Iobst; Councilmen, Raham Schuler, Abraham Fehr, Peter Egner, Aquilla Knauss and Owen Bitting.

LIST OF BURGESSES.

Frederick T. Jobst, 1859-64.
 William J. Eberhard, 1865-65.
 Isaac Egner, 1865-67.
 Charles Seider, 1867-68.
 Peter Gabel, 1868-69.
 John Weaver, 1869-71.
 Abraham Ziegenfuss, 1871-72.
 Raham Schuler, 1872-73.
 James Tool, 1873-75.
 Jacob Schipe, 1875-77.
 James Tool, 1877-78.
 George Neimeyer, 1878-82.
 Rahman Schuler, 1882-83.
 Wm. Hamman, 1883-84.
 William Eberhard and James Tool, 1884-85.
 John K. Lorentz, 1885-86.
 Samuel Bean and Tilghman Weiden, 1886-87.
 Samuel Bean, 1887-1888.
 J. H. Bickel, 1888-89.
 James Tool, 1889-90.
 W. H. Wieand, 1890-92.
 T. H. Reinsmith, 1892-94.
 Milton Marcks, 1894-95.
 E. Marcks, 1895-96.
 S. H. Kline, 1896-97.
 Henry Heilman, 1897-1900.
 E. A. Stansfield, 1900-1903.
 A. R. Weaver, 1903-1904.
 E. Marcks, 1904-1906.
 H. T. Wickert, 1906-1909.
 Daniel R. Miller, 1909-.

The following chronicle records the borough's growth and development.

In 1868 the old brewery was erected by Isaac Egner and Mathias Smith. In 1869-70 the furnace was erected. H. A. Knauss is superintendent. 1870 the Free Methodist congregation was organized in town. 1871 the borough authorities instituted the water works. The system at present includes two reservoirs, one of 40,000 gallons capacity, the other of 250,000, besides three artesian wells. 1876 the Perkiomen Railroad was built through town. In 1882, the plant of the Donaldson Iron Company was erected. This plant is at present employing between 600 and 700 men. It has a daily output of about 200 tons. J. D. Ormrod is the present superintendent.

In 1882 Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized.

In 1890 the borough erected a municipal electric light plant, but owing to the high cost of producing the current, discontinued the plant and have since received the current for lighting and power purposes from the Allentown Electric Light and Power Company. A contributory company of the Allentown holds the contract.

In 1891 the Central School Building was erected and the schools removed from the old building on Main street.

In 1891 the Mountain Water Company was organized and furnishes water to the western section of the borough.

In 1892 the Keystone Silk Mill started operations. It is now operated by Jonas Frederick.

In 1895 the *Emaus Record*, Emaus' first newspaper appeared, being published by J. D. Weaver.

In 1898 the trolley line between Emaus and Allentown was built.

In 1901-2 the present town hall was erected.

In 1902 the Emaus Fire Company No. 1 was organized.

In 1903 the adjacent territory of the borough

was annexed, thus increasing the area of the borough to one square mile.

In 1903 the Emaus Bank was organized.

In 1905 the large cigar factory of Jeitles and Blumenthal was erected, Daniel Trumbore is the present superintendent.

In 1906-7 the silk plant of D. G. Dery was erected. This plant was enlarged this year. Charles Goldman is the superintendent.

In 1908 J. H. Frederick erected a silk mill in town. This plant has been enlarged this year.

In 1909 the Emaus Foundry and Machine Company located in town. It is expected that this plant will be enlarged this year by Messrs. James and ——— Zettlemyer, the present owners.

In 1909-10 the Emaus Gas and Fuel Company began the erection of its plant in town. John Roddick is in charge of the plant. In 1910 the Washington School Building was erected.

The population in 1912 was 3,501, in 1900 it was 1,468.

Emaus is well supplied with many and varied small industries, a large number of stores, places of business, fraternal and social organizations, the enumeration of which would carry far beyond the scope of this work.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BOROUGH OF FOUNTAIN HILL.

BY CLARENCE E. BECKEL.

The term "Fountain Hill" is popularly applied to all the section of country west of Brodhead avenue and Broadway in South Bethlehem, and extending westward to the limits of Salisbury township. The corporate limits of Fountain Hill borough, however, are entirely within Lehigh county. Roughly, the line begins at a point in the Lehigh River about where the upper end of Calypso Island formerly was; thence extends southwardly taking in the Borhek farm, St. Luke's Hospital and the reservoir, and around the Fountain Hill cemetery to Benner street; thence along said street to the Emaus road; along said road and Broadway to a point a few feet beyond Bishopthorpe street, where it joins the county line; thence along said county line diagonally across Fountain Hill to Uncas street and the Lehigh River.

The first written record of this locality is contained in the Moravian diary of 1742, wherein it is mentioned that "some of the women pulled flax at the Schweitzer's," referring to a Swiss squatter, Conrad Ritschi, who at an early date settled on the lands lying on the south side of the Lehigh. In the early days of the settlement its sylvan paths were frequently traversed by the Moravian Brethren in their pilgrimages between Bethlehem and Macungie.

In February, 1743, the Moravians opened negotiations with William Allen for the purchase of the Simpson tract of 274 acres, the first land acquired by them south of the Lehigh, but before the sale was consummated Mr. Allen insisted upon the removal of the Swiss squatter Ritschi, the first resident of Fountain Hill, and he was finally persuaded to depart. Subsequently other parcels of land were purchased on the south side of the river, and in March, 1769, the Brethren carried into effect a plan for placing the several farms in charge of tenants.

Conrad Ernst was the first tenant of the farm at the Crown Inn, later known as the Fuehrer farm, and Marcus Kiefer took the Weygandt farm, which was subsequently operated successively by John Christian Clewell, John Hoffert and his son, Samuel Hoffert.

The Hoffert farm house stood north of east from Bishopthorpe. These lands were held by the Moravians until 1848, when the Fuehrer

farm of 98 acres was conveyed to Daniel Desh for a consideration of \$95 per acre. This farm commenced at the Crown Inn, the site of the present Union depot in South Bethlehem, and extended westward along Lehigh street and Ostrum street, and southwestward to Seminole street. It also included the greater portion of the lands in the angle formed by Brodhead avenue and Broadway, South Bethlehem. At the same time the Hoffert farm, stretching off to the southwest over the farther part of Fountain Hill down to the Emaus road, and up to the present premises of the hospital, and beyond to the Fountain Hill cemetery, was divided; 107 acres being sold to C. C. Tombler; 32 acres and 21 perches to his son, L. O. Tombler, and a small portion to Dr. F. H. Oppeldt.

In 1854 Daniel Desh sold his farm to Rudolphus Kent, of Philadelphia, who subsequently associated with himself in its ownership two other Philadelphia gentlemen, Charles Hacker and Samuel R. Shipley, the latter the founder of the Provident Life & Trust Co. Soon after acquiring the land Kent sold 10 acres to the North Penn. Railroad Co. Included in this parcel was the ground now occupied by the Union depot and round house of the P. & R. Railway, and that of the old E. P. Wilbur Trust Company building, now leased for office purposes by the Lehigh & New England Railroad Co. Messrs. Kent, Hacker and Shipley laid out the balance of the farm into blocks, and in naming the streets adopted the Indian names which some of them still bear, notably Cherokee, Pawnee, Seneca, etc.

One of the first blocks sold, the one nearest the railroad bounded by Lehigh, Ottawa, Wyandotte and Lenni Lenape streets, was purchased by E. P. Wilbur and R. A. Abbott. The latter subsequently sold his portion to Mr. Wilbur. About the same time Robert H. Sayre purchased the block to the south of the Wilbur block, bounded by Wyandotte, Third, Lenni Lenape and Ottawa streets. Lenni Lenape street formerly formed the southern boundary of the Wilbur block, and has since been vacated. Other early purchases were made by John Smylie, who purchased the block adjoining the Sayre property to the west, and William H. Sayre, who ac-

quired the southwest corner of Third and Wyandotte streets. Beautiful residences were erected on all of these by the owners between 1858 and 1864, and shortly thereafter by Dr. Frederick Martin and Dr. G. B. Linderman, the latter a wealthy coal operator from Mauch Chunk. The residence of Dr. Linderman, erected in 1870, was several years ago sold by his son, Garret B. Linderman, to Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who made extensive alterations and improvements and now resides there.

To return to the Hoffert farm, the elder Tomblor lived on the farm for two or three years, having built a new farm house which is now the front or main building of Bishopthorpe Manor. On Dec. 2, 1850, Mr. Tomblor sold his property to Augustus Fiot, a retired music dealer of Philadelphia, who added a third story to the new house and made other extensive improvements. Mr. Fiot was a native of France, and in his youth had resided near Fountainbleu, which name he gave to his villa. With its stately old trees, beautiful flowers and fountains, Fountainbleu for a number of years was the most beautiful spot in the vicinity of Bethlehem. Mr. Fiot added to his place by the purchase of a piece of woodland on the slope of the mountain, and ten acres of the 32 acres which had been bought by L. O. Tomblor.

The remaining 22 acres bought by L. O. Tomblor were sold Aug. 7, 1850, to Daniel C. Freytag, who erected a dwelling and resided there about four years. In April, 1856, he sold the property to Malvina F. Wheeler, wife of O. H. Wheeler, a Mauch Chunk attorney, and they lived there until the Spring of 1860 when it was rented by Tinsley Jeter, of Philadelphia, who purchased it in November of the same year.

Augustus Fiot, the owner of Fountainbleu, died in April, 1866, without issue, and devised his place to his brother, Julius Fiot, of Philadelphia, who the same year sold the entire property consisting of 146 acres to Tinsley Jeter. Title did not pass to the latter, however, until three years later. In 1866 Mr. Jeter also purchased several blocks of ground from Messrs. Hacker, Shipley and Kent, which had formed a part of the original Fuehrer farm, and extended the streets laid down on the plan of lots made for these gentlemen, southwestwardly across the 22 acres on which he resided, and also across the Fiot property. These streets retained the Indian names, while the new cross streets laid out by Mr. Jeter were given the names of persons who had been prominently identified with the growth of the locality, such as Freytag and Fiot.

It was about this time that the name Fountain Hill was first applied to this part of the town, the owners feeling the need of some distinctive name for the locality.

Bishopthorpe may be said to have had its beginning in 1867. Mr. Jeter, the owner of Fountainbleu, conceived the idea of opening a girls' school and tendered the property on favorable terms for this purpose. He submitted his plans to Bishop Stevens, who about this time had taken up his residence on Fountain Hill, and he was favorably impressed with the idea. At a meeting of interested persons held at the residence of R. H. Sayre on Dec. 11, 1867, Mr. Jeter's offer was accepted and the necessary steps were at once taken. The name "Bishopthorpe" was suggested by Bishop Stevens, who had lately been in England where he had been the guest of the Archbishop of York at his country-seat, named "Bishopthorpe." The new school was opened Sept. 5, 1868, with Miss Edith L. Chase, of Philadelphia, as first principal. For a period of several years prior to 1908 the school was discontinued, but on October 1st of that year it was reopened with Prof. Claude N. Wyant as principal.

The present sketch would be incomplete without reference to an institution, which for 25 years enjoyed the patronage of many notable people from far and wide. This was the water cure hospital which stood on the present site of St. Luke's Hospital, presided over by Dr. Francis H. Oppedt, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1843 and located at Bethlehem. Attracted by the remarkable spring of pure water he applied to the Moravians for permission to erect a building which was completed in 1846. It was a hotel-like structure capable of accommodating forty people, and the treatments consisted of hot and cold applications in various forms, internal as well as external. The place at once acquired a famous patronage which continued until 1871, when financial reverses compelled the proprietor to dispose of the property. It was purchased in 1872 by the late James T. Borhek, and by him sold to Tinsley Jeter.

St. Luke's Hospital was chartered by the Legislature in 1872 at the instance of the Episcopal Church authorities, who had fostered the idea, and in 1873 its basis was broadened by an amendment to the charter permitting of the selection of trustees from among other denominations. In October, 1873, the hospital was opened in a building purchased and fitted up on Broad street (now Broadway), South Bethlehem. Through the kindly aid of Asa Packer and others the Oppedt water cure property along with an adjacent tract were purchased from Mr. Jeter in 1875,

and on May 24, 1876, the hospital was removed to its present location. The first members of part of the general migrations of the Germans to the Board of Trustees were the Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Robert H. Sayre, Tinsley Jeter and John Smylie. In the 40 years of its existence this beneficent institution has done a remarkable work, during the year ended Sept. 30, 1912, the number of house and dispensary cases treated numbering 2,643. The total number of cases admitted since the opening of the hospital were 57,667. The Board of Trustees is constituted as follows: Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, LL.D., President, *ex-officio*; Rt. Rev. Charles L. Moench, First Vice-President; Warren A. Wilbur, Second Vice-President; Albert N. Cleaver, Secretary; Warren A. Wilbur, Treasurer; James C. Hayden, Rev. M. A. Tolman, Frank Firmstone, John Fritz, H. W. Allison, A. G. Saeger, H. J. Seaman, John W. Eckert, C. M. Dodson, H. C. Trexler, H. H. Mitchell, Henry S. Drinker, LL.D., Leonard Peckitt, Edwin Thomas, A. C. Dodson, R. E. Wilbur, C. M. Schwab, M. L. Connelly, Rev. F. S. Hort, J. W. Fuller, Jr., H. S. Snyder, David J. Pearsall, and Rev. Gilbert H. Sterling. William L. Estes, M.D., is the efficient director, and Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief.

The Fountain Hill Cemetery is yet another public enterprise worthy of mention. The company was incorporated in June, 1872, and the cemetery dedicated on July 7th by a service at the site in which Lutheran, Moravian, Reformed and other ministers participated. The first interment was made Aug. 28, 1872.

Fountain Hill's first water supply was derived from the waters of the springs above Fountainbleu, collected in a small reservoir constructed by Tinsley Jeter, and distributed through pipes to some of the residences, and even down to the railroad station. Another private company was the Cold Spring Water Company formed by Dr. G. B. Linderman, which also supplied the needs of a few residences. The Bethlehem South Gas and Water Company, organized in 1867, began to supply water from the Lehigh in 1875. The site of the reservoir and filtration plant on the hillside above St. Luke's Hospital is visited by hundreds of people who are attracted by the fine views and pure air.

The religious history of Fountain Hill has centered largely around the Church of the Nativity (Protestant Episcopal), located at Third and Wyandotte streets. Prior to 1862 religious

services were held at intervals at private residences, and in that year Rev. E. N. Potter, son of Bishop Potter, was sent here as a missionary to aid in the building of a church. This was the beginning of the Church of the Nativity. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1863, and the completed edifice dedicated by Bishop Stevens April 19, 1865. Fountain Hill proper has but two churches, St. Paul's Lutheran and Grace Reformed.

In this connection it is worthy of note that Fountain Hill is the residence of the Bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, LL.D. Leonard Hall, located on Delaware avenue, is maintained by the Diocese as a school for the Episcopal clergy.

Fountain Hill was incorporated as a borough in June, 1893. Its present Chief Burgess is Prof. Barry MacNutt. Town Council is composed of Arthur R. Ueberroth, President; J. A. Titlow, Secretary; Richard M. McGovern, Treasurer; W. L. Trumbauer, Jacob Bingel, Harry L. Felker, A. J. Earich, and David J. Leidig. The other officials are: Engineer, Frank H. Villie; Solicitor, Clinton A. Groman; Supervisor, Nicholas Brown; Tax Receiver, Joseph L. Boyer; High Constable, Howard Bingel; Constable, Daniel B. Keller. The municipal building is located on Clewell street.

The Board of Education is composed of A. M. Strohl, President; Wm. Bachert, Vice-President; John J. Rodenbach, Secretary; Albert Gradwohl, Treasurer, and George Vogel. John S. Stettler, the principal, assisted by a corps of efficient instructors, has supervision over the training of about 200 children. The main school building, named after Bishop Stevens, is located on Seneca street.

The health of the community is carefully guarded by a Board composed of Albert Gradwohl, President; Harry Clark, Secretary and Registrar, and Daniel Reed, Health Officer.

The Fire Department, designated as Fountain Hill Hose Company, No. 1, is equipped with a hose cart and a steamer. Harry Koch is Chief of the Department.

Fountain Hill is continuing to carry out the original intention of its founders, in making of it a residential section, and its only industrial efforts are confined to two silk mills and a machine shop. At this time the population of the borough is about 1,500 people.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BOROUGH OF MACUNGIE.

By O. P. Knauss.

This is the second oldest borough in Lehigh county. It is situated in the southern section of Lower Macungie township, at the foot of the South mountain, nine and a half miles southwest of Allentown. The Swabia creek flows through the northern part of the town and the East Penn Branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, opened in 1859, passes also through the northern section. The population at present is about 800.

Peter Miller, who resided in Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pa., founded Millerstown in 1776. He purchased 150 acres of land from Lewis Larose in November of that year, and upon a part of this tract he laid out the village, naming it after himself. He sold twenty-three lots on each side of Main street, and each lot contained two acres of land, subject to ground-rent. On February 2, 1782, he sold the balance of his land and the revenues arising out of the ground-rents of said lots to Bartholomew Hoover, who obtained a patent for the land from the State of Pennsylvania, dated July 23, 1784. In November of the same year Hoover and his wife, Mary, reconveyed the entire tract to Peter Miller.

As Macungie, which is the name of the township in which the village is located, signifies "bear swamp" in the dialect of its original Indian inhabitants, the country in the vicinity was probably an uninviting morass, inhabited by wild beasts.

The town being no new upstart, inasmuch as its existence is coeval with the life of our nation, its inhabitants should be inspired with patriotic pride when they recollect that their town was laid out and settled in the year of the Declaration of Independence. The town had the further patriotic distinction of being officially made one of the places where the militia were trained on stated days, when such training was obligatory on the part of all citizens liable to military duty; and battalion days at Millerstown gave the place fame and excitement. But by their famous resistance of the collection of the Federal Tax, in 1799, the inhabitants may have sacrificed some of the prestige to which the year of the town's foundation entitled them. On December 26th, of that year, the first borough election was held

at the public house of Charles H. Knauss, now the post-office and hardware store building. These were elected: James Singmaster, Burgess; Harrison Miller and J. Peter Haas, Justices of the Peace; S. R. Rittenhouse, J. Peter Haas, Peter J. Weiler, Solomon Ohl, and Solomon Gorr, Councilmen.

The present borough officers are: Dr. H. M. Schell, Burgess; John L. Reinhard, President; William H. Klotz, Treasurer; A. E. Moyer, Secretary; John F. Wieder, C. H. Neumoyer, John Singmaster, Wm. Rohrbach, John H. Beidler, Councilmen; O. J. Knauss and H. W. Schantz, Justices of the Peace; Edward Feinour, Constable; O. H. Lohrman, Street and Water Commissioner, and Health Officer; Howard L. Hertzog is postmaster; O. P. Knauss is Registrar of Vital Statistics.

On November 13, 1857, the village was incorporated into a borough.

NAME CHANGED.

On September 6, 1875, 130 of the inhabitants of the borough petitioned the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county to change the name of Millerstown to Macungie, because there was also a town and postoffice called Millerstown in Perry county, and letters and merchandise addressed thereto, without naming the county, often miscarried. On November 8, of that year, the petition was granted.

The town is situated on the northerly side of South mountain, in a valley which is unsurpassed in fertility and attractiveness by any other in many parts of the state. From many points on the mountain, within a mile of the borough, there is presented a grand panoramic view of two-thirds of Lehigh county and parts of Berks and Northampton counties—a scene which never fails to incite wonder and delight. The streets of the borough are all substantial, lined with beautiful shade trees and lighted at night by electric lights. On account of the size and substantial character of the buildings, the cleanliness and compactness of the principal part, the town far surpasses most others of an equal population.

An effort was made to secure the location of the

county seat at Millerstown when the county was erected in 1812.

STREETS.

Main street extends in a northwesterly direction, with the greater portion of the town on the southerly side. The other streets running in the same direction are Buttonwood, Sycamore, Chestnut, Walnut, Poplar, Mulberry, Arch, Oak, Spruce, Cedar, Lehigh, Laurel, Willow, Maple and Lumber. The cross streets now built up are Lea, Church and Race, while there are a number of alleys laid out and wholly or partly built up.

It is a matter of regret that the main cross streets run in a diagonal direction from the main street and this formed the lots in a similar way, thus creating very crooked lines. This could have been avoided if the projector of the town and the early settlers had exchanged portions of their lots. As a result of this neglect, most of the streets fronting on Main run crooked in the rear and spoil the uniformity and appearance of them.

EAST MACUNGIE.

On the eastern border is situated the village of East Macungie (long called Centreville), with a population of about 300. John F. Unger, a civil engineer, gave the place the name Centreville while being engaged by Jonas Wescoe in surveying land there about the time the East Penn Railroad was projected. Great things were anticipated by the prominent citizens for the future village and efforts were made to have the station for the new railroad located there. However, the village grew as slowly as the borough. So far as business and industrial interests are concerned, it may be regarded as a part of the borough.

About the first building there was the hotel, which is a substantial stone structure, upwards of 100 years old, but which has been improved since it was erected. A general store and a coal yard and feed and grain warehouses are the only business enterprises. Robert J. Miller conducts the hotel, which is owned by Jeremiah Berger, and Wm. M. Gehman the coal and grain business. J. C. Wasser conducts the store business.

HOUSE TAX WAR, OR HOT WATER REBELLION.

When the Federal government, in 1799, laid a direct tax on houses, the amount being determined by the size of the house and the number of window panes, this borough became distinguished for its opposition. Some of the objectors met in an upper room in the home of Mrs. Schaeffer, whose first husband was Jacob Miller and she

was always known later as "Grandy" Miller. She was among the women who poured boiling water on the appraisers and soldiers to keep them from levying or collecting this tax, hence the name—"Hot Water Rebellion." Millerstown was a centre of this insurrection and "Grandy" rose from child-bed to take part in it. Prominent among her colleagues was John Fries, of Lower Milford, who was afterwards tried at Easton, convicted and sentenced to be hung, but subsequently pardoned by President John Adams.

Troops were raised in Berks and Lancaster counties to quell this insurrection and several companies marched from that section, April 1, 1799, one of them having camped in Schaeffer's woods, adjoining the town on the west. Some citizens in sympathy with the government pointed out some of the guilty ones who were taken prisoners and removed to Bethlehem. When an



"GRANDY" MILLER.

attempt was made by Captain Henry Jarrett, of the Light Horse Brigade, to release the prisoners, they were transferred to Philadelphia. Fries had been the leader to rescue the prisoners. Yellow fever broke out in Philadelphia and the prisoners were transferred to Norristown where they

were held until a change in the government was effected and all of them were pardoned. Among the prisoners were David Schaeffer and Michael Schmoyer, both of whom died while in captivity at Norristown. They had families here and left direct descendants. [For a fuller description see Chapter IX on Fries' Rebellion.]

CHURCHES.

Macungie is supplied with five congregations, each owning its house of worship. They were organized in the order noted.

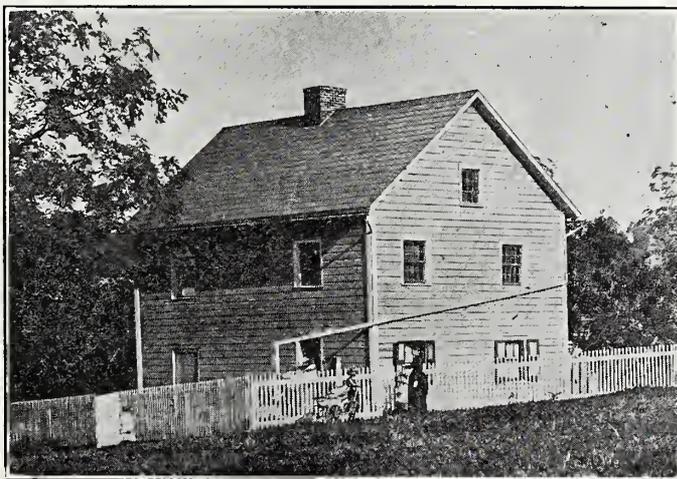
SOLOMON'S REFORMED.—Solomon's Church was built in 1841, on the western side of Church street, on an acre of ground donated by Solomon Wescoe, who was one of the fathers of the church and after whom it was named. It grew out of a

1850-'52; Rev. Daniel Zellers, 1853-'57; Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, D.D., 1857-'76; Rev. T. N. Reber, 1882-'92; Rev. C. E. Schaeffer, 1892-'97; Rev. Thomas W. Dickert, 1897-'03; Rev. Simon Sipple, 1903-'08; Rev. J. J. Schaeffer, 1908-'12; Rev. E. W. Kriebel since 1913.

The congregation purchased a lot on the north side of the church and erected a handsome parsonage thereon during the service of Rev. Dickert.

For twenty years past the congregation has published a monthly journal in its own interests, entitled *The Pastor's Helper*. It is devoted to congregation news and matters.

The Lutheran pastors were these: Rev. Benjamin German, 1841-'48; Rev. William German, 1848-'51; Rev. Jeremiah Schindel, 1851-'56; Rev. Joshua Yeager, 1856-'67; Rev. Alfred



WESCOE MEETING HOUSE.

movement started in 1840 among former members of the Lehigh, Trexlertown, Long Swamp, Salisbury and Chestnut Hill Churches, residing in or near Millerstown. A union church by the Lutherans and Reformed was built. A new burial ground was opened in 1869. The church building was modernized in 1870.

In 1893 the Lutherans sold their right, title and interest in the property to the Reformed wing for \$1,000 and proceeded to erect Grace Lutheran Church. The Reformed congregation made marked improvements to the old building and in 1900 beautified it by frescoing. Steam heating was later introduced and in 1911 electric lights were put in. The following served as Reformed pastors: Rev. Samuel Hess, 1843-'45; Rev. Henry Bassler, 1845-'48; Rev. John S. Kepler, D.D., 1848-'50; Rev. J. B. Perner,

Croll, 1867-'68; Rev. Wm. Rath, 1868-; Rev. Myron O. Rath, to 1900. Rev. W. M. Kopenhaver has been pastor since.

The churchyard has been used for burial purposes by both congregations. In 1869 an acre of land was purchased from Eli Lichtenwalner and cut up into burial lots. After the congregations separated, they, however, agreed to use the cemetery in common, and it is therefore, a union burial ground.

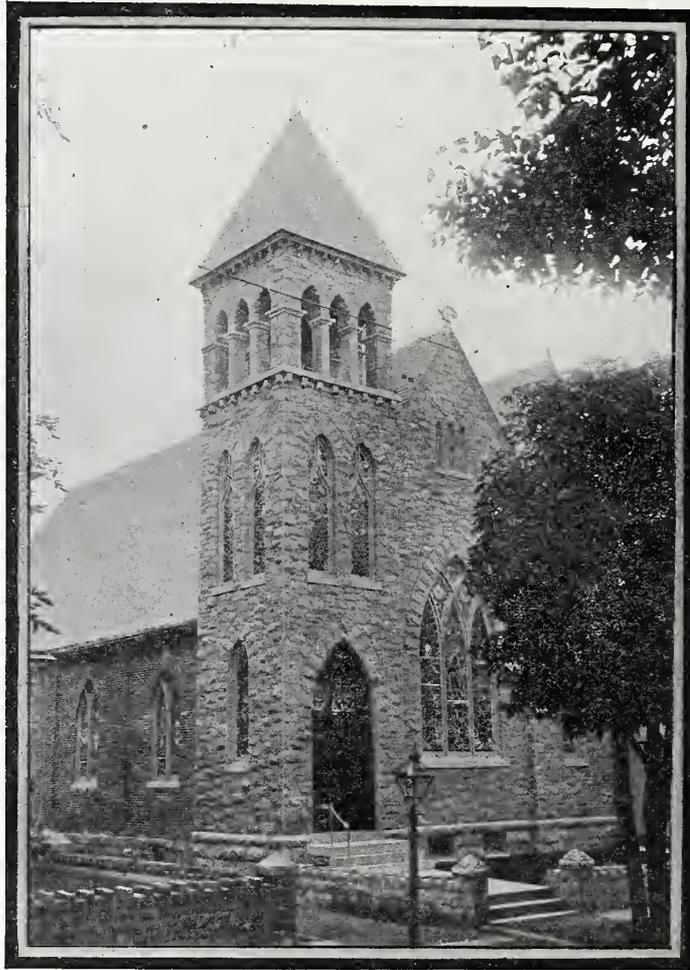
GRACE LUTHERAN.—The milling firm of Fritch Bros. & Bogh donated a lot of ground fronting on Main street and the Lutherans erected thereon a handsome church property. The main edifice is built of Seisholtzville granite and is comfortably furnished. In the rear is a brick chapel used for Sunday-school and church society pur-

poses. Dr. D. D. Fritch has been superintendent of the Sunday-school from its organization.

The late George Mayer donated the deep and fine-toned bell of the church.

While on a trip to the Orient in 1896, Rev. M. O. Rath and the late G. F. Egner purchased a slab of stone in Palestine and had it shipped

Pennsylvania Classis of the General Synod. This caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the former church members and he was locked out of Solomon's Church. His adherents broke open the church and took possession. A tedious law suit followed, Rev. Croll maintaining that the time for which he was appointed had not expired.



GRACE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

here. From it was cut the corner-stone of Grace Church as well as a tablet on which is inscribed a memorandum thereof and many small pieces used as souvenirs.

ST. MATTHEW'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—This congregation was formed in 1868. It was mainly an outcropping of the Lutherans of Solomon's Church. Rev. Alfred D. Croll was pastor of the latter congregation until the above-named year, when he left the Ministerium of Pennsylvania of the General Council and joined the East

The court decided in his favor. Then about a hundred of his adherents proceeded to secure a church of their own. A lot of ground on East Main street was donated by James Singmaster and in 1869 the present brick structure was erected at a cost of \$6,500, all of which was raised by subscription. The building committee consisted of James Singmaster, John Mattern and Samuel Moyer. Rev. Croll served as pastor for four years, until his death, June 19, 1876. He was succeeded in order by the following:

Rev. W. I. Cutter, 1876-'78; Rev. E. Daron, 1878-'80; Rev. D. E. Read, 1880-'81; Rev. W. H. Lewars, 1881-'82; Rev. J. A. Singmaster, D.D., 1882-'85; Rev. G. W. Fritch, 1885-'91; Rev. G. J. Martz, 1891-'93; Rev. M. F. Good, 1893-'97; Rev. A. K. Zimmerman, 1898-'99; Rev. G. C. H. Hasskarl, 1899-'00; from 1900-'03 supplies were Revs. W. I. Good and Ira Z. Fenstermacher; Rev. Jacob Peter, 1903-'05; Rev. J. M. Dietzler, 1906-'07; Rev. A. B. Miller, 1908-'10; since 1910 Rev. B. S. Dise.

The congregation maintains a Sunday-school, of which the present superintendent is Wm. S. Weaver, a Christian Endeavor Society and a Missionary Society.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—In consequence of some differences among members of Solomon's Lutheran and Reformed Church, about eighteen of them left and established the German Baptist Church in 1852. Prayer-meetings were held in private houses until the following year when a quarter of an acre of ground was bought from Manasses Bear, of Upper Milford township for \$20. This is situated a square south of Solomon's Church, on the same side of Church street. John Backenstoe and Joseph Wieand were the trustees of the new congregation and they erected a two-story brick house of worship. Wm. Desch was elected elder and preacher and Henry Desch and William Mohr deacons. The rite of feet-washing and baptism by total immersion are practiced by this congregation. English services are now also conducted.

The following were pastors in order of service: Rev. Wm. Desch, Rev. Henry Desch, Rev. Wm. H. Larose, Rev. John H. Pangratz, Rev. J. F. Niebuhr and Rev. J. M. Fahl, the present incumbent.

MENNONITE BRETHREN IN CHRIST.—This is the youngest existing church in the town and was organized in 1902. A neat frame edifice was erected during that and the following year on a lot of ground on Walnut street. Regular services have been held there since. The congregation is small in membership but maintains a flourishing Sunday-school.

The pastors have been Revs. J. G. Shireman, W. J. Fretz, E. T. Schick, H. K. Kratz and the present one is Rev. E. E. Kublic.

DEFUNCT CHURCHES. THE LEA STREET BAPTIST CHURCH was erected in 1873 by a faction of the German Baptist Church led by Aaron Erdman, who favored connection with the Conference of the German Church of America and

the dropping of the rite of feet-washing. The pastors were Revs. Longer, Henry Desch and Lewy. The attendance and support diminished until the church was abandoned about twenty-five years ago. The two-story frame building was later used in turn as a cigar-factory, warehouse, silk mill and in 1912 was bought from the C. O. Shimer estate by Friendly Lodge of Odd Fellows and converted into a model meeting place.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH was an organization that flourished here about half a century ago. Meetings were held in the "Free Hall" on the south side of Main street. This was a frame structure erected upon a lot owned by George Miller and was intended to supply a long-felt want as a meeting place for various purposes. It was not a successful venture for the building was later sold to Mr. Miller by the sheriff. When the Evangelical Association was formed the building was offered to members by Mr. Miller, who was one of the original number. He later donated the property to the Association. The congregation was never strong but many spirited revival meetings were held there. Among the ministers who officiated there were Revs. Adams, Hess, Fehr, Warman, Ziegenfuss, Seyfrit, Wieand, Smoyer, Kembel, Lichtenwallner, Dissinger, Ely, Seagrist, Wenner, Baker, Butz, Warfel and Romig.

SCHOOLS.

Before a free school school was opened here in 1840, various buildings were used as school-houses. One was a log house on the site of the Desch store, another was a frame building on the lot of the late Peter J. Weiler and still another was the stone part of J. W. Gerhard's carriage works. The first regular school building was a stone structure in the former School alley, now Depot alley. This had a belfry and bell. Some of those who taught here were Messrs. Howell, Crout, Gibbons, Nash, Harrison Miller, Samuel Lorash, Wagner, Shade, W. J. Hoxworth, Fair, Joseph Nicholson (who first taught English in the district), Charles Shoemaker, James Christman, Miss Ruther, Annie R. Rems, Emily R. Hoyt and Henry Neumeyer.

MACUNGIE INSTITUTE.—Realizing the insufficiency of the existing schools, a number of citizens of the town and vicinity organized the Macungie Institute with a capital of \$1,300. A half acre of ground at the eastern end of Main street was purchased from Joseph Wescoe for \$50 and a two-story brick building was erected thereon at a cost of \$1,800. After being supplied with

charts, maps, globes, etc., the school was opened November 17, 1856, with sixteen scholars. In three months the number had increased to thirty-five. In 1857 the scholars numbered eighty-five. Oliver Fell was the principal with Miss Mary A. McGee as his assistant, and Dr. S. R. Rittenhouse as lecturer on hygiene. The common branches of an English education were taught, besides physical geography, natural philosophy and mensuration. A literary society was conducted by the teacher and scholars for mutual improvement. The enterprise was a factor for much good in the community but existed somewhat ahead of the time. The normal schools then sprung up and its influence was soon exhausted. The income of the school was not sufficient to meet the current expenses in 1860 and a debt of \$700 had been contracted. The building was then rented to the public school board for three months and in 1862 the property was sold to the town school district for a figure barely covering the indebtedness. There was made an addition of equal size as the original building in later years and other improvements were made, including the addition of steam-heat. There are at present four departments, although only three schools and teachers.

The following have been teachers of the Macungie public schools in the several departments:

James Van Buskirk, Viola J. Hartshorn, A. H. Berlin, Charles Schwenk, M. J. Kramlich, Eugene Bieber, T. F. Emmens, Frank W. Siegfried, James S. Biery, William Muhlenberg, Samuel C. Lee, George Heffner, R. S. Hittle, S. W. Witman, R. J. De Long, Hoyt Wightman, Annie R. Rems, Oliver Neumeyer, Hannah Thomas, Alice Newhard, Emma Shoemaker, Lizzie Edmunds, Ida Baughman, John Rems, Alvin Rupp, Fannie M. Ihric, Clara Eberhard, Clara Kunstman, Annie Kernahen, Sallie Sames, H. O. Beisel, Sallie Hoxworth, Laura Weinberger, O. J. Knauss, W. K. Desch, Frederika H. Dase, Tillie Mann, Jennie Donnelly, Annie Griffin, Mary C. Rems, Charles H. Horton, W. H. Nicholas, Mary S. Hale, Lizzie E. Shimer, George A. Weber, Ella R. Erdman, E. J. Heilman, H. O. Shiffert, W. N. Decker, Mary Downs, Geo. C. Bollinger, M. H. N. Ritter, H. W. Shimer, Jacob Erdman, B. F. Cressman, A. J. Heller, J. W. Taylor, J. M. Uhler, L. C. Mullen, D. Elizabeth Reinecker, Ira W. Schuck, en, John L. Cuttshall, O. A. Fulmer, Minnie E. Mock. The present teachers are Principal Wm. Blanche Macbeth, Wm. Kintner, Francis Steph-H. Krill, Olga M. Hendryx, secondary, and Miss Annie Griffin, primary. The latter has thus far taught very successfully for twenty-five years in succession in the borough's schools. A

high school course was adopted some years ago and six classes have graduated therefrom.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

In 1858 the Millerstown and Shimerville turnpike was opened. It was constructed by Patrick Rehill who was a contractor in charge of work at the East Penn Railroad being built at the same time. The road previously had always been a poor one, although it was the King's Highway. The stretch of road improved is about two and a half miles and its southern end connects with the Berks and Lehigh turnpike. A toll gate was established at Guth's, about midway between Shimerville and Macungie. As toll roads became unpopular within recent years, the stretch named was abandoned in 1911. By court proceedings, the county purchased the road and it then became a public thoroughfare.

TROLLEY ROAD.

On September 2, 1899, the electric railway was opened to Macungie, by way of Emaus. This point is the terminus of the line, but it is expected that it will eventually be extended to Reading, touching the principal villages between. At first there was a forty-minute service but later the time was extended to one hour intervals between cars and cars run until midnight. The road runs in the middle of Main street, entering it at Walnut where it occupies the road to Emaus through East Macungie and from there runs along and across fields to Emaus.

WATER SYSTEM.

In 1895 an excellent water system was established. The borough purchased about twenty acres of woodland, half way up the mountain side, where springs of the purest water abound. A spacious reservoir was built, the water from the springs led therein through covered pipes and the stored water through other pipes into the town, about a mile from the springs and reservoir. The reservoir has an elevation of 220 feet from the central part of the town and this creates a pressure of 90 pounds to the square inch. The reservoir is covered with a good roof over a well ventilated building and all springs are covered. Water is carried by powerful pressure to all parts of the town.

TOWN HALL.

In 1906 a handsome brick building was erected at the northwest corner of Church and Locust streets, for municipal purposes. It is fitted out with quarters for the Fire Company, the Town

Council and the School Board. It is also the election polling place. In the basement are two iron cages or cells for the incarceration of unruly persons. The building is supplied with steam heat and electric lights. First floor houses the fire apparatus, consisting of a combination chemical and hook and ladder wagon, for two-horse attachment; a hose cart, hose and equipment for the firemen. The second story is divided into two spacious rooms by folding doors. The front is used by the Fire Company and contains a pool table, etc., while the rear part is for the other bodies. In the tower in front is a fire alarm bell.

and vicinity. At present the current is received from the parent company at Allentown. Charles H. Neumoyer is president; H. L. Hertzog, secretary, and L. S. Shimer, treasurer. These officers and the following are the present directors: A. B. Neumoyer, John F. Wieder.

MILLERSTOWN BAND.

Few, if any, of the old institutions of the town are better remembered and with keener regard than the Millerstown Band and a short record of it should have a place in this history. It was or-



SINGMASTER HOMESTEAD.

FIRE COMPANY.

Macungie Fire Company, No. 1, was incorporated in March 4, 1907, with these charter members: John L. Reinhard, Charles H. Neumoyer, H. L. Hertzog, John F. Wieder, Harry Hosfeld, J. W. Singmaster, John D. Rems, O. J. Knauss, Luther W. Fritch, J. H. Beidler, H. W. Schantz, Wm. B. Rohrbach, Charles Muth, Jr., and H. M. Desch.

The company has now about 150 members and is a flourishing organization. On a number of occasions it has shown its efficiency at fires.

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.

The Macungie Electric Light, Heat and Power Company was organized in 1908, and furnishes light and power to people in the town

ganized in 1855. The original members were Peter J. Weiler, Henry G. Hangen, Dr. Peter S. Leisenring, Thomas W. Christman, Monroe H. Miller, J. Peter Haas, James Singmaster, Alexander Weaver, Henry Neumeyer, Chas. H. Schwenk, Edwin Singmaster, Harrison Miller, William H. Miller and Frederick Schulze. Teachers in order were Frederick T. Iobst, of Emaus; John Hook, of Reading; Frederick Benkhard, of Allentown, and George Douglass, a leading member of Beck's famous band of Philadelphia.

After the band had practiced well it became quite proficient in a few years. It left for the war in November, 1861, and was mustered in at Harrisburg as the Fifty-fourth Regiment Band, Pennsylvania Volunteers. About a month was spent in Camp Curtin at Harrisburg. It was

then transferred to Washington, afterwards to a small place on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and last to Sir John's Run, along the Potomac river, in Berkeley county, Virginia. There it was discharged from duty and the men returned to their homes. The original list of members had been changed considerably and the following were among those who served in the band during its engagement in the war:

Peter J. Weiler, Edward Diehl, John Bauer, William A. Rems, Monroe H. Miller, Henry Creitz, John Haines, Christian Dankel, Samuel Oswald, Alexander Weaver, Samuel Creitz, Franklin Christman, John Hamburg, William Miller, Alfred Miller, Franklin Mertz. Edwin Lorish was employed as cook and was mustered in as a bandman though he was no musician.

Peter J. Weiler, the leader of the band during its war service and for many years afterwards, was an accomplished musician. He also taught other bands and was a careful instructor. Much of the success of the organization was due to his ability and watchfulness. He died in 1906. Only a few of the original members are now still living.

The band had earned an excellent reputation for its renderings and filled many engagements. It was at the height of its proficiency about thirty years ago, and then gradually disbanded, owing to the leaving of members for other places and bands. It was later succeeded by the Macungie Band (when the town's name was changed), and the Keystone Band, under which name it had been incorporated. In its time the old band contained excellent musicians and rendered some of the best selections of music.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

FRIENDLY LODGE, No. 85, I. O. O. F., was chartered July 19, 1843, by these members: Benjamin Rupp, N. G.; P. G. Breyfogel, V. G.; Herman Rupp, Sec.; Harrison Miller, Treas.; Benneville Yoder, P. H. Kaiser, Charles Hittle, Peter Wertz, Henry Groff, John Mattern, George Mertz, Daniel Yerk, Geo. Kern, Aaron Butterwick, Jacob Romig, Peter Farrar, Henry Gabriel and Frank Hersch. The lodge met first in the frame building on the north side of Main street, now owned by J. H. Beidler, then on the second story of the Free Hall, afterwards on the third floor of the Shimer building, then in Singmaster building. In 1912 the lodge purchased and remodeled the former church building on Lea street and converted it into a model meeting place. Here the other lodges of the town are tenants. The present officers of the lodge are as follows: Edwin Strauss, N. G.; Clarence Moll,

V. G.; N. W. Knauss, Cor. Sec.; J. M. Roedler, Fin. Sec.; W. L. Knappenberger, Treas. The lodge meets every Saturday evening.

CONTINENTAL CASTLE, No. 61, K. G. E., was instituted October 4, 1885, by the following charter members: Dr. Chas. Meyer, Dr. T. A. Strasser, Dr. J. D. Erdman, Dr. D. D. Fritch, A. B. Christman, J. L. Reinhard, R. F. Moyer, N. S. Gery, Chas. A. Rauch, C. O. Fogel, P. C. Blank, P. H. Ritter, Wilson Hoffman, Herman Kraemer, M. E. Hertzog, H. F. Neumeyer, W. L. Knappenberger.

The Castle meets every Thursday evening. The present officers are Robert P. Conrad, N. C.; Frank Wetzel, V. C.; John Wetzel, P. C.; Ira High, H. P.; E. M. Shiffert, M. of R.; A. B. Christman, C. of E.; C. A. Rauch, K. of E.; Chas. Muth, E. J. Christman, Alton Wieder, Trustees.

MACUNGIE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION was organized Jan. 24, 1884, and these were the first officers: J. D. Erdman, Pres.; Chas. H. Moll, Vice Pres.; O. P. Knauss, Sec.; John Rems, Treas.; Ellis R. Lichtenwalner, Horace F. Neumeyer and Wm. H. Klotz, Trustees. It meets on the first and third Friday evenings of each month. The present officers are C. A. Rauch, Pres.; J. M. Roedler, Sec.; W. H. Klotz, Treas.

WASHINGTON CAMP, No. 569, P. O. S. of A. was instituted Oct. 31, 1890, and surrendered its charter on May 10, 1897, and reorganized July 5, 1897. The camp has about 100 members and meets every Monday evening. The present officers are Raymond Moll, Pres.; Paul Hartzell, Vice Pres.; P. W. Trexler, Rec. Sec.; J. M. Roedler, Fin. Sec.; A. B. Christman, Treas.; Edwin Strauss, J. O. Wetzel and O. J. Knauss, Trustees.

MACUNGIE ENCAMPMENT, No. 123, I. O. O. F. was organized or renewed February 15, 1913, being transferred from Longswamp, Berks county, where it had existed as Longswamp Encampment since 1856. Sixty members joined the first evening. The organization meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month. Its present officers are O. P. Knauss, C. P.; W. H. Krill, H. P.; Clarence Moll, Sr. W.; Edwin Bauer, Jr. W.; N. W. Knauss, Scribe; W. L. Knappenberger, Treas.

MACUNGIE LODGE, No. 75, K. of P., the first lodge of this order in the county, was chartered June 3, 1868, by the following members: F. B. Wescoe, V. P.; Julius Holstein, W. C.; George

F. Knauss, V. C.; M. H. Miller, R. S.; M. D. Lichtenwalner, F. S.; Herman Phillips, B.; E. S. Marsteller, G.; Amos Parker, I. S.; James Haines, O. S. The lodge suspended about twenty years ago, the membership having fallen off so that successful business could no longer be done.

HOTELS.

Leonard Schlauch kept the first hotel in an old log house where the Keystone House now stands. The old tavern was the voting place for Upper and Lower Milford and Upper and Lower Macungie until 1832. The hotel now is an up-to-date hostelry. Ambrose Weller is the present proprietor.

In 1869 Dr. Charles Meyer erected the com-

many a horse was handled by the late Stephen Hill and others.

BUSINESS INSTITUTIONS AND PEOPLE.

The borough now contains five churches, a postoffice, with two rural mail routes, railroad station (East Penn Branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway), express and telegraph offices, bank (Perkiomen National), school-house, town hall, lodge hall, steam roller mill, iron furnace, hosiery mill, underwear mill, silk mill, shoe factory, brass foundry, paper-box factory, creamery, carriage factory, grain warehouse, coal and lumber yards, printing establishment, tinsmith shop, blacksmith shop, livery, bakery, bread and cake store, four general stores, grocery store, three ice cream and candy stores, two hotels, two barber shops, shoe store, plumbing establishment,



SALLADE HOME.

modious four-story hotel building on the north side of Main street, near the crossing of the East Penn Railroad. This has been conducted as a hotel ever since, by different men as proprietors. The present proprietor is George E. Lynn. Dr. Meyer also conducted a drug store in the western side for many years.

For many years the brick building in the central part of Main street, now occupied by the postoffice, hardware store, etc., was a hotel and was long known as the Centre House. It had its last license in 1883.

The East Pennsylvania Hotel, later known as the Black Horse Hotel, was a hostelry, abandoned as such about thirty years ago. It was converted into the double dwelling westwardly of Grace Lutheran Church on Main street, and that edifice stands on the site of the hotel yard where

bicycle shop, watch and clock repairer, cigar manufacturer, hardware store, restaurant, millinery store, two tailor shops, butcher shop, meat market, harness shop, furniture store, machine shop, three shoe makers, four doctors, two veterinarians, a dentist, three resident pastors, two lawyers, two justices of the peace, two master painters, concrete contractor, undertaker, ice cream manufacturer, several agents, music agency, etc.

INDUSTRIES.

The town possesses a number of diversified industries that make it quite a business centre in the community. Before the advent of the steam railroad, it was the trading point of people for many miles around. Until the Perkiomen Railroad was opened, much custom came from peo-

ple in the lower section of Lehigh, and from Berks and Montgomery counties. Coal, lumber and other merchandise were bought here and delivered far away. Closer competition cut up this trade and then local industries gradually sprung up.

Coverlet weaving was for many years an extensive and profitable industry considering the population and resources of the community. This industry ceased sixty years ago, the fashion in these articles having changed and new inventions in weaving machinery having made competition with the hand loom impracticable. Thus it came to pass that the industries of the town were restricted to the shoemaker, the blacksmith and the tailor, and instead of several men being engaged as at present, there were possibly a dozen employed making boots and shoes to order, before factory footwear was introduced.

A pioneer industry was a rope-walk operated in a small way by John Wack, on Plum alley.

THE MACUNGIE FURNACE.

Little or nothing was done in the way of establishing industries until the year 1874, when the iron furnace was erected. As the panic of the previous year had seriously depressed the iron industry, a new furnace seemed to be a doubtful enterprise; at all events, after having been kept in blast for a few years, apparently at a loss, the company became insolvent and the plant was sold by the sheriff. A few years later a new company, named the Macungie Iron Company, was formed, the furnace was restarted and after a precarious and interrupted operation it went out of blast in 1894 and was again sold by the sheriff in 1898.

On account of a later boom in pig metal it again became a valuable plant. It was bought by the Empire Steel and Iron Company, and, having been repaired and made better than it had ever been before, was put in blast January 11,



SINGMASTER TANNERY.

Hat making was also carried on for a time by three men. Although their trade cut no great figure, when it is considered that fashionable and substantial "beaver tiles" were made by them, it must be regretted that the industry became obsolete instead of serving as the foundation for several large establishments.

A well known industry in the community for many years was the tannery established by Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk about 1785. His son-in-law, Adam Singmaster succeeded him and the latter's son, John, and his grandson, James Singmaster, conducted the same until the latter razed the buildings about thirty years ago, the manufacture of leather in small establishments having become unprofitable.

1900. It had a successful run but was blown out for repairs several times. Then, in October, 1912, it was restarted, after extensive improvements had again been made, but was only operated until May 16 of the following year when the works were shut down, owing to the unfavorable iron market. The furnace is one of a number of plants owned or controlled by the Empire Company, whose headquarters are at Catasauqua. Leonard Peckitt, of that place, has been the president of the company since its organization.

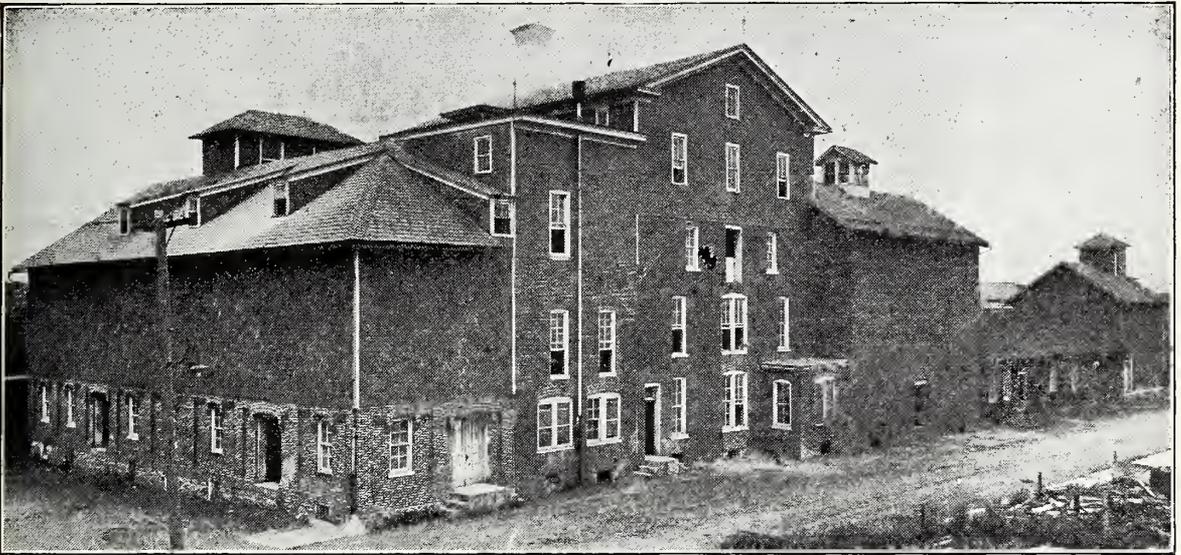
Mr. Peckitt purchased considerable mountain land near Macungie within recent years and erected on the former "Roedler Head" a fine bungalow and observatories, where he and wife spend the greater part of the summer seasons.

KEYSTONE ROLLER MILLS.

In 1876 Dr. D. D. Fritch, his brother, Nathan D. Fritch, and their brother-in-law, Harry F. Bogh, bought the old grist mill of the Harrison Miller estate, located at the Swabia creek, nearly opposite the railroad station, together with the old mill dam and land on Race street. The old frame mill was razed and a new mill, built of brick, 50 by 180 feet, was erected 200 feet south of Main street. The water system was improved and the roller process of flour-making was adopted. Through their enterprise, zeal and business tact, their interests grew to such a degree that the available water power was found inadequate, so a steam was substituted. The trade continued to increase and the firm was compelled to make additions to the mill and enlarge its capacity from time to time, until to-day it turns out 500 bar-

rels of flour every 24 hours, which includes the large elevator located at East Greenville, Pa. In 1911 the mill was reconstructed, a large addition being made to the south end, and entirely new and the latest improved machinery was installed. A few years ago an elevator was erected at East Greenville, Montgomery county, where a flourishing business is maintained in connection with the extensive business at Macungie. About the year 1879, Dr. Fritch introduced the first rye flour ever made by the roller process in the country. The Keystone Roller Mills in its various departments employs twenty-five men. Two of the leading brands of flour manufactured by this concern, "Fritch's XXXX Fancy," and "Triumph's Spring Patent," are household words in many of the homes in eastern Pennsylvania.

In 1897 Mr. Bogh withdrew from the firm.



KEYSTONE ROLLER MILLS.

rels of flour every 24 hours. The mill is operated uninterruptedly every working day during the year, and whether times be poor or brisk, the product finds such a ready sale that the mill is often taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand. Besides a number of brands of flour, the mill produces corresponding quantities of feed and bran. This enterprising firm buys up practically all the wheat and rye that are grown within a radius of many miles of Macungie, but such is the quantity needed for the output that large and steady shipments are bought and received from the north and west.

For storage purposes, a cylindrical steel elevator was built, with a capacity of 25,000 bushels. The plant, however, has a total storage capacity

Dr. Fritch, the senior brother, is the controlling head and partner, his brother, Nathan, not taking an active part on account of illness.

In connection with the milling business and very much for experimental purposes, Dr. Fritch some years ago purchased the fine Schaeffer farm lying partly in the northwestern section of the borough, and this has been made a model farm under his own personal supervision. For many seasons extraordinary crops of wheat, grass and potatoes have been taken from it. Dr. Fritch specializes in the raising of wheat and potatoes. From a fourth of his farm or about forty acres, in 1907, the potato yield was 15,000 bushels. In this connection it may be mentioned that through the instrumentality of the extraordinary crops of pota-

toes raised by Dr. Fritch, shipments of potatoes were begun which have increased, as other farmers have begun the same course, from a few bushels to 100,000 bushels from the Macungie railroad station.

The effect of the scientific farming introduced by Dr. Fritch has not only been of material benefit to his own county and state but to the country at large. His advice has been solicited from many quarters of the United States and also from foreign lands.

Besides their extensive mill business, and the farm and elevator interests, Messrs. Fritch erected three handsome mansions on Main street, where they reside, and a number of other houses in town. They also own considerable other real estate here.

Much of the local progress during the past thirty years is attributable to the enterprise manifested by the proprietors of the Keystone Roller Mills.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

The pioneer printer at Macungie was L. F. Roth who transferred a small outfit from Hellertown to this place. He did a jobbing business for a year or two and then sold his outfit to Captain Levi Smoyer, a lawyer, who had his office here. With Richard J. DeLong, principal of the borough schools, as editor, he published the *Macungie Independent*, a monthly paper, for several years. O. P. Knauss having served his apprenticeship in the establishment with Mr. DeLong, rented the outfit and carried on the business one year, when Mr. DeLong retired. Since then Mr. Knauss has conducted the printing business in a successful manner. In 1883 he purchased the printing plant from Mr. Smoyer and improved its equipment very much from time to time.

In 1888 Mr. Knauss started the publication of a weekly newspaper, entitled *Macungie Progress*, which he conducted for exactly twenty-three years, until March 30, 1911, when he suspended its publication. The rural mail facilities enabled country people to receive daily papers and their introduction supplanted the weeklies.

This local paper had a wide circulation and through the careful management of the proprietor it exerted considerable influence for good in the community. In its issues much of the town's history was chronicled and during its existence more local improvements of a public character were advocated and secured than in all its previous history.

The location of the plant was toward the western end of Main street until 1908 when Mr.

Knauss purchased the old Weiler premises (one of the oldest properties in Macungie), towards the eastern end, improved and enlarged the same, and since then he has carried on the general printing business there.

VALLEY KNITTING MILL.

The Valley Knitting Mill of R. F. Moyer & Co. was established in 1891. John L. Reinhard and John Rems formed a partnership with Mr. Moyer and the manufacture of hosiery has been successfully carried on ever since. The original brick building on Church street has been doubled in size and the capacity and facilities were improved from time to time. Various styles of hosiery are manufactured in large quantities. The output is disposed of mostly to big dealers in New York and other large cities. From fifty to seventy-five hands are regularly employed.

In 1907 Mr. Rems withdrew from the firm, selling his interest to the remaining partners. Mr. Reinhard has active control in the manufacture, Mr. Moyer being more regularly engaged in his general store business which he maintains in connection.

MACUNGIE UNDERWEAR FACTORY.

The manufacture of ladies' underwear was begun by John Rems & Sons in 1907, in a well-built frame structure erected on a lot which fronts on Locust street. Mr. Rems had for sixteen years been associated with R. F. Moyer and John L. Reinhard in the manufacture of hosiery. He took into partnership his sons, John D. and Robert E., and by industry and perseverance they have built up a nice business among the big dealers and houses in the trade. Electric lighted, well heated and ventilated, with modern machinery, and equipment, their establishment is a model of its kind. There is steady work for half a hundred employes on the average.

CENTURY SHOE CO., LIMITED.

In the beginning of the year 1901 the Century Shoe Company, Limited, was organized. The firm members were W. H. Welland, Calvin C. Griner and Alvin E. Moyer. Work was begun in a frame building close to the railroad station and business was started in a small way. Mr. Welland was a former manufacturer and salesman and Messrs. Griner and Moyer were skillful mechanics. The trade gradually grew and then Mr. Welland withdrew and John H. Beidler took his interest in the firm. The building and facilities were outgrown and a fine three-story-and-basement brick factory building was

erected on a lot located just beside the railroad, east of the station, purchased from the Singmaster estate. A splendidly equipped plant has been put up and the business has developed in a very successful manner. At first infants' shoes and the smaller children's shoes were made, but gradually machinery was added for the larger sizes and these are produced in the best styles and shapes. The company has been very successful and its trade extends to nearby and distant points in many states.

The Century Shoe Company succeeded the Reliable Shoe Company which had been pioneers in the shoe line here. After several years of successful operation, this firm moved its business to Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, where it has been steadily prospering since.

MACUNGIE SILK MILL.

In 1909 G. Byron Kleppinger, Charles L. Huber, Charles W. Rothenberger, Dr. D. D. Fritch, Charles A. Rauch and Horace W. Schantz organized a company for the manufacture of silk materials at Macungie and became incorporated December 20, 1908, under the name of the Macungie Silk Company with a capital of \$20,000. Dr. D. D. Fritch is president and Mr. Kleppinger secretary and treasurer, and also manager of the company. Their new enterprise was started in the former Baptist Church building on Lea street and while carrying on the works there they erected a one-story brick mill, 50 by 72 feet, on Locust street and equipped it with the necessary machinery, and began business there in September following. They operated eight looms in the manufacture of ribbons and bindings of different varieties, in various colors, which they mostly sell direct to the trade in all parts of the United States. They employ 25 hands and run day and night from Monday morning until Saturday afternoon. The thrown silk is imported from Japan and China and secured from importers in New York.

CARRIAGE WORKS.

The Enterprise Carriage Works of J. W. Gerhard have long been established and are constantly busy turning out new vehicles and making repairs. Mr. Gerhard also conducts a store for the sale of carriages at Allentown. He is largely interested in a stone quarry near Allentown and operates a fine farm a few miles south of town. The works here employ a force of mechanics all the year and the product is sent to all parts of the country.

MACHINES AND INVENTIONS.

For about thirty years Horace F. Neumeier has been engaged in manufacturing various patented articles of his own invention, including hydrants, nozzles, spigots, etc., and making repairs with automatic machinery in his model shop. A more extended reference to his personality and mechanical skill will be found in a biographical sketch in this volume.

BRASS WORKS.

Richard Goedecke transferred his business of manufacturing ornamental brass goods to Macungie from New York in 1888 and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, M. W. Schmoyer. Business was quite successfully carried on for several years in the former "Hall" church building on Main street. In 1903 H. F. Neumeier succeeded the firm and later took with him into the business J. Walter and Howard M. Singmaster. The business was incorporated the same year. Later Mr. Neumeier disposed of his interests to Messrs. Singmaster and they erected a fine plant on a plot of ground on the north side of the railroad, opposite the station. The firm name was changed to Macungie Brass & Manufacturing Company, and for some years various brass articles have been manufactured there. At present automobile parts are made for the trade.

IRON FOUNDRY.

Among industries that had been doing business here but which are now out of existence, is the iron foundry long operated by James Miller and later by his sons, Victor and Oscar, and still later by Miller & Rauch. It finally passed into other hands and after having been improved and enlarged, a series of fires eventually destroyed it in 1911. In its time many stove parts, plows, and other castings were made. The foundry stood just north of the railroad, about a square east of the station.

MANY CIGARS MADE HERE.

Some twenty years ago Magee Bros. carried on an extensive cigar manufacturing business here. They failed in a few years and were succeeded by J. Steigerwalt & Co. who also became in financial straits. Both concerns had employed many hands. They were located in the former church building on Lea street. While there are a number of cigarmakers here they are compelled to work elsewhere as there are no factories to employ them here.

PAPER BOX FACTORY.

In 1909 the Wheeler & Wieder Company began the manufacture of paper boxes here. They gradually increased their facilities and are now very well equipped. They produce boxes for textile mills and shoe factories and their trade is steadily increasing. A number of skilled hands and improved machinery are employed. Mr. Wheeler is a native of Shoemakersville and previously worked at Reading and Kutztown. Mr. Wieder is a native of town. Their place of business is in the Weaver building, East Main street.

LEFT GOOD IMPRESSIONS.

Among deceased citizens who were prominently identified with the town, the county and state, and left their impress upon the community, may be mentioned the following:

Station Agent Gideon F. Egner, ex-Sheriff

Wayne Bitting, Assemblyman Perry Wannemacher, County Commissioners David L. Barnier, Stephen B. Neumoyer and Alexander Singmaster, Lawyers Levi Smoyer and Ellis R. Lichtenwallner, Postmasters John Haines, Amos Parker, Charles Rems; also Edward Muth and Jonas Hunsberger, merchant tailors; Stephen Hill, C. K. Henninger and Chas. S. Shimer, hotelkeepers; John Shiffert and Aaron Erdman, hardware merchants; Conrad Hosfeld, barber; Jethro Schuler, machinist; Charles Hill, brick manufacturer and butcher; Frank B. Wescoe, teacher and secretary; John Fingado, express agent and cigarmaker; Samuel Moyer, carpenter contractor; Wm. Haines, Sr., hat maker; Frank Shimer, merchant; C. O. Shimer, drover and capitalist; T. M. Brobst and H. T. Hertzog, justices; Charles Schwenk, tinsmith; Wm. Haines, shoemaker; Victor G. Moyer, baker; Frank D. Lukens, shipper and salesman; Dr. Charles Meyer and Franklin Fisher, druggists.

CHAPTER XXX.

BOROUGH OF SLATINGTON.

First Settlement.—The Borough of Slatington is situated on the west side of the Lehigh river, about two miles below the Gap in the Blue Ridge, at a point where the famous "Warrior's Path" crossed the stream, and where Nicholas Kern took up land as early as 1737. The area of this land amounted to 500 acres, subsequently increased to 700 acres, and it was described as having been on the West Branch of the Delaware river, as the Lehigh was then called.

Benjamin Franklin, in his report to Governor Morris in January, 1756, stated that he had pro-

wit, and in time came to be corrupted to "trucker." There were no other settlers in this immediate locality besides the Kerns until after the discovery of slate, and this family lived here quietly as farmers and millers.

Nicholas Kern established a grist-mill and saw-mill on Trout creek a short distance west of the river about 1745. The saw-mill stood on the site of the present mill; and the grist-mill was under the same roof to the south. Upon the removal of the mill the second was built at a point now in the center of Main Street at the



KERN'S MILL.

cured boards and timber from Trucker's saw-mill for use at Fort Allen at Weissport some distance above the Gap; and many state papers, letters and reports from officers, who were stationed in this region from 1756 to 1764, bear date as from "Kern's," or "Trucker's." The two names represented the same person, William Kern, having become distinguished from others of this name because of his jovial and joking disposition. The locality was inhabited by Germans, and they naturally used the term *trucker* to identify him, which signified a joker or

east end of the bridge. It was a stone structure, a story and a half high. This was torn down in 1850 by Jonas Kern and he erected the present three-story stone mill at the eastern end of the bridge on the lower side of the street. At that time the only persons who lived in the lower section were: Jonas Kern, John Kern (his father), Henry Kuntz and Robert McDowell.

Below the mill of 1850, about 150 feet, along the creek, it was stated in 1850 by John Kern (grandfather of Benjamin Kern, who is now living at Slatington, 82 years old,) that certain

Indians tented under a large chestnut tree when the first settler, Nicholas Kern, arrived, and they became very friendly with him; that they became angered at some alleged wrong by early settlers down the river where they killed a number of persons and destroyed much property, but they did not molest Kern though they suspected his co-operation against them.

The house of Nicholas Kern was the first building put up in the place. It was built of logs about 1741, and stood on the north-east corner of Main and Diamond streets. Many years afterward, about 1807, another log building was erected in its place and it had the distinction of a double porch in that period. It was torn down in 1858, and a new modern dwelling was erected in its stead by Henry Kuntz, which has been improved by his son-in-law, W. W. Bowman, and is now occupied by him.

In 1761 a public road was laid out along the line of the old "Warrior's Path," across the Lehigh river, thence up the Slatington hill, in a southwesterly course, parallel with the Blue Ridge. The point where it crossed Trout creek was a hundred feet south of the bridge, and extended around the hill-side to the present course. But the "Warrior's Path" crossed the river at the outlet of Trout Creek, then followed the course which afterward became Factory street.

The first industry in the slate business was the "Tunnel Quarry" of Jones and Roberts north of the Kern mills about a thousand feet, opened in 1845, for the production of roofing slate; and the next was the slate factory along Trout creek, about five hundred feet south of the mills, for the production of slate mantels and slate slabs, erected in 1847, which afterward became the property of the Lehigh Slate Company and is now operated by Bachman Brothers. The "Tunnel Quarry" was operated until 1886.

A covered wooden bridge across the river was erected in 1854. The Lehigh Valley railroad was constructed along the river in 1856; and the same year a hotel was erected near the station. And then it was that the place was named for a time, "Liberty."

In 1862 the "Riverside" Slate quarry was opened, and in 1863 another near the river, by David Williams; and in 1865 he put up a school slate factory which was destroyed by fire in 1874 and immediately rebuilt. This is the large three-story frame building on the east side of the railroad near the station, unoccupied for some time.

David Williams was an enterprising man and contributed much toward the development of the town, covering a period of 20 years. He was recognized as one of the most extensive

slate operators in the country and became prominently identified with the development of the slate industry. In 1884 his factory had reached an annual capacity of 1,300,000 school slates which found a ready market in the several states of the Union. He was burgess of the borough for four years from 1875 to 1879.

Old Buildings.—In 1807, about the time when John Kern, rebuilt the old home, he also erected a stone barn a hundred feet to the rear of it. In 1894 the western portion was removed in the opening of Diamond street; the eastern portion is still standing, and on the frame front there are two dates to show the time of erecting the barn and of the change, 1807-1894.

In 1820 George Kern erected a two-story stone dwelling house on the north side of Main street, 100 yards east of the homestead. It was used as a tavern from 1824 to 1840, then changed to a dwelling, being now owned and occupied by Amandes Glose. A large stone barn was erected the same time by George Kern on the opposite side of the street, 200 feet to the east. This is still standing. It became the property of Phaon Semmel in 1857, when he changed it for business purposes.

The old two-story stone building erected by Jonas Kern in 1845 on the north side of Main street, on a lot adjoining the old homestead, and used for a time as a tavern is still standing, owned by his son, Benjamin, an inscription stone being on the front which shows also two goblets.

The old stone grist-mill, built by Jonas Kern, at Trout creek, in 1850, is still standing and in operation by its owner, Alfred J. Kern; and the saw-mill re-built by Jonas Kern about the same time is also standing and in operation by its owner, Alfred J. Kern.

An old two-story stone building, with cut-stone front, similar to the previous old buildings, erected by George Kern in 1853 is still in a fine state of preservation; and the slate factory, on Factory street, erected by the Lehigh Slate Company in 1854 is also standing, occupied by Bachman Brothers.

These buildings, attractive for their appearance, are in lower Slatington. A similar two-story stone building, with cut-stone front, on the south side of Main street, beyond South, in upper Slatington, erected by Thomas Kern in 1847, is also still standing in a fine state of preservation; also the first two brick office buildings erected in 1851, above-mentioned.

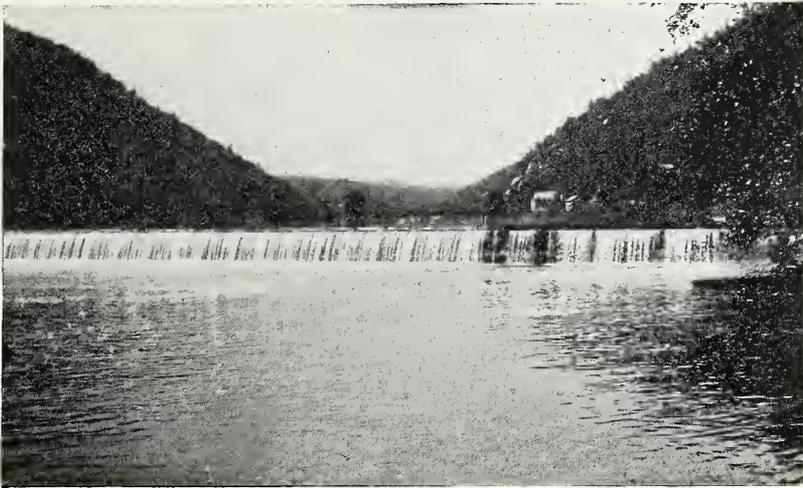
Discovery of Slate.—The first efforts in digging for slate in this section of Pennsylvania be-

gan shortly after the year 1800, a charter having been granted in 1805 by the legislature to a number of capitalists for the purpose of opening and working a slate-quarry along the Delaware river below the Water-Gap. After slate had been quarried there for a number of years, it was thought that this material might also be found along the mountain near the Lehigh Water-Gap. It was said by Daniel D. Jones, an old and experienced early operator, that two Welshmen, William Roberts and Nelson Labar, migrated from the quarry near the Delaware Water-Gap and opened similar quarries on the east and west sides of the Lehigh river below the Gap, and that the names of other pioneers were: Owen Jones, Robert M. Jones, George Labar, Hugh L. Davis and Henry Williams.

chantable slate of their native country. Upon learning from Heimbach where it was obtained, they went to the spot, a short distance down the river, and investigated the locality. It was found on the land of John Benninger in Northampton county and being satisfied that the material was slate, they secured a lease on the property. In the spring of 1845 they opened a quarry and embarked in the business of producing roofing slate. In August following, Benninger also opened a quarry.

The same season, these Welshmen went to the west side of the river to extend their researches, but they decided that there was no slate in that vicinity: "Kern's Mill" or "Kernsport," as it was then called.

However, a short time afterward, slate was



VIEW OF LEHIGH GAP.

But, in 1828, before the latter explorations, a party of gentlemen from Baltimore, Md., had opened a quarry in Whitehall township, west of Laury's Station, about ten miles from the Lehigh Water-Gap; and in 1831, some of these gentlemen, accompanied by Robert McDowell, had discovered slate material on the farm of John Benninger, near the Lehigh Water-Gap, but the quarry was abandoned after having been worked for several years because a better quality came to be discovered elsewhere in that vicinity.

It appears that William Roberts and Nelson Labar in 1844 while journeying a-foot from Easton toward Mauch Chunk, on the old stage route along the Lehigh river, noticed at one of their resting-places (which was opposite the present site of Slatington) some pieces of stone leaning against the barn of Peter Heimbach, and they recognized a close resemblance to the mer-

discovered there by Owen Jones on the property of Jonas Kern. He and William Roberts then secured a lease for fifteen years and opened a quarry in the hill-side east of the road leading to Welshtown which came to be known as the "Tunnel Quarry."

This first written lease was as follows:

"Articles of agreement made and concluded upon this thirtieth day of August, 1845, between Jonas Kern, of the township of Heidelberg, in the county of Lehigh, state of Pennsylvania, and Owen Jones and William Roberts of the same place,—Term of 15 years, for the 'making a quarry of slate-stone to make slate shingles,' to 'pay to the said Jonas Kern, Miller, twenty-eight cents for each and every ton of slate shingles.' Jonas Kern to have the right to have as many of the large slate that could not be used for

shingles. . . . 'And further, the aforesaid parties agree that if the said Jonas Kern, Miller, has a mind to begin to quarry himself, he can't take nobody to him as a partner excepting Owen Jones or William Roberts; therefore nobody has no Right to Commence to make a quarey on the aforesaid lands but Owen Jones and William Roberts or Jonas Kern, Miller, himself, with the aforesaid Owen Jones and William Roberts.'

(Signed)

"Jonas Kern.

"Owen Jones.

"William Roberts.

"Witness at signing,
"George Rex."

The efforts mentioned led to the execution of a second lease in 1847 on other land of Mr. Kern by several enterprising men, Robert McDowell, John Williams, Samuel Taylor and James M. Porter, who formed a partnership under the name of McDowell & Company for the purpose of quarrying slate, besides conducting a general store; and they developed what came to be known as the Douglass and Washington quarries. Thomas Craig afterward united with this partnership, and their efforts proving successful they purchased the property.

The mercantile business of the firm mentioned was carried on for several years until 1851 in the William Kern building on Main Street, at Diamond, which had been enlarged by Jonas Kern for that purpose; then they started another store in upper Slatington, on the northwest corner of Main and Dowell streets. (This Dowell street was named after Robert McDowell.) Jonas Kern conducted a store in the enlarged building of 1847 for ten years and his son, Benjamin, for upwards of thirty years, (the latter having erected the American Hotel opposite in 1869.)

Owen Jones having established his business interests here, went to Wales and brought his family. He followed slate operations at Slatington for many years; then removed to Danielsville, in Northampton county, three miles north-east of Slatington, where he was accidentally killed by the fall of a derrick. He had started the first school-slate factory in 1847 with Mr. Roberts. Mr. McDowell, who became interested with them, was one of the leading slate operators and dealers; also a prominent merchant as well as one of the most influential citizens in the development of the town.

Incorporation.—A petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh county at April Term, 1864, praying for the incorporation of the town of Slatington into a borough, the boundary lines to be as follows:

"Beginning at a white-oak tree on the west bank of the Lehigh River, 48 perches south of the L. V. R. R. bridge across Trout Creek, thence through lands of D. & E. Remaly, Jacob Remaly, R. McDowell and D. D. Jones, S. 75° W, 240 perches to a stone; thence through lands of said McDowell, Jones, John Remaly, Lehigh Slate Co. and Thomas Kern, N. 13° W. 130 perches to a stone; thence through lands of Henry Kuntz, Benjamin Kern, Elias Kern, Williams and Hall, N. 77° E, 268 perches to the east bank of the Lehigh River; thence down the River 132 perches to the place of beginning."

The necessary proceedings were instituted and a decree of incorporation was made Sept. 7, 1864. The first election was held at the public house of Charles Peters (now Neff House) in November, when the following officials were elected:

Burgess, Robert McDowell.

Council, Henry Kuntz, Charles Peters, Jonas Hoffman, Henry Handwerk, Abraham Person.

The early meetings of town council were held in the office of the Lehigh Slate Company, and afterward in the Morey Building and Armory Hall until a town-hall was established at the southwest corner of Third and Church streets, in 1889. One of the first subjects to receive its consideration was "the little corner-house" on Main street and Center alley for a "lock-up," and the employment of Henry Handwerk to fit it up for that purpose.

The first building in upper Slatington was a two-story stone dwelling erected by John Remaly in 1849, and connected with his large farm. It is still standing on the west side of Main street beyond South.

The borough was surveyed by A. J. Haudman during the winter of 1865-66 for the purpose of establishing the lines and grades of the streets, and a map which he prepared was approved in March, 1866.

The upper town had been regularly laid out in 1851 by Daniel D. Jones and Robert McDowell and lots had been sold by them. Then there were only several buildings in the place; by 1860 the population had increased to 500, and by 1869 to 2,000.

Mr. Jones erected the second house in the upper section on the northwest corner of Main and Dowell streets, and suggested the name which it bears. He became the first postmaster in 1851, and the third burgess in 1867; and the third house was the two-story brick building opposite, next to the Slatington National Bank, occupied by the Carbon Slate Company.

The first store in Upper Slatington was started by McDowell and Company in 1851, in the Jones building and here they had their slate office.

The persons of the town who are generally

recognized as most prominent in its foundation and rapid development were:

	Robert McDowell.
David McKenna.	D. D. Roper.
Henry Kuntz.	Samuel Caskie.

Borough Map.—In 1904, George T. Op-linger (the town surveyor for fourteen years), prepared a superior and comprehensive map of the borough which included all the particulars of the place worthy of mention.

The boundary lines show the following courses and distances: S. 77° W. 6,000 feet; N. 13° W. 3,800 feet; N. 77° E. 4,030 feet; N. 13° W. 500 feet; N. 77° E. 2,000 feet; thence along the west bank of the Lehigh river, 4,409 feet; and enclose an area of nearly 540 acres. These extended the limits of the borough, and were established according to the ordinance of June 18, 1890.

The borough was divided into three wards in 1904, as follows:

First Ward.—All the territory north and west of Franklin street, Fairview Avenue and Trout creek.

Second Ward.—All south of Franklin street.

Third Ward.—All east of Trout creek and Fairview avenue.

The borough is divided naturally into three sections: one, north of Trout creek; another, east of Fairview avenue; and the third, south of Trout creek.

The Williams Island lies in the western portion of the river at the foot of Main street. It is a narrow strip of land, about 1,000 feet long, almost entirely included within the borough limits. It is owned by the David Williams estate.

The elevation of the borough at the L. V. R. R. station above sea level is 365.7 feet; from there to Trout creek, about 1,000 feet; the incline is gradual, but thence to the southern limit it is rather steep, reaching an elevation of 600 feet.

The first (Remaly) reservoir, 20 by 40 feet, is located in the 2nd ward, on Main street, near the southern limit. The tract contains 1 acre, 157 perches.

WATER-WORKS.

Remaly Springs.—John and George Remaly owned a farm which lay to the south of the town of Slatington, and on it there was a strong spring of water. In 1853 they laid wooden pipes from this spring to the town and supplied several families with water until 1859, when they leased the system to Moses Kuntz for five years at an annual rental of \$85, to facilitate collection of rents. In 1861, Daniel D. Jones bought

the farm, and shortly afterward, Kuntz surrendered his lease. Jones then transferred the reservoir together with the pipes laid and the privileges secured to the Slatington Water Company.

About 1870 the Water Company secured the right to take water from the spring of Paul Kern about three-quarters of a mile on the hill to the southwest and laid an iron pipe line around the knoll to the small reservoir on Main street in order to increase the supply of water.

Dorward Springs.—The water-supply from the Remaly and Kern springs becoming too small and unreliable for the rapidly increasing borough a number of public-spirited citizens, including David D. Roper, David McKenna, John D. Emack, Samuel Caskie, David Williams, Robert H. Dolby, and Lewis C. Smith, purchased from Phaon Dorward, a tract of hill-land in Washington township, along the Welshtown road about one mile and a half northwest from Slatington, containing about 23 acres on which there was a large supply of superior spring water, and this they granted and sold to the borough with the express stipulation that it should forever be used as a supply for its inhabitants and for domestic purposes, otherwise it should revert to the grantors, the proposition having first been approved at a public election. This was in 1883, and immediate steps were taken to impound the water and convey it by gravity in pipe-lines to the borough, by means of a public loan. Two large reservoirs were constructed with cement interior (one then and the other in 1891), and placed under cover, one having a capacity of 240,000 gallons and the other of 260,000 gallons; and two iron mains were laid along the Welshtown road to the borough, one from each reservoir. Since then this source has afforded an abundant supply of the best water; and the Remaly and Kern supply was discontinued. The elevation is nearly fifty feet higher than the Remaly supply was.

In 1880, Oscar Neff and his father, Edward B. Neff, obtained control of the Slatington Water Company, a private corporation, and they continued to supply the town from the springs mentioned until the fall of 1883, when they sold the plant established with all rights and privileges to the borough.

Two public places were established for the convenience of the people and passing teams, one at the Remaly House (now Neff House), and the other at the southwest corner of Main and Dowell streets, until about 1883, when they were discontinued.

Public Lighting.—The lighting of the streets was done by means of kerosene lamps located by the borough authorities, at all the prominent points of the town and these were maintained until the substitution of electric light.

In 1886, Frederick Horlacher erected a steam power plant on Dowell street, west of Main, to supply the community with light and power and set up the necessary poles and wires for this purpose. He furnished the light for two years; then joined Joel Neff, Frederick Welz, Eldred D. Peters, and others in organizing the Citizens' Electric, Light, Heat, and Power Company, and conveyed the plant to this company which operated it for two years when it was removed to Walnutport along the canal to reduce the cost of production by securing waterpower from the canal. After conducting the plant there for ten

distance north of Main street, with a gasometer holding 25,000 feet, and mains were laid throughout the town covering altogether two miles; and it has been in operation until the present time. Joseph Richards has been the treasurer from the beginning. The patrons number 300.

Bridges.—There are three iron bridges in the borough which span Trout creek, two being county bridges. One is on Main street, east of 2d. It was first reported to the Court in 1814 by viewers with a favorable recommendation, but it was not built until 1826. It was constructed of stone, and continued in use until 1869 when an iron bridge was put there in its place to carry heavier burdens than had theretofore been taken over it; but this, too, had to be



VIEW OF LOWER MAIN STREET.

years it was leased to the Slatington Electric Company which was controlled by Hugh Crilly, who had constructed the trolley line from Allentown to Slatington, and the last-named company supplied the light until 1906; then the Lehigh Valley Transit Company, having purchased the trolley line, also became the owner of the light company, and since then, under contract with the borough, has supplied the town. The large arc lights were introduced at the street intersections in 1902.

Gas.—The Slatington Gas Company was started in 1904, as an incorporated body with a capital of \$35,000, by Joseph Richards, Robert G. Pierce, and James L. Foote, of the borough, and a number of interested parties at Allentown. A plant was erected along Trout creek a short

removed in 1901 because the violent puffing of smoking engines passing to and fro underneath caused the beams to show signs of weakness and decay, and a more imposing structure was substituted. The parts of the removed bridge were conveyed by teams thirteen miles to a point on the Ontelaunee creek near the Berks county line and used in the construction of a new bridge on the public road from New Tripoli to Kempton. This bridge in Slatington is about 300 feet long, with an elevation of 30 feet above the creek.

The second was erected in 1898 on Walnut street and is also about 300 feet long.

The third is a small structure spanning the narrow ravine near the outlet of the creek into the river. It was erected by the borough.

In 1854, a bridge was constructed across the Lehigh river to connect Slatington and Walnut-

port and facilitate travel and traffic from Lehigh county into Northampton county and *vice versa* by way of these two towns. It was a covered wooden structure erected by the Slatington Bridge Co., a stock company, and toll was charged until 1893 when it was purchased by the joint action of the two counties. In 1911 a new iron bridge was erected in its place.

Railroads.—The first railroad communication was secured in 1856 by the construction of the Lehigh Valley R. R. along the western bank of the Lehigh river, and the next was by the construction of the Central Railroad of New Jersey along the eastern bank through Walnutport, which is on the opposite side.

The third railroad was constructed in 1870 by the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. as a branch to Slatedale along Trout creek for the purpose of reaching several slate operations and transporting roofing slate, slate slabs, etc., to its main line. This improvement was secured at the solicitation of the slate operators.

In 1874 the Berks County R. R. was constructed from Reading to the Western terminus of the Branch Railroad mentioned; which opened direct travel and traffic from Slatington to Wilmington by way of Reading. The name of this railroad was subsequently changed to Schuylkill and Lehigh, and became the property of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co.

In 1900 a trolley line was constructed from Allentown by way of Schnecksville to Slatington by Hugh Crilly, who transferred it to the Lehigh Valley Transit Co. in 1906; and since 1900 direct communication has been carried on between the places mentioned. It enters the borough on Main street and follows it from Kern's Grove to Railroad street at the L. V. R. R. station. A high-tension power plant, in a one-story brick building, was established in 1907 by the Transit Co. along the line at the southern extremity of the borough.

In 1911 the Lehigh & New England R. R. Co. extended a branch from Danielsville around Walnutport to the Lehigh Valley R. R., a short distance below Slatington, crossing the river on its own iron bridge and reaching the borough from the "Junction" on the L. V. R. R. track. It maintains a separate office but its trains arrive at and depart from the L. V. R. R. station. The local agent has been Alexander Everett.

Postoffice.—Previous to the year 1851 the nearest postoffice to Slatington was at "Craig's Store" in the Lehigh Gap, and there all its mail matters were delivered and received; but by that time its business interests had developed to such an extent that the department at Washington

showed an inclination to establish an office for the accommodation of the people and the name "Waverly" was suggested. This name, however, was not allowed because an office under this name had already been established in Pennsylvania; thereupon the name Slatington was selected and approved.

At that time the mail passed this point on the railroad daily from Philadelphia to Mauch Chunk, arriving at 10 o'clock p. m. and departing at 2 o'clock the next morning on its way returning to Philadelphia. The total receipts for the first year were less than \$50 and half was paid to the postmaster for his services. The receipts had increased so much within thirty years that the office became a presidential appointment.

The following incumbents served the office:

D. D. Jones, 1851-52.
Robert McDowell, 1852-61.
Moses Kuntz, 1861-69.
Dr. H. O. Wilson, 1869-79.
L. C. Smith, 1879-85.
David Lutz, 1885-89; 1897-1903.
John R. Roberts, 1889-93.
Albert Bachman, 1893-97.
Wallace W. Morgan, 1903-07.
Samuel J. Evans, 1907-14.

In 1910, upon the town council having established a system of numbering the houses, the P. O. department introduced the free delivery of mail throughout the borough with three carriers and twenty-three boxes.

On July 31, 1911 the Postal Savings Bank was opened in the Slatington office.

Since 1903 the postoffice has been located in the Berlin building, on Main street, at the angle.

Newspapers.—The history of the newspapers of Slatington will be found in the chapter on newspapers which embraces all the newspapers and publications of Lehigh county. Those in the borough are *Slatington News*, *Slatington Herald*, *The Slatington Star*.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Slatington, No. 1.—The subject of protecting the community against fire did not receive any serious, practical consideration until the Slatington Hose Co., No. 1, was instituted Aug. 5, 1885, and then a carriage and hose were supplied; and in 1890 a steamer and hook and ladder truck. Its apparatus is located in the town hall, and there the company holds its meetings. Its membership is 130.

Vigilant, No. 2, was instituted Oct. 19, 1903, with a combination wagon, including hose and a chemical engine. The town council has supplied a small building for its fire equipment on

Main street in lower Slatington. The membership is 65.

Spring-side, No. 3, was instituted May 28, 1909, and is located on Main street, in upper Slatington, near Washington street. Its membership is 45. It has not as yet secured an apparatus or building.

Fire Chiefs.—The chiefs of the Slatington Fire Department have been:

John H. Lloyd.
Charles W. Yenser.
Charles L. Berkemeyer.

Evans W. Evans.
William Paules.

Fireman Fountain.—An attractive iron fountain, 12 feet high, was erected by Slatington Hose Co., No. 1, in 1910, at the angle of Main

street in front of the postoffice. It represents the figure of a fireman with a lantern suspended from his right hand and a little child resting confidently on his left arm, which together symbolize in a most expressive manner vigilance and humanity, two prominent characteristics of their protective association.

The figure is on a pedestal with projecting basins for running water for man and beast. The globe of the lantern is red glass which encloses an electric bulb; and this is lighted every night throughout the year,

and in the darkness it hangs there as a beacon of assurance to the community. Many persons and beasts are refreshed at the fountain daily. It was dedicated on the 23d of April with appropriate public ceremonies, consisting of a parade, music and speeches which proved very interesting to the entire community and showed the high appreciation of this public gift by the vounteer firemen of the borough.

Banks.—The Dime Savings Bank was organized Sept. 9, 1868, by the following citizens of Slatington, who constituted the first board of directors:

Daniel D. Jones.
Henry Williams.
Robert McDowell.
David Williams.
Lewis C. Smith.

Jacob Renninger
Abraham Gish.
Phillip Woodring.
John T. Kress.

Mr. Jones was elected president; Mr. McDowell, vice-president, and A. J. Schnackenberg-er, cashier. The company purchased the Carr property (where the National Bank of Slatington is now located), fitted it up for banking purposes and embarked in business Jan. 11, 1869. It was in active operation for nearly five years and then suspended on account of a panic.

National Bank of Slatington.—The history of this bank is identified with the history of some of the enterprising and progressive business men who have been foremost in the development of the natural resources of the Lehigh Valley which has come to be one of the richest and greatest wealth-creating valleys of the world. It was organized on May 22, 1875, with the following persons who constituted the first Board of Directors:

Robert McDowell.
Valentine Weaver.
Dr. Henry H. Riegel.
Col. John Craig.
Hon. David D. Roper.
Samuel J. Kistler.

William Andrews.
Thomas Kern.
John Balliet.
John Henry.
Peter Gross.
Dr. J. F. Miller.

The last named, Peter Gross, of Schnecksville, was elected as president, and William H. Gish (a business accountant and bank official of large experience and acquaintanceship in the community for many miles) as cashier.

The charter was dated Aug. 11, 1875, and the bank started with a paid up capital specified at \$50,000, and an authorized capital at \$100,000, on its present site, Main street, on August 31st, following, with Abraham Gish (father of the cashier), as its first depositor; and by January 1st following its total resources amounted to \$140,000.

The building of the Dime Savings Fund was purchased in the spring of 1876, and remodeled with the necessary improvements, including a fire-proof vault.

Mr. Gross, the president, after serving nearly twenty years, was succeeded on Jan. 16, 1895, by Eldred D. Peters, a merchant of Slatington, who officiated until July 24, 1906; then Thomas Kern, of Slatington, became president and he has filled the position until now.

The officers and directors of the bank for 1913 were as follows:

I. W. Griffith, president. Wm. H. Gish, cashier.

Directors.

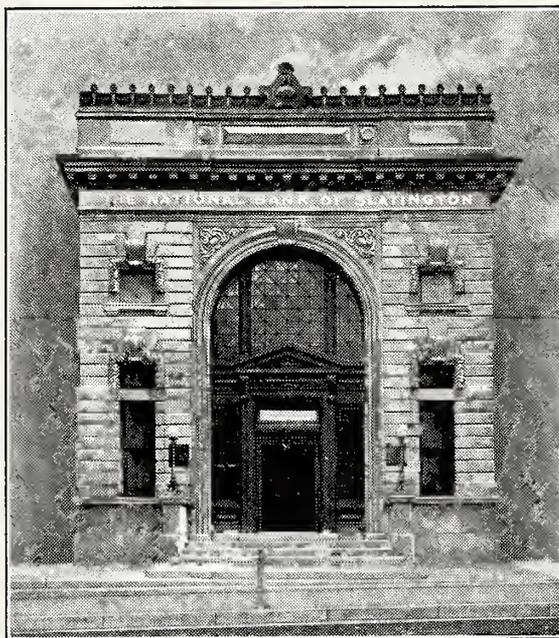
Thomas Kern.	Granville Hahn.
Dr. H. H. Riegel.	Hector Tinsdale Craig.
Idwal W. Griffith.	James S. Peters.
Wm. H. Gish.	Dr. A. J. Kern.

Its exhibit of Aug. 14, 1913, was as follows:

Capital,	\$ 50,000
Resources,	860,854
Loans, etc.,	680,371
Deposits,	645,908
Surplus, etc.,	90,151
Due from Agents, etc.,	89,094
Real Estate,	33,685

In 1902 the bank erected a superior building of gray stone, classic in style and equipped it with a Herring & Hall triple-plate steel vault, with all the modern appurtenances for protection and convenience.

HOTELS.—The hotels established at Slatington were the following:



NATIONAL BANK OF SLATINGTON.

The exhibit of Aug. 14, 1913, was as follows:

Capital,	\$100,000
Resources,	932,256
Loans, etc.,	723,721
Deposits,	615,209
Surplus, etc.,	105,720
Due from Agents, etc.,	104,252
Real Estate,	49,023

Citizen's National Bank was opened Feb. 1, 1902, with a capital of \$50,000. It erected a substantial three-story brick business block on the northwest corner of 2nd and Main streets, and selected the large corner room on the first floor for banking purposes which was equipped with the latest improvements; the other rooms were set apart for stores and offices; and the third floor for a Masonic hall. The officers and directors are:

President, S. B. Costenbader.	R. G. Pierce.
Vice-President, Wilson Rex.	Thomas Zellner.
Cashier, H. H. Misson.	L. E. Williams.
A. L. Rice.	C. C. Marsh.
	Chas. Meendson.

Kern House stood on the north side of Main street, several hundred feet east of the Trout creek bridge. It was carried on from 1824 to 1840 but then discontinued for want of proper patronage. The building is still standing, being two-story stone, with cut-stones on the front. The first floor was elevated several feet above the road. The top of the main door was a semi-circle but this was walled up and the door-way transferred some feet to the west. The old door-way, with its artistic arch and red key-stone is still visible.

Jonas Kern House was on the same side of Main street, nearer the bridge mentioned. The old stone house was enlarged by the addition of 40 feet on the east, built of brick, the same height, with the roof and covered porch extended. The old part was used as a tavern and the new part as a general store. The proprietors for twenty years were Henry Kuntz, Dennis Hunsicker, Edward Raeber, and Jesse Miller.

Remaly (Neff) House was erected by John Remaly in 1850 on the southwest corner of Main and Church streets, and he secured a license in 1851, the first for a public house in upper Slat-ington, and this first license is in the possession of Mr. Remaly's daughter, Mrs. George F. Op-linger. The license cost was \$10.00, and the fees \$1.75. It became the property of Edward B. Neff in 1869, and since then has been known as the Neff House.

The other hotels were established as follows:

Railroad (Bittner) House, 1851.

Eagle Hotel, 1856.

United States (Arlington), 1865.

American House, 1869.

Mansion House, 1870.

Sun Inn, 1870, 1902.

Broadway House, 1878.

Herman House, 1889.

Hallow-E'en.—For many years until 1908, a number of persons, mostly young and thoughtless men, got together on Hallow-e'en in the town and by a bad, if not malicious impulse tore down and carried away signs, gates, porches and fences, derailed small trucks at slate operations and pushed them into the quarries, detached guy ropes and upset slate-splitters' shanties, thereby causing much damage and great inconvenience; and they also paraded the streets in a manner that was more or less uncivil.

But in 1908 all this was suddenly changed by the simple suggestion of a public parade in which merriment, nonsense and masquerading should prevail, and prizes of small amounts should be awarded to certain best subjects by disinterested judges; since then parades have been held annually with the most gratifying results and not a single instance of malicious mischief.

The last parade of 1913 was very successful in every respect and reflected great credit upon the different persons who had the matters in charge. It would seem that each succeeding year was more attractive and amusing than its predecessor, both as to the numbers and musical features in the several divisions of the parade and the laughable characters, performance and masquerade of the participants.

The children predominated, which showed their great interest in the celebration of a custom that has been handed down for centuries; and their parents encouraged them.

Many strangers from the surrounding towns and country districts witnessed the parade, having come by trolley, teams and automobile.

TOWN OFFICIALS.—The following persons served as burress and councilmen:

BURGESSES.

Robert McDowell, 1864, '70, '71.
 Dr. Alfred P. Steckel, 1865, '66.
 Daniel D. Jones, 1867, '68, '72, 73.
 William Morgan, 1869.
 Thomas Kern, 1874.
 David Williams, 1875, '76, '78, '79.
 Benjamin Kern, 1877.
 Samuel Caskie, 1880, '82, '84.
 Joel Neff, 1881, '83.
 Alexander Jacobs, 1885.
 Frank J. Stettler, 1886, '87.
 John Wert, 1888.
 B. Frank Peters, 1889.
 Frank Jacobs, 1890.
 Eldred D. Peters, 1891.
 Henry Kuntz, 1892.
 Dr. Luther Campbell, 1893.
 Samuel Schneck, 1894, '95, '96, 1903, '05.
 Solomon DeLong, 1897, '99.
 Joseph Richards, 1900, '02.
 Charles W. Yanser, 1906, '08.
 John S. Mack, 1909, '13.

COUNCILMEN.

Henry Kuntz, 1864.
 Charles Peter, 1864.
 Jonal Hoffman, 1864.
 Henry Handwerk, 1864.
 Abraham Pearson, 1864.
 Daniel R. Williams, 1865.
 Jesse La Bar, 1865, '72, '73, '82, '84.
 John Handwerk, 1865.
 Benjamin Kern, 1865, '66, '70, '71, '72, '76.
 William Morgan, 1865, '66, '74, '75, '82, '83, '84, '85, '86.
 William R. Williams, 1866, '67.
 Evan Williams, 1866.
 Aaron Peter, 1866, '67, '68, '79.
 G. H. Scholl, 1867, '68.
 Wm. H. Kress, 1867, '68.
 A. Berkemeyer, 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71.
 Hugh L. Davis, 1868, '76, '77, '78.
 J. F. Kress, 1869, '70, '71, '72.
 Jonas Hoffman, 1869, '73, '76, '77, '79, '81.
 Abel Heilman, 1869.
 J. Charles Mack, 1869, '74, '75, '76, '78, '80, '81.
 David Ross, 1870, '71.
 J. L. Schrieber, 1870, '71.
 Thomas Kern, 1872, '76, '77, '83, '84, '85, '96.
 James Anthony, 1872.
 Duane Neff, 1872, '74.
 Owen E. Mank, 1873.
 Griffith Ellis, 1873, '77, '94.
 Willaby Kern, 1873.
 Allen Zander, 1873.
 Joel Neff, 1874, '77, '78, '79, '80, '93.
 Samuel A. Santee, 1874, '75.
 S. H. Schneck, 1874.
 John T. Robuts, 1875.
 W. H. Houser, 1875, '76, '78.
 E. B. Neff, 1875, '79, '81.
 D. F. Snyder, 1877.
 Dr. J. F. Miller, 1878.
 Fred Welz, 1878.
 William Ruch, 1879.
 D. D. Jones, 1879, '80, '81.
 L. Campbell, 1880, '81, '89, '90, '91.
 Ed. Rauch, 1880.
 David Lutz, 1880.
 Hyman Peters, 1881.

J. F. Hunsicker, 1882.
 John Balliet, 1882.
 Evan Williams, 1882, '83.
 E. D. Peters, 1882, '87, '88, '89.
 John G. Dairs, 1883.
 Walter B. Grosh, 1883.
 Phaon A. Lemmel, 1883, '84.
 Charles L. Berkemeyer, 1884, '85, '86.
 Robt. H. Dalby, 1884, '85.
 John Kennel, 1885, '86.
 Wm. Peters, 1885, '86, '87.
 Wm. N. Evans, 1886.
 George McDowell, 1886, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, '96.
 Frederick Horlacher, 1887, '88, '89, '09, '10.
 L. Williams, 1887, '88.
 Thomas S. Schiffert, 1887, '88, '89, '90.
 William N. Williams, 1887.
 E. B. Neff, 1888, '89, '90.
 John F. Berkemeyer, 1890, '91, '92.
 Griffith R. Davis, 1890, '91, '92.
 Wm. A. Fritzinger, 1891, '92.
 Rudolph W. Mosteller, 1891, '92.
 Elias German, 1892.
 Wm. J. Evans, 1892.
 John W. Balliet, 1893.
 Oscar A. Neff, 1894.
 Robert G. Davis, 1895.
 Morris W. Keck, 1895.
 Amandus P. Neff, 1896.
 John H. Zellner, 1896.
 Wm. O. Owens, 1896.
 S. D. Behler, 1896.
 A. A. Kern, 1896.
 S. J. Evans, 1897.
 F. M. Ringer, 1897.
 Henry Bittner, 1898.
 Henry Boyer, 1898.
 W. W. Morgan, 1899.
 Thomas Zellner, 1899.
 Ellis Owens, 1899.
 Edwin Osler, 1900.
 A. J. Thomas, 1900.
 Wm. E. Roberts, 1901.
 Samuel Steckel, 1901.
 Solomon DeLong, 1902.
 Richard H. Scholl, 1902.
 John A. Paules, 1902.
 Richard A. Krause, 1903.
 Fred P. Steckel, 1903.
 John M. Yeager, 1904.
 Llewellyn Williams, 1904.
 Wm. H. Paules, 1905, '08, '10.
 H. W. Maxwell, 1905.
 R. G. Pierce, 1905.
 R. W. Griffith, 1906.
 John F. Miller, 1906.
 R. J. Hutchison, 1906, '08, '10.
 Ellis Owens, Jr., 1907.
 C. H. Hodges, 1907.
 M. D. Holben, 1907.
 Henry Maxwell, 1908.
 R. B. Yale, 1908, '10.
 Chas. D. Peters, 1909, '10, '12.
 Albert J. Eberwine, 1909, '10, '12.
 Ervin W. Jones, 1910, '12.
 Richard R. Owens, 1910, '12.
 H. J. Bachman, 1910, '12.
 A. P. Berlin, 1912.
 James Owen, 1912.
 A. E. Leibfried, 1912.

SECRETARIES.

Charles Peter, 1864, '65.	Charles L. Berkemeyer, 1885, '86.
Wm. Morgan, 1865, '67.	George McDowell, 1886, '92.
G. H. Scholl, 1867, '69.	John F. Berkemeyer, 1892, '93.
J. F. Kress, 1869, '70.	R. W. Mosteller, 1893, '94.
A. M. Miller, 1870, '70.	Elias German, 1894, '95.
J. F. Kress, 1870, '73.	John W. Balliet, 1895, '96.
O. E. Mank, 1873, '74.	E. D. Peters, 1882, '83.
S. A. Santee, 1874, '76.	W. B. Grosh, 1883.
W. H. Hauser, 1876, '79.	M. J. Holben, 1883, '84.
D. D. Jones, 1879, '82.	Robert H. Dalby, 1884, '85.
E. D. Peters, 1882, '83.	Albert N. Kennel, 1907, '14.
W. B. Grosh, 1883.	
M. J. Holben, 1883, '84.	
Robert H. Dalby, 1884, '85.	

Jackson W. Utt has been chief of police since the new regulation of 1891, also for some years previously.

Llewellyn C. Griffith has been the assessor of the borough for upwards of twenty years, and Elias Sauerwine the tax collector for upwards of twenty-five years.

HEALTH BOARD.—The health board was first created by the town council in 1864, but it was inactive until 1891, then new regulations were adopted for the different departments of the local government including that for health, and John W. Roberts (editor of *Weekly Herald*) has since been the secretary.

The commissioners have been:

Richard Hutchinson,	David Morris, 1891.
1891.	Michael Hickey, 1891.

The health officer:

Dr. David Williams, 1891.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following incumbents served the office of justice of the peace in the borough:

Lewis C. Smith, 1800, '81.	Wm. H. Sell, 1890-'95.
Frank J. Stettler, 1881.	Henry A. Schertzingler, 1895-'13.
Oscar A. Neff, 1882.	Samuel Steckel, 1913.
Arthur H. Miller, 1883, '88.	
Robert H. Dalby, 1888-'90.	
Henry Kuntz, 1866-'68.	Hiram I. Hankee, 1881-'91.
John F. Kress, 1868-'80.	Hiram W. Hankee, 1891-'14.
Isaac M. Cassel, 1880-'81.	

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician who located at Slatington was Dr. O. H. Wilson. He came from Maryland in 1852 and made arrangements to attend the employees at the slate quarries whenever needed, each one to pay him fifty cents per month. After practicing for some years in this way Dr. A. P. Steckel migrated from Whitehall in 1864 and Dr. J. F. Miller from Easton also in 1864, who continued here in active practice for a number of years.

The physicians since then have been the following:

Stephen Ruch.	W. A. Levan, 1890.
Joseph Grosscup.	J. S. Mack, 1892, 1913.
Robert W. Young.	David Williams, 1889-
Malcolm J. Holben,	1908.
1876-1913.	R. W. Young, 1875-1910.
Nathan F. Hallman,	Charles Muschlitz, 1909-
1885-	1913.
Alvin J. Kern, 1888-1913.	Robert D. Morgan, 1908-
J. P. Brown.	1913.

DENTISTS.—The dentists have been:

Alexander Weaver, 1864-'74.
Luther Campbell, 1870-1914.
Walter Richards, 1898-1914.
F. W. Deibert, 1908-'13.

VETERINARIANS:

George.
Morris W. Keck, 1888-1913.

OPTICIANS:

George Warren, 1900-'03.
George Marstellar, 1903-'13.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

NAME.	Hall.	Instituted.	Members.
I. O. of O. F., Lodge No. 624.	Detmar, .	May 12, 1868,	175
Encampment, No. 231, . . .	Detmar, .	Sept. 12, 1872,	29
P. O. S. of A., Camp No. 119,	Behler, .	June 21, 1869,	253
F. and A. M., Lodge No. 440,	Bank, . . .	July 10, 1869,	124
Knights of Pythias, No. 92,	Fritzinger,	Apr. 27, 1871,	190
G. A. R., Farragut Post			
No. 214,		1870-1878,	
G. A. R., Samuel Krebs			
Post No. 284,	Behler, .	Aug. 1882,	17
Sons of Veterans,	Behler, .	Aug. 1888,	95
Jr. O. U. A. M., Council			
No. 68,	Behler, .	Mar. 6, 1886,	245
Knights of Golden Eagle,			
Castle 206,	Fritzinger,	Oct. 5, 1887,	190
Knights of Friendship,			
Chamber No. 6,	Fritzinger,	Feb. 24, 1890,	600
Knights of Malta, No. 92,	Seibert, .	July 8, 1891,	176
Modern Woodmen of Amer-			
ica,	Detmar, .	July 5, 1900,	107
Foresters of America, . . .	Fritzinger,	Oct. 20, 1900,	175
Ladies of Golden Eagle, . .			
Daughters of America, No.			
17,	Behler, .	Nov. 23, 1898,	130
Ladies' Knight of Honor, . .	Behler, .		
Slatington Band,	Band, . . .	1864; 88; '06,	25

Besides the halls mentioned, Lyceum Hall in the P. O. building, owned by A. P. Berlin, has been used since 1910 for dancing, basket-ball and amusements of various kinds.

Since 1881 the most prominent hall for public entertainments has been the armory, which was changed in 1892 to the Opera House.

G. A. R.—Farragut Post, No. 214, was organized July 1870 with sixty members. Its meetings were held until 1878 when it was disbanded. The commanders were:

Clement C. White,	Owen E. Mack,
A. M. Miller,	William D. Kare.

Samuel Kress Post, No. 284, was organized Sept., 1882, with twenty members and A. M. Miller as post commander.

In 1913 there were seventeen survivors, the following six residing at Slatington:

Thos. Ackerson,	John Nonamaker.
Elias Andrews.	Saml. H. Schneck.
Eli German.	Henry Wise.

Samuel H. Kress, of New York City, erected, under the auspices of this post, a superior granite monument in the Union Cemetery to the memory of his nephew, Samuel Kress, after whom the post was named; which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Decoration Day, 1909. The names of 129 members enrolled are inscribed on three of its sides, of whom 72 have died.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—Building and loan associations have been carried on at Slatington since 1864, and in the past forty years a number of them have been matured to assist working people in securing homes, which generally required about ten years. Since 1890 the standard societies have run in six series, the first, second and third having matured, and the fourth, fifth and sixth being now kept up by a regular system of premiums, interest and dues. Wm. Martin Sell has been most actively identified with them since 1887.

Motor Club.—The Slatington Motor Club was organized on Jan. 25, 1911. Its membership has increased to 50. In October, 1913, there were 90 automobiles in the borough.

MILITARY COMPANY.—In 1875 Capt. David G. Rhoads forwarded a petition, with 70 signers, to the Adj. General of Pennsylvania requesting permission to organize a military company at Slatington and enter the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The petition was received with a favorable recommendation and the company was given a temporary organization at a meeting in the town hall on July 17, 1875, with Rhoads as its captain, O. E. Mank as 1st Lt., and George McDowell as 2d Lt. Weekly drills were held to prepare for the Fall inspection, and on Aug. 9, 1875 it was mustered into service for five years under the name of Slatington Rifles, Co. H, 4th Reg't, N. G. P. After the mustering ceremony, the company was paraded through the town and its appearance highly complimented. On Sept. 4th, the ladies of the borough presented them with a handsome silk flag, and on Sept. 13th it accompanied the 2nd Division N. G. P. to Reading for inspection. From that time the company practiced weekly drills for the perfection of the members in the science and art of mili-

tary tactics. The armory was situated on Church street, where the Opera House is now located.

The company participated in the Reading Riot of 1877, from July 23d to the 25th, where ten of the men were injured, and Capt. Rhoads was struck by a missile from one of the rioters which knocked off his cap and almost felled him to the ground but he nevertheless kept his command, moving forward through the "Cut" on 7th street from Walnut street to Penn, which was the centre of the great disturbance. They continued in service until August 11th, when they returned to Slatington and received a cordial welcome home.

Roll of Co. in Strike.

Capt. D. G. Rhoads.	Corp. John G. Davis.
1 Lt. O. E. Mank.	Corp. William Spielman.
2 Lt. George McDowell.	Corp. James Hunt.
1 Ser. Benjamin Patterson.	Corp. John Hawk.
2 Ser. James M. Kress.	Corp. H. A. Schertzinger.
3 Ser. Thomas J. Davis.	Corp. James Hall.
4 Ser. James A. Medlar.	Mus. James W. Scheirn.
5 Ser. N. H. Barthold.	Mus. B. Frank Maury.
Corp. Charles McLaughlin.	Mus. Frank Walp.
	Cook Jacob Remaly.
	Cook Alfred Seigfried.

Privates.

Stephen Balliet.	Henry McLaughlin.
Milton Bachman.	William Morgan.
Laurence Duggan.	William E. Mott.
Paul Dieter.	O. F. Mumbauer.
David Hutchinson.	Albert P. Peter.
Frank Hoffman.	Joseph Pfaff.
Benjamin F. Hunt.	B. W. Roth.
Moses Harberman.	Edwin Roth.
Jefferson Harberman.	Jefferson Schaffer.
Jesse Houssman.	A. J. Schanackenberg.
Elias H. Kern.	Edward Thomas.
L. F. Leisering.	

Henry Helm, sub. for Joseph W. Munny.

Evan. Shankweiller, sub. for Corporal Parry.

Captain Rhoads, Lieutenant Mank and Private Mumbauer were wounded at the Reading strike; the first was wounded on the head; the second was cut in the right cheek; and the last had several of his toes mashed.

Encampment.—A successful encampment was held under the auspices of Company H from July 4th to the 8th, 1878, in a beautiful grove near the borough. Invitations were issued to a number of military dignitaries and companies of N. G. P., and the following acceptances were received:

Gen'l Frank Reeder and staff.

Col. T. H. Good and staff.

General ——— Bertolette.

Companies B, D, E, I and K, 4th Reg't.

Company H, 9th Reg't.

Lily Cadets of Mauch Chunk.

When the tents were pitched in the grove, the encampment was named "Camp Good" in

honor of the popular commander of the 4th Regiment, and upon the arrival of the different organization they were escorted to their respective quarters. The regular routine of camp duties was carried out in a spirited manner, many visitors expressed their high appreciation of the superior conduct and military evolutions of the men, and the visiting dignitaries and companies were delighted with the cordial reception and hospitable entertainment of the community.

Homestead Riot of 1892.—Co. H, commanded by Capt. Frank Jacobs, participated in the Homestead Riot of 1882 in the western part of Pennsylvania. It was called out on July 10th and reached Homestead the next day at midnight. It remained there, performing guard duty in protecting the iron works until July 29th, when it was sent home.

Company Disbanded.—The company, with 62 men and a very creditable record, was disbanded on July 1, 1896.

Popularity of Company.—This company became a very popular organization, and for some years was invited to attend various public functions, the following being some of the more prominent:

Inauguration of Gov. Hoyt, January, 1879.

Reception, Gen. U. S. Grant, Dec. 6, 1879.

Inauguration, Pres. Garfield, March 4, 1881.

Philadelphia Bi-Centennial, Dec. 7, 1882.

During the Fall inspection and encampment, Co. H was allotted remarkable averages by the Adjutant General in his reports to the Governor, as will appear by the following:

Fairmount Park Aug. 7-12, 1880; average 98.6.

Wilkes-Barre, Aug. 23-29, 1881; average, 93.

Lewistown, Aug. 5-12, 1882; average, 100.

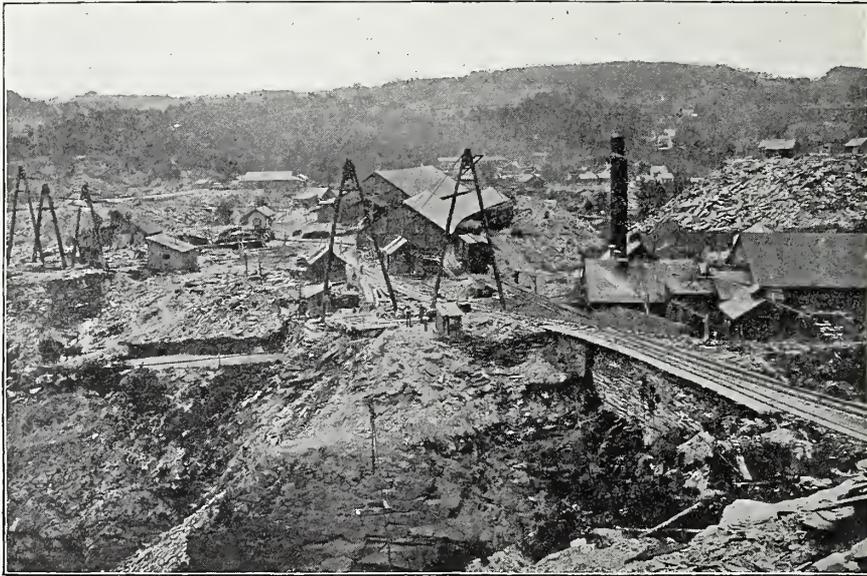
Armory.—When Co. H was organized, it occupied a room on the second floor of a three-story building, known as Town Hall, in Lower Slatington and there it assembled for awhile; then in another building some distance farther away which proved very inconvenient and eventually led to securing an armory for themselves on Church street east of Main. This was erected during the latter part of 1880 and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Feb. 22, 1881. The building was a one-story brick structure, 39 ft. front and 100 ft. deep, the front wall being 32 ft. high, built in parapet style which terminated in a dome at the top. The auditorium was 30 ft. wide, 65 ft. long and 20 ft. high, making it the largest and most desirable room in the borough for drilling exercises of the company and public entertainments. At the rear there was a stage 17 ft. wide by 18 ft. deep, with a dressing room on each side 9 by 7 ft. The auditorium

was illuminated by night by a large and handsome chandelier, suspended from the center of the ceiling and by wall lamps placed at regular intervals on each side. The total cost, including fixtures, was \$7,000. It was an ornament to the town and reflected much credit to the community. The company occupied this building until it became disbanded in 1896. During intervals the hall was rented for amusements and meetings of various kinds.

Samuel Marshall became the purchaser in 1892. He made a number of improvements, in-

INDUSTRIES.—The following narrative relating to the industrial life of Slatington shows the varied nature of the mills, shops and factories of the borough. The tabulated statement of the slate operations indicates the great extent of the slate business and the large number of employees.

Slate Operations.—The slate quarries in the vicinity of Slatington are the following—those marked with a * are situated within the borough limits, all manufacture roofing slate,



SLATE QUARRY.

roduced a saloon and conducted the place for entertainments and amusements until his decease in 1901, when his sons succeeded him in its ownership, and since then it has been known as the Opera House.

Captains.—The following captains commanded the company:

David G. Rhoads,	Hiram W. Hankee,
1877-78.	1885-90.
George McDowell,	Frank Jacobs,
1878-85.	1890-94.
	William H. Keener,
	1894-96.

Capt. Keener was a war veteran, having been a private in Co. G, 128th Regt. P. V. for nine months from Aug. 17, 1862, and also a private in Co. H, 209th Regt. P. V. from July 19, 1864, to June 6, 1865, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant.

He entered Co. H, 4th Regt., N. G. P. on Sept. 15, 1879; promoted to sergeant Feb. 4, 1881, to 2d Lt. July 14, 1885, to 1st Lt. July 23, 1887, and to captain April 23, 1894.

but those marked with a † also produce black-boards and structural slate with factories at the plants:

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Started.</i>	<i>Employees.</i>
Big Franklin,	1910	15-20
Blue Mountain,	1895	30-50
Blue Valley, †	1907	40-50
Blue Vein,	1909	30-50
Carbon, †	1888	40-100
Cambridge, * †	1895	40-50
Columbia,	1876	35-50
Ellis Owens,	1910	30-50
Ellis Owens Sons,	1910	30-50
Eureka,	1894	80-125
Fairview,	1890	25-35
Franklin,	1908	25-50
Hazel-Dell,	1890	25-50
Genuine Washington, †	1909	60-100
Manhattan, †	1903	60-100
Pennsylvania, *	1895	40-50
Provident, †	1890	60-100
M. J. Roberts & Co.,		20-50
Slatington, †	1852	100-120
Valley-Side, * †	1912	15-20
Washington, * †	1885	60-100
E. D. Peters & Sons,	1907	25-40

The following additional slate operations are carried on in the borough:

E. L. Krause and brother, school slates and black-boards (commonly known as the National School Slate Co.).

Rudolph School Slate Works.

J. F. Unger Slate Co., structural slate.

Bachman Brothers, black-boards.

Thomas Zellner, black-boards.

Elmer F. Snyder, sink-tops.

Besides the plants mentioned, the following parties are dealers in slate materials of all kinds:

Slatington-Bangor Slate Syndicate.

International Slate Co.

Griffith Brothers Slate Co., Ltd.

J. K. Hower.

Henry N. Sieger & Son.

O. A. Miller Slate Co.

Mantels — Black-boards.—The first slate factory at Slatington was put up in 1852 by Jones & Co., on the south side of Trout creek, opposite the present works of the Bachman Bros., on Factory street where the first mantels were made and finished and the business was carried on for seven years, then a new mantel factory was erected by the Lehigh Slate Co. on the south side of the creek (Bachman Works) and the machinery of the first factory was removed to it, and some of the largest slate machinery was brought from Vermont and introduced, then the business was carried on in the new factory in the manufacture of black-boards, slate slabs, sink-tops, etc., and it was continued until 1900, the last 12 years by Waltes Bachman. From 1902 to 1906 it was operated by the Pennsylvania National Slate Black-board Co., Howard Daum, proprietor. After lying idle for 5 years it became the property of John N. and Morris L. Bachman (sons of Waltes Bachman), who have since traded under the name of Pennsylvania Black-board Co., mostly engaged in the manufacture of black-boards, their sister, Mrs. Howard Daum being the owner of the real property.

Daum erected a stock-house to the east in 1901, but in 1903 it was rented to Elmer F. Snyder, who equipped it with machinery for making sink-tops and he has since been engaged in manufacturing them, with four hands employed.

John F. Unger started in 1883 manufacturing slate black-boards and structural work between the river and the L. V. R. R. at the outlet of Trout creek where he established a frame factory, and he carried it on successfully until his death in 1909, and since then his estate has conducted the business under the name J. F. Unger Co. The product is sent to all parts of the country; also to Canada and Porto Rico. The rough material is secured from local quarry operations.

Thomas Zellner engaged in the manufacture of slate black-boards in the western part of the borough in 1893, and after continuing there five years, he removed his plant to Welshtown, along the Trout creek, where he has carried on the business until the present time. He employs 15 hands.

School Slate Works.—In 1884, E. L. Krauss associated with Charles Nelson of New York, in establishing a plant at the western section of Slatington for the manufacture of school slate and black-boards and they carried on the business until 1892. The management was subsequently changed several times and carried on until 1907, when Mr. Krause and his brother, Arthur H., became the owners and they have since operated it in a successful manner. The plant covers two acres of ground, embraces eight one-story brick buildings and employs from 150 to 200 hands. It is commonly known as the National School Slate Co.

John H. Rudolph started manufacturing school slate in 1898 and gradually enlarged his plant in lower Slatington on the south side of Trout creek as his business increased until he died in 1910. He employed from 50 to 100 hands. Since then his estate has continued the business under the name of American School-Slate Works. The factory is a large and very attractive building, painted white.

Prospect Development Co. was first organized in 1905 as the Prospect Drilling and Development Co. by A. P. Berlin and R. J. Hongen for the purpose of core drilling to test slate and mining properties. Special machinery was invented by Mr. Berlin and the process was first applied here successfully which is recognized as the only reliable method of discovering a deposit without sinking a shaft or removing the earth at greater or less expense.

Grist-Mill.—Nicholas Kern, the first settler here in 1741, established a grist-mill along the east bank of the Trout creek, about 1742, and also a saw-mill adjoining it on the north. They were carried on together by him until his death in 1748, and afterward by his son, William, grandson John, and great-grandson Jonas, until 1850. The last named then rebuilt both but located the mill at the lower side of the bridge where it is now, and operated them until 1861, when he transferred them to his daughter, Violetta (married to Henry Kuntz). They were then rented to different parties until sold to Alfred J. Kern in 1881 (who had rented them since 1874), and he has continued operating them until now.

Carriage Works.—In 1857 Phaon A. Semmel established a large works in lower Slatington

on the south side of Main street, at Factory street, for the manufacture of carriages, light and heavy wagons, and sleighs. He then purchased from George Kern a large stone barn (which had been built in 1820), and converted it into a general store and warehouse, and erected a large two-story frame building for manufacturing purposes, and here he carried on the business to a greater or less extent according to the demands of his trade until 1910. His son, Palmer A., then became his successor, and he has continued the business until the present time. He employs four hands.

The strong walls of the old building are still in good condition though nearly one hundred years old. This barn was used in connection with the building on the opposite side of Main street, a short distance to the west, which was occupied as a tavern from 1824 to 1840.

Planing Mill.—In 1870 John Balliet started a cabinet shop to the rear of the Eagle Hotel in lower Slatington for the manufacture of furniture in an old brewery building, but in two years his business had grown to such proportions that he was obliged to seek new quarters. He then established a plant on Railroad street and carried it on until he died in 1888, in this time having devoted his attention more especially to building materials, such as doors, windows, window frames, etc. Thomas Kern became the purchaser, and he has operated the plant in a successful manner until the present time, in connection with supplying all kinds of lumber to builders. Allen E. Leibfried has filled the position of foreman since 1888, having previously been in the employ of Balliet from 1873 to 1888, altogether 40 years in the same industry.

Rolling Mill.—The Slatington Rolling Mill Co. was organized in 1890 by Wm. P. Hopkins, of Catasauqua, who was assisted by a number of leading citizens of the borough for the manufacture of bar-iron and the plant was established on five acres of land situated on South Walnut street, alongside of the L. V. R. R. The company was organized with a capital of \$100,000, and they employed 160 hands. It was operated for about 20 years when it was obliged to suspend because its product could not be put on the market in competition with steel products. The plant was then purchased by local capitalists who organized under the same name and have since carried on business there, giving employment to 100 hands. The president of the company is Edwin German, who is the principal stockholder.

Boiler Works.—Samuel J. Evans and — Marsden embarked in the business of general repairs to boilers, etc., in 1889, on Race street, and continued business until 1895 when the enter-

prise was enlarged to include a foundry and machine shop and a limited partnership was formed to trade under the name of Slatington Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works, Ltd., with Mr. Evans as president and general manager. Machinery and castings of all kinds are manufactured and the works employ from 20 to 25 hands.

Machine Shops.—The first machine shop for general repairs at Slatington was put up by Edward MacConachie on Factory street and carried on by him until 1891 when he was succeeded by Joseph Custard, who conducted the plant three years; then Peter Macconachie (son of Edward), became the proprietor and he has carried on the business successfully until the present time, devoting his time mostly to automobile repairs.

Claude Zellner started a general machine shop on Church street, west of 5th, in 1910, and has conducted it until now with two hands.

Bottling Works.—In 1876 Frederick Horlacher moved from Bauman's, in Carbon county, to Slatington and embarked in the bottling business and from that time for nearly forty years has been prominently identified with the establishment of various local enterprises and taken a practical interest in the government of the community. He bought the small works of ——— Woodring, on Dowell street, a short distance west of Main, and carried on the business for four years, but finding the quarters too small, he removed to lower Slatington, on Race street, near Walnut, at the rear of a large lot where he had built his residence, and there put up a large plant. He conducted this in a successful manner until April, 1913, when he transferred it to his son, John, and the son has carried it on until now.

Hosiery Mills.—In 1895 Thomas Zellner, Wm. A. Fritzinger, Robert F. Muschlitz and Frederick E. Wyle associated together for the purpose of manufacturing hosiery and have since carried on the business under the name of Slatington Knitting Co. It employs about 70 hands. It is located in a two-story frame building on Main street and Center alley. A dye-house was established in 1903 and since then operated in connection with the mill. Their production is disposed of through jobbers.

In 1900 Henry A. Muschlitz erected a large two-story frame building, north of Main street bridge along the Branch R. R. and equipped it with knitting machinery for the manufacture of hosiery, and he has since conducted the business with an average of 75 hands. It is called the "Crystal Knitting Mills."

Silk Mill.—In 1901 a silk mill was established on Race street by the Slatington Textile Mfg.

Co. for the manufacture of broad silks and, erected a large, three-story brick building. After conducting the business three years it was purchased by the Post & Sheldon Corporation, of Paterson, which has carried on the business until the present time. The plant was enlarged in 1904 and about 350 hands are given constant employment. This corporation has two similar plants at Allentown besides an extensive establishment at Paterson, and a similar plant is now being erected at Slatedale, three miles west of Slatington, where 250 hands will find employment.

Box Factory.—The Keystone Box Manufacturing Co. was organized in 1902 by Edward L. Krause, Wm. A. Fritzingler and Robert F. Muschlitz for the manufacture of lock-corner and lid-slide pencil boxes and also counter-trays and pyrographic boxes and established a plant in the western section of Slatington near Church street which has been carried on successfully until the present time. It employs 75 hands and has developed a large trade which extends throughout the country.

Saddlery.—Dennis Miller carried on a general saddler business at Slatington from 1865 to 1870; then Thomas F. Schiffert conducted a prosperous shop for forty years until his death, and his brother, George D., succeeded him who has continued it until now.

Bakery.—Lewis Best embarked in the baking business in lower Slatington about 1880, but he carried it on only two years when he was succeeded by William H. Mory and he conducted the business in a successful manner for thirteen years. Then different parties had the establishment for varying periods until 1912, when Edwin Bailey became the proprietor. He employs two bakers and has two delivery wagons.

Slaughter House.—About 1885 Amandus A. Kern and Thomas Zellner embarked in the slaughtering business on School Hill (the southern section of town), and carried it on five years when Mr. Zellner retired from the firm, then James Ringer became associated with Kern and they put up a plant at 4th and Franklin streets, which they conducted for several years.

In 1893 Mr. Kern established a large plant on Church street, between 5th and 6th, and he carried it on successfully until his death in 1909; since then the business has been continued in the name of his estate, including a meat-store on Main street, near the postoffice.

Ice.—Frederick Horlacher embarked in the ice business in 1888 by manufacturing it at his bottling works, and he continued it for two years when he was obliged to suspend further operations on account of the limited consumption and

the high cost of production. He then secured the right to harvest ice on the Kern mill-dam where he erected a large frame storage house with a capacity of 3,200 tons, and supplied the citizens with natural ice for a period of twelve years. In 1902 he sold the ice plant and business to C. H. Hodges, who has conducted the business until the present time. In 1906 Hodges erected a dam and storehouse with a capacity of 3,000 tons at Emerald from which he has since supplied his customers.

In 1912 H. A. Beers, of Walnutport, started supplying ice at Slatington and he delivers a large quantity.

Garage.—There are two garages at Slatington for the accommodation of automobiles. The first was started in 1897 by Lewis F. Sauerwine, on Middle alley, to the rear of the Opera House, which he equipped with machinery for making all kinds of repairs and he carried this on in a very successful manner until the Fall of 1913 when he erected and equipped a much larger plant, two story brick building, 40 by 85, on the same alley farther south, at the rear of his residence to accommodate his increasing trade and the requirements of his patrons.

The other was established in 1909 by Frederick Horlacher, he having changed his bottling works for this purpose and equipped it with a machine shop which has been carried on since by Charles Snyder.

Peter Macconachie has a similar establishment on Factory street, in lower Slatington, which is devoted entirely to making repairs.

Concrete Blocks.—Daniel D. Olewine began to manufacture concrete blocks for building purposes about 1900, and in 1906 erected a plant in the western section of the borough which he has since carried on. In connection with the factory he deals in cement, sand, lime and plaster.

Cigars.—A number of persons have been engaged at Slatington in the manufacture of cigars, those worthy of mention being Jacob Hummel from 1864 to 1875, his son, Charles P., for upwards of twenty years, and John F. Miller from 1883 to the present time.

SLATINGTON IN 1913.

Town Hall,		Taxables,	
Fire Companies, . .	3	Cemeteries,	2
Police,	3	Newspapers,	2
Water Works, . . .		Livery-Stables,	2
Gas Works,		Garages,	2
Bridges,	4	Hotels,	7
Banks,	2	Saloons,	13
Steam Railroads, .	4	Restaurants,	3
Street Railway, . .		Pool-rooms,	3
Car Barn,		Amusement Halls, . .	2
Churches,	11	Telephone Lines, . . .	2
School Buildings, .	3	Telegraph (W. U.), . .	1
Population,	3,000	Societies,	17

Halls,	7	Hardware,	6
Physicians,	7	Millinery,	6
Dentist,	2	Meat,	3
Optician,	1	5-10 Cent,	2
Veterinarian,	1	Dealers in slate, ..	4
Painters,		Industries:	
Plumbers,	6	Box Factory, ...	1
Concrete Contrac-		Grist Mill,	1
tors,	2	Saw-Mill,	1
Tailors,	5	Slaughter-House,	1
Shoemakers,	6	Marble Works, .	2
Cigar manufactur-		Rolling-Mill, ...	1
ers,	2	Machine Shops, .	4
Laundry,	1	Knitting Mills, .	2
Undertakers,	2	Umbrella Han-	
Photographers, ..	1	dles,	1
Barbers,	5	Slate Works:	
Black-smiths, ...		Roofing,	21
Stores:		School,	2
Dry-Goods,	16	Structural,	11
Drug, Etc.,	3	Black-Boards, ..	3

For particulars of Slatington relating to census, taxables, property valuation, &c., see chapter XVIII on CENSUS.

CHURCHES.

The churches and schools of Slatington began to be organized with the beginning of the town and they have continued to co-operate in a most successful manner, so that now the borough contains eleven of the former and three of the latter.

The churches are as follows:

St. John's Reformed.	St. Paul's Evangelical.
St. John's Lutheran.	Trinity United Evan-
Presbyterian.	gelical.
Baptist.	Christ Episcopal.
Welsh Calvinistic.	Methodist Episcopal.
Methodist.	Roman Catholic.
Welsh Congregational-	
ist.	

St. John's Reformed Church.—With a view to forming a religious organization at Slatington, constituted of members of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations, a number of meetings, addressed by ministers of the respective churches, were held in the old town hall and also in the public school-house, and a final meeting was held Aug. 7, 1868, when it was determined that a union church should be built, to be known as "St. John's Union Church of Slatington." A joint building committee was appointed, consisting of the following members:

Reformed—Jonas Kern, Philip Wotring.

Lutheran—David Ross, Henry Handwerk.

The site for the building was selected on Second street, south of Main, on a lot adjoining the public school property. The corner-stone was laid with proper ceremonies June 17, 1869, the officiating ministers having been Isaac Loos and Samuel Leinbach, who represented the Reformed denomination, and L. Grove and J. S. Renninger, the Lutheran.

The church was erected under the superintendency of the committee named, and dedicated on Dec. 26, 1869. The officiating ministers were: *Reformed*—Revs. D. Brendel, Levi K. Derr, Samuel Leinbach. *Lutheran*—Revs J. D. Schindel, Ferdinand Berkemeyer (the latter still living in the 85th year of his age, in retirement at Sellersville, Pa.).

This relationship between the two denominations was carried on in a harmonious manner until 1881. The Reformed denomination then purchased the interest of the Lutheran for the consideration of \$4,000, thereby becoming the sole owner of the property. General repairs were immediately made to the building, costing \$4,000, and from that time until now it has been occupied by the St. John's Reformed congregation.

During the first thirteen years the congregation carried on a successful organization, and for the first ten years Rev. Levi K. Derr served it as pastor when he was obliged to resign on account of failing health. The first communion was administered in May, 1870, and at that time sixty-six persons presented their names for membership. Rev. William J. Peters became Mr. Derr's successor; the membership then was 225. The Slatington charge was composed of St. John's and Frieden's Church (situated about one half mile to the south in Washington township), but in 1886 St. John's became a separate charge. In 1885 Rev. Peters ended his pastorate and was succeeded in 1886 by Rev. Neri Peters, who has served the congregation until the present time in a most efficient manner, covering a continuous period of 27 years.

In 1889 the Sunday school rooms were enlarged and improved and a parsonage was erected on an adjoining lot to the south at an expense exceeding \$5,000. In 1894 the interior of the church was largely improved and handsomely decorated and electric light chandeliers and large ventilators in the ceiling were introduced. In 1898 a superior new organ with 930 pipes, was installed, a brick annex having been built at the rear of the church for that purpose. In 1900 a new steeple was erected and the exterior of the church repainted, which was done by the Ladies' Aid Society at an expense exceeding \$1,200. In 1906 extensive improvements were made to the church edifice including a renovation of the Sunday school room at an expense of \$4,000.

The membership of the congregation in 1913 was 920 and of the Sunday school 715. During the pastorate of Rev. Peters 1,727 members were added to the church; 840 by confirmation, and 887 by letter and renewal of profession; and in this time \$75,220 contributed by the members for various church purposes.

St. John's Lutheran Church.—The introductory history of this church will be found in the history of St. John's Reformed Church.

In 1871 this congregation elected Rev. D. K. Kepner as its pastor and he served until Jan. 1, 1875. For the following year there was no regular pastor but during this short period Rev. J. D. Schindel, of Allentown, and four students of the Lutheran Seminary at Philadelphia conducted the religious services. One of the students was Jesse S. Erb and his ability and success came to be so highly appreciated by the members that he was unanimously elected as pastor in 1876 and he has continued to serve the congregation to the present time, covering a period of 37 years.

The Union Church having become the property of the St. John's Reformed congregation, the Lutheran congregation immediately proceeded to establish a new church for themselves on a large lot of ground situated on the same street, a short distance south on the opposite side, which had been generously donated, including a two-story frame building for a parsonage, by a generous and zealous member, Mrs. David Ross. The corner stone was laid June 2, 1881, with appropriate ceremonies by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Erb, who was assisted by Prof. N. N. Wacker-nagel and S. A. Zeigenfuse; and the completed edifice was dedicated Dec. 2, 1883, the pastor having been assisted in the dedication by Revs. B. Sadtler, D.D., and J. D. Schindel. In 1888 an addition of 28 feet was erected at the rear of the church and other improvements were made, including the installation of a superior pipe organ at an expense of \$8,000.

During the inception of the foregoing church movement, addresses were also made on the subject of Sunday school and the first meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church where a school was started with 18 pupils. This number was augmented at the second meeting to 64 pupils, and a proportional increase was made at subsequent meetings which required a more commodious building which was secured in the public school house at Second and Main streets. Upon the erection of the Union Church in 1869 the meeting place was transferred to the church and it was there until the dissolution was effected when each congregation conducted a separate school for the children of its members; and this has been continued until the present time.

A bible-class was organized about the same time which was regularly instructed by Rev. Renninger, assisted by Rev. S. A. Leinbach, of the Reformed denomination and by their united efforts they succeeded in establishing the Union Church.

Presbyterian Church is an attractive frame

structure, with a steeple 120 feet high, painted white, situated at the northern extremity of the main street in the upper section of Slatington. The organization of the congregation was effected by a number of the first English settlers in this vicinity who held religious meetings from 1850 to 1855 in the various homes, which were under the directing influence of Rev. Dr. Gray, of Easton, Rev. Leslie Irvine, of the Allen township church and James Kennedy (a ruling elder of the Allen church) with the encouragement and support of thirteen original members, among whom were the ruling elders, Robert McDowell and James Marshall, and the deacons, W. S. Crosbie and W. Jones; and the result of these meetings was the erection of a frame church on the site mentioned during the years 1854-'55, the corner stone having been laid in July, 1854, and the structure dedicated in February, 1855, with the Rev. Dr. D. V. McLean (then president of Princeton College), officiating in the ceremonies.

For twenty-five years, services were held in the building, but the timbers showing signs of weakness and decay, the congregation determined to erect a new building, and accordingly the old church was razed, and the corner stone was laid in 1874. The structure, as it appears now (of which the accompanying illustration shows a correct likeness), was finished in 1876, and dedicated on Sept. 29th, with Rev. Dr. Wm. Ormisston, of New York, preaching the sermon on that occasion. The cost of the building was \$7,000. The building committee was Robert McDowell, D. D. Roper, D. D. Jones, Jesse Labar and Samuel Caskie.

The membership in 1884 numbered 70. In 1910 the church was remodeled and much improved. In 1913, the membership was 175.

The following pastors served the congregation:

T. M. Adams, 1855-57.	John F. Scott, 1886-88.
A. G. Harned, 1857-66.	Percy Y. Schelly,
George J. Porter,	1889-96.
1866-67.	Julius W. Brockway,
John W. McNaughten,	1897-1901.
1870-75.	D. H. Ferrell, 1902-04.
S. Stockton Burroughs,	H. M. Vogelsoner,
1876-80.	1904-12.
B. F. Meyers, 1882-83.	James H. Boal, 1913-
James J. Campbell,	
1884-85.	

A Sunday school was conducted with the church since 1854. It was started by Mr. McDowell with only six members, and till 1866 the membership had increased to 273. In 1913, it was 200.

In the school room two interesting slate tablets are attached to the wall at the rear of the superintendent's desk, in remembrance of the

long continued services and devotion of two faithful members of the church and school: Robert McDowell, elder from 1851 and superintendent from 1855 to the time of his decease in 1878; and David McKenna, elder from 1878 and superintendent from 1879 to the time of his decease in 1908.

A small burying ground is situated on the rear of the lot but no interments have been made on it for many years. Only six graves are marked with stones, but the inscriptions are not legible.

Baptist Church.—A number of the Welsh inhabitants of Slatington and vicinity, who were attached to the Baptist Church, formed an association and began to hold religious meetings in Sep-



VIEW LOOKING NORTH ON MAIN STREET.

tember, 1861, at Williamstown, a settlement west of the town in a frame building erected by Henry Williams at a cost of \$800. The active members at that time were Mr. Williams and wife, John Roberts and wife, Ellis Owen and wife, and Mrs. Catharine P. Williams. The services were continued at Williamstown every Sunday until 1891, when they were started at Slatington with sixteen members in the Fritzinger hall, but in several months the hall was destroyed by fire, including considerable furniture of the church; then the hopeful and determined members erected a church for themselves at the west end of Church street, costing \$5,000, where the congregation continued for nine years. With increased membership, they were encouraged to establish a larger church, and securing a lot on the southwest corner of 2nd and Main streets, they erected a most attractive edifice at a cost of \$21,000, of which three prominent members, Ellis Owens, Joseph Richards and Robert G. Pierce contributed each \$5,000, and this was dedicated with appropriate services in June, 1900. The membership at that time was 105; which has

been increased to 125. The officiating pastors have been:

Allen J. Morton, 1864-79.	D. E. Richards, 1895-1906.
Charles Jones, 1891-92.	Gomez Evans, 1908-10.
Henry Evans, 1893-94.	Moses S. Young, 1912-

A Sunday school has been conducted in a successful manner from the inception of the church. The superior singing of the school and congregation is a distinguishing feature of the services.

Welsh Churches.—Several Welshmen, of Slatington (John Davies, William Griffith, and William Evans), organized a congregation in the year 1847, and religious meetings were held in a slate building for four years, Davies and Griffith having officiated as elders.

The Synod of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church of Pennsylvania convened at Slatington from the 11th to the 13th of April, 1851, and it was then that their first church came to be dedicated. It was built of stone, one-story high, and stood on the southwest corner of Church and 4th streets. In 1858 difficulties arose in the congregation which led to a separation and the establishment of two bodies, which called themselves respectively, Welsh Presbyterian or Calvinistic Methodist, and Welsh Congregationalist.

The former remained in the building of 1851, but finding it too small, they erected, in 1859, a new and substantial stone church in its place, one story, 28 by 34 feet, with a capacity of 200, which was appropriately dedicated Jan. 1, 1860. They carried on worship until it was burned down March 30, 1863. A two-story brick building was put up a short distance west of the corner, and this was dedicated Jan. 30-31, 1864. It was occupied by the congregation until 1882, then the increased membership required a larger building, and they erected a superior and attractive brick structure on Fourth street, a short distance south of Church, and here they have continued until the present time. The building was enlarged in 1897.

A prosperous Sunday school was carried on from the beginning, in connection with the church. The membership of both bodies is about 200.

The pastors have been:

John G. Jones, 1851-53.	R. E. Williams, 1890-93.
Thomas H. Roberts, 1853-54.	John W. Morris, 1893-99.
John J. Evans.	John O. Jones, 1900.
Ebenezer T. Jones, 1862-64.	John Williams, 1901-14.
John L. Jeffreys, 1869-71.	

The Welsh Congregationalists, the other body, withdrew and erected a church on the same street,

farther west, in the hollow, and carried on their religious devotions there until 1883, when they erected another but far superior building on a lot of ground, 60 by 100 feet on the northwest corner of 4th and Franklin street, an attractive, large frame edifice, 30 by 60 feet, which they painted white, and there they have continued regular services until the present time, keeping up the premises in a fine condition. The membership is 110. A Sunday school has also been supported and its membership is 125.

The pastors have all come directly from Wales, whose names have been:

William Jones.	Wm. Davies (N.
W. Tudwel Williams.	Wales).
Wm. Davies (S. Wales).	Isaac Trevor Williams.
James Williams.	

Methodist Episcopal.—Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Slatington, organized a congregation in 1869 and determined to establish a church. In this behalf the following building committee was appointed: Rev. J. W. Knapp, James Anthony, James Thomas, David Evans, Harrison Evans, George S. Coffin and Wm. H. Gish. A lot of ground was secured on Centre street; the corner-stone was laid Sept. 12, 1869; and the one-story frame structure was dedicated Dec. 19, 1869. And here services have been conducted until the present time. The church was remodeled in 1909.

Evangelical Churches.—The Evangelical Association established an organization at Slatington in 1862 by first holding meetings in private homes and afterward in the hall of Lewis Heritzky in the lower section of Slatington until 1870, when a one-story frame building was erected on the northeast corner of Second and Washington streets, the corner-stone having been laid June 19. Members of this denomination living at Slatedale and that vicinity co-operated with the members at Slatington in establishing this edifice. Their efforts were successful in increasing the membership and by 1884 it numbered 264. It was dedicated as St. Paul's Evangelical Church and the organization has been continued until the present time.

When this denomination divided after 1890 a second church was established in 1895 at the corner of Second street and Center alley, an attractive two-story brick edifice which was named Trinity United Evangelical Church. [See Church History of the County.]

Christ Episcopal.—The first steps towards the establishment of the Episcopal Church at Slatington was taken in 1898 when religious services in this behalf were conducted by Rev. Wm. H. Heigham, of Catasaqua in the Seibert building. Irregular meetings were held there

for over a year; then on December 24, 1899, a special service was conducted by Bishop Talbot in the Presbyterian Church, which was largely attended. New rooms were fitted up in the Semmel building in lower Slatington, and with the appointment of James L. Foote as the first warden a stronger spirit was shown. The mission had six communicants.

In December, 1900, Rev. George A. Green became the first rector, and he conducted regular services every Sunday afternoon until July, 1904. By that time the communicants had increased to thirty-six, and the vestry to two wardens.

In the Summer of 1902 the subject of a new church had first been agitated. Subscriptions began to be solicited; and then Mr. and Mrs. James L. Foote offered a building lot on the corner of Williams and Diamond streets which was accepted. This success led to the appointment of a building committee in April, 1905, consisting of Rev. R. S. Radcliffe, James L. Foote, James L. Mast, Esau Prestwood, Charles North, Harry W. Jones, Harry E. Prestwood, W. J. Gladstone and John J. Parry, and their efforts were continued until a building contract was executed in May, 1906. Ground was broken ten days afterward. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop Talbot on Oct. 8, 1906, and finally on June 8, 1907, an attractive frame, Gothic edifice, 24 by 72 feet, which cost \$10,000 was dedicated. The General Missionary of the Central Diocese Rev. R. S. Radcliffe, was very active in this work for several years. Services have been held every Sunday since the dedication without a rector.

A Sunday school was started in November, 1899 with Mrs. James L. Foote as superintendent, and she continued to serve this position in a most faithful manner until she died in 1907. The chancel window, which contains a full length picture of Jesus Christ, was presented by Mr. Foote in commemoration of his wife who has come to be regarded as the principal founder of this church. Mrs. James L. Mast, also an active worker, succeeded Mrs. Foote as superintendent but she died shortly afterward. Edmund Collins was then appointed superintendent by the Bishop and he has served in an official manner until now. The membership of the school is 106. The membership of the church is small, only 28, having been greatly reduced by death and removals from the district.

Roman Catholic.—A considerable number of members of the Roman Catholic Church had for years been located in the vicinity of Slatington but were obliged to carry on their religious devotion in churches situated some miles away and this condition prevailed until 1883 when a small frame

chapel was established in the borough on the south side of Washington street, between Sixth and Seventh streets and this was maintained until 1908 when a larger frame building was erected, including a two-story frame parsonage. The services were conducted by priests from Mauch Chunk and Lehighton until 1906 when a separate parish was established here and Father J. C. Vitt became the local priest. He served the small congregation, numbering about 200 members from this section of the county, until 1911 when he was succeeded by Father Joseph I. Plappert.

CEMETERIES.—*The Fairview.*—There are two cemeteries in which the residents of Slatington bury their dead. The first was started by Robert McDowell on a part of his farm in the southeastern section of the borough in 1868, elevated on the hill-side, and called "Fairview." It was laid out with 1,108 lots and a large number have been sold for burial purposes; and it was held by him until his decease in 1878, and after his death by his estate until 1910, when it was sold to the re-organized Fairview Cemetery Association which was incorporated and of which Dr. Luther Campbell has since been president.

Union.—The second was founded in 1870 by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations on an elevated tract of four acres south of Slatington, called "Union" after the church in which these bodies then worshipped jointly. The enclosure was enlarged gradually until now it embraces 13 acres. The burials from 1870 to Oct. 26, 1913, numbered 1,305, the record being so kept as to show the burials in consecutive order.

A corporation was instituted in 1895 under the name of the Union Cemetery Association, by members of the two churches, to maintain this cemetery in perpetuity without profit, and the two churches conveyed the land secured by them to this corporation for the nominal consideration of \$1. It is kept in fine order and includes many attractive monuments, including the "Soldiers' Monument," dedicated in 1909, and the Firemen's Monument, dedicated also in 1909, several months later.

Undertakers.—Augustus Berkemeyer was engaged at Saegersville as a cabinet-maker in connection with undertaking from 1838 to 1864; removed to Slatington and there conducted the business of undertaking until 1869,

when he sold it to Daniel Heintzelman and removed to Allentown, and Heintzelman carried it on until he died when he was succeeded by his son, Henry, who has followed it since.

John F. Berkemeyer, son of Augustus, located at Slatington in 1891 to conduct this business and he has also followed it until the present time.

Joel Stettler was engaged in the business here for some years before 1880.

SCHOOLS.

Prior to 1858 the children of lower Slatington attended school half a mile north of the place along the river; and those of upper Slatington attended the Friedensville school, half a mile to the south.

The first school within the present limits of Slatington was started in the old stone mill of William Kern in 1820, but it was continued there only a few years. The next was started in 1858, and the Welsh congregation having separated, the school directors of Washington township rented the stone church for school purposes; and this was used until 1868 when a new two-story, brick building (47 x 50 feet, costing \$7,000 and dedicated Aug 30th), was provided by the township, at the southeast corner of Main and Second streets, which is still standing but considerably enlarged.

The teachers during this early period were George Berkes, Xantippe Kohler, ——— Jones (Welshman), Miss Susan Knauss, Miss M. D. Baker, Miss Jane Mott, besides others whose names could not be recalled.

A school was conducted for a time in the second story of the Lehigh Slate Co. office building, taught by Miss Rebecca McDowell; and another was conducted in the home of Moses Kuntz.

Rev. A. G. Harned, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church carried on a successful school in the church from 1857 to 1866, which was taught during part of the time by ——— Berry, of Connecticut. Other schools were held in private houses; but by the year 1868 most of them had given way to the common schools.

In 1868 the schools were divided into four grades: Primary, secondary, grammar and high, with pupils numbering altogether about 200, who were under the superintendency of A. J. Kline.

In 1875 the pupils numbered over 300. A second primary school was then opened in McDowell hall, the schools were graded with a better classification, and regular course of study, and higher studies were introduced for advanced pupils.

In 1879 the number of pupils had so increased



FIREMEN
MONUMENT.

conducted the business of undertaking until 1869,

that more room was demanded and an addition was built to the school building, 25 x 45 feet, two stories high, costing \$2,500; and the rooms were furnished with the latest appliances costing \$1,000. The lot was also improved by grading and tree planting, and a strong retaining wall was built along Main street. The management of the schools became so popular that many pupils were admitted not only from the adjoining districts of Lehigh county but also from Northampton and Carbon counties which reflected much credit upon the administrative ability of Prof. Stettler. During his administration more than fifty young men and women became teachers from the High school as teachers, most of them securing positions in Lehigh and adjoining counties.

Besides the common schools, Prof. Stettler also conducted two night schools, one attended by the quarry and factory boys with sessions two evenings a week, and the other by advanced pupils for knowledge of the higher branches.

Since the public schools have been placed under Prof. James W. Snyder they have reached a very high degree of efficiency, and the graduation of the high school pupils has come to be a sufficient recommendation for their admission into colleges and universities.

Board of Directors.

President—Able Boyer.
Vice-President—D. B. Costenbader.
Secretary—William M. Roberts.
Treasurer—Peter N. Snyder.
L. H. Bauer (resigned).

Teachers.

James W. Snyder Supervisor.

High School (1897).

Charles C. Bachman,	H. A. Zell.
Princ.	Clarence Myles.
Helen M. Smith.	Vida Roper,
Joseph F. Frederick,	Music director.
Franklin J. Fister.	Margie Jones.
Dora Shenton.	Millie Steckel.

2nd St. Building (1868; 1879).

Olive Young.	Marguerite Robert.
Ruth Kern.	Beryl Weygandt.
Ella Engle.	Blodwen Griffith.
Maud Neff.	Edna Peters.

3d Ward Building (1906).

Sydney Peters.	Bessie Boyer.
Ina E. Kern.	Violet Hankee.
Mayme Krause.	Carrie Handwerk.
Florence Geist.	

School Directors.

Richard H. Dyer,	Alvin S. Haines, 1889-91.
1865-68.	John Kennel, 1890-95.
Moses Kuntz, 1865-68.	J. F. Lentz, 1890-92.
William Peter, 1865-68.	S. H. Schneck, 1891-93.
David Heintzleman,	Robt. Muschlitz, 1891-93.
1865-68.	John Richards, 1892-94.
Lewis C. Smith, 1865-72.	James L. Foote, 1893-95.
Mixon Lewis, 1865-68.	Evan H. Roberts,
Aaron Peter, 1865-76.	1894-96.
Henry Kuntz, 1866-69.	Joseph D. Bentz, 1894-96.
Jonas Hoffman, 1866-69.	Joseph Richards,
David McKenna,	1895-97.
1867-73; 75-78.	Dr. John S. Mack,
Robert W. Parry,	1895-97.
1867-70.	Levi A. Snyder, 1896-98.
G. R. Davis, 1867.	Frank A. Schereir,
Resigned.	1896-98.
David Williams, 1868-72.	Quincy A. Stettler,
William H. Gish, 1869-72.	1897-99.
Alexander Weaver,	Henry W. Maxwell,
1869-72.	1897-1902.
Jesse Labar, 1869-72.	Edward Shoenburger,
Lewis Henritzy, 1869-72.	1898-1900.
George Brown, 1870-73.	Frank J. Lentz,
John Morgan, 1870-73;	1898-1900
1884-90.	Dr. David Williams,
Thomas Kern, 1871-78.	1899-01.
James Anthony, 1871-74.	Levi S. Brown, 1900-02.
Phillip Woodring,	Wm. Fritzinger, 1901-03.
1872-75.	John Richards, 1901-03.
Dr. A. P. Steckel,	W. F. Andrews, 1902-04.
1874-79; 1882-84.	Jos. B. Roberts, 1902-04.
Robert McDowell,	Alfred S. Morgan,
1874-77.	1903-08.
D. D. Jones, 1875-78.	Dr. M. J. Holben,
Robert F. App, 1875-78.	1903-05.
D. D. Roper, 1877-80.	James Paules, 1904-11.
Samuel H. Schneck,	James Owens, 1904-06.
1877-80.	Esau Prestwood, 1905-08.
D. M. Cassel, 1878-81.	Richard O. Roberts,
Daniel R. Williams,	1905-07.
1879-82.	B. W. Kern, Jr., 1905-07.
Hiram A. Hankee,	James D. Neyer, 1907-09.
1880-83.	A. E. Leibfred, 1906-09.
John T. Roberts, 1880-84.	Chas. A. Bechtel, 1908-11.
George T. Oplinger,	Osville Peters, 1908-11.
1881-87.	A. P. Berlin, 1906-11.
H. L. Davis, 1881-83.	Edwin Osler, 1908-11.
J. F. Miller, 1882-84.	Howard E. Daum.
Joel Neff, 1885-90.	1906-12.
John A. Wiegner,	Peter N. Snyder, 1912-18.
1885-87.	L. H. Baun, 1910-13.
F. A. Bachman, 1886-88.	S. B. Costenbader,
L. F. Brensing, 1887-89.	1909-19.
Evan J. Williams,	W. M. Roberts, 1910-15.
1888-90.	Abel Boyer, 1913-15.
Dr. A. J. Kern, 1889-94;	Robert Williams,
1890-01.	1913-19.

Principals of Schools.

A. E. Atwater, 1869-71.	J. J. Santz, 1887-96.
J. O. Rowlands, 1871-72.	J. H. Hurst, 1896.
J. H. Deardorf, 1872-75.	J. W. Snyder, A. M.,
Frank J. Settler, 1875-87;	1906 to present time.
1898-1906.	

CHAPTER XXXI.

BOROUGH OF SOUTH ALLENTOWN.

The borough of South Allentown adjoins the city of Allentown on the southeast. The land on which it is located was a part of the Allen family lands, portions of which were later owned by the Scholl, Keck and Mory families. In 1870, James and Stephen Barner sold about 200 acres to Aschbach, Weber and Rau, who then laid it off in building lots according to an adopted plan, and the proposed town was called Strassburg. The sale of lots and the development of the town was postponed on account of the severe panic which prevailed from 1873 to 1877. A few houses were erected and for many years the place was known as "Aineyville," after the head of the iron furnace in operation along the river from 1868 to 1906. The increase of population in Salisbury township and South Allentown, now the Twelfth ward of Allentown, resulted in the growth of the village and it became known as Southeast Allentown, by which name it is still generally known.

By a decree made May 21, 1909, after due proceedings in the Court of Quarter Sessions, 462 acres, in the form of a square, were taken from the central portion of Salisbury township and incorporated the borough of South Allentown. The first election was held June 29, 1909, at the hall of the Workingmen's Beneficial Society and the following officials were elected:

Edwin F. Miller, burgess; John Beck, Jacob W. Held, Wm. H. Hoffman, Bernhard J. Reilly, L. H. Reinhard, Edwin H. Scholl, and Willoughby Stephens, councilmen; A. J. Heller, treasurer.

The taxable inhabitants in 1914 numbered 590 freeholders, 302 tenants and 71 single men, a total of 963. The total assessment amounted to \$964,745.00. The amount of tax levied was \$4,000.00. The officials in 1914 are: Wm. H. Hoffman, burgess; James Druckenmiller, J. Robert Eck, F. B. Gehris, Jacob W. Held, Charles E. Nonnemacher, John F. Waltz and Carvin J. Yeakel, councilmen; Jacob H. Gehris, secretary; Thomas K. Diehl, treasurer; J. Edw. Didra, Wallace Groman and H. O. Bleam, auditors; Jacob Christine and Fred Nonnemacher, constables. The justices of the peace are Charles F. Long and Harrison O. Bortz; and William Beck is assessor. Jacob H. Gehris was town clerk from

1909 to 1913 and Charles H. Heller from 1914. The estimated population in July, 1914, was 3,000. The meetings of the town council are held in the Arion band hall.

The Fearless Fire Company was organized in 1911. It has 135 members and Charles Messenger is the foreman. The water consumed by the residents was taken from cisterns until 1909, when water was obtained from an artesian well put down by M. B. Biery. In 1913, the borough opened up two artesian wells on the southeast borough line, at a depth of 250 feet and a cost of \$2,675.00, where a stand-pipe is being erected. A system of street lighting has also been installed. The electric street railroad was constructed through the town to South Bethlehem in 1893 and to Emaus in 1895.

The first hotel was erected by Edwin F. Miller in 1893, who conducted it for sixteen years. His son, E. C. W. Miller succeeded him, but he died several months afterward, and it has since been conducted by his son-in-law, Charles Minnich. The first general store was started by James Barner, and the second by Edwin F. Miller. In 1914, there are four stores: Guth & Heller, M. D. Henninger, William Rau and Harry Reed. John A. Didra opened a bakery in 1905, which employs six hands and two teams. A blacksmith shop was started in 1912. James Ritter opened a greenhouse in 1904, and was succeeded by T. B. Binns in 1908, and Milton Geissinger in 1910. Mr. Geissinger died in 1913 and was succeeded by his son, Wm. Penn Geissinger, who also conducts a peach orchard of several acres, started by his father. There are two broad silk mills, the Keystone Textile Company, which employs seventy people and the Stuyvesant Silk Company, where sixty people are employed.

The Lehigh Iron Company erected a furnace at the river in 1868 and another in 1872, which were operated until 1906. The company produced annually for many years, 25,000 tons of pig iron and employed 150 men. Wm. H. Ainey was president and treasurer and Harrison Bortz, manager. The plant has now been dismantled.

Dr. W. A. Bachman located as the first physician in 1911, and A. J. Heller, who had been a building contractor, located as an undertaker.

The social orders of the borough are the Workingmen's Beneficial Society and the Jr. O. U. A. M. The Arion Cornet band was started in 1909 with thirty members and Prof. John Muth as the leader.

Churches. St. Mark's Union church, on Hel-

was erected in 1902, of which the pastor is Rev. R. L. Woodring.

Schools. An old township school building was taken by the borough in 1909, which has been improved several times. A fine, large brick building was erected in 1912 at a cost of \$21,000.



STUYVESANT SILK MILL, SOUTH ALLENTOWN

lertown avenue, was organized in 1885, and a building was subsequently erected, valued at \$10,000. The joint membership is 750 and the pastors are Rev. J. P. Bachman, Reformed, and Rev. C. A. Kerschner, Lutheran. Zion U. E. church was erected in 1899. The pastor is Rev. Thomas Knecht. A Mennonite church building

In 1914 the directors were: Harry Hillegass, John J. Lynn, John A. Didra, Charles Beidler, and Michael Deibert; and teachers: Luther H. Adams, principal; Emma Maury, Estella P. Balliet, Naomi Brensinger, Bertha Miller, Ruth Brensinger, Hilda Knerr, Anna Gackenbach, and Lizzie Dietrich.

CHAPTER XXXII.

BOROUGH OF BETHLEHEM (WEST SIDE).

BY CLARENCE E. BECKEL.

Early History.

The early history of West Bethlehem is closely linked with that of the Moravian Brethren, who soon after settling in Bethlehem saw the natural advantages of the strip of aluvial land lying to the west and south of the Monocasy for industrial purposes. As early as 1742 they erected a saw mill on the creek below the present site of the New Street bridge. Shortly thereafter a laundry and a bleaching house were built on the bank of the river. The latter building in later years was known as "Noah's Ark," and as a resort for disreputable people gained for itself a very unsavory reputation. All trace of it has long since disappeared.

FERRY.

On Jan. 25, 1743, a site was selected by the Brethren for the erection of a grist mill on the east bank of the Monocasy, and the same day for a landing place for the ferry across the Lehigh. Up to that time the river had been forded or crossed by canoe, but now that a mill was to be built it was seen that arrangements would have to be made to provide a more adequate means of crossing, for the settlers coming with grist from the Saucon valley and elsewhere, as well as for the Brethren who had frequent occasion to cross the stream. The site selected for a ferry landing was at the foot of Main street, and on March 11 a "flat" was dragged into the river by eight horses and launched. The miller, John Adam Schaus, was the first of a line of regularly appointed ferrymen. At first the rude craft was operated by poling, but this method was supplanted in 1758 by a rope rigging stretched across the river from the site of the Crown Inn to a point directly opposite.

INDIAN HOUSE.

The old Indian house stood on the west bank of the Monocasy, immediately north of the present stone bridge at the Luckenbach mill. It was a one-story stone structure, 52 by 40 feet in dimensions, erected as a temporary home for the Christian Indians, who prior to this had occupied

quarters at the foot of the hill to the south-east, as well as other friendly Indians who from time to time sojourned at Bethlehem. The original intention was to place an Indian couple, or some properly qualified white person, in charge of the building, which was ready for occupancy on Oct. 25, 1752. In the summer of 1756 a log house was built just south of it, near the creek, containing a chapel for the Indians. In 1758 this was removed to the Indian village of Nain, near Bethlehem. Both the men and women were given employment, the men as guides and scouts, or in the fields, and the women to weave baskets, mats, and numerous other articles. The men also contributed to the larder by their skill in catching fish, shad at that time being plentiful in the river. Stipulated wages were paid for these services and receipts taken therefor. During the troublous winter of 1755-1756, these friendly Indians acted as scouts on the outskirts of the village, and doubtless on more occasions than one their vigilance prevented sudden attacks by the lurking savages. After the removal of the Indians to Nain on October 18, 1758, the building was occasionally used as a temporary lodging house for travelers.

REVOLUTIONARY BURIAL GROUND.

Upon the establishment of the Revolutionary hospital for the Continental soldiers at Bethlehem, a site was selected on the bluff across the Monocasy as a burial ground for the dead soldiers. Two men died in the hospital on December 7, 1776, and subsequently hundreds of others, and all found a resting-place in unmarked graves. In 1892, in connection with the sesqui-centennial exercises in Bethlehem, a marker was erected on the site. Each year on Memorial Day, the pupils of the Young Ladies' Seminary repair to the spot, and hold appropriate exercises in memory of the unfortunate patriots. On numerous occasions bones have been uncovered in making excavations for different purposes, and these have been carefully collected and re-interred in the soldiers' plot on Niskey Hill Cemetery, by the members of the local Post, G. A. R.

BRIDGES.

The question of a bridge across the river to supplant the ferry, was first brought up in 1791, and on Jan. 2, 1792, a committee consisting of Bishop John Ettwein, Paul Muenster, Francis Thomas, Frederick Beitel, Valentine Fuehrer, and Massa Warner, was appointed to look into the matter. Three days later the committee submitted an adverse report. On January 23, taking advantage of the absence of Ettwein, the strongest opponent to the project, another meeting was held, which resulted in a practically unanimous vote in favor of a bridge. A company was accordingly organized, and operations begun in the spring of 1794. The bridge was completed on September 27, the same year. The structure was an open one, and tolls were collected. The structure cost \$7,800, and this amount was distributed in shares of one hundred dollars each. With the completion of the bridge the old ferry was abandoned.

The second bridge, also an uncovered one, was opened for travel October 19, 1816, and gave excellent service until January 8, 1841, when it was completely destroyed by the memorable freshet of that year, which wrought such frightful havoc throughout the entire valley.

A covered bridge was then constructed, also of wood, which still stands, though doomed to disappear as many hope in the very near future, to be replaced by a more modern structure which shall do honor to the present generation. The "Old Bridge," as it is familiarly styled, was considerably damaged by the freshet of 1862, and again in 1902, narrowly escaped destruction. The collection of toll ceased entirely on November 8, 1892.

The first foot-bridge across the Monocasy was built in 1741, near the grist mill. This was replaced by another in 1747.

In 1815 and again in 1818 and 1822, petitions were presented to the two counties for the construction of a bridge across the Monocasy, to provide access for teams to the grist mill and to the tannery from the west. In the latter year both counties took favorable action, and a stone bridge was erected.

The construction of the canal in 1827-1829 necessitated a bridge at the foot of Main Street.

The Broad Street bridge marked an epoch in the growth of West Bethlehem. A company was organized May 1, 1869, which commenced immediate operations, and on May 17, 1871, after many annoying delays, the completed structure was formally opened for traffic. In 1887 the bridge was purchased by the two counties, and on May 14, the collection of toll ceased.

In 1907 the commissioners of the two counties took steps to replace the old structure, which was no longer considered safe. The contract for a modern re-enforced concrete bridge was awarded on August 6, 1908, to Cramp & Co., of Philadelphia, at their bid of \$104,000, and work was begun on August 28. The bridge was officially declared open to vehicles by the contractors at noon on December 1, 1909.

CANAL.

Construction of the canal was begun at Bethlehem in August, 1827, and on June 2, 1829, the water was first let into that portion of the ditch that passes the town. The building of this waterway from Mauch Chunk necessitated many changes in the topography of the land in the lower section of the town. The first coal transported down the canal passed Bethlehem on June 10. In the early days of canal navigation, passengers were carried on packet boats. At first it was feared that the stagnant water in the canal would breed disease, but this fear was found to be needless as the water was kept in motion.

OLD SOUTH BETHLEHEM.

The advent of the canal, followed by the activities incident to the operation of the foundry and other industries, had a tendency to promote growth in that portion of West Bethlehem which lay between the river and the Monocasy, from the western end of Vineyard Street, to the saw mill eastward. About the year 1830 the name "South Bethlehem" was first applied to this section. Later, when a borough of that name was organized on the south side of the Lehigh, the older residents of Bethlehem still continued to speak of the former as "Old South Bethlehem."

During the freshets of 1841 and 1862, much suffering was occasioned in Old South Bethlehem, and in the latter year seven lives were lost. In more recent times, notably in 1902, considerable inconvenience was suffered by the residents, who had to even be removed from second-story windows in boats to escape the rising waters of the Monocasy, backed up by the heavier flow of the Lehigh.

RAILROADS.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, now a division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was authorized to build a line from Easton to Mauch Chunk, by a bill passed by the Legislature in 1864, and in 1866 the building of the section through Bethlehem was begun. On Nov. 25, 1867, the first train passed down the new

road. On March 31, 1871, it was leased by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and in 1873 the present passenger station was built near Main Street.

The Lehigh and Lackawanna, originally incorporated May 1, 1862 for the construction of a railroad from the North Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroad Junction in West Bethlehem, to the Borough of Bath in Northampton County, completed the line to Chapmans on Nov. 28, 1867, the event being celebrated by running an excursion to that place from Bethlehem.

ISLANDS.

Some years ago General W. E. Doster, the owner of a large part of the lands above and below the New Street bridge, conceived the idea of forming a pleasure resort on Sand Island. The tract was cleared of underbrush, and numerous improvements made to make it an attractive spot. The tract to the west was designated "Wampanoag," while the three islands east of the bridge, adjoining Semple's paint mill were named "Mohican Islands," the names of two prominent Indian tribes. The project was a failure, and for several years past large quantities of earth and refuse have been deposited on the place, with a view to bringing the land above the high water mark, thus making it available for manufacturing sites, etc.

INDUSTRIES.

In 1829, Charles F. Beckel, who since 1825 had been operating a small iron foundry on Main Street, moved the establishment to Sand Island near the canal lock, and here for many years flourished the "Beckel Foundry," the pioneer of all iron industries along the Lehigh at Bethlehem. The operating power was water secured from the upper canal level, which was returned to the lower level. The products of the foundry were of a great variety, including castings for mill work, agricultural implements, stoves, ornamental iron fences, bridges, etc. At a later period Mr. Beckel associated with himself two of his sons, Charles N. and George M. Beckel. The former became an expert bridge engineer, and in November, 1870, erected an iron span for the New Street bridge, to replace one damaged by the freshet of Oct. 4, 1869. In August, 1871, he completed the erection of the Union Street bridge across the Monocacy. The ornamental iron fence at present surrounding the Central Moravian Church, at Bethlehem, was also a product of the Beckel foundry.

The establishment suffered severely from the freshets of Jan. 7, 1841, and Oct. 4, 1869, but

on each occasion triumphed over the catastrophe, until the early eighties when the death of the elder Beckel, coupled with financial reverses, compelled the abandonment of the enterprise. The property eventually came into the possession of the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company, and later, when General Doster carried into effect his plan for improving Sand Island as a pleasure resort, the plant was entirely dismantled.

On the present site of the Diamond Roller Mills, on the south bank of the canal, formerly stood the brewery of the Brethren's House Diacnory. In 1829 the property was purchased by Owen Rice for storing grain, flour, and feed, and in 1838 Copeland Boyd established a paper mill, the power being secured from the waters of the canal. At a still later period the building was used as a barrel factory by the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Company, and finally as a foundry facing mill, until it was destroyed by fire in 1885.

In 1887, D. D. Fritch and Trion D. Fritch, under the firm name of D. D. Fritch and Company, built up a milling business on the above site. The firm name was soon after changed to Fritch and Egner, and again in 1904 to T. D. Fritch and Sons. The main mill was erected in 1886, and in 1892, an elevator was added. Another addition was built in 1908. Twenty-two people are employed in the mill, which has a daily capacity of two hundred barrels. "Fritch's Best," "Diamond B. B.," and "Diamond Rye Flour," three of the leading brands manufactured, have a wide reputation.

In this locality was also laid the foundation of a coal and lumber business, first undertaken by Timothy Weiss, followed by Henry G. Guetter, who combined with the coal business the lumber yard formerly located on North Street, Bethlehem. The enterprise was later successively conducted by Borhek and Knauss; Borhek, Knauss and Miksch; Borhek and Miksch; and more recently by the Brown-Borhek Lumber and Coal Company, Limited. The latter firm placed the business on a substantial basis and increased its efficiency by the purchase of the Brown lumber yard in South Bethlehem. In 1913 the Brown-Borhek Company was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania.

Located at Ninth and Lehigh Avenues is the Guerber Engineering Company, established February 20, 1901, by F. S. Guerber, with a capital stock of \$250,000. The company manufactures frogs, switches, and steel structures of every description, and has a considerable export trade. About two hundred skilled workmen are employed. The officers of the company are as follows: A. N. Cleaver, president; F. C. Stout, vice

president; Franklin H. Brunner, secretary; W. B. Myers, treasurer; J. E. Boatrite, general manager, P. A. E. Guerber, manager of sales.

The firm of Pettinos Brothers, manufacturers and importers of graphite or plumbago, was established in 1892, by George F. Pettinos. Associated with him in the business is his brother, Charles E. Pettinos. Other products manufactured are paint, greases, belt dressing, foundry equipment and supplies. The company also has extensive interests in sand operations scattered throughout the country. Besides the Bethlehem plant, located on River Street, they have factories at Byers, Pa., and Colombo, Ceylon.

The Sauquoit Silk Mills, located on River Street near the old bridge, are extensive manufacturers of dress and crepe silks, and employ nearly five hundred people. E. H. Clewell recently succeeded Mr. H. C. Bailey as manager of the mills. Mr. Alexander D. Steele, of Scranton, is president of the concern, which also operates mills in Philadelphia and Scranton.

The firm of L. W. Strock and Company, manufacturers of handles, was established about 1897 by the late Lycurgus W. Strock. They maintain an office and warehouse on Lehigh Avenue, and operate mills in Tennessee. The product is widely sold, and a considerable export business is done. Mr. Strock died March 15, 1913.

Another concern doing an active business on the west side is the King Coal Company, located on Vineyard Street. This firm commenced business in 1892 under the name of Delp and King. Mr. Delp retiring six months after the formation of the partnership, the business was continued by Mr. Franklin B. King. The latter retired April 1, 1908, leaving the business in the hands of his son, Franklin G. King. The firm deals extensively in coal and wood.

The wholesale grocery firm of J. A. Eberts and Company had its origin in South Bethlehem, where J. A. Eberts on Nov. 3, 1890, commenced the selling of food-stuffs. On Jan. 1, 1896, Mr. J. H. Barrall entered into partnership with Mr. Eberts. In October, 1897, the firm occupied its new building near the Central Railroad of New Jersey freight station. Mr. Barrall died before the moving was completed, and Mr. Eberts continued the business until July 15, 1901, when the present firm was incorporated with a capital of \$125,000. This was increased to \$250,000, on June 3, 1902, and on January 21, 1907, a bond issue of \$100,000 was authorized. Branches are maintained at Allentown, Scranton, Easton, and Bangor, Pa.

The Mineral Spring Ice Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania on March 8, 1900, with a capital stock of

\$100,000. The plant, located at No. 56 River Street, has a weekly capacity of two hundred and twenty-five tons of ice. The officers of the company are as follows: John F. Rauch, president; A. C. Graham, vice president; Arnon P. Miller, treasurer; W. J. Semple, secretary. The directors are: John F. Rauch, A. C. Graham, Arnon P. Miller, George W. Rhoda, M. K. Musselman, A. C. Dodson, and Eldredge Wilbur. C. C. Dorn is superintendent.

Among the more recent industries, worthy of more than passing notice, is that of Kurtz Brothers, established April 10, 1894, by Charles F. and John Kurtz. They make a specialty of interior construction and equipment for offices, banks and stores, and also manufacture bar fixtures on an extensive scale. The concern is one of a very few similar ones in this country, nearly all work requiring special design and finish, for which Kurtz Brothers are peculiarly well fitted. Much of the output is manufactured from rare foreign and domestic woods, and finds a ready sale in this as well as many foreign countries. The plant is located along the Monocacy at Union Street, and furnishes employment for about one hundred skilled mechanics.

BANKS.

The Bethlehem Trust Company was organized September 25, 1906, and opened for business May 15, 1907. The banking house was first located on First Avenue, west side, where they erected a substantial modern building at a cost of \$20,000. In order to extend the scope of its operations by locating in the business zone, the board of directors bought the lot at the north-west corner of Main and Broad Streets, Bethlehem, and upon it erected a five-story office and bank building during the years 1912 and 1913, at a cost of \$100,000. This building is one of the most modern and substantial of its kind in eastern Pennsylvania.

The bank is capitalized at \$125,000, and has deposits of \$350,000, in addition to a surplus of \$30,000. Much credit for the success of this banking institution is due to A. C. Young, its secretary and treasurer.

HOTELS.

The first hotel on the west side was the "Anchor," erected in the early part of the last century at the south-east corner of Main and Canal Streets. The first landlord was Captain George Henry Woehler, who had the honor of entertaining within its walls a distinguished foreign guest, Prince Maximilian of Wied, travelling incog. as Herr von Brennerberg. The hos-

telry was later conducted by William Neisser and Andrew McCarty, and finally came into the possession of the late Herman Fetter, by whose name it has since been known. In 1889 it was purchased from the Fetter estate by M. C. Fetter, the present owner, who replaced it by the present substantial three-story hotel on the adjacent corner, which he conducted himself for about five years. The present proprietor is W. S. Lobach, Jr.

The Pennsylvania Hotel, erected early in the fifties by George Steinman, and later known as the Keystone House, was conducted successively by George Meitzler, Mr. Barnes, and Jesse Miller. The present owner of the property is Mrs. Bachman, and the landlord is A. R. Woodring.

CHURCHES.

Moravian Chapel.

The first religious activities conducted on the west side, were begun among the canal boatmen who tied up at Bethlehem over Sunday. The movement was started at the instance of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, and on Oct. 20, 1850, the Rev. William Eberman officiated at the first of a series of services held in a room over Knauss and Borhek's store in old South Bethlehem. Other people living in the vicinity attended these services, and the considerable number of neglected children belonging to these families, and others living further up along the canal, induced him to organize a Sunday school the following year.

In June, 1856, the old Vineyard Street School-house was erected on the west side, and here in 1859, students of the Moravian Theological Seminary held prayer-meetings. On May 6, 1860, a Sunday school was opened with thirty scholars, and this was the beginning of the West Bethlehem Moravian Sunday school. Services were conducted here at stated intervals, and later in the two-story school-house on Spring Street.

The first steps looking to the erection of a regular place for holding services were taken in 1877, when the late Levin J. Krause offered to present a lot for a Sunday school chapel on the Allentown road at the corner of Third Avenue, providing it should be erected within five years. The enterprise was not undertaken, however, until after the expiration of that time. The cornerstone of the building was laid Aug. 26, 1883, and on Jan. 27, 1884, the chapel was dedicated. The bell which in earlier times had been in use on the old Moravian Church, was placed in the belfry on May 27, 1885. Alterations and improvements to the building were made in 1890, and on Jan. 25, 1891, it was formally re-opened.

In 1901, Rev. F. W. Stengel, of Zoar, Minn., accepted a call as first assistant pastor of the Bethlehem Moravian congregation, and assumed the oversight of the West Side chapel. He was succeeded on June 25, 1911, by Rev. William H. Fluck, the present pastor, formerly of York, Pa. Charles H. Rominger is superintendent of the Sunday school, which at the close of the year 1912 had a total enrollment of 245 scholars, and 32 teachers and officers. Fred B. Hartman is the organist.

Trinity Lutheran Church.

As early as 1886 there was a strong sentiment on the part of the Lutheran constituency on the west side, to have a place of worship of its own, and until the spring of 1887 services were conducted from time to time in the Moravian chapel. On July 17, 1887, the organization of a Sunday school with an enrollment of forty-two persons was effected, and permission secured to use the rooms of the Fairview School building for meeting purposes. At a meeting held in the same building on July 29, 1887, a congregation was duly organized. The Rev. G. F. Spieker, D.D., pastor of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Allentown, presided, and T. Clem Beck officiated as secretary. The following church council was elected: Trustees—William Nickum, Tobias K. Hess, John Frey, William McHose; Deacons—George H. Young, Joseph Goth, Emanuel Engler, George E. Lees, M. B. Harwick, A. Clayton Keim; Treasurer—James Lees. Church Council extended a unanimous call to the Rev. Wm. D. C. Keiter, of Allentown, Pa., who had been ordained in June, 1887. This call was accepted and on Sept. 4, 1887, he was installed as pastor.

On Sept. 10, 1887, the trustees purchased a lot on Third Avenue from George Applegate, for \$1,000. Messrs. George H. Young, William Nickum, T. K. Hess, William Walp, and Joseph Goth, were appointed as a building committee, and on October 30, 1887, the cornerstone was laid with impressive services. The first services in the completed edifice were held on Palm Sunday, March 25, 1888. On Good Friday, March 30, 1888, the first class of fifteen persons was confirmed. The formal consecration of the church took place on Sunday, April 8, 1888. Rev. Keiter served as pastor of the congregation until Nov. 9, 1909, when he resigned to accept the office of secretary of the Board of Trustees of Muhlenberg College. A call was extended to Rev. Luther D. Lazarus, of South Bethlehem, who entered upon his labors on January 1, 1910.

The first superintendent of the Sunday School

was George H. Young. The present incumbent is Thomas E. Semmel. The organists of the congregation have been Mrs. C. Spiegler, 1887-1900; Mrs. Ada Smith Merkley, 1900-1903; and since May, 1903, I. H. Bartholomew.

Bethany Reformed Church.

On May 20, 1888, some of the members of the Reformed Church living on the west side opened a Sunday school in the Fairview School Building. In 1890 the consistory of Christ Reformed Church, Bethlehem, purchased a lot on Fourth Avenue, whereon a chapel was erected at a cost of \$2,400. The corner-stone was laid October 26, 1890, and the following February the Sunday school moved into the new quarters. The formal consecration took place on June 28, 1891, when the name Bethany Chapel was adopted. The first superintendent of the Sunday School was George V. Snyder. On Dec. 11 the same year, a congregation was organized and the following officers elected: Elders—David Hess, M. B. Titlow, Henry J. Schmock, and Augustus De Long; Deacons—William H. Kresge, James White, James Wagner, and Francis Miller; Trustees—Leo A. Stem, James D. Faust, and George V. Snyder. On January 10, 1892, Rev. John F. De Long, of Reading, Pa., was elected pastor and served the congregation until 1897. He was succeeded by Rev. Frank H. Moyer. In 1901 the chapel was moved to the rear of the lot, and in its place a brick edifice of a combined Gothic and Colonial type of architecture erected, at a cost of \$8,000. The cornerstone was laid July 28, 1901, and on April 27, 1902, the church was completed. Additions were also made to the chapel, which continued to be used for Sunday School purposes. Rev. Moyer served as pastor of the congregation until 1908, and on Dec. 15, 1908, was succeeded by Rev. E. H. Laubach, who served until March 31, 1911. Rev. H. I. Crow has been the pastor since Sept. 15, 1911. Miss Clara Snyder is the organist of the church, and Robert C. Moll superintendent of the Sunday School.

Olivet United Evangelical Church.

Another church having a strong organization on the west side is the Olivet United Evangelical Church. At present they have in course of erection on Broad Street a beautiful edifice which will be ready for occupancy before the close of the year 1913. Rev. W. H. Christ is the pastor.

SCHOOLS.

The early school history of West Bethlehem for want of exact records is rather obscure. In

1853 the school directors of Hanover township erected a one-story school house on King's Alley, midway between Vineyard and Spring Streets, at a cost of \$2,000. The building contained only one room, but answered the purpose for which it had been constructed for more than ten years. About the year 1868 a more modern and commodious two-story school house was erected on Spring Street, and for some unaccountable reason was christened "The Vineyard Street School-house." From a village the community gradually grew into a town, and with the increase in population came a strong sentiment in favor of a ten-months school term. Sessions had previously been held only five months in the year, and when the question of an independent school district came up, it was bitterly opposed by the township directors. The residents of the town finally won out, and secured at the same time the extra school facilities sought. In 1884, after several additions had been made to the Vineyard Street building, the Fairview building was erected on Fourth Avenue. Owen R. Wilt, the present superintendent of the South Bethlehem schools, was elected principal and served about five years. His successor was Principal Huttel, who remained to see several classes graduate. With the incorporation of the borough in 1886, came a better organization of the school system, and in 1887, C. T. Bender was elected principal, with general supervision of all the schools. He served in this capacity until 1904. So rapidly did the town grow that it was very soon again necessary to provide enlarged school facilities, and in 1891 the handsome Higbee School-house was ready for occupancy. After consolidation with Bethlehem borough in 1904, the school districts were merged and are now under the efficient supervision of Superintendent W. C. Sampson.

BETHLEHEM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

The Bethlehem Preparatory School was founded in 1878 by William Ulrich, Ph.D., a graduate of the University of Berlin, and an officer in the German army during the Franco-Prussian war. Upon the death of Prof. Ulrich, in 1897, Prof. H. A. Foering, B.S., a graduate of Lehigh University, succeeded to the principalship of the school, and so rapidly did the school grow under his efficient management that it was found desirable to remove the school from its old quarters at the corner of New and Cunow Streets, Bethlehem, to its present site on Eighth Avenue, West Bethlehem. Here commodious buildings were erected for class-rooms and living rooms, as well as an up-to-date gymnasium, while outdoor sports were encouraged by the laying out

of grounds for football, base-ball and tennis. Among the list of graduates appear the names of many notable men.

CORPORATE HISTORY.

The real growth of the community began with the completion of the Broad Street bridge in 1871, the gorge formed by the Monocasy having served as a natural barrier until the bridge made available for homes the lands on the hill to the west.

The question of incorporating as a Borough was discussed at a meeting of citizens held on March 15, 1886, when a committee was appointed to look into the matter, and ascertain the views of the taxpayers. At a subsequent meeting held on May 4, the committee reported a majority of the citizens as being in favor of the project, and it was decided to proceed at once. The charter became effective on September 16, 1886, and included the district heretofore referred to, known as "Old South Bethlehem." At a borough election held on November 2, Marcus C. Fetter was elected burgess; and William H. Foltz, George W. Grube, Charles T. Hess, Asher Hower, William Mann and William Walp, members of council. Mr. Fetter served as burgess three years, and was succeeded by the late George H. Young for three years. Mr. Fetter again served five years, Leo A. Stem three years, J. A. Eberts three years, and A. C. Huff one year. The last town council of West Bethlehem Borough was composed of the following members: H. D. Snyder, Charles Auer, G. Fred Keller, Joseph R. Craig, Jacob Frankenfield, Frank V. Kleckner, George W. Grube, John M. Herbig, and George H. Olpp.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire department, styled "Monocasy Hose Company," was organized in 1887, and housed in the new municipal building erected on Prospect Avenue. The company has rendered valiant service in fighting the grim fire fiend whenever its services were required, the writer having in mind particularly the fire of March 8, 1897, which destroyed West Bethlehem's first playhouse, the Bijou Theatre; the two fires of November 28, 1907, and February 2, 1908, which completely destroyed the large frame coal sheds at F. B. King's coal yard on Vineyard Street; and still later the plants of the Pure

Oil Company and Pettinos Brothers, and more recently the plant of the De Berg Oil Company and the old saw mill property on Sand Island. The disastrous fires enumerated above, all of which occurred in the lower section of the town, prompted the residents of that section to organize a second hose company. At a meeting held on February 7, 1908, at the home of Alvin Garis, No. 97 Lehigh Avenue, an organization was effected. Subsequently the name "Lehigh Hose Company" was adopted, and quarters secured on Vineyard Street, which several years later were destroyed by fire. The company now occupies a new building recently completed for them by the borough.

CONSOLIDATION.

On August 16, 1904, after a corporate existence of eighteen years, West Bethlehem consolidated with Bethlehem proper. The former now comprises the fifth, sixth and seventh wards of Bethlehem borough, represented by the following persons in town council: Fifth ward—William Witmeyer, Claude M. Kresge and Milton T. Knadler; Sixth ward—A. C. Huff, Aaron M. Rush and Robert J. Lilly; Seventh ward—Stanley K. Weaver, John Clark and Samuel F. Happel.

Bethlehem, West Side, in recent years has grown beyond the expectations of any one. On all sides homes are springing up, and before many years the title "City of Homes" may well be applied to what was formerly a quiet village, and at a still earlier period, the lurking place of savage Indians, with hearts breathing vengeance on the peaceful settlers in the mother town on the hill east of the Monocasy.

Many of the foregoing facts, relating to the early history of West Bethlehem are based upon the findings of the late Bishop J. Mortimer Levering, contained in "A History of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1741-1892." Bishop Levering possessed qualifications which eminently fitted him for the performance of a task such as the publication of the above work involved, and as custodian of the archives of the Bethlehem Moravian congregation at that time, had access to a veritable storehouse of historical treasures. With painstaking care he delved into the diaries and other manuscript records, and unearthed many a hidden gem of historical worth which posterity might have searched for in vain.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

COMPILED BY WILBUR L. KING.

Hanover township was originally a part of Allen township, which, in 1748, was erected into a separate township by a decree of the Bucks County court upon a petition of numerous inhabitants who settled within its limits down to that period. At the January term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County, in the year 1798, petition was made by a number of the people living in the lower part of Allen township for a new township. The court accepted the petition and appointed Samuel Rea, John Barnet, and John Horn to view the territory and report to the court as to the expediency of such a division. The viewers made a report at the August session following, which report, with the action of the court, is here given: "We all three met at the house of Abraham Mensch's on the tenth day of April, 1798, in Allen township but had no time to view the same; therefore agreeable to our report and your order we all three met at the house aforesaid on the fourth day of June, 1798, and reviewed the same township of Allen and think that there were occasion of a Division and have Divided the same, beginning at a stone in the Nazareth township line near the house of John Fogel and thence south sixty-five degrees west one hundred and fifty-two perches to a post and stone at the east side of the river Lehi, twenty perches below Philip Foust's Ferry. A Draft of which return was confirmed, to wit, Aug. 15, 1798, by consent and the lower part of the township which has been struck off and named 'Hanover' by the Court." The name "Hanover" was apparently selected in memory of the former home in the "Fatherland" of German settlers residing in the newly created township.

The greater portion of this township was not settled until long after most of the other townships in the county were settled. The reason for its late occupancy was owing to the fact that the greater part of it was embraced in the "Manor of Fermor" which contained 23,000 acres of its choicest land. This tract had been surveyed, by the Penns, originally for their private use and it was not made subject to public settlement until June, 1795. Previous to that time, however, a considerable number of squatters

had settled on portions of the tract. Some of these had located themselves probably as early as 1743. Such occupation was made in spite of the protests of the representatives of the proprietaries who claimed that the land was not open to public entry, as the title was vested in the original proprietors, and not in the state. The applications of the squatters for patents to the land they occupied were also refused by the public land office of the state which seemed to confirm the contention of the proprietaries. In 1779, the Legislature of the state of Pennsylvania passed a law vesting all the estates of the proprietaries in the Commonwealth. A precedent had already been established by the Legislature in a previous act which confiscated the estates of the "Tories" who, during the Revolutionary War, had given sympathy and support to the British side and forfeited them to the use of the Commonwealth.

The Act of 1779 provided compensation for the loss sustained by the proprietaries in consequence of the vesting of the proprietary estates in the state. The act likewise reserved proprietary manors from its operation. The legal question was raised that the Manor of Fermor did not possess the essentials of a proprietary manor, and therefore did not come within the reservation of the act of 1779, and as a consequence the lands embraced by it were subject to public entry, and the squatters on the land contended that they were entitled to patents for the same by paying the price therefor fixed by law. Under these circumstances the proprietaries and their successors were compelled to bring actions of ejectment against the settlers on the land in dispute to determine the question in controversy.

As to what constituted a manor had already been defined by the courts of the United States in the following language: "A manor is a tract of land originally granted as a manor, and let by the proprietor to tenants in perpetuity, for life, in money, services, or in kind." The Manor of Fermor was a part of the general grant by the Crown to William Penn and inherited by Thomas and John Penn, and did not seem to come within the legal definition of a manor, as previously defined, and it was upon these grounds

that the settlers defended themselves against the proprietaries, claiming that the lands were vested in the state under the Act of 1779. The occupants were willing to pay for the land occupied by them upon obtaining title thereto but they desired to know to whom the money was to be paid.

The ejectment suits which had been brought in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia were reached for trial in June, 1795, a jury was empaneled and sworn, when after a brief parley the litigants agreed upon a settlement, with the assent of the Commonwealth, so that the legal question raised was not judicially determined. The controversy was adjusted in the following manner; each of the litigants paid one-half of the costs and the settlers were to pay for the land at the rate of £65, 10s for every hundred acres. At the value of an English pound at that time in United States money, the land cost the settlers about \$1.75 an acre. This agreement was concluded at Easton, June 25, 1795. After the settlement of the ejectment suits, the land of the manor was re-surveyed and divided into one hundred and ninety-six tracts, in acceptance with the several tracts occupied by the settlers.

The territory which was set off in compliance with the petition of 1798 embraced the present townships of Hanover in Lehigh and Northampton counties and the defendants to the ejectment suits of 1795 were settlers in the combined territory. Among the defendants we note the names of Hartzell, Frankenfield, Ritter, Ehrig, Smith, Santee, Johnson and Koehler. The township remained, with its original territory, until the year 1812, when Lehigh county was erected and Hanover township was divided, about two-thirds of its territory being formed into Hanover township in Lehigh county.

Hanover township is the only township in Lehigh county lying east of the Lehigh River. It is bounded on the north and east by Northampton county, on the south by the Lehigh River and Salisbury township and on the west by the Lehigh River and Whitehall township.

The principal streams of the township are the Lehigh River which flows by its western and southern border and the Monocacy creek which separates the township from Northampton county on the east. This creek derived its name from the Indian language, "Monocacy," or "Manoquesy," as it is sometimes spelled, signifying "a stream containing several large bends." The Central Railroad of New Jersey follows the Lehigh River through the township, the Lehigh and New England Railroad runs along its east-

ern border, and the Lehigh Canal extends within its limits from East Allentown to Bethlehem.

One of the prominent incidences in the early history of provincial Pennsylvania was brought about through the first purchase of land, from the Indians, above the Neshaminy, in Bucks county, made by William Penn through his agent, William Markham, in 1682, and its subsequent extension beyond what was believed by the Indians to be the original boundaries covered by the deed. The encroachments of the settlers into disputed territory made a new understanding desirable and a treaty was therefore held at Durham in 1734, continued at Pennsbury in 1735, and concluded at Philadelphia in August, 1737, in which the limits of the tract, as described in the deed of 1682, were confirmed. It was also arranged to perform the "walk" which was to determine the limits of the land deeded. This resulted in the famous walk of 1737 and known as the "Walking Purchase." Two different routes covered by the walkers have been indicated by various writers. The popular theory, as recorded by Ellis in the "History of Northampton County," published in 1877, states that the route was through Bethlehem and the gap in Moore township. The other route, and no doubt the correct one, is of particular historical interest to the township inasmuch as the route was much further west and passed through Hanover township. This route is briefly stated in Egle's "History of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," page 967, as follows:

"A map, however, drawn by Thomas Holme, sometime surveyor of the Province, illustrating this historic walk, which, together with other valuable documents bearing on the transaction, was purchased from the heirs of the Penn family, a few years ago, by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, has, once for all put to rest the many erroneous statements extant in books in reference to the day and half day's walk. Setting out from Wrightstown, as was stated, on the morning of the 19th of September, 1737, the walkers pursued a northerly course, keeping along the old Durham road to Durham creek, thence deployed westerly, at about two o'clock P. M., and forded the Lehigh a half mile below Bethlehem, thence walked on in a north-westerly line through the plot of the present borough of Bethlehem, and passing through the north-east angle of Hanover township, Lehigh county, into Allen township, halted at sun-down, not far from the site of Howell's mill on the Hockendauqua."

PIONEER SETTLERS.

Among the pioneer settlers in the township we find some whose descendants are still living with-

in its boundaries; others have left no descendants or have moved to other parts.

In addition to such persons as Clader, Dewalt, Fatzinger, Kurtz, Laubach, Quier, Reichard, Sterner and Yeager, which are noted in the biographical sketches, a number of other early settlers are here noted.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG lived not far from Catauqua on a farm which has since passed into the possession of Samuel Koehler. He was a man of prominence, having held the office of coroner in colonial times, his commission being dated Oct. 4th, 1755. He was an elder of the Presbyterian congregation at the Irish settlement. His wife Margaret survived him. He had four daughters, Jeanne, Mary, Elizabeth, and Margaret, who was the wife of Rev. Robert Russell, sixth pastor of the settlement church. The records do not show that he left any male descendants.

JACOB BAST emigrated from Germany in 1774 with his parents at the age of five. They settled on the east side of Monocacy creek. His son, Jacob, married Polly Clader, daughter of Jacob, and settled near the Clader farm on the road from Bethlehem to Allentown. He died in 1862, aged 82 years. His sons were Jacob, Martin, and John. Jacob settled on the homestead, Martin in Manheim, Lancaster county, and John in Saucon township.

HEINRICH BRADER was an early settler in the present township of Hanover and his brothers, Philip and Laurence, in Hanover township, Northampton county. Heinrich settled on the farm owned by John Mitmar. He had sons among whom were Daniel and George who settled on the homestead and near there. Their descendants are in different parts of the county.

CHRISTIAN YOUNG was a native of Bucks county and came to Hanover about 1800 and opened a store east of the limekilns, on the road from Allentown to Bethlehem. In 1812 he opened the "Black Horse" Tavern, which he kept until his removal to Bucks county about 1818. His sons were Samuel, a physician, Joseph, and William, all residents of Allentown.

The Keiper family, that in 1800 were prominent in the township, are still represented there, but are not as numerous as in the olden time. Charles Ludwig Keiper, born Dec. 15, 1737, died Sept. 9, 1815, settled in what is now Hanover township. He was the son of Carl Ludwig Keiper, who owned a tract of 250 acres in Milford township, valued at the time of his

death, in 1753, at £500, which Michael Keiper, the eldest son, purchased. Other children of the senior Keiper were Catherine, wife of Michael Heller, Elizabeth, wife of Christopher Heller, and Mary wife of Daniel Heller. Charles Ludwig Keiper, Jr., married Maria Catherine Ort, who was born March 12, 1737, and died Sept. 17, 1818. They had the following children: Joseph, Abraham, John, Jacob, Catharine, Helena, Anna Elizabeth, Anna Margaret, and Maria Barbara.

The name Knauss appears in 1812. This was John Knauss whose father, Abraham, was born at Emaus in 1754 and married Elizabeth Boeckel in 1780. Abraham Knauss was a Huffschmid (horse shoer) and located in the "Drylands." He died at the age of 82 years in 1836. He had two sons and a daughter, John born 1794, Anna Maria and Anthony. John married Sarah, daughter of Abraham Mensch and settled on a farm near Schoenersville. He had three children, Abraham, Anna M., and John H. Later a John Knauss, a windmill maker, located at Rittersville. He was a Justice of the Peace and died in 1866, aged 71 years. His son Lewis settled in North Whitehall.

PETER KELCHNER was a resident here when the township was erected in 1798. He died July 21, 1848, at the age of 75 years and is buried with his wife Margaret, nee Meyer, at Rittersville. They had sons, John, Joseph and Peter.

JOHN KEIM was a settler near the east line of the township while Hanover was yet a part of Allentown. He was born in 1754 and died in 1815. Many of the family lived to an advanced age. Elizabeth, probably his wife, was born in 1756 and died in 1839, aged 80 years. Both are buried at Schoenersville.

JONATHAN OTT, a native of Germany, purchased 152 acres of land prior to 1800 of George Ervenreider, on the Lehigh river, later owned by A. & S. Keck. He had three sons, Owen, who settled in Allen township, Northampton county; Tilghman, who located in Allentown, and George who remained in the township and a daughter, Mrs. Franklin Butz, of Whitehall.

CHARLES COLVER, a German, settled on a farm near Rittersville, prior to 1781. His sons went west with the exception of Jacob, who married Susanna Miller, settled on a farm at Rittersville, raised a family of eleven children, and died Nov. 20, 1828.

FIRST TAXABLES.—The first assessment roll of the original Hanover township of Northampton county, was made in the year 1799, and contains the names of one hundred and twenty-six free-holders and twenty single freemen. The amount of the tax to be raised was \$222.92. Matthias Hummel was the collector. The names here given are of those who resided in the portion set off to Lehigh county in 1812 and are from the assessment list of that year which assessment was made prior to the division of the township.

RESIDENTS OF 1812.

Joseph Abrecht	George Iundt
Jacob Alshouse	George Keck
Jacob Bast	John Keim
Michael Bauer	John Kelchner
Frederick Bearey	Michael Kelchner
Felix Beissell	Nicholas Kreamer
John Beissell	Peter Kelchner
Christian Bechtel	Jacob Keiper
Henry Bicker	John Keiper
Nicholas Bickert	Ludwig Keiper
Nicholas Brang	Joseph Kidd
Henry Brolder	Andrew Kichlin
George Brolder	Philip Kleckner
Jacob Cleder	John Knauss
Jacob Clewell, Sr.	John Artman
John Bunding	George Koch
John Clewell, Sr.	John Keiffer
Charles Colver	Daniel Klaus
Jacob Colver	George Kortz
Isaac Dacker	George Kreidler
William Daniel	Jacob Kruber
Peter Dick	George Laubach
Abraham Diffenderfer	Leonard Laubach
John Edelman	John Lehr
John Ehrhard	David Luckenbach
Peter Ehrett	Peter Minnich
George Ehrig	John Newhard
George Evenreider	Joseph Dewald
Michael Everhard	Peter Ossenbach
Anthony Faas	Elizabeth Quier
Jacob Fatzinger	Daniel Quier
Henry Fatzinger	George Quier
George Faust	Jacob Quier
Henry Frey	George Reichard
Joseph Frey	Michael Reichard
Daniel Gangeware	Henry Reiss
David Gold	George Rockel
Philip Gross	John Rockel
James Hall	Daniel Rohn
John Hall	Christian Young
Christian Hartman	Joseph Scherrer
Christian Houser	Frederick Dieffert
Frederick Heller	Conrad Seiple
Jeremiah Heller	Jacob Seiple
George Heley	John Seiple
Michael Herwich	John Sterner, Sr.
Aaron Hillman	Abraham Sterner
Joseph Daniel, Jr.	Abraham Sterner, Jr.
Jacob Hower	John Sterner, Jr.
Jonathan Hower	Joseph Sterner
John Huber	Philip Strohm
Abraham Huber	Jacob Stuber
George Ising	Isaiah Troxell
Conrad I. Jeager	Henry Vogelmann
Daniel Iundt	John Walter

David Weinland	Peter Ritter
Andrew Zechner	Abraham Smith
Martin Zechner	John Riegler
Abraham Ziegler	John Kain
Mathias Rigel	Jacob Kolb
Abraham Keiper	George Sterner
Joseph Keiper	Peter Evenreiter
Joseph Quer	John Herwig
Frederick Herman	John Fatzinger
John Neuhard	Joseph Sterner
Jacob Neuhard	Abraham Keisser, Sr.
Joseph Cleader	Joseph Keisser
Henry Shnyder	Daniel Reigert
John Kremser	David Gold
William Licht	Isaac Keller
Henry Shoener	John Erd
Daniel Blim	Joseph Bachman
John Andreas	Christian Ritter
John Moore	John Reigle

EARLY ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In 1746, the first unofficial road from Bethlehem to Gnadenhuetten was traced through the woods by John Levering and Shebosh* but it did not prove permanent, as it was soon obstructed by fences. In June of the following year, the Court of Bucks county authorized the laying out of a road which was to extend from Bethlehem to the Gnadenhuetten Moravian Mission, north of the Blue Ridge, now the site of Lehighon, Carbon county. An attempt was made in September, to carry out the order of the court, by Jasper Payne and John Brownfield of Bethlehem, Solomon Jennings and sundry men along the line to establish a convenient and direct course but, on account of unreasonable obstruction set forth by some members of the committee, nothing definite was accomplished. A new committee was appointed by the court who took up the work in November and completed the work. This road was approved by court in March, 1748. It had a total length of twenty-five miles. It was used by the mission until its destruction in 1755 and from that time until 1761 it was used as a military road, after which, for many years, it was practically abandoned.

In the year 1754, the Provincial authorities gave an order to the authorities of Northampton county to lay out a road from Easton to Reading, in the new county of Berks. On Oct. 15, 1755, Justice Horsfield, of Bethlehem, went to Easton, to help lay out "the King's Road to Reading." The road was only partially laid out, however, in this year, and was not completed until several years later. On a map, dated 1761 and published in the history of Bethlehem, the road is shown as passing through Hanover township.

*Shebosh was a white man from Oley. He married an Indian wife and was called by the Indians "Shebosh," meaning running water. He was generally known by his Indian name, although he was baptized by the Moravians as John Joseph Bull.

About 1761 a road was laid out that passed from the Philadelphia road, through Salisbury township, crossed the Lehigh river by a ford on the Geissinger farm near the old house, and passed through what later became Rittersville and Shoenersville, in Hanover township.

At the first term of court, held December, 1812, after the erection of Lehigh county, a petition of the inhabitants of the borough of Northampton was presented, setting forth "that a public road was much needed to commence at a spot fixed by the president, managers, and company for erecting a bridge over the Lehigh River, to proceed in a straight line from thence by the north side of Jacob Clader's house to the road leading from the ferry on the Lehigh to Bethlehem." Viewers were thereupon appointed by the court who made a report which was confirmed. This action was the first taken in reference to roads, both in Lehigh county and Hanover township, by the Lehigh county court and is the route of the road now used from East Allentown to Bethlehem.

The bridge at East Allentown from which the above road commenced was built the same year and stood until 1828 when it was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by another which was carried away by the flood of 1841. It was rebuilt and again, in 1862, destroyed by flood. A temporary structure did service until 1867 when another bridge was built at a cost of about \$125,000 which was likewise doomed to destruction by the flood of 1902.

Towards the close of 1791 agitation was started for the erection of a bridge across the Lehigh river at Bethlehem. The ferry had served its day of usefulness and new conditions demanded better facilities for travel. It was not until the third of April, in the following year, that an Act of Assembly authorizing its construction was passed. In the spring of 1794, active operations were started on its construction. On May 12, the woodwork was commenced, hemlock timber, cut in the forests along Panther Creek and floated down the Lehigh river, being used. The bridge was completed September 27th at a cost of \$7,800. This bridge, like its successor, built in 1816, was an uncovered one. One of its approaches was on soil now in Hanover township.

On September 6, 1822, the Grand Jury of Lehigh county made a favorable report for a bridge across the Monocacy creek "at Weinlands (now the slaughter house) from the mill to the Allentown road." This was a stone bridge and was largely for the accommodation of the settlers in the township who desired to do business with the

grist-mill and tannery on the east side of the stream.

The building of the Broad Street bridge at Bethlehem across the same stream was commenced August, 1870, and completed May 17, 1871. The company was incorporated May 1, 1869. This was a toll bridge until 1887 when it was made a free bridge.

INDUSTRIES.

As has already been stated, the township was originally a part of the Manor of Fermor and in reproach, for the supposedly poor soil and difficulty of securing good crops, was frequently called the "Barrens" or "Drylands." But the fallacy has been exposed and the land is recognized to be as good as any in the state and splendid crops are secured from its acres. The chief occupations of the people are farming, trucking, dairying, and stock raising; and there are also iron works, flour mills, factories, silk mills, brick works, lime kilns, and stone quarries which engage the attention of its inhabitants. Among the various industries only some of the more prominent ones can be more fully noted.

The Roller Smith Company, manufacturers of electrical apparatus, are located on the pike between Rittersville and Bethlehem. This is a New York corporation which was established in New Hampshire in 1909. The main factory building is of brick, eighty by one hundred feet, and two stories high. The brass foundry is a one story building, eighty by twenty feet. Warehouses have also been provided. The company employes about one hundred and fifty people. H. D. Bean is the efficient factory manager.

The firm manufactures electrical measuring instruments, which include volt meters, ammeters, and watt meters, resistance measuring apparatus, circuit breakers, and special switch board protective apparatus of all kinds. They also manufacture the Columbia intergrating Watt meters for both switch board and commercial use.

This concern is a consolidation of the Switch Board Equipment Company of Bethlehem and the Whitney Electrical Instrument Company of Penacook, N. H. The company has recently also taken over the business of the Columbia Meter Company of Indianapolis, Ind.

The Roller Smith Company make a specialty of intricate engineering problems connected with the control or measurement of electricity. The officers of the company are president, F. W. Roller, of East Orange, N. J.; vice president, D. R. Smith, of Stanley, N. Y., and treasurer, P. V. R. Van Wyck, of Summit, N. J.

The firm of Klotz & Bregenzler, manufacturers

of silk ribbons, at Rittersville, was organized in January, 1906, with two looms in an old barn located on the Frank Texter farm where they continue until they had nine looms. Owing to the increased demand for their product they erected the present brick factory in the fall of 1907, in Rittersville, and occupied it early in the following year. Ribbons are manufactured exclusively. The concern is made up of Dr. R. B. Klotz and Edwin A. Bregenzer. They have nineteen looms and employ thirty-five people. They are the first industry in Rittersville.

The Central Carriage Works, near West Bethlehem, was established by Cyrus F. Lapp, in 1893. He has carried on the carriage business there to this time, giving employment to as many as eight men.

The Royal Knitting Mill, at Rittersville, located at the corner of the Allentown and Bethlehem pike and Melrose avenue, was established in 1911 by A. S. Knecht and H. W. Reed. They manufacture children's union suits. They employ thirty people and have in use that many machines. They occupy a two story frame building thirty by one hundred feet.

The firm of Hildebrand and Osenbach, manufacturers of half hose, at Rittersville, was established September 1, 1910. The firm have twenty five machines and that many people employed. They are the second industry to establish at Rittersville.

The Manhattan Hotel at Rittersville is now owned by J. Widman & Company and conducted by C. J. Widman. The hotel is a long established stand and was built originally by Michael Ritter. The present proprietor took charge in September, 1907, and succeeded Widman & Brey who took charge in April, 1906. The hotel is conducted along modern plans and has twenty rooms. It is a three story building with large porches all around the house on the first and second floor. The present building was erected in 1896, the one previous to it having been destroyed by fire in February, 1896, and was built of logs. A store and hotel was conducted in the same building. James Smith was proprietor one year and Smith and Huber conducted it six years previous and Cornelius Acker managed it for some years for the Lehigh Valley Traction Company.

The Hotel Hanover at Rittersville was established by Henry J. Moyer in 1893 who carried on the business there until he died June 3, 1899, when Charles Silfies became the proprietor and continued until January 6, 1900, at which time C. L. Werst became his successor. The hotel is located on the south side of the turnpike east from Central Park.

VILLAGES.

NAIN.—This was the earliest village built in the township. It was situated about two miles northwest of Bethlehem and one mile east of Rittersville. This village was built for the converted Indians living at Bethlehem and was projected as an experiment at the suggestion of Count Zinzendorf, of the Moravian Church, and by him named Nain. It was located on land originally belonging to the Benezet estate, which was later known for many years as the George Geissinger farm on the Lehigh, and afterward occupied by Owen Mack. The land was purchased by the Moravians in May, 1757, for the purpose of locating the village. After the site for the village was selected and staked off and the timber cut and removed to Bethlehem for the use of that community it was found that the new highway from Easton to Reading would pass nearby. This was considered very undesirable and, on January 9, 1758, another site on the same farm was selected. By June, the first house was erected and on October 18, 1758, a chapel was dedicated and the village taken possession of by the Indian congregation.

The village was not destined to long life, however, on account of the threatening attitude of the Indians prowling between Bethlehem and the Blue Mountains and the anxiety caused to the settlers in the township. Accusations were also made against certain of the Indians at Nain, and endeavors made to show, that they were implicated in the murder at Stentons. This resulted in a trial being held at Philadelphia and later at Easton. Although acquitted, the Government ordered the removal of the village, the order being received at Bethlehem November 5, 1763. After the removal of the Indians, the houses and chapel were sold at auction and taken down and removed. Several were set up again at Bethlehem.

SHOENERSVILLE.—This village is located about midway between Bethlehem and Catasqua and is on the boundary line between Hanover township, Lehigh county and Hanover township, Northampton county. It derived its name from Adam Shoener who settled there in 1784.

Adam Shoener was born in 1763, came to Northampton county in 1794, and settled in the place that now bears his name. A road at that time passed his house. He opened a tavern called the "Blue Ball" which he kept until about 1837, when he built a brick house near Christ Church, where he lived until his death which occurred October 28, 1849, at the age of eighty-six years. His wife, Catharine, died December 26, 1839, in her sixty-fifth year. They had ten children. Thomas, a son, kept the "Blue Ball" three years

after his father retired, then moved beyond the Blue Mountains, where he died in 1853, aged forty-three years. Another son, Abraham, moved into Northampton county and died in 1877, aged seventy-five years.

The "Blue Ball" tavern was opened by Adam Shoener soon after 1794 and was conducted by him till 1837. Thomas Shoener, his son, succeeded him and kept it for three years. It was then kept by Charles Reinsmith, Nathan Larrach and others. In 1850, Jonas Snyder built the present hotel on the other side of the street and in Northampton county, and the "Blue Ball" was discontinued. Cornelius Cressman kept the present hotel which has seventeen large rooms from 1898 until 1905, when E. A. Gable, the present owner, moved into it.

The first store in the village was opened near Christ Church about the year 1825 by Samuel Saylor who came from Easton. He erected a double house near the cemetery lot in which he resided and opened a store which he conducted for thirty years. His son, David O. Saylor, succeeded him and conducted the business until his removal to Allentown in 1860. The store was discontinued between 1860-1870. Soon after the building of the present hotel, in 1850, a store building was erected on the corner opposite the hotel and alongside the old "Blue Ball" tavern. It was opened by Joseph Pierson and John A. Dech. The latter retiring, Richard Snyder became interested in it in 1864. Later he became sole owner and sold it in 1871 to Elias R. Benner, who formed a partnership with Martin Frankenfield under the firm name of Frankenfield & Benner. Later Mr. Benner became sole owner and continued the business until 1899, when he sold it to his son, H. A. Benner, who in 1906, after the death of his father, also acquired the property. He razed the building and upon its site erected the present combined modern store and residence.

The first postmaster in Shoenersville was Samuel Saylor, the office having been opened in his store in 1825. His successor was Richard Snyder who served until December 8, 1875, when E. R. Benner was appointed. His son, H. A. Benner, became the successor and served until the office was discontinued in 1908 due to its patrons being served by rural free delivery from Allentown.

In 1908 the first telephone line was built to the village from Catasauqua.

RITTERSVILLE.—This place is located about midway between Allentown and Bethlehem along the line of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company Railway. It was named after Michael Ritter who came from Northampton County in 1808

and purchased land at this place on which he settled. A tavern had been kept some years when he arrived. He continued same until about 1832 when his son, Charles Ritter, took charge and kept it till 1865. J. Frank Reichart was the landlord from 1869 to 1883. He was succeeded by E. W. Gangewere.

Michael Ritter also opened a store about the year 1825 which he conducted for some years. Others who followed were David Knauss, Henry Moyer, Milton Ritter, and Edwin Osenbach.

The death of Michael Ritter occurred March 17, 1854, when he was seventy-one years of age. He, with a number of his descendants, is buried in the village cemetery. He had four sons,—Charles, Thomas, William, and Franklin, and daughters, Mrs. Walter Huber and Mrs. Henry Moyer. Charles Ritter kept the hotel for many years and was postmaster from 1832 till his death on April 11, 1883. He was seventy-seven years old when he died. Thomas Ritter was seventy-five years old when he died in 1883 and William died in 1888, aged sixty-two years. Franklin Ritter was a school teacher and located in Whitehall township.

A blacksmith shop was built about the year 1822 by Mr. Alshouse. He was succeeded by Jacob Keiper, Joseph Paul and John Roller after which it was discontinued.

In 1868, J. Frank Reichart laid out a race course near Rittersville and in 1872 the Rittersville Park Association was organized. The park was enlarged to sixteen acres and fitted up at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. The grounds were opened up for trotting and pacing in May and August of each year. The land has since passed into the hands of the Lehigh Valley Traction Company.

The largest institution located in Rittersville is the Homeopathic State Hospital for the Insane. The cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies on June 27, 1904. The plot of ground on which the buildings are located includes one hundred and eighty-eight acres and extends in a narrow strip from the Allentown and Bethlehem turnpike to the Lehigh Canal. The hospital with all the buildings included are valued at \$1,500,000.

EAST ALLENTOWN.—East Allentown was founded in 1828 on the west side of the Lehigh River at the end of the chain bridge. The land at this point was owned by Jacob Clader who lived in a stone house on the left side of the road leading to Bethlehem. The toll house was on the first pier of the bridge. Jacob Saeger and George Keck purchased from Jacob Clader forty-five acres of land in 1828 and, obtaining a license, converted the stone house into a hotel. A man

by the name of Haldman was landlord for a few months and was succeeded by Josiah Rhoads. A small frame building was erected for a store, which having been stocked with goods, was conducted by Jacob Saeger's son, William. After this a large stone tavern was erected on the right side of the road which they conducted for many years. Later it passed to Nathan Baker who sold it to the railroad company who later demolished it. The original stone tavern having been vacated, it was used as a dwelling until it too was bought by the railroad and razed. The stone house now used for a depot by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad was erected soon after 1830 and the store was also moved into it. In 1832, Saeger & Keck built a stone and brick grist mill on the bank of the canal. The mill was run from 1833 to 1837 by Solomon Keck, son of George, and Charles and William Saeger, sons of Jacob, after which they bought the mill, a stone dwelling for the miller, and six acres of land adjoining eastward. In 1850, C. L. & A. S. Keck opened the lumber-yard boating and ran it until 1854, when the lumber-yard boating, grist mill, store, and a store at White Haven were all consolidated into one business. In 1856 it was again divided, C. L. & A. S. Keck taking the lumber yard and William Saeger and son, Alfred, taking the store and mill.

Lime was burned and stone quarried on the left side of the road by the Claders before 1829. Lime has also been burned many years farther out on the Bethlehem road by John Clader and, about 1850, John Trexler & Sons commenced the business. About 1862-63 Tilgham Dorney put up small works and commenced the manufacture of fire bricks. The property passed through several changes and was later in the possession of Joseph Downing.

East Allentown, long a suburb of Allentown, developed into a thriving community. Its interests being so closely identified with its bordering city, made a closer union desirable and in the fall of 1912 it was consolidated and became a part of Allentown.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES.

CHRIST CHURCH.—The oldest church organization in the township is Christ Church located at Shoenersville. This church was organized in the year 1779 as a Lutheran and German Reformed Union Church by the Rev. Johann Friederich Ernest, a Lutheran pastor, and the Rev. Mr. Gross, a German Reformed pastor. Soon after the organization, efforts were made to erect a suitable house of worship. With this end in view, a plot of ground containing three acres

and twenty-two rods, which was admeasured to George Newhard and Philip Stuber and Balzer Rochel was purchased April 10, 1779, upon which to erect a union meeting house.

After certain conditions of union had been agreed upon by both congregations, a building committee was chosen. Peter Beisel and Jacob Gloeter (Clader) were elected on the Reformed



CHRIST UNION CHURCH, SHOENERSVILLE.

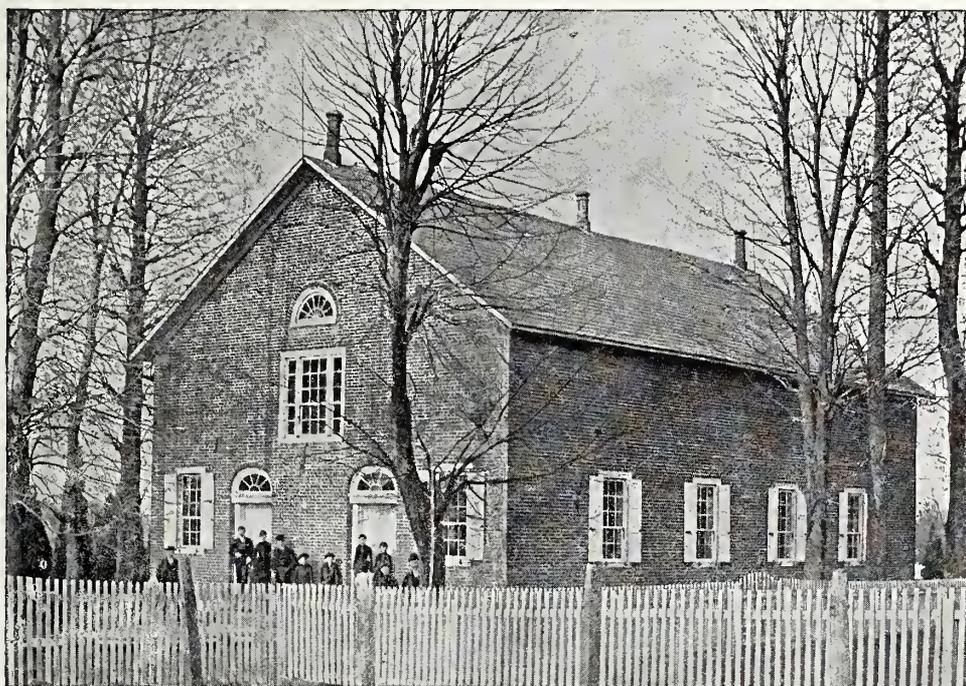
side and Nicholas Sterner and Valentine Waldman by the Lutherans. The building was begun March 5, 1780, and sufficiently completed to conduct services by the autumn of 1781. The church was dedicated and named "Zion's Church" by Rev. Wack.

Title to the tract of three acres and twenty perches was given for £2, 17s, 11d., on November 5, 1801, by John and Richard Penn through their attorney, John R. Coates, to Casper Ritter, of Hanover township, trustee for the Lutheran congregation and Peter Beisel, of Allen township, trustee for the Reformed congregation. On this tract the log church was built and the two congregations worshiped therein until the year 1819 when a second church, a stone structure, was erected. The cornerstone was laid on Ascension Day, May 20, in that year, and the edifice was dedicated on the following Christmas. This church was built on ground purchased by George

Brader and George Schaeffer, trustees of Zion's Church of Hanover township, for \$166.25, and comprising a tract of only one hundred and thirty-three perches. On August 13, 1828, another tract of ninety-two perches was purchased from Peter Koehler by George Jung (Young) and Peter Kelchner, trustees of Christ Church for \$34.50. The fourth purchase was the ground lying south of the present brick church, comprising nine and seven-tenths perches for one dollar. The parties granting the deed to Owen Ritter, Milton Kurtz, and Martin Zellner, trustees of Christ Church, were George Deily, Francis Deily, Sarah Deily, Samuel Colver, Robert J.

ed him and served six years and was followed by Rev. Mr. Van Der Sloot who remained until 1811 when Rev. Charles C. Becker was called. He served until his death in 1858. His son Cyrus Becker served until 1902 and was succeeded by Rev. F. A. Guth, who continued until 1911, since which time Rev. J. S. Bartholomew has been the pastor.

The Lutheran congregation has been under the charge of the following pastors: Rev. Johann Frederich Ernest, 1780-1792; Rev. George Joseph Wichterman, 1792-1793; Rev. John Conrad Yeager, 1793-1832; Joshua Yeager, 1832-1885; Rev. A. R. Horne, 1885-1902; Rev. E. H. Eb-



THE ORIGINAL ST. PETER'S UNION CHURCH.

Yeager, Clara Deily, John Kent, D. W. Levan, Mary Kent, and E. Ford Kent. The deed bears the date March 30, 1883.

The stone church answered the needs of the congregation until 1872, when it was torn down, and on May 26, 1872, the cornerstone of the present brick church was laid. It was completed at a cost of about \$17,000. The first organ used by the congregation was purchased July 19, 1795, for £90. John Daniel Young, then a school teacher, was the first person to play it. The Sunday school was organized in 1845.

The German Reformed pastors who have served the congregation are as follows: Rev. Mr. Gross, 1784-1794; Rev. Mr. Hoffmeier succeed-

ed him, 1794-1804; Rev. A. O. Ebert, 1804-1806; Rev. I. B. Ritter, 1806 to the present time.

ST. PETER'S UNION CHURCH at Rittersville, was organized in 1842 by members of Christ Church at Shoenersville, who resided at Rittersville. The population had materially increased in the section about Rittersville and as it was inconvenient for the members to go to their church, a necessity was felt for a church in their vicinity. A meeting was therefore held on the second Tuesday in January, 1842, at the home of Michael Ritter when steps were taken to build a church if possible. An organization was effected and Jacob Bast, Michael Ritter, and Solomon Flores were appointed a committee to locate a suitable tract

of ground on which to erect a church building and lay out a cemetery. A plot of ground was purchased for thirty dollars from Thomas Ritter and a brick church built on same. The cornerstone was laid May 8, 1842. The church has since been used jointly by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations.

The Reformed pastors who have served the church are as follows: Rev. J. S. Dubbs, 1842-1856; Rev. D. F. Brendle, 1856-1865; Rev. I. K. Loos, 1866-1889; Rev. Tobias Kessler, 1889-1892; Rev. J. De Long, 1892-1900; Rev. W. H. Erb and Rev. T. O. Stern (supply), 1900-1902; Rev. F. A. Moyer, 1902-1905; Rev. F. A. Guth, 1905-1911; Rev. J. S. Bartholomew, 1911 to present time.

The Lutheran congregation had as pastor Rev. Joshua Yeager, 1842-1887; Rev. A. R. Horne, 1887-1903; Rev. E. H. Eberts, 1903-1904; Rev. A. O. Eberts, 1904-1906; Rev. I. B. Ritter, 1906 to the present time.

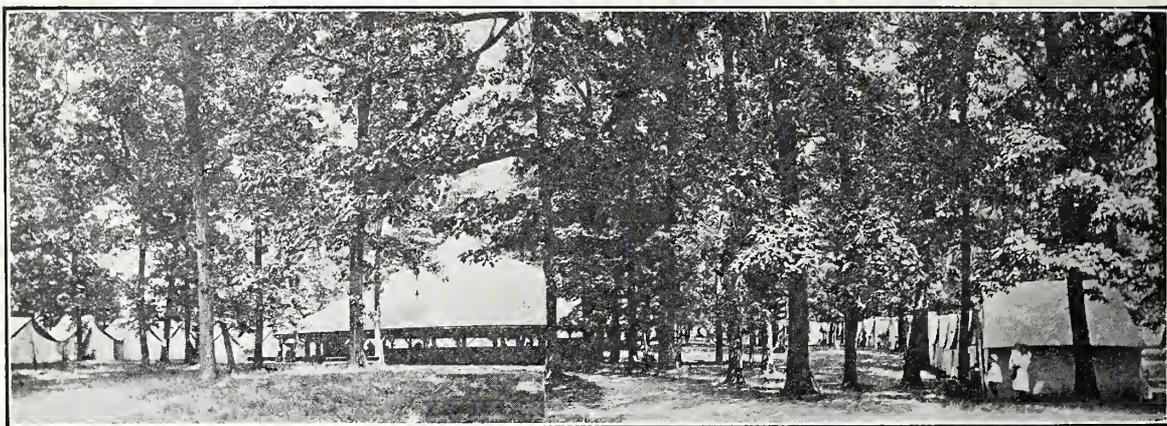
BEULAH PARK CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION.
—Beulah Park is located east of Allentown in Hanover township, along the Allentown and

also a well, one hundred and fifty-six feet deep, of excellent water.

The first campmeeting was held from July 2-13, 1897, under the auspices of the above association. The meeting was in charge of the Rev. T. L. Wieand, Bishop T. Bowman, Bishop S. Breyfogel, and the Rev. B. F. Bohner. This meeting was held in the open air and special workers from distant points had been engaged for the occasion. The meetings have grown in interest and importance from year to year.

In 1904 the corporation name was changed to Beulah Park Camp Meeting Association and its control vested in fifteen members, namely, T. L. Wieand, W. H. Bache, H. C. Snyder, M. A. Biehm, Edward Simonson, Clara Boyd, Harvey J. Wieand, C. P. Combs, C. A. McGuirl, Ralph Wieand, Oliver Wieand, E. C. Krapf, Mrs. D. E. Newell, Mrs. Anna Gregory and J. B. Matlack.

The present officers of the association are T. L. Wieand, president and treasurer, of Allentown; W. H. Bache, vice-president, of Bound Brook,



BEULAH PARK, RITTERSVILLE.

Bethlehem trolley road, near Rittersville. The park covers ten acres of ground. These acres were sold to a number of individuals to whom the venture proved difficult and expensive in the beginning. The first organization was effected October 25, 1897, under the corporate name known as the Pennsylvania Holiness Camp Meeting Association. The directors were T. L. Wieand, L. P. Peters, Harvey J. Wieand, Frank J. Roberts, and O. H. Wieand. The association has a capitalization of \$25,000. The improvements of the park consist of eight permanent buildings as follows: a pavillion which seats fifteen hundred people, a dormitory which has thirty-six rooms, a large dining hall, and cottages

N. J., and J. B. Matlack, secretary, of Malvern, Pennsylvania.

The beginning of the association was started under difficulties but these were gradually overcome as the value and usefulness of Beulah Park came to be recognized. The association is interdenominational and they teach a doctrine of Holiness and entire sanctification as a second definite work of grace, as taught by the Pentecostal churches of the Nazarene, and as it was taught by John and Charles Wesley of the Methodist church and as other Methodistic churches teach it. The Evangelical Association also holds its annual campmeeting in this park. The meetings are usually well attended and prove full of interest.

CEMETERIES.

The cemeteries at Christ Church at Shoenersville has been in use since the organization of the church in 1780. In this cemetery many of the early settlers of Lehigh and Northampton Counties have found a resting place. The earliest death record is that of Anna M. Kleckner, who died December 10, 1789, aged twenty-three years. After 1865, steps were taken to start a new cemetery. An organization was effected which was called the Shoenersville Cemetery Association and two acres of land were purchased of Samuel Saylor. This land joined the old cemetery. Lots were laid out, trees planted and the place was ready for use in January, 1866. Mrs. Jacob Reichert was the first to be buried there. More than one thousand and five hundred interments have been made in the old and new cemetery. The grounds are well kept and the cemetery bears evidence of care and attention.

The cemetery of St. Peter's Union Church at Rittersville was laid out at the same time that the church was organized, in 1842. The present grounds were opened in the spring of 1859. The cemetery is well kept and has furnished the resting place for nearly a thousand persons.

Another cemetery exists within the limits of the township, although no graves are marked and no records were kept of the burials. This spot is on the hillside along the west bank of Monocacy creek at Bethlehem. During the Revolutionary War a large number of soldiers were brought to Bethlehem where hospital quarters were established. During this time, 1777-8, a large number died from a malignant putrid fever, as many as five, six and even a dozen in one night. These were buried in trenches on the hillside by the Monocacy. It is estimated that about five hundred were so buried of which the names of only fourteen soldiers are known.

SCHOOLS.

The earliest schools in the township were located at Shoenersville, Rittersville, and West Bethlehem. They were subscription schools and conducted, as a rule, during the winter months for four or five months only. Instructions were in the German language.

At Shoenersville school was first taught by a Mr. Bibinghouse about the year 1800. He later studied theology and became a minister of the German Reformed Church. His successor was Frederick Holey. The school was kept in a log house erected for the purpose on the church lot belonging to Christ Church and was conducted as a church school. About 1827-28 a brick school

house was erected and an English school established. John D. Lawall taught in this school about seventy-five years ago and Owen Leopold taught for five terms from 1850-55 and later entered the ministry. The teacher's desk used at that time is still in use in the school or lecture room of the frame house adjoining the church. On May 1, 1888, a plot of land was purchased from Isaac Treible and a new school house erected thereon.

At Rittersville a school house was erected about 1812 and school was kept there irregularly until Hanover accepted the school law of 1834. A new school house was then built which served the purpose until about 1850 when the two story brick school house was erected. In 1907 it was rebuilt. A school house was also built about 1845 near the home of Peter Kichline and was known as "Kichline's school house." This is located north of the Bethlehem turnpike and northeast of Rittersville.



COTTAGE OF T. L. WIEAND, BEULAH PARK.

Bast's school house, originally located on the north side of the pike between Rittersville and East Allentown, was built in 1838, a lot having been donated by Abram Fatzinger on October 13 of that year for the purpose. This was an old fashioned school with the backs of the scholars' desks facing the teacher's desk in the center of the room, the seats being arranged in a semi-circle. It was a story and a half stone building. On April 1, 1887, a lot was purchased from Daniel Fatzinger on the opposite side of the pike and a new building erected. The directors at the time were E. T. Osenbach, Franklin Texter, Asa Rohn, Edward Lilly, Richard Breder, and Jonathan Weisel. An additional piece of ground was purchased in July 12, 1893, adjoining the school, and another room was added to the building in 1910.

Keiper's school house is located on the old Allentown road east of Rittersville. This was named after Samuel Keiper by whom the ground was donated June 21, 1894, to the school district of Hanover on which to erect a school house. It is a one story brick building.

The school house at East Allentown was built in 1869 on ground purchased from William Saeger on the thirtieth of August of that year. It was a two story brick building. It was rebuilt in 1904 and additions made to it in 1907 and 1909.

The Koehler's school house, near Catasaqua, was originally situated on the east side of the road leading to that town. It was built many years ago on land donated by Samuel Koehler, Sr., from which fact it derived its name. The children from Catasaqua were required to attend school in this building when it was first used. On August 27, 1897, a new plot of ground was purchased from the estate of Samuel Koehler on the west side of the road and a new building erected.

Hanover township, with Allentown, has the distinction of accepting the school law of 1834 in the same year in which it became a law while the other townships in the county rejected it. This fact is commendable, especially so in view of the strenuous opposition to the law in some quarters. In the year 1834, Lehigh county paid Hanover school district for the education of the poor under the act of March 29, 1824, the sum of \$108.24. In 1870, the school reports state that "Hanover, in 1869, furnished one of its new buildings with patent desks, the first, strictly speaking, country school house thus supplied in the county, the others having similar furniture being in, or attached to, villages." In 1860, we are further informed, "Hanover was the only district whose schools were monthly visited by a district superintendent."

In 1855 Hanover township had eight schools, eight teachers, and 384 pupils. The township received for school purposes \$1,350 and paid out \$1,560. The school appropriation was \$162.50. The directors were Samuel Breder, president; C. L. Bush, secretary; Timothy Weiss, treasurer. In 1877, Hanover had ten schools and 548 scholars in 1883 there were eleven schools and 321 scholars and in West Bethlehem five schools and 316 pupils.

At the present time, there are six schools in the township, namely Shoenersville, Rittersville, Keipers, Kichline, Bast and Koehlers. The 472 pupils enrolled are instructed by thirteen teachers. The school appropriation for the district in 1913 is \$3,534.54, the income from all sources \$16,129.15 and the expenditures for all purposes \$16,

205.66. The school board consists of Harvey Osenbach, president; William H. F. Eberhard, vice-president; Dr. Victor J. Gangewere, treasurer; John Brophy, secretary, and Harry A. Bennger.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Prior to 1840 the justices having jurisdiction over this territory were elected in districts, and there names will be found in the civil list of the history.

Henry R. Hillman,.....	commissioned	April 14,	1840
Samuel Saylor,.....	commissioned	April 14,	1840
Michael Ritter,.....	commissioned	April 11,	1843
Samuel Saylor,.....	commissioned	April 15,	1845
Michael Ritter,.....	commissioned	April 11,	1848
George Frederick,.....	commissioned	April 9,	1850
Michael Ritter,.....	commissioned	April 13,	1852
Tobias Sterner,.....	commissioned	April 11,	1854
Levin A. Miksch,.....	commissioned	April 10,	1855
Jacob E. Bogh,.....	commissioned	April 28,	1856
Levin A. Miksch,.....	commissioned	April 10,	1860
Edmund F. Tice,.....	commissioned	April 10,	1860
John Osman,.....	commissioned	April 15,	1862
Charles Kreager,.....	commissioned	April 11,	1865
Levi Overholtzer,.....	commissioned	April 17,	1866
Thomas F. Laubach,...	commissioned	April 9,	1867
John Osman,.....	commissioned	April 14,	1868
H. W. F. Eberhard,...	commissioned	April 13,	1869
Henry C. Moyer,.....	commissioned	April 15,	1873
J. R. Hottenstein,....	commissioned	March 19,	1877
Henry C. Moyer,.....	commissioned	March 25,	1878
Jedediah H. Weiss,....	commissioned	April 9,	1881
Henry C. Moyer,.....	commissioned	April 6,	1881
Henry C. Moyer,.....	commissioned	———,	1883
J. H. H. Hendricks,...	commissioned	———,	1886
Ferdinand Hoehle (did not take up com.)		———,	1887
George O. Houser,....	commissioned	———,	1888
J. H. H. Hendricks,...	commissioned	———,	1891
John Brophy,.....	commissioned	———,	1893
J. H. H. Hendricks,...	commissioned	———,	1896
John Brophy,.....	commissioned	———,	1898
J. H. H. Hendricks,...	commissioned	———,	1901
John Brophy,.....	commissioned	———,	1903
J. H. H. Hendricks,...	commissioned	———,	1906
John Brophy,.....	commissioned	———,	1908
J. A. Hendricks,.....	commissioned	———,	1910

POPULATION.—The growth of the population of Hanover township is shown in the following table:

1752	200	1870	2804
1820	866	1880	3813
1830	1102	1890	2863 ^A
1840	1478	1900	3324
1850	1762	1910	3907 ^B
1860	2380		

The assessor's returns for the year 1913 show 1,480 freeholders, 367 tenants, and 1,934 single men, property exempt from taxation, \$228,500; assessed valuation, \$181,310; total valuation \$1,525,125; 5,817 acres of cleared land; 28 acres timber land, 371 horses and 386 cows.

^A West Bethlehem was incorporated in 1880 as a separate borough.

^B Part of Hanover township was annexed to Catasaqua borough in 1909.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP.

ERECTION.—The territory now comprised in the townships of Heidelberg, Lynn, and Washington was known prior to 1752 as Heidelberg District. On the 16th of June following the organization of Northampton county (which was effected in March of the same year), a petition was received by the first Court, upon which the following was indorsed:

"The petition of a number of inhabitants settled in the back parts of Heidelberg and Macungie, praying that they ought to be formed into a township, was allowed, and Mr. Scull, surveyor of the county, to *measure* out the same."

"A draught and return of Heidelberg township, under the head of David Schultz, surveyor, was allowed and ordered to be *recorded*."

The first official act in recognition of Heidelberg as a township was made at the October term of Court in 1752, when Conrad Blose was appointed constable; Jacob Bainter, his successor, was appointed Sept. 16, 1755.

Lynn was set off from Heidelberg the same year, but Heidelberg for almost a hundred years comprised in addition to its present territory that which is now included in Washington.

The area of the township, until 1847, was about 51.8 square miles, or 33,000 acres; then it was reduced to 26.3 miles or 17,000 acres.

DIVISION OF TOWNSHIP.—For some time prior to 1847, the project of dividing the township was agitated among its residents, and in May of that year the following petition was drawn up, circulated, and presented to the court:

"To the honourable the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Lehigh, now composing and holding a Court of General Quarter Session of the Peace in and for the said county at the May Term, A. D. 1874.

"The petition of the undersigned citizens of the township of Heidelberg, in said county, respectfully sheweth,—

"That the said township of Heidelberg is uncommonly large for all township purposes, inasmuch as the supervisors of the public highways we find it exactly inconvenient to keep all the roads in repair and to attend to various duties. It is also extremely inconvenient for the citizens of said township to attend general and township elections and other meetings on account of the great distance. Many of them are unable to travel that distance, etc.

"Your petitioners would therefore pray your honors to appoint three competent and respectable men

to inquire into the expediency of dividing the said township into two parts, as nearly equal as may be, to a line commencing at a point in or near the middle of the Blue Mountain, on the line of East Penn township, Carbon Co.; thence running to some point on the line of or between the township of North Whitehall and Low Hill, Lehigh Co. And they will pray, etc.

Michael Rehrig.
George Rehrig.
William Roberts.
Ellis Morris.
William Roberts.
John Roberts Berlde.
David Williams (B).
Jacob Remely.
Jacob F. Hailer.
John Remely.
Daniel Ritter.
Stephen Kern.
Dennis Hunsicker.
Charles Kern.
Daniel Remely.
Daniel Breyfogel.
Nathan German, Sr.
Henry Smith.
Jonas Bock.
Owen Hunsicker.
Wilhelm Ebbert.
Frederick Leffler.
Joel Ross.
Nathan German.
Josiah German.
Henry Clauss.
William W. Ereus.
Robert Roberts.
John S. Williams.
Rice Owens.
Daniel Acanol.
Richard Hughes.
Robert Jones.
David Peter.
John Ree.
Daniel Schleicher.
Elias Bittner.
John Kruw.
Reuben Peter.
Daniel Fink, Jr.
Daniel German.
David Ross.
Nathan Weaver.
John Heil.
Jacob Holban.
John Peter.
Nicholas Kern.
Daniel Kern.
John Kreitz.
Jonas Kern.
Joseph German.
John Frederick.
John Wasmer.
Charles Dornard.

Solomon Moyer.
Owen German.
Abraham Reidy.
Henry Loeser.
Adam German, Jr.
Henry Snyder.
Andrew Muth.
Nathan Hastis.
Owen Jones.
Monases Snyder.
Benjamin Lerau.
Charles Peter.
Casper Shutt.
John Walls.
George Ree, Esq.
Daniel Saeger.
John Reppert.
Jeret Snyder.
Reuben Kern.
Charles Engle.
Charles Shafer.
Jacob Eisenbower.
Elias Williams.
Isaac Moyer.
R. M. Jones.
Richard T. Jones.
Griffith Davis.
Henry Perry.
Henry Fink.
John Reppert.
Joseph Peter.
David Kern.
Henry Stemler.
John Ritter.
George Wert.
Gabriel Kern.
Levi Reppert.
David T. Druckenmiller.
Christian Riess.
Samuel Pauley.
Wilhelm Moyer.
Frank Faber.
Emanuel Moyer.
Esra Moyer.
Abraham Reppert.
Daniel Paulus.
Reuben Wert.
Nicholas Wert.
Stephen Wert.
Dobias Wert.
Abraham Roberts.
Stephen Rex.
Jonas Peter.
Daniel Dornard.

John Rex.
Charles Newha.
Jonas Peter.
Daniel Peter.
Abraham Neff
Joseph Blass.
Jeremiah Leutz.

John Reit.
William Leutz, Sr.
Daniel Newhard.
Jonas Peter.
Thomas Peter.
Levi German.
William Ebart.

Peter Frantz, Jr., April 26, 1769..... 123
Francis Gilpner, Nov. 28, 1743..... 97
Peter Grawall, Aug. 26, 1748..... 179
Adam Germon, Nov. 16, 1786..... 14
Adam Germon, Nov. 16, 1786..... 101
Adam Germon, April 17, 1792..... 15
Adam Germon, April 17, 1792..... 36
Henry Geiger, Oct. 25, 1765..... 46
Francis Giltner, May 21, 1766..... 109
Frederick Giltner, June 27, 1768..... 105
Jacob Goltner, Feb. 1, 1769..... 77
Joseph Garber, April 27, 1769..... 53
Henry Hauser, April 25, 1744..... 167
Henry Hoffman, Jan. 20, 1749..... 108
Michael Hevoner, March 30, 1750..... 139
Michael Hiskey, Aug. 21, 1754..... 61
John Handwerk, Nov. 9, 1768..... 57
Elizabeth Hoffman, Nov. 30, 1765..... 16
Nicholas Handwerk, Aug. 12, 1766..... 110
Peter Herger, Nov. 4, 1766..... 35
Henry Hair, Sept. 30, 1767..... 29
George Hafe, Jan. 2, 1769..... 29
Martin Koogher, Nov. 5, 1747..... 114
Frederick Kern, May 4, 1748..... 149
George Knedler, Oct. 31, 1753..... 134
John Kuntz, Nov. 17, 1790..... 7
Johannes Kunkle, Oct. 29, 1766..... 91
Michael Kunkle, Oct. 29, 1766..... 41
John Kern, March 27, 1769..... 370
John Lap, Feb. 4, 1752..... 58
John Lap, Feb. 4, 1752..... 123
Robert Levers, Aug. 23, 1774..... 1
Christian Lanahner, April 24, 1775..... 77
John Lintz, April 17, 1792..... 53
Christian Langenohr, Jan. 30, 1769..... 55
Jacob Mowrer, Dec. 15, 1743..... 33
Jacob Mowrer, Dec. 15, 1743..... 182
Jacob Mowrer, May 15, 1745..... 33
Jacob Moyer, March 24, 1749..... 100
Jacob Moyer, Dec. 6, 1749..... 100
Peter Miller, April 6, 1749..... 67
Peter Messimer, Dec. 31, 1773..... 38
Conrad Marms, Dec. 5, 1757..... 92
Felix Mantisingler, Oct. 12 1753..... 34
Peter Missemmer, Dec. 14, 1753..... 174
Peter Missemmer, Dec. 31, 1773..... 38
Peter Musgenong, March 20, 1787..... 18
Conrad Miller, May 10, 1766..... 90
Peter Missemmer, Aug. 12, 1766..... 32
George Meal, March 4, 1768..... 59
Ulrich Nafe, May 26, 1746..... 147
George Nyeheart, May 30, 1750..... 112
Ulrich Nefe, Nov. 6, 1751..... 103
Ulrich Nefe, Aug. 5, 1765..... 19
Ulrich Nefe, Nov. 29, 1766..... 75
Ulrich Henry Neff, Nov. 29, 1766..... 30
Henry Oswald, Jan. 31, 1749..... 63
Michael Ohl, Aug. 20, 1765..... 30
Michael and Henry Ohl, Sept. 21, 1765..... 55
Michael Ohl, Sept. 21, 1765..... 70
Jacob Arndt, Nov. 12, 1766..... 32
Henry Polinger, Dec. 7, 1748..... 107
Charles Pennington, June 10, 1749..... 194
Jacob Peter, March 12, 1752..... 31
Rudolph Peter, Jan 28, 1754..... 74
Elias Painter, Aug. 22, 1758..... 170
Adam Reeder, Aug. 5, 1752..... 27
Peter Reege, July 20, 1753..... 47
John Rhoads, Oct. 31, 1753..... 181
John Rockel, Feb. 10, 1755..... 112
William Rex, Oct. 25, 1755..... 86

“LEHIGH COUNTY, ss.

“I, J. D. Lawall, clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Lehigh County, do certify that the foregoing is a correct and true copy of a petition presented to our said court at May session last past for the division of Heidelberg township, as the same remains on file in said office. Witness my hand and seal of office this first day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

“J. D. LAWALL, Clerk.”

Jesse Samuels, Benjamin Fogel, and Charles Sheimer were appointed by the Court as commissioners to inquire into the expediency of making the requested division. They reported that on the 16th of August, 1847, they met at the house of Charles and David Peter, in Heidelberg, and made the division desired,—that is, they set off the township now known as Washington, but then named “Dallas.”¹

LAND WARRANTS.—Following is a list of the land warrants located in the township, with the dates of their issuance, names of persons to whom granted, and number of acres taken up by each. The list shows the names of the early settlers, but the dates cannot be considered as indicating the year when they came into the country, for, as a rule, the pioneers did not obtain their warrants until several years had elapsed from the time of their arrival.

WARRANTEES.

	Acres.
Jacob Arndt, June 14, 1765.....	61
Andrew Martin, Aug. 26, 1766.....	104
Andrew Martin, Aug. 26, 1766.....	67
Jacob Arndt, Nov. 12, 1766.....	32
Jacob Colter, March 5, 1753.....	134
Andrew Climer, Dec. 3, 1767.....	2
Henry Deel, Aug. 13, 1765.....	15
Jacob Daubenspeck, May 14, 1765.....	68
Tobias Eberth, Sept. 18, 1767.....	10
John Eberth, Oct. 26, 1768.....	15
Leonard Foot, Oct. 30, 1745.....	114
Henry Francis, May 10, 1748.....	41
Henry Frey, Jan. 26, 1749.....	64
Leonard Fahr, June 6, 1753.....	129
Philip Fiddler, Aug. 28, 1758.....	36
Henry Frantz, Nov. 14, 1758.....	299
Leonard Fahr, Feb. 26, 1766.....	119
Johannes Feller, Aug. 25, 1765.....	104
Christopher Fahr, Dec. 3, 1765.....	37
Peter Frantz, April 3, 1767.....	34
John Frey, May 18, 1768.....	25
Jacob Frey, May 18, 1768.....	33

¹ See history of Washington township for a fuller account of this action, and also for a description of the eastern boundary of the present Heidelberg.

Charles Ross, Oct. 6, 1755.....	103
Peter Raigh, March 9, 1759.....	24
Michael Ramilie, Aug. 5, 1765.....	32
John Ruckle, Aug. 10, 1765.....	28
Peter Ruch, Oct. 24, 1765.....	38
Jacob Reedy, May 14, 1766.....	47
John Rumpel, Aug. 6, 1766.....	49
Jacob Reedy, Aug. 7, 1766.....	65
Conrad Reedy, Sept. 24, 1767.....	48
Henry Reinhart, Nov. 12, 1767.....	85
Andrew Shitler, June 14, 1745.....	107
Frederick Sneider, Oct. 2, 1746.....	44
Melchoir Sholtz, Nov. 3, 1748.....	34
Daniel Sneider, Jan. 24, 1749.....	98
Daniel Sneider, Jan. 25, 1749.....	25
George Siegler, April 17, 1750.....	161
Frederick Schneider, Feb. 6, 1752.....	38
Frederick Schneider, Feb. 6, 1752.....	33
Lawrance Simon, June 6, 1753.....	52
William Silfeers, Aug. 29, 1753.....	45
George Lina, April 17, 1754.....	118
Frederick Schneider, Nov. 13, 1754.....	26
Tecter Seidler, Nov. 13, 1754.....	224
Melchoir Seidler, Nov. 6, 1758.....	34
Melchoir Seidler, Nov. 27, 1758.....	21
Frederick Schneider, June 14, 1765.....	20
Christian Smith, Oct. 21, 1772.....	62
Christian Smidt, Nov. 5, 1765.....	38
Christian Smidt, Nov. 5, 1765.....	90
Henry Smith, May 29, 1766.....	110
Henry Smith, May 29, 1766.....	13
Frederick Snyder, Aug 7, 1766.....	27
Frederick Snyder, Nov 11, 1766.....	44
Adam Staat, Dec. 22, 1766.....	55
Frederick Snyder, April 8, 1767.....	62
Philip Lehr, April 18, 1767.....	150
Henry Smith, April 28, 1767.....	17
Jacob Traubespeck, Sept. 16, 1747.....	197
George Welger, March 21, 1743.....	51
George Welger, Nov. 28, 1743.....	84
Jacob Weaver, Nov. 2, 1744.....	171
Philip Waugheman, April 18, 1747.....	154
John Weaver, Sept. 21, 1748.....	103
George Welger, Dec. 18, 1749.....	46
Jacob Weaver, Feb. 19, 1750.....	23
Simon Wehr, Oct. 3, 1753.....	161
Peter Woodring, Sept. 26, 1758.....	138
Simon Wehr, April 6, 1787.....	60
Casper Weaver, Aug. 6, 1766.....	90
Leonard Wasson, Aug. 7, 1766.....	50
Simon Wehr, Aug. 15, 1767.....	25
John Yeager, Aug. 29, 1758.....	46
George Ziegler, Sept. 30, 1751.....	86

France Güldner,....		Carle Ruppert,....	7
John Graus,.....	12	Geo. Remely,....	7
John Grum,.....	4	Michael Remely,....	5
Martin Greider,....	5	George Rex,.....	32
John Gunckel,.....	7	Jacob Rex,.....	22
Jacob Housemen,..	9	William Rex,.....	13
John Huntzisker,(?)	15	John Reber,.....	7
Michael Hoffman (?)		Charles Ross,	6
Andreas Holtz,....	11	John Rumpel,.....	7
George Hand,	6	Henry Reader,	4
John Handwerk,....	8	Simon Rearich,....	5
Nichs. Handwerk,..	14	Peter Rear,.....	7
Peter Handwerk,..	6	John Rockel,.....	5
Jacob Hock,	4	Henry Reinhard,..	5
Christian Hauman,..	4	John Reinsmith,..	5
John Kern,.....	13	Adam Reader,.....	5
William Kern,.....	20	Frederick Shnyder,.	14
Frederick Kern,..	10	Casper Shnerr,....	8
Henry Kern,	4	Wm. Silvius,.....	12
Andreas Knedlerr,..	9	George Spar,.....	7
John Keck,.....	8	Christian Smith,....	6
Peter Kocher,.....	6	Geo. Shellhammer,.	8
Conrad Lintz,.....	9	Melchert Seidel,..	7
Christian Lauche-		Lawrence Simon,..	9
nohr,	6	Martin Shick,.....	7
Frederick Meyer,..	8	Philip Sturm,.....	6
Philip Mertz,.....	10	Henry Shlebach,...	5
Andreas Meyer's		Henry Smith,.....	9
widow,	6	John Ulrich,.....	4
John Miller,.....	10	Peter Wotring,....	5
Frederick Meyer,..	8	Jacob Weaver's wid-	
Jacob Musgenung,..	8	ow,	4
Peter Miessemer,.	27	Nichs. Weatherhold,	4
Felix Matzinger,...	6	Conrad Wolf,.....	5
Samuel Mill,.....	12	Leonard Wassum,..	9
Conrad Miller,	8	John Wassum,.....	8
Ulrich Neaf,.....	14	Simon Wear,.....	8
Bernet Neaf,.....	5	Martin Wuchter,....	7
Michael Ohl,.....	31	Ulrich Wendel,....	6
Rudolph Peter,....	8	John Yager,.....	10
Jacob Peter,.....	10	Daniel Young,.....	10
Casper Peter,.....	10		

SINGLE MEN.

Philip Ebert.	John Remely.
France Grum.	Conrad Reader.
Geo. Jacob Groh.	Conrad Shiedler.
George Haft.	John Smith.
William Horst.	William Wotring.
Lawrence Kern.	Jacob Weyand.
John Lintz.	John Zulick.

TAXABLES IN 1781.—The assessment, made by the commissioners of Northampton county for the township in 1781, shows that there were within its limits then the following taxable inhabitants.

TAX LIST OF HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP, 1762.

John Huntzicker, Collector.

Jacob Arndt,.....	5	Tobias Ebert,.....	10
Ulrich Arnerrrt,...	5	John Ebert,.....	9
Martin Andreas,....	9	Frederick Eison,...	9
Jacob Anthony,....	7	Henry France,.....	10
Paul Anthony,....	15	Jacob Fryman,....	4
Peter Bear,.....	8	John Fry,.....	7
Killian Bauer,.....	4	Philip Feedler,....	8
Conrad Bloss,.....	22	Henry Free,.....	7
Jacob Bender,.....	15	Leonard Fuhr,....	10
Conrad Becker,....	6	Henry Färber,....	14
Conrad Doderer,...	16	John Freler,.....	10
Jacob Dauvenspeck,	10	Jacob Geiger,.....	5
Henry Diel,.....	4	Henry Geiger, Esq.,	12
Adam Domas,.....	4*	Frederick Güldner,.	5
*Added 4.		Jacob Güldner,.....	5

Martin Andrew.	John Fehler.
Peter Andrew.	Henry Faber.
Martin Andrew, Jr.	John Fought.
Joseph Balliet.	Henry Binninger.
Henry Byer.	David Gortner.
George Blose.	John Fry.
Widow Bear.	Jacob Geiger.
Daniel Bloss.	George Gultner.
Jacob Broadsteller.	Widow Gultner.
Ulrich Brinket.	Adam German.
Jacob Bailer.	Michael Grenewald.
Tobias Ebert.	Michael Gabel.
John Ebert.	Adam Gabel.
Jacob Fryman.	Andrew Gultner.
Andrew Fehler.	John Hunsicker.

Jacob Hunsicker.
 John Hunsicker, Jr.
 Casper Hunsicker.
 David Hess.
 Andrew Hotz.
 Michael Hoffman.
 William Hoffman.
 Henry Hoffman.
 Peter Handwerk.
 Jacob Handwerk.
 Jacob Handwerk, Jr.
 John Handwerk.
 Jacob Hartman.
 Philip Hammel.
 Martin Harter.
 Jacob Hausman.
 William Holling.
 Philip Krauss.
 Widow Keck.
 John Keck.
 William Kern.
 Frederick Kern.
 John Kern.
 William Kern.
 James Kemmerer.
 Solomon Kreitz.
 John Krum.
 Christian Krum.
 Adam Kounkle.
 Christian Lauchner.
 John Lintz.
 Conrad Lintz, Jr.
 John Miller.
 Nicholas Miller.
 Philip Mertz.
 Peter Meyer.
 Jacob Missinger.
 Peter G. Missinger.
 Frantz Missinger.
 Michael Missinger.
 Frederick M. Meyer.
 Leonard Miller.
 Henry Neff.
 Widow Neff.
 Ulrich Neff.
 Michael Ohl.
 Casper Peter.
 William Peter.
 Jacob Peter.
 Widow Peter.
 John Kocher.
 John Peter.
 Casper Peter, Jr.
 Simon Reerig.

SINGLE FREEMEN.

John Ramble.
 Michael Snyder.
 Tobias Wehr.
 John Reinsmith
 Daniel Meyer.
 Abraham Riedy.
 George Miller.
 Conrad Keck.
 Michael Keck.
 Peter Dewalt.

George Reemely.
 Michael Reemaly.
 George Remaly, Jr.
 John Ramble.
 John Buchle.
 Conrad Reeder.
 Jacob Rex.
 William Rex.
 George Rex.
 George Rex, Jr.
 William Rex.
 William Rex, Jr.
 John Robert.
 Peter Ray.
 George Ray.
 Jacob Riedy.
 Conrad Riedy.
 Peter S. Riedy.
 Jacob Reedinghouse (sup-
 posed Ridinghouse).
 John Reinsmith.
 George Ruppert.
 Peter Leidel.
 John Sorbrick.
 George Shoenberger.
 Frederick Sleigh.
 Abraham Shelhamer.
 Ludwig Stein.
 Anthony Shafer.
 Balzer Snyder.
 Adam Smith.
 John Snyder.
 Christian Smith.
 Jacob Smith.
 Samuel Snyder.
 Conrad Slosser.
 Isaac Swartz.
 George Smitter.
 Simon Wihl.
 Peter Wagner.
 John Wasum.
 Leonard Wasum.
 Leonard Wasum.
 Balzer Wirth.
 Jacob Weaver.
 John Weaver.
 Martin Muchter.
 Yost Wall.
 Michael Wehr.
 Lawrence Wehr.
 Philip Wehr.
 Henry Serfass.
 Martin Lentz.
 Hotzer George.

Christian Swabenland.
 Jacob Bare.
 Leonard Balliette.
 Frederick Handwerk.
 William Andreas.
 George Ridinghouse.
 David Wegandt.
 Conrad Reerig.
 Andrew Mourer.
 Stoffel Rex.

TAXABLES IN 1812.—The following were the taxable inhabitants in 1812, as shown by the township assessment made by the commissioners of Northampton county:

Daniel Andrew.
 John Anthony.
 Jacob Bahler.
 Stephen Balliet.
 Jacob Bahr.
 Peter Bahr.
 George Blose.
 Ulrich Benninger.
 Christian Bloss.
 George Bloss, Jr.
 Daniel Brandstetter.
 John Bahler.
 Jacob Bapt.
 Jacob Blim.
 Peter Beissell.
 John Beyer.
 Solomon Brandstetter.
 Jacob Clauss.
 Jacob Dingler.
 Peter Eberth.
 John Ebert.
 Michael Ebert.
 Conrad Ebert.
 Christian Ebert.
 Henry Ebert.
 Samuel Ely.
 — Fenstermacher.
 Gottlieb Focht.
 Jacob Fryman.
 William Fenstermacher.
 Jacob Ferber.
 Widow Ferber.
 George Fryman.
 Daniel Fink.
 Peter Frey.
 John Frederick.
 John Fritzingler.
 Matthew Fritzingler.
 Jacob Fritzingler.
 Andrew Fritzingler.
 Jacob Fenstermacher.
 John Frantz.
 Jacob Frantz.
 John Miller, Jr.
 Franklin Loyer.
 John Frederick.
 Jacob Focht.
 Conrad German.
 Jacob Geiger.
 Adam German.
 Philip German.
 Andrew Gultner.
 Abraham German.
 Henry Geisinger.
 Philip Haas.
 George Handwerk.
 Michael Harter.
 Jacob Hartman.
 Joseph Hunsicker.
 Casper Hunsicker.
 John Hunsicker.
 John Hunsicker, Jr.
 Jacob Hoffman.
 William Hoffman.
 Michael Hoffman.
 Peter Hoffman.
 Peter Handwerk.

John Handwerk.
 Peter Handwerk.
 Jacob Handwerk.
 Henry Handwerk.
 Philip Handwerk.
 Henry Hennewitze.
 George Horn.
 Frederick Hausman.
 Peter Hoffman.
 Christian Hammen (sup-
 posed Hausman).
 George Boltz (supposed
 Haats).
 John Hausman.
 Christian Hausman.
 Christian Haag (Hawk).
 Solomon Hartman.
 Henry Helfrich.
 Daniel Helfrich.
 Joel Kern.
 Casper Hunsicker.
 Simon Hartman.
 Andrew Kemmerer.
 John Jaeger.
 Henry Kistler.
 George Kern, Jr.
 John Krause.
 Christian Krum.
 John Krum.
 William Kern.
 George Kern.
 Nicholas Kern.
 Jonas Kern.
 John Kern.
 John Kressler.
 Jacob Kressler.
 Barnet Kressler.
 Adam Kressler.
 John Krum.
 Daniel Kramer.
 Christian Krum.
 Christophel Kern.
 Nicholas Kern.
 Philip Kemmerer.
 John Keck.
 Adam Kunkle.
 John Kressler.
 Andrew Kunkle.
 Philip Krause.
 George Krauss.
 Conrad Kern.
 Daniel Kern.
 Daniel Kern, Jr.
 Frederick Kemmerer.
 Jesse Kern.
 George Kamper.
 John Kohler.
 Abraham Krerr.
 Joseph Lorash.
 Joseph Lauchner.
 Adam Linns (Lentz).
 Jacob Linns (Lentz).
 Jacob Lanchner.
 William Linns (Lentz).
 John Meyer.
 Jacob Miller.
 John Miller.

The amount of taxes was £364 15s. 3d. The highest assessment was for £8, and was upon Michael Ohl. John Miller and Casper Peter are each assessed £6; all others below.

Carl Fred Moyer.
 Simon Moyer.
 Francis Messinger
 (Messemere).
 George Muthard.
 Leonard Miller.
 Dewalt Mertz.
 Frederick Miller.
 William Moyer.
 John Mace.
 George Miller.
 Henry Miller.
 Christian Messinger
 (Messemere).
 John Meyer.
 Bernhard Neff.
 Henry Neff.
 Widow Neff.
 Michael Neff.
 Peter Newhard.
 Jacob Neese.
 John Peter.
 Daniel Peter.
 Johannes Peter.
 Jacob Peter.
 Thesbold Peter.
 William Peter.
 Casper Peter.
 Casper Peter, Jr.
 John Peter, Sr.
 Nicholas Peter.
 George Peter.
 Michael Peter.
 Jacob Peter.
 Henry Peter.
 John Peter.
 Henry Peter, Jr.
 Daniel Roder (Roeder).
 John Rinker.
 Daniel Roth.
 Jacob Ritter.
 Abraham Redig (sup.
 Riedy).
 John Rotest (Retar).
 Balzer Royer.
 Andrew Rauch.
 George Rex.
 Abraham Rex.
 Christian Rex.
 John Rex.
 Abraham Riedy.
 Peter Rockel.
 Adam Rockel.
 Widow Rockel.
 William Rockel.
 Godfrey Roth.
 George Ratert.
 George Remely.
 John Rohrich (Rerich).
 Ambros Remely.
 Michael Remely.

Peter Roth.
 Peter Rohrich (Rerich).
 Georgfe Ratert.
 Widow Ratert.
 George Rex.
 Philip Ratert.
 John Rex.
 Susanna Reedy (Riedy).
 Abraham Roder (Roeder).
 Christian Shnyder (Snyder).
 Abraham Soritz.
 Jacob Shnyder (Snyder).
 Andrew Schassler (Schissler).
 Christian Schmidt.
 Jacob Schneider (Snyder).
 Christian Snyder.
 Henry Schmidt.
 Michael Schmidt.
 Andrew Sensinger.
 Peter Seidel.
 Daniel Shuler.
 John Schleicher.
 David Shnyder (Snyder).
 Henry Stamler (Stemler).
 John Schoneberger.
 Peter Sell.
 Simon Schneyerder (Snyder).
 Joseph Saeger.
 John Saeger.
 Conrad Wirt (Wert).
 Jacob Wehr.
 Michael Wahr.
 Martin Wuchter.
 Jacob Weber.
 Mary Frey.
 Christian Werth.
 George Wassam.
 Conrad Wehr.
 Lawrence Wehr.
 Jacob Weber.
 Martin Werth.
 Peter Wahr.
 Laurence Zeller.
 George Zerfas.
 Jacob Kern.
 Peter Frees.
 Philip Bretz (Pretz).
 Samuel Leger.
 John Schmidt.
 Samuel Miller.
 Daniel Krauss.
 Samuel Kressler.
 Laurence Newhard.

SINGLE FREEMEN.

Jacob Hoffman.
 John Bare.
 John Rex.
 John Hunsicker.
 Christian Shnyder (Snyder).
 John Handwerk.
 Henry Hoffman.
 Michael Krum.

Frederick Snyder.
 Leonard Reinsmith.
 William Lafavour (Lafavre).
 Daniel Hunsicker.
 Adam Peter.
 Daniel Snyder.
 Daniel Krauss.
 John Housman.

John Remely.
 William Rex.
 John Weidman.
 Peter Hunsicker.
 Samuel Boller.
 Peter Krum.

Jacob Kressley.
 John Weber.
 Michael Hoffman.
 George Sensinger.
 Henry Bare.

PIONEER SETTLERS.—The early residents of this township are all or nearly all mentioned in the list of land warrants, and the lists of taxables in 1781 and 1812. The greater part of the land now owned by Edward Neff and Joel Neff, in Heidelberg township, was by warrant in June, 1745, granted to Andrew Shitler, and after his death it was conveyed by the administrator to his only son and heir, Conrad Shitler, who by deed dated Dec. 13, 1762, conveyed the same to Jacob Peter, who on Nov. 10, 1764, conveyed the same to John Hunsicker, Sr., who by deed dated Oct. 26, 1787, conveyed the same to his son, Jacob Hunsicker, who died leaving a widow and seven children, and at an Orphans' Court held at Easton, Jan. 11, 1797, the land, consisting of 260 acres, was accepted by John Hunsicker, eldest son of Jacob, who by deed dated July 19, 1779, conveyed 137 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres thereof to Bernhard Neff, son of Ulrich Neff. Said tract then adjoined land of Peter Missemere, Jacob Brandstetter, Adam German, etc. Bernhard Neff had three son, John, George, and Abraham, and by deed dated Jan. 23, 1829, conveyed 69 acres thereof to his son, George Neff, and the balance to his son, John Neff; about the year 1845, conveyed his portion to Abraham Lobach, and John Neff moved to East Penn township, Carbon Co., close to the Andrew Church, where he died and left one son, his only heir; and George Neff, by deed dated March 20, 1866, granted and conveyed a portion of his land to his son Edward Neff. George Neff died intestate on November 26, 1881, and on April 3, 1882, Joel Neff, another son of George, accepted the same at the appraisement. Abraham Neff, the other son of Bernhard Neff, in his early days resided near Germansville, but afterwards moved to North Whitehall township, close to the Union Church, where he carried on the undertaking business, afterwards established a carriage factory, and built up the village which is named after him, Neffsville.

Here is added a memorandum, which was in the handwriting of Richard Peters (whose name is frequently mentioned in the upper township in the old papers), which was found among the old papers of George Neff, deceased:

"January 18, 1758 Memorandum that Monday, the third day of April next is appointed for an Hearing Between Bernhardt Neff and Henry Frie at the Secretaries office upon a Caveat Entered the 6th September last by said Neff against the acceptance of a Survey made for the Said Frie on a Brance of

Truckers Creek now (Jordan Creek) in Northampton County now Lehigh Co) and the parties are desired to attend accordingly

RICHARD PETERS.

"A true copy from its original."

A portion of the land now owned by Nathan Wuchter was originally by warrant dated Oct. 25, 1749, granted to Daniel Bürger, of Salisbury township. The tract was mentioned as situated between Francis Giltner and John Snyder in Heidelberg township, Bucks county, and Daniel

of Germansville, where now the Germansville Depot of the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad is situated.

Of the Peters who early settled in Heidelberg township were three brothers,—Caspar, Rudolph, and Jacob. Caspar settled in what is now Washington, and the account of his descendants will be found in that township. His son, Caspar, lived in the limits of Heidelberg.

Rudolph Peter settled in Heidelberg. He took out a warrant for 74 acres of land on January



BERNHARD NEFF HOUSE AND MILL, BUILT 1767, NOW KNOWN AS LEIBY'S MILL.

Bürger, by deed dated Aug. 1, 1772, conveyed a portion thereof to John Martin Wachter, Sr., who conveyed the same to his son, Martin Wachter, who conveyed the same to his son, William Wachter, who conveyed the same to his son, Nathan Wachter. Martin Wachter was one of the Revolutionary soldiers under Washington.

Among the Peters who had original land here, near Saegersville and Germansville, was Rudolph Peter, to whom 74 acres, 140 perches of land was granted by warrant dated Jan. 28, 1754, which is situated north of Saegersville.

Jacob Peter, who was the owner of a tract of land between Saegersville and Germansville, and it was originally by warrant dated March 12, 1745, granted to him, so Philip Peter was the owner about the year 1786, of a tract of land adjoining Jordan Creek on the west, and west

28, 1754. Eve Elizabeth, a daughter, became the wife of Adam German, who settled at Germansville. It is not known who his other children were. He died in 1813, aged 57 years, and is buried in Heidelberg churchyard.

Jacob Peter, supposed to be a brother of Rudolph and Caspar, took out a warrant for 31 acres on March 12, 1752; nothing is known of his descendants.

In 1781 Caspar Peter, Caspar Peter, Jr., William, Jacob, John, and the Widow Peter were assessed on real estate, and in 1812 John, Daniel, Johannes, Jacob, Theobald, William, Caspar, Sr., Caspar, Jr., John, Sr., Nicholas, George, Michael, Jacob, Henry, Sr., Henry, Jr., and John Peter, Jr.

Heidelberg in 1781 and 1812 embraced Washington. The line of Casper Peter, one of the

three brothers, has been well traced. Of the other brothers, Rudolph and Jacob, but little is known of the generation following. Nicholas Peter, whose name appears in 1812, had three sons,—Daniel, Elias, and John Jacob (2d).

John Jacob Peters (1st) lived on the farm now owned by Aaron Peter. He executed the mason work of the county jail at Allentown in 1816. He married Maria Krum, sister of Michael. They had seven children: Jeremiah, Adam, Polly (Mrs. Dutton), Henry, Abram, Jacob, and Reuben.

Johannes Hunsicker was the first of the family of that name known to be in the township. His son Henry married Maria Barbara Huff in 1786, by whom he had three sons and six daughters. She died in 1802, aged 38 years.

Peter Hunsicker lived in 1794 on the land adjoining Philip Mosser. The Heidelberg churchyard contains tablets to Susanna Hunsicker, born 1799, died in 1850, and Magdalena Hunsicker, born in 1731.

John Hunsicker, (born in 1755, and died in 1836, aged 80 years), and wife, Catharine Stiegerwalt (born in 1757, died in 1823), were located near Heidelberg Church, where their son Henry lived. He married Susanna ———, who died in 1850, and left five children, of whom were Reuben, David, and Levi, the last two living on the homestead.

Joseph Hunsicker, a brother of John, married a daughter of Michael Ohl, and had no children. He married for his second wife a daughter of ——— Krum, (sister of Christian), by whom he had Christian, Jonas, John, Daniel, Reuben, and Henry. Christian settled on part of the homestead; Jonas where William Addis lived; John on part of the homestead, and resided on the property with his son Levi. Daniel settled in Washington township. Reuben moved to Slatington, where he died, and Harry located in Carbon county.

John Handwerk, on November 9, 1758, took up in Heidelberg township, 57 acres, and on August 12, 1766, Nicholas Handwerk took up 110 acres. John was born in 1710, and died in 1791. In 1781 he was assessed with Peter Jacob, Sr., Peter Jacob, Jr., and among the single free-men is given Frederick Handwerk.

In 1812, John Peter, Jacob Peter, Henry and Philip Handwerk are assessed. In the Heidelberg Churchyard are tablets to Peter Handwerk, born 1744, died 1826; Johannes Handwerk, born 1742, died 1813; Jacob Handwerk, born 1771, died 1826; Catharine Handwerk, born 1747, died in 1808. The family in this township and Washington are numerous.

Jacob Kemmerer moved from Saucon township to this township in the early part of his life, previous to 1754. He was a great hunter, and during his life shot a vast number of deer. He also was or acted as captain over a squad of men who went across the Blue Mountains to Gnadentoppen to bury those who had been killed by the Indians. He went to the Wyoming Valley to help protect the whites from the horrible slaughter of the Indians. He died about the year 1825, at the age of 88 years. He had a brother Fritz, who was a miller in Allentown.

CHARACTER OF PEOPLE.—As a rule to 1840 there was little mingling with other people. Those who had possession of the land conveyed it from one heir to another, and thus kept the land among their descendants. Schools of the English language were scarce. Churches both of the German Reformed and Lutheran denominations were found all over the county, and were well attended. There was strict adherence to the doctrine of the churches, the parents greatly desired having their children trained in the precepts of Christianity.

It seems an astonishing fact that a man should borrow from \$500 to \$1,000 of a neighbor, the lender taking no note, merely marking down the amount, and the time when to return it, with a piece of chalk on one of the house-joists or on the large house-clock. It was a sacred duty when the time had expired to pay the interest or amount, according to what was agreed upon. If any one failed to be prompt, or failed entirely to meet his payment, this was an extraordinary affair, and such conduct was considered a crime. The old saying, "His word is as good as his note," was really true with this class of people.

For a stranger to settle among them was a rare occurrence. Railroads and telegraphs there were none. Trade was carried on by wagons to Philadelphia and other markets. Stores had their supplies brought all the way from Philadelphia on wagons, a distance of eighty miles. Dealers would arrange to go to the city two or four times a year, and arranged their time so that they were able to reach a hotel when it was time to feed their horses. Here the men greeted each other in the most friendly manner. They drank pure old rye whiskey, which they obtained at the hotel at three cents a glass with a cigar thrown in, according to the general custom. On arrival at the great markets, they were earnest, prompt, and shrewd at their business, and spared no pains in carrying out their duty honorably. When the time arrived for the return of the heavy four- and six-horse teams, there was a general excitement. People came from twelve to fifteen miles to see the bright calicoes and other wearing materials.

This made every heart glad and anxious to buy. In common with the Pennsylvania Germans elsewhere, those of Heidelberg have been a prosperous and industrious people.

HEIDELBERG CHURCH.—The township has had till now but one church, which has always been known as the Heidelberg Church and the congregation as the Heidelberg Congregation. The church, like most of those in Eastern Pennsylvania where German immigrants of the Reformed and Lutheran faiths settled at the same time and the same place, was a Union Church; that is, the Reformed and the Lutherans held all the church property—such as the building, the church land, the cemetery, etc.—in common, and had their divine services alternately in the same church building, either congregation entirely free, however, to engage in worship according to its own faith and teachings unmolested by the other, with admission to the members of the other faith as well as its own. The necessities of primitive times collected these divided members of one faith under one and the same roof.

The church stands one mile east of Saegersville, near the centre of the township, on the road to Neffsville. The first small springs of the Heidelberg creek, which flows into the Jordan, at the iron bridge, three-quarters of a mile east of Weidasville, take their rise upon the church lands. The church, school-house, graveyard, and the lands of the congregation lie all together in a small valley, hemmed in by surrounding low hills.

The first settlements were made in the year 1735. The number of the first immigrants was small, consisting of isolated families who had come from Switzerland and Westphalia. Their names have been preserved, and show that they were from one neighborhood, but the name of the place is, unfortunately, forgotten. The names of the first arrivals were Jacob Peter, Casper Peter, and Wilhelm Peter, three brothers, but whether their father accompanied them cannot be ascertained. Later came Johannes Hunsicker, Jacob Mayer, David Gisi, Conrad Wirtz (now written Wert), Frederick Nisele, Ullrich Neff, Heinrich Hoffman, Peter Miller, Heinrich Roeder, Georg Grum, and Jorg Schmalz. This first company of settlers formed the foundation of the succeeding congregation, and at once staked off the land they intended to use for church and school purposes. They called it the Hill of Zion, and laid upon their descendants the solemn injunction that they should not rest until they had obtained lawful possession of the same through a warrant. The first immigrants passed through Upper Milford to the Kittatinny Valley, and followed the course of the Lehigh to the Blue Mountains.

They traversed all the land lying between the Lehigh Hills and the Blue Mountains, and not until the latter loomed up before their sight, and they saw their elevation, and the hillsides and the valleys below, forming the present area of the townships of Heidelberg and Washington, together with the excellent water and fine forests, did they discontinue their journey, saying, "Here there are hills, woods, water, and rocks; here it is possible to live."

Between the years 1735 and 1740 there also came hither Palatines and Wurtembergers, who strengthened the colony. Among these there were, on the Reformed side, Heinrich Ohl, Jacob Riedy, Michael Fritzinger; on the Lutheran side, Ulrich Sensinger, Jorg Rex, Peter Handwerk, Johann Krauss.

The Reformed and Lutherans had provided themselves with a piece of land for church and school purposes and used it in common, but later the Reformed bought an adjoining tract to the west and built a school and dwelling-house upon it when they sold their undivided interest in the school house to the Lutherans which they had in common, so that two schools existed from 1756 to 1849; when it was agreed among both congregations that they hold all lands in common and have but one teacher and choir leader.

The organization of the congregation took place in the year 1740. Heinrich Ohl, who had taken up the land where Saegersville now stands, and was the richest and most respected man in the settlement, agitated the matter of building a church, but four years passed before the church was constructed. Meetings were held, but as no minister could be engaged, the work of construction was delayed. During this period the services of a reader from Lynn were obtained, and he was accustomed to hold services at the houses of the people. The place for assembling was at Jacob Daubenspeck's, about one mile south of the church lands, and divine service was held there for a period of five years. Finally there came a talented Lutheran minister, by the name of Jacob Friedrich Schertlein, who was undoubtedly sent to this portion of the country through the interposition of Rev. Muhlenberg, and then earnest steps were taken to build the first church of logs. It was erected 1744 and dedicated by Revs. Schertlein and Philip Jacob Michael. The building stood in the northeastern corner of the old graveyard. At the same time a school-house was erected. From the beginning the fathers contemplated the holding and enjoyment of these buildings in common. They built the church and school-house upon this land, and when the church was completed and dedicated, both branches of the congregation made a contract on March 28,

1745, that it should be and remain a Union church.

The following heads of families formed the congregation:

The elders were:

Reformed.

George Grum. Jörg Schmalz.

Lutheran.

George Rex. Michael Mosser.

The members were:

Jacob Mayer.	Friederich Schneider.
Heinrich Ohl,	Jonas Matzinger.
Ulrich Sensinger.	Michael Fritzing.
George Schmalz (elder).	Jacob Peter.
Daniel Burger.	Cspar Peter.
Nickel Klein.	Rudolf Peter.
George Grum (elder).	Michael Mosser (elder).
David Gisi.	Jörg Newhard.
Michael Fritzing.	Nickel Burger.
George Rex (elder).	Michael Ruch.
Leonhard Mayer.	Peter Miller.
Heinrich Oswald.	Conrad Wirtz (Wert).
Adam Winch,	Friederich Nisele.
Heinrich Hofmann.	Jcob Schlung.
Ulrich Neff.	Hns Ulrich Arnd.
Andreas Schüssler.	Johannes Niesele.
	Heinrich Roeder.

The above-named members were the builders of the first church, and paid for its construction £18 5s., of which the Reformed side contributed £13 18s. 8d., and the Lutheran £4 6s. 4d. None of the Lutherans were married. Mary Ohl (single, Michael's daughter) contributed \$500.

The Indian massacres, which from 1755 to 1758 devastated all the settlements across the Lehigh, at Gnadenhütten (now Lehighton) and in Lynn, both on the right and left of the Heidelberg settlement, passed by this congregation almost without leaving a trace. Scarcely a single murder took place. Nevertheless the members were prepared to render each other prompt assistance. Fathers Longenour, Kemmerer, and others went to Gnadenhütten and assisted in burying the murdered, and upon the occasion of the Lynn township massacre, when Zeislof and others were murdered, Father Bachman hastened to their assistance from Miller's Valley, near the present Lynnvillle. Zeislof and some of his family were scalped, but were still alive when Bachman arrived, and he attended to them until death delivered them from their agony. Bachman said it was dreadful to see the bloody, disfigured heads, and to hear the sufferers calling for water to allay their thirst. The reason for the freedom of the congregation from the Indian troubles lay, besides the providence of God, possibly in the fact that no Indian village stood within its limits. The nearest village was in Lynn; another was on the other side of the Blue Mountains, in the vicinity of Lehighton; and still another lay south

of the Blue Mountains, across the Lehigh. An Indian path, however, led in a straight direction from the Lehigh Gap through the present village of Saegersville over the Schochary Mountain (where a spring on land then owned by Christian Miller is still known as the Indian spring) to the principal Indian path, which ran from the Lehigh Mountains through the Indian village in the Ziegel congregation's lands to the Blue Mountains.

The second church was built in 1756. The first was destroyed by fire. The new church was also built of logs, but very much larger and better arranged in every respect, fitted out with galleries, aisles, pulpit, and altar. A new school-house was also erected at the same time, placed upon the land of the Reformed congregation (which had sold all its right in the old school-house to the Lutherans for £4 10s.) and from this time on each congregation had its own school until later years, when the old school-house was torn down, and the schools were united in one. The new church was dedicated in 1757, and the old contract (that the building should be used in common), was renewed. From 1745 to 1757 the number of communicants was more than doubled; but, an increase in members from Europe partly accounted for this.

The heads of families who built the new church were as follows:

Michael Ohl.	Johannes Schneider.
Simon Wehr.	Johannes Farr.
Johannes Grum.	Friederich Kern.
Caspar Peter.	George Remely.
Heinrich Ohl.	Michael Remely.
Conrad Bloss.	Jacob Peter, Jr.
Friederich Schneider.	Johannes Reber.
Jacob Riedy.	Philip Hammel.
Jacob Peter.	Johannes Frey.
Johannes Reinschmidt.	Christof Hoffman.
Simon Kreitz.	Peter Seidel.
Conrad Lintz.	Johannes Rockel.
Christian Schmidt.	Johannes Peter.
Heinrich Neff.	Samuel Schneider.
Christian Grum.	Heinrich Hoffman.
Nicolaus Wehr.	Conrad Riedy.
Heinrich Reinhard.	Johannes Neff.
Peter Mayer.	Daniel Borger.
Ulrich Neff.	Jacob Daubenspeck.
Lorenz Wehr.	Wilhelm Fenstermacher.
Johannes Reber.	Philip Mertz.
Philipp Wehr.	Jacob Ferber.
Johannes Filler.	Jacob Hunsicker.
Heinrich Ferber.	Conrad Miller.
Johannes Hunsicker.	Jacob Freiman.
Bernhard Neff.	Simon Rerig.
George Bloss.	Franz Grum.
Rudolph Peter.	Heinrich Geiger.
George Haf.	Wilhelm Kern.
Andreas Roder.	Johannes Kern.

Not until 1758 did the congregation make efforts to obtain a fee-simple deed and lawful possession of their church and school lands. To

accomplish this Michael Ohl (a son of Heinrich), and Simon Wehr were appointed a committee on the Reformed side to obtain the requisite papers at Philadelphia. The Lutherans also acted in the matter. The following members of the Reformed Church obligated themselves to furnish the money for the purchase of the lands: Jacob Peter, Johannes Hunsicker, Johannes Grum, Rudolph Peter, George Haack, Bernhard Neff, Jacob Riedy, Heinrich Neff, and Heinrich Ohl. Nancy Ohl, an unmarried daughter of Heinrich, had the church weatherboarded at her own expense in later years.

In the War of Independence, this congregation furnished a number of soldiers, but the names of only two have been preserved, Christian Schmidt and Mr. Krumbach.

The first church records were (according to the statement of Father Johannes Hunsicker, who died when upwards of 90 years old, and was the authority for most of the foregoing information), destroyed by fire with the first church building. The minutes of the Reformed Church record begin in 1764, and are still in existence; of the Lutheran, in 1768. On the title-page of the latter appear the names of Wilhelm Rex, Casper Schnerr, Tobias Ebert and Samuel Miehle as the Lutheran consistory.

A new cemetery was opened in 1832, the old graveyard having been filled to its entire capacity, and the congregation, having decided to use the ground to the north of the church. This has been increased in size a number of times since.

In 1849 the congregation held an election to decide whether the schools should be joined in one so as to settle the difference in the creeds. All the votes but three were cast in favor of uniting the schools. At this time Ferdinand Berkemeyer taught on the Reformed side, and Joseph Fulton on the Lutheran. The latter resigned and Berkemeyer was chosen as the common teacher.

A festival was held for two days in 1851 upon the occasion of the hundred and sixth anniversary of the founding of the church.

The third church was built in 1849, and on the 17th of May in that year the consistory and members of the church assembled for the purpose of adopting a constitution.

It was placed on the other side of the little brook, not thirty paces from the spot where the other stood.

The Reformed consistory at this time was composed of Rev. Johannes Helffrich, the minister, George Peter and Michael Peter, elders, and Reuben Peter, Daniel Peter, Stephen Bachmann, and Johann Dörward, deacons; the Lutheran, of Rev. Jeremias Schindel, the minister, George

Sensinger and Friedrich Kraus, elders, and David Ross, Georg Schneider, Nathan Wuchter, and Nathan German, deacons. The building committee consisted of Johannes Schmidt, Gottfried Peter, Jacob Klauss, and Philip Krauss.

The cost was \$6,279.95.

The number who contributed to the erection of the new church was 363, all of whom (with some few exceptions, as, for instance, certain widows), were the heads of families.

Scarcely was the church finished when the desire arose to possess an organ. The matter had been agitated before this time, but the majority were always opposed to the idea, having preferred singing without the accompaniment of an organ. Upon an election, only 63 votes were cast in favor of purchasing an organ, while fourteen resolute ones were found against it. The construction of the organ was given to Charles Hanzelmann, an organ-builder, who had removed to these parts from Philadelphia. It was dedicated in 1853, and for those times was a perfect work.

A renovation of the church took place in 1882, the entire church repainted, the interior frescoed, and the pews made better, and in 1883 the organ also received a complete repairing.

A new brick school-house, with two rooms for the schools of the congregation and the township, was built in 1883 by the aid of the church, and dedicated the same year.

The members assisted in building the Frieden's Church; also churches at Slatington and Slate-dale.

In 1902, the hot air system was introduced at an expense of \$1,030.

In 1913, the church was again generally improved, after the lapse of thirty years, at an estimated expense of \$5,000. The floor was raised at the entrance and made to slope toward the pulpit; a new pulpit and stained-glass windows introduced; interior handsomely decorated; and superior cement steps with railing placed at the entrance.

In 1910 a fine soldiers' monument was placed in the cemetery near the northwest corner. [See general township history so entitled.]

The total membership is 750, divided equally in the two congregations.

The following were the ministers:

REFORMED.	John Helffrich, 1816-52.
Peter Miller.	William A. Helffrich,
Philip J. Michael.	1845-79.
_____ Roth.	Nevin A. Helffrich,
Jacob Weymer.	1879-1906.
Johann H. Helffrich,	George M. Smith,
1772-1810.	1906-12.
Henry Diefenbach,	Howard A. Althouse,
1810-16.	1912- .

LUTHERAN.

Jacob Fried. Scherblein.
Daniel Lehman.
Daniel Schumacher.
John George Young,
1768.
Doring and Wartman
till 1837.

Jeremiah Schindel,
1837-
Thomas Steck.
J. B. Fox.
J. S. Renninger.
Jacob H. Longacre,
1901- .

son Peter, and afterward it passed into the possession of Wilson Sauerwine. It was in a field near a hill, which is now under cultivation. Peter and Nathan Hoffman are buried there; also their sister Catharine, who was the widow of George Benninghoff.

SCHOOLS.—The first school of the township was connected with the Heidelberg Church; and one of the township school buildings is still jointly owned by the township and the two congregations on their property, next to the church. The early teachers were:

Thaerges Lupp, 1770-'80. Joseph Fulton.
Jost Heinrich Miller, Ferdinand Berkemeyer.
1780. ——— Freitag.
——— Horn.

Joel P. Geiger was the teacher here from 1863 to 1891.

The first English school of the township was started at Saegersville in 1823. The teachers were John Brown (one-armed) and William Lester, a Quaker, who came from Germantown. The building was one-story, built of logs, and it was continued in use until 1880.

In 1884, the district contained ten buildings:

Saegersville	Peter's
Germansville	Church
Pleasant Corner	Central
Mantz's	Water Pond
Harter's	Hawk's

The first six were frame buildings, put up by the township in 1855, at a cost of \$800 each, with funds bequeathed by Frederick Miller for that purpose.

The church school building is of brick and was erected in 1881 at a cost of \$2,000; the Central is also of brick, erected in 1883 at same cost; the other two are of frame and cost \$800 each.

The common school system was accepted in 1848, and the first directors elected were the following:

Nathan German,	Jacob Hunsicker (president),
Casper Handwerk,	Peter Miller (secretary, who
Jonas Peter,	had filled this position
John Kressley,	before.)

The Board in 1913 was as follows:

President—Henry Bittner (1912-'16).

Secretary—Benjamin Sauerwine (1912-'18).

Treasurer—Alvin B. Peters (1912-'16).

Alfred Fink (1912-'14).

George Kressley (1912-'14).

The schools and teachers, with terms taught:

School.	Teacher.	Terms.
Saegersville,	Sophia Miller,	17
Germansville,	E. K. Greenawald,	17
Pleasant Corner,	George F. Herber,	9
Mantz's,	Frederick Weiss,	6
Kemmerers,	Eugene M. Handwerk,	11
Peter's,	A. J. Herber,	34
Church,	Charles W. Kunkel,	11
Haak's,	Edna Fink,	1
Water Pond,	Elmer Kunkel,	8
Central,	(vacant since 1905.)	

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—In 1910 a fine granite soldiers' monument was erected in the cemetery of the Heidelberg Church, near the northwest corner, at a cost of \$800, by contributing members of the church, of whom Moses Metzger and Nathan Handwerk were appointed a special committee. A cannon on wheels, standing near the south side, was donated by the U. S. government at the request of the representative in congress from this district, Hon. John H. Rothermel. The monument is surmounted with the figure of a soldier and gun, "at rest," and presents an attractive appearance. The height is about 18 feet.

The names of the following "Comrades" are inscribed on the north and west sides, (those marked with * having died):

Owen Bachman.*	John Kolb.*
Henry Berkemeyer.	Levi Krause.*
Jacob Berkemyer.	Aaron Krum.
Peter Berkemyer.	John Krum.
Reuben Bittner.*	Charles Kuhnsman.
Edward Blose.	Edwin Loch.*
Franklin Blose.	John McConnel.
Tilghman Blose.*	Harrison Metzger.
Nathan Buck.	Jonas Metzger.
Edward Clouser.	Lewis Metzger.
John Delong.*	Moses Metzger.
Edwin Ebbert.*	Daniel Moose.*
Jacob Ebert.	Samuel Oswald.*
Stephen Ebert.*	Emanuel Pauly.*
David Fetherolf.*	Alfred Peter.*
Lewis Fink.*	Tilghman Reabert.*
Edwin Fritzingler.*	Cyrus Reichelderfer.
George Fritzingler.*	Joseph Rex.*
William Fry.*	Lewis Rex.*
Jeremiah Geiger.*	Penroe Rex.*
Elias German.	William Rex.*
William German.*	Elias Riedy.
Wm. G. Grosscup.	Levi Riedy.*
Aaron Handwerk.*	John Rinker.*
Joseph Handwerk.*	Leon Roeder.
Levi Handwerk.*	Lewis Roth.
Nathan Handwerk.	Jeremiah Sauerwine.
Tilghman Handwerk.*	Moses Sensinger.
Wm. Handwerk.	Elias Smith.
George Hauser.	Daniel Strauss.*
Stephen Hetinger.	James Strauss.*
George Hoffman.	Paul Strauss.*
David Hollenbach.*	Francis Wert.
Wilson P. Kistler.*	Charles Weller.*
Hiram Kolb.	

PRIVATE BURYING-GROUND.—Only one private graveyard has been discovered in Heidelberg township, on the Heinrich Hoffman homestead. Part of this farm was later owned by his

The "Water Pond" building is situated in Heidelberg, but the school is carried on jointly with Lowhill.

The township has no graded schools. The buildings are all of brick, one story, with one room, excepting the Kemmerer's which has two rooms, addition made in 1903. The first six, and Haak's and Water Pond, were continued frame buildings until 1877 when brick buildings were substituted.

Pupils of school age in 1913 numbered 237.

On the Joseph Fink farm in Jordan Valley, there is an old log two-story building that was built about 1840. The first floor was used by a shoemaker, and on the second floor a school was conducted until 1846. The floors were of thick planks, and the benches in the school room of rough slabs or planks, smooth only on the upper side. Holes were bored into the ends and heavy sticks of wood were fitted into them, which served as the legs. Gottlieb Gaushorn (German) and John Ravert, served as teachers.

Jacob Freibolin attended this school (now 80 years old, a successful farmer of the township, who came from Germany when nine years old, with his father.)

INDUSTRIES.—Many industries have been established in the township, and carried on for many years, comprising grist-mills, and factories of various kinds.

Mills.—The Snyder Mill was erected in 1808 by Jacob Snyder, on the Jordan creek, near the township line of Lowhill. It was the first erected in that vicinity, and he operated it for many years. It had different succeeding owners until about 1880 when Elias Kressly became the proprietor and after carrying it on for some time sold it to Frank Hollenback, who continued the business and was succeeded by his son, James. It was destroyed by fire about 1900. The saw-mill there was not burned but it was converted into a cider-mill, and is now so used.

The Holben Mill was erected on the Jordan about a mile north of the township line, in 1789, and the site has been occupied for the same purpose until now. In 1881, a new frame mill was established in its place by Phaon W. Bittner for producing chopped feed on orders and he carried it on until April, 1913, when he transferred the business to his son, Elmer V., and Albert J.

The German mill was originally built of stone by Adam German, Sr., before the Revolution. It came to be owned by Philip German, Sr., who, in 1814, erected a two-story stone dwelling-house against the north side, and his son, Adam, succeeded him, during whose ownership until his death in 1840, additions were made to the mill and dwelling, and a saw-mill (with wool-card-

ing machine attached) was erected. Nathan German then became the owner, and he was succeeded by Philip Dieffenbach, and after him by Enos German, who carried it on until his decease in 1898. Then Howard F. Kern, purchased it and he operated it until 1903, when he sold it to William Grosscup. The mill was leased to Lewis D. Leiby, and Wm. J. Schmeck, for five years, and at the expiration of that time Leiby bought the property and rebuilt the mill of frame, three-story. The milling business has since then been carried on by him and his brother, Howard L., under the name of L. D. Leiby and Bro., including the extensive shipment of potatoes. The present dam, and the race through the village, were constructed in 1809.

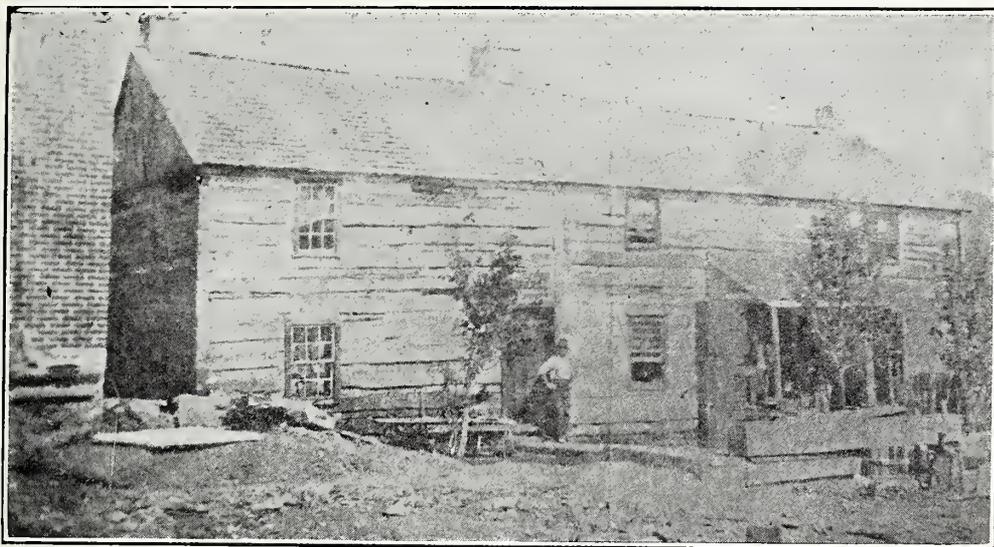
The Leiby Mill is situated on the Jordan creek about a mile and a half north of the German mill, a short distance above the village of Jordan Valley. In 1806, it included 50 acres of land and was sold for \$6000, showing that it was a valuable property, with a prosperous trade and so near the base of the Blue Mountains. Succeeding owners from that time for a period of eighty years were Henry Neff, O. W. Oswald, Adam German, Abraham Riedy and his son Elias who used it for grinding grain and sawing lumber on orders. Then William Leiby became the purchaser who has operated it since 1887, chiefly for sawing lumber, assisted by his sons, Richard and Benjamin.

Elias Bittner established a small saw-mill about 1850 on the Jordan, a mile north-west of the Leiby mill, having been on the property now owned by Mrs. Peter Fink. The "Sand-Spring" is situated a short distance above it, where the waters bubble up in great quantities, and form the recognized source of the Jordan. He carried it on ten years, then sold it to Stephen Bittner who added a chopping mill and carried on the business jointly about fifteen years. William Leiby became the purchaser in 1877, and ran the saw mill for ten years, when he discontinued the business and removed to the mill above-mentioned. His father, Jacob A. Leiby, operated an apple-brandy distillery on the property near the mill for a while; he had operated another (formerly Elias Handwerk's) about 300 yards distant, for many years until his death in 1876. He served as county commissioner from 1872 to 1875. His father was Andreas, who had moved to this locality upon Lynnpport.

Nathan German operated a small mill not far from the Bittner mill from 1865 until his death in 1893; and his son-in-law, Edwin A. Weiss carried it on two years to finish the business. An Indian massacre is said to have occurred in this vicinity about 1755.

Tanneries.—A tannery was established at Saegersville by Henry Drumhower, who bought some land there in 1805. He carried on the business until 1812, when he sold it to Abraham Roeder; and Roeder continued it until his decease, when his son, Conrad, succeeded him and remained there until 1850. Charles Blumer owned it for a time; then Stephen M. Kistler became the purchaser and after carrying on the establishment three years, he formed a partnership with Godfrey, and they continued the business in the new place for three years, when Peter became the sole owner, and he erected another two-story brick building and established a tannery north of the road, the building being still

mountain to Lehighton, the road being still familiarly known as the "Factory Road." This plant was run by water power, and a very extensive business was done for a number of years. He employed Solomon Walter, Frank Walter, Sr., and others from the vicinity, numbering upwards of twenty men; also a Mr. Dehring and others from Philadelphia. Then Jonas Hess, Solomon Hess and others were there manufacturing guns for a time. Several gunsmiths carried on gun-making in the township until the Civil War, they having bought the forged barrels at the Kutztown factory and made guns at their homes. It was abandoned in 1873. The property was afterward owned by Wilson Ger-



FRTZINGER HOME, NEAR THE "BAKE OVEN."

in existence. In 1860, Peter formed a partnership with his son, Owen H., and after trading together for four years the father retired and his son-in-law, Thoms K. Moser, took his interest, and the business was conducted under the name of Peter and Moser, until Moser died in 1883. Moser's son, Oliver G., was in the firm for two years, and Howard A. Peter (Owen's son) bought this share, after which the business was continued for twenty years, till 1905, when it was discontinued.

Rifle-Factory.—From 1832 to 1844, Philip Hess, Jr., erected a large stone rifle factory, 35 by 95 feet, at the foot of the Blue Mountains in Heidelberg, one-half a mile west of the old "Balliet Furnace" (known afterward as the "Lehigh Furnace") and situated on the west branch of the road leading from Saegersville across the

man and Peter German, who converted the factory into a distillery and carried it on until about 1900, when it was discontinued and Peter became the sole owner of the property, who has since occupied the land for farming purposes.

A "grinding-mill" was an important part of this enterprise, situated some distance west of the factory (where the "Reservoir" is located now); and there the forged iron barrels were ground from a circular to an octagonal form. The grindstone was made out of a hard hill-stone, and it was circular in form, set upright, two feet thick and four feet in diameter. The grinding process produced a loud, piercing noise, which was heard for long distances roundabout, occasionally a mile off. There were two forges in the factory and each hammer was nearly as large as an old "ten-plate" wood-stove, and, in

operation, the strokes were too fast to be counted.

Powder-Mill.—On property in the township, near the eastern line, which was included with the furnace, now owned by Henry Blose, a man by the name of Babb carried on the manufacture of powder during and before the time of the rifle-barrel factory.

Two Indians were killed in the vicinity of this mill, not far from where the Kemmerer school-building is now situated, one by Christian Lauchner (grandfather of David, who is now 82 years old and resides in the northernmost dwelling of the township).

Carriage-Factories.—A carriage factory was started at Saegersville, in 1847, by Christian Greiner, who conducted the business for several years, then moved to Northumberland county. He was succeeded by Phaon Semmel, who carried it on extensively until 1874, when he sold it to Wm. A. Godshall and moved to Slatington; and Godshall continued the factory for several years. Then Pfeifly and Miller became the owner and they carried it on for a short time when it was discontinued.

Joseph Rauch established a factory at Pleasant Corner in 1864 for the manufacture of carriage wheels and operated it in a very successful manner until 1893 when he extended the plant and included the manufacture of carriages, farm wagons, and huckster wagons, on orders given, and continued its successful management until 1903 when he retired after having followed a business career there for forty years. Then he transferred the business to his son, Victor D., and son-in-law, Amandus P. Handwerk, who have since carried on the plant and maintained its reputation as a prosperous local industry, employing from 7 to 10 hands.

Machine-Shop.—After the construction of the S. & L. R. R. through the township, William F. Krum (who had carried on a blacksmith shop near "Handwerkville," for many years) erected a two-story frame machine-shop in the place of his smithshop and engaged in the manufacture of horse-powers, threshing machines and farming implements besides making repairs, and he carried on a large business, with the assistance of several mechanics, until 1882, when competition obliged him to suspend further operation of it. The frame of the building is still standing, though thirty years have elapsed, but the shop is practically in ruins. It was a useful enterprise while in active existence.

Cider-Press.—In 1890, William A. Haak erected a one-story frame building on the road from Leiby's grist-mill to the Haak school-house

and equipped it with a mill and press for manufacturing cider for farmers in that vicinity, who supplied the apples; and he has operated it since during the Fall of the year. His largest production in a day was 3,200 gallons; but the average production has been from 600 to 1,000 gallons.

Distilleries.—There were numerous distilleries for the production of apple brandy in every section of the county before the Civil War but the revenue tax becoming too burdensome nearly all of them were abandoned. There is only one in Heidelberg, near Pleasant Corner. It was started about 1860 by James Smith, and subsequently carried on by his son, William, and then by his grandson, Henry, (now proprietor of the hotel at Pleasant Corner). Granville O. Bachman and James P. Hausman began operations here in 1912, and have since then been in the business.

VILLAGES.—The following villages have been formed in the township:

Germansville.	Deibertsville.
Saegersville.	Jordan Valley.
Pleasant Corner.	German's Corner.

Germansville is situated one mile west of Saegersville, on the Schuylkill and Lehigh R. R., where the company maintains a station for the convenience of the people. It is 35 miles east of Reading, and 7 miles west of Slatington. The Jordan creek flows through the village. Previous to 1842 it was known as "German's Mill."

The original owner of the land was Adam German, Sr., to whom 250 acres was patented in 1742, and 101 acres, 44 perches adjoining in 1786; and before the Revolution he established a stone grist-mill with adjoining stone dwelling-house which has been in continuous operation until now. [For history of this mill, see "Grist-Mills" in description of the township.]

Hotel and Store.—The building in which the hotel and store have been conducted, was erected in 1842 by Nathan German and he started the business. It was owned and conducted by different persons until 1866 when Peter Miller sold it to Jonas W. George and Wm. G. Grosscup who carried on both places together until 1879, when George took the hotel and Grosscup the store. George conducted the hotel business until his death in 1885, when Grosscup bought his interest and he carried on both until 1891. A. F. Hunsicker then bought the business and leased the property, and so carried on the establishment for seventeen years, when Howard A. Peter purchased the property, including the business, and he has since been the proprietor.

Post-Office.—A post-office was transferred from Saegersville to this place in 1853, and continued ten years; then it was returned to Saegersville, doubtless owing to political selection. Nathan German served as the post-master during this time. In 1884 an office was established in the store, and it has been continued since. The post-masters were:

Albert J. George, 1883-87.
 Joshua Seiberling, 1887-90.
 Jonathan Miller, 1890-91.
 Wm. G. Grosscup, 1891-1908.
 Howard A. Peter, 1908-

In 1913, the village contained 23 dwelling-houses and 115 inhabitants.

A hotel was situated a short distance south of the German mill along the road, and carried on in an old, log, weather-boarded dwelling-house by Abraham Riedy, Sr., Abraham Riedy, Jr., — Newhard, George Muthard, Conrad German and Jacob German. After it was closed, another hotel was started several hundred feet north of it in a stone building erected about 1820. Peter Wuchter, son-in-law of Conrad German, was the proprietor and carried on the business until 1833, when it was discontinued. At that time a party from this vicinity moved to Seneca Co., Ohio, consisting of Conrad German, Peter Wuchter, Henry Kistler and family, and Michael Kistler, Sr. and family. These two places anteceded the hotel now at Germansville, established in 1842.

An early store was started about half a mile west of Germansville, shortly after the year 1800, situated on land now owned by Betsy Moyer, who is in the 92nd year of her age. She said it was the first store in this section, and her grandfather was the proprietor for about thirty years until his decease. Shortly afterward another store was started at Saegersville by Joseph Saeger.

Samuel Geary, Sr., of Hereford, in Berks county, located in the village in 1835, after purchasing the land of Henry German, Sr. Subsequently his son, Samuel, Jr., became the owner; and then his grandson, Nathan, who has been the present owner since 1896.

Henry Smith, sheriff of Lehigh county from 1856 to 1859, was engaged as a blacksmith in the village, and also dealt in stoves and tin-ware. When he left in 1856, his place of residence was on the opposite, adjacent corner from the hotel. He was succeeded by John Heil.

Physicians.—The practicing physicians have been:

Wilson P. Kistler,	Jesse G. Kistler,
before 1870.	1896-1907.
Willoughby K. Kistler,	Elmer E. Behler,
1871-1896.	1907-

Blacksmith-Shop was carried on by John Heil for sixty years until about 1890; then lived in retirement until his decease in 1901, aged 86 years. He was succeeded by Jacob Danner, who occupied the place about five years. Then Albert J. Hamm (son-in-law of Heil) became the owner and he has since conducted the business, having previously had a shop at Jordan Valley four years.

Carpet-Weaving Shop was started here by Benjamin Heil in 1877 (who had previously been located in Lowhill) for weaving carpets on orders, and he carried on the business five years. He was followed for two years by his son, Franklin P., then by his nephew, Tilghman A. Heil, of Slatington, who has conducted the shop for the past thirty years.

Brick-Yard.—In 1875, Edward Neff engaged in the manufacture of building brick, a short distance north of the village and carried on the business about ten years. His production was wholly used in the erection of buildings in this vicinity.

Ice.—Daniel and Enos German were engaged in the ice business here for about ten years from 1875, having taken the ice from the mill-dam north of the village. For several years they sold the ice to different parties and shipped it to various places; but finding this too troublesome, they afterward sold their annual crops to the Angelica Ice Company at Reading, which attended to the cutting and shipment of it.

Potato Shippers.—For many years, the shipment of large quantities of potatoes from the Germanville R. R. Station has been a very important business which encouraged the farmers and brought annually much money to the community, and this has been largely expended by them in the improvement of their properties, and in many cases the erection of new buildings.

William J. Schmick established a grain-house and coal siding at the station in 1895, and began dealing in coal, flour, feed, grain, cement, crushed-stone, sand and fertilizer besides shipping potatoes, and he carried on the business until 1908. His son, Herbert W., then became associated with him in the business and they have since traded together. Lewis D. Leiby and Brother, and Bittner Brothers & Co. also established sidings and shipping points along the railroad, several hundred feet north of the station, and have been very successful. The total shipments, during the last season of 1912-13, exceeded 300,000 bushels.

SAEGERSVILLE is situated near the centre of the township, about a mile east from the Germansville Station, on the S. and L. R. R. and

four miles west from the Neffsville Station on the electric trolley line. Michael Ohl, Sr., was the original owner of the land in 1760, and came to possess there upwards of 600 acres of land, which was subsequently owned by the following persons:

Peter Miller,	Thomas K. Moser,
Dr. Aaron S. Miller,	Tilghman Peter,
Dr. Edward P. Miller,	Owen H. Peter,
Samuel J. Kistler,	Aaron S. Lobach,
Wilson K. Peter,	Owen D. Snyder,
Frank G. Snyder,	William Fry,
Harrison G. Snyder,	Sally Snyder,
Peter Pfeiffer,	Maggie A. Zuill,
Edwin Hunsicker,	Gideon H. Peter,
Levi Hunsicker,	David P. Handwerk,
William Adams,	Reuben Reber,
David G. Handwerk,	Wilson F. Peter,
David Hunsicker,	and others.
Lewis K. Peter,	

Hotel and Store.—In 1762, L. B. Ohl, son of Michael, established a hotel, and it was carried on by him for many years. In 1809 Joseph Saeger bought the property. Since then the following landlords have conducted the business:

Joseph Saeger, 1809-31.	James Hollenbach,
Peter Miller, 1831-75.	1887-94.
Willoughby Missemer,	Dr. Aaron S. Miller,
1875-78.	1894-1909.
Herman A. Snyder,	Edward B. Kuhn,
1878-81.	1909-11.
L. M. Holben, 1881-87.	Jacob Hahn, 1911-

The storekeepers in the same building have been:

Joseph Saeger, 1809-31.	Wilson K. Peter, 1873-
Peter Miller, 1831-59.	78.
Samuel J. Kistler, 1859-	Herman A. Snyder,
76.	1878-81.
Kistler and Peter, 1870-	L. M. Holben, 1881-87.
73.	James Hollenbach, 1887-
	till now.

When Dr. Miller became the owner in 1894, he erected a superior and commodious two-story brick building in the place of the old hotel. At the side entrance he placed two tablets; one, the original tablet of sand-stone, and the other, a granite tablet to indicate time of improvement by himself; which are as follows:

<i>S. of Entrance.</i>	<i>N. of Entrance.</i>
L. B. OHL IN	DR. A. S. MILLER
ANNO 1762	1894

Post-Office.—The post-office was established here in 1828. The postmasters have been:

Joseph Saeger, 1829-31.	Margaret S. Miller, 1895-
Peter Miller, 1831-52.	99.
(At Germansville, 1852-	Sophie R. Miller, 1899-
62.)	1909.
E. P. Miller, 1862-67.	Viola Kuhns 1909-11.
Alvin D. Kistler, 1867-71.	James Hollenbach, 1911-
Saml. J. Kistler, 1871-95.	

Undertakers.—Harrison H. Hunsicker was undertaker here for upwards of 30 years, and practically conducted all the funerals of the township. He was succeeded by his son, James

A. G., in 1899, (while still under age), who has since carried on the business with trade covering the entire township.

Industries.—For the tanneries and carriage factories carried on here, see "Industries," in the description of the township.

Physicians.—The following physicians have practiced here:

Henry Sholl.	John Sholl (till 1861).
Mrs. Henry Sholl.	Griffith Sholl, 1861-68.
(formerly Rachel Steck-	A. S. Miller, 1865-1914.
el.)	

Dr. Miller has served on the U. S. Pension Board since 1901.

County Meeting.—This township was recognized for thirty years as a Republican stronghold in Lehigh county politics, and many meetings of the Republican County Committee were held here until the Delamater disastrous campaign in 1890. In August, 1913, the first meeting was held here by the Democratic County Committee, and largely attended; the addresses having been made in the grove opposite the hotel.

In 1913, the dwellings numbered 18, and the population 100 (in 1884 having been estimated at 142.)

Peter Race-Track.—In 1885, Lewis K. Peter, an enterprising farmer in good circumstances, with a great fondness for high-bred stock and fine music, established a private race-track, (1-3 m.) on his farm south of the hotel near the public road, and encouraged horse-racing for about five years. It was done to have the people of the community to assemble there and show the speed of their horses, which provided a considerable amusement. The occasions were not advertised like racing at county-fairs, simply circulated by parties interested who wanted sport of this kind, of whom Mr. Peter was the principal spirit.

During this time he also supported a band of music, of which he was the leader, (being himself a superior player on the clarinet); and this also contributed a great deal towards the entertainment and merriment of the people.

Pleasant Corner is situated on the Jordan creek, one mile and a quarter south-west from Sagersville, and two miles south from the Schuylkill and Lehigh R. R. The land was taken up by John Rice in 1744, but patented in 1748 to Michael Dotterer, who sold it to Conrad Dotterer in 1763, and Conrad sold it to John Hartman in 1765. Michael Evert secured a part of the land here in 1763, which was afterward owned by Daniel Evert and Stephen Werley.

The first name of this village was Holbenville, given to the business centre when started

in 1851, by Jacob Holben. It was continued until 1857, when it was changed to Pleasant Corner by Daniel Rex, of Lehigh, and Abraham Peter, of Heidelberg, and the change is said to have caused "a good deal of commotion."

A grist-mill was established on the Jordan, in 1769, by John Hartman, where Pleasant Corner came to be located, about eighty years afterward. Jacob Holben became the owner in 1840, and during the next forty years it was owned by different parties. Phaon W. Bittner settled there in 1881 and erected a large three-story frame mill in the place of the old one, for producing chopped feed on orders, and also a machine-shop for making general repairs to agricultural machinery; and at the same time he began to deal in farming implements, flour, feed, grain and fertilizer; and in 1896, he embarked also in the business of shipping potatoes from the Germansville Station on the S. and L. R. R. These several occupations he conducted successfully until April 1913, when he transferred the business established there to his two sons, Elmer V., and Albert J., who have carried it on until now. His last shipment of potatoes for the season of 1912-13 was 60,000 bushels.

Jacob Holben, before establishing the store and hotel, had embarked in the foundry business about 1850, which he carried on extensively until 1865. He formerly resided in Lynn township, having located here in 1840. When he was elected to the office of Sheriff of Lehigh county in 1865 he removed to Allentown. He was succeeded by a number of parties including Solomon Zimmerman and Lewis Bittner. In 1881, Bittner sold it to his nephew, Phaon W. Bittner, who then transferred it to his mill property, and carried it on in connection with his other business; and the land became a part of the Rauch carriage works, which adjoined it.

[For the grist-mill and carriage factory established here, see "Industries," in general history of the township.]

The first store and hotel were started here in 1851, by Jacob Holben, and he continued proprietor until 1865, when he sold out to William Roth. Roth was there only two years, then sold to Owen Hunsicker, and Elias Bittner, who as a firm carried on the business until Hunsicker's death when Peter Bittner took his place. Afterward John H. Hollenbach secured Elias Bittner's interest and the firm then conducted an extensive business for some years when David A. Bittner became the sole proprietor in 1895; Bittner sold it to George A. Bachman, who made extensive improvements in 1901 by erecting a large three-story frame building with forty rooms for summer boarders and secured a large

patronage. Bachman sold it to Henry Smith, in 1905, and Smith has been there since, carrying on a successful business. This stand has a very attractive appearance, and is in fact, as well as in name, a "pleasant corner."

A general store has been connected with the hotel.

A post-office was established here in 1873 with the name of Jordan, after the creek, and Lewis Bittner was the first postmaster, who served until after 1884. He was followed by David A. Bittner, George A. Bachman, from 1895 to 1905, and Henry Smith, since 1905.

A blacksmith shop was carried on here from 1880 to 1907, by Edwin Snyder; and a new one in a different locality, near the hotel, since 1909, by Charles Leibelsperger.

The status of the place in 1913, included 17 dwellings, and a population of 80.

DEIBERTSVILLE is situated two miles east of Saegersville, on one of the roads which lead from that place to the county-seat. Upwards of thirty years ago the land was owned by Frederick Krause. He was succeeded by Peter Butz, Henry Roth, and J. Peter Miller, in conducting the hotel, until 1842, when Miller sold the property to Daniel Deibert, and Deibert carried on the business for nearly forty years until his decease in 1881, during which time his name was given to the village. Then Wm. Metzger became the owner, including the store and land, but in the same year he sold the entire property to Harrison German. B. F. Eisenhard conducted the hotel after 1882. The place was carried on by different parties until 1910, when the business was discontinued, the last proprietor having been Milton Schaeffer.

The store business was started in 1848, by Levi Krause in the room adjoining the hotel, and shortly afterward he erected a store building on the opposite side of the road. He continued in the business several years, and was followed by different parties until 1883, when Isaac S. Dietrich became the store-keeper, who remained there ten years, then the store was discontinued.

The village of Newside is located in Washington township about half a mile north of Diebertsville, where the foundry of F. N. Peter and Brother is carried on for the manufacture of iron fences, fire escapes, etc., which are largely used in Lehigh and upper Berks counties. It was started by their father in 1861.

JORDAN VALLEY is a small village one mile north of Germansville, with a store, hotel, blacksmith shop and four dwellings. Eli Snyder started a hotel there about 1890, and after conducting it 20 years was succeeded by Franklin Semmel. A store had been started there earlier

which has been carried on for the past twenty-five years by Osville P. Rex. A blacksmith shop was started by Albert J. Hamm twenty years ago. He carried it on four years; then different parties followed for short periods, the present smith being Charles Fritzinger. A post-office was maintained here for some years but it was discontinued when the R. F. D. came to be established through this vicinity. The place has four dwellings.

German's Corner is a small village near the line of Lynn, about a mile north of the railroad. Henry A. German started a store, and planing-mill, about 1895, which he carried on till he died in 1900, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Edwin F., who has continued the store till now. The mill was discontinued in 1910. It has seven dwellings. The Handwerk distillery was situated near by.

Post Offices.—Three post-offices have been located in the township. Saegersville (1829), Germansville (1862), and Jordan (1873); and two rural free delivery routes, one from Saegersville toward the Blue Mountain altogether in the township, and the other from Jordan southward which is mostly in Lowhill.

Two (Jordan Valley and German's Corner) were discontinued because the R. F. D. was introduced through their territory.

As a great improvement over the mail service here before 1880, the Lehigh Telegraph Co. established its line through Saegersville in July of that year, and placed an instrument in the post office there, conducted then by Samuel J. Kistner.

ELECTION DISTRICT.—The polling-place of this district has always been at Saegersville from the erection of the township, excepting several years when it was at Holbenville. The entire township, though still five miles square, continues to be a single election district, notwithstanding efforts were made to create subdivisions.

OFFICIALS.—The following Justices of the Peace and Constables have served in this political district:

Justices.—Among the early justices of the peace, who were appointed by the Governor of the State, there were the following:

Before 1840.

Henry George, 1762.	Wm. Fenstermacher,
John Jeremy, 1774.	1811.
Henry Booken, 1774.	Conrad German, 1812.
Robert Levers, 1779.	Daniel Saeger, 1812.
Peter Kohler, 1785.	Nicholas Saeger, 1817;
Peter Rhoads, 1786.	1829.
Samuel Everett, 1798-	Peter Haas, 1820.
1806.	John Saeger, 1826.

Peter Snyder.
George Rex.
John Weiss.

John Weida.
Jacob Zimmerman.

Since 1840.

John Saeger, 1840-55.	George Rex, 1840-48.
Jacob German, 1855-60.	Samuel J. Kistler, 1848-
Wilson K. Peter, 1860-	90.
65.	Samuel J. Kistler, Jr.,
Joel P. Geiger, 1865-1900.	1890-1906.
John A. Roberts, 1900-	James O. Hollenbach,
05.	1906-11.
Wm. G. Grosscup, 1905-	Eugene Handwerk,
—	1912-

Constables.—The following have served as constables since 1840:

Nathan Peter, 1843-4.	Harrison G. Snyder,
Geo. Hoatz, 1845-7;	1873-5; 1883.
1850-2.	Aaron S. Lobach, 1876-
John Reber, 1848.	82.
Henry Smith, 1849.	John A. Roberts, 1884.
Wm. Adams, 1853-7;	Sylvester P. Miller.
1858-9.	Henry L. Smith.
Peter Miller, 1856-7.	Fred'k W. Kressily,
Tilghman Peter, 1860-5.	1908-11.
William Fry, 1866-72.	Payson P. Heilman,
	1912-

POPULATION.—The population of the township since 1790 has been as follows:

1790	1860,	1469.
1800	1870,	1441.
1810	1880	
1820	1890,	1437.
1830	1900,	1411.
1840	1910,	1238.
1850		

The U. S. Census enumerators of the township since 1880 were:

Samuel J. Kistler.	Howard A. Peter.
Oliver G. Moser.	James B. Sauerwine.

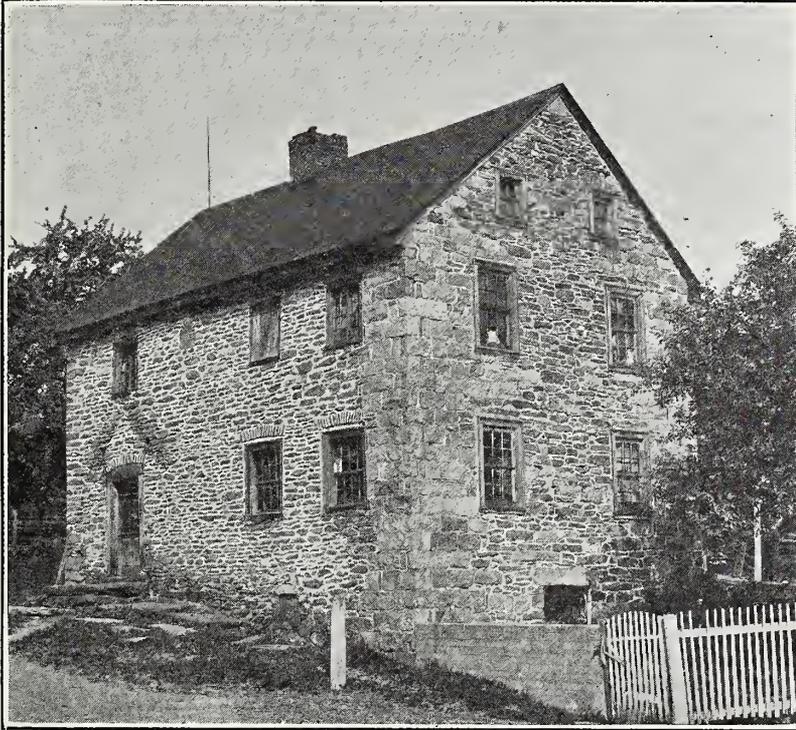
HANDWERK HOME.—The oldest surviving building in the township, of "Ye Colonial Days," is situated on the fine farm of Owen Hunsicker, two miles north of Germansville, and it constitutes one of the half-dozen dwellings which make up what is known in the community for many miles as "Handwerk-schtaedtel," on account of the activity, success, and prominence of the families there by this name.

It is two-stories, built of stones, 24 by 34 feet, over a superior spring of water which has not been known to run dry. The workmanship of the German carpenters is reflected in the hand-made doors, window sashes and frame, rafters, and strong wooden pegs, including iron locks and keys, bolts, hinges and nails. Both floors have two rooms and the connecting stairway is of heavy frame-work along the inside of the west end; and the inside cellar way is built of stones. In the garret there are large bins which were used

by the first occupants for storing wheat, rye and corn, but now for colonial relics, such as flax-brakes, reels and spinning-wheels.

Over the large, open fire-place on the first floor, there is a heavy beam with an inscription, apparently of a religious character, which has become illegible and almost obliterated; and in the door-ways on the north and south sides there are the old-fashioned double doors, cut in half horizontally, through which eight generations of

OLD TIME POLITICS.—In 1817, when Findlay (Democrat) and Hiester (Federalist) were candidates for Governor, Findlay was elected. During this campaign there was great confusion among the voters of the district; and then less than 20 Federalist voters, the large majority having been Democrats. In 1820, the candidates were the same; but, strange to say, the Heidelberg Federalists changed to Democrats and voted for Findlay, and the Democrats changed to Fed-



HANDWERK HOMESTEAD, BUILT 1769.

this family have made their ingress and egress during the past 150 years. The sides of the building indicate the four points of the compass, as the buildings of the first settlers were generally made to do.

On the south side, over the main entrance, between windows in the second story, there is walled in an inscription stone, 12 by 20 inches, with the following legend:

**HANNES HANDWERCK
MIT GOTT HAB ICH DIES
HAUS GEBAUT IM IAHR
CHRISTI ANNO**

1769

The wife of Mr. Hunsicker, the owner, is the daughter of Henry Handwerk, and she is now 79 years old, still active, in good health.

eralists, and voted for Hiester; and Hiester was elected. Joseph Saeger and Conrad German were at the head of this extraordinary movement.

The voters of the district were Anti-Masons; and afterward Whigs. In 1839, when Porter defeated Ritner, there were only 17 Democratic votes in the whole township (including what is now Washington) cast for Porter, these including Henry Leh, Daniel Hausman, Daniel Kiehner, and Nicholas Kern. The victorious Democrats then held a celebration at Allentown and they sent special coaches from there to Heidelberg for the 17 Democrats to participate in the great jollification in appreciation of their firm devotion to the ticket. It was a joyful occasion for them, and the event was long-remembered by the community.

BATTALION-DAYS.—The place in the township where "Battalion-Day" was held by the State Militia for the purpose of practicing military evolutions was mostly at Saegersville. The "practice" had become abandoned by 1860, and no attempt was made to revive it, because a new system came to be introduced after the Civil War. Other places were at Deibertsville and Hunsicker's Tavern (discontinued) one mile east of Pleasant Corner.

These annual occurrences were very interesting and they attracted much attention from all classes of people, not only from the immediate neighborhood but from distant places. They were to them in those days what the agricultural fairs have come to be since then.

PUBLIC ROADS.—The first entry in the record of Northampton county, at Easton, relating to public roads in Heidelberg was made in 1770. The application was made by inhabitants of Heidelberg and Lynn for a road from Michael Ohl's (Saegersville) on the "Great Road to Philadelphia," (about a quarter of a mile from Ohl's) by way of Barnet Giltner, Tobias Ebert, John Hartman's mill, Jacob Bachman, John Bear, and Micahel Seip, to the "Great Road leading to Philadelphia, by Michael Meyer's Plantation." Viewers were appointed and the road was laid out.

Many entries for roads were made there after 1770 until 1812, when the applications were entered in Lehigh county at Allentown. Previous to 1752, they were made in Bucks county, at Doylestown.

The following roads have been selected from numerous entries for Heidelberg:

1831, from Caspar Handwerk's on road from Easton to Orwigsburg, crossing Jordan creek to road from Heidelberg church to Allentown.

1835, from German's Mill via John, George, Abraham, and Martin Handwerk, and others, to Stephen Balliet on road from Kutztown to Mauch Chunk.

1837, from road from German-Mill to Mosser's, to Michael Smith's.

1838, from road from Henry Blose to Blue Mt., to road from Saegersville to Heidelberg Church.

1841, from road from Lowhill to New Tripoli, via land of Bernhard and Jacob Kressly, to State Road, from Kutztown to Mauch Chunk at Elias Lentz's.

1856, from road from Balliets' Furnace to Allentown, via land of George Rex, Daniel Krauss and Stephen Peter, to road from Kutztown via Saegersville to Leighton.

1857, from road from Pleasant Corner to New Tripoli via Daniel Rex, Abraham Rex, Michael Rouch and Benjamin Rouch, to road from Germansville to New Tripoli.

1859, from road from Saegersville to New Tripolis, via Elias Snyder, Nathan German, Frederick Speicher, and others to road from Germansville to Mosserville at Reuben Rauch's.

The total mileage of public roads in the township is 80.

Three prominent highways have been generally recognized from the beginning of the district:

East and West, from Neffsville via Germansville to New Tripoli; and from Slatington along the Blue Mountains.

North and South, from Lowhill via Germansville, to Slatington, and the Blue Mountains.

COUNTY BRIDGES.—Five bridges have been put up by the County in the township, four crossing the Jordan creek in a distance of two miles, and one the Mill creek.

Kressly Bridge is on the road from Pleasant Corner to Bittner's Corner, one-fourth of a mile north of the township line. It was built of stone, with five arches in 1871, at a cost of \$5,000; and neighboring property-holders made contributions in its erection.

Holben Bridge is on the same road at the Holben Mill (now Bittner's), 300 steps south of Pleasant Corner. It was built of stone, with one span. It is the first county bridge in the township.

Rauch' Bridge is on the road to New Tripoli; 300 steps west of Pleasant Corner, near the Rauch Carriage Works. It was built of iron, with one span, in 1900.

Germanville Bridge is at the village on the road to the R. R. station. It was built of stone, with one span, in 1887.

Peter's Bridge is on the road to Schnecksville, three miles east of Pleasant Corner. It was built of iron, with one span, in 1901.

Previously all these sites were occupied by wooden structures, placed there by the township.

CREEKS.—There are three creeks which make up the water system in the township: *Jordan*, which has its origin from springs at the base of the Blue Mountains and flows a little east of south, to the west of the central, portion, passing into Lowhill, near the old Kressly grist-mill, in length five miles; *Mill*, a tributary of the Jordan, which rises near the middle of the eastern township line and flows along and near this line, passing into Lowhill, in length nearly, three miles; and *Trout*, rises in N. E. section and flows eastwardly two miles through the township, with its outlet in the Lehigh river at Slatington.

RAILROAD.—The Schuylkill and Lehigh R. R. extends through the central portion of the township from east to west, in length about four miles, with one of its stations in the township, named Germansville. It was constructed in 1874.

FARM AND WOODLAND.—A large proportion of the area of the township (17,000 acres) is woodland, which is estimated to be about 5,000 acres, comprising numerous scattered tracts in different sections, and timberland in a dense, unbroken forest along the Blue Mountains. The remaining 12,000 acres are practically farming land under good cultivation. Improved farms are in all parts of the township, even to the base of the mountain, and their successful operation is shown in the superior, well-painted buildings, with substantial iron fences in front of the dwellings. The largest annual crop of most farmers for many years past has been potatoes, running from 2,000 to 10,000 bushels, and it is a common expression of opinion by strangers whilst passing the attractive properties—"see the potatoes in that paint!"

NOTABLE SUMMITS.—A remarkable collection of rocks, called the "Bake-Oven" is situated on the summit of the Blue Mountains about the centre of the dividing line between Lehigh and Carbon counties. It is about 1,400 feet above the level of the sea, and on account of its elevated position has been used as a signal station in the U. S. Survey Department. It has been visited by many persons during the past fifty years, not only from the surrounding country, but by strangers, for its extensive, indescribable views;

and the published reports of these visits have made the spot famous as a wonderful point of observation. The city of Allentown can be distinctly seen, 20 miles to the south-east; even the city of Reading, nearly twice that distance to the south-west. Tourists have declared that in some respects the views are superior to those from the Alps in Switzerland. The "Switch-Back" at Mauch Chunk, and the "Delaware Water-Gap" are also visible.

Another notable summit is about 1,000 feet west of the township corner called "Bear Rocks," in Lynn township.

RESERVOIR.—In 1908 the Washington Water Supply Co., established a reservoir near the headwaters of Trout Creek on the farm of Peter German (son of Nathan), south of the "Bake Oven," at the base of the Blue Mountains, for the purpose of supplying water for domestic uses to the families of Slate-Dale, Franklin, and Williamstown, in Washington township. It covers an acre of ground, circular in shape, and the depth of the water in the centre is 15 feet. The iron main has been extended to the borough line of Slatington, nearly five miles. It occupies the site of the "grinding-mill," which was a part of the Hess rifle-barrel enterprise, operated on this property upwards of seventy years ago.



VIEW OF BEAR ROCKS.

CHAPTER XXXV.

LOWHILL TOWNSHIP.

COMPILED BY ADAM P. FREY.

The township of Lowhill is situated in the central portion of Lehigh County. It was established by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County on December 18, 1753, in the following order:

"The petition of Peter Derr, that a large tract of land bounded on the east by North and South Whitehall townships, on the south by Upper Muncie and Weisenberg townships, on the west by Weisenberg and Lynn townships, and on the north by Heidelberg and Washington townships, may be formed into a township be allowed."

The territory thus set apart for a district or township was not designated by a name, but from that time it was recognized as Lowhill (doubtless from the low elevations of the numerous hills, as compared with the valleys). The petitioner was appointed the first constable of the district on Sept. 16, 1755.

Jordan creek and its tributaries (Lion creek, Switzer creek and Mill creek) flow in a very winding course, in a southeast direction, through the township and furnish the farmers with an abundant supply of flowing water. In early times, many grist mills were driven by these streams, but competition has caused them to be abandoned.

Numerous springs of the best water for domestic uses are found in all parts of the township, and their situation in the valleys led to the location of dwelling houses near them by the first settlers. Notwithstanding their position was rather low as compared with the surrounding land and by traveling over the township at the present time no buildings may be seen while passing over the higher places, until all at once, while turning a curve downwards, beautiful buildings and homes appear on account of these springs and small streams of water.

The land is generally very fertile, more so especially along the streams, and remarkably rolling in character. It is of a slate formation and well adapted to the production of large quantities of wheat, rye, oats, hay, corn and potatoes, particularly of the last named, for which the district has become famous. In proportion to area, the annual production of potatoes in Lowhill exceeds that of any other district of the county. In former years only the best soil in a field was selected to raise potatoes by the farmer; but at the present time the whole field is planted, even

to the very tops of the hills and good crops are raised. The township contains about 9,000 acres, of which about 400 acres is timber land at the present time.

LAND WARRANTS.—The following persons took up land in Lowhill upon warrants dated as here indicated:

		<i>Acres.</i>
Michael Aver,	Feb. 9, 1750,....	38
Peter Boll,	Aug. 15, 1750,....	38
Valentine Bermirhoff, ...	April 22, 1752,....	63
Peter Boll,	Feb. 9, 1775,....	33
Martin Buchman,	March 20, 1767,....	42
Martin Buchman,	Sept. 28, 1768,....	31
John Bear,	May 19, 1767,....	54
Adam Cline,	March 28, 1751,....	217
John Correll,	April 26, 1751,....	61
John Correll,	Nov. 26, 1764,....	15
Peter Derr,	Feb. 7, 1747,....	51
Peter Doufance,	Sept. 26, 1747,....	127
Michael Dieber,	Nov. 21, 1786,....	28
Andrew Eshbach,	June 17, 1765,....	68
Martin Eighler,	March 18, 1767,....	67
Martin Eighler,	March 18, 1767,....	31
Andrew Eshbach,	April 28, 1767,....	42
George Ebenhart,	June 3, 1767,....	44
Martin Entert,	Aug. 31, 1767,....	22
Jacob Froch,	Oct. 9, 1752,....	36
Henry Fuerbach,	Oct. 23, 1753,....	91
Peter Frantz,	March 11, 1789,....	12
Philip Fenstermacher, ..	May 12, 1767,....	50
Henry Houser,	Oct. 25, 1744,....	125
Christian Hoffman,	March 17, 1785,....	42
John Hartman,	Feb. 24, 1789,....	6
Jacob Horner,	March 23, 1767,....	16
John Hartman,	Sept. 28, 1768,....	2
Michael Kimball,	Nov. 21, 1745,....	189
Philip Kerger,	Jan. 17, 1754,....	41
George Kint,	April 14, 1757,....	98
John Klotz,	Feb. 1, 1775,....	30
Henry Krellon,	April 10, 1766,....	102
Jacob Klotz,	March 16, 1767,....	69
Jacob Klotz,	Nov. 10, 1767,....	39
Michael Mosser,	March 23, 1767,....	79
Peter Neider,	March 30, 1768,....	53
George Oldwine,	Nov. 2, 1758,....	59
John Conrad Redd,	May 25, 1743,....	90
Jacob Riffle,	June 3, 1746,....	134
Maudlin Robenholder, ...	April 11, 1749,....	94
Andrew Rees,	Nov. 15, 1750,....	58
David Riffle,	Jan. 8, 1752,....	54
Jacob Row,	Oct. 21, 1766,....	58
Zachary Satler,	March 6, 1749,....	80
Henry Shedd,	May 9, 1753,....	57
John Christian Stahl, ...	Nov. 28, 1753,....	148
Peter Sell,	Oct. 1, 1766,....	40
Andrew Sendell,	Oct. 21, 1766,....	41
Andrew Slicer,	Nov. 10, 1767,....	24
Reynard Vogdeas,	Nov. 4, 1745,....	126
John Wolfshurter,	April 27, 1748,....	88
Jacob Weimer,	June 7, 1768,....	12

Of these names, only those of Philip Fenstermacher, Peter Frantz, Christian Hoffman, John Hartman, John Klotz, Michael Mosser, Jacob Row, and Peter Sell appear on the assessment-roll of 1781 which would indicate that all of the others who had taken out warrants were non-residents at that time.

TAXABLES OF 1762.—The following list embraces the taxable residents of the township for the year 1762:

George George, Collector.

Baul, Peter,	£10	Kiessner, John, . . .	£5
Boughman, Martin, . . .	14	Kind, George,	6
Bachman, Jacob,	10	Knerr, Abraham, . . .	14
Cerphas, John,	8	Knedler, George, . . .	6
Diel, Yost,	6	Leiser, Andrews, . . .	6
Dietrich, Adam,	5	Meyer, William, . . .	5
Dieber, Michael,	12	Moser, Michael, . . .	16
Esbach, Andrew,	6	Moser, Tobias' widow,	12
Eilert, Mathis,	6	Reis, Christian,	6
Ehrenhard, George, . . .	12	Rough, Jacob,	7
Fry, Jacob,	4	Ravenold, Peter, . . .	8
Fries, Yost,	4	Sendel, Andreas, . . .	7
Fogel, Jacob,	4	Sell, Peter,	6
George, George,	5	Shick, Valantine, . . .	10
George, Yost,	6	Shoemaker, George, . .	6
Grumlin, George,	4	Smetter, William, . . .	5
Gregelo, Henry,	6	Shnyder, Jacob,	12
Hornor, Jacob,	7	Stern, George,	6
Hilleman, Jacob,	4	Sinn, George,	6
Hilleman, Christian, . . .	5	Sieger, George,	6
Hartman, George,	4	Thomas, Engel,	6
Hospelhorn, Ludwig, . . .	4	Wilker, Jacob,	4
Hartman, John,	25	Winter, Jacob,	5
Husby, Jacob,	4		
Hartman, Conrad's, son-in-law,	6		
Klotz, Jacob,	9	<i>Singlemen.</i>	
Keuffer, Francis,	4	George, John.	
Kope, Christopher,	4	Hillman, Jacob.	
Konfert, Michael,	5	Snyder, Jacob.	
Knip, Christian,	4		

TAXABLE RESIDENTS IN 1781.—According to the assessment for Lowhill made by the commissioners of Northampton county in 1781, the following persons were then property-owners:

Peter Bohl.	Simon George.
Andrew Buchman.	John George.
Jacob Buchman.	George George.
Nicholas Burger.	Jost George.
Gabriel Boppenmeyer.	Lawrence George.
Conrad Biebelheimer.	Henry George.
Andrew Dobber.	Jacob Heilman.
Michael Dieber.	Jacob Huner.
Jacob Dorner.	Christian Hoffman.
Stophel Eiller.	John Hartman.
Tobias Eber.	Henry Hartman.
John Eber.	Peter Hartman.
Jost Fries.	Peter Heilman.
Philip Fenstermacher	Jacob Housman.
Leonard Fry.	John Klotz.
Peter Frantz.	Abraham Knerr.
Jacob Fritz.	George Knadler.
John Fry.	Henry Kragolo.
Peter Fues.	Caspar Klotz.
Adam Geiss.	Peter Kocher

George Krauss.
Stofle Keep.
Martin Keep.
Peter Knodler.
Widow Leisser.
Michael Mosser.
Tobias Mosser.
Paul Paulus.
Jacob Rowe.
Jacob Rowe, Jr.
George Rowe.
Matthias Riffle.
Peter Rish.

George Stern.
George Sin.
Andrew Sande.
Paul Shoemaker.
Peter Sell.
George Snyder.
Ludwig Smith.
Widow Smith.
Caspar Thomas.
Adam Thomas.
Martin Wuchter.
John Wuchter.
Andrew Knerr.

Single Freeman.

Christian Heilman.	Jacob Shoemaker.
Michael Deeber.	

Abram Knerr and Michael Mosser are each assessed six pounds, the highest in the township, and all others are assessed three pounds and below. The total amount of tax was £207 18s. 8d. George Krous was collector.

FIRST SETTLERS.—The following have been ascertained as the names of the first settlers in Lowhill township:

John Conrad Redd,	1743
Henry Houser,	1744
Michael Kimball,	1745
Richard Vogdeas,	1745
Jacob Riffle,	1746
Peter Derr,	1747
Peter Douthace,	1747
John Wolfshuster,	1748
Maudlin Rabenholder,	1749
Zachary Seller,	1749
Andrew Rees,	1750
Michael Aver,	1750
Peter Ball,	1750
Adam Cline,	1751
John Cowell,	1751
David Riffle,	1752
Valentine Bermishoff,	1752
Jacob Froch,	1752
Henry Shedd,	1753
Henry Fuerbach,	1753
John Christian Stahl,	1753
Philip Kerger,	1754
George Kint,	1757
George Oldwine,	1758

EARLY FAMILIES.—The following names represent the ancestors of the early families of Lowhill township:

Bittner, Andreas.	Klein, Peter.
Buchman, Martin.	Knauss, George.
Derr, Peter.	Koehn, Peter.
Deiber, Michael.	Krause, George.
Fenstermacher, Philip.	Klotz, Jacob.
Frey, Leonard.	Moser, Michael.
George, Simon.	Moser, Tobias.
George, John.	Moser, Abraham.
George, George.	Moser, Philip.
George, Jost.	Shifferstein, Andrew.
George, Lawrence.	Shoemaker, Paul.
George, Henry.	Slough, Joseph.
Hartman, John.	Slough, Nicholas.
Kuntz, David.	Weida, Peter.
Knerr, Abraham.	Zimmerman, Jacob.

RESIDENTS IN 1812.—The following were the taxable inhabitants of Lowhill township in the year 1812:

Henry Acker.	Jacob Kline.
Andrew Buchman.	Jacob Knauss.
John Buchman.	George Klotz.
Andrew Bittner.	Andrew Andrew.
John Bittner.	Jacob Leissa.
Michael Diebert, Sr.	John Lepig.
Michael Diebert, Jr.	Jacob Muthard.
Christian Delong.	John Muthard.
Daniel Dieber.	Philip Mosser.
Solomon Delong.	Solomon Hottenstine.
Adam Diehl.	Michael Moser.
Solomon Diehl.	Abraham Moser.
Sebastian Ettel.	Tobias Moser.
Michael Eberts.	Nicholas Ocher.
John Eberts.	Martin Oertal.
Conrad Eberts.	John Peter, Sr.
Balzer Fritz.	John Peter, Jr.
Jacob Fenstermacher.	George Rau, Sr.
Peter Frey.	Andrew Rupp.
Michael Frey.	John Rau.
George Folk.	George Rau, Jr.
Peter Frey, Jr.	Jacob Resh.
Andrew George.	Christian Smidt.
Christina George	Andrew Shnable.
(widow).	Christian Seager.
Henry Haas, Esq.	John Smidt, Sr.
George Haas.	Daniel Seigfried.
Frederick Holben.	Henry Smidt.
Christian Holben.	John Shrer.
Christian Holben.	Andrew Shifferstine.
Christian Haupt.	John Stern.
Christian Hausman.	Michael Stern.
Jacob Hausman.	Jacob Shoemaker.
Peter Hollenbach.	Nicholas Seibert.
George Hollenbach.	John Smith, Jr.
Christian Hartman.	John Weaver.
Jacob Hartman.	Peter Weida.
Henry Hartman.	John Weida.
Jacob Haaf.	Emanuel Wetzell.
George Heilman.	Jacob Zimmerman.
Tobias Heilman.	Jacob Beaker.
Jacob Heilman.	Peter Buchman.
George Haaf.	Conrad Bellman.
Nicholas Herzniger.	Adam Bear.
Conrad Jacoby.	Abraham Knerr.
Adam Knauss.	George Kuntz.
Conrad Knerr.	Andrew Knerr.
Andrew Knerr.	John Hartman.
David Kuntz.	Jacob Sherry.
Simon Kocher.	Conrad Smith.
Casper Klotz.	George Seibert.
Andrew Knerr.	Abraham Smidt.

Single Freemen.

Adam Frey.	Jacob Ocher.
Peter Freis.	Jacob Gressley.
John Kuntz.	Jacob Hausman.
Martin Serpert.	John Deibert.

Amount of tax, \$170.55.

LAND OWNERS IN 1912.—The following are the land owners and tenants of Lowhill township in the year 1912:

Land Owners.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Acker, Alfrom, ...	35	Haas, Frank,	83
Bittner, Edwin, ...	33	Haas, Richard,	45
Bittner, George, ..	60	Hunsicker, Joseph, .	74
Bittner, Henry, ...	120	Hunsicker, Howard,	55
Bittner, Mrs. Na-		Heilman, Oscar, ...	23
than,	150	Heilman, Benjamin,	50
Bittner, William, .	104	Heilman, George, ...	58
Bittner, Albert, ...	4	Holben, Joseph, Est.	81
Bittner, Alvin P., ..	17	Mary,	10
Bittner, Owen,	138	Heil, William,	11
Beck, Frank P., ..	108	Holben, James, ...	174
Bailey, Charles, ...	149	Hensinger, Mrs.	
Burkhart, Max, ...	25	Mary,	10
Bachman, Wilson, .	115	H a n d w e r k , W i l-	
Bachman, Willough-		loughby,	95
by,	22	Hardner, George, .	86
Baer, John E.,	128	Hahn, Granville, ..	74
Baer, Lewis,	112	Hopkins, Thomas, .	71
Baer, Milton,	11	Knerr, Richard, ...	42
Bennecoff, Victor, .	25	Knerr, George, ...	98
Bennecoff, Benja-		Knerr, Edwin,	53
min,	69	Kunkle, Frank,	9
Bloch, Garion,	30	Klotz, George,	31
Butterwick, Mrs.		Klotz, Elmer,	63
Meta,	93	Klotz, William, ...	70
Billig, George,	10	Klotz, Edgar J., ...	139
Diehl, Reuben, ...	26	Klotz, Edwin M., ...	121
Diehl, Peter,	77	Kemmerer, Robert,	2
Diehl, Jeremiah, ...	47	Kocher, Harry, ...	74
Dengler, Tilghman,	17	Kressly, Cyprian, ..	82
D e L o n g , M r s ,		Kressly, Benjamin, .	11
Marian,	18	Kressly, Oscar, ...	20
Fries, Edmund, ...	15	Kressly, Frank, ...	165
Flexer, Moses,	115	Loch, Peter,	102
Faust, Frank J., ..	10	Lohrman, Amandes,	13
Fritzinger, Mrs.		Lowhill Church, ...	20
Maria,	91	Leiser, Alphonso, .	2
Fenstermacher, Jona-		Miller, Walter, ...	15
than,	7	Miller, Calvin,	32
Focht, Thomas, ...	58	Moyer, Milton,	41
Frey, Adam P., ...	24	Neff, Clinton,	75
Frey, Robert J., ...	130	Ouldt, Frank,	44
Frey, William F.,		Peter, Jeremiah, ...	116
Sr.,	80	Peter, Henry,	28
Frey, William F.,		Resh, Alfred,	27
Jr.,	60	Rockel, William, ..	33
Frey, John,	15	Rauch, William, ..	42
Frey, Mrs. Hettie, .	26	Reinert, John,	51
George, Frank, ...	42	Snyder, James, ...	17
George, Mano,	103	Snyder, Willoughby,	56
George, Phaon, ...	113	Snyder, Nathan, ...	130
George, Charles, ...	69	Smith, Moses, ...	29
Guth, Harry, Est.,...	15	Smith, Amandes, ..	35
Guth, Chester, ...	4	Seibert, Jeremiah, .	63
Greenawald, Alvin,	93	Seibert, George, ...	40
Grim, George,	81	Schafer, Milton, ...	2
Gunkle, William, ..	39	Stettler, Phaon, ...	7
Geiger, Wallace, ...	73	Shoemaker, Benja-	
Hollenbach, Henry, .	57	mjan,	107
Hollenbach, Eugene,	64	Shoemaker, Daniel,	
Hollenbach, Owen, .	70	Mrs.,	118
Hollenbach, Thomas,	25	Shoemaker, Gran-	
Hausman, Frank, .	112	ville (now Trex-	
Hausman, Elvin, ...	39	ler),	215
Hausman, Solomon,	26	Schadt and Diefen-	
Haas, Solomon, ...	94	derfer,	133
Haas, Joshua,	100	Scherer, Frank, ...	27

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Scheirer, Richard, .	127	Shellhamer, Fred, .	120
Semmel, Henry, ...	30	Snyder, Mrs. Wayne, .	48
Semmel, David, ...	26	Trexler, Harry, ...	453
Schmick, Henry, ..	39	Dion, George,	52
Schlough, Frank, ..	50	Eck, John,	57
Schuler, Jacob,	94	Wotring, Orville, .	60
Schuler and Bittner,	49	Weida, John,	2
Schuler, Albert, ...	140	Werley, Aaron, ...	58
Schuler, John,	40	Werley, Elias,	19
Schuler, Lucingus, .	15	Werley, Benjamin, .	19
Schneck, Lucingus, .	34	Werley, Owen,	15
Snyder and Krause, .	18	Werley, George, ..	89
		Zettlemoyer, Francis, .	90

Tenants.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Beck, Charles. | 24. Grammes, Clinton. |
| 2. Baer, Granville. | 25. German, Phaon. |
| 3. Bittner, Reuben. | 26. Knerr, Wilbur. |
| 4. Bittner, Oscar. | 27. Kuntz, Edward. |
| 5. Brunner, Milton. | 28. Klotz, Martin. |
| 6. Brunner, Josiah. | 29. Klotz, Oliver. |
| 7. Bowman, Alvin. | 30. Lentz, Ellsworth. |
| 8. Beers, Milton. | 31. Lentz, Richard. |
| 9. DeLong, Tilghman. | 32. Millhouse, Elias. |
| 10. Dengler, Henry. | 33. Mumey, Harry. |
| 11. Eisenhard, Henry. | 34. Muick, Frank. |
| 12. Everett, Amandes. | 35. Peter, John. |
| 13. Fritzing, Richard. | 36. Seibert, Henry. |
| 14. Fritzing, Frank. | 37. Shellhamer, Aman-
des. |
| 15. Feinour, Charles. | 38. Shingler, Thomas. |
| 16. Hausman, Harvey. | 39. Snyder, James. |
| 17. Hopkins, Daniel G. | 40. Snyder, Samuel. |
| 18. Hahn, Jefferson. | 41. Shoemaker, Henry. |
| 19. Hollenbach, Moses. | 42. Werley, Owen G. |
| 20. Hollenbach, Lewis. | 43. Werley, Morris. |
| 21. Herman, Charles. | 44. Werley, Monroe. |
| 22. Hartman, Elias. | |
| 23. Heintzleman, James. | |

Singlemen.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Bennecoff, James. | man. |
| 2. Bailey, William. | 13. Holben, William. |
| 3. Brunner, William. | 14. Kressly, John. |
| 4. Brunner, Thomas. | 15. Klotz, Charles. |
| 5. Bittner, Astor. | 16. Klotz, Thompson. |
| 6. Bartholomew, Wil-
liam. | 17. Klotz, Frank. |
| 7. Focht, Osville. | 18. Lewis, Charles. |
| 8. Gordon, Frank. | 19. Lewis, Ed. |
| 9. Haas, Wilson. | 20. Miller, Claude. |
| 10. Haas, Jonas. | 21. Peter, Warren. |
| 11. Haas, Melancton. | 22. Snyder, John. |
| 12. Hollenbach, Tilgh- | 23. Shingler, George. |
| | 24. Stauffer, Samuel. |

EARLY MILLS.—

1. Michael Mosser, now Hollenbach's mill.
2. Jacob Becker's, now Bittner's Corner.
3. Philip Fenstermaker, later Schlicher's.
4. Kline's, now Lyon Valley mill.
5. Weida's mill, later Weidasville.
6. Bittner's, now Moses Smith.

I. MICHAEL MOSSER purchased a large tract of land in Lowhill township, along the Mill creek, near the "Trexler Deer Reservation," in 1760, there erected a large grist mill, thereby becoming the first miller of the township in that section of the county. This was established on

the west side of the creek and carried on for many years, when it was rebuilt by Mosser & Fry.

In 1800, another mill was established on the opposite side of the creek by John Hollenbach and has been carried on by descendants of the family until the present time, the present owner being Thomas B. Hollenbach, one of the most enterprising and successful business men of the county.

At present the mill is equipped with the modern roller process and operated by water and steam power and is generally recognized as one of the most modern in the county; the flour made is of a superior quality and many patrons prefer it to all other brands.

A store, grist mill, saw mill and clover mill were established at the Jordan creek by Jacob Becker before the year 1800, at what is now known as Bittner's Corner. A warrant for this land was first taken out by John Hartman in 1768 and 1789, later purchased by Andrew Bittner of Germany, a son, Jacob Bittner, carried on the mill until about 1863, when he went to Heidelberg and died there about the year 1873, aged 83 years. The mill property came into possession of his son Jacob, who carried on the grist mill, store, hotel and saw mill and cigar-making was carried on at the same place by his son, Silas Bittner, in 1880 to 1888. In 1878, Jacob was assisted in the mill by his brother Tilghman, who had the misfortune of being caught in the cog wheels and ground to death. This was a great shock to the community, and people came from far and near to see the mangled remains. This Bittner's Corner mill was abandoned about the year 1890 and only a ruined stone wall marks the place at present.

About a mile down the stream from Bittner's Corner, Elias Kuhns operated a linseed oil mill before the Civil War, later a saw mill was erected and the oil mill was changed to a grist mill. Michael Frey some time later purchased the place and conducted it until it was bought by Peter Bittner, Jr. The saw mill was abandoned about the year 1898, and conducted only the grist mill until his death, when a Mr. Zimmerman, of Weisenberg township, bought it and rented it to Henry Dengler. In 1904, Moses Smith bought the property and is the present owner.

A grist and saw mill was built at Weidasville in 1840 by Peter Weida, and operated for about 50 years by John Weidas, Esq., Benjamin Weidas, John Weidas, Jr. The mill is now abandoned and the property is owned by Elmer Klotz at the present time.

THE FENSTERMAKER MILL, about a mile farther down the Jordan creek from Weidaville, was established about the year 1800, by Philip Fenstermaker. It was rebuilt in 1848 and rebuilt again and enlarged in 1873, after which it became the property of James Schlicher (commonly called Schlicher's mill), who carried it on for a number of years, when David Fenstermaker succeeded him. It was discontinued about 1900 and subsequently the property was purchased by Col. Harry C. Trexler, who added it to his large deer reservation.

THE LYON VALLEY MILL was built at the Lyon creek (generally spelled Lion) before 1800 by Jacob Fenstermaker, and he was succeeded by his son Elias. In 1829, Solomon Ziegler became the owner and operated it until 1848, when Joseph Klein (then known as Kline's mill), who purchased the property and rebuilt and enlarged a stone building and conducted it till his death. It was successively owned by: Lewis Bittner, Jacob Zimmerman, Jr., Ed. Zimmerman, Mathias Kuhns, Samuel Bridges, Esq.; rebuilt by Wm. F. Fry, Sr., in 1882, bought by Dr. Frank Holben in 1888, then bought by Wayne Snyder in 1910, to the present time, now called Lyon Valley Mill, operated by water and steam power. The mill is equipped with three stones for grinding. In 1912 and '13 the mill is idle and will be sold in the near future because Wayne Snyder, the owner, died. This property was bought by Frank Koons, of Allentown on Aug. 6, 1913.

INDUSTRIES OF LOWHILL TOWNSHIP.

A blacksmith shop was established at Clausville by Henry W. Peter in 1873 and carried on by him until 1893, when he was succeeded by Charles Stopp, who continued it for six years. John J. Peter, son of Henry, then took possession and he has operated it in a very successful manner until the present time. A wheelwright has been conducted in the same building or shop for a number of years by William Rogel and John Peter and others.

In connection with the blacksmith business, Mr. Peter has been dealing extensively in hides and his business has increased during the last few years so much that he secured the help of Amandes Everett and during busy seasons he often hires more help. All other blacksmith shops in the township have been abandoned, namely: Lyon Valley, Bittner's Corner, Jonas Kressly, Walter Miller, Ruhetown, Charles Bailey's Levi Werley's. At one time all the above-named places and several others enjoyed a good trade.

A MACHINE SHOP.

An industry of considerable prominence for many years until recently was carried on quite extensively by Joseph, Jacob and Jonas Kressly, three brothers, on the road leading from Lyon Valley to the Lowhill church. The place is now owned by Frank Kressly, son of Jonas, but the business is discontinued since Jonas died. All manner of farm implements were manufactured here, such as grass mowers, threshing machines, horse powers, treading powers (that time used), hay rakes, land rollers grain fanning mills, corn shellers, plows, harrows, cultivators, etc., as many as twelve men being employed to conduct the business, these implements were sold to the farmers over the surrounding territory for many miles, even beyond the Blue mountains.

A CARRIAGE FACTORY.

A carriage factory near Clausville was erected and carried on quite extensively by Levi Werley for nearly fifty years. He started in a blacksmith shop, and as his trade extended he erected additional buildings until he came to have a considerable plant from 1880 to 1895, when it was discontinued on account of his illness. His business was particularly successful and at different times as many as twenty-two men were employed. His carriages, wagons and sleighs became very popular and he enjoyed a large trade in this and adjoining counties.

WEAVERS.

Nathan Frey conducted a large trade in this township in weaving at his home, near the Lowhill church. His shop is still standing, built of logs, now used by his son William, the present owner of the farm, as a washing and butcher house. He made carpet, flannel, cloth linsey-woolsey; the latter named article was a very popular material among his neighbors, and when the wool industry decreased he made mostly carpet, which was also noted as a very good material. He learned his trade from his father, Peter Frey, who had steadily three looms in operation. Other weavers in the township were, Peter Bittner, Sr., Daniel Werley and Willoughby Snyder but at the present time no weaving is done in the township.

DISTILLERIES.

A number of whiskey distilleries were established in the township and carried on for a great length of time, but now all are out of existence.

The oldest distillery of rye and apple whiskey was conducted by Aaron Lentz, near Bittner's Corner, later conducted by Jonas George. Other distillers were: Peter George, Sr., Peter George, Jr., Jacob Derr, Jacob Zimmerman, Jacob Hartman, Phaon Hausman. The last place of distilling whiskey from apples was that of Mano and Frank George, who discontinued in 1904.

VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

There are a few small villages in the township, namely: Weidasville, Claussville, Lyon Valley, Ruhetown and a few of lesser importance.

CLAUSSVILLE is situated on one of the numerous elevations found in the township, about ten miles from Allentown.

The first house or tavern was built by Daniel Schumaker in the year 1800; the town was so called after Daniel Clauss, who kept the tavern from 1834 to the year 1851.

The postoffice was also so named after him. The village contains at present a hotel, a postoffice, a store, a blacksmith shop and a wheelwright establishment.

The tavern was kept by John Shifferstein and Joseph Slough from 1830 to 1834; Daniel Clauss from 1834 to 1851; Martin Seibert, from 1851 to 1856; Jonas Seibert, from 1856 to 1861; Jonathan Haaf, from 1861 to 1884; Henry W. Peter, from 1884 to the present time, and the Claussville hotel is one of the most popular country hotels in the upper end of the county, the owner and his family are very accommodating to the traveling public and good meals and drinks are served and the management of the hotel is excellent.

The first store opened at Claussville was in 1830, by John Shifferstein and Joseph Slough, until 1844, when a new store and dwelling house was erected opposite the hotel by Levi Knerr, who was succeeded by his son, Richard, the present owner of the store. In connection with the store is a large huckster route, carried on by Wilbur J. Knerr, son of Richard, this route extends, through the townships of Lowhill, Weisenburg, Heidelberg, and Lynn. Wilbur Knerr enjoys a large trade in Kentucky and Indiana horses, with neighboring farmers and business people.

The first postoffice established in this village was in the year 1830, and the first postmaster appointed was John Shifferstein; he was succeeded by Levi Knerr, and then Richard Knerr, the present incumbent, was appointed.

WEIDASVILLE.—The land on which this village is located was warranted to John Gimbel, who sold it to Nicholas Gower, who, on the

19th of April, 1765, sold it to John George Smith, who, on Sept. 27 the same year conveyed it to John Zerfas and Feb. 22, 1769, it passed to Jacob Homer. On the 12th of April, 1804, it came into possession of Abraham and Andrew Homer, sons of Jacob. Andrew sold his interest to Abraham, Feb. 23, 1805, who, on the 22d of March, 180—, sold to Casper Schmick. May 26, 1811, Peter Weida purchased this tract of over 200 acres. It remained in the possession of the Weidas until 1868, when it was bought by Jacob Peter, who was joined by Daniel Kuhns, and continued by Daniel Kuhns until the year 1896, when it came into possession of Phaon Baer and others.

In 1830, a store was opened at this place by John Weida and his son Benjamin until 1864, when Daniel Kuhns bought the store and conducted it until 1896, when it was purchased by John E. Baer, the present incumbent.

In 1863, a postoffice was established, and John F. Weida was appointed the first postmaster, succeeded by Daniel Kuhns, later by John E. Baer, at which time the rural free delivery route of Schnecksville compelled him to abandon the postoffice in 1908.

The village at present contains only a store and six dwelling houses and twenty people living in it.

LYON VALLEY.—This settlement lies in the valley of Lyon creek, on the road leading from Allentown to Hamburg, about 14 miles north of the former city. The village, which consists of two places, namely, Old and New Lyon Valley, about a half a mile apart, was named after Lyon creek, a branch of the Jordan.

In the year 1845, Daniel Bittner came to the locality of Old Lyon Valley and opened a tavern and soon after a store in the same building. Jacob Zimmerman became associated with him the next year. They continued together six or eight years, when Bittner sold his interest to Zimmerman, who carried on the business until 1860, when it was sold to Dinkey & Mosser, who, in 1886, sold to T. D. Frey, but the tavern was continued by Zimmerman until 1872, when he too sold it to T. D. Frey and he continued both until 1879, when he sold to C. W. Haas & Bro. The hotel at this place was abandoned by the last proprietor, Jonas Fenstermaker, in 1885, and New Lyon Valley was licensed as the hotel place, but the store continued by the following owners to the present time: Osville Haas, John Heintzleman, John Hollenbach, Elias Hensinger, Peter Hensinger and Robt. G. Kemmerer, the present owner. This place was the voting place for a long

time, but elections are now held at New Lyon Valley.

The entire village, both old and new, contains a store, hotel, grist mill, blacksmith shop, creamery and seven dwelling houses situated on the sunny or western side of this beautiful valley. Twenty-five inhabitants dwell here.

The proprietors of the New Lyon Valley hotel from 1855 to the present time (1913) were: Wm. F. Frey, Dr. F. J. Holben, John Adams, Wm. Shoemaker, Wayne Snyder, Oliver J. Fink and Frank T. Koons.

The postoffice at Lyon Valley was first established in 1857 and Jacob Zimmerman was the first postmaster and the different proprietors of the store were also postmaster in succession.

RUHETOWN.—In the southeastern part of the township lies a beautiful valley along the Jordan creek, where several farmers retired into small dwellings erected there, and as the German word for rest is pronounced (ruhe) they called the cluster of houses by that name "Ruhetown," and it still bears its name, but all residents are farmers now, while the several smaller dwellings do not exist any more. A great portion of the valley is enclosed by the Trexler deer reservation.

It is believed by some people that Balzer Fritz kept the first store in Lowhill, on the road leading from Claussville to Fogelsville, at a place where Andrew Schifferstein kept a hotel and which was later kept by Joel Klotz. It is now only a farm house, occupied by Clinton Grammes.

BITTNER'S CORNER.—Near the northern end of the Lowhill township is a place well known among the people of the township as Bittners Corner.

In 1768 and 1789, John Hartman took out a warrant for land in this vicinity. Soon after Andreas Bittner, a native of Germany, purchased the property of John Hartman, hence the name Bittner's Corner. Bittner had previously purchased other lands at the west corner of the road leading to Heidelberg township. In 1812, his son Jacob took possession of this property and bought the Jacob Becker mill and carried it on until about 1863, when he was succeeded by his son Jacob. The property is now owned by Peter Loch, of New Tripoli. At one time this was a very busy country place, having in operation a grist mill, saw mill, hotel, store, cigar factory, shoemaking and clover mill. The place now (1913) contains a store, hotel and five dwelling houses. Amandes Shellhamer is the present proprietor of the hotel and store.

LEATHER CORNER POST.—This is a somewhat odd name applied to a tavern stand in this

township. This is probably the oldest hotel in the township, which was built before the Revolution and kept by Ludwig Smith from that time for several years. In 1786 he was succeeded by Christian Neshier. In 1806, Moses Coyne purchased the place and opened a store in the same building. Jacob Woodring was the landlord during the War of 1812 until 1826, when his son-in-law, Jacob George, became landlord until his death in 1898, being a Boniface for a period of 52 years.

The present hotel at the "Leather Corner Post" was built of brick in 1861 by John P. Baer, who was succeeded by Henry Yundt. The present owner is Walter Miller, who conducts a first class hotel and enjoys a satisfactory trade. The place now (1913) contains a hotel and three farm houses.

An early store and hotel was once conducted by Johannes Rau at the upper end of the township, the old log building is still standing and now owned by George Seibert.

At the place where Tilghman Dengler now lives was once an old tavern stand; it was conducted by Lafayette George at a time when no licenses were required to sell liquor, and when liquor sold at three cents a drink and a cigar in the bargain.

An Early Road.—On the meeting of the first court of Lehigh county, held Dec. 21, 1812, a petition was presented from the inhabitants of Lowhill and Weissenberg for a road "to lead from the house of Christian Hartman, in Lowhill township, through the land of George Row, to the house of John Bittner; thence to the house of George Shoemaker; thence to the house of Nicholas Werley, in Weissenberg township; thence coming in the great road leading from Heidelberg township, in said county, to Philadelphia." The court appointed Peter Gross, Henry Haas, Henry Good, Peter Kern, John Sieger and Peter Snyder as viewers. They reported at the February term of court 1813, that they had viewed the proposed route, and had laid out a road as suggested. The report was not acted upon until the May term, when, on the 4th of that month, it was confirmed.

Old Trees.—Close to the Lowhill church stands an old "oak tree," considered by the oldest citizens, long ago dead, to be over 200 years old. Peter Frey, Sr., who died Oct. 5, 1859, at the age of 80 years related to his son Nathan, that when he (Peter) was a little boy the tree had the same size as at the present time, and in 1798, and in 1859, when the second and third churches were built, they held services under the

spreading, shady branches of this venerable "oak tree."

Another old tree, a "pine tree," standing on the farm now owned by William F. Frey, Sr., is of the same as related by the same old man, to overtop all trees in the surrounding neighborhood; both trees show no signs of retarding so far, and appear to be enduring for another hundred years.

CHURCHES.

There are two churches in Lowhill township, namely: Lowhill and Morgenland.

LOWHILL CHURCH is situated near the north-western boundary of the township. It derives its name from the township, and the members of the two congregations worshipping there reside within a radius of several miles round about, and some of them who moved from the district to other parts do still retain their membership.

The congregations had their origin in those of the Weissenberg church. The members of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations who worshipped there in harmony since 1749 developed a controversy which in twenty years led to a separation of some of the Reformed members and to the erection of a church for themselves within a mile to the eastward on an elevation, which commanded a fine view of the surrounding country, superior to that of the Weissenberg church.

The organization was effected at a meeting of the members held on the 27th of January, 1769, at which a constitution and rules for the construction of a church building were signed. Jacob Bachman, Jr., presented a tract of land of 3 acres and 30 square rods in extent for the site of the church and the burial place. The names subscribed to the constitution then adopted are as follows:

Jacob Bachman, Jr.	Engel, Thomas.
Jost George.	Jacob Bachman, Sr.
Nicholas Mannebach.	Nicholas Bachman.
Andreas Eschbach.	Christoph Knör.
Johann Hartman.	Heinrich Kempfer.
Johannes George.	Peter Kocher.
Peter Weiss.	Paul Bachman.
George George.	Johann Simon George.

At a meeting a subscription list was also begun for the purpose of defraying the expenses of building the church. In addition to the above names, the following (who afterwards joined this church) also contributed towards its construction, namely:

Sylvester Holben.	Peter Bohl.
Wilhelm Holben.	Abraham Knör.
Elizabeth Reichel	Frederick Schneider.
(widow).	Heinrich Ohl (Heidel-
Benhard Schneider.	berg).
J. W. Schneider.	Lorenz Bachmann.

Michael Deybert.
Johann Tiessluss.
Catherine Kempfer.
Phillipp Ennes.
Christian Reiss.

Johannes Reinsmith.
Wilhelm Stumpf.
Nicholas Kocher.
Michael Probst, Sr.

The total of the above subscription was £37, 13s., 6d.; additional contributions at a meeting held after the church was completed being £1, 16s.; total cost, £39, 9s., 6d.

The church was built of logs during the summer and dedicated on the 3d of September, 1769, by Rev. Philipp Michael. It was said to have been more carefully finished than other churches of that neighborhood which had been constructed earlier. Upon the dedication, Heinrich Ohl, of Heidelberg, presented to the new congregation a black altar cloth; Mrs. Heinrich Kempfer a white one (in those days called table-cloth, because a table was made to serve for the altar); Nicholas Munnebach presented two smaller cloths; Elizabeth Reichel (the widow of Johannes Reichel), a communion service, and Nicholas Mannebach and Abraham Knor a baptismal service.

The following members soon joined the congregation, mostly emigrants:

John Adam Geiss.	George Falk.
Jacob Bär.	Philip Fenstermaker.
Wilhelm Schmetton.	Mathias Schlimann.
Jacob Mussergenug.	Nicholas Impody.
George A. Guthekunst.	Nicholas Impody and
Adam Dries.	others.
Jacob Harner, Esq.	

Soon the congregation recognized the necessity of a school house, for they did not like to send their children to the Weissenberg school, and it was resolved to erect a building for this purpose, more land was needed, and Jacob Bachman, who owned all the land surrounding the church, in part sold and in part gave the congregation 17 acres additional, so that the church and school lands comprised 22 acres and 18 square rods. This was done on the 19th of March, 1786. The school-house was built and a teacher appointed, who, as anywhere else, in consideration for the use and occupation of the land, led the singing in divine services, but for leading the singing at funerals and for teaching school, he was paid extra.

In the early history of the church, while Rev. Michael preached, in an irregular way, without a formal call, no baptismal record was kept. In 1772, Rev. John Heinrich Helffrich was called to serve the congregation, and by him the prior baptisms were entered. From that year on, the register was regularly kept until the time of Rev. Johannes Helffrich (who kept private memoranda, for the custom of having children baptized

at home arose at that time, and they were not then entered upon the church register, and he and his successors kept their own private records, in which they entered notes of all their ministerial work, such as births, deaths, marriages and confirmations, in the most careful manner.

The second church was built in 1798, the old building having become too small. The old contests, too, were closed, since many of the young men had married maidens of the (Weissenburg) Lutheran faith, and these desired to go to church and join the communion of their faith, so nothing was easier than the transition by which the purely Reformed church was changed to a Union church. A new constitution was agreed upon, the church and all its possessions made common, and then the work of building was begun. On the 28th of May, 1798, the corner-stone was laid, with services conducted by Rev. Johann Heinrich Helffrich, the Reformed minister, assisted by Rev. Herman Jacob Shellhardt, who was chosen the first Lutheran pastor of the church. In the fall of the same year the same pastors dedicated the completed structure. The church was again built of logs, but artistically finished after the manner of those times. A neat pulpit and altar at one end of the longer sides, and galleries spanned the other three. Later the building was weather-boarded. The consistory, and the first Lutheran consistory who signed the constitution were composed of the following members:

REFORMED.	LUTHERAN.
Rev. Johann Heinrich Helffrich.	Rev. Jacob Herman Schellhardt.
<i>Deacons.</i>	<i>Deacons.</i>
Philipp Fenstermaker.	Jacob Harner, Esq.
Lorenz George.	Nicholas Imbotty.

After 1850 a new organ was placed in the church. It was constructed by Charles Hanzelman (who came to this region about that time), at Rev. Johannes Helffrich's house in Weissenberg.

The third church was built in the year 1858, located on the site which had been occupied by the old church. It was constructed of brick, crowned with bell-tower and bell, and finished in modern style. The corner-stone was laid on the 13th of May, 1858, and the services were conducted by the Lutheran pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Schindel, and the Reformed pastor, Rev. William A. Helffrich. A wicked, unchristian affair took place on this day, occasioned by the sutlers, who, carrying on their trade, as they did at many other places on festival days. In this wise it occurred: It had for many years previous become a custom in Eastern Pennsyl-

vania for sutlers or hucksters, often to the number of twenty or more, to come to the church festivals, where many people usually congregated, and there range their wagons in a circle round the church, to erect booths, and to sell nuts, candy, cakes, beer and even whiskey. The proverb says, "Where the carcass lies there the vultures will be found," and by means of these hucksters a rough element was attracted, who turned the day into an occasion more similar to a wicked debauch than a decent Christian festival. Thousands of visitors came from near and far, and were present at these festivals, such as corner-stone laying, dedicatory services and, later, the centennial anniversaries, and so, owing to these hucksters, many of the people were employing the holy Sabbath day in trading, drinking, eating, or in walking through the woods about the church, engaged in laughing or frivolous conversation. During divine service they swarmed through the neighboring woods, while the church within was without worshippers, or the rough rabble ran noisily in and out, disturbing the services. The earnest church members were opposed to this disorder, and it was resolved that corner-stone laying in Lowhill should mark its overthrow. Both of the pastors resolved never thereafter to lend their presence at any festival gathering where the congregation should not be willing by resolution to forbid the coming of the sutlers, and as the pastors laid this matter before the consistory, and that body immediately resolved that at the coming dedication no sutler should be permitted to be present. This resolution, however, was not executed without considerable strife, even members of the church took sides with the sutlers. With the dedication day also came the hucksters in spite of notices published in the newspapers and erected their tents. But during the progress of the ceremonies several members, who were of the same mind as their pastors, induced the sutlers, by threats of prosecution, to strike their tents and leave. The fight against them extended from here to other churches, and finally the disorder entirely disappeared, although not without a desperate resistance.

On the 24th and 25th of April, 1859, the dedicatory services took place, sermons being delivered by the Revs. Joshua Derr, Thomas Steck and William A. Helffrich.

The organ was repaired during the fall of the same year and rededicated on the 25th day of September, 1859. Revs. Thomas Steck and William A. Helffrich preached.

On the 10th of November, 1865, it was resolved to build a new school house and an election was held to choose a building committee.

A roomy brick house was erected during the next summer and dedicated on the 7th of October, 1866, by the pastors of the church.

A handsome bequest of \$2,261.32 was left the congregation in 1874 by John Holben, a venerable member of the church, upon condition that the interest derived from the same should be annually paid as salary to the pastors of the church.

In 1901, a second bequest was made to the congregation by Solomon Heintzleman, an old bachelor, living a hermit life, about one mile south of the church, near Lyon Valley. The amount was made by will amounting to \$582.24, the interest of which was to be used for the keeping in repair his grave, monument and fence and lot on the adjoining cemetery and the balance of the interest to be used for the best purposes of the church.

A third bequest was made in 1907 by Reuben Zimmerman, amount of \$500 also by his will directing the interest of which to be used annually to repair his burial place on the cemetery for himself and wife, Rufena, and the balance to be used as salary for the pastors in equal shares.

Mrs. Mary Klotz (*nee* Rex) presented two ornamental lamps to the congregation, to be placed at the side of the pulpit, which lamps make an excellent appearance.

The collection at the Lowhill church during regular services were lifted by deacons in wooden boxes until 1906, when two of the oldest church members, namely, John George and Peter George, put their heads and hands together and bought two perfectly finished aluminum collection plates, and the catechumen class, under the direction of Rev. Jesse Mengel, bought two more. The members of the class were: John Everett, Charles Snyder, Fred Greenawald, Edgar Kern, Pearl Wotring, Hilda Knerr, Jennie Hamm, Ada Haas, Lily Bachman, Clara Greenawald, Elsie Weiss and Mabel De Long.

Prior to the last-mentioned bequest, in 1886, the catechumen class, under the direction of Rev. J. N. Bachman, also made a grand bequest to the congregation, in the shape of a new Bible and Bible stand; the members of the class were as follows:

Adam P. Frey, Oliver J. Kocher, Charles George, Granville Frey, John A. Frey, Annie Frey, Ella Schafer, Tervillia Bachman, Sarah Greenawald, Ella Greenawald, Ella Fritzingler, Emma Fritzingler and Rosy Frey.

The Sunday school, connected with the church, presented the congregation with a new English Bible as a Christmas gift in 1908, and from that time on English services are occasionally held.

In 1900 a large new pipe organ was installed in the church.

The Reformed wing of the congregation are using the individual communion cups since 1909, but the Lutheran wing are still using the old cup.

The church is still heated by old style stoves, but there is a strong sentiment to install a steam heating plant.

The Reformed ministers of the church from the beginning to the present time (1913) were:

1. Philipp Michael, from 1769 to 1772.
2. Johannes Henrich Helffrich, from 1772 to 1810.
3. Heinrich Diefenbach, from 1810 to 1816.
4. Johannes Helffrich, from 1816 to 1852.
5. William A. Helffrich, from 1852 to 1867.
6. E. J. Fogel, from 1867 to 1877.
7. J. N. Bachman, from 1877 to 1905.
8. Jesse M. Mengel, from 1905 to 1912.
9. Milton Klingaman, from 1912 —.

The Lutheran ministers were:

1. Hermann Jacob Schellhardt, 1798.
2. G. F. Obenhausen.
3. Friederick Geissenhainer.
4. George Wartman and J. Däring.
5. Jeremiah Schindel, from 1837 to 1858.
6. Thomas Steck, from 1859 to 1866.
7. J. S. Renninger, from 1867 to 1878.
8. Milton Kramlick, 1878 to 1884.
9. Frank K. Barndt.
10. Milton Kuehner.
11. Henry E. Semmel, 1897.

73 Lutheran members.

The present (1913) membership of the congregation consists of 157 Reformed members and

The officers of the church are:

REFORMED.	LUTHERAN.
<i>Elders.</i>	<i>Elders.</i>
William F. Frey, Sr.	Frank Scherer.
Frank P. George.	Frank Hollenbach.
<i>Deacons.</i>	<i>Deacons.</i>
Elvin Bachman.	Henry Bittner.
Wilson Schuler.	Walter Bittner.
Henry Greenawald.	Francis Zettlemoyer.
Asaba Greenawald.	William Brunner.
<i>Financial Council.</i>	<i>Trustees.</i>
Frank P. Beck, Pres.	Oliver J. George.
Adam P. Frey, Sec.	H. H. Bittner.
James F. George, Treas.	

The consistory and council have a regular meeting every three months to discuss matters pertaining to the welfare of the church.

Church services are held every two weeks in the forenoon at 10 o'clock, mostly in the German language, but a strong sentiment prevails among the younger elements to have more English sermons. A large cemetery is connected with the church, as a burial place for members only, which is crowned with tombstones and monuments of marble, granite and other varieties of stone.

A Sunday school is connected with the church. Its membership is (1913) 149 young people.

The sessions are held every Sunday forenoon at 9 o'clock.

The different choir leaders were: John Banner, Jessie Banner, Israel Banner, Peter Bender, R. Lichtenwalter, Erastus Roth, Daniel Miller, Wm. Stump, J. Adam Lichty, Oliver Acker, Simon Norgang, Granville Werley, and John E. Baer at present.

MORGENLAND CHURCH.—This church stands upon an elevation in the southeastern corner of Lowhill township, near a spot known long ago as the "Leather Corner Post," surrounded on all sides by small valleys, through which the Jordan creek flows at a distance of a mile from the church.

The church has from its beginning been a Union church. Reformed and Lutherans, divided and independent in faith and teachings, have equal and common right to all the church lands, church building and church yard, and make free, undisturbed use of them together.

The organization of the church is of recent date. Members of the Lowhill, Union, Jordan, Ziegel and Fogelsville congregations united, selecting this spot upon which to erect a house of worship, which should be nearer their homes and more convenient for them and their families.

On the 4th of April, 1857, a meeting was held for the purpose of selecting a site, which resulted in securing a piece of land owned by Daniel Sechler, for the church building, and of an adjoining tract, owned by Jacob George and Reuben Krause, for a graveyard.

Another meeting was held on the 13th of April following, at which it was resolved to begin the erection of a building without delay and to organize the congregation by electing a consistory. This election resulted as follows:

REFORMED. <i>Elders.</i>	LUTHERAN. <i>Elders.</i>
Jonas Mertz.	John Weida.
Solomon Hamm.	Daniel Claus.
<i>Deacons.</i>	<i>Deacons.</i>
Franklin Fritzingar.	Benjamin Weida.
Gideon Haaf.	George Klotz.
Daniel Sechler.	Reuben Deibert.
Levi Haas.	Peter Ertel.
<i>Trustee.</i>	<i>Trustee.</i>
Solomon Diehl.	David Heilman.
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
Reuben Krauss.	
<i>Building Committee.</i>	
Simon Minnich.	Jesse Klotz.
Jonathan Diehl.	Michael Deibert.

The work of construction was immediately begun and on the 23d of August of the same year everything was ready to lay the corner-stone, with services held by Revs. J. S. Dubbs and William A. Helffrich.

On the 31st of August, 1858, the dedicatory

services were held by Revs. Joseph S. Dubbs, Jeremiah Shindel and William Rath leading. The church is of brick, constructed in modern style.

The congregation afterwards provided itself with a pipe organ, which was dedicated in 1870 by the pastors, Revs. Fogel and Leopold.

By the year 1871, the old graveyard, which is small, was well filled up, and a piece of ground on the opposite side of the street was laid out in regular lots for a cemetery. It was dedicated by Revs. Fogel and Leopold.

In the year 1900 the congregation erected a bell-tower with a bell at the southeast corner of the church. This addition was also of brick and the lower part is well fitted out as an ante-room, so often necessary for congregational meetings, etc.

The Reformed ministers of the congregation thus far have been:

1857—Joseph S. Dubbs.
— Joseph H. Dubbs.
1867—E. J. Fogel.
1911—Frank Guth.

The Lutheran ministers have been:

1857—Jeremiah Shindel.
— William Rath.
— Owen Leopold.
— Elmer Leopold.
1910—Frank Keller.

Church services are held every two weeks alternately by the Reformed and Lutheran pastors in the forenoon at 10 o'clock. The church is warmed by stoves. The membership numbers 280. The services are mostly in German.

A Sunday school is connected with the church, which meets every Sunday. It has 146 members at present (1913) of the young people of the neighborhood.

The elected officer holders of the church now are as follows:

REFORMED. <i>Elders.</i>	LUTHERAN. <i>Elders.</i>
Lucingus Diehl.	Lucingus Schneck.
Max Burkhardt.	Benj. Heilman.
<i>Deacons.</i>	<i>Deacons.</i>
Charles George.	Geo. Heilman.
Richard Haas.	Monroe Werley.
Howard Hunsicker.	Robert Kemmerer.
Elmer Baer.	Allen Hausman.
<i>Trustee.</i>	<i>Trustee.</i>
Jefferson Haas.	Geo. Klotz.
<i>Treasurer.</i>	
Elias Worley.	

This congregation has no land adjoining the church for farming purposes for the use of the organists, as was the custom with other churches in this section. The organist receives a cash salary and is one that came from a neighboring congregation. The names of the choir leaders from the beginning to the present time (1913)

were as follows: Prof. Harwick, William Walbert, Daniel Miller, Oliver Acker, Allen Banner, Prof. G. F. Werley, John E. Baer.

SCHOOLS OF LOWHILL TOWNSHIP.—The Lowhill church was built in 1769 and soon after a school was established. About the year 1800, this school was taught by Jacob David, Jr. After him came Jacob Hart, John Benner, Israel Benner, Sr., ——— Shreiber, Mr. Busse, Peter Bender, Erastus Roth, Daniel Miller and others. The township had only this one school until the year 1855. The members of the first school board in Lowhill township were: Peter Ertel, president; Levi Dornblaser, secretary, and Andrew Knerr, treasurer.

The township of Lowhill paid nothing toward the education of the poor until the year 1833, when 30 cents only was paid; in 1834, \$0.82; 1835, \$9.70; 1836, \$15.45; 1837, \$35.17; 1838, \$41.32; 1839, \$83.43. So it continued to increase until at the present time, when the school tax rate is six mills on the valuation on both real and personal property. Some time after 1855, the township was divided into seven districts, namely: Holben's, now Lyon Valley; Scheirer's; Liberty Hill, now Highland; George's, now Morgenland; Claussville, Lowhill church, and Waterpond, which is a joined school district with Heidelberg township. No accurate records were kept until 1871, when regular meetings were held and minutes of all transactions recorded.

The reason no records were kept prior to 1871 was that the people were opposed to the free schools law passed in 1834. This township did not adopt this law until 1849. The first school houses were of frame structure, with the weather boards placed upright, and the joints were closed by narrow strips. From 1870 to 1876 all school houses in the township were rebuilt again of frame, but of finer workmanship, and they were all painted with a dull red color, entitled the "Little Red School House on the Hill." The present structures are all brick and furnished in the modern style. The schools are all ungraded.

The following are some of the teachers of the different schools since 1871:

- No. 1, Lyon Valley—
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| I. J. Kistler. | Frank A. Schuler. |
| Owen Quier. | James Bachman. |
| Oscar Miller. | Phœby Dinkey. |
| John Sturm. | William Henry. |
| W. J. Muir. | Ada M. Fries. |
| A. H. Miller. | Henry H. Frey. |
| Geo. Haas. | Elsie Woodring. |
| James Holben. | John A. Everett. |
| Ammon Lichty. | Annie Haas. |
| Joel Bittner. | Olive Oswald. |
| Amandes J. Holben. | Francis Baer. |

School No. 2, or Scheirer's—

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Wilson Fisher. | John Oswald. |
| Alvin Rupp. | Jennie Ebert. |
| J. W. Scheirer. | Geo. Buchman. |
| Owen Snyder. | A. J. Kern. |
| A. W. Troxell. | James Hausman. |
| Edgar Klotz. | Geo. F. Herber. |
| M. A. Richards. | R. A. McClellan. |
| Wm. A. Stump. | Wilmer Holben. |
| Walter Hoffman. | Edwin Follweiler. |
| Rev. M. N. George. | Cora Herber. |
| Milton Fries. | |

School No. 3, or Highland—

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| L. M. Holben. | Henry Wehr. |
| Frank Kock. | Harry O. Knerr. |
| Robert Banner. | Ralph Leh. |
| W. D. Zimmerman. | Mattie Geggus. |
| T. J. Knerr. | Raymond McClellan. |
| Peter Hoffman. | William Masters. |
| L. G. Heilman. | Wilmer Holben. |
| A. P. Frey. | Elsie Peter. |
| Frank Schuler. | Ira W. Fisher. |

School No. 4, or George's—

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Leon Snyder. | Geo. Mast. |
| James German. | George Hoffman. |
| Frank Heil. | Francis Lindaman. |
| William Werley. | Geo. Buchman. |
| Aaron Greenawald. | M. D. Wehr. |
| Harry Cope. | William F. Masters. |
| A. J. Herber. | Irene Hummel. |
| Chester Frantz. | Nora Werley. |
| Frank Wiltout. | Clayton Watring. |
| T. J. Knerr. | William F. Masters. |
| H. F. Hielman. | |

School No. 5, or Claussville—

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Alvin Rupp. | P. C. Bittner. |
| Levi Knerr. | E. J. Faust. |
| P. W. Snyder. | L. G. Heilman. |
| L. M. Holben. | H. N. Scheirer. |
| Sam'l Heilman. | Maggie Musselman. |
| W. J. Knerr. | Henry H. Frey. |
| Abner Buck. | Pearl C. Wotring. |
| H. F. Heilman. | John A. Everett. |
| W. D. Zimmerman. | Lily M. Rupp. |
| Edgar Acker. | Mrs. Irene Master. |
| G. P. Brown. | |

School No. 6, or Lowhill—

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Daniel Miller. | L. G. Hausman. |
| Oscar Miller. | A. J. Holben. |
| Achilles Miller. | E. J. Faust. |
| Sol. F. Rupp. | S. W. Hacock. |
| B. F. Mohr. | Frank J. Herber. |
| A. J. Herber. | Adam P. Frey, since |
| William Stump. | 1895 to the present |
| J. Adam Lichty. | time. |
| Rev. M. N. George. | |

School No. 7, or Waterpond—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Frank Herber. | A. H. Henry. |
| A. Diefenderfer. | Frank A. Schuler. |
| Nathaniel Peter. | Blaine J. Knerr. |
| I. W. Bittner. | Geo. Buchman. |
| J. H. Bittner. | Annie Seiberling. |
| A. J. Herber. | Charles Kunkle. |
| James Holben. | Wilson Scheirer. |
| Alfred Ebert. | R. A. McClellan. |
| R. J. Peters. | Elmer Kunkle. |
| Alice Shoemaker. | |

The township graduation system was introduced in this township in the year 1898, but the first year there was no applicant and the commencement was connected with that of the Weisenberg schools. The following is a list of the alumni and graduates of 1912 and '13:

ALUMNI.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Class of 1899. | Hilda L. Knerr, M.E. |
| P. J. P. Heilman. | Class of 1907. |
| Blaine J. Knerr. | Walter Sittler. |
| Class of 1900. | Phaon F. Schafer. |
| C. A. J. Buchman. | Class of 1908. |
| Class of 1902. | Annie L. Haas. |
| Mrs. Estella Holben- | Class of 1909. |
| Hollenbach. | Clara H. Greenawald. |
| Annie A. Knerr. | Class of 1910. |
| Class of 1903. | Arthur W. George. |
| Henry H. Frey. | Clara E. Hopkins. |
| Class of 1904. | Beulah K. George. |
| Harvey A. Creitz. | Flossie B. Haas. |
| Raymond A. McClellan. | Class of 1911. |
| John Hausman. | Norman C. Hollenbach. |
| Class of 1905. | Vertie Q. Kressly. |
| John A. Everett. | Carrie A. Smith. |
| Class of 1906. | Lillie L. Kressly. |
| Wilmer P. Holben. | Lillian G. Hollenbach. |
| Mrs. Pearl C. Wotring- | Class of 1912. |
| Schuler. | Ralph Knerr. |
| Clarence P. Hollenbach. | Blaine E. Werley. |
| Clayton W. Wotring. | Total, 30. |

CLASS OF 1913.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Paul Berkemeyer. | Norman D. Fenner. |
| Howard Haas. | Eddie Hopkins. |
| Lila Hopkins. | Verna I. Kressley. |
| Elma Norgang. | Willard Thomas. |

The following is the

PROGRAM
of the
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
of the
PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF LOWHILL TOWNSHIP
in the
MORGANLAND CHURCH
on
June 14th, 1913, at 7:30 P. M.
Music by Clauser's Orchestra.
PROGRAM

- Music.
Prayer, Rev. Frank Keller.
Music.
Salutatory, Paul Berkemeyer.
Recitation, "Why Should the Spirit of Mortal
Be Proud," Elma Norgang.
Music.
Andre and Hale, Norman D. Fenner.
Essay, "How to Make the Home Happy,"
..... Verna I. Kressley.
Music.
Perserverance, Howard Haas.
Graduation, Eddie Hopkins.
Music.
Oration, "Labor and Genius," Ralph Knerr.
The Hero President, Blaine E. Werley.
Music.
American Patriotism, Willard Thomas.
Valedictory, Lila Hopkins.

Music. (Collection.)

Address and Presentation of Diplomas, Alvin Rupp
Remarks by the Chairman and others.
Benediction.
Music.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN LOWHILL TOWNSHIP
IN THE YEAR 1913.—There are two secret societies or lodges organized and regularly held in this township, namely, at Claussville and at Leather Corner Post. The one at Leather Corner Post is called the "Lowhill Mutual Aid Association." It was organized June 8, 1888, meets every Saturday evening before full moon in each month. The association was chartered in the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh county and signed by the president judge, Edwin Albright, on September 1, 1890. The charter members were:

- Mano Klotz, President.
Wallace Geiger, Vice-President.
E. Henry Knerr, Secretary.
John P. Baer, Treasurer.
Irvin Ackey, Granville Klotz, Wm. H. Frey, Auditors.
Other members that signed first charter were: Solomon Klotz, Henry Henritzy, John L. Smith.

There were 261 members admitted since the organization to the present time (1913). Nineteen members died since organization. Four members withdrew. One hundred and six members were discharged. There are at present (1913) 132 active members.

The office holders of this association at the present time are as follows:

- President, Richard Haas.
Vice-President, Monroe Werley.
Secretary, Benj. F. Werley.
Assistant Secretary, Blaine E. Werley.
Treasurer, Chas. P. George.
Trustees, Phaon George, Elias Werley, Geo J. Klotz.
Auditors, Geo. F. Haas, Edwin R. Knerr, Oliver M. Klotz.

Knights of the Golden Eagle, Castle No. 486, was organized at Claussville, May 18, 1895. The regular meetings are held the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. The charter members were:

- Past Chief, Frank J. Faust.
Noble Chief, Geo. F. Haas.
Vice Chief, Samuel Deily.
High Priest, William Deibert.
Master of Records, Q. O. P. Faust.
Clerk of Exchequer, O. F. Heilman.
K. of Exchequer, Henry Peters.
Sir Herald, Calvin Freas.
Other members were: Edwin Knerr, Charles Diehl, John Seip, John J. Peter, Esq., Chas. Frantz, D. H. Leiser.

Since the organization of this society, 12 brothers died and 13 brothers' wives died to the present time. Five brothers were discharged during the entire organization, and 119 members have withdrawn for various reasons. The present membership (1913) is 126 active members. The officers conducting this society at present are:

- Past Chief, Frank Krause.
- Noble Chief, Llewellyn Guth.
- Vice Chief, Harry Mummy.
- High Priest, Frank Faust.
- M. of R., Geo. F. Haas.
- C. of Ex., O. F. Heilman.
- K. of Ex., S. F. Heberly.
- Sir Herald, Edwin Hopkins.
- W. H., Charles Herman.

The following is a list of persons found on the Mercantile Roll of 1913:

Bear, Elmer,	\$6 75
Bennicoff, P. S.,	3 80
Bittner, Alvin P.,	2 85
Bittenbender, O. D.,	2 85
Dengler, Tilghman,	3 95
Fink, Oliver J.,	2 95
Hausman, Sol. D.,	4 25
Hollenbach, Lewis D.,	2 85
Hollenbach, Thos. B.,	3 70
Kemmerer, Robt. G.,	12 75
Klotz, Oliver M.,	2 85
Knerr, Richard J.,	6 75
Miller, Walter,	3 00
Moyer, C. H.,	2 85
Peters, J. J.,	2 85
Peters, H. W.,	2 85
Scheirer, Richard,	3 05
Shellhamer, A. S.,	3 25
Shellhamer, Fred.,	2 85
Smith, Moses H.,	2 90
Schneck, Lysingus,	2 80

MAIL ROUTES IN LOWHILL TOWNSHIP.

There were several Star Routes passing through this township prior to 1900, namely: Kutztown route, to Schnecksville; Saegersville route, to Macungie; Harrisburg route, to Allentown, and the various post offices were supplied, such as Claussville, Leather Corner Post, Weidasville, Lyon Valley and Lowhill, and the citizens of the township were required to go to these various post offices and get their newspapers, letters, etc. This often happened only once a week, as newspapers that time were weeklies or monthlies.

In 1908, when rural free deliveries came into existence, all these routes, except one, now going from Saegersville to Fogelsville, were discontinued and all post offices too were discontinued except the ones at Lyon Valley and Claussville. At the present time there are four free delivery mail routes passing through the township, namely: Jordan, Route 1; Schnecksville, Route 1; Orefield, Route 1; Fogelsville, Route 1.

At first many citizens were opposed to these free deliveries but now, after experiencing its comforts, those same persons would be more opposed if they should be abandoned.

There are, however, a few families that have to get their mail at a short distance from their homes, but those usually reside away from the traveled public road.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.—Prior to 1840 the justices having jurisdiction over this territory were elected in districts, and their names will be found in the civil list of the general history. Those elected since 1840 are as follows:

	<i>Commissioned.</i>
John Weida,	April 14, 1840
Edward Beck,	April 14, 1840
John Weida,	April 15, 1845
Edward Beck,	April 15, 1845
Jacob Zimmerman,	April 14, 1846
Peter Weida,	April 9, 1850
Jacob Zimmerman,	April 9, 1850
Jacob Zimmerman,	April 10, 1855
Peter Weida,	April 10, 1855
John Weida,	April 14, 1857
Jacob Zimmerman,	April 10, 1860
Charles A. Wuth,	April 15, 1862
Jacob Zimmerman,	April 11, 1865
Daniel H. Miller,	April 9, 1867
Jacob Zimmerman,	April 8, 1870
Daniel H. Miller,	April 9, 1872
Jacob Zimmerman,	Mar. 13, 1875
Daniel H. Miller,	Mar. 19, 1877
Jacob Zimmerman,	Mar. 30, 1880
E. Henry Knerr,	April 19, 1882
E. Henry Knerr,	April 6, 1883
Ed. C. Hollenbach,	Aug. 20, 1883
Frank J. Faust,	May 1, 1886
J. Adam Lichty,	May 1, 1888
Frank J. Faust,	May 1, 1891
E. Henry Knerr,	May 1, 1893
James A. Holben,	May 1, 1896
E. Henry Knerr,	May 1, 1898
Frank J. Faust,	May 1, 1901
Peter Hensing,	May 1, 1903
John J. Peter,	May 1, 1906
Adam P. Frey,	May 1, 1908
John J. Peter,	May 1, 1911

Other township officials at the present time (1913) are as follows:

<i>Township Supervisors.</i>	Richard Scheirer, Treas.
Reuben Bittner, Pres.	Edwin M. Klotz.
Mano A. George, Sec. and Treas.	<i>Constable.</i>
Elmer Klotz.	Henry Dengler.
<i>Township Auditors.</i>	<i>Tax Collector.</i>
Benjamin Werley.	Warren Peters.
Walter Miller.	<i>Assessor.</i>
Robert C. Kemmerer.	Henry A. Hollenbach.
<i>School Directors.</i>	<i>Election Officers.</i>
Eugene Hollenbach, Pres.	Richard Haas, Judge.
Clinton Grammes, Vice-Pres.	Henry Seibert, Inspector.
Frank P. Beck, Sec.	Wm. Bailey, Inspector.
	<i>Election Clerks.</i>
	Charles F. Beck.
	John J. Peter.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

LOWER MACUNGIE TOWNSHIP.

COMPILED BY REV. MELVILLE B. SCHMOYER.

Nearly a hundred years after Macungie township had been formed, it was divided into two parts—Upper and Lower Macungie townships. The separation was made on the 3rd day of May, A. D. 1832. Hence the early history of this township will appear under Upper Macungie township.

Lower Macungie is bounded on the northwest by Upper Macungie, on the northeast by Salisbury (Salzburg), on the southeast by Upper Milford, on the southwest by Longswamp and Herford townships, Berks county.

The surface of the township is pretty generally level—a few sections being of a broken character, underlaid with limestone. The township is unsurpassed for soil-fertility, beauty of landscape, and improvements of various kinds. Wherever the traveller gazes, neat, substantial houses, huge Swiss barns, and fine churches meet his eyes, bespeaking prosperity and plenty. Here and there are a few remnants of the stately oak, hickory, chestnut and walnut trees, which once adorned the township. A few places, like the Flats, had been covered with scrub-oak. Deer were plentiful, and this township had been a favorite hunting-ground of the Indian. Nevertheless at no time did any of the settlers suffer at the hands of the Indian. In 1763 Indian outrages had affected some of the other townships; the settlers here were very much alarmed lest they also might feel the consequences of these dangers. A few timid ones had sought safety in flight from their homes, but events showed that such would not have been necessary.

MILLS.

The principal stream, flowing through the township, is the Little Lehigh, having its source near the Schlossberg, in Berks county, and emptying its waters in the Lehigh River at Allentown. Its chief tributaries within this territory are the Swabie Creek and the Spring Creek. The latter stream, in very old documents, also bore the name of Mill Creek, a name now foreign to the majority, unless by research they should have come across it. These streams water the land and help to make it fertile, as well as in days gone

by, furnished water-power for a number of mills, some few remaining to this day. Amongst these mills may be named the following: Ludwig's, later operated as the Butz and Lichtenwalner Roller Mills, now in possession of Reuben Deisher; Romich's Mill at the Lehigh Church, later in possession of the Schmoyer's, and now known as the Wagenhorst Mill; Albrecht Mill on the Spring Creek, near Trexlertown, now owned by Mr. Guldin; Danner's Mill, now owned and operated as a roller-mill by O. J. Smoyer; Peter Romich's Mill, now owned by Mr. Fluck; Riegel's Mill, now owned by Jacob Reinhart; Seems' Mill, where formerly was also manufactured linseed oil and cloverseed was hulled. This mill is no longer in operation. Both of the latter mills were situated about two to two and a half miles from Emaus: and what was known as Knerr's mill. The Fritch Roller Mill, at Macungie, is of comparative recent date. The substantial stone buildings of these mills bear testimony to the excellent manner in which these old structures were constructed, some of the same standing a century or more.

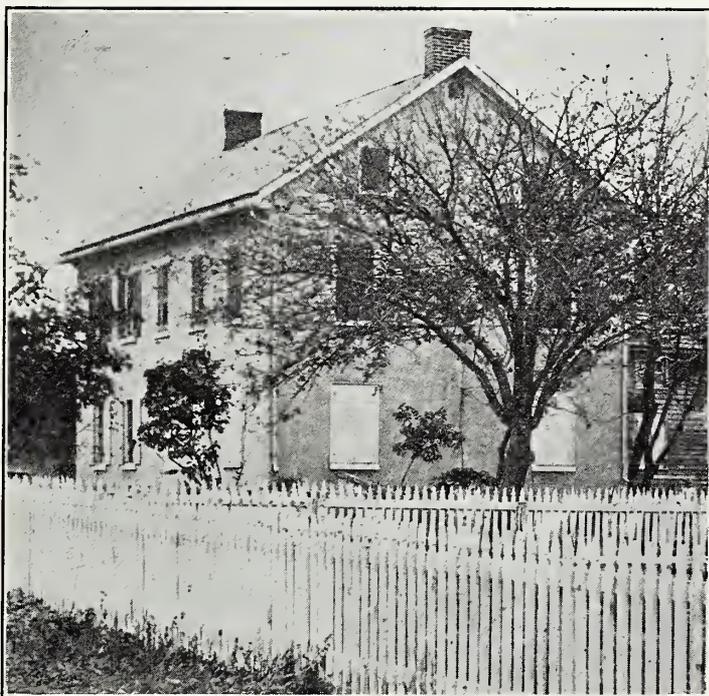
EARLY SETTLERS.—Whilst the first settler of what was then Macungie township is credited to Jeremias Trexler, who located at Trexlertown in what is now Upper Macungie township about 1719, nevertheless the following years brought many settlers to this region, particularly after the public road had been laid out in 1732. Conditions of soil, natural water supply, and the very early establishment of a church with school, was a powerful incentive to the German mind for settling here. Amongst the early family names are found: Joseph Albrecht, Michael Danner, Johann Mathias Eigner, Nicholas Keyser, all of whom landed in 1727, Friederich Marsteller, in 1729, Daniel Christman, in 1730, Philip Schmyer and Johannes Riegel in 1733, George Wagner, in 1737, John Dietrich Gaumer, Michael Knappenberger, John Peter Walvert, George Adam Bortz, Frederich Klein, Jacob Friederich, Philip Lauer, Matthias Ludwig, John Wetzel, Wm. Meitzler and others.

LAND WARRANTS.—On Dec. 3, 1735, a land-warrant for 200 acres of land on the Little Le-

high, was issued to Philip Schmyer. It is described as "adjoining the lands of Hans Hage and Joseph Albrecht" and in it is further set forth the fact of his early settling here. For it says "whereon he has been about two years settled." The Patent Deed for the same tract was afterward issued on March 9, 1789, to one of his sons, Daniel Schmeier; for which tract Daniel paid one hundred pounds two shillings lawful money into the Receiver's General Office of this Commonwealth. The descendants of Philip Schmyer, numbering upwards of 25,000 are still in great numbers to be found scattered over Lehigh county, as well as through the other states of the union.

John Heist; Susanna, wife of Dewald Albregt; Benjamin, married to Maria Kuntz; and James, who went to Ohio. (5) Christian, who died in 1761; (6) Anna Margaretha; (7) Michael, married to Magdalena Küchel, having these children: Jacob, married to Maria S. Nein, Catharine, married to Conrad Fenal, Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Fenal, Gertrude, wife of Abraham Schwartz, Loves married to Adam Brouss, Magdalena, wife of Jacob Steffy (Stephen), Abraham, married to Susanna Stephen, and Rachel, wife of Samuel Yeager. (8) The youngest child of Philip was John Philip.

John Schmeier, son of Daniel, inherited a tract of 130 acres from his father, whereon he erected



ROMIG HOMESTEAD. BUILT IN 1805.

The children of Philip Schmyer were (1) John, who had been married to Waltborga Fegely, their children being, Jacob, Susanna, Maria Margaretha, Regina, John Daniel, Anna, Elizabeth and Philip; (2) Elizabeth; (3) Peter; (4) Daniel, who was married twice, the second wife was Catharine Keyser. From the first marriage were born Daniel and Philip; from the second; Maria Catharine, wife of John Butz, Peter, married first to Barbara Mosser and the second time to Maria Lick; John, married to Sarah Wetzal; Elizabeth, wife of Peter Butz; Solomon, married to Catharine Schmeier; Sarah, married to

a substantial stone-house and barn in 1809. The inscription on the house reads "Gebauet von Johann und Sarah Schmeier, 1809." The house is standing on the farm of the late J. Benjamin J. Schmoyer, and whilst any number of houses of greater antiquity may be found throughout the county, it bears the remarkable record that in it there never has occurred any death nor was any funeral held from it since its erection to date.

Frederick Romig, the first of the family who settled in Macungie, came here in 1732, and bought a tract of land adjoining the Lehigh

Church. He built a saw-mill on a branch of Saucon Creek, where now is Geissenger's mill. His sons, Frederick, Adam, Jacob, John, Henry, and Joseph, mostly located near their father, and the locality was known as the Romig settlement. Now it is generally known as Lehigh Church. Here stands a stone-building, erected in 1780, probably the oldest, as far as dates are ascertainable, in the township. It is now owned by Joseph Warmkessel. Across from said building is the mill, built by the Romig's. The stone-house on this property bears the date of 1805. About a quarter mile northwest from aforesaid dwellings, are the remains of the Romig private cemetery—the only one remaining of its character, as far as the writer knows, within the bounds of the township.

PRIVATE GRAVEYARDS.

Along a line-fence of Mr. Reichard's farm, underneath a couple of apple-trees, are indications of about a half a dozen or more graves, as indicated by the markers. Around it is a sort of worm-fence, indifferently kept in repair. Most of the stone markers are broken off near the ground. Only one stone any longer bears a legible inscription as follows:

“Johannes Romig
sohn von Heinrich,
ruhet hier in Frieden.
Er war geboren den 21 July
1782. Und starb den 1 Februar
1831. Sein Alter war 48 Jahre
6 monate und 10 Tage.
Leichen Text Psalm 39-56

In stiller Ruh
Schlafe auch Du
Bis aus der Gruft
Jesus dich ruft.”

Adam inherited the paternal homestead, and lived and died there. His son, John, born in 1769, also settled on the homestead farm, and in 1817 sold it and moved to Allentown, where he purchased the Saeger Mill, at the east end of the Jordan Bridge. Drs. John and William Romig, of Allentown, were his sons.

Another of the early settlers was Michael Schäffer, who took by warrant, a large tract of land lying west of what had been Millerstown. We find that upon the 27th day of August, 1839, one hundred and ninety Palatines came to America by the ship “Betsy,” Richard Buden commander. Among these was George Friederich Schäffer, the father of Michael. Michael Schäffer built a massive stone dwelling upon the site of the present brick building later occupied by James

Shäffer, his great-grandson. He and his wife there lived to a ripe old age, surrounded by their children and grand children. His wife died at the age of ninety-eight.

His son, Jacob, was married and lived with his parents on the above-mentioned farm. He was twenty-six years of age at the time of the “Fries' Rebellion,” 1798, and took an active part in the opposition to the “house tax,” maintaining that the said tax was illegal. When the government officers came to Millerstown he hurried home, saddled his horse, filled his saddle-bags with provisions, and fled to South Mountain, which was not inhabited at that time. Soon after his flight the soldiers surrounded his house and made violent demonstrations, demanding his surrender. When they were informed that he was not about they became furious, and entered the house to make a thorough search. They went into the bedrooms and ran their sabers through the bedclothes, to satisfy themselves that he was not concealed therein. The only room of the house that they did not enter was one in which Jacob's young wife was at that very time giving birth to a child. When they failed to find him in the house they went into the barn, where they stuck their sabres into the hay and straw in the vain endeavor to ferret out his hiding-place. They now caught the boy who was employed upon the farm, whom they tried to persuade to disclose his master's whereabouts. He persisted that he did not know. They thinking, however, that he knew, procured a rope, one end of which was passed around his neck, while the other end was thrown over a rafter in the barn. They now proceeded to pull him off his feet, letting him down again before life was extinct. They kept this up for some time, but as his answer was invariably the same, they finally gave him his freedom, and, after feeding their horses from the provender they found in the barn, they took their departure.

After remaining in the mountains for several days, Jacob found his provisions giving out, and not daring to return home, he went to Trexler-town, to the hotel then kept by William Haines, now occupied by Philip Moatz. Here they tried to persuade him to remain, but he, fearing lest some one might have seen him enter the house, got a bag of provisions and left; and fortunate it was for him that he did so, for in a short time after his departure the hotel was surrounded by the soldiers, who were eager for his capture. Jacob that same night rode to Maxatawny, where he remained with his uncle, Jacob Hawk, until the danger had subsided, when he returned to his family and his friends. George Schäffer, a brother of Jacob, lived in the old stone house at Macungie where Mrs. Schulze and her daughter

resided. David, another brother, was taken prisoner during the "Fries' Rebellion," and died while held by the Tories at Norristown. He had also been a resident of Millerstown, where he left a wife and two children. His widow was afterwards married to a man named Miller, residing at the same place, and lived to be a very old woman. Many of Macungie's old citizens remember her under the name of "Granny Miller."

Jacob Schäffer was a colonel in the war of 1812. He died in 1831, at the age of fifty-nine. He had a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters. His son, George, was a retired farmer, who died on April 23, 1881, at the age of seventy-seven years. One of George's daughters was married to David L. Barner. His other daughter was married to Meno Weiler, of Reading.

John, another son, bought the farm of his father, Jacob, whereon he resided until the time of his death, on Jan. 16, 1882, at the age of seventy-two years. He was married to Hannah Trexler.

His son, James, had bought the homestead, where he resided with his family of six children until he moved to Allentown.

Jacob, a son of John Schäffer, is married, and lived at Fleetwood, where he was station-agent for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Willoughby was a bachelor, residing with his mother at Macungie, while Anna, the only daughter of John, married Dr. S. R. Rittenhouse, of Reading.

Charles Schäffer, a son of Jacob, Sr., attained a ripe old age.

Jacob's daughter, Elizabeth, was married to John Lichtenwallner, of Fogelsville. When a widow, she resided at Allentown. In the same city also resided her sister, Lydia, also a widow, who has been twice married. Her first husband was Jonathan Beidler, her second, William Good.

Christian Ruth, who came to America about 1760, in 1764 secured a warrant for a large tract of land near Lehigh Church. A part of the original tract is at present in the possession of the Peter Ruth estate, whereon resides the widow of Peter, together with her son, Frank, and daughter, Mary. A large portion of said original tract had been sold by Mr. Ruth to Daniel Schmeier, who, by will, bequeathed the same to his son, Solomon.

George Ruth, a son of Henry and Sarah A. (Schmeyer) Ruth, is a descendant of aforementioned Christian, residing at the Lehigh Church.

Adam Desh, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, settled upon a large tract of land, lying along the South Mountain, about two miles south of Macungie. The patent for same bears date,

Sept. 23, 1788. In 1793, he bought an adjoining tract of 179 acres from Conrad and Hannah Haas. He and his wife, Gertrude, had a family of six children—Jacob, Philip, Catharine, married to Melcher Baer, Elizabeth, married to John Stahl, Mary, married to Christian Reinert, and Sallie, married to Frederick Gaumer. Philip had been taken prisoner by the Tories in 1798, and died whilst a prisoner at Norristown. Jacob was married to Elizabeth Bauer, residing on the old homestead. Jacob and his wife reared a family of seven children: George, Daniel, John, Jacob, Charles, Maria, and Catherine.

Another pioneer settler is represented by the Butz's. The ancestor, John Butz, came to America about 1737, and resided near or at Philadelphia, where he died. His son, Peter, in February, 1761, bought a farm of 212 acres, located in Lower Macungie township, from Catherine, widow of Joseph Albrecht and moved his family thereon. This farm is situated in what is known as the "Butz's Gass" and some of Peter Butz's descendants reside in the immediate vicinity to the present day.

Peter left three sons—Samuel, who settled in Longswamp, Berks Co.; Peter who moved to the Cedar Creek, Lehigh county, where some of his descendants now reside, and John, who at his father's demise, bought the old homestead whereon he settled and lived to his death, Jan. 7, 1827.

Philip Lauer, settled upon a tract of 47 acres of land, which he bought April 10, 1810, from Nicholas Klein. This was a part of a farm of 180 acres, which was surveyed and warranted to Casper Blylor, April 29, 1746. It lies about a mile southeastward from the borough of Alburtis, and on it now resides, Mrs. Jonas Lauer with her son, Frank. On May 28, 1827, Philip obtained a patent thereon from the Commonwealth upon giving an indenture of mortgage thereon for the sum of \$141.29. He had been a tailor by trade, was married to Elizabeth Wieand, of Montgomery county, by whom he had 12 children—George, Catherine, Peter, Jacob, Samuel, Henry, Daniel, Joseph, Judith, Jonas, Nathan and Sarah. Jonas resided in Ohio, Joseph at Philadelphia, Nathan in Mercer county, this state. Sarah, married to Ephraim Geary, lived in Berks county. Daniel bought the homestead from his father, and in August, 1841, he moved thereon. He was married to Sarah Schwartz, a daughter of Daniel Schwartz, of Upper Milford. He was, for a term of eight years, road supervisor of his township, and served a term of three years as county commissioner. He was a prominent member of Lehigh Reformed Church, where he held from time to time, various offices. He died March 12, 1878, at the age of seventy-two. He had a family

of four children—Eliza, married to George Desh, of Macungie, Caroline, married to Michael Miller, of Topton; Franklin, who resides with his family in Iowa; and Jonas, who lived on the homestead, which he had bought from his father in 1875.

The original Christman came from Wurtemberg, Germany, and settled near Sigmund's Furnace, close to the line of Berks County, where Phillip Christman was born. It is related that while Phillip's father was out in the field on a wagon loaded with hay, he met with an accident by which he lost his life. The horse coming to a gutter refused to cross, when, standing on the loaded wagon, he urged him with a hay-fork which he held in his hand. This caused the horse to take a sudden spring forward, and he was thrown from the wagon upon the fork, one of the prongs of which pierced his heart, resulting in his almost instant death. After this accident Phillip's mother was married to Francis Wesco, and moved a short distance north of the borough of Macungie.

Philip Christman was married and had nine children, six sons and three daughters. His son, John Henry, was born Feb. 3, 1777, in the house now owned by the Dr. Herbst estate, of Allentown, and situated upon the mountain road leading from Macungie to Alburtis. When John Henry was four weeks of age, his father moved with his family upon a farm in Berks county. When John was a young man he went to Montgomery county, where he became a miller. Soon afterwards he got married and moved to a mill in Berks county, near Sigmund's Furnace.

Later he moved upon a farm situated on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in the township of Lower Macungie, midway between Macungie and Alburtis. His son, Jonas, lived upon this farm until it was sold by the sheriff.

John Henry Christman reared a family of twelve children,—seven sons and five daughters,—Jacob, Henry, Jonas, Daniel, Nathan, Samuel, Ephraim, Polly, Susan, Rebecca, Sarah and Lydia.

Ephraim resided at Macungie. Jonas although at one time the possessor of a fine farm, had lost all, and occupied with his wife and son, a small tract of land in Lower Macungie.

Daniel a son of John Henry Christman, settled on the farm now owned by Nathan Gehman, where he died April, 1856, at the age of forty-five. Benneville, one of her sons, had been the constable of Macungie, where he was also engaged in the ice cream business. Daniel, another son, had a shoe-store in Macungie.

Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk, of Hollandish descent,

with his family settled upon a tract of land which he purchased from Peter Miller on the 19th day of November, 1784. This tract had been warranted on the 23d of July, the same year, and contained one hundred and fifty acres, less so much of it as had been cut up into lots upon which the village of Millerstown had been laid out. It was the same ground which is now occupied by that portion of the borough of Macungie lying east of Church Street. He lived in a house which stood at the corner of Main Street and the road leading to the village of Centreville. His wife's maiden name was Hollenbach, with whom he lived until his death, when he was buried at North Wales, Pa. His wife was a sister to the great-grandmother of ex-Governor Hartranft, and is buried at the Lehigh Church, this township.

Rev. Van Buskirk preached at the Trappe, then Germantown; afterwards Lehigh Church, together with Milford, Salsburg, visiting his congregations upon horseback. He paid a number of visits to the camp of Washington during the Revolutionary War. He built, and for a long time operated, the tannery, situated in Macungie, which was owned by his great-grandson, James Singmaster. He was an ardent supporter of Adams' administration, and in 1798, during the excitement of what was known as the "Fries' Rebellion," his life was attempted. While sitting in his house, surrounded by his family, a bullet was sent crashing through the window, but he luckily escaped injury. He was the only slaveholder in the township according to the Federal census. His family numbered three sons and four daughters.

His son George moved to Pottstown, where he practiced medicine. Jacob was an old bachelor, who, when a young man, went to York State, where for many years he kept a hotel and accumulated considerable property. When he died his estate was left to go to ruin, and was never settled up nor taken possession of by any of his relatives. John, a third son, settled in Virginia, where he owned a large plantation and a large number of slaves. Later, however, he sold out and moved to Market Street, Philadelphia, where he kept one of the principal hotels of the city. He was married to a Miss Eckert, from Berks county, and had two sons, one a lawyer, at one time Secretary of State of Maryland, where he committed suicide.

INDUSTRIES.—Reference has already been made to the various grist and roller mills in the township, there remain comparatively few industries to be referred to, inasmuch as the majority are located in the boroughs of Macungie and Alburtis, which will be referred to under

the article "Boroughs." On the farm of the late Jonas Lauer, there used to be a saw-mill, which had been operated to within the last few years. At Spring Creek is located a creamery, built by the Loux's over a score of years ago. At present it is known as the West Auburn Creamery Company, which corporation has ceased to make butter, instead shipping directly the cream and milk to Allentown.

Another extensive industry in days gone by was the mining of hematite iron-ore. Within a few years previous to the "financial crash" of 1874 very rich and valuable deposits of this ore had been discovered in the township. The mining fever seized the people. Leases were made, shafts sunk, and the hidden treasure sought after everywhere. Ore-washeries sprung up abundantly. Many a farm was partly laid to waste, but no one cared as long as the returns came in the shape of rich royalties. Let coming generations gaze upon the unsightly holes in beautiful fields, and strive to bring the mud-dams back to a state, so as to reward the husbandman for his labor expended. The section, known as the "Flats," situated eastward from East Texas was especially devoted to this mining fever. About a score of washeries were located in the space of a couple of city-blocks. The region had been originally covered with scrub-oak. A number of people had been making their livelihood by grubbing the same by the day, and thus getting the land in shape for agriculture. These had been lamenting that the days of their livelihood would soon be undone, when the discovery of the ore, opened up the "golden-age" for them. However, now one can traverse the township from one end to the other, and scarcely anywhere even find the abandoned ruins of what were once active washeries. A goodly portion of the land has been reclaimed for agriculture, nevertheless many an acre will lie barren, because the expense of reclaiming would be almost unwarranted. At present it can be said that the principal industry of the township is that of agriculture.

RAILROADS AND TROLLEYS.—The East Penn branch of the Philadelphia and Reading traverses the entire length of the township. At Alburdis, this connects with the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, which at present is leased and operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Company. The traffic on these roads is steadily growing, and it had reached such an extent, necessitating the double-tracking of the East Penn Branch, a couple of years ago.

There are two trolley lines operating through the township, the Lehigh Valley Traction Company, whose lines extend as far as Macungie, and the Allentown and Kutztown Traction Com-

pany, affording direct egress from Allentown to Reading.

VILLAGES.

EAST MACUNGIE (CENTREVILLE).—This village lies very close to the borough of Macungie, and is often referred to as East Millerstown or East Macungie. Its history is identical with that of Macungie, where all its mail matter is directed, as it has no post-office of its own. The oldest house in the town is its only hotel, which was kept by George Gorr, at which time Andy Mohr lived in a house on the corner of the street across the way.

The people of Centreville (now East Macungie) Union School District pride themselves that they have the advantage over most country school districts in that they have from 9 to 10 months school every year. Every child of school age, living in a radius of 2 miles, is entitled to attend school free of charge, hence the name of Centreville.

On Aug. 21, 1790, John Wetzel and his wife, Jane, donated three acres of land for the purpose of a common and united Lutheran and Reformed school house, for the use and benefit of teaching, instructing and the learning of the youth, etc. The deed conveying the same to the trustees, and the witnesses to the same were acknowledged before Ludwig Stahler, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county of Northampton. Daniel Good and Isaac Jarret being named as the first trustees, and they at once began to erect a log school house on this land and named it the "Gorr School."

The logs for the building were furnished by Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk, of Millerstown (Macungie); the other expenses were borne by the neighbors. The building was made into two apartments, one for an English, the other for a German school. The loft of it was used by the neighbors for smoking meat.

In 1841 the log school house was torn down, and was replaced by one of stone, which was used for school purposes until 1871, when an arrangement was made with the school directors of Lower Macungie township, by the trustees, by which they took charge of the old stone school house, and bore the expense of laying the foundations for a new school upon said trust property.

Upon this foundation the school directors built a brick school building, and in 1878, made an addition to it, two apartments, one for a primary and the other for a secondary school, which are now opened during the winter months.

In Jan., 1868, permission was granted to the trustees to sell part of this trust property on

ground rent reservations, the interest to be paid annually by order of the court.

In consequence of said permission, so much thereof as had not been appropriated by the school directors of the township, was sold at public sale. The annual receipts thereof amounted to \$100.00, which is spent for summer school in addition to what the regular winter term affords.

Later the ground rent reservation was modified, by decree of the court, that all those who wished could pay for their lots for cash, and receive a clear title to them. Therefore the following parties took advantage of this offer: P. & R. Railway Company, Fred J. Huber, Sr., George Knauss (now owned by Robert McClellan), Henry Eisenhard (now owned by George Wieand), Mrs. Annie M. Hauser. The rest hold their property on ground rent reservation.

Formerly the trustees were chosen by the people of the district, but they are now appointed by the county court, to whom they must report, at stated times, the financial conditions of the said trust. The following were among the trustees: Daniel Good, Isaac Jarrett, John Singmaster, Levi Giering, James Gorr, Charles Foster, Aquilla Knauss, Benjamin Jarrett, Joseph Gaumer, C. A. Jarrett, William Dankel, W. C. M. Wickert and Laudon. The last two named are the present trustees.

The old stone school house was sold to John Huber, who is the present owner, and resides in it.

Among the teachers who taught this school since 1790, were the following: Mr. Grim, Philip Numbauer, Mr. Howe, John Figoda, John Van Buskirk, Charles Mohr, Mr. Miner, Mr. Brush, Mr. Gibbons, Jonas Miller, Jonas Gorr, Miss Eliza Roedler, O. J. Knauss, George Wimmer, H. W. Stephens, Miss Sadie C. Gorr, Mark Wickert, Milton Ritter, John W. Schantz, James T. Hauser, Miss Katie Faust and Charles Dankel, the present teacher.

Among the representative men, who received their early education, were Joseph Gaumer, John Singmaster, Joseph Bortz, James Christman, John Maddern, Benjamin Jarrett, Jonas Wescoe and others.

The indenture, conveying the property to the trustees, is an instrument fraught with more than ordinary interest, and follows in full:

"This Indenture, made the twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the American Independence the Fourteenth, Between John Wetzel, of Macungie township, in the county of Northampton and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Esquire, and Jane, his wife, of the one part, and Daniel Good, of Upper Milford town-

ship, in the said county of Northampton, and Isaac Jarrett, of the said township of Macungie, both trustees, of the other part,

"Witnesseth, that the said John Wetzel and Jane, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of Twenty Shillings in Specie, to them in hand well and truly paid by them, the said Daniel Good and Isaac Jarrett, at and before the en-sealing and delivery hereof, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, and thereof acquit and forever discharge the said Daniel Good and Isaac Jarrett, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and successor or successors, by these presents have granted, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm unto them the said Daniel Good and Isaac Jarrett, as trustees, to their heirs and assigns, their successor or successors, to and for the sole purpose of building, erecting, and holding a common and united Lutheran and Reformed house of schooling, and to keep the instructions for the youth, &c., therein, All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground situate, lying, and being in the said township of Macungie, Beginning at a stone corner, in a line of land of Edward Jarrett; thence by same north fifty-eight perches to a white oak sapling; thence by the said John Wetzel's land, and partly a public road, south thirty-six degrees and a half, east twenty-two perches and a half to a stone, south twenty-five degrees, east seventeen perches to a stone, and south forty degrees, west thirty-two perches, to the place of Beginning, Containing three acres, one hundred and nineteen perches of land, and the allowance of six per cent. for roads, etc. It being a part of a certain tract of land of about sixty-three acres, which the Honourable, the Supreme Executive Council, of the said Commonwealth, by patent of the fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1783, under the hand of His Excellency John Dickenson, Esquire, President of the said Supreme Executive Council, and the great seal of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; for the consideration therein mentioned, granted, and confirmed unto the said John Wetzel in fee, under the reservation of the fifth part of all gold and silver ore for the use of the said Commonwealth, to be delivered at the pit's mouth clear of all charges.

"As in and by the said recited patent, enrolled in the Rolls offices at Philadelphia, in patent book No. 2, page 39, more at large will appear.

"Together also with, all and singular, the buildings and improvements, ways, woods, waters, water-courses, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertain-

ing, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, titles, interest, use, possession, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, both in law and equity, or otherwise, howsoever, of them, the said John Wetzel and Jane, his wife, of, in, and to the same, and every part or parcel thereof, to have and to hold the said described lot or piece of three acres one hundred and nineteen perches of land, and the allowance, as aforesaid hereditaments and premises hereby granted, or mentioned, or intended so to be, with the appurtenances unto the said Daniel Good and Isaac Jarrett, their successor or successors, their heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Daniel Good and Isaac Jarrett, their successor or successors, their heirs and assigns, in fee forever. In trust, nevertheless, to and for the sole purpose of a common and united Lutheran and Reformed school-house, and a house for the use and benefit of teaching, instructing, and the learning of the youth, etc. And the said John Wetzel, for him and his heirs, doth covenant, grant, and agree to and with the said Daniel Good and Isaac Jarrett, as trustees, their successor or successors, their heirs and assigns, that he, the said John Wetzel and his heirs, the said above described lot or piece of three acres one hundred and nineteen perches of ground, and the allowance as aforesaid, hereditaments and premises, hereby granted, or meant, or mentioned, or intended so to be, with the appurtenances unto the said Daniel Good and Isaac Jarrett, their successor or successors, their heirs and assigns, against him, the said John Wetzel, and his heirs, and against all and every other person or persons whomsoever lawfully claiming, or to claim by, from, or under him, them, or any of them in manner and form aforesaid, shall and will warrant and forever defend by these presents.

"In witness whereof," etc.

The witnesses to this instrument were Nicholas Loras and Peter Schmoyer; and it was acknowledged before Ludwig Stahler, one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Northampton.

East Macungie has one hotel, one school-house, a store, coal and lumber yard, one cigar manufactory, and its population is about three hundred.

EAST TEXAS.—This village, which was at first known by the name of Macungie Square, is situated upon a high bluff of the Lehigh Creek, and has at present two hundred and thirty-eight inhabitants. In 1830 there were three buildings upon the site of this town,—an old school-house, of which we shall make mention hereafter; an old stone house where the hotel now stands, and a building near by in which a general store was

kept. In 1845 the first hotel of the village was erected, which has since been enlarged. At this hotel one part of the inhabitants of Lower Macungie township, outside of the Borough of Macungie, cast their votes. The second name given to the village was that of New Texas, which name it kept until the year 1872. A number of unsuccessful attempts had been made previous to this time to have the post-office established in the village. Finally Stephen Acker, the "leading spirit" of the place, got up a petition signed by six citizens and several outside postmasters, asking the government for an office. His efforts were rewarded with success, and a post-office was established in the year last mentioned, and at the suggestion of Mr. Acker its present name, East Texas, was given to both the village and the office. The office was first kept in the store of Benjamin K. Keck. At present it is kept in the store of Levi Butz. There are in the village two hotels, one general store, and two churches—an Evangelical and United Brethren.

On the 24th of September, 1790, three men, viz: Andrew Eisenhard, Cornelius Hughes, and John Herman, entered into an agreement, and made themselves responsible for the donation of two acres of land; the first named to give one acre, and each of the other two half an acre, "for a school place, and for no other purposes, forever." And we do further promise and agree by these presents that we will build a house on the said described land that shall be sufficient for a school-house; this we promise to build free and complete this fall." The same year a log house was built upon the above tract, which is situate in East Texas. Sixty years ago this house was torn down and a second one built of logs, which in 1857 was replaced by a brick building with steeple and bell.

On the 24th of October, 1874, the greater part of the ground not occupied by the building was cut into lots, which were sold subject to ground rent, the annual interest of which amounts to the sum of two hundred and twenty-six dollars. Part of this sum is annually expended for summer school.

WESCOESVILLE.—Wescoesville is a small village of upwards of 300 inhabitants, situated about 5 miles westward from Allentown, being situated on the old stage road from Allentown to Kutztown. Since the building of the trolley, there is easy access to the place, and the same has helped more to its development than all previous years of its existence, as far as the erection of houses is concerned. Among the original settlers of this locality are found the names of the Bortz's, Bastian's and the Mink's.

Three Bortz brothers, Henry, George and

John Jacob, arrived in America in about 1781. Henry settled in Oley, George in Macungie twsp., above the present borough of Macungie; and John Jacob in Long Swamp township, Berks county. Coming over from Oley, Henry built a saw-mill on the Cedar Creek, as well as a log-house.

In 1797, he built the hotel at Wescoesville, the original walls are still standing to-day, although there have been made some modifications to the place. Henry Bortz conducted this hostelry until 1811, when he died. It went in the name of the Henry Bortz estate until 1814, when his son, Henry, Jr., bought the same and took charge, conducting it to the time of his death in 1828. The place then was sold to Philip Wesco. At this time there were only about two other houses at this place, one of them a log-house above the hotel, in which Mr. Bortz's mother resided. The same year, 1828, Jonas Faust came and began store in an old stone-house. A Mr. Boyer conducted the hotel for a year or two, when Israel Wesco moved on the hotel, and, in 1837, bought the same from Philip Wesco. Jonas Faust conducted the store to 1848, when he sold out to Wm. Ritter, who in 1850, sold to Walter P. Huber. Israel Wesco dying in 1858, the estate was then sold in 1860. Walter Huber bought the hotel and part of the farm, Wm. Mink buying the balance, consisting of the store-house and some land. In 1861, Walter Huber changed the hotel into a store and held the property to 1868. In 1861, Wm. Mink built the brick building, where is the present store, and it became the hotel, being conducted by Mr. Mink, later by Moses Schadt. From 1868 to 1876, the hotel was conducted by Amandus Marks. In the Centennial Year, Jonas Wieand bought the then hotel property and lot, and changed the same to a store; Jesse Bortz, who had become the owner, moved the hotel back to its original place, where it has remained to date, the present owner being Willoughby Stettler, the lessee, Wilson F. Walbert. From 1876 to 1883, Jonas Wieand conducted the store. That year Hiram Horlacher bought the store, and his son, M. J. and son-in-law, Mr. Kohler, conducted the business to about 1889 or 1890 under the name of Horlacher & Kohler. About the afore-mentioned time, M. Kohler withdrew from the business and M. J. Horlacher continued the same, later selling the same to his brother, Allen, who conducts the present store.

The poor-house, having been established near the place, there was a clamor for a postoffice. Application was made to Washington, and in 1844, the same was granted, and the place called Wescoesville, the first postmaster being Israel

Wesco. After his death, John Bortz was appointed, who served to 1860. From 1861 to 1869, Walter Huber served in this capacity, then Jonas Wieand to 1891; afterwards M. J. Horlacher, and then Allen Horlacher.

The original school-house was built by Israel Wesco about 1845-46. In 1857 the school-house was moved nearer the centre of the district, bringing it about a half mile westward from Wescoesville. Wescoesville improving more, the building was again removed to the latter place, where it remained until the same became too small, when a new double building was erected, the old building being used as a residence.

A Union Sunday School in the widest sense of that term, was conducted in the school house from 1859 to 1891. The Evangelical church having moved from the Bet-Hügel to Wescoesville in 1885. (For fuller history of same, consult article Evangelical churches), a union Sunday school, representing the Lutheran and Reformed people was continued in the school-house, and for some time already preaching is conducted there by the pastors of the Trexlertown church. The industries of the village are very limited. Mr. Laros conducts the saddler business; Mr. Calvin Deshler, the shoemaker, and Herbert Bogert, the blacksmith. Formerly a tailoring business was also represented, but owing to the establishment of large men's clothing-houses at Allentown, and the facility offered by the Allentown-Kutztown trolley, which runs through the village, the same was discontinued.

HENSINGERSVILLE.—This hamlet was named after Peter Hensinger. It lies in a southerly direction, about one mile from Alburdis. The place itself has really only a few houses, although quite a number of adjoining farms are reckoned in this place. Including these, there are about 50 inhabitants. The original hotel, built in 1846 by Peter Hensinger and kept by him, was later removed about a quarter of a mile, where it is located at present. This building was also erected by Mr. Hensinger, and at the present time is owned and conducted by Alfred Beitler. The stone-house, standing opposite the hotel, was built by David Wendling, but later got into the possession of Benjamin, his brother. Adjoining the original hotel, there used to be a saw-mill, clover-hulling establishment, shingle machine, where all the wood used to be boiled before it was sawed, and a grist-mill. Concerning the latter, it is still related as to how people brought whole wagonloads of chestnuts, which were ground into grist, often requiring the mill to be operated all night. But a few fragments of these former-day activities are remaining. In

this place there had been formerly a store, a shoemaker shop and shoe-store, but they are torn down. The store used to be conducted by Saul and Hensinger. The shoemaker-shop and store was conducted by Benjamin Wendling. A school-house, known as Hensinger's, is also included in the territory of what is designated by this name.

MINESITE.—This hamlet, consisting of about a dozen houses, is situated on what is generally known as the "Flats." The hotel is conducted by a man named Kehm. During the heyday of oremining, according to what is still related, the locality must have been the scene of many wild orgies, some of them hardly credible for civilized communities. It formerly had a post-office, but with the establishment of rural routes, the same has been discontinued.

WEILERSVILLE.—Weilersville was formerly known as "Lehigh Church" and still is spoken of under that title. It is a small village, lying about a mile northwardly from Alburdis. The original settlers in this locality were the Ruths and the Romichs, the latter built a stone grist mill and several stone houses, one of them bearing date of 1780, still standing and in possession of Joseph Warmkessel. The grist-mill afterwards became the property of Samuel Schmeyer, then John B. Schmeyer, his brother, and at present is owned by Mrs. Susan C. Kutz. Her son, Wm. Wagenhorst is operating the mill. Sometime in the forties, James Weiler opened a store at this place, and through long efforts of his, he succeeded to have the place designated Weilersville. D. Y. Bittenbender operated a stone-cutting establishment here, which, since his death is continued by his son, Oscar, who removed it from the place adjoining his father's home to near Weiler's store, now kept by Mr. Kauffman. Near this place is the historic Lehigh Church, the history of which will be given further on. The locality has about 100 inhabitants.

SCHOOLS.—The schools of the township are in a flourishing condition. At first there had been decided opposition to the law of 1834, which created the public schools. It was not because the inhabitants of the township had been indifferent to education. For since 1750 at least, there had been conducted a school at Lehigh Church by the people of the congregation, and similarly elsewhere. But it was felt that the state was usurping the free rights of the people, and even insulted their pride as if they were unable to educate their children. However in 1849, the law was adopted, the first Board being composed as follows: Jacob Wenner, president; James Weiler,

secretary, and George Ludwig, treasurer.

The township had been divided into the following districts, excluding Macungie borough. The establishment of the borough of Alburdis in the spring of 1913, will probably cause the numbers to be changed, or simply those be omitted. The numbers ran as here set forth:—No. 1, Bastian's (which school has been discontinued since about 1886, owing to scarcity of children of school-age in this district); No. 2, Wescoesville; No. 3, Hartzell's; No. 4, Kiechel's; No. 5, Riegel's; No. 6, Ritter's; No. 7, Centreville, secondary; No. 8, Centreville primary; No. 9, East Texas secondary; No. 10, East Texas primary; No. 11, Danner's; No. 12, Schmoyer's; No. 13, Lehigh Church; No. 14, Butz's; (No. 15, had been Alburdis High; No. 16, Alburdis grammar; No. 17, Alburdis secondary; No. 18, Alburdis primary); No. 19, Saul's (Hensingersville); No. 20, Nuss'; No. 21, Desch's; No. 22, Fogel's. The present Board consists of J. C. Wasser, president; Wallace Bauer, secretary; Clinton Bastian, treasurer; Wesley Jacobs and James Butz, who resigned after the Alburdis borough was incorporated.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Since 1840 the following were commissioned, the year indicating the beginning of the same:

1840 Joseph Kemmerer.	1879 George Welty.
Jesse Nace.	M. D. Henninger.
1845 Charles Sober.	1880 Clinton O. Fogel.
Jesse Nace.	1881 Stephen Acker.
1850 Harrison Miller.	1882 Daniel Mohr.
Jonas Faust.	1885 S. A. J. Kern.
1853 Walter P. Huber.	1886 John Keiser.
1855 Harrison Miller.	1887 Stephen Acker.
1858 Horatio Hertzog.	Daniel F. Keller.
George Hertzog.	1892 Stephen Acker.
1863 George M. Hertzog.	Daniel F. Keller.
William Levan.	1897 Preston M. Bastian.
1864 Daniel Mohr.	Daniel F. Keller.
1868 H. T. Hertzog.	1902 Preston M. Bastian.
1869 Daniel Mohr.	Frank D. Butz.
1873 H. T. Hertzog.	1906 Daniel F. Keller.
1874 Daniel Mohr.	1907 Preston M. Bastian.
1878 H. T. Hertzog.	1911 Daniel F. Keller.

HISTORY OF LEHIGH CHURCH.—About one mile northward from the borough of Alburdis, where the road leads across the Little Lehigh, lies the property of the Lehigh Church, upon which is situated the fine church building and the stone residence. The beautiful burial grounds adjoin the church. There is something pathetically entrancing in an old graveyard. It is so silent, yet so eloquent; peaceful, yet resembling the results of battle; so conciliatory, yet its occupants were oft in strife. The tombstone inscriptions are so charitably kind, remembering only the virtues of the departed, whilst their defects are interred with their bones.

The first name by which this congregation was known had been the "Church of the Holy Trinity." Subsequently, for some reason or other, the date being unascertainable, it was called "Zion's," which name it now bears, although more commonly it is known as "Lehigh Church."

The congregation dates from 1745. The immigrants, in view of erecting a church, had set aside this suitable piece of ground and withheld it from later arrivals. It was lying in the middle of their settlement. When the time arrived, that it was deemed opportune to take possession of this vacant land, as it had been kept by common consent hitherto, a committee of four persons were selected, who were to go to Philadelphia and secure title to the same for congregational purposes. The original idea had been to build a "Union" church, and, accordingly, the committee consisted of Matthias Eigner and Michael Knappenberger, representing the Lutheran side, and a Mr. Long and John Butz, the Reformed. The committee fixed upon a time, when they would set out to fulfill their mission. However the Reformed portion coveted the land for their sole use, and in order to outwit the Lutherans, started some time in advance of what had been designated. When the Lutheran portion of the committee learned of the treachery played upon them, they naturally were angry, and, saddling their best horses, made all possible speed to overtake, if not yet forestall, those who had played them false. The Reformed portion, feeling secure of their prize, and deeming it safe by reason of the time gained by their early departure, put up for the night at some hostelry along the route. Whilst ensconsed in slumber, the Lutheran committeemen passed by, reaching Philadelphia early in the morning, and, as soon as the State-house was opened, went to secure a legal title to the tract, which was graciously and promptly given by the authorities. Imagine the surprise and consternation on the morning of the 23rd of February, 1749, when, after having secured title, the Lutheran portion later met the Reformed portion on their mission intent, and these were told by the Lutherans "that the bird which they had intended to catch, was already caged"! The treacherous act was the source of a "spring of animosity" originating between the Lutherans and Reformed of the community, which wended its way down through a couple of generations. The land, consisting of 36 acres, hence was solely in possession of the Lutherans.

The first church was begun directly after the purchase of the land, and, in 1750, was dedicated to the service of God by the Rev. Phillip Heinrich Rapp, who had resided with the congregation for some time previously and preached at the

homes of the members. The church was founded, built and dedicated entirely as a Lutheran. The original building had been a simple log structure, and had stood in the northeast corner of the churchyard. A school-house was built at the same time, which soon was enlarged, and, in the course of time was used both as a school-house and parsonage. After Rev. German's departure, it ceased to be used as a parsonage, the sexton of the church residing there from that time.

The circumstances of the primitive church here were similar to elsewhere. The only peculiarity the congregation had, was that its members pos-



ZION'S UNION CHURCH.

sessed the most fertile soil in the state. Through the crops and cattle-raising, the farmers soon attained a high degree of prosperity. The public road from Goshenhoppen to Trexlertown, which had been opened, afforded an excellent medium of reaching the market. Many of the members became wealthy. Some of these purchased in Philadelphia the services of poor immigrants, who were sold into a sort of bondage, until, by their services, they could pay for their passage-money. In this manner, Matthias Eigner bought the services of Catharine Nothstein, kept her in service, treated her kindly, and had her confirmed. In religious development, this congregation excelled most Lutheran churches of that

period, it itself becoming a centre of Lutheran teaching. Here the pastors of a number of the neighboring congregations resided, and generally were capable men, considering the times and conditions. Rev. Rapp, the first pastor stationed here, employed a school-master, who taught under his supervision and conducted an excellent school. Rev. Rapp, no matter what was said of his earlier or even later career, was a benefit to this congregation. Strict European methods were introduced by him. Upon the completion of the church, he began to keep a church-record. Children were baptized within the church, marriages, after the publication of the bans three times publicly, were celebrated at the altar and entered on the records. As an instance, we here report the first recorded: "May 2, 1751—After the bans had three times been published, there were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, Emanuel Pfeiffer, widower, and Maria Barbara, Valentin Mecklins' respectable single daughter, both new arrivals. Attest, P. Rapp, Copul." Funerals were likewise recorded. From 1770 to 1774, pastor Buskirk also kept the records of marriages and deaths of other congregations, such as Saucon and Upper Milford, in this book. The names of the confirmed were likewise regularly entered. The year 1799, show the names of a class of 94 who were confirmed here. However the names show also that not all belonged to the congregation, but were only confirmed here by Rev. Buskirk instead of the home-churches.

Amongst the early names found on the church-records, are the following. However, not all of these were original immigrants, since it is known that a number of them were already the children of immigrants, born and reared here:

Jeremiah Trexler (Dreh- sler).	Jacob Koller.
Johann Matthias Eigner (Eichner).	Jacob Stephy (Stephan).
Michael Knappenberger.	Philipp Drescher (Drüs- cher).
Johann Peter Fetherolf.	Stophel Müller.
Wilhelm Fegely (Vö- gelein).	Christian Gorr.
Daniel Schmeier.	Simon Häin.
Christian Schmeier.	Lorenz Schöd.
Friederich Seitz.	Andreas Trexler (Drechsler).
Jacob Barth.	Martin Boger (Poger).
Johann Peter Klein.	Peter Mattern.
Jacob Wagner.	Emanuel Pfeiffer.
Jacob Danner (Tanner).	Lorenz Küchele.
Georg Ruch.	Mathaus Ludwig.
Mathaus Heinli.	Andreas Eisenhard.
Georg Adam Bortz.	Jacob Herman.
Johannes Dee	Valentine Meckley.
Nicolaus Schmidt.	Michael Warmkessel.
Adam Moser.	Bastian Druckenmiller, Sr.
Johannes Dietrich Gaum- er.	Georg Christ, Sr.
Mathias Steinlein.	George Acker.

Michael Schiffert (Sche- vert).	George Seiler.
Balzer Federmann.	Joseph Albrecht.
Jacob Shankweiler.	Johannes Weber.
Leonard Kuhns (Kuhn).	Adam Desch (Tesch).
Conrad Kolb.	Heinrich Koch.

The congregation at first was small, but the well-known desirability of the neighborhood and advantages of church privileges soon attracted strangers, who speedily occupied all the vacant lands. Some few Reformed had also settled with the limits of the congregation, but were compelled to go to Longswamp or to Salisbury in order to worship according to the dictates of their consciences. In 1760 Dr. Friedrich Spiegel began to reside here. The keenest rivalry existed between Lonswamp congregation and this place. There they were Reformed; here strictly Lutheran. But the contest always left the Lehigh people in the advance.

The first complete consistory recorded on the church-records, bears date of 1769, although there are individual names of the consistory mentioned previously. The persons elected the aforesaid year were:—Martin Poger (Boger), Simon Hain, elders; Jacob Hermann, Daniel Schmair (Schmeier), Heinrich Eigner, and Heinrich Wetzel, deacons.

The corner-stone of the second church was laid June 11, 1784, when the local pastor, Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk, was assisted by the Rev. Johann Friedrich Ernest, of Breunwick, New Jersey. The consistory signing the attestation, a copy of which was placed in the corner-stone, were—Heinrich Egner, Peter Trexler, elders; Valentin Haupt, Frantz Warmkessel, Adam Howerther, Christian Weber, deacons; the building committee, composed of George Breinig, Michael Schmeier, Johannes Heinli, Daniel Schmeier, and Henrich Knappenberger; treasurer, Peter Trexler. Heinrich Knappenberger had been the school-master at the time.

The attestation concluded with the following words: "Der Herr unser Gott segne zeitlich und ewig Alle, die dieser Stiftung getreulich nachkommen. Der Herr aber sehe drein und räche es, wo dawider gehandelt wird. Amen! Gottes Wort und Luther's Lehr, vergehet nun und nimmermehr." (The Lord our God bless now and forever all our successors, who shall remain faithful to the purpose of this undertaking. May He look upon and avenge whatever is done to thwart and oppose it. Amen! God's Word and Luther's teachings shall never disappear.)

The new church was built of stone, and made unusually strong and massive, the walls still being firm, when torn down in 1894. It was finished both within and without after the style of the times. The building was greater in length

than width, yet almost square. Two large double doors opened on the north side, and one on the east. The windows on the first floor were oblong and protected by solid shutters. On the second floor windows were all alike, rounded in a bow at the top. The interior was arranged with reference to the doors. Near the entrance, the steps led to the galleries. The pulpit originally along the long wall, was later placed along the narrow southern wall. Back of it was a large window. Opposite it, at the other end, on a gallery was placed the organ and choir. In front of the pulpit, in a large clear space, surrounded by an altar-rail, stood the altar, constructed after the fashion of the altar of the covenant, which was draped with a black cloth, over which, on communion season was spread a white covering. The pulpit was also draped in black. The congregation was seated according to age and sex in different parts of the church. On the galleries only the front of the pews were painted in white; the unpainted portion, most seen by the worshipper occupying his seat, gradually obtained a dull brown color, which made a solemn, dreary impression on the mind. The ground-floor originally was laid with brick, upon which sand had been spread, and for days, horses were ridden over the same so as to make the floor firm and hard.

Lehigh people having a new building, the Reformed at Longswamp must also have a new church, and in order to be ahead of the Lehigh Church also secured an organ. But Lehigh was not to be outdone in this respect. For they also secured an organ—larger and better, which however the Longswamp people never would acknowledge. Some of them once came to hear the much bragged about organ at Lehigh, amongst them being Jack Long, a descendant of the Long previously mentioned, who, after listening to the organ, voiced the general opinion of these people, by calling aloud to his neighbor in church—"You there! I don't know, but it seems to me that this organ is not a bit better than ours!" Inter-marriage of sons and daughters of these old families; discouragement on the part of the ministers has broken down this old unkindly-disposed feeling.

In 1843, the congregation resolved to repair the church. Its wall stood strong and firm as on the first day; the interior was torn out, the floor relaid, the pulpit and organ placed along the shorter walls, and everything finished in modern style.

On August 26, 1843, the congregation entered into an agreement with the Reformed within the bounds of the parish, to make the church "Union." In said agreement, Rule I, clearly

set forth "that the land (German word land)" is and shall continue to belong *exclusively* to the Lutheran congregation; that however the use and benefit of the church, the cemetery for burial and the real estate shall be "union" for the Lutherans and Reformed, and all their future posterity, for the *purpose* and *benefit* of HOLDING DIVINE SERVICES." "That all revenues of the church and real estate shall be applied and used for the benefit of both in common with equal rights."

On Christmas day, the church was consecrated as a Union. On Whit Sunday, 1844, the organ which had been repaired, was reconsecrated.

The celebration of the hundredth anniversary took place on the 5th and 6th days of October, 1850.

On Easter Monday, Apr. 9, 1860, an election was held to secure a building committee for the erection of a tower and the securing of a bell. At the same time the church was repainted and refrescoed. In 1881, it was again renovated both within and without.

In the spring of 1894, it was decided to build a new church. The old walls still firm as ever, were taken down. The new building, built of brick with stone trimmings, the auditorium of which is 67 by 44½ feet, lecture room, 37 by 29 and infant room, 37 by 10 feet, finished in oak, was consecrated on Nov. 25, 1894. The cornerstone of this building had been laid Whit-sunday, Apr. 6, 1894.

The sesquicentennial of the church was observed Nov. 24, 1895. On Aug. 20, 1911, the church after a complete renovation within and without, and being recarpeted, was reconsecrated.

A Sunday-school was early begun. Among the early superintendents being John B. Schmeyer, Peter Ruth and others. Peter Ruth served a long period in this capacity, although a few times, for a period of a year or so, some other person had been elected, yet one can practically say to the time of his death.

The Lutheran pastors of the congregation were:

Philipp Heinrich Rapp, who, when he came over, had been a merchant, and was ordained by the notorious Andrea, was the first minister residing with the people. The congregation had made application to the Synod for a minister some time before, but were put off from time to time, it being stated that there were none to be given. Rapp is said to have ended his life by committing suicide; however present investigations show that he laid a good, systematic foundation for the congregation at this place. On Oct. 29, 1751, he received a call from Christ Church, New York, which he felt inclined to accept. In the

Church-record he writes of this call and says, "It pains me inexpressibly to desert the congregation which I have brought into being." He preached here to Dec. 18, 1751.

2. Jacob Friederich Schertlein, served here from 1753 to 1765, and resided with the congregation. He was an abler man than his predecessor, and in his twelve years' work, laid the foundation for the future development at which the church arrived.

3. John George Wiessner preached here from Sept., 1765, to the end of Dec., 1767. He belonged to the Andrea school. After Wiessner's departure, the congregation was served for over a year by different persons sent by Dr. Muhlenberg.

4. Jacob Van Buskirk began his ministry July 9, 1769, and served to Feb. 18, 1800. He also resided with the congregation. Under his ministry the church flourished and attained its greatest prosperity. 1784, Trexlertown church was founded, although since for many years members of the ministerium were forbidden to preach there, we are at a loss to account as to how they were served. Nevertheless it took away members from Lehigh. Rev. Buskirk, by instruction of Dr. Muhlenberg, also educated certain young men for the Lutheran ministry, amongst them being Rev. Lehman.

5. John Paul Frederick Kramer, who had never been ordained, supplied for nearly a year.

6. J. F. Obenhausen served from Apr., 1800, to the close of Nov., 1806.

7. John (and not Friederich) Gaisenhainer served from Dec., 1806, to towards the end of Sept., 1808. Rev. Gaisenhainer was then stationed at the Jordan church. Rev. Frederick Geissenhainer had then been stationed at New Hanover.

8. Heinrich Heyne preached from Oct., 1808, to July, 1817.

9. Rev. Heinrich G. Stecher succeeded Rev.

Heyne, serving from about Sept., 1817, to Oct. (or later), 1819.

10. Rev. Benjamin German began his labors May, 1820, and continued to 1838. He was the last pastor to reside in the parsonage.

11. Rev. Jeremiah Schindel was pastor to Jan., 1839.

12. He was succeeded by Christoph Gottlieb Friederich on Aug. 1, 1840, and who remained about a year and a half.

13. On Aug. 21, 1842 Rev. Joshua Yeager began his long ministry. He relinquished his labors May 31, 1885.

14. Rev. A. R. Horne, D.D., who had assisted Father Yeager as a supply for about one year already, was elected pastor Oct. 10, 1885, and served to the end of March, 1901.

15. Rev. Irwin B. Ritter served as supply pastor from Oct. 27, 1901, to Nov., 1903.

16. Then Rev. Charles E. Sandt served in a similar capacity to Aug. 15, 1905.

17. Rev. Charles A. Kerschner, of Conyngham, Pa., was called and entered upon his labors on Feb. 1, 1906, and is successfully serving the congregation at the present time.

The Reformed ministers were:

1. Charles G. Hermann, who had been chosen pastor in the year in which the church became Union. He afterwards resigned.

2. Joshua Derr was chosen and served till 1863.

In the spring of 1863, Rev. Wm. A. Helffrich was elected, the call being ratified by the East Pennsylvania Classis in the following year. He was pastor for the rest of his active life. After the ordination of Nevin W., his son, the father took him as his assistant, and upon the father's relinquishing his labors, was elected as the regular pastor, which he continued to 1905, when he died.

Rev. Frank P. Laros was then called and is the present pastor.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

UPPER MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

ERECTION.—The territory now constituting Upper Milford and Lower Milford townships, in Lehigh county, was first erected into a separate district in 1737, while a part of Bucks county. The petition for its erection was signed by the following resident taxpayers of that region of country:

Peter Walber.	Johannes Beltzart.
Ulrich Reaser.	Theobald Mechlin.
Matthias Ochs.	Johannes Post.
Johannes Meyer.	Melchior Stecher.
Joseph Henckel.	Michael Koehler.
Daniel Rausch.	Felix Brunner.
Heinrich William Dillinger.	Jacob Derry.
Heinrich Riesz.	Michael Zimmerman.
Christian Biegel.	William Langhorst.
William Bitz.	Martin Weitknecht.
Jacob Wetzell.	Johannes Baumgartner.
	Hannes Ord.

It was presented to the county court, then sitting at Newtown, on June 10, 1737.

The survey was made by John Chapman on March 13, 1738. The boundary lines formed a square figure, six miles long and five and a half miles wide, and enclosed 33 square miles, or 21,120 acres; and the territory thus set apart was named Upper Milford. At that time there was a township in Bucks county which was named Lower Milford.

In 1752, this township was included with Northampton county upon its erection out of part of Bucks; and in 1812, it was included with Lehigh county, upon its erection out of part of Northampton.

Description.—These two townships are situated in the most southern part of the county, and are bounded as follows: on the northeast by Salisbury and Upper Saucon townships; on the southeast by Milford township in Bucks county; on the southwest by Upper Hanover township in Montgomery county, and Hereford township in Berks county, and on the northwest by Lower Macungie township.

Later surveys show a considerable difference as to dimensions and area, for the territory appears to be about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide, and therefore contains 40,625 square miles, or 260,000 acres.

The surface formation is very irregular, hilly at some places and mountainous at others. In the southern part of Lower Milford is the Hos-

ensack Hill, or the great Mill Hill (commonly called "Grosze Mühlberg"), which extends across the township into the county of Montgomery; and in the northeastern part is the Chestnut Hill. The northwestern part is crossed by the Moser (now Dillinger) Ridge, running from northeast to southwest; and the center part by Mill Ridge (called Kleine Mühlberg), running from northeast to southwest. Upper Milford is crossed by the South (or Lehigh) Mountain from east to west, in the upper part; and in the southern part by Bald Hill (commonly called "Kahlen Berg"). The highest spot in both townships is situated on the Chestnut Hill, in Lower Milford, which is 960 feet above the level of the sea; the second highest is on South Mountain, in Upper Milford, 920 feet, and the third highest is Moser's Ridge, in Lower Milford, 910 feet.

The soil is principally gravel; sandstone abounds in all sections. Iron ore has been found in great quantities along spurs of South Mountain. In the vicinity of Shimersville there is some of the richest red-oxide iron ore; and in the vicinity of Zionsville some of the richest magnetic iron ore, of any found in the State. Near Shimersville, on the north side, is a rich deposit of emery and corundum crystals, worth about \$200 per ton. Limestone is found in Upper Milford; also among the Hosensack and Saucon valleys in Lower Milford. Mica is found in some places in Lower Milford, on the premises of H. H. Boyer, and Readon Schantz, near Dillingersville; and zinc on the premises of Nathan Kunkel and others near Shimersville, in Upper Milford.

The soil is well cultivated and very productive. Its cultivation is the chief employment of the inhabitants, who have brought it to a high state of fertility by the free use of lime. Not only is the largest and healthiest grain produced, but it brings the highest prices.

The territory is well watered with superior creeks and brooks which run through fields and meadows and along the hill-sides, and operate grist-mills and saw-mills at numerous sites on their way.

The principal stream is Hosensack creek, which rises at the foot of Chestnut Hill on the west side, and runs south and southwestwardly

through the center of Lower Milford; thence through the Hosensack valley, a distance of over six miles, (turning the wheels of eight grist- and saw-mills); and empties into the Perkiomen creek in Montgomery county. Several smaller creeks empty into it from the southerly side among them the Schwenk's (or Dub's), Eberhard's and Dickenshied's; and on the northerly side the following: Schantz's, Walter's (or Mechling's with several branches), Indian, and Trump's. Swamp creek rises in Saucon township, and runs in a southerly direction through the northeast corner of Lower Milford into Bucks county. Hicken creek rises in the same part of the township and runs southwardly into Bucks county, where it empties into Swamp creek.

The Krauss creek rises in the southern corner of Lower Milford, near the foot of the Hosensack Hill, and runs due south into Montgomery county, where it empties into the Perkiomen creek. In the same section there is Stauffer's creek, which rises on the Hosensack Hill, and empties into the Krauss creek. Saucon creek rises in the northern section of Lower Milford, on Chestnut Hill, and runs northwardly into Saucon township, where it empties into the Lehigh river, near Hellertown. Ortt's (or Wieder's) creek rises in the same part of Lower Milford, and runs north at Limeport into the Saucon creek. These creeks, within the bounds of Lower Milford, turn the wheels of sixteen mills.

Indian creek rises in the western corner of Upper Milford, thence runs east, southeast, and southwardly, into the Hosensack, in Lower Milford. The Perkiomen creek rises in Berks county, and runs through Upper Milford, in the form of a horseshoe east, southeast, and southwardly. Leibert's creek rises in the north-eastern part of Upper Milford, runs west and northwardly through Leibert's Gap of the South Mountain, and empties into the Little Lehigh, in Lower Macungie township. Thany's, (or Fetterman's) creek rises near Shimersville, runs northeast, and empties into Leibert's Creek at Vera Cruz. Miller's creek rises in the north-western part of Upper Milford, near Shimersville, runs northwardly into Lower Macungie, and empties into the Little Lehigh. These creeks turn within the bounds of Upper Milford ten grist, saw, and other mills.

Iron Ore.—On both sides of the South Mountain, in Upper Milford, iron ore is abundant in quality, and rich in quantity, producing from 35 to 45 per cent. of metal. Along the west base of the mountain, in the vicinity of Emaus, mines have been kept in operation for nearly fifty years,

particularly on the premises of Charles and Peter Schwarz, where they have been carried on very successfully by David Lewis, from 1834 until 1870, and since 1870 by the Emaus Iron Company.

On the east side of the mountain several very rich magnetic veins were discovered about the year 1848. Those on the premises of William Brunner, Henry Wickert, and others were operated by Samuel Lewis (the oldest iron-master of Lehigh county), F. T. Iobst, and George Neumoyer. In 1880 the Hellertown Iron Company; Lewis, Pascoe & Webb; Schwarz, Dickenshied & Company, secured leases on the premises of F. T. Iobst (formerly of William Brunner), and continued operations. They discovered rich veins of ore, from two to twelve feet, thick and delivered an average of 5,000 tons of ore yearly. Several other mines along the mountain, on the premises of Daniel Klein, Joshua Fry, and others, have been kept in operation.

About 1870 on the premises of Anthony Mechling (now deceased), at Zionsville, Upper Milford, one of the richest magnetic iron-ore veins in Lehigh county was discovered. It was worked by John O. Schreiber & Company for seven years, and after 1878 by the Crane Iron Company. About 1875 a rich vein of the same ore was also discovered on the premises of Charley Shoonly at the same place; and about 1881 another was discovered on the premises of Mr. Gackenbach, and of Jonas Kern at the same place. These mines were carried on by the Crane Iron Company for some years. The ore produced an average of 45 per cent. clear iron.

On the premises of Mr. Shultz, at Shimersville, there is one of the richest veins of oxide iron ore ever discovered in Lehigh county, which produced an average of 50 per cent. of iron.

PIONEER SETTLERS.—After 1733, there was a large immigration of settlers, mostly Germans, to the lower part of the present Lehigh county. They were emigrants from Germany and other parts of western Europe, with strong religious convictions, who classified themselves as Schwenkfelders, Mennonites, Lutherans and Reformed, and many of them settled in the Hosensack Valley and other parts of Upper Milford township.

Among the Schwenkfelders, there were Balt-hasar Krausz, Hans Henry Jaeckel, Caspar Jaeckel, and Christoph Schubert.

Among the Mennonites: Dürk Jansen, Conradt Meyer, Michael Meyer, and Jacob Hie-stand.

Among the Lutherans: Jacob Kurr, Thomas Kurr, Theobald Mechlin, Heinrich Wilhelm

Dillinger, Michael Flores, George Klein, Jacob Busch, Balthasar Vetterman, Martin Schaffer, Peter Hüttel, Ludwig Siefers, Caspar Rütter, Gabriel Kohler, Friedrich Kemmerer, Melchior Stecher, Mathias Ox, John Michael Guthman, Philip Stephen Pappenmeyer, Friederich Nungesser, Isaac Leopold Delp, Johann David Straub, Heinrich Riesz, and Michael Zimmerman.

Among the Reformed: Ulrich Riezer, Franz Ruzs, Jacob Wetzel, Peter Wetzel, Joseph Eberhard, Valentine Kaiser, Alexander Diefenderfer, Peter Linn, Jacob Dubs, Felix Brunner, Henry Huber, Andreas Kraeber, Ludwig Biting, Phillip Herzog, Friederich Wilhelm Kern, Peter Lang, Andreas Engleman, Nicolaus Stahl-er, Peter Schlosser, Johannes Armbruster, Johannes Ortt, Christopher Andreas Guthman, George Stahl and Jacob Müller.

Land Warrants.—Warrants for tracts of land were taken up in Upper Milford township (now included in Lower Milford) by the following-named settlers:

James Steel, gentleman of Philadelphia, March 26, 1733, for 2,400 acres of land in Pennsylvania in several tracts; two tracts were located here, one being on the county line in the Hosensack valley, which contained 500 acres. A patent was issued to him on August 31st, following. He sold this tract on Feb. 8, 1741, to James Hamilton, of Philadelphia, for £150; who sold it on Dec. 23, 1761, to Hans Heinrich Jäekel (Yeakel) for £1,250. This tract was subsequently owned by Rev. Daniel Yeakel, David S. Yeakel (descendants of Hans Henry Yeakel), and Anthony Schultz, George Schultz, J. Dech, and others, and regarded as of the richest farm land in Lehigh county.

Another tract, containing 276 acres, and situated in Kraussdale, was surveyed to Steel, on April 24, 1734, and he sold it to Nicolaus Walber for £189. A tract of 179 A., 35 Ps., was patented in 1768, to Rev. George Kriebel; and the remaining part of the tract, called "Old Rights," in 1770, to Friederich Limbach, Esq., which was afterward owned by John Stauffer, Milton Oberholtzer, Jesse Bry, and Dr. Jonas R. Gerhard.

Michael Zimmerman for three tracts, in 1733, 1738 and 1741, for 333 acres, situated in Hosensack Valley, also on the county line adjoining James Steel's or Hamilton's tract. This was patented to Michael and George Zimmerman, on May 23, 1741, then sold by the Zimmerman's on Dec. 4, 1784, to John Yund, who sold, in 1787, to John Roeder. It was afterward owned by Henry E. Roeder David Roeder and others, being very rich farming land.

Martin Weidknecht for 170 acres, in 1734, situate near the present Dillingersville. A patent was granted in 1822 for part of the land to Jacob Ehrhard, and in 1837 another patent for the other part to Jacob S. Meyer. These premises were afterward owned by Lewis S. Roeder, Lewis H. Wieand, Joshua Stahler, Henry D. Meyer, Abraham Musselman, and John Rhoads.

Heinrich Wilhelm Dillinger, for 150 acres, in 1734; he sold the same about 1760 to his son, John Jacob Dillinger, who obtained a patent. The father in 1752 took up another tract, for 23 A., 123 Ps., which was patented in 1790 by the name of "Gaul," to his son. These premises were afterward owned by Daniel Dillinger (a descendant), Frederick T. Jost, Henry Boyer, David Schuler, and others.

Jacob Wetzel, in 1734, for 150 acres, and in 1754, for 51 A. 39 Ps., for which he got patents in 1747 and 1754. The premises are situated in Hosensack Valley, and were afterward owned by David Schuler, John D. Eberhard, Daniel Rothenberger, and others. Wetzel secured a third patent in 1771 for 47 acres, called "Mount Fair," afterward owned by Abraham Kauffman and L. S. Roeder.

Stephen Riemer (or Reemer), in 1734, for 100 acres, who sold it on Dec. 3, 1735, to Peter Wentz, of Philadelphia, who secured a patent. It is situated in Hosensack Valley. On this tract the first grist-mill was erected in Lehigh county by said Peter Wentz, in 1740. Parts of the premises came to be owned by Solomon Schantz, Reuben M. Roeder, and Jonathan Fretz, the last named having had the mill property.

Conrad Wetzel, (Justice of the Peace for many years), in 1734, for 145 A., 53 Ps., patented in 1762 to Christian Miller, of Long Swamp, Berks county.

George Schumacher, in 1734, 200 acres situated in Kraussdale, on the county line, 140 acres, being in Lower Milford. A patent was granted in 1749, to Balthaser Krauss. This property was owned by the Krauss family for over a hundred years. In 1736 a second warrant was issued to Schumacher for another tract of 200 acres, situated near Emaus, and patented to Daniel Schwartz and Francis Schwartz. It was afterward owned by the Swartz family, Peter Henninger, Daniel Klein and others.

Henry Keiber (Kaiber or Geber), in 1734, for 150 acres, in Hosensack valley, in Lower Milford, (then Upper Milford), patented in 1757, to George Klein; afterward occupied by Henry B. Schantz, Reuben M. Roeder, David Roeder, Christian Weiss and others. On this tract the present village of Hosensack is located.

Theobald Mechlin (now Mechling, sometimes called Duwalt Meichly), in 1734, for 156 A. 40 Ps. A second warrant in 1747 for a tract of 20 acres, and a third warrant in 1757 for a tract of 18 acres. Patent for first tract to Mechlin in 1747; for the other two tracts to Thomas Mechlin. The premises are still in the Mechlin family and owned by Benj. T. Mechlin, Jr.

Jacob Dubs in 1734 for 150 acres, situated in Hosensack Valley, and called "Potts," patented in 1772 to his son, Daniel. These premises were owned by the Dubs family for over 125 years, and afterward by Henry W. Longacre, Alfred Freed, and Widow Lydia Dubs.

Hans (or John) Post, in 1735, for 125 acres, who sold it in 1794 to Thomas Kurr, who took a warrant in 1749, for an adjoining tract of 25 acres, and sold both tracts in 1766, to Ludwig Siffert, for £300; and Siffert in 1775, sold to Hans (or John) Schantz, for £700. John Schantz in 1765 purchased 125 acres from Valentine Keiser, and in 1785 a patent was granted to him for these three tracts, containing together 295¾ acres, patented by the name of "Shanzburg," all in Lower Milford.

Ulrich Rieszer (or Reeser), in 1735, for 269 acres, situated in Kraussdale, in Lower Milford. A second warrant in 1749 for 15 acres, adjoining the first tract. In 1760 he obtained a patent for 269 acres. In 1784 he conveyed by his last will over 82 acres to his son, Casper Reiser; another part, 195¾ acres, was sold in 1788, to Jacob Brobst. A tract, 15 A. 30 Ps., was sold to Balzer Krauss, Jr.

Paul Ritter, (Rütter) warrant in 1737, for 192 acres, situate on the Hosensack creek. His son, Casper Ritter, obtained a patent in 1753, who sold it in 1758, to Joseph Eberhardt for £250.

Jacob Miller, in 1737, for 133 A. 58 Ps., in Lower Milford, near Steinsburg, who sold it in 1743 to John Kooken (or Kocken); and Kooken secured a patent in 1761.

Michael and Joseph Eberhard, for the use of the "Reformed Calvinist Society" in 1738, for 113 A., 70 Ps., patent granted in 1762. It is still owned by the Great Swamp Reformed congregation; Trinity church, one of the finest country churches in Eastern Pennsylvania was erected on the land in 1872-73, at a cost of \$30,000.

Matthias Ox (or Ochs), in 1738, for 159 acres, and was patented to him in 1747. This tract is situated near Dillingersville.

Conrad Holbe, in 1738, for 212 acres, was patented partly to Anthony Stahler, and partly

to John Martin Schwenck, (the latter dated in 1762, for 88 A. 25 Ps.).

Hans Oord or John Ord (afterward Ortt), in 1738, for 200 A., 113 Ps.; patent issued to him in 1761. The township line between Upper and Lower Milford runs through near the middle of this tract.

Henry Ritter for 170 acres on March 16, 1737, which Lorenz Erbach secured in 1749; patent in 1762 to Johannes Reiswig. This property is in Lower Milford, adjoining the Great Swamp church, and is now owned by O. C. Keiper, Esq., and on it can still be seen the cellar of a house built by Ritter in 1739.

Johannes Meyer (or John Moyer) in 1734 for 180 A., 112 Ps., patent to him in 1761. Previous to that year he erected a saw-mill on the premises and sold it the same year to his children. The division line of the township runs through the land.

Peter Rosz (Rose), in 1737 for 157 acres in Lower Milford; bought by Christian Zellner (now Zelner).

Michael Moser, in 1734, for 10 acres. It is where Dillingersville is located.

Balzer Gueren, in 1738 for 200 acres situate at the source of Hosensack creek, in Lower Milford.

Lutheran congregation in 1770 for 29 A. 137 Ps., selected by members of the congregation, (Theobald Mechlin, and Heinrich Wilhelm Dillinger) for school and church purposes; patent granted in 1840. Land is situated near Dillingersville, now in possession of John N. Bitting and the "Union Church Association."

Jacob Rausch in 1738 for 115 A. 54 Ps., in Lower Milford; patent in 1789 to Peter Busch.

Valentine Keiser in 1734, and a second in 1735 for two tracts in Hosensack Valley, containing together 150 acres; patent to Joseph Eberhardt, Sr., in 1742; now in possession of estate of Dr. J. H. Dickenshied. In 1741 for another tract of 100 acres, on a branch of the Hosensack. Keiser conveyed it in 1765 to Hans or John Schantz, who obtained a patent.

Michael Bischof for 203 A. 60 Ps., on the county line near Steinsburg, Bucks county; patent in 1761.

Friederich Notes in 1740 for 104 acres, and sold in 1745 to Henry Schleiffer, who obtained a patent in 1765.

Michael Flores in 1752 for 137 acres near Dillingersville, and patent to him in 1763.

Peter Rittenhaus in 1741, for 250 acres, situate on Hosensack creek, patent to Abraham Meyer in 1774, called "Meyer's Neglect." On these premises Henry Funk erected a grist-mill, (later Kriebel's mill), in 1775.

Andrew Eckhard (sometimes called Skart), in 1743 for 45 acres in Hosensack Valley; patent to George Stahl.

Friederich Kemmerer, in 1742 for 98 A., 132 Ps., by the name of "Meatville"; patent in 1796 to Abraham Schantz. This tract is near Dillingersville.

Ludwig Bitting in 1744, for 51 A. 115 Ps., on Hosensack Hill in Lower Milford; patent in 1772, by the name of "First Fruits," to Andrew Graber.

George Mack in 1793 for 100 acres in Hosensack Valley, patent to George Stahl and John Molder, Sr. In 1744 another warrant was issued for 100 A. 137 Ps., to George Mack. This tract was purchased in 1808 by Abraham Kriebel, who purchased the same day from Conrad Wetzel an adjoining tract of 32 acres, which were patented in 1808, by the name of "Abraham's Plain" to said Kriebel.

Michael Schmidt (Smith) for 284 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres near Limeport, and patent granted in 1750.

Jacob Kurr in 1746 for 46 A. 155 Ps., in Hosensack Valley patent to Casper Rieszer, by the name of Escurial. On March 9, 1752, another warrant was issued for a tract of 32 acres; patent to Abraham Kriebel (part of "Abraham's Plain").

Thomas Kurr, in 1749, for 25 acres; and in 1749 for another tract of 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The 25-acre tract was patented to Hans Schanz, (included in Schanzburg). The other tract was sold to George Klein for which a patent was granted to him by the name of "Kleinhausen."

George Klein for 95 A. 108 Ps., in Hosensack Valley; and patent in 1759 to him.

Felix Brunner for 200 acres in Lower Milford, and sold in 1763 to George Urffer, to whom the patent was granted.

Melchoir Stecher, in 1735, for land in Lower Milford, who sold to Joseph Eberhardt, to whom patent was granted.

Christopher Krauss in 1740 for 100 acres in Hosensack Valley, and patent was granted to him. (In the private rooms of Christopher Krauss on this land, a school was established in 1765 by Charles Guss, a teacher. His salary was £35, besides eight bushels of grain, free dwelling, garden and feed for one cow per annum for a term of four years.)

Hans Adam Trump in 1740 for 100 acres in the Hosensack, and patent granted to him.

George Hoffman in 1745 for 27 acres, 141 perches, near Emaus.

Henry Huber in 1747 for 113 acres in Lower Milford and he sold in 1751 to Henry Otto, (now Ott), who sold in 1773 to his son, Chris-

toph Ott, to whom a patent was granted in 1789.

Conrad Wetzel, second warrant in 1748, for 164 acres in Lower Milford, and he sold in 1753 to George Stahlnecker, to whom a patent was granted in 1754.

John Peter Walber (first constable of Upper Milford); patents were granted to him in 1751 for four tracts, containing together 182 acres, 151 perches, in Kraussdale.

Christopher Walber, patent in 1753 for 230 A. 110 Ps., in Kraussdale, adjoining land of his brother, John Peter Walber.

David Streib in 1748, for 73 A. 150 Ps., in Hosensack Valley; he sold in 1760 to Peter Edelman, who obtained a patent in 1770, by the name of "Ladle."

Michael Hartman Ditlow, for 72 A. 84 Ps., in Lower Milford, patent granted in 1761.

George Sewitz, in 1765, for 92 A. 80 Ps., in Hosensack Valley; he sold in 1767 to Adam Hillegas, who sold in 1772, to his son, John, and a patent was issued to him in 1784 by the name of "Fairfield."

Johann Adam Roth, in 1751, for two tracts containing 35 A. 38 Ps., in Lower Milford, patent in 1837, to Christian Schearer.

Peter Schlosser in 1755 for 46 A. 113 Ps., in Lower Milford; patent in 1875 to Thomas Schearer.

Nicolaus Dietz for two tracts containing 163 A. 10 Ps., called No. 25, "lying in Richland Manor," Lower Milford, and patent issued in 1789.

William Bitz (called Bit or Pits), in 1738, for 47 A. 29 Ps., patent in 1771 to Jacob Wetzel, called "Mount Fair."

Johannes Keichler, (sometimes called Keuler) in 1740 for 130 acres in Lower Milford; and he sold to John Adam Rothenberger, to whom a patent was granted in 1808, by the name of Wales; and in the same year he sold 99 A. 106 Ps., to his son-in-law, Jacob Schwenck (commissioner of Lehigh county in 1832-35).

Balzer Yeakel in 1766, for 35 A. 50 Ps., on the east side of "Bald Hill" in Lower Milford; and patent issued to him in 1771, called "Yeakel's Rock."

And warrants for tracts in Upper Milford (included in Upper Milford as now recognized) by the following named settlers:

Christian Crall (or Kraul) for 250 acres, patented in 1782, to William Schaffer. It is situated in the present village of Zionsville, and was afterward occupied by George Schall, Widow Mechling, Reuben Stahler, Jonathan Berkey, and others. The new Lutheran church is standing on part of the ground.

Dürk Jansen, in 1734, and patent in 1735 for 352 acres, who sold to Jacob Miller; and Miller to John Shimer, Esq. The village of Shimersville is located on this land, and some of it is still owned by descendants of the Shimers.

Henry Riesz (Risz or Reesz) in 1738 for 200 A. 75 Ps., patent to Jacob Hiestand, in 1787, by the name of "Hiestand's Delight." This tract is situated in Upper Milford. In 1744 an adjoining tract of 50 A. 125 Ps. was secured to Riesz. A patent was issued in 1822, for 29 A., 16 Ps. of the tract near Vera Cruz, to Daniel Mohr.

Henry Schiszler (Sheezler) in 1738, for 149 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, situate near Zionsville, patent in 1761, to John Nicolaus Stahler.

Leonhard Lotz (or Lutz) in 1739 for 200 A. 39 Ps.; patent in 1761 to Rudolph Weiss. This tract is situate near Zionsville, and the church of the Evangelical Association is located on the land.

Henry Schleiffer in 1752 for an adjoining tract of 112 A. 156 Ps., patent to him in 1765, who sold both tracts in 1796, to Abraham Hiestand. On the first tract the Mennonite church and Zionsville Station are located.

John Hiestand for 124 A. 152 Ps., and in 1743 for an adjoining tract of 37 A. 138 Ps., patent to him in 1762. The premises are situated in Upper Milford.

Michael Meyer in 1741 for 100 A. 130 Ps. near Shimersville, and patent to Friederich Kern in 1752.

In 1744 another warrant was issued to Meyer for 48 A. 35 Ps., patent in 1789 to Conrad Meyer, by the name of "Meyersbury." This tract is near Zionsville in the possession of Edmund Christman.

Conrad Stamm, for 150 acres; patent in 1743. This tract is situated near Zionsville.

John Bingamin, in 1744 for 120 A. 92 Ps., near Zionsville; sold in 1753 to Peter Hittel who obtained a patent in 1762.

Jacob Gartenhauer, in 1745, and 1747 for 53 acres near Emaus.

George Strepeck, (or Strespeck), probably Streiszbach) in 1744, for 150 acres in Upper Milford and sold to Frederick Martin who obtained a patent.

Nicolaus Staehler, in 1744 for 26 A. 51 Ps. near Zionsville; and he purchased in 1759 from Henry Schiszler an adjoining tract of 149 $\frac{3}{4}$ A.; patent to him in 1761 for both tracts.

Christian Biegel, (Bigli or Bieghly), in 1745 for 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ A. in Upper Milford; sold to different parties and finally to Henry Meyer who obtained a patent by the name of "Meyertown," in 1789.

Peter Kohler, (sometimes called Kouchler),

in 1745 for 135 A. in western corner of Upper Milford.

Peter Broomfeld, in 1749, for 62 A. 143 Ps. in Upper Milford and he sold in 1753 to Peter Hittel who secured a patent in 1762.

Henry Rudolph, for 81 A. in Upper Milford near Vera Cruz Sta., a patent was granted in 1822 to Abraham Schieler for 35 A. 124 Ps., of this tract.

Philip Steven Poppenmeyer, in 1747, for 60 A. near Zionsville. A patent was granted in 1822 to Jacob Meyer, now occupied by Edwin Christman. A second warrant was issued to Peppenmeyer on same day for tract of 81 A. 93 Ps., and a patent was granted in 1827 for 56 A., 88 Ps., of it to Jacob Andreas.

Peter Fink in 1757 for 25 A. of said 81 A. 93 Ps., and patent was granted in 1832 to Jacob Ortt.

George Schambach, in 1740, for 235 A. in Upper Milford, and he sold to Jacob Sicher to whom a patent was granted in 1789.

Michael Bastian in 1752 for land in Upper Milford; patent in 1811 to John Schuler, Esq. Philip Herzog for 102 A., at Zionsville; patent to him in 1751.

On this premise, in the lower part of Zionsville, the Reformed church is located.

Bernhard Bear, for 113 A. on "Bald Hill," in Upper Milford, and patent to him in 1760.

Adam Krammes for 72 A. 140 Ps., near Zionsville, and he sold in 1762 to Simon Schneider, to whom a patent was granted in 1762, by the name of "Snyderburg."

Wendell Heimbach, for 99 A. 24 Ps., in Upper Milford and patent granted 1782 to his son, David, the founder of Hampton Furnace.

Frederick Fahnel, in 1764, for 23 A. 98 Ps., in Upper Milford and patent granted in 1765; he sold to John Hiestand in 1775.

Michael Guthman, for 103 A. in Upper Milford; he sold to John Adam Gebhard, to whom patent was granted in 1771.

Herman Niesz for 178 A. 33 Ps., near Vera Cruz; patent granted in 1767 under the name of "Niessheim."

Michael Wolfgang, in 1750, for 144 A. near Emaus in Upper Milford.

Jacob Stahl, 135 A. 20 Ps., near Zionsville, and patent issued in 1761. Jacob Stahl died in 1786 when the property was sold to Andrew Riesser. And Riesser sold it in 1789 to Philip Walter, who in 1790 erected a saw-mill and grist-mill.

Philip Tauney (Thani, Thauri, or Doni), in 1744 for 38 A. 71 Ps., in Upper Milford; patent granted in 1821 to Henry Leibert. On this premise between 1768 and 1778 the Leibert Mill

was erected by Jacob Hahn. In 1883 William G. Moyer sold the premises to Jesse Stauffer. In 1752 Philip Tanney took up an adjoining tract of 269 A.

George Stahl, in 1765, for 47 A. in Upper Milford; patent to Jacob Miller and others.

Jacob Hahn for 25 A., patent by the name of "Squarrils Plain."

George Ohlewein, in 1756, for 11½ A. in Upper Milford; patent in 1789 to Andrew Engelman called "Springfield."

Christopher Andreas Gutman, in 1738, for 103 acres in Upper Milford, and he sold to John Adam Gebhard to whom a patent was granted in 1771.

William Rueb (or Rieb), in 1748 for 43 A. 30 Ps., in Upper Milford; patent in 1816, to Jacob Schantz. The Evangelical United Mennonite Church is located on this tract.

Philip Kratzer for 198 A. 150 Ps., in Upper Milford and patent to him in 1760.

Bernhard Derr (or Doer), in 1758, for 18 A. in Upper Milford. The Baptist Church near Vera Cruz is located on this tract.

George Lesch, in 1812, for 18½ A., near Vera Cruz; patent issued in 1814.

Sebastian Knauss and Andrew Giering, about 1740, took up great tracts of land in Upper Milford, south and south-west of Emaus. Both were leading members of the Moravian church and both donated land to it in the Borough. Their premises are now in the possession of many owners, including the Donaldson Iron Co.

George Hereft, (Hooft), in 1740 for 100 A. in Upper Milford.

The following warrants were taken in Upper Milford, but their exact location is not known:

John George Baumgartner, in 1738, for 100 acres.

Johannes Elverich, in 1741, for 50 acres.

Jacob Steffler, in 1744, for 57 acres.

Gabriel Kohler, in 1746, for 75 acres.

Johann Michael Kieler, in 1746, for 64 acres.

Christian Steinmyer, in 1751, 150 acres.

Jacob West in 1751, for 40 acres.

Batzer Fetterman, in 1752, for 52 acres.

Michael Stocker, in 1740 for 150 acres, now in possession of Charles Johnson, of Charles Johnson.

Henry Bitting, in 1740 for 100 acres.

Henry Rutler, in 1740, for 50 acres.

Christopher Bayer in 1738 for 151 acres.

Andreas Bastian, for 32 A. 50 Ps.

Also the following without learning the time or quantity of land:

Yost Hengel, (Hinkel), Michael Peace, Conrad Irig, John Wetzler, John Schaub, John Gisell, and Samuel Bechtel.

Tax List of 1762.—The following taxables were in the township in 1762:

TAX LIST OF UPPER MILFORD, 1762.

John Shantz, Collector.

Peter Arnold,	£ 5	Valatine Kayser, . .	£ 4
Andreas Bastian, . .	5	Conrad Klein,	5
Michael Bastian, . .	5	Baltzer Kraus,	20
Mathias Bastian, . .	6	Frederick Kern,	11
Jonas Bastian,	4	Adam Keahl,	6
Jacob Berger,	4	Peter Keahl,	15
Stephen Buppenmeyer,	8	Natz Keicher,	6
Mathias Barthol, . .	8	George Klein,	22
Philip Becker,	4	Frederick Kemmerer,	17
Gottfried Cabis, . . .	4	Frederick Limbach, .	6
Christman's widow, .	14	Felix Linn,	5
Hartman Michael Dillow,	9	Peter Long,	12
Jacob Diel,	7	Jacob Miller,	10
Adam Drump,	15	Christian Miller, . .	13
Stephen Dollman, . .	5	Peter Martin,	8
Stephen Dhur,	5	Samuel Mechlin, . . .	24
Philip Dieringer, . .	7	Dewald Mechlin, . . .	18
Philip Dany,	7	Samuel Meyer,	11
Sebastian Drukenmiller,	16	Benjamin Meyer, . .	12
Jacob Dubs,	19	John Marburg,	7
Jacob Dillinger, . . .	15	Conrad Menges, . . .	5
George Dillinger, . . .	6	John Meyer,	16
Bernard Dear,	8	Michael Meyer's widow,	9
John Dear,	12	George Menges, . . .	4
Andreas Engleman, .	11	Christian Metzger, . .	6
Peter Edelman,	12	Peter Miller,	4
Jacob Eberhard, . . .	14	Conrad Neymeyer, . .	0
Joseph Eberhard, . .	20	poor,	0
Michael Eberhard, . .	23	Herman Nies,	7
John Eberhard,	48	Henry Ott,	12
Peter Fink,	5	Mathias Ox,	16
Christian Fisher, . . .	12	John Orth,	20
Michael Florus,	9	Adam Ox,	4
Jacob Funck,	5	John Ohlewine,	13
David Giessy,	4	Ulrich Rieser,	20
Adam Grames,	9	Christian Reiner, . . .	8
Adam Gebhard,	12	George Reinert,	8
Christopher Goodman,	16	Nicholas Rothenberger,	16
Felix Huber,	6	Michael Reader, . . .	4
George Huft,	5	Jacob Reiber,	4
Christopher Heisler, .	5	Henry Ries,	16
John Histant, Jr., . .	11	Adam Reinhard, . . .	6
Jacob Huber,	16	Frederick Rouschenberger,	4
Christopher Heller, . .	18	Adam Reichenbacher,	4
John Hanky,	6	John Reiswick,	10
George Helferich, . .	18	France Russ,	6
George Hahn,	7	Christopher Reichly, .	7
Jacob Hahn,	6	George Stiehl,	4
George Hammer, . . .	13	Baltzer Stiehl,	4
Casper Holtzhouser, .	20	Michael Sheibeli, . . .	5
Michael Hollenbach, .	4	Daniel Stauffer, . . .	16
Casper Hepler,	6	Nichs. Stehler,	16
Henry Hertz,	8	David Streüp,	24
Peter Hertz,	17	Jacob Sicher,	12
Philip Hertzog,	16	Philip Sebold,	6
Henry Huber,	10	Jacob Shafer,	4
John Simon Histant, .	16	Henry Shleifer, . . .	14
Christopher Hoffmann,	6	George Shantzenbach,	16
Jacob Holtzhauser, . .	6	Martin Shafer,	5
Jacob Köhler,	17	John Shout,	9
Peter Kryling,	17	Baltzer Sholl,	5
Philip Kratzer,	9		

Martin Shwenk, ... £ 10	Christian Weis, £ 4	Widow Greilings.	Michael Meyer.
John Shantz, 15	George Wüst, 4	John Griesemer.	Jacob Miller.
Peter Shlosser, 7	Ferdinand Wertz, ... 6	Adam Gebhard.	Leonard Miller.
Jacob Smith, 13	Jacob Welder, 6	William Haintz.	Nicholaus Miller.
George Stahlnecker, 18	Jacob Wetzel, Jr.,... 11	Adam Hatman.	Peter Miller.
Michael Smith, 22	Martin Werfel, 4	Casper Hepler.	Philip Miller.
Adam Shuler, 19	France Welgon, ... 16	Stoffel Hepler.	Henry Marsteller.
Adam Shoemaker, 11	George Weis' wid-	Jacob Heil.	Conrad Neumeyer.
Christian Steininger, 16	ow, 13	Simon Hein.	Herman Niess.
Christian Sturtz, .. 4	Rudolph Weis, 15	John Hauser.	John Niess.
Ludwig Sifert, 16	Henry Weis, 4	David Heimbach.	John Ohlwein.
Peter Strein, 7	John Yund, 16	George Hillgass.	John Ord (Ortt).
Jacob Stahl, 14	Baltzer Yakel's wid-	John Hillgass.	Christopher Ott.
Peter Trautman, .. 4	ow, 18	Felix Hirth.	Henry Ott.
John Valentzer, ... 6	Henry Yabel, 6	John Hiestand.	Michael Ott.
Jacob Wetzel, Sr.,... 20	Jacob Zerfink, 10	John Hiestand, Jr.	Michael Paulus.
John Wetzel, 5	Joseph Zebitz, 7	Abraham Hiestand.	Jacob Rauschenberger.

Singlemen.

Bernard Bear.	Michael Smith.	Isaac Hiestand.	Henry Hartzell.	George Reiner.
Henry Döss.	Peter Shuler.	Henry Hartzell.	George Horner.	Widow Reiner.
Frederick Delp.	Michael Shuler.	John Reiswig.	John Reiswig.	Christian Reiner.
Felix Dups.	Frederick Smith.	Nicholaus Hittel.	Nicholaus Hittel.	Adam Reinhard.
Isaac Histant.	Peter Swenk.	Philip Herzog.	Philip Herzog.	John Riesser.
Adam Kurtz.	Nichs. Schublin.	Philip Herzog, Jr.	Philip Herzog, Jr.	William Riesser.
Henry Kemmerer.	George Stahl.	Jacob Huber.	Jacob Huber.	Samuel Reichert.
Mathias Kern.	Ludwig Stehler.	Peter Hartzell.	Peter Hartzell.	Abraham Reichert.
Henry Mattern.	Jacob Sleifer.	Jacob Holtzhausen.	Jacob Holtzhausen.	John Rischel.
Henry Orth.	John Shout.	Nicholaus Jeissyly.	Nicholaus Jeissyly.	Martin Rischel.
Leonard Ox.	Frederick Shoemaker.	Adam Jeissyly.	Adam Jeissyly.	Henry Romig.
John Riess.	George Trunkenmiller.	Baltzer Jaeckel.	Baltzer Jaeckel.	Adam Rothenberger.
Killian Russ.	Simon Walther.	Melchoir Jaeckel.	Melchoir Jaeckel.	George Rothenberger.
		George Jaeckel.	George Jaeckel.	Jacob Rothenberger.
		Jeremiah Jaeckel.	Jeremiah Jaeckel.	Peter Rothenberger.
		Casper Jaeckel.	Casper Jaeckel.	David Rothrock.
		John Jacoby.	John Jacoby.	Jacob Rothrock.
		John Jund.	John Jund.	George Rud.
		Isaac Jarrett.	Isaac Jarrett.	Michael Rudolph.
		Jacob Kreter.	Jacob Kreter.	Henry Russ.
		Daniel Kreter.	Daniel Kreter.	George Schaffer.
		Christopher Krauss.	Christopher Krauss.	William Schaffer.
		Baltzer Krauss.	Baltzer Krauss.	Abraham Schantz.
		Jacob Koehler.	Jacob Koehler.	John Schantz.
		Philip Kratzer.	Philip Kratzer.	Joseph Schantz.
		Adam Kehl.	Adam Kehl.	Conrad Schaub.
		Philip Kehl.	Philip Kehl.	Adams Schaub.
		Friederich Kemmerer.	Friederich Kemmerer.	Martin Scheibele.
		John Kemmerer.	John Kemmerer.	Joseph Schelly.
		George Kern.	George Kern.	Henry Schiffer.
		Lorenz Kern.	Lorenz Kern.	Jacob Schiffer.
		Conrad Klein.	Conrad Klein.	Jacob Schiffer, Jr.
		Gabriel Klein.	Gabriel Klein.	Peter Schlasser.
		George Klein.	George Klein.	Jacob Schmeyer.
		Isaac Klotz.	Isaac Klotz.	Peter Schmeyer.
		Nicholaus Klotz.	Nicholaus Klotz.	John Schnell.
		Jacob Knauss.	Jacob Knauss.	John Schneider.
		Michael Knauss.	Michael Knauss.	Adam Schuler.
		Joseph Kooken.	Joseph Kooken.	Adam Schuler.
		Nicholaus Kooken.	Nicholaus Kooken.	John Schuler.
		Peter Kooken.	Peter Kooken.	Peter Schuler.
		Friederich Krammes.	Friederich Krammes.	Jacob Sicher.
		Leonhard Lauten-	Leonhard Lauten-	Friederich Siechly.
		schlager.	schlager.	George Seider.
		George Lautenschlager.	George Lautenschlager.	Daniel Smith.
		Martin Leibert.	Martin Leibert.	Jacob Smith.
		Friederich Limbach.	Friederich Limbach.	Jacob Smith.
		John Linn.	John Linn.	John Smith.
		Friederich Martin.	Friederich Martin.	Peter Smith.
		Michael Mattinger.	Michael Mattinger.	Anthony Stahler.
		Philip Mechlin.	Philip Mechlin.	Ludwig Stahler.
		Thomas Mechlin.	Thomas Mechlin.	Nicholaus Stahler, Jr.
		Christian Metzger.	Christian Metzger.	Nicholaus Stahler, Jr.
		Abraham Meyer.	Abraham Meyer.	Abraham Stahl.
		Conrad Meyer.	Conrad Meyer.	Jacob Stahl.

Tax List of 1781.—The following assessment-lists, made by the commissioners of Northampton county, Dec. 27, 1781, shows the names of all of the taxable citizens then residing in the territory which is now included in the townships of Upper and Lower Milford:

Ludwig Andreas.	Peter Deiss.	Abraham Meyer.
Stofel Andreas.	Michael Eberhard.	Conrad Meyer.
Michael Andreas.	Jacob Eberhard.	
Ulrich Bassler.	Joseph Eberhard.	
Michael Bastian.	Peter Eberhard.	
Henry Birkheimer.	Andrew Engelman.	
Gabriel Pappenmeyer.	Adam Engelman.	
Michael Bischof.	Conrad Ernst.	
Henry Bitting.	Samuel Eisenhard.	
Jacob Becker.	Jacob Eckle.	
Jacob Van Buskirk.	Jeremiah Flexer.	
Adam G. Bortz.	Frederick Fanel.	
Nicholaus Bieber.	Balzer Fetterman.	
Even Bill.	George Fetterman.	
Jacob Bildhaus.	Widow Fischer.	
Peter Braun.	Daniel Folck.	
George Christ.	Michael Flores.	
George Christman.	Henry Funck.	
Frederick Delp.	Jacob Funck.	
Peter Daney.	John Funck.	
Stephen Dalman.	Rudolph Funck.	
George Dillinger.	George Funck.	
Nicholaus Dietz.	Jacob Fischer.	
Daniel Dany.	Widow Gebhard.	
John Dany.	Andrew Girring.	
Phillip Derringer.	Jacob Gernet.	
Jacob Deep.	Leonard Griesemer.	
Daniel Derr.	Matthias Gerhard.	
Michael Derr.	Peter Gerhard.	
Stephen Derr.	Daniel Guth.	
Daniel Dubs.	Adam Geary.	
Henry Daubert.	Jacob Geary.	

Jacob Stahlschmiedt.
George Stahlnecker.
Jacob Stauffer.
Jacob Stephen.
George Stroh.
Traulis estate.
John Trexler.
Bastian Truckenmiller.
George Truckenmiller.
Adam Trump.
John Trump.
Jost Wentz.
Jacob Wentz.
Jacob Weiss.
Widow Weiss.
George Worman.
Conrad Wurman.
Friederich Winsh.
Michael Wolfgang.
Philip Walter.
Elias Weaver.
Philip Walter, Jr.
George Welder.
Frantz Westgo.

Mathias Westgo.
Conrad Wetzel.
John Wetzel.
Jacob Wickert.
Jost Wieand.
Wendell Wieand.
Adam Wieder.
Peter Weaver.
Jacob Wolf.
Philip Witman.
Rudolph Weiss.
Conrad Witmeyer.
Jacob Wittner.
Ferdinand Wirtz.
Goufried Wiesner.
Tobias Wendell.
Conrad Wagner.
Conrad Wolf.
Casper Yoder.
Christian Young.
Conrad Zeller.
John Zeller.
Rudolph Zubler.

Jacob Dillinger.
John Dillinger.
Maria Dillinger.
Jacob Dilgert.
David Ditlow.
Isaac Dixson.
Daniel Dubs.
Henry Dubs.
Jacob Dubs.
Christian Dutt.
Adam Eberhard.
Daniel Eberhard.
John Eberhard.
Jacob Ehrhard.
Jacob Ehrenhard.
Friederich Eidinger.
David Eulenbach.
George Engelman.
Henry Engelman.
John Engelman.
Peter Engelman.
John Erdman.
Daniel Erney.
John Fellman.
Widow Ferdman.
Philip Fetterman.
Jacob Fink.
John Fink.
Christian Fischer.
Jacob Fischer.
John Fischer.
Widow Flores.
Daniel Fretz.
John Frick.
John Funk.
Jacob Geary.
Matthias Geho.
John Gehring.
Jacob Geisinger.
Philip Geisinger.
Jacob Gerhard.
John Gering.
William Gorman.
Ludwig Greber.
Felix Griessemer.
Friederich Griessemer.
Jacob Griessemer.
John Griessemer.
Daniel Guth, Sr.
Daniel Guth, Jr.
George Guth.
John Hanger.
Peter Hartzell.
George Harlacher.
John Haupt.
Adam Heckman.
George Heil.
Jacob Heil.
David Heimbach, Jr.
David Heimbach, Sr.
Abraham Hentricks.
Jacob Henscher.
Abraham Hiestand, Jr.
Abraham Hiestand, Sr.
Jacob Hiestand.
John Hilligass.
Michael Hilligass, Jr.
Michael Hilligass, Sr.
Nicholas Hittel.
William Horsfield.
George Jacoby.
Henry Jacoby.

John Jacoby.
John Jarrett.
Andrew Jackel.
Christopher Jackel.
David Jaekel, Jr.
David Jaekel, Sr.
George Jaekel, Jr.
George Jaekel, Sr.
Jeremias Jaekel.
John Jaekel.
Melchior Jaekel.
Moses Kain.
Abraham Kaufman.
Peter Kehler.
Jacob Kehler.
Michael Kehm.
John Keiser.
Joseph Keiser.
John Kemmerer.
Henry Kern.
Matthias Kern.
Daniel Klein.
George Klein.
George Klein.
Isaac Klein.
Michael Klein.
Andrew Kleinsmith.
Henry Knappenberger.
Jacob Knauss.
Peter Kneppel.
Friederich Krammes.
Nicholaus Kramer.
Andrew Krauss.
David Krauss.
Friederich Krauss.
George Krauss.
John Krauss.
Abraham Kriehel.
Jacob Kriehel.
Jacob Kriehel.
Henry Larosch.
Jacob Larosch.
Jacob Laub.
Leonhard Lautenschlaeger.
Nicholas Lautenschlaeger, Jr.
Nicholas Lautenschlaeger, Sr.
Henry Leibert.
Martin Leibert.
Joseph Leopold.
Peter Linn.
Jacob Marsteller.
Widow Marsteller.
Friederich Martin.
Ludwig Mattinger.
Widow Mattinger.
John Mechlin.
Conrad Mertz.
Jacob Metzger.
Friederich Miller.
Friederich Miller.
George Philip Miller.
Jacob Miller.
Isaac Miller.
Peter Miller.
Widow Miller.
Daniel Mohr.
Henry Mohr.
Jacob Mohr.

SINGLE FREEMEN.

John Derr.
Jacob Dillinger.
Peter Engelman.
Philip Eberhard.
Jacob Hiestand.
George Horlacher.
George Hein.
George Kemmerer.
George Klein.
Nicholaus Klein.
Jacob Klein.
Friederich Metzger.

George Reiner.
Andrew Reisser.
Philip Stahler.
Peter Stahler.
Jacob Stahlnecker.
Peter Schaffer.
Michael Schandt.
Adam Trump.
Killian Weiss.
John Riesser.
Henry Yundt.
Christian Zeller.

Tax List of 1812.—In 1812, when Lehigh county was organized, the following were the taxable citizens of Upper Milford (now Upper and Lower Milford townships):

Henry Albrecht.
Stoffel Andreas.
Jacob Arner.
Jacob Axter.
John Baal.
Adam Bader.
Michael Bahm.
Jacob Baer.
Abraham Bartow.
Henry Bassler.
Ulrich Bassler.
Henry Bauer.
Jacob Beitelman.
John Berkenstock.
Jacob Bildhaus.
Ludwig Bitting.
Jacob Bleyler.
Jacob Bortz, Jr.
Andrew Boyer.
Adam Brey.
George Brey.
Michael Brey.
Philip Brey.
George Friederich
Caldower.
George Carl.
John Carl.

George Christ.
Henry Christ, Jr.
David Christman.
George Christman.
George Clewell.
Joseph Clewell.
Daniel Cooper.
Joseph Cope.
Jacob Daney.
Philip Daney.
Philip Daney, Jr.
Peter Daney.
Jacob Danner.
Henry Daubert.
Henry Daubert, Jr.
John Daubert.
Jacob Deiss.
Jacob Derr.
Michael Derr.
Widow Dickenshide.
George Diehl.
Michael Diehl.
George Dietz.
Jacob Dietz.
Nicholaus Dietz.
Christina Dillinger.
Daniel Dillinger.

Stoffel Mohr.
 William Mohr.
 Abraham Moyer.
 Henry Moyer, Jr.
 Henry Moyer, Sr.
 Jacob Moyer, Sr.
 Jacob Moyer, Jr.
 William Moyer.
 John Mumbauer, Jr.
 John Mumbauer, Sr.
 Christian Musselman.
 George Nehs (Nace).
 Jacob Nehs.
 Jacob Nehs.
 Conrad Nepmeyer.
 Jacob Oberholtzer.
 Christian Ortt.
 John Ortt.
 Henry Ortt.
 Henry Ott, Jr.
 Henry Ott, Sr.
 Widow Ott.
 Samuel Paul.
 Adam Reichenbach.
 George Reichenbach.
 George Reichenbach.
 Leonhard Reichenbach.
 Michael Reichenbach.
 Peter Reichenbach.
 Cornelius Reinbold.
 Hartman Reinhard.
 Daniel Reinert.
 Peter Reinert.
 Peter Reichert.
 Andrew Riesser.
 Casper Riesser.
 John Riesser.
 Solomon Riesser.
 William Riesser.
 Samuel Rinker.
 John Roeder, Sr.
 John Roeder, Jr.
 Samuel Roeder.
 Friederich Romig.
 Adam Rothenberger.
 David Rothenberger.
 George Rothenberger.
 George Rothenberger.
 Jacob Rothenberger.
 John Rothenberger.
 Peter Rothenberger.
 David Rothrock.
 Jacob Rothrock.
 George Ruch.
 Michael Rudolph.
 George Schaffer.
 George Schaffer.
 Peter Schaffer.
 Peter Schaffer.
 Abraham Schantz.
 Christian Schantz.
 Jacob Schantz.
 John Schantz.
 John Schantz.
 John Schaub.
 George Schell.
 Michael Schelly.
 Andrew Schenkler.
 Adam Schiffert.
 John Schiffert.
 Ulrich Schitz (Schutz).
 John Schlotterer.
 Daniel Schmidt.
 Jacob Schmidt.
 Solomon Schmidt.
 Jacob Schmoyer.
 John Schmoyer.
 Adam Schneider.
 Jacob Schneider.
 Samuel Schneider.
 Simon Schneider.
 David Schubert.
 George Schumacher.
 John Schuld.
 Abraham Schuler.
 Adam Schuler.
 George Schuler.
 John Schuler.
 Samuel Schuler.
 Baltzer Schultz.
 Daniel Schwartz.
 Daniel Schwartz.
 Jacob Schweneck.
 Jacob Seibert.
 Peter Sell.
 Christian Shearer.
 John Shimer.
 David Sicher.
 Jacob Sicher.
 Adam Singmaster.
 Conrad Smith.
 George Smith.
 Peter Smith.
 David Spinner.
 John Stadler.
 George Stahl.
 John Stahl.
 Christian Stahler.
 Daniel Stahler.
 David Stahler.
 Henry Stahler.
 Jacob Stahler.
 Ludwig Stahler.
 Nicholas Stahler, Sr.
 Nicholas Stahler, Jr.
 Nicholas Stahler.
 Peter Stahler.
 Philip Stahler.
 Lorenz Stahler.
 Abraham Stauffer.
 Jacob Stauffer.
 Peter Standt.
 Adam Steininger.
 Adam Stephan.
 Jacob Stephan.
 Andrew Straszberger.
 George Truckenmiller.
 Adam Trump.
 George Trump.
 Baltzer Urffer.
 David Urffer.
 Michael Urffer.
 Widow Urffer.
 Bernhard Vogele
 (Fegely).
 Nicholaus Vogele.
 George Vogt, Jr.
 George Vogt, Sr.
 John Wagner.
 John Wagner.
 Jacob Walker.
 Daniel Walter.
 David Walter.
 Philip Walter.
 Elias Weaver.
 Michael Weaver.
 John Weaver.
 Peter Weaver.
 John Weikel.
 Baltzer Weinberger.
 Christopher Weiss.
 Jacob Weiss.
 Henry Westgo.
 Jacob Westgo.
 Philip Westgo.
 Daniel Wetzel.
 Jacob Wetzel, Sr.
 Jacob Wetzel, Jr.
 John Wetzel.
 David Wieandt.
 John Wieandt, Sr.
 Jacob Wieandt, Jr.
 John Wieandt.
 Jost Wieandt.
 Wendel Wieandt, Sr.
 Wendel Wieandt, Jr.
 Jacob Wickert.
 Adam Wieder, Jr.
 Adam Wieder, Sr.
 Casper Wieder.
 Gottfried Wiessemer.
 Christian Willauer.
 Jacob Wittmer.
 Widow Wittmer.
 John Zeisloff.
 Carl Zeller.
 Christian Zeller.
 Conrad Zeller.
 John Zeller.
 Abraham Ziegler.

SINGLE FREEMEN.

Henry Dany.
 John Dany.
 George Derr.
 Henry Derr.
 Jacob Diehl.
 Peter Diehl.
 Abraham Dietz.
 Peter Dietz.
 Daniel Dubs.
 John Dubs.
 John Eberhard.
 Michael Engelman.
 John Fischer.
 George Flores.
 Henry Flores.
 Henry Henry.
 George Hittel.
 Philip Hittel.
 John Rudolph.
 Jacob Schaub.
 Stoffel Schubert.
 Jacob Schuler.
 Christian Schwartz.
 Peter Schwartz.
 David Seibert.
 Stoffel Seibert.
 William Hittel.
 Daniel Jackel.
 George Klein.
 Benjamin Kriebel.
 Benjamin Kriebel.
 George Lechner.
 Jacob Lechner.
 Daniel Miller.
 David Mohr.
 Jacob Moyer.
 Philip Mumbauer.
 John Ott.
 Jacob Ott.
 Jacob Reichenbach.
 Michael Reichenbach.
 Adam Reinhard.
 Lorenz Ruch.
 George Rudolph.
 John Smith.
 Jonathan Stahl.
 John Strassberger.
 David Trexler.
 John Wieder.
 Leonhard Wieder.
 Philip Zeffass.

Prominent Early Citizens.—Many prominent men have lived in the townships of Upper and Lower Milford, and during their careers exerted a strong and guiding influence in the agricultural, industrial, religious, educational, financial and political affairs of their extensive territory covering upwards of thirty square miles, which is worthy of notice in this historical compilation.

Ludwick (or Ludwig) Bitting, a farmer of Upper Milford, owned a farm of over 146 acres on the Hosensack Hill (now Lower Milford) from 1744 to 1771. He was elected to the State Legislature for Northampton county in 1758, 1759, and 1760.

Daniel Stahler was born in Upper Milford, March 31, 1781; established the first hotel in Dillingersville (then Stahler's) in 1812; was appointed the same year postmaster of the new postoffice (which was the first in Upper Mil-

ford), and he held the office until 1827; was elected Commissioner of Lehigh county in 1842 for one term; and died Aug. 31, 1854, aged 73 years, 5 months.

Lorenz Stahler, (brother of Daniel), was born in Upper Milford, April 18, 1779; was appointed justice of the peace in 1812, and continued in office until 1840, when he was elected under the new law for one term of five years; continued in office 33 years, until 1845; died Aug. 15, 1854, aged 75 years, 3 months, 27 days.

Joshua Stahler, (son of Lorenz), was born Oct. 2, 1814, in Upper Milford; was elected justice of the peace in 1845, and re-elected in 1850; elected Register of Wills for Lehigh county in 1851; elected coroner in 1855; elected associate judge in 1856; and re-elected in 1861.

David Gehman was born in Hereford township, Berks county on Aug. 26, 1802, removed to the Hosensack Valley in 1828, when he purchased from George Kline, Jr., a tract of land, on which he established a country store, and conducted it for a number of years until 1860. In 1841 a new postoffice, by the name of Hosensack, was established and Gehman was appointed postmaster, and he filled the position for twelve years. In 1861 he was re-appointed and after serving eleven years he resigned. In 1873 removed to Quakertown, Bucks county, where he died March 5, 1881, aged 78 years, 6 months, 9 days. He left two daughters: Mrs. Charles Schoenly and Mrs. John Brunner.

Samuel Moyer, a tanner in Upper Milford (at what is now Burkhalter's tannery, in Lower Milford), was elected to the State Legislature for one term in 1826.

Charles W. Wieand was born March 13, 1809, at Zionsville, where for several years he carried on the business of store-keeper and dealing in tombstones; then purchased the farm of his father, David Wieand; was appointed in 1831 justice of the peace of Upper Milford, and in 1840 was elected for a term of five years. He also served as a surveyor. By his influence a new postoffice was established at Zionsville, in 1849, and he was appointed postmaster for four years. In 1866, he purchased the Mensch mill property from John B. Gehman. In 1876, he removed to East Greenville, Montgomery county, where he assisted his son, Rev. C. J. Wieand, in establishing the Perkiomen Seminary.

Frederick Sigmund, ironmaster, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, on March 31, 1809, and came as a boy to this country; purchased (1850) Hampton Furnace, in Upper Milford, and conducted the same very successfully until his death. He was also a number of years sec-

retary of the Board of Common Schools of Upper Milford, and died June 25, 1860, aged 53 years, 2 months, 25 days.

Henry M. Sigmund (eldest son of Frederick Sigmund, ironmaster), was born in Upper Milford, June 25, 1836. Upon his father's death he and his brother, Dr. Albert M. Sigmund, became the owners of the Hampton Furnace, which they carried on for nearly seven years, when it was discontinued and sold to Peter Faust. He died Aug. 10, 1876, aged 40 years.

Samuel Stauffer (son of Abraham Stauffer), was born in 1811, in what is now Lower Milford, at Kraussdale; obtained his first education in the schools of his neighborhood; was employed for several terms as a teacher; served several terms as school director of Upper Milford (before the division) and several years as secretary of the school board; was elected in 1853 as the first justice of the peace of Lower Milford for five years, and four times re-elected, serving in all 20 years; was appointed notary public in December, 1882; and with his son, Henry, as a partner, he assisted in carrying on a farm, gristmill and saw mill.

Charles Foster (a son of John Thomas Foster, of Philadelphia), was born in that city on March 24, 1801. His father and mother died when he was only three years old, and he was adopted and educated by Jacob Frey, of Montgomery county. He became a blacksmith, settled in Upper Milford, and in 1825 married Magdalena Fischer, daughter of John Fischer. The same year he purchased Fischer's Hotel, which he conducted for over thirty years, and during this time he was also a progressive farmer. In 1838 he was elected to the State Legislature; elected commissioner of Lehigh county in 1844 for three years; elected county auditor in 1859 for three years, and served as a school director of Upper Milford for eighteen years. He died in Upper Milford on July 6, 1875, aged over seventy-four years.

Jacob Schwenck, a farmer and carpenter and joiner, of Lower Milford (then Upper Milford), was elected commissioner of Lehigh county in 1832 for one term of three years; died in 1838.

John Yeakel, was born Nov. 15, 1774, in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford); was elected one of the first county commissioners of Lehigh county for two years (1812-'14). In 1816 he was re-elected for a second term of three years, and in 1819 for a third term of three years. He became the proprietor of the hotel at Hosensack in 1820, and conducted the place until he died, March 17, 1825.

Willoughby Gabel was born in 1810; for a number of years was a successful storekeeper

and farmer of Lower Milford (then Upper Milford); was elected justice of the peace in 1845, and re-elected in 1850 and 1855; served as county commissioner of Lehigh county from 1862 to 1865. He served as one of the first school directors of Upper Milford, after the acceptance of the common-school law in 1844 by the township, and officiated as president of the school board.

Michael H. Albright, Esq., born Jan. 19, 1811, settled in his early boyhood with his mother in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford). He served as a justice of the peace of Lower Milford for thirteen years (1860-'73), and over ten years as school director of the same township. During this time he was one of its most prominent citizens and as such widely known throughout the county. He taught school for a number of years in the township. He moved in 1873 to Allentown, and died in 1892, aged 81 years.

George K. Carl, born June 28, 1828, was elected assessor of Lower Milford in 1854, and re-elected for twelve terms, and was elected, November, 1881, county commissioner of Lehigh county for one term of three years.

Edwin Albright (son of Michael H. Albright), was born Nov. 28, 1838, in Lower Milford (then Upper Milford), received his early education in the school of his father; went to Allentown in 1860, studied law, and became a prominent attorney. He served as solicitor under Sheriff Herman Fetter from 1862 to 1865; as district attorney from 1866 to 1869; as State Senator from 1871 to 1877; and as president judge of Lehigh county from 1878 for 24 years until his decease on Dec. 13, 1902, aged 64 years.

Philip Wetzel Flores, the first vice-president of the Lehigh County Historical Society, was found dead in the library connected with his home at Dillingersville, February 24th, 1908. He was stricken with apoplexy during the night. Mr. Flores was descended from Michael Flores, who emigrated from Wittemberg, Germany, about 1740, settling in the neighborhood of Dillingersville, where he was a farmer and blacksmith, and obtained a large tract of land. His son, John Michael Flores, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The latter's son, Peter, who died October 1, 1865, was the father of Philip W. Flores, who was born at the old homestead August 9, 1832. He was a farmer, kept the village store and was appointed postmaster on October 17, 1865, serving for a number of years. In October, 1862, he enlisted in the 176th Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company K, December 6, 1862, and was in service in Vir-

ginia, North Carolina and South Carolina for over ten months. He was honorably discharged August 18, 1863. Following this service he was Assistant Assessor of the United States Internal Revenue for Upper Saucon, Upper Milford and Lower Milford townships for two and a half years.

Mr. Flores was a very well read man and was especially proficient in local history. He devoted much time to studying and writing the history of the lower end of Lehigh county, especially of the Milfords, in which he was a recognized authority. He contributed historical articles to newspapers and magazines and was for forty years a correspondent for the *Allentown Friedensbote*. He was the author of the history of Upper and Lower Milford Townships in the History of Lehigh and Carbon counties, published in 1884, and of several chapters in the "Skizzen aus dem Lecha Thale." He was one of the organizers of the Lehigh County Historical Society, having been present at the time the organization was effected.

Mr. Flores left one son and three daughters. He was a member of the Reformed congregation at Zionsville, of E. B. Young Post, No. 87, G. A. R., of Allentown, of Coopersburg Lodge, No. 390, I. O. O. F. and of the Pennsylvania German Society. He was buried with military and Grand Army honors, February 29th, in the burial ground connected with the Zionsville Reformed Church.

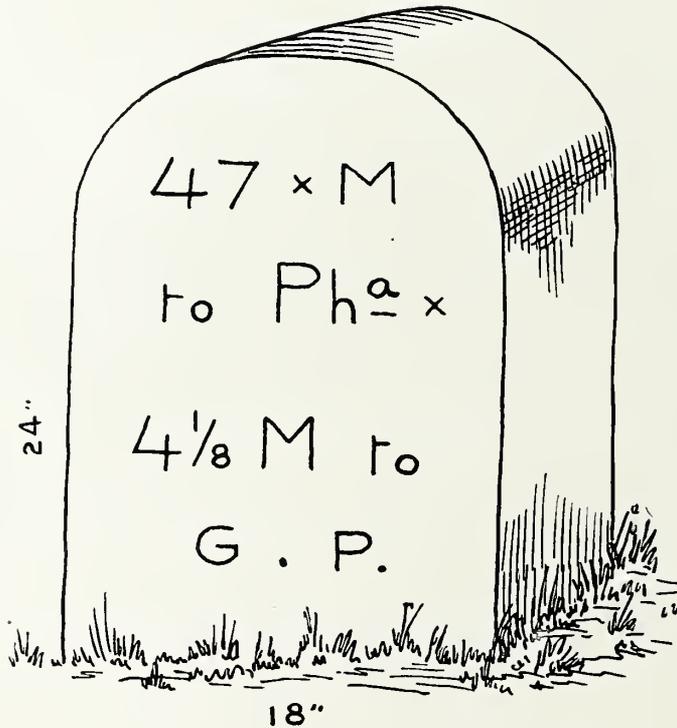
OLD ROADS.—By order of the proprietary government of Pennsylvania, there was in the month of August, 1735, surveyed and laid out a public road by the name of "The King's High Road," beginning in Macousin (Macungie) township, a short distance northwest of Breinigsville, on land of Peter Trexler; running through the present borough of Macungie and Upper Milford (then Bucks county); crossing the land of Derrick Jausen (Shimersville), Christian Crall (Zionsville), John Meyer, Dewalt Mechlin, Henry Geber (Hosensack), Peter Walber, Ulrich Rieszer, and Alexander Diefenderfer, crossing the county-line between Bucks and Philadelphia counties (now Montgomery county) through Geryville into Gussenhoppen (Goshenhoppen), to North Wales where it joined the road leading from Goshenhoppen to Philadelphia. It was reported that this road was laid out 52 feet wide. This was the first public road within the limits of the present Lehigh county. The "Great Philadelphia Road," 25 feet wide, was laid out in 1755. It begins at the "King's Highway," on the line between the townships, and extends northwardly through Upper Mil-

ford, Lower Macungie, Salisbury, South and North Whitehall, and Washington township to Slatington; and thence in later years extended over the Blue Mountains to Mauch Chunk.

The third public road (nearly as old) is the one leading from Emaus across the South Mountain in Upper Milford and the Chestnut Hill in Lower Milford, and thence into Bucks county.

The next historic road is that leading from Zionsville eastwardly across Upper Milford and Lower Milford, passing Dillingersville and the Great Swamp Church; thence to Spinnerstown, in Bucks county. On this road, the first mail-route crossing Milford from Fogelsville to Trumbauersville was established in 1812.

ANCIENT MILESTONES.—There are three remaining old milestones still standing along the "King's Highway" through this section of territory; two on the highway from Hosensack to Emaus (one of them in front of the "Buck-Horn Tavern" with the inscription very plain—1773, 43 M To P), and the other half a mile south of Vera Cruz still upright but in a damaged condition with no inscription; and the third on the highway from Old Zionsville to Macungie, at Shimersville, at the northwest corner of Llewellyn Shimer's barn with the inscription very plain—47 M to Ph^a & 4½ M to G P (the G P meaning Goschenhoppen Pike at Treichlersville, in Berks county).



Another principal road leads from Zionsville in Upper Milford to Hereford, in Berks county. A turnpike was constructed on its bed in 1853 by the Berks and Lehigh Turnpike Co.

There are other prominent roads in the township, those worthy of mention being from Hosensack, in Lower Milford, to Spinnerstown; from Dub's mill (now Schelly's) to Limeport; from Hosensack to Hereford; from Zionsville to Coopersburg; from Vera Cruz to Lanark; from Shimersville to Emaus; and from Shimersville to Seisholtzville.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following elected officials served in the township from 1840 till its division in 1853:

Charles W. Wieand,	Willoughby Gabel,
1840-'45	1845-'52
Lorenze Stahler, 1840-'45	Reuben Stahler, 1852-'53
Joshua Stahler, 1845-'53	

[See respective Divisions for officials since 1853.]

POLLING PLACE.—The polling place of the township from the beginning until its division in 1853 was at Dillingersville.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—The first resident of Upper Milford to take an active part in the movement for the freedom of the colonies was Andrew Engelman, who was elected a member of the Committee of Observation for the county on Dec. 21, 1774. In the following Spring, in May, 1775, 26 companies of Associators were enrolled in the county and the Upper Milford company of 64 men was commanded by Capt. Christian Fisher and Lieut. Philip Walter. On June 20, 1775, Jacob Miller and George Kreibel were appointed committee-men to assist Mr. Engelman. At the election on Sept. 27, 1775, Andrew Engelman was again elected committee-man, and in 1776 he was re-elected with Frederick Limbach. Limbach was appointed a justice of the peace in 1777 and a judge of the courts in 1784. On March 30, 1780 he was appointed a Sub-Lieutenant of the county and in 1783 was elected to the Assembly. He removed from the county in 1787.

In January, 1777, Capt. William Shaffer, of Colonel Geiger's Second Battalion, was in command of the Upper Milford company of 73 men. In 1778, the muster roll of the Second Battalion, commanded by Colonel George Breinig, Lieut. Colonel Stephen Balliet, and Major Frederick Limbach, gives Capt. Peter Schuler in command of the third company, with Lieutenants Thomas Mechlin and James Derr and Ensign James Eberhard. Among the privates were John Jacoby, Peter Dietz, John Youndt, Michael Eberhard, Daniel Stauffer, John Shantz, Adam Rodenberger, John Dillinger, John Dubbs, Philip Eberhard, Joseph Eberhard, George Kline, Matthias Ochs, Jacob Dillinger, Jr., Peter Eberhard, Michael Derr, and Jacob Holtzhauser. In Capt. Christian Fisher's company were Ensign John Ord and Privates Peter Mayer, Conrad Neimeyer, Adam Engelman, Adam Deal, Henry Ott, John Neiss, George Wetzell, Michael Shaut, George Shaffer, John Schuler, John Landis, George Fetterman, Conrad Meyer, Peter Engelman, Jost Wentz, Nicholas and Anthony Stahler, Michael Fetterman, Nicholas Kline and Michael Bastian.

WAR OF 1812.—In the English War of 1812-15, the following men enlisted from Upper Milford township:

Dr. C. F. Dickenshied, (surgeon).	Henry Fegely. Charles Ross.
Henry Flores.	Jacob Krammes.
George Flores.	John V. Buskirk.
George Schmoyer.	Jacob Ortt.
Nicolaus Fegely.	

CIVIL WAR.—Names of the men who served in Civil War with the 176th Reg't Penna. Militia

for ten months in Virginia, North and South Carolina: (* from Upper Milford; ** from Lower Milford.)

Capt., Geo. Neitz.**	Privates.
1 Lt., Chas. H. Foster.*	Jonathan H. Bickel.**
2 Lt., Philip W. Flores.**	Franklin Flores.**
1 Serg., Addison Seibert.**	David Gery.**
3 Serg., John G. Rosenberg.*	Daniel Heinbach.**
4 Serg., Charles Heil.**	Wm. H. Schiffert.**
5 Serg., Wm. H. Wierand.*	Martin Ackerman.**
2 Corp., Wm. M. Roeder.**	John Brecht.**
3 Corp., John F. Fegely.*	William Dony.*
4 Corp., Willoughby Sandt.*	Wm. Ettinger.**
6 Corp., Henry Bauer.*	David Fischer.*
Drummer, Michael Nuss.*	Solomon Hallman.*
	Joseph Kuhns.*
	Gottlieb Pflueger.**
	Lewis Reinhold.*
	Sam'l Rothenberger.**
	William Sicher.*

Three year men in the Civil War:

UPPER MILFORD.	
427th Regt.	104th Regt.
Solomon Wieder.	William Schlicher.
David Wieder.	Jacob Diehl.
Daniel Hittel.	Edwin Diehl.
	John Lynn.
LOWER MILFORD.	
Solomon Hillegass.	Milton Engleman.
Levinas Hillegass.	Reuben M. Schaffer.
Charles Miller.	John J. Brunner.
Anthony Kleinsmith.	
Daniel Kleinsmith.	

EARLY SCHOOLS.—The greater proportion of the early settlers were Germans. The Moravians principally settled at the northern portion of the township in the vicinity of Emaus, while the Schwenkfelders spread into the lower or southern portion, adjoining Berks, Montgomery, and Bucks counties. Some settlements were made previous to 1725, even as early as 1715, by the so-called squatters. The Mennonites, Lutherans, and Reformed came in large numbers, and settled from 1730 to 1750.

They had a fair share of school learning, and only a few of them could not read nor write. They early established schools to educate their children, and it was a feature with them that they were hardly seated in their new houses before they began to organize congregations and build churches. Their schools were numerous and well attended, and they gave the common-school system a generous support.

Almost without exception the earliest schools were established at churches; and frequently the school-house preceded the erection of the church, and served the double purpose of school and church. These schools were church-schools so far as instruction was concerned, but they were not directly supported by the church. Each parent who sent children had to pay in proportion to the total number of days sent. In most

cases the teacher "boarded 'round," which, in those days, was not an easy task.

The instruction was imparted in reading, writing and arithmetic; also in the catechism and the doctrines of the church, with singing. These schools were not denominational, but generally admitted the children of other denominations. After a time passed many of these schools became overcrowded, and some children had to go from three to four miles to school; thus a demand was created, for schools at other places, as Birkenstocks, Schwartzs, Brunners and Krausses. Some were first held in private houses until buildings could be erected. School-houses were commonly constructed of logs and had low ceilings; in everything defective, but ventilation. The instruction was exclusively in the German language. The teachers were foreigners. Those at the churches were generally the leaders of singing at religious worship. Before the Revolution some of those teachers quit as school-teachers and commenced to preach, and less qualified men were taken as teachers, and the schools lost greatly thereby.

Almost any person who came along and made pretensions to education was employed as teacher. This often brought into the school-room persons entirely unfit, morally and mentally. Nearly all the old schools were noted for severity in discipline. Some teachers were not only severe but cruel.

Till 1800 the German language was taught almost exclusively. From 1800 to 1820 the English language was gradually, but at first very slowly, introduced.

Previous to the adoption of the common-school system here in 1844, there were 17 school districts in Upper Milford, which were known by the following names, the years indicating the time they were established:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 Swamp church, 1727
to 1730. | 8 Berg, (St. Peter's),
1805. |
| 2 Hosensack, 1734 or
1735. | 9 Brunner's (Bild-
haus'), before 1800. |
| 3 Dillingersville, 1734
or 1735. | 10 Chestnut Hill, —;
1820. |
| 4 Mennonite Church,
1735 to 1740. | 11 Kern's, 1820. |
| 5 Zionsville, before
1760. | 12 Krauss', 1842. |
| 6 Berkenstock's, before
1775. | 13 Weber's 1790. |
| 7 Schwartz's, before
1790. | 14 Kriebels, before 1800. |
| | 15 Pratt's, before 1820. |
| | 16 S t e i n i n g e r ' s
(Schwartz's) —. |
| | 17 Ruch's (Schwartz's). |

No. 2 was on the county line. Nos. 4, 8 and 16 were discontinued before the adoption of the common school system in 1844. No. 10, established very early, discontinued for a time, then re-opened. No. 17, was kept for three years at John Ruch's by Michael H. Albright, established in 1842.

Numbers 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, and 15 were prominent old districts adopted by the school board in 1844. Previous to 1844 the school-houses were owned by the respective communities.

The Great Swamp Church school was the first in Lehigh county. It was established by the Reformed congregation as a "Gemein-Schule," and maintained by the trustees for about 115 years. When the common-school law was adopted in 1844, the school-board adopted the district for one year and paid \$12.50 rent for the building. The teacher, Joseph Conover, was employed four months and a half, at \$16 a month. It was the last school at this place. John Dubs and Philip Mumbauer were the trustees.

The Hosensack school was established in the Hosensack Valley as early as 1735 by the Schwenkfelders. Schools were conducted prior to 1740 in private houses. The first school was under the control of three trustees elected by the denomination. A "Gemein-Schule" was begun in the home of Christopher Krausz (or Krauss) in 1765, on the premises where the Carl school-house is situated. The record says: "April 22, 1765, An agreement was made with Charles Guss to serve as school-teacher for us at the private house of Christopher Krausz for the term of four years, for a salary of thirty-five pounds and eight bushels of grain; besides a free dwelling, garden, feed for one cow, and fuel, per annum. School to commence at said Christopher Krauss' house on May 22, 1765."

On Dec. 12, 1768, there was another agreement made with Charles Guss to teach a second term of four years at the same place. The salary was the same, except instead of eight bushels of grain twelve bushels were delivered. The Latin and Greek languages were taught, besides the usual branches.

School was also taught in the home of George Yeakel. A special building was erected on his premises in 1790 and used until 1840. The teachers were:

Charles Guss, 1765-69; 1769-73; Jost Vollert, 1777-78; George Kriebel, 1780-83; 1786; George Martin, 1781; G. Carl Stock; Christopher Yeakel; John Schultz; Isaac Schultz; John Krauss.

A school-house was situated on Chestnut Hill where the Union Church stood, and controlled by the Reformed congregation. It was erected at an early period and carried on for a number of years. A new building was put up in 1820, out of the materials of the old church, and the school was continued for 30 years. The teachers were

Philip Mumbauer, John Oberholtzer, Elias Schaffer and others.

The Weber building was in the northeast section of Lower Milford. In 1844 it was more than 50 years old; the last school was taught there by Willoughby Artman.

The Mennonite school was maintained in the church near Zionsville. It was started before 1740 and carried on for many years. It had discontinued before 1844.

The Bergenstock school was on the premises of John Bergenstock in Lower Milford. It was supported from the time of the Revolution to 1844. The last teacher was Henry B. Schleifer.

The Berg (Hill) school was situated on the premises of St. Peter's church. It was a small stone building, having been erected after 1805. Several of the teachers were Andreas Lap, Jacob Oberholtzer, ——— Bast, and George Gehman.

The Dillinger School was a "Gemein-Schule" on the premises of the old Upper Milford Lutheran Church, held in the log building every Winter from 1735 to 1791, conjointly with the congregation, but when that was discontinued, the building was used exclusively for school purposes until 1799; then a stone building was erected in its place, combined with a dwelling-house, and this was used until 1845, when a third was put up. In 1845 the township accepted the common school system, and until that year the teacher was partly paid by the rent from the dwelling-house and partly by the parents whose children attended the school. In 1867 a society was incorporated under the name of "Union School and Church Association." In 1870 this society was authorized by the legislature to sell the real property, and in 1871, they sold 27 A. 97 Ps., to John V. R. Bitting for \$4,050, reserving 2 acres for the school and graveyard. The money was put at interest, and the income appropriated for school purposes. The Act of 1870 provided that not less than \$100 should be expended besides the regular tax, and the district should cover an area within a radius of one mile from the schoolhouse. It has been maintained until now. Some of the known teachers before 1844 were John J. Loeser, John F. Viger, John B. Goetz, John Golconci, Jacob Oberholtzer, Philip Mumbauer, and Samuel Kriebel; from 1844 to 1867, some of those recalled were Joshua Stahler, Aaron Schantz, David Oberholtzer, Charles F. Schantz, and William Eberhard. Since 1867, some of the earlier ones were E. S. Bitting, Benneville X. Schell, Milton H. Hill, Henry Schiffert, and John N. Bitting. This is the oldest place used for educational purposes in the county, and covers a continuous period of nearly

180 years. The "Summer School" is controlled by a board of three trustees who are chosen by the members of the association on the first Saturday of March, one each year for a term of three years.

Common Schools.—The common-school law of Pennsylvania, passed in 1834, was accepted by the majority of the voters of the township at the annual township election, March 17, 1843. One year afterward, the first school board of six directors was elected: William Hittel and Daniel Stahler, for one year; Willoughby Gabel and Saul Wieder, for two years; David Kern and Anthony Krauss, for three years. They met on April 3, 1844, at the public house of Henry Dillinger, in Dillingersville, to organize, and the following officers were chosen: Willoughby Gabel, president; William Hittel, secretary; Anthony Krauss, treasurer. The first school tax levied was \$426.60.

During the Summer of 1844, the directors and trustees of the respective school districts made contracts for the use of the several school houses for one term. They decided to establish five new sub-districts, to build four new school-houses, and to establish one school in the home of Daniel Schantz.

Thirteen old sub-districts were accepted from their respective trustees, and agreements were made for four new schoolhouses; at Miller's mill for \$228; at Henry Koch's for \$236; at George Klein's for \$162.25; and at George Carl's for \$181. Eighteen schools were recognized in the township for the first year and teachers were employed for 4½ months of 24 days, at an average salary of \$16.08 per month; and the schools were to be opened on the first Monday of November.

The first report for the year ending the first Monday in June, 1845, was as follows:

Whole number of schools,	18
Average number of months taught,	4½
Number of male teachers (no females), ..	18
Number of male scholars,	584
Number of female scholars,	383
Number learning German,	407
Average no. of scholars in each school,	53¾
Average salaries per month,	\$16 08
Cost of teaching each scholar per month,	\$0 33½
Amount of tax levied,	\$429 66
Received from State appropriation,	\$6857 26
Received from the collection of school tax,	\$403 76
Cost of instruction,	1,391 75
Cost of fuel and contingencies,	334 18½
Cost of school-house,	1,059 52

Rent was paid for schoolhouses as follows:

M. H. Albright, for school-room,	\$10 00
John Dubs, for Swamp church school-house, ..	12 50
Samuel Stauffer, for Krauss' school-house, ..	15 00
David Kern, for Kern's school-house,	10 00

\$47 50

During the Summer of 1845, four new sub-school-districts were established and five new schoolhouses erected.

On Dec. 6, 1852, the district was separated into Upper and Lower Milford, a line being run through the middle of the district from northeast to southwest, and each of the divisions contained nine sub-districts.

From 1844 to 1853, the township as a school district received annual appropriations from the state amounting to \$10,009.50.

DIVISION OF TOWNSHIP.—On Dec. 6, 1852, this township was divided by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh county, by a line run through the middle of the township from northeast to southwest. The upper or northwestern part was called Upper Milford, and the lower or southeastern part, Penn; but the name Penn was afterward changed to Lower Milford.

The first election in Upper Milford (as newly created) was held at the public house of George Neitz, in Zionsville, on March 18, 1853, when the following officers were elected: *Justice of the Peace*, Samuel Kemmerer; *Constable*, George Schantzenbach; *Supervisors*, Charles E. Roeder, Lazarus Weidner; *Assessor*, George Bachman.

The first election in Lower Milford was held at the public house of Solomon Kemmerer, on March 18, 1853, when the following township officers were elected: *Justice of the Peace*, Samuel Stauffer; *Constable*, George K. Carl; *Supervisors*, Jacob Schantz, Samuel Derr; *School Directors*, Aaron Dubs, William C. Roeder, Daniel S. Yeakel, Abraham Pearson, Samuel Stauffer, Samuel Hottel; *Auditors*, Charles F. Dickenshied, Ephraim Christ, William F. Cramer.

The following historical details relate more particularly to the upper sub-division of the original township of Lehigh county, as it has been recognized since 1853 under the name of UPPER MILFORD; and similar historical details will appear in a subsequent chapter which relates more particularly to the lower division, as it has been recognized since 1853 under the name of LOWER MILFORD.

VILLAGES.—The township includes the following villages:

Zionsville.	Shimersville.
Zionsville Station.	Vera Cruz.
Powder Valley.	

Zionsville.—The land here was taken up by Christian Crall and Philip Herzog. In 1734 Crall first secured 25 acres in the upper portion of the place and about 1740 Herzog 102 acres in the lower portion; and they erected dwellings

in their respective localities. The Lutheran church was built on a part of the Crall land, and the Reformed church on a part of Herzog's. In 1789, Crall's land was owned by Christopher and William Mohr; and Herzog's by Wendell Wieand.

Of the Crall land, Peter Hittel in 1757 donated one acre to the Lutheran congregation and in 1758 the first church was built of logs. Reformed church was built of logs, 50 perches to the south, in 1753.

Philip Hittel put up the first general store in 1810, and the first hotel in 1830, and he carried on the business for a number of years.

The store was re-built by C. W. Wieand in 1848, and carried on subsequently by numerous merchants, the last Albert H. Sterner, since 1906.

Peter Miller started a hardware store in 1871, and carried on the business until 1876; his son, L. H. Miller, was associated with him from 1876 to 1896; his two sons, L. H. and M. J. Miller carried it on from 1896 to 1907; and his son, M. J., since 1907.

The hotel had many different landlords until 1879, then James J. Gackenbach took possession and conducted the stand in a successful manner for upwards of twenty years. He was succeeded by different parties for short periods, the last being Martin L. Haller since 1913.

The Zionsville school was built previous to the year 1760 as a union "Gemein Schule" (church school), near the Lutheran church, and continued as such until 1841 when a new two-story building was erected by subscription. In 1844 it was offered by the trustees (Jacob Hillegas, John Wieder, and Jacob Schneider) to the township directors who accepted it. Jacob F. Keil was employed as the teacher and he reported the whole number of scholars to be 63, 40 male and 23 female, of whom 23 studied German. In 1874 the school board purchased from Charles W. Wieand half an acre of ground for \$100 and erected there a large stone school-house with a steeple, at a cost of over \$1,200. The old building was then sold by the trustees of the churches at public sale to the highest bidder, and within thirty days it was removed. The names of the teachers who taught school here from 1844 for 40 years, were:

Thomas L. Worthington.	J. R. Diller.
ton.	Sallie Wieand.
Aaron S. Wagner.	E. Strunk.
Adam Snyder.	Laurentius Weaver.
Silas Christman.	J. W. Stauffer.
John G. Glace.	George W. Bassler.
Thomas R. Lynch.	George W. Roeder.
Charles W. Wieand.	Leon Snyder.
M. W. Stauffer.	J. D. S. Kneller.
W. B. K. Johnson.	

In the subscription schoolhouse, the first Sunday school was organized in 1842, which was named "Zion's." It was conducted in this building until 1858; then the members of the two churches (three congregations) went to the Sunday-school in the basement of the Reformed church by which time the feeling against Sunday schools as an institution for the religious, as well as the moral, training of children had subsided. The Lutheran members withdrew amicably in 1877, to occupy their own basement room in their new church of 1876.

Post Office.—In 1849, a post office was established here by the name of Zionsville, and the store-keeper, C. W. Wieand was the first postmaster. Since that time, the village has been known by this name. It was removed in 1854 to Shimersville on account of the great inconvenience in changing the mails from the stages late in the night; and its name was then changed to Shimersville. In 1886 an office was established here a second time and named "Old Zionsville," which has been continued until now. The names of the postmasters, with time of service are:

Leon L. Snyder, 1886-'89.
O. D. Reese, 1889-'93; 1897-1900.
L. H. Miller, 1893-'97; 1906.
R. E. Reese, 1900-'05.
M. J. Miller, 1906-'14.

Brick-making.—About 1850, Charles W. Wieand embarked in the business of manufacturing building bricks. He established a yard and kiln on a lot of ground a short distance to the south of the Reformed church and made many thousands of bricks. Most of the brick buildings in Old Zionsville were built of his bricks; also the Reformed church of 1858. In 1871, he sold the plant to Henry Roth, who carried on the business about ten years; and he furnished the brick for the Lutheran church of 1876. It was in operation during this time, excepting from 1860 to 1871.

In 1869, Anthony Mechling erected a fine, large two-story brick dwelling-house on the King's Highway, opposite the hotel. The bricks were made on his premises, to the rear of the building.

Iron-Ore Mines.—Eastward of the hotel, on the properties of James J. Gackenbach, Charles Schoenly and Jonas Kern, mining operations were carried on by the Crane Iron Company, from 1880 for a number of years, and many thousands of tons of ore were removed. Several shafts were sunk to reach the beds of ore, the deepest having been 235 feet.

To the westward, on the property of Anthony Mechling, operations for iron-ore had started ten

years earlier, and shafts were also sunk to reach the ore to the depth of a hundred feet.

Marble Works.—Charles W. Wieand was engaged in preparing marble grave-stones for some years previous to 1860. He was followed by Wm. H. Kuhns who continued the business until 1911; since then Kuhns's son, Allen W., has carried on the place. Mr. Kuhns also filled the position of organist in each of the two churches for 25 years, supplying the church music for this community for 50 years.

Benneville R. Dellicker also embarked in the marble business in 1900, and has since carried it on in connection with undertaking.

Nathan Gehry followed undertaking here for about 30 years from 1850 to 1880, when he died.

Carriage Works.—About 1860 a coach-maker shop was started by David Trexler, and he carried on the business until 1865; J. D. G. Knelner from 1865 to 1868; and Joseph Yeakel from 1868 to 1885.

Saddlery.—James F. Smith was engaged in the saddlery business from 1859 to 1898; then his son, Edwin F., became associated with him and since then they have conducted it in partnership.

Shirt Factory.—In 1861, Peter Schuler erected a small two-story frame shop for carriage-works, and it was so occupied until about 1885. Afterward Eisenlohr Brothers carried on there for upward of ten years a tobacco stripping factory. Since October, 1912, Butz Brothers, from Alburtis, have operated a factory for making plain muslin shirts, and employed from 18 to 30 hands.

Beneficial Societies.—The I. O. of O. F. Lodge No. 1077, was instituted in 1894, membership, 86; and the P. O. S. of A. Camp No. 244 in 1883, membership, 81.

Physicians.—Dr. Edwin Bingaman practiced as a physician in the village for 16 years from 1895; then removed to Hyde Park near Reading. The earliest practitioner for upwards of 20 years was Dr. Charles H. Appel, who built the first physician's home at Zionsville about 1872. He was followed by Dr. I. I. Kalbach, who was here for three years.

King's Highway.—The King's Highway was extended through this section of territory in 1735 from North Wales by way of Hosensack valley, Zion's Hill and Macungie to Breinigsville. Milestones were planted along the northerly side in 1776, and many of the older residents still point out the spots to the eastward and westward of the village where they stood a mile apart. Only two remain as quiet but expressive witnesses of the early post-riders and the later mail stages

"in ye olden times," one at Hosensack and the other at Shimersville.

Status in 1913.—The status of the village in November, 1913, was as follows: Two churches, two stores, post office; hotel; shirt factory; two marble yards; schoolhouse; population, 180; dwellings, 44.

Zionsville Station was established in 1876 on the Perkiomen railroad, where it crossed the old "King's Highway," from Philadelphia by way of Hosensack and Zionsville to Macungie and Weissenberg to the settlement along the Blue Mountains. The same year Abraham Geisinger erected a large three-story brick building for a hotel and store; and dwelling-houses were erected by Rev. Uriah Schelly, Elias Rosenberger, Philip Miller, Solomon Hallman, Joseph Schultz,

A blacksmith shop was started in the village in 1878. It has been actively carried on since 1900, and by William H. Huber from 1911.

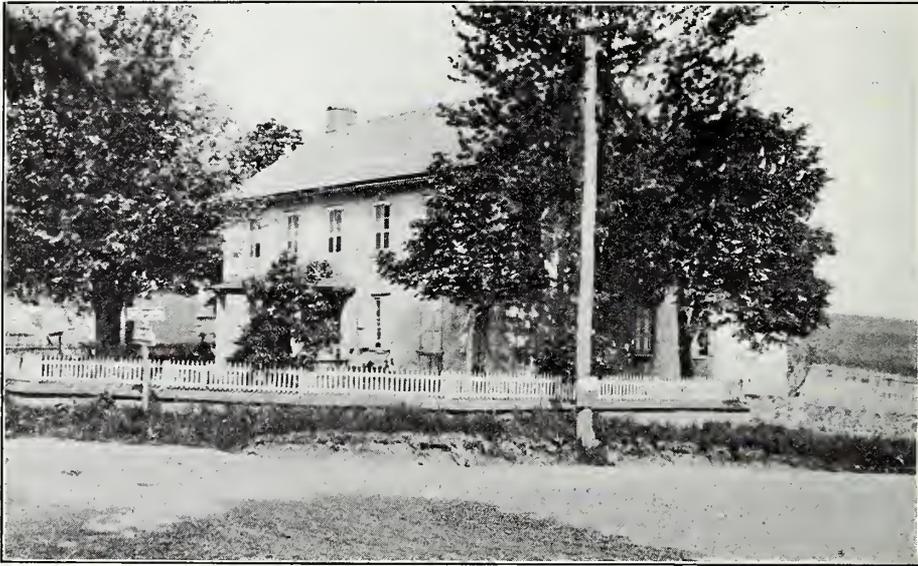
A coal yard was started in 1883 by O. S. Heil and after carrying it on for a short time transferred it to Wm. W. Kuhns, (son of the railroad station agent), who has conducted the business until now.

N. A. Stahl located here in 1908 for the purpose of dealing in and supplying all kinds of farming implements, carriages and wagons, and he has since then carried on the business.

There is a picturesque horse shoe bend in the track of the railroad starting at this station, and extending to the south-eastward.

In 1913 the village included 17 dwellings.

Taxidermist.—Henry B. Schantz was born



HOMESTEAD OF JOHN SHIMER, SHIMERSVILLE. SITUATED ON THE "KING'S HIGHWAY."

and Alfred Romig; and afterward by William M. Gehman, Samuel Schubert, Abraham Geisinger and George Miller.

The hotel and store were conducted together from 1876 to 1883 by William M. Gehman (1876-79), C. Czarlinsky (1879-81), and O. F. Haas (1881-83). Since then they have been carried on separately; the hotel by James F. Rauch since 1909, and the store by Richard E. Reese and John Geisinger since 1910.

A postoffice was established here in 1878 by the name of Zionsville, with William M. Gehman as postmaster, who served the office till 1882. The successors have been: Abraham Z. Schelly (1882-), Manoh Geisinger, Charles Hammond, R. E. Reese.

in 1847 in Lower Milford, near Hosensack, on a farm and there he was brought up to farming. He showed an early inclination to hunting in the township near by and to mounting the specimens of birds and small animals which he shot. He started in 1875 to study the art of taxidermy and since then has successfully mounted many hundreds of local specimens for persons from different parts of this section of the county as well as for himself. His collection comprises 150. His residence has been at Zionsville Station on Perkiomen railroad since 1904.

Powder-Valley is a small village of ten dwellings and a general store in the valley of Indian Creek which took the name from the powder-mills erected at that point. The first mill was

started in 1829 by Henry Kemmerer. After carrying it on for a year, he sold it to Henry Trump and Henry Schell and they continued the business for a year when it was destroyed by an explosion. Shortly afterward, Kemmerer put up another mill nearby and this was carried on by him for several years when it also was exploded, killing two negroes and a German named Lewis Reiber.

During this time Kemmerer was engaged in the store business, and after the second explosion he sold the premises to Christopher Schubert, who then discontinued the store and the building was converted into a dwelling and has since been so occupied. He then erected in the place of the powder-mill a wool-carding mill and casinet factory. He carried on this enterprise several years. Solomon Moyer became the owner in 1852 and he conducted this industry for seventeen years when he sold the property to Tilghman Stahl and a year afterward his cousin, Nathan Stahl, became a partner. They discontinued the woolen-mill business and erected a stove-mill which they carried on two years; then Nathan Stahl bought his partner's interest and built a new saw-mill including a steam-engine for power and he conducted the business until December, 1882, when the plant was destroyed by fire.

In 1883, Nathan Stahl erected a grist- and saw-mill and carried on the business for three years; then he sold the property to Tilghman Stahl and Daniel Yeakel. Besides conducting the mills they established an ice plant there. In 1900 they sold the premises to Amandus Miller and he has operated the grist-and saw-mill until now.

About 1886 Daniel Yeakel started his son, Harrison, in the store business, in a new building. The son carried it on until 1890, when it was sold to Amandus Miller, his brother-in-law, who conducted the store with the mill till 1907, when he sold it to Solomon Sterner, and he was followed by D. N. Berkey, the present occupant.

A pottery was started by Charles Stahl in 1878 and carried on by him for twenty years.

During the ownership of Solomon Moyer he carried on various enterprises, such as weaving fancy woolen blankets, bending fellos for the rims of wheels, boiled molasses, etc., he having been a man with an inventive mind.

A postoffice was established here Oct. 19, 1889.

Shimersville is situated in Upper Milford, two miles south-east of Macungie, along the King's Highway, in an elevation which commands an extended view of the East Penn Valley to the north and northwest, reaching to Allentown and

Fogelsville. Dirck Jansen took up 350 acres of land here in 1734; afterward he sold part of it to Jacob Miller who was mentioned as an inn-keeper as early as 1774 and conducted a public place for upwards of twenty years. John Shimer purchased the property about 1792 and resided here for upwards of thirty-five years. He served the office of Justice of the Peace from 1795 to 1805; he also conducted the hotel for a time. The village was named after him. He sold the hotel and farm to his son, Charles B., in 1828, who owned the property until 1865, having been landlord from 1828 to 1835. Several parties succeeded, then George Beck carried on the business from 1845 to 1855. Charles S. Shimer, son of Charles B., was the owner and landlord from 1865 for several years, when he sold the property to Jacob Riegel, his brother-in-law. For the next forty-five years numerous parties had possession of the place. Edward Gehring was the last proprietor for some years, and James Brophy became the occupant in November, 1913.

The store business was started here in 1839 by Joshua and Reuben Stahler, and carried on by them for five years. Numerous parties were the store-keepers in the next forty years; then Llewellyn S. Shimer for about twenty years, and he was succeeded by Henry S. Kern.

A postoffice was established here in 1854, with Reuben Stahler as the first post-master, who served two years; Charles B. Shimer, from 1855 to 1867; Dr. Albert M. Sigmund, from 1867 to 1875; John L. Schreiber from 1875 to 1885; since then by the store-keepers.

Rich beds of iron ore, emery and corundum were found in the vicinity of Shimersville, which were worked for a time in a limited way but without success.

In November, 1913, the place contained a store, hotel, chapel, 15 dwellings and 60 inhabitants.

A small frame factory for the manufacture of pantaloons was started here by certain property holders to give employment to people in the village and vicinity, but the hands could not be secured and the enterprise had to be abandoned. In 1909 the Seventh Day Adventists organized a congregation in the building with Rev. George Unger as the pastor, and services have since been held every Saturday, including Sunday school. The building is rented by the trustees for the owners.

Wm. H. Huff started a blacksmith shop in 1884 and he has since carried on the business.

Ancient Milestone.—A large milestone, made of granite (24 inches high, 18 inches wide, and 6 inches thick) was planted by the government on the east side of the "King's Highway," from

Philadelphia by way of Zion's Church and Macungie to the early settlers of Weissenberg, at the barn of Jacob Miller (afterward John Shimer) about the time of the Revolution, to indicate the distance from that point to Philadelphia. The distance to the Goschenhoppen Pike was added afterward when a turnpike was constructed from the western terminus of that pike to Macungie by way of Shimersville. The inscription is plain and this surviving monument of early travel through this country is in a good state of preservation.

Kern Gunsmith Shop.—Daniel N. Kern, after learning the trade of gunsmith from an expert mechanic, David Fischer, started a shop of his own in 1867 on his father's farm near Shimersville on the road to Vera Cruz, and carried on the business for 25 years. He made all the parts of the guns and rifles, purchasing the barrels and stocks in a rough, unfinished state. He also repaired watches, clocks and sewing machines.

Kern Carp Ponds.—A short distance northeast of Shimersville on the road to Vera Cruz, opposite the local schoolhouse, Daniel N. Kern embarked in the business of raising German carp on April 9, 1881. He first constructed a pond covering one-fourth of an acre and secured nine small carp from the State-hatchery at Marietta. From this small beginning he developed a second pond of three-fourths of an acre, and the supply on hand grew to 10,000, some weighing upwards of fifteen pounds, even reaching eighteen pounds. Small fish an inch long he sold for ten cents a piece, but large ones for \$1. He filled orders from all parts of the United States and came to be recognized as an authority on the subject, having prepared many articles relating to the character and development of this special fish for newspapers at Allentown, New York, and Chicago.

While so engaged he also directed his attention to bees, poultry and fruit.

After pursuing the business for sixteen years, he sold the ponds and farm of 50 acres to Jordan Brothers of Coopersburg, and removed to Allentown.

Vera Cruz is a village at a prominent cross-roads in Upper Milford, a mile southwest from the station on the Perkiomen railroad. In November, 1913, it contained a population of 160, general store, hotel, church, silk-mill, two smith-shops and creamery.

The land was taken up in 1738 by John Baumgärtner; and Christian Fischer secured a part of it on which he started a store business before 1763. Since 1877 it has been carried on by two merchants: Francis Schwartz 1877 to 1885,

and Amandus R. Schuler from 1885 to the present time.

John Fischer, son of Christian, secured a tavern license in 1786 and conducted the stand until 1816. Numerous parties had the place from that time to 1911; then Uriah Schuler conducted it for two years; and Harvey Keinert since April, 1913.

The village was named in 1851 by Alexander Weaver, then the store-keeper.

A postoffice was established here Feb. 8, 1861, with Charles Bernhard as the first postmaster.

A creamery was started in 1880 by David Schuler and afterward carried on by his son, William. The Schuler Brothers operated it for a number of years until 1910; since then by Amandus R. Schuler.

A silk-mill was put up in 1909 by a corporation which was organized by A. R. Schuler, Dr. A. H. Trumbauer, Philip Ritter and others, and has since been operated in the manufacture of broad silk, employing 40 hands. A dam was built to the east half a mile about that time to supply water and ice.

Henry Mohr established a smith shop in 1840 which he carried on till 1874. He was succeeded by his son, Edwin, who has since followed the business. It was started for making cutlery, but was soon directed to making and sharpening mill-picks with a trade extended throughout Lehigh county and all the adjoining counties.

Lewis Ritter carried on a black-smith from 1900 to 1911; he was followed by Wm. Kerchner.

Frederick Jordan manufactured carriage bodies from 1900 to 1913.

Two beneficial societies are maintained in the village which meet in the hall above the Schuler store: Knights of the Golden Eagle, and Knights of Pythias.

Dr. A. H. Trumbauer was the first physician here and conducted a successful practice from 1885 to 1911; Dr. H. A. Klingaman since 1911.

A two-arch stone county-bridge spans the creek at the village, which was erected here many years ago. It was repaired in 1913.

Aged people in the village in 1913, were Anna Mohr (96), Charles Ortt (92), Anna Ortt and Susan Ortt (over 80), Moses Ortt (over 75).

The Vera Cruz station on the Perkiomen railroad is situated one mile east of the village. Charles Horlacher started a coal, grain and feed business there in 1876 and carried it on four years. He was followed by Daniel M. Klein for 24 years until 1909; and since then by Klein's son, Edwin.

INDUSTRIES.—The following industries have been carried on in Upper Milford township, mostly grist- and saw-mills. The Hampton Furnace (generally called Sigmund) was a prominent enterprise and important centre for nearly sixty years, especially during the Civil War.

Frey Grist-Mill is in Upper Milford between Vera Cruz and Emaus, on the King's Highway, about a mile north of Vera Cruz. The land was first settled by Philip Thani in 1747, and Jacob Hahn, a miller, became the purchaser in 1758, who erected a grist-mill and saw-mill about 1770 and carried them on upwards of 20 years. Jacob Dilgert was the owner 10 years and Henry Seibert 23 years, until his death. John Gross, a subsequent owner, erected a new stone-mill there and carried it on six years; William Schantz followed him for upwards of 30 years until his death in 1880, when his son-in-law, Wm. G. Moyer, succeeded him, rebuilt the mill, and in 1883 sold it to Jesse Stauffer, who then carried on the business for a number of years. In 1909, E. B. Frey and Robert Newhard purchased the property. They carried it on for a year, then Frey became the sole owner and he has had it since.

Miller Grist-Mill was in Upper Milford along the Miller creek on the road from the "King's Highway" to Macungie, about 1½ miles north from Shimersville. It was erected before 1800 by John Wetzel and operated by him and his family for thirty years; then by Joseph Beitler for five years. George Miller became the owner and ran it for thirty years until his decease, when it was abandoned for a time. It was revived about 1880, and Charles Seislove has operated it since 1895, as a chopping mill, and for cider in season.

Shelly Saw-Mill was situated near the Frey grist-mill, erected some time earlier, and operated by Jacob Dilgert, ——— Fink, and John Leibert. After Leibert's death it was separated from the grist-mill. In 1834 Daniel Lauer became the owner, and after running it ten years, he sold it to John Ortt. In 1865 Willoughby Mohr erected a larger mill in its place and in 1867 sold it to Henry Shelly who has operated it until now. For a time, about 1840, Lauer introduced a wool-carding business, which was carried on about ten years.

Schultz Spoke-Mill was formerly an oil mill, built by Henry Trump, about 1830. It was operated by him for 18 years, and his son, William, for 8 years, when it was sold to Michael Miller and discontinued. Miller then established a grist-mill and stave factory, which was run by him and his son, Elmer, until 1866. Samuel Mil-

ler purchased the property, converted it into a spoke-mill and conducted the business for a time. He was followed by Augustus Schultz and Orville Miller until 1904 when Robert G. Schultz became the owner and he has since run the plant in manufacturing spokes, handles, shingles and potato crates, and sawing lumber. He has also operated a cider-press in the Fall of each year, and produced from 500 to 1,000 barrels. It is situated along the Powder Valley creek, a short distance west of the Hosensack valley.

Yeakel Grist-Mill is in Upper Milford on Indian creek, a short distance above the Schultz spoke-mill. It was built by Christian Metzger as an oil mill before 1790. He operated it until 1810 when he rebuilt it and changed it to a grist-mill. In 1816 Abraham Yeakel became the owner and he carried it on till 1824 when it was destroyed by fire. He rebuilt it immediately, then conducted it until his death in 1865. His son, Levi, purchased the property, and carried on the business for upwards of twenty years. Subsequent owners until 1912 were: Levi G. Yeakel, Nathaniel Rothenberger and Harvey Gery; then a Mr. Cassell, of Philadelphia purchased it, who is converting it into a factory for the manufacture of wooden shoe soles.

Wieand Grist-Mill, with saw-mill attached, is situated in Upper Milford on the Perkiomen creek, near the Sigmund Furnace property. It was built by Christian Mensch before 1800 and carried on by him for about 40 years, after which Andrew Yeakel, Benjamin Kriebel, Owen Weaver, John B. Gehman and C. W. Wieand owned it successively until 1885. Hiram Yeakel was the next owner for some years; then his son, Daniel, who has carried on the place until the present time.

Heimbach Oil-Mill was situated on a branch of the Perkiomen creek, half a mile east of the Sigmund Furnace, on the road from the furnace to Harlem. It was built by Wendell Heimbach about 1815 and operated by him for several years when he changed it to a clover-mill, and as such it was carried on until about 1840, then discontinued.

Boody Grist-Mill is in Upper Milford on Indian creek, on the road from the turnpike to Sieszholtzville, a mile southwest from old Zionsville. It was built by Adam Koehl in 1774, and he added a saw-mill. After carrying it on 15 years he sold the property to his son, Simon. A number of subsequent parties ran it until 1815, after which Frederick Nehs carried on the business for 30 years. Henry Burger and Samuel Beck became the purchasers in 1845 and they ran it for 40 years. In 1864 they erected a large

stone mill in the place of the old mill and discontinued the saw-mill. Burger purchased Beck's interest in the property and with his son, Samuel, carried it on till his death, and the son continued the business until his death about 1908, when the plant was sold to George M. Boody of New Jersey, who has operated it until now.

Moyer Grist-Mill is situated on the Perkiomen creek along the turnpike from Treichlersville to Shimersville, in Upper Milford, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest from Old Zionsville. It was first erected by Andrew Yeakel for an oil mill and he afterward changed it to a clover mill. He kept it in operation several years and in 1840 sold it to Daniel Wieand. Subsequently David Schneider bought the property and changed it to a grist-mill. About 1886, Franklin Moyer became the owner and he has carried it on until now, for chopping feed.

Bitting Saw-Mill was in Upper Milford on Indian creek, along the road from Shimersville to Sieszholtzville, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the former place. It was put up before 1820 by Jesse Bitting and run by him for a number of years when it was abandoned.

Sigmund Furnace was situated in Upper Milford township, near the county line, along the head-waters of the Perkiomen creek, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Old Zionsville. It was erected in 1809 for the manufacture of charcoal iron by David Heimbach, and Wisselman and Covely, and the plant was named Hampton Furnace. Soon afterward Heimbach became the sole owner and he operated it for 23 years, when he sold it, including 90 acres of land, to John V. R. Hunter, of Allentown. Hunter carried on the business for two years, then sold the plant to Daniel V. R. Hunter, of Oley, in Berks county, who conducted it for six years. Several different parties then carried it on until 1850, when it was sold by the sheriff, and Frederick Sigmund, of Upper Milford, became the purchaser. Sigmund improved the furnace, bought additional land and operated it until his decease in 1860, when his two sons, Henry M. and Dr. Alfred M., succeeded him in its ownership. They carried on the business for five years when the doctor sold his interest to his brother, Henry, who continued it three years longer, then suspended further operations. And so the career of an important industry in that section of the county was terminated after having been in operation for sixty years. Since 1850 it was known as "Sigmund Furnace."

The coldest weather at the Furnace was reported on Dec. 8, 1866, when the thermometer fell to 13 degrees below zero.

In 1872 a postoffice by the name of Sigmund

was established in the store of F. N. Gery on the road from the furnace to Perryville (Harlem) in Berks county. Peter Faust was the postmaster for many years. He was succeeded by Jesse Moyer, ——— Geschwind, and Ambrose Kemmerer, the last-named from 1895 until it was discontinued in 1909. The store is still carried on by Mr. Kemmerer.

Powder-Mill.—In 1870, Peter Faust purchased the property and in the furnace building erected a powder-mill. He carried it on four years when it was set on fire and exploded by a stroke of lightning during a storm. James Watson, an employee, was killed.

Faust Creamery.—A creamery was erected near the furnace in 1900 by Peter Faust, Jr., and it has been conducted by him since that time. A stocking factory is carried on in the second story.

Stahler Machine-Shop.—In 1837, Anthony Stahler established a machine-shop on the road from Shimersville to Very Cruz, half a mile northeast of Shimersville, for the manufacture and repair of threshing machines, and also for the sale and repair of farming implements. He conducted a successful business until his decease in 1860. His son continued until he effected a sale of the plant to George Moyer in 1862; then Moyer carried it on until 1910, when it was discontinued.

Coach-Factory, in Upper Milford, on the King's Highway, one mile west of Shimersville, was started by Jonas George in 1845 and carried on by him for six years; then Charles Guth became his successor and it has been operated by him and afterward by his son, William, until the present time, though for some years past in a comparatively small way making repairs.

David Landis, married to a daughter of Charles Guth, has carried on a saddlery business nearby for many years.

Brensinger Store.—In 1901, William Brensinger started a small general store on his premises, next to the dwelling, in Upper Milford, on the road from Shimersville to Seiszholtzville, two miles southwest of Shimersville, and he has since conducted a successful business.

Seider's Tavern was situated on the "Philadelphia Road" near the line between Upper Milford and Macungie township a mile west of Emaus where it was erected in 1785 by George Seider. He carried it on twenty-five years, then the business was discontinued.

Fischer's Tavern was situated on the "King's Highway" between Shimersville and Macungie on land taken up by John Wetzel which he sold to John Fischer about 1795. Fischer then erected a tavern and carried it on for twenty-five

years. Jacob Fischer purchased it in 1820 and conducted it five years, when Charles Foster became the owner and he continued the business for over thirty years until the East Penn. R. R. was established and this caused its abandonment.

POSTOFFICES.—The following post-offices were established in Upper Milford:

Zionsville, 1849; transferred in 1853, to Shimersville, and name changed in 1854.

Vera Cruz, Feb. 8, 1861.

Zionsville (Station), Oct. 18, 1877.

Sigmund, May 24, 1881; discontinued March 15, 1908.

ELECTION POLLS.—The polling-places of the township since its erection in 1853, have been as follows:

At Old Zionsville hotel from 1853 to 1892 for the entire district.

At Cornwall hotel (Emaus), Vera Cruz hotel, and Old Zionsville hotel, from 1893 to 1907.

At Vera Cruz hotel and Old Zionsville hotel from 1908 to 1914.

CHURCHES.—The following churches and congregations were established in the township, and their history embraces a period covering nearly two hundred years, which evidences the



Zionsville Reformed Church Old Zionsville, Pa.

Old Zionsville, Jan. 28, 1886.

Powder Valley, Oct. 19, 1889.

Dillinger (Station), Dec. 28, 1889; discontinued Apr. 4, 1904.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following officials served in this township since its erection in 1853:

Samuel Kemmerer,	Reuben Stahler,	
1853-'68.		1853-'70
Samuel C. Lee, 1868-'76.	W. H. Hillegass,	
Phaon C. Weaver,		1870-'74
1876-'86	Leon S. Snyder,	
Francis Schwartz,		1874-'79
1886-'89	J. D. G. Kneller,	
Lewis S. Roeder,		1879-'99; 1904-'15
1889-1904.	N. N. Benfield,	
S. K. Fetterman,		1899-1904
1904-'15		

great devotion of the first settlers and their numerous descendants to religious principles and convictions:

Zionsville Reformed.

Zionsville Mennonite.	Mennonite Brethren.
St. Peter's Union.	Evangelical Association.
Salem Lutheran.	United Evangelical.
Zionsville Mennonite.	United Brethren.

Zionsville Reformed Church is situated in the village of old Zionsville at the angle of the King's Highway where a road was extended southwardly to Hereford, in Berks county. Its founder was Philip Herzog who had emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1738, and soon afterward settled here, taking up 102 acres of land, and it was on the eastern corner of this tract that

the first church was built of logs, sometime previous to 1750. It was only 16 by 20 feet in dimensions, with earth floor, and stood fifty rods northeast of the present edifice. The old, adjoining grave-yard, 40 feet square, is still visible, with several grave stones whose inscriptions are not legible.

The following names of parents and sponsors, taken from the baptismal record of the church, started in 1757, constituted the first members of this congregation:

Philip Herzog,	John Reisz.
Nicolaus Stahler.	Peter Lang.
John Stahler.	Christian Fischer.
Alexander Diefenderfer.	Philip Becker.
Frederich Kern.	Peter Linn.
Rudolph Weiss.	Peter Funck.
Jacob Funck.	Joh. Koch.
Philip Tyel.	Jacob Berger.
Stoffel Andreas.	George Bater.
Joh. Henry Rudolph.	Conrad Wolf.
George Stahl.	Michael Schmeier.
Casimir Grunmeyer.	Stoffel Schmidt.
Daniel Dubs.	Gorg Knabenberger.
Johannes Miller.	Jacob Holtzhauser.
Jacob Christman.	Gottfried Diefendahler.
Nicolaus Bieber.	Henry Kemmerer.
Joh. Armbruster.	Hartman Leubenguth.
Joh. Olewein.	Adam Schuler.
Joh. George Christman.	Joh. Bernhard Vogeli.
Joh. Marburger.	Conrad Nusz.
Christian Metzger.	George Suszholtz.
Joh. George Christman.	Philip Wetzel.
Joh. Lerch.	Melchoir Baer.
Nicolaus Larosch.	Wendel Wieand.
Michael Stocker.	Joh. Hilligass.
Jacob Federolf.	David Staudt.
Valentine Fleck.	Peter Lahr.
Adam Reinhard.	Peter Drescher.
Joh. Rothenburger.	Philip Walter.
Johannes Ortt.	Henry Erhard.
Ulroch Kulbe.	Andreas Graber.
Adam Diehl.	Conrad Klein.
David Strausz.	Jacob Gehry.
Joh. Adam Zieszly.	

The old log building was used until 1789. Then Wendell Wieand sold a small tract of 1 A., 23 Ps., along the southerly side of the King's Highway to Christopher Mohr as trustee for the use of the congregation, and here a one-story stone building was erected to take the place of the first church. It stood in the cemetery about 100 feet southeast of the present edifice.

The third church was built of brick in the year 1858, near the corner of the King's Highway and the turnpike. Its dimensions were 42 by 60 feet.

In 1909 the present superior, commodious and very attractive granite edifice was erected on the site of the brick church, in dimensions 65 by 100 feet, at a cost of \$30,000; and it is rec-

ognized as one of the finest churches in Lehigh county. The interior arrangement is complete. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 500; and of the adjoining Sunday school-room is the same; but the two rooms can be changed into a single auditorium by raising (not rolling) a large asbestos curtain. The pulpit platform is so built that the pastor (or speaker) can take a position at the easterly end and be seen and heard from all points in the double auditorium. This is exceptional.

The interior decorations and appurtenances are worthy of special mention. A large Baker and Culley, Philadelphia, organ was placed in the westerly end at a cost of \$2,500, which was paid as follows: Congregation, \$1,200; parents of Ellwood Roeder, (the organist at that time), \$300; and gift of Andrew Carnegie, \$1,000. The children of Rev. Eli Keller (a highly honored pastor of the congregation for 27 years) presented the large stained-glass window in the northerly wall, representing the Good Shepherd and His sheep at a cost of \$250. Two aged descendants of John Ortt, (one of the first members), Anna and Susan Ortt, both over 80 years, presented the large stained glass window in the westerly wall, at a cost of \$250.

The Aid Society supplied the pews costing \$1,000, and contributed \$500 towards the cost of the building; and besides supplied the fine stained-glass windows of their room on the southerly side, on the second floor. The earnest, devoted women of the congregation accomplished this by meeting every Saturday afternoon and working for the welfare of the church; which meetings are continued.

The corner-stone was laid Aug. 9, 1909, and the building was dedicated to the service of God July 24, 1910. The services were continued daily for one week and were successful in every way. Thirty-eight pastors of various churches were in attendance at different times during the week, many of them accompanied by their church choirs.

A handsome two-story parsonage and commodious barn were erected in 1912 on the property of the Zionsville charge, south of the church, at a cost of \$6,500 (including the lot of ground).

The membership in 1913 was 460.

The following pastors have served this congregation from the beginning of its history until now:

John	Egidius	Hecker,	J.	Henry	Helffrich,
		1757-'62.			1779-'1810.
John	Philip	Leydich,	Jacob	Wm.	Dechant,
		1762-'70			1811-'15.
John	George	Witner,	Daniel	Zeller,	1815-'57.
		1771-'79.			

Alfred J. G. Dubs, 1857-'71. Eli Keller, 1874-1901.
 R. S. Appel, 1871-'73. Osville R. Frantz, 1901-'07.
 Daniel Weiser, 1873-'74. James N. Blatt, 1907—.

The Sunday school organization has been carried on successfully since 1877. The present superintendents are Charles F. Christman and Dallas Carl; the membership, 245.

A missionary society was organized by Rev. Eli Keller in 1881, which has been maintained since then with meetings every four weeks on Sunday evenings, instead of the regular church service.

Second Zionsville Reformed Congregation was organized in 1818 by certain members of the old congregation at Zionsville, for the purpose of co-operating with the Lutheran congregation in erecting a new church at Zionsville, and this was accomplished by the joint congregations in 1819 by the erection of a large stone church on a small piece of land (43 perches) which they purchased from Christopher Mohr. The representatives of this congregation on the Building Committee were: John Mechling, Lorentz Stahler, Conrad Mertz and Christian Stahler.

They continued to hold regular services in this building until 1871; then, not having a pastor, they sold their interest to the Lutherans for \$550, and returned to the old congregation, having become satisfied to worship in the brick church which had been erected in 1858.

The pastors were:

Jacob C. Becker, 1820.	Christian R. Keszler, 1847-'49.
J. Theobald Faber, 1820-'33.	John B. Poerner, 1849-'54.
Samuel Hess, 1833-'44.	John S. Keszler, 1855-'64.
H. S. Baszler, 1845-'47; 1864-'71.	

Zionsville Lutheran Church is situated at old Zionsville, in an elevated position on the easterly side of the "King's Highway." The congregation was organized in 1757 by members of the Lutheran denomination who had separated from the congregation of 1734, which had established itself in the township of Upper (Lower) Milford, about two miles southeast of old Zionsville and not far from the present village of Dillingersville.

Peter Hittel (the progenitor of the Hittel family in Lehigh county) one of those members, had bought of John Bingaman, in 1753, a tract of 120 acres at the upper end of Zionsville and in 1757 donated one acre of it to the newly-organized congregation for religious purposes; and it was on this land that a small log church was built in 1758.

A church record was then begun and in it

the names of the first members were entered. They were as follows:

Henry Hertzell.	Christian Reinert.
Joh. Nic. Steiner.	Ludwig Siefer.
Peter Arnold.	Wilhelm Schaffer.
John Schaller.	Adam Thiel (Diehl).
Abraham Reinhard.	Joh. Musselberger.
Nicholas Rothenburger.	Christian Fischer.
Balthagae Vetterman.	Peter Schuler.
Michael Flores.	Philip Federolff.
Jacob Dillinger.	Friederich Kirchner.
Peter Martin.	George Marsteller.
Friederich Toelp.	George Still.
Jost Olewein.	Stephan Thalman.
George Winter.	Philip Schutz.
Michael Spiegel.	Michael Stocker.
Isaac Jerry (Jerrett).	Philip Schlauch.
Christian Metzger.	Jacob Schaffer.
Fred. William Kern.	Johannes Heinle.
Philip Jacob Wagner.	Frantz Wesko.
George Dorr (Doerr).	Hannes Hud.
Peter Huttel (Hittel).	Heinrich Becker.
Gabriel Kohler.	George Seiler.
Theobald Machlin.	Adam Kohlman.
Henry Kurr.	Johannes Schantz.
Friederich Kammerer.	Abr. Hauser.
John Wetzel.	Christopher Hoepler.
Peter Fischer.	Michael Flexer.
J. Michael Mattinger.	Martin Ringel.
Jacob Sicher.	Jacob Heil.
Joh. Seb. Truckenmuller.	Conrad Wittmeier.
Joh. Philip Heiny.	Mathias Bastian.
Joest Rosz.	Peter Federolff.
	Peter Hertzell.

The first log building was used until 1819; then it was torn down, and a large stone "Union" church was erected in its place. In its erection they were assisted by certain members of the Zionsville Reformed congregation who showed a determined spirit to secure a safe, new and larger building which the majority of that congregation did not approve because they regarded the stone church of 1789 as still sufficient and perfectly safe. The joint building committee was as follows:

Lutheran—Isaac Klein, John Vogt, John Dillinger, Jacob Bildhaus.

Reformed—John Mechling, Lorentz Stahler, Conrad Mertz, Christian Stahler.

In 1876 a third attractive church, with a steeple visible for many miles, was built of brick, and a large basement fitted up for Sunday school purposes; but it was erected wholly by the Lutheran congregation. The Reformed congregation, which had occupied the property jointly with the Lutherans for upwards of fifty years, sold their interest in 1871 for \$550; and in it the Lutherans have held regular services until the present time.

In 1889 a fine iron fence was put up in front of the church. This was extended along the front of the cemetery in 1913.

In September, 1898, the 140th anniversary

of the church was celebrated in a fitting manner. Since 1893 the congregation has successfully celebrated an anniversary every five years.

In 1903 the graves in the cemetery numbered 1223; of which 830 were marked with headstones for identification.

In December, 1913, a new pipe organ (Durner, of Quakertown) was installed at a cost of \$2,800.

The following pastors have served this congregation:

— Schafer, 1757.	Fred'k W. Mendsen,
Jacob F. Schertlein,	1819.
1758-'60.	Benjamin German,
George Weisner.	1819-'48.
Jacob Van Buskirk,	William German,
1769-'93; 1797-1800.	1848-'51.
George F. Ellisen,	Augustus L. Dechant,
1793-'97.	1852.
I. P. F. Kramer,	Jacob Vogelbach,
1800-'03.	1852-'57.
Friederich Geisenheimer.	William Rath, 1857-'89.
Henrich Heyer.	Myron Rath, 1889-1895.
— Röllner.	Milton J. Keener (sup-
Frederich Plitt.	ply 1896).
Henry Heiny, 1808-'17.	Irvin B. Ritter,
Henry G. Secher,	1896-1907.
1817-'19.	David Kauffman, 1907—

The "Union" Sunday school was carried on in the church school-building from 1841 to 1858; then the Lutheran members jointly occupied the Sunday school room in the basement of the new brick church of the Reformed congregation and this arrangement was conducted until they took possession of their own basement in the new brick edifice of 1876.

St. Peter's Union Church is situated in the western section of Upper Milford on the road leading from Shimersville to Siesholtzville, 3½ miles west of Shimersville. The land was purchased by settlers of that vicinity in 1770 for the purpose of providing a schoolhouse and burying-ground.

The school-building was erected and the graveyard set apart about that time, and they were maintained until 1844 when Lutheran and Reformed congregations came to be organized there and they erected a two-story stone-plastered church where religious services have been held in harmonious alternation until the present time.

In 1883 the building was repaired, and a new steeple erected, 100 feet high.

In 1904 the church was re-modeled; the old organ and pews were removed and in their stead were placed the organ and pews formerly used by the St. Peter's Lutheran church of Allentown, these having been accepted as a generous gift; and re-dedication services were held on September 11th which were largely attended.

In 1912 lightning struck the building in the front, which passed down both sides without doing any damage. The organ was covered with a rubber blanket at the time and this was a protection against damage which might otherwise have resulted.

The following pastors have served this congregation:

<i>Lutheran.</i>	<i>Reformed.</i>
Daniel Kohler.	Henry S. Baszler, 8y.
Samuel K. Brobst.	Christian R. Keszler, 1y.
Ferdinand Berkemeyer.	John B. Poerner, 5 y.
Edward Herman.	John S. Keszler, 9 y.
M. Sell.	R. S. Appel, 2 y.
Alfred Croll.	Aug. L. Dechant, 1 y.
A. R. Bayer.	Eli Keller, 1874-1901.
D. H. Humbert.	O. R. Frantz, 1901-'07.
	James M. Blatt, 1907—.

A Sunday school has been maintained in the church. The building and graveyard have a fine location. Seven soldiers are buried there.

Salem Lutheran Church.—A number of the members of the Lutheran congregation which worshipped in St. Peter's Union Church in Upper Milford withdrew in 1873, under the leadership of Rev. Alfred Croll, and established a church for themselves in the township, a short distance south of the St. Peter's Church. The building is two-story, stone, plastered, and marked in imitation of cut-stone, with a steeple and bell, set on an acre of ground. A number of pastors have conducted the services, the last since 1910 being Benjamin S. Dice. The members have been greatly reduced, through death and removals, only twelve remaining in November, 1913. The building was repaired and repainted in 1913. A graveyard is maintained on the property.

A Sunday-school has been carried on from the beginning; membership now 43; superintendent, James C. Rohrbach.

Zionsville Mennonite Church is on the King's Highway, midway between Zionsville Station and old Zionsville in Upper Milford. The congregation was organized before 1740 by Mennonites who had settled in this vicinity. In 1772 John Schantz and Benjamin Meyer as trustees of the congregation, bought half an acre of ground from Henry Schleifer. It would seem that a log church had long before been erected on this ground where burials had been made. In 1795 other trustees bought adjoining ground (39 perches) from Conrad Meyer for the purpose of enlarging the graveyard; and in 1840 Conrad Meyer sold to the congregation an additional tract of 1½ acres, and it was then that the log building was torn down and a stone church erected in its place. This stone church

was occupied for 36 years, then, in the "centennial year," a fine, large, brick edifice, 40 by 70 feet was put up where services have been continued until now.

In 1905 the auditorium was improved by a metal ceiling and in 1913 the premises were enlarged by adding 1½ acres.

This is sometimes called the "Second Mennonite Church," because the "First" was put up in Lancaster County; but it is commonly known as the "Zionsville Mennonite Church."

The names of the earliest members were:

Conrad Stamm.	Johannes Gehman.
Johannes Stahl.	Johannes Stauffer.
Derrick Jansen.	Daniel Stauffer.
Henry Schliefer.	Abraham Meyer.
George Weisz.	Ulrich Baszler.
John Schantz.	Jacob Hiestand.
John Meyer.	Philip Geisinger.
Henry Funk.	Christian Musselman.
Benjamin Meyer.	Rudolph Weisz.
Michael Meyer.	And others.
Peter Meyer.	

The pastors have been:

Michael Holtzhausen.	Anthony S. Shelly,
Hans Gehman.	1880-1905.
Johanne Gehman, 35 y.	William Gottschall.
John Schantz, 1828-'48.	S. P. Preheim.
Joseph Schantz, 33 y.	Ellwood Shelly, 1913.
William Gehman, 6 y.	
Carl H. A. von der	
Smissen, 1881-'89.	

A stone is set in the front wall with the years inscribed when the several improvements were made on the ground, as follows:

1740; 1760; 1816; 1841; 1876; 1905.

The membership in November, 1913, was 100.

A Sunday-school has been conducted from the beginning of the congregation. It was re-organized in 1853; then it possessed a library. In 1913 the membership was 60, reduced by death and removals. Henry B. Schantz served as superintendent from 1890 to 1907.

Mennonite Brethren.—About 1855, differences arose in the old Mennonite congregation which in time led to a separation, and those who left the church organized a congregation in 1858, with Rev. Wm. Gehman as their pastor. They secured a piece of ground on the great road from Hosensack to Vera Cruz, about a mile distant from the mother church, and in 1859 erected a one-story brick church, 34 by 40 feet. The first members were:

Rev. William Gehman (pastor).	David Musselman.
David Gehman (deacon)	Rev. William Gehman
Jacob Musselman.	Abraham Musselman.
Abraham Kauffman, Sr.	Jonas Musselman.
Samuel Kauffman.	Abraham Kauffman, Jr.
Joseph Stauffer.	William Gehman is
Josiah W. Stauffer.	still living, and 80 years
	old.

The first meeting was held Sept. 24, 1858, at the residence of David Musselman, which was attended by four ministers, Revs. Wm. Gehman, Wm. N. Schelly, David Henning, and Henry Diehl; and three deacons, David Gehman, Joseph Schneider, and Jacob Gottschall; and then a name was selected: "Evangelical Mennonite," and inscribed on the stone set in the front wall over the door.

In the winter of 1881-82 a General Conference was held in this church and delegates from Canada, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan were present. The name "Evangelical Mennonites" was changed to "Evangelical United Mennonites."

At a special general conference held at Harrisburg, in Ohio, in December, 1883, the name was changed to "Mennonite Brethren in Christ."

From 1858 to 1884 the congregation increased its membership to sixty-five; and in that time several young men became ministers of the gospel, Joseph L. Romig, Abraham Kauffman, Jonas Musselman, and John Traub.

The services are held twice every Sunday; membership 65.

The ministers who served as pastors were:

William Gehman.	Emanuel Cassell,
William N. Schelly.	1902-'05.
Joseph L. Romig.	O. S. Hillegass, 1905-'08.
L. Lambert.	W. W. Zimmerman,
Abraham Kauffman.	1908-'11.
Abel Strawn.	Robert Bergstrasser,
Jonas Musselman.	1911-'14.

In 1875, a Sunday school was organized which has been maintained until now. F. M. Gehman has been superintendent twelve years.

This building is locally known as the "Third Church," of the Mennonites.

Evangelical Association.—Rev. John Seybert, the first bishop of the Association, organized a congregation in 1829, and held the first meeting at the residence of David Schubert (a Schwenkfelder) on "Bald-Hill" on the 13th of September, where Revs. William Orwig and Carl Hammer conducted religious service; and this resulted in the erection of a church in an elevated locality in Upper Milford along the road leading from the Hereford and Shimersville Turnpike through Powder Valley to the Hosensack Valley. The first members were:

David Schubert.	George Yeakel.
Christopher Schubert.	Melchior Yeakel.
Peter Wiest.	Abraham Yeakel.

In 1831, the congregation secured from Christopher Schubert a small tract of land and established a burying-ground for its members. In 1838, David Schubert built a stone meeting-house on land adjoining the small tract men-

tioned for the use of the congregation and in 1840 sold it to them with three-quarters of an acre of land for \$300. It was occupied until 1858, when a new brick edifice, 38 by 50 feet, was erected in its stead. It was remodeled.

A branch of this congregation was organized in 1844, in the vicinity of Vera Cruz and afterward its meetings were held for a number of years in the Baptist Church. Some of the first members were Francis Schwartz, Daniel Schwartz, Amandus Klein, Henry Mohr, and Thomas Kern.

United Evangelical Church.—Before 1850 a German Baptist congregation was organized by Reverend Fleischman, of Philadelphia, in Upper Milford at the village of Vera Cruz, and the first members were Wm. Desch, Henry Desch, Manasses Baer, Jonas George, Wm. Mohr, Harry Gehman and Owen Rhoads. They erected a one-story frame church in 1853 along the King's Highway, a short distance south of the village, and at same time established a graveyard on an adjoining lot. Wm. Desch and Wm. Mohr were ordained as its ministers who served for many years; then it was discontinued on account of the death and removal of members.

In 1900 a congregation of United Evangelical members purchased the property and remodeled the church. Since then regular services have been conducted there, including a Sunday school, each with a small membership. The pastors have been D. G. Reinhold, J. K. Freed, J. H. Stermer and D. S. Kostenbader.

U. B. Church.—In 1881, the United Brethern in Christ was organized near Vera Cruz by Rev. James H. Unger, minister of the East German Conference of this church. The first meeting was held in 1880 in the Baptist Church and a later meeting in the private house of Charles Schuler. Those who joined this class first were Charles Schuler and wife (Henrietta), Levi N. Schelly and wife (Mary), and daughter (Mary), Joseph Wieand, Amandus Snyder and wife (Lucy). Later came Charles Mumbauer, Oscar Romig, and Catharine Weidner. Meetings were regularly held in 1883 at the house of Charles Schuler by Rev. Eph. Light, Rev. John H. Ruhl, and Rev. H. B. Spayd, and also at the house of Levi N. Schelly.

SCHOOLS.—The school board of the township for 1853-'54 was constituted as follows: David

Hiestand and Friederich Sigmund, three years; Peter Henninger and John Ortt, two years; Charles B. Shimer and Charles W. Wieand, one year. Mr. Wieand was chosen president; Mr. Sigmund, secretary, and Charles Foster, treasurer.

The schools and first teachers were as follows:

1. Brunner's, William H. Wieder.
2. Kern's, Charles H. Blank.
3. Koch's, Thomas K. Zeisslove.
4. Kriebel's, Samuel Kriebel.
5. Miller's Mill, George W. Hartzell.
6. Ortt's, Solomon Schiffert.
7. Schantz Mill, George W. Brinker.
8. Schwartz's, Solomon Daubert.
9. Zionsville, Charles W. Wieand.

The teachers were employed for 4½ months, at a salary of \$18.

In 1855, a new sub-district was established in Powder Valley called Powder and a new building erected for \$450. The teacher appointed was S. T. Butterwick. The term was the same; but the salary was increased to \$20. Till the year 1882 the schools had increased to 14; the term to 5 months, and the salary to teachers to \$32.

For statistics on school affairs see chapter on CENSUS.

DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS.—The following directors and teachers served the township schools for the year 1913:

Directors.

President, Harvey E. Miller.
Secretary, Charles P. Heller.
Treasurer, Elmer Hinnershitz.
 Harvey E. Marsteller.
 Charles F. Christman.

Teachers.

Name.	School.
M. J. Wertman, princ.,	Shimersville (Kern's).
Stanley D. Schubert,	Shimersville.
Harvey H. Bleiler,	Vera Cruz.
Sarah M. Lehman,	Vera Cruz
Esther R. Silsdorf,	O. Zionsville.
Mary E. Roeder,	Zionsville (Geissinger).
Florence J. Miller,	Ortt's.
Mabel R. Benfield,	Miller's.
Alfred J. Kohler,	Henninger's.
Elmer H. Roeder,	Brunner's.
Ella D. Reese,	Powder Valley (Schubert).
Lulu S. Miller,	Yoder's (Kriebel's).
Myron M. Merkel,	Kochs.
Helen R. Kuntz,	Sigmund.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

LOWER MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

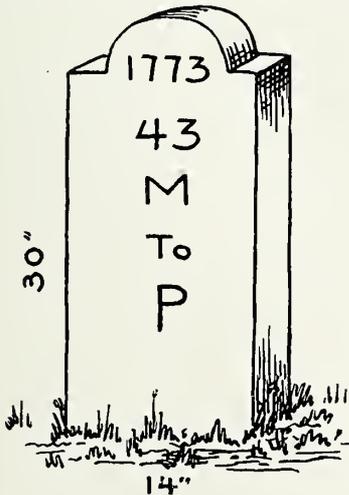
The following historical details relate more particularly to the lower sub-division of the original township, as it has been recognized since 1853.

VILLAGES.—The following villages are in the township of Lower Milford:

Hosensack.	Dillingersville.
Kraussdale.	Dillinger Station.
Corning.	Limeport.

Hosensack is situated on the creek of this name in Lower Milford, 4080 ft. east from the Perkiomen R. R. In 1913 it contained a creamery, store, hotel (discontinued) and four dwellings. The Hancock Ice Plant is near by, to the west, with a dam covering 40 acres and an ice-house with a storage capacity of 30,000 tons.

Henry Kieber (Geber) took up 150 acres of land here along the Hosensack creek in 1734, and he then erected a dwelling-house. George Klein became the owner and secured a patent for the land in 1757. Two years later Klein obtained a license and then started a tavern on the site where the hotel building is now situated.



In 1773 a milestone was planted along the north side of the King's Highway, from Philadelphia by way of Hosensack through Upper Milford to Macungie, several hundred feet east of the tavern to indicate the distance as 43 miles from Philadelphia. It was transplanted to its

present locality, opposite the hotel, by Solomon Holder while proprietor.

George Stahl conducted the hotel after George Klein for upwards of twenty years, which covered the trying period of the Revolution. During the Indian troubles of 1784, fifty soldiers were stationed there. In 1797, Klein sold it to his son, Abraham, who succeeded Stahl. A number of proprietors carried on the place until 1840, when Solomon L. Holder bought the property and he conducted the hotel for twenty-five years. Then George Bachman became the owner and in 1867 he tore down the old log building and erected a two story stone hotel in its place. He was proprietor until 1882. Since then the proprietors have been Christian Weiss, Michael Hinnerschlit, Thomas Roeder, John Weiss, Elmer Hillegass, Hugh McLean and Harvey Smith.

Previous to the Revolution, George Stahl established a store near the hotel and conducted it for a number of years until after the war when it was discontinued. He hauled great quantities of flour to Philadelphia which had been brought to his place from the mills along the Hosensack creek; and also provisions. In 1828 David Gehman started a store at the village and there carried on the business in a successful manner until 1850 when he put up a large new brick building, and it has been occupied as a general country store until now. He continued the business until 1860, a period of 32 years. The store keepers since 1880 have been R. N. Wanner (10 yrs.), J. S. Moyer (10 yrs), A. D. Brey (13 yrs.), and J. H. Yeakel since April, 1913.

In 1841 a postoffice was established there with David Gehman as postmaster, who filled the position until 1853. Solomon L. Holder served eight years; then Gehman was re-appointed and he served until 1872. His son-in-law then acted for one year. Subsequently the position was filled by the storekeepers, until 1910 when it was discontinued because of the introduction of a rural free delivery route.

The last bear in this vicinity is said to have been shot by John Stahl (a 12-year-old son of George) during the Revolution with the assistance of several comrades.

The hotel has been known for many years by the name of "Buck-Horn" and this was supposed

to have been given to the place by George Stahl before 1800, when he hung up on the sign-post a large pair of Elk buck horns to attract public attention. They were blown down and broken in half some years ago, one arm still lying at the building as a silent witness of "ye ancient days."

In 1879 a creamery company was incorporated and a plant was put up in 1880, which has been carried in until the present time, the principal parties interested being Wm. Roeder, Reuben Roeder (dec'd), John M. Roeder, Milton Schantz and others.

A county bridge, built of stone with two arches, spans the creek which flows southwardly a short distance west of the store.

David Roeder carried on a blacksmith shop for a number of years. He was succeeded in 1890 by his son, John.

In 1913 the village included seven dwellings.

Hosensack Valley.—The following extract was taken from a sketch of "The Hosensack Valley," by P. W. Flores, which was published in *Friedens-Bote*, and appears in "Sketches of the Lehigh Valley (1880-86) pp. 218-20:

"More than twenty mills of different kinds have been operated by the Hosensack creek and its tributaries, showing its appreciation by the settlers and its value to the community.

"It would appear that the name 'Hosensack' was originated by the German surveyors in the employ of the proprietary government, who, in making the early surveys in this region of country, were obliged to return from the valley by the same route taken in entering it, as from a 'pant-pocket.'

"The territory was included in the surveys relating to the Goschenhoppen and Macungie settlements as early as 1684, and in the deeds from the Indian chiefs to William Penn.

"The Indians understood the transactions so far as these lands were concerned because they never disturbed the early settlers in the possession of the lands. This is evidenced by the fact that certain friendly Indians had remained in the Hosensack Valley on the land of Joseph Eberhardt (afterward of Dr. J. H. Dickenschied), where they dwelt in poor huts without interference. They visited the houses of the settlers and begged for food which was given to them so as to keep them in good humor. It is said that upon one occasion an old Indian visited the home of Eberhardt and seeing the beautiful 'house-cat,' took it quickly into his arms and left, after which he killed it, prepared a meal and enjoyed it heartily.

"It is doubtful if any real settlements were made in this valley before 1730, though there might have been some 'squatters.'

"One of the first landowners, if not the very first, in the Hosensack Valley, was James Steel, the private secretary of William Penn. The Lieutenant Governor of the Province in 1683 bought 5,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, of which he devised 2,400 acres to his wife. This came to be purchased on Jan. 21, 1729, by Steel; and when he took up the land in different places he selected 500 acres in Hosensack Valley, and also 270 acres on the other side of the Hosensack Hill in Kraussdale. The 500 acres lay in the lower part of this valley and the county-line between Lehigh and Montgomery cuts it into two nearly equal parts. Steel received a patent for his land on Aug. 31, 1733, subject to the usual quit-rent of a silver shilling on each hundred acres. He was in the possession of this land over 12 years and sold it on Feb. 8, 1741, to Gov. James Hamilton for £150, and therefore it has since been known as the Hamilton tract.

"On Sept. 12, 1734, John Heinrich Jaeckel arrived with the Schwenkfelders at Philadelphia. Soon afterward he went with his brother, Balthaser Jaeckel, and his brother-in-law, Gregory Schultz, to North Whitehall where they stopped; but that locality appearing dangerous to them on account of the Indian troubles, John Heinrich Jaeckel (now Yeakel) then journeyed to the Hosensack Valley, and on Dec. 23, 1761, bought the Hamilton tract for £250 after it had been in Hamilton's possession for over 20 years. Seven years afterward he divided this land in equal parts among his four sons, Balthaser, Jeremiah, George and Melchior, and it has remained in parts among his descendants until to-day.

"The son, Balthaser, built on his part of the land in the beginning of the year 1800 a wool-carding mill, which he carried on many years, but it was afterward changed to a cassinet factory and bought by George Yeakel and Amos Antrim of Oley, who conducted the factory for many years until it was destroyed by fire in the year 1849."

Kraussdale is a small village in Lower Milford, in the southern extremity of Lehigh county, on the old King's Highway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south from Hosensack. The land was first settled by Ulrich Rieser in 1735. Baltzer Krauss became the owner of 196 acres in 1793, and he sold the property to his sons, John and Andrew, in 1803.

John Krauss established a machine-shop here and made wool carding-machines until he died in 1819. His son, Anthony, purchased the property, changed the shop into a factory for the manufacture of threshing-machines, and carried on the business in an extensive and successful manner for upwards of 30 years, affording constant employment to more than 25 hands. He

died in 1852 and his sons, Isaac, Harrison and James, became his successors, who then conducted the business under the name of Krauss & Brothers. In 1870 the plant was enlarged for the manufacture of all kinds of farming implements and they continued this great local establishment until 1900, a continuous period by themselves covering almost 50 years. Since the beginning, the family name was prominent and influential in business and manufacturing affairs for a century.

In 1913 there was no business place of any kind in the village, and only six dwelling-houses.

Corning is a small village and station on the Perkiomen R. R., near the line of Montgomery county. The public road from Treichlersville, in Berks county, to Hosensack passes through the place. The improvements were made within ten years after the construction of the railroad. A postoffice was established in 1883, which has been continued until now. Elias Trump was the first postmaster and store-keeper. He was succeeded by his daughter, Anna B., upon his death, and she carried on the store and postoffice until she died in 1912, when B. S. Caswell became the purchaser and he has since conducted the business.

A short distance from the station, Henry Scherer started a small tannery in 1894 for preparing pelts on orders by a special process which he learned from Charles Burkhalter, the tanner, near Zionsville Station, and he has carried on the business until now. Skins of various kinds have been brought to him from the surrounding country for many miles.

Dillingersville is in Lower Milford, nearly two miles east of Zionsville Station. The land was first settled by Michael Moser in 1735, and he built the first house there near a fine spring which he occupied for 30 years. John Jacob Dillinger became the owner in 1788, and afterward established an oil-mill on the premises which he carried on for 15 years. This building is still standing but changed into a dwelling-house.

John Dillinger, son of John Jacob, started a general store business in 1800 and carried it on for about 10 years. Henry Dillinger was the store-keeper from 1829 to 1846. Since then for 50 years there were many successive owners who carried on the business for short periods. From 1896 the storekeeper has been Erwin G. Kramer.

Daniel Stahler established a tavern in 1810 and carried it on for 17 years, Henry Stahler for 2 years, when Henry Dillinger became the owner. In 1830 he erected a large stone hotel building and conducted the business for 25 years. For the next 30 years there were many landlords, the longest term having been from 1868 to 1882 by E. S. Diefenderfer; and for the

succeeding 25 years there were also numerous parties; since 1907, they have been L. N. Mazurie, Charles W. Culp, Robert Miller, James Brophy and Daniel Schmoyer (Nov., 1913).

The polling place of Lower Milford has been at Dillingersville since 1852; and when the two districts were one (Upper Milford), it had been there from the beginning because of its central locality.

A postoffice was established here in 1825 and named "Stahler" after Daniel Stahler who was the first postmaster and filled the position until 1827. This was the first office in the lower part of Lehigh county. His successors were: Henry Stahler, 1827-29; Henry Dillinger, 1829-49, when it was discontinued for two years. It was re-established in 1851 with the name of "Dillingersville," and this was the name until discontinued on Aug. 15, 1906, because of establishing the R. F. D. The postmasters were: Erwin Burkholder, 1851-56; Daniel J. Dillinger, 1856-66; James D. Dillinger, 1866-67; P. W. Flores, 1867-88; after 1888 there were eight, the last having been Erwin G. Kramer.

In November, 1913, the village contained a store, hotel, 9 dwellings and 30 inhabitants.

Dillinger Station is a business point on the Perkiomen R. R., about two miles east of Zionsville Station, established there in 1876. It was first known as Schelly's for a short time, named after Levi N. Schelly who embarked in the coal, grain and feed business there at that time. He carried on the stand for 5 years. He was followed by E. LeRoy High, C. A. Moyer and H. B. Geho, the last since 1910. The place includes 6 dwellings, and 18 population.

A short distance east of the station, the railroad extends through a rock tunnel, about 1,700 feet long, in a ridge of the South Mountain. It was excavated during the years 1874-75.

A postoffice was established here Dec. 28, 1889, and continued until April 14, 1904, when it was discontinued.

Limeport is a village of 50 dwellings and 200 inhabitants in Lower Milford at the Saucon township line on the road which leads from the Allentown and Coopersburg turnpike to the village of Steinsburg in Bucks county.

In 1825 Daniel Erdman erected the first public house here and called it Eagle Hotel. He carried it on until his death in 1850. Reuben Schaffer then purchased the property and he also conducted the place for 25 years. He was succeeded by Thomas K. Ott who kept it 2 years, and next by Mr. Ott's son, Milton H. Ott, who kept it for a number of years. Afterward there were different owners for varying periods, until 1912 when Wilson Henry took possession.

In 1850 Joseph Wittman built a second hotel and named it "Anchor." Different tenants conducted the business for sixteen years, when the property was purchased by Peter Benner, and Benner and his family carried on the business until 1903. Henry W. Fink, a grandson of Benner, became the owner and he has conducted the stand until now. A store was started in this building with the hotel, and carried on by different parties until Peter Benner became the owner of the property in 1866; afterward he and his son-in-law, David Fink, carried it on for several years, then discontinued it.

A postoffice was started in the general store of Benner & Fink in 1867 with Lewis M. Benner as the postmaster who filled the position four years. Joseph Wittman then filled it for four years, afterward Charles B. Egner and others until 1897; Sylvester Egner (a nephew of Chas. B.) filled the office for sixteen years; then, Dec. 1, 1913, Monroe Schaeffer became the postmaster and he removed the office to the large department store of his father, Charles W. Schaeffer.

When Benner & Fink discontinued their store about 1870, Schaeffer & Deily opened a general store in a two-story building opposite the Eagle Hotel and carried it on several years. They were succeeded by Charles B. Egner and Joseph Weaver until 1890, when John M. Cressman became the owner and he has since conducted the store.

In 1878 a department store was started in the centre of the village in a small way by Charles W. Schaeffer and he has carried on the business with increasing success until the present time. The building is now a 3-story frame, 60 by 100 feet, slate-covered on sides, with a hall on the third floor, and the numerous departments include all such articles as may be needed in a country district. The large business requires the assistance of six hands.

A blacksmith shop has been carried on from the beginning of the village; by Peter Dietz for 25 years, and by Sarus Hoffman since 1909.

A cigar factory was started here about 1870. Sylvester Egner has carried it on since 1892.

Howard H. Fegely embarked in the creamery business at Limeport in 1911 and put up a building which he equipped with the latest improved machinery. Since then he has carried on the plant in a most successful manner.

The following doctors have practiced their professions in this vicinity:

John R. Diller, 1860-73.	Harvey Rohrbach,
Robert C. King,	1906-07.
1873-1906.	Milton Weaver, 1907-09.
	A. F. Gerberich, 1909-

The Knights of Pythias, Castle No. 273, was instituted here in 1869, membership 140; meets in Eagle Hotel hall. The Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Lodge No. 114, in 1913; membership 60; meets in Schaeffer Store hall.

The burning and selling of first-class lime for agricultural purposes was carried on extensively at Limeport for nearly fifty years from 1850, more especially from 1875 to 1885. Thomas K. Ott had nine kilns, whose large quarry was located in the village; Joseph Wittman had four kilns; and Stahler & Schell had three kilns. The lime was not used for building purposes. The farmers came from points to the southwardly, ten to fifteen miles distant, and at times their teams, four and six horses to a large wagon, stood in a row through the town and beyond, covering nearly a mile in length. Some of them came there at three o'clock in the morning and waited till three in the afternoon before getting their wagons loaded. The price was 9, 10 and 11 cents a bushel. Since 1885 the business is rather limited, only two and three kilns burning at a time.

In 1865 Peter Benner put up a large frame factory for the manufacture of carriages at Limeport, and his son-in-law, John Trexler, carried it on for five years. He was succeeded by the Holtzman Brothers, Charles, John and Lewis, of Baltimore, Md., who conducted the enterprise in an extensive manner for thirteen years. Then Horace M. Dubbs purchased the property and carried on the business until 1900 when it was discontinued on account of competition from western manufacturers and he sold the factory and stock on hand at public sale. Since 1900 the building has been occupied for storage purposes, more especially for accommodating the owners of automobiles, of which there are now six at Limeport.

The Milford Cornet Band of Limeport was organized in 1860, comprising 25 members, with Nathaniel Heller as leader, and Prof. Frederick Iobst, of Emaus, as teacher, and it was maintained for nine years, during which time it participated in numerous picnics, parades and entertainments of various kinds; then it was disbanded.

In 1908 it was revived by 24 members of the Knights of Pythias, of Limeport and vicinity, with Joseph A. Brunner, Esq., as leader and Prof. Jacob Geisinger, of Pleasant Valley, as teacher, and the organization was carried on till November, 1913, when it was discontinued because its meetings and performances interfered too much with the regular avocations of its members.

INDUSTRIES.—The following grist and saw-mills and various other industries have been carried on in the township of Lower Milford.

Fretz Mill is situated on Hosensack creek, in Lower Milford along the public road leading from Hosensack to Steinsburg, in Bucks county, half a mile northeast from Hosensack. It is the oldest mill property in Lehigh county. It was established in 1740 on land bought of Peter Wentz in 1735 and 1739. In 1743 he sold to Isaias Cuschwa (or Gushwa), of Mount Bethel, Lancaster county, all his land, over 200 acres. Cuschwa carried on the mill three years, then sold it, with the land, to David Straub for £400. Straub operated it for three years, then sold it and 76¾ acres of land to Francis Russ, of Saucon township; and Russ conducted it for twelve years. In 1761 Russ sold the mill and 48 acres to his son, Killian, and in 1763 he sold the other part of the tract to his son, Francis. Since 1765 there have been numerous owners for varying short periods covering together over a hundred years, until 1879; then Jonathan Fretz became the owner and he has continued owner of it until now, but it has been operated by his son, William.

In 1768 John Hillegass and Adam Kohl were assessed as the owners of grist-mills in the township and John Schantz as the owner of a saw-mill.

Mills on the Hosensack.—Six mills were built along the Hosensack creek; four of them are still in operation.

Schelly grist-mill was situated on the Hosensack creek in Lower Milford, one mile east of Dillingersville. The land was settled by Jacob Dubs in 1734, and his son, Daniel, erected a grist and saw-mill about 1800. He operated it until 1824, followed by his son, Daniel, Jr., until 1837, and by Wm. D. Moyer until 1863, when Isaac H. Schelly became the owner. Different parties ran it until 1880, when Henry F. Schell bought it and improved the plant by adding steam power. The business was continued until about 1900, when the mill was burned and abandoned. The owner then was Albert Walter.

Eberhard saw-mill in Lower Milford is on a branch of Hosensack creek, over a mile southeast of Dillingersville. It was put up in 1882 by John D. Eberhard, who carried it on for a number of years. He was succeeded by his son, Clement, who has continued the business until now.

The third is the Eckard (Quinus A.) mill who has operated it since 1907. It is a three-story stone building without a saw-mill annex, used for producing chopped feed. Previous own-

ers have been Harry Dull, Jonathan Fretz, Jacob Weiss, Samuel Weinberger, and Samuel Krauss.

The fourth is the Schantz mill. It has been operated since 1864, now nearly 50 years, with a saw-mill annex. Power is supplied to the barn for threshing purposes, and to the house for washing purposes and cream separation. A saw-mill was started here before 1768 by John Schantz, and some time afterward an oil-mill was erected. This was enlarged by his son, John, in 1824, and the two were operated until 1852 when the grandson, Henry, became the owner and he substituted a grist-mill in the place of the oil-mill, which was carried on with the saw-mill until 1864, when the great-grandson, Milton, became the owner.

The fifth is the Schultz mill, a three-story stone mill founded by Henry Funk in 1775, who ran it until 1783 and supplied the American army with much flour during the Revolution, hauled by George Stahl. Rev. Geo. Kriebel owned it from 1783 to 1796; Abraham Kriebel from 1796 to 1816 until his death; his son, Jacob, then carried it on 59 years, when he died at the age of nearly 85 years. Joel Yeakel, then his son, Daniel K., were successive owners until 1883, when Daniel Schultz became the purchaser and he has carried it on until now, a period of thirty years. Flour was produced until 1912; since then chop-feed for cutsumers. His power is from the 40-acre Hancock Ice Dam, the strongest water power in the county.

Roeder saw-mill, the sixth industry, was situated on Hosensack creek in Lower Milford, below the Schultz mill and county bridge. It was erected by John G. Stahl before 1800 and carried on by him until 1820; afterward by Samuel Roeder and by Roeder's son, Daniel C., and grandson, Reuben M., until about 1885, when it was discontinued.

Stauffer Grist-Mill is on Walter creek, along the Perkiomen R. R., half a mile southeast from Zionsville Station. The land was taken up by John Moyer, who erected a saw-mill before 1760 and carried it on until 1761 when he sold it with 55 acres to his son, Samuel, and the son continued the business for 22 years. Different owners operated it for 50 years. Charlotte Miller was then the owner and in 1845 added a grist-mill. Solomon Klein became the owner in 1853, made improvements to the plant and in 1862 sold it to Samuel Stauffer who, with his son, Henry, carried on the business upward of twenty years. Tilghman Stahl and Edward Christman operated it successively until 1905; and Sylvester Reinhard since 1905. The saw-mill has been abandoned, and the grist-mill is carried on for supplying chopped feed on orders.

Walter Grist-mill was situated on the Walter creek, near the King's Highway east of Zionsville Station. In 1789 Andrew Rieser sold 135 acres there to Philip Walter, who erected a grist-mill in 1796 and run it until he died in 1812. His son, Daniel, bought the place and ran it, excepting for a short period, until 1852. Samuel Steinbach operated it until 1868, and Edward Heist until 1900 when it was destroyed by fire.

Stahl Grist-mill is on Indian creek, at the eastern end of Powder Valley, in Lower Milford. It was first established by George Carl as an oil-mill; then altered to a chopping-mill and saw-mill and Jacob Huyler became the owner, who ran the plant until 1885, when J. C. Hancock purchased the property and carried on the business for twenty years, having in 1894 substituted a superior three-story brick structure a short distance to the north across the railroad and equipped it with roller process. He then rented it to Osville S. Stahl for seven years. Stahl bought it in 1912 but had owned it only three weeks when it was destroyed by fire. He immediately rebuilt it as a chop-mill and subsequently enlarged it by adding a mansard story; and he has since carried it on in a successful manner. It is supplied with a 30-foot overshot water-wheel and the power from the large Hancock dam is of a superior nature. The ruins of the old Carl mill are still visible.

Heiler Grist-mill is on Indian creek in Lower Milford, a short distance below the Stahl mill. The industry was first a saw-mill, built by Jeremiah Krauss, about 1790, and run until 1807 when a clover-mill was established which attracted much attention. Nathan Krauss, son of Jeremiah, then converted the clover-mill into an oil-mill. James F. Heiler substituted a grist-mill about 1860, and since then it was operated by different parties until J. C. Hancock became the owner with other properties in that vicinity about 1885 when it was discontinued.

Moyer Grist-mill is in Lower Milford, one mile southwest of Limeport. It was built as a clover-mill about 1844 by Jacob Dietz who afterward changed it into a grist-mill, ran it for a time, then discontinued it. Dietz died in 1863, then Iobst and Newhard bought the property and rebuilt the mill. In 1877 Abraham S. Moyer became the owner, and after his death, Emanuel E. Moyer bought the plant and carried it on for a number of years. The present owner, Wm. Miller, has conducted business there since 1910.

Herman Grist-mill is in Lower Milford, three miles east of Dillingersville on the Hicken creek. It was put up originally as a clover-mill by Henry Rudolph and run by him until 1841 and by John Reinhard until 1861. Charles Hillegass

then bought the property and substituted a grist- and saw-mill which he operated until his death in 1876. Jacob Hendricks then became the owner and carried on the plant until 1882 when it was destroyed by fire. He rebuilt the grist-mill and conducted it until 1900. William Herman then bought the property, and with his son has carried it on until now.

Gerhard Grist-mill is on Saucon creek in Lower Milford, along the road from the Coopersburg pike to Steinsburg, half a mile south of Limeport. The first building was erected by Andrew Engelman before 1785 and carried on until 1810. Different owners had the property until 1842 when Henry Gerhard became the purchaser. He carried on the old mill until 1858 when he erected a large stone mill and he and his son, Tobias, conducted the business until 1882. Aaron Heist was the owner afterward to 1907, and Wilson Roth to the present time. The business was discontinued about 1905.

Kriebel Saw-mill is in Lower Milford on a branch of the Krauss creek, southeast of Hosensack. It was erected in 1855 by George Kriebel and carried on upwards of ten years. In 1868 he sold it to Krauss & Bro., and in 1870 Jesse Brey became the owner, who operated the plant for upwards of twenty years when it was discontinued.

Oil Mills were early industries in different parts of Lehigh county. Those worthy of special mention were the Dillinger and the Stahler, both in Lower Milford.

Dillinger's was a short distance east of Dillingersville, erected by Jacob Dillinger about 1790 and carried on by him fifteen years. The mill was then changed into a dwelling house and it has been occupied for many years since 1853 by Edward Reinhard and by his widow. The building is still in a good state of preservation.

Stahler's was near the road from Zionsville to Coopersburg. It was erected by Anthony Stahler before 1785 and operated by him until his death in 1799, and then by his son, Anthony, for 5 years when it was sold to Jacob Mohr, who discontinued the industry and converted the building into a dwelling house.

Organ Works.—In 1790 John and Andrew Krauss, sons of Baltzer, made an organ at Kraussdale, in an old shop on their father's premises while still under age, and this is supposed to have been the first organ made in Pennsylvania, and this established their reputation to such an extent that they came to supply, before 1808, an organ for the Roman Catholic Church at Churchville (Bally) in Berks county, and shortly afterward for the Longswamp Church in the same

county, and also for the Jordan Union Church in South Whitehall, Lehigh county.

In 1826, at the same place, George and Joel, sons of Andrew Krauss, made a bass viol; and in 1828 George and another brother, Samuel, made a melodean, which is supposed to have been the first ever made.

Later, Andrew Krauss and his sons, George and Samuel, made an ingenious globe which was turned by a clock once every 24 hours; and George painted it after a map of the world which was printed in London.

The building of organs was continued at Kraussdale until 1840 when the factory was removed to Palm, in Montgomery county, five miles distant, where the business has been continued until now.

Cassinet Factory.—A factory for the manufacture of woolen goods was erected in 1800 in Lower Milford by Balthaser Yeakel. It was situated on Indian creek, in Hosensack Valley, on the road from Hosensack to Palm, where it was carried on for upwards of twenty years when it was sold to George Yeakel, Jr., who changed it to a cassinet works. It was sold to Amos Antrim who conducted it until 1846 when it was destroyed by fire, and the industry abandoned.

Wheelwright-Shop.—Samuel Carl resided for seventy years in this township at the outlet of Powder Valley near the Stahl (Carl) grist-mill where he carried on a wheelwright-shop for the greater part of this time. He served as a supervisor for 20 years, and was affiliated with the Odd-Fellows upwards of 60 years. He was born in Hereford, Berks county, in 1825, and went to Upper (Lower) Milford when thirteen years old.

Dubs Pottery was situated in Lower Milford, on the Dillinger land, two miles northeast of Dillingersville. It was erected in 1821 by Henry Dubs and carried on by him until 1835, when the factory was sold to Wm. Dillinger, and Dillinger operated it for a number of years. This was the first pottery carried on in Lehigh county.

Dubs Forge was an active industry for about 50 years in Lower Milford for the manufacture of cutlery, augers, etc. The building was situated on the road leading from the Dub's (Schelly) grist-mill to Limeport. It was put up in 1825 by John Dubs on 68 acres of land which he had bought from his father Daniel Dubs, and conducted by him and his son, Aaron K., for a long while. It had quite a reputation.

Plover Creamery is on the road from Dillingersville to Steinburg, a short distance south-east from the county bridge at Abraham Stauffer's dwelling-house. It was erected and equipped by David Schuler about 1880 for his son, William,

who carried it on for 25 years; followed by David Schuler (William's son) from 1905 to 1909, by Howard Fegely to 1912, and by Charles Dice since 1912.

The Plover postoffice was established here in 1890 and carried on till 1905 when it was discontinued by reason of the R. F. D.

Lime Kilns.—These were in Lower Milford from the time of the early settlements until twenty years ago. Limestone was found in superior beds from one end of the district to the other, and this led the farmers to establish kilns on their own farms and burn lime for their plantations. Wood was first used for a considerable time, then anthracite coal was substituted. The cordwood and stones were generally collected during the winter months and placed at the kilns. Some of the more prominent owners who produced and sold large quantities in the lower section were Abraham Schantz and his son, John, Joseph Schantz, Henry Schantz, Solomon Schantz, Milton Schantz, Samuel Weinberger and Jonathan Fretz. Hosensack was a prominent locality in the southern end. Limeport was more prominent in the northern end, the operators of the kilns there having been Thomas K. Ott, Joseph Witman and Stahler & Schell.

Tanneries.—There were two tanneries in Lower Milford, on the road from Zionsville to Hosensack, about two miles apart.

Burkhalter's was on the King's Highway, a mile southeast of old Zionsville. It was erected by John Hanger in 1822, who carried it on two years, Samuel Moyer three years, and Charles Burkhalter thirty-five years until his death in 1862, when Charles Burkhalter, Jr., became the owner and he conducted it for nearly forty years, when it was abandoned. The Lehigh County Agricultural Society awarded him a premium (a superior steel-plate print) in 1891 for a "Display of Angora skins and robes," in the manufacture of which he was regarded as an expert of remarkable experience and ability. It is said that he had tanned a small hide by his special process, and a pair of boots had been actually made out of the leather and delivered to him on the same day that the calf was slaughtered. He died at the home of his son-in-law, Henry B. Schantz, near Hosensack, at an advanced age.

Dub's was over a mile east of Dillingersville. It was erected by Jacob Dubs, Jr., in 1824, and operated by him and by his sons, Daniel and Jacob, for many years; and afterward by Alvin Jarrett and Samuel K. Carl until 1861 when it was abandoned.

Hancock Ice-Plant.—John C. Hancock, of Philadelphia, embarked in the ice business in Lower Milford township in 1885 by the pur-

chase of the Carl (Huylar) mill property and its water-right along the Powder Valley creek near its outlet into the Hosensack, and the erection of a storage ice-house with a capacity of 14,000 tons. In 1895 he secured property in the Hosensack Valley, constructed a dam of superior fresh water, covering 40 acres, and erected an ice-house with a storage capacity of 30,000 tons. And in 1896 he established a third plant along the Walter creek, a short distance above the second plant, the storage house having a capacity of 20,000 tons.

Miller Peach Orchard.—In 1907, Charles Miller, planted a peach orchard of 600 trees in the township at the outlet of the Powder Valley creek into the Hosensack on the southern side.

OLD LANDMARK.—The oldest house in Lehigh county stood on land now owned by O. C. Keiper, Esq., until a few years ago, when it was torn down. The cellar and part of the walls can still be seen on the farm adjoining the Great-Swamp Church land on the west. The house was built of logs in 1739 by Henry Ritter. This date was carved on the log mantelpiece, set in the stone chimney, over the fireplace. The section containing the date is now owned by the Lehigh County Historical Society, to which it was presented by Mr. Keiper. Henry Ritter warranted this land, amounting to 170 acres, on March 16, 1737, 74 acres of the tract lying in the present Lehigh county and 96 acres in Bucks county. In 1749 Laurence Erbach became the owner and deeded it in 1785 to his only son, Jacob Erbach. Henry Ritter, who removed to Salisbury township, was the ancestor of the Ritter family of that township.

OLD TAVERNS.—Besides the hotels described in the several villages, two old taverns are worthy of mention:

Walber's Tavern was situated near Kraussdale, in Lower Milford, on the "King's Highway," and about two miles southeast from Hosensack. It was probably established by Nicholas Walber as early as 1735, and was the first in Lehigh county. The land was first settled by Walber in 1734. James Steel had purchased from the heirs of William Markham in 1729, 276 acres in Upper Milford; which was sold in 1734 to Walber. After carrying on the tavern for seventeen years he sold it with other buildings and 104 acres to John and Daniel Stauffer, and then it was abandoned. It was then said that one day a peddler came to the tavern and requested lodging which was refused. The following day his dead body was found in a neighboring swamp. After that night, frequent mysterious noises were heard in the old tavern which led to its abandonment.

Larosch's Tavern was situated in Lower Milford township, just across the line of Upper Milford, on the "King's Highway," about a mile southeast from old Zionsville. Henry Lerosch secured a license in 1786 to keep a public place and he conducted it until his decease in 1800, when his son, Henry, became the owner, who carried it on several years. Martin Kemmerer was the landlord from 1815 to 1845, and his son, Solomon, to 1863, when it was discontinued.

When Upper Milford township came to be divided in 1853, the first election for township officers was held at this tavern on March 13th.

POST-OFFICES.—The following post-offices were established in Lower Milford:

Stahler's, Dec. 10, 1825, discontinued Aug. 28, 1849.

Dillingersville was substituted Aug. 28, 1851, and this was discontinued Aug. 15, 1906.

Hosensack, Aug. 29, 1849.

Limeport, April 17, 1867.

Corning, June 4, 1883.

Plover, March 6, 1890; discontinued Feb. 28, 1905.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following officials served this office in the township since 1853:

Samuel Stauffer, 1853-68.	Michael H. Albright, 1860-73.
Charles Mangold, 1873-83.	Aaron H. Wagner, 1873-90.
Henry E. E. Roeder, 1868-73.	Emanuel J. Wieder, 1890-1902.
Willoughby Gabel, 1883-1919.	Joseph A. Brunner, 1902-19.
	1853-60.

ASSESSOR.—Edward Reinhard, of Dillingersville, was the township assessor for 30 years until his death in 1908. His record was kept in superior order and he was highly complimented for its accuracy and legibility.

CHURCHES.—The following churches and congregation have been organized and carried on in Lower Milford township:

Great Swamp.	Hosensack Schwenk-
Upper Milford Lu-	felder.
theran.	Grace United Evan-
Chestnut Hill.	gelistical.

Great Swamp Church.—The congregation of this church is believed to have been organized previous to 1730, and that at that early date the first log church had been built. The congregation, with old and new Goschenhoppen congregations, formed one charge, and the records of the three congregations prior to 1736 are found in one volume, the oldest congregational record of the Reformed Church. The entries began in the year 1731, and on April 24, 1736, the record

book of the Great-Swamp congregation was opened by Rev. Goetschius, in which are entries of baptisms, marriages and deaths. Rev. John Philip Boehm mentions the congregation in 1734 in a letter to the Holland Synod. Rev. Geo. M. Weiss, who administered the first communion to the congregation at New Goschenhoppen as early as 1727, was the first pastor of the congregation. He arrived in America in the first ship whose passengers were recorded by the authorities at Philadelphia, on Nov. 18, 1727, with Frederick Hillegas and Alexander Diefenderfer, who settled in the vicinity. Rev. Peter Miller was the pastor from 1731 to 1734. Rev. John Henry Goetschius, the boy preacher, served as pastor from 1735 to 1740. Rev. Peter Henry Dorsius served as supply from 1741 to 1744 and from 1745 to 1748. Rev. Frederick Casimer Miller was pastor, succeeded by Rev. George Michael Weiss, who was pastor from 1748 to 1761. Rev. John Rudolph Kitweiler, called the "Swiss minister," was pastor from 1763 until his death, Oct. 2, 1764, aged 47 years and 9 months. His tombstone, almost obliterated, stands in the old Great-Swamp graveyard. In 1747 the delegates to the Reformed Synod from this congregation were John Huber and Nicholas Mombauer. Rev. Weiss made, in 1758, a list of the male members of the congregation, who were 45 in number. Their names were:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Franz Rus. | Jacob Huber. |
| Ulrich Rieser. | Rudy Huber (der Wag- |
| Ludwig Bitting. | ner). |
| Alexander Diefendörfer. | Huber, the tailor, son-in- |
| Peter Linn. | law of Hitz. |
| Jacob Schmidt. | Rudy Frick. |
| Christian Miller. | Abraham Ditloh. |
| Jacob Miller. | — Ditloh, Jr. |
| Jacob Dubs. | J. Nicholas Mombauer. |
| Jacob Wetzel. | Paul Samsel. |
| Jacob Kehler. | John Adam Millauer. |
| Jacob Wetzel, Jr. | Johannes Huber. |
| Felix Brunner. | Johannes Huber, Jr. |
| John Reiswick. | Philip Boehm (der |
| Joseph Eberhard. | Schlosser). |
| Michael Eberhard. | Valentine Kaiser. |
| Michael Eberhard, Jr. | Daniel Hucken. |
| Ulrich Spinner. | Huber, brother of the |
| John Bleyler. | tailor. |
| Heinrich Bleyler. | A weaver living with |
| Philip Heger. | Ditloh. |
| Daniel Hitz. | George Weiss. |
| J. Huber. | — Kunius. |
| Abraham Faust. | David Streib. |
| Heinrich Huber. | Andres Greber. |

Of these early members of the congregation, Joseph Eberhard and Alexander Diefenderfer arrived in this country in 1727. Eberhard died in 1760 and Diefenderfer in 1768. Frantz Rus, Ulrich Reaser and Jacob Dubs came in 1732. Reaser was born in 1709 and died in 1784. Jacob Dubs was born in Switzerland in 1710 and died

about 1772. Peter Linn arrived in 1737, and married a daughter of Felix Brunner, who came in 1732. Michael Eberhard, who came with Joseph, in 1727, lived over the line in Bucks county. He was born in 1698 and died in 1772. Ulrich Spinner, born in Switzerland in 1717, died in 1769. He was the father of David Spinner, the famous potter, specimens of whose sgraffito earthenware are highly prized. John Bleyler, who lived in Bucks county, died in 1759. Daniel Hitz, of Switzerland, was born in 1699 and died in 1785. Henry Grob married his daughter, Adelheit Hitz. She died in 1764 and Grob married the widow of Rev. Kitweiler. Henry Grob died in 1768. Henry Huber was born in 1715 and died in 1778. Rudolph Huber was born in 1722 and died in 1779. Abraham Ditlow was born in 1731 and died in 1808. Nicholas Mombauer was born in 1720 and died in 1815, aged 94 years.

In 1766 a man named Jacob Ries, a shoemaker, acted as pastor for a time, but was dismissed the same year. Rev. Philip Jacob Michael and Rev. John Philip Leydig supplied the congregation until November, when Rev. John Theobald Faber, a new arrival, became the pastor and in 1768 reported thirty families in the congregation. In 1771 the number of families was forty. Rev. Casper Wack officiated as pastor in 1780 and 1781, after Faber removed to Lancaster county, Rev. Frederick Daelliker became pastor in 1781 and served until 1784. In 1783 he reported 37 families in the congregation and 31 scholars in the school and that he had baptized 12 and confirmed 26 persons. Rev. Frederick William vander Sloot served as pastor in 1784 and 1785, until Rev. John Theobald Faber began his second pastorate in the latter year and served until his death, Nov. 2, 1788, which occurred suddenly, he having been stricken with illness while in the pulpit. He was buried under the altar.

The property of the congregation, on the road leading from Dillingersville to Spinnerstown, a short distance from the county line between Lehigh and Bucks counties, was surveyed for the congregation in 1738. The patent for the land, issued in 1762, reads as follows:

"Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietors and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware, To all unto whom these Presents shall come, Greeting: Whereas in pursuance of Warrants under the seal of our Land Office, dated the twenty-third day of May, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight, there was surveyed on the twenty-seventh day of September, following, unto Michael and Joseph Eberhart, a certain Tract of Land situate in Upper Milford Township, formerly in the County of Bucks, now Northampton, Beginning at a marked white

oak, a corner of the said Michael and Joseph Eberhart's Lands thence by Land of Bartle Hornberier South-West one hundred and thirty perches to a post, Thence by Land of Lawrence Erb North-West one hundred and forty-eight perches to a post, thence by Land of Felix Brunner North-West one hundred and thirty perches to a stone in a line of the said Joseph Eberhard's Land, thence by the same South-East one hundred and forty-eight perches to the place of Beginning, containing one hundred and thirteen acres and seventy perches and the usual allowance of Six Acres per cent. for Roads and Highways, as in and by the said Warrant and Survey remaining in the Surveyor General's Office and from thence certified into our Secretary's Office more fully appears, And Whereas the said Warrant was granted and the said Tract surveyed thereon at the instance and request and by the direction and at the proper cost and charges of the Minister, Elders and Congregation of the reformed Calvinist Society settled in Upper Milford aforesaid and adjacent Township of Lower Milford, who have now humbly besought us to grant unto the said Michael Eberhard and Joseph Eberhard, the son of the said first Joseph Eberhard, who is since lately deceased, in Fee the said described Tract of Land. In Trust for the Minister, Elders and Congregation for the time being of the said reformed Calvinist Society and their Successors settled and to be settled from time to time in the said Two Several Townships of Upper and Lower Milford the said Congregation having now erected on the said Tract a Church and School House for the use of them and their Successors. And we favoring their request. Now know ye that for and in consideration of the sum of seventeen pounds eleven shillings and seven pence lawful money of Pennsylvania to our use paid being the money of the said Congregation by the said Michael Eberhard and Joseph Eberhard, their heirs and assigns, the Receipt whereof we hereby acknowledge and thereof do acquit and forever discharge the Michael Eberhard and Joseph Eberhard their heirs and assigns by these Presents, and of the yearly Quit Rent hereinafter mentioned and reserved. WE HAVE given, granted, released and confirmed, and by these Presents for us, our Heirs and Successors do give, grant, release and confirm unto the said Michael Eberhard and Joseph Eberhard, their Heirs and Assigns the said one hundred and thirteen acres and seventeen perches of Land as the same are now set forth, bounded and limited as aforesaid. With all Mines Minerals Quarries Meadows Marshes Savannas Swamps Cripples Woods Underwoods Timber and Trees Ways Waters Water Courses Liberties Profits Commodities Advantages Hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining and lying within the bounds and limits aforesaid. Three full and clear fifth parts of all Royal Mines free from all deductions and Reprisals for digging and refining the same and also one-fifth part of the ore of all others mines delivered at the pittsmouth only expected and hereby reserved and also free leave right and liberty to and for the said Michael Eberhard and Joseph Eberhard, their Heirs and Assigns to Hawk Hunt Fish and Shoot in and upon the hereby granted Land and Premises or upon any part thereof. To have and to hold the said one hundred and thirteen Acres and Seventy Perches of Land and Premises hereby granted (Except as before excepted) with their appurtenances unto the said Michael Eberhard and Joseph Eberhard their Heirs and Assigns forever. IN TRUST

nevertheless and for the use of the Minister Elders and Congregation for the time being of the said reformed Calvinist Society and their Successors settled and to be settled from time to time in the said two several Townships of Upper and Lower Milford and to and for no other use or purpose whatsoever To be Holden of us our Heirs and Successors. Proprietaries of Pennsylvania as of our Manor of Tamor in the County of Northampton aforesaid in free and common Socage by Fealty only in lieu of all other services. YIELDING AND PAYING thereof yearly unto our HEIRS and SUCCESSORS at the Town of Easton in the County aforesaid at or upon the first day of March in every year from the first day of March last one-half Penny sterling for every Acre of the same or value thereof in coin current according as the exchange shall then be between our said Province and the City of London to such person or Persons as shall from time to time be appointed to receive the same and in case of non-payment thereof within ninety days next after the same shall become due then it shall and may be lawful for us our Heirs and Successors our and their receiver or receivers unto and upon hereby granted Land and Premises to Re-enter and the same to hold Possess until the said quit rent and all arrears thereof together with the charges accruing by means of such non-payment of Re-entry be fully paid and discharged. Witness: James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, who by virtue of certain powers and authorities to him for this purpose (inter Alia) granted by the said Proprietaries hath hereunto set his Hand and caused the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed at Philadelphia this sixteenth day of December, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two, the third Year of the Reign of King George the Third over Great Britain."

The following amusing incident is related to show the manner in which the Reformed congregation came to be first in securing the above title:

"It has ever been declared that the congregation had existed as a union of Reformed and Lutheran members, down to 1762. Some Lutheran names occur in the original enrollment. The anecdote, by which the whole tract came into the sole possession of the Reformed body, is still related as a fact. We record the transaction in brief. It is said that the two organizations appointed two men to attend to the patenting of the land, in trust for both, Elder Sheets of the Lutheran and Elder Eberhard of the Reformed. The former, instead of accompanying the latter, that both might transact their duty in common and to the mutual benefit of both congregations, hurried on ahead. Elder Eberhard, hearing of their over-much haste, proceeded 'by express' to Philadelphia, and entered the Land Office, in advance of Elder Sheets, and succeeded in securing a title for the Reformed Congregation exclusively, whilst his colleague, who reached the city first, had leisurely indulged in a glass of wine at the hotel. After they met on the steps of the Land Office, Elder Sheets intending to transact the business, and Elder Eberhard having already attended to it, both were surprised, the one sadly, the other gladly. After a few moments of awkward silence, followed by a short parleying, they returned to the hotel to explain. It resulted in the following dialogue:

Eberhard—Neighbor Sheets, do you know the difference between the Lutherans and Reformed?

Sheets—Well, they vary in the Lord's Prayer, the former using "Vater Unser," usually, whilst the latter "Unser Vater." Besides, they differ in their several views on the Lord's Supper.

Eberhard.—There is still another difference, is there not?

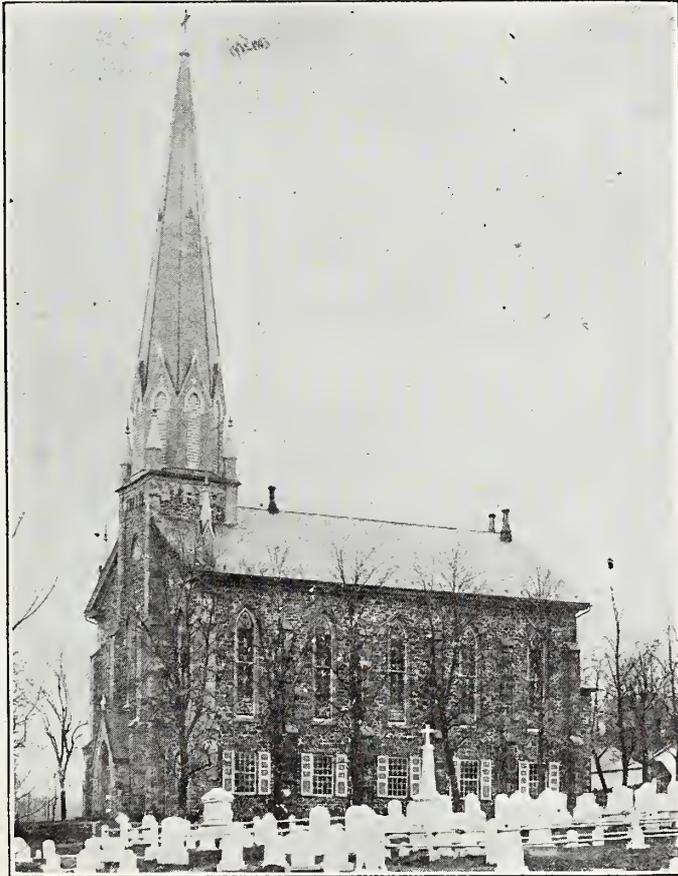
Sheets—I am not aware of any other difference; what may it be?

Eberhard—I will tell you: The Reformed first attend to duty, and then indulge in wine, whilst the Lutherans first sip their wine and then attend to duty.

No other explanation was needed. And as both elders indulged in a glass or two of good wine, they started on their home-road in good fellowship.

The fourth and present church was built in 1872-73, and the cost was \$30,000. It is a superior stone edifice with a steeple 165 feet high and presents a most attractive appearance. The building committee was Isaac Fluck, Aaron Dubs, Samuel Wieandt, Daniel Eberhardt and Reuben Mumbauer.

The congregation was incorporated in 1856, the application having been signed by the pastor, Rev. Daniel Weiser; the elders, Samuel Wieandt and Isaac Fluck; and the deacons, Charles Wieandt, Aaron Kemmerer and William Derr.



GREAT SWAMP REFORMED CHURCH.

The Lutherans then withdrew apart and built a church on a spot which elder Sheets donated for that purpose."

The old log church was sold to George Stahl of Hosensack Valley in 1772, and a stone church was erected near the same site.

The third church was built in 1837, and this was reported to have cost only \$1,800 in money, the stone and timber having been taken from the land owned by the congregation.

In 1902-03 the church was re-modeled and greatly improved at a cost of \$4,000. The galleries were removed from the two sides; the organ was re-constructed and located on the south side of the pulpit; a metal ceiling was put in; the walls were frescoed and wood-work painted; fine stained windows were introduced; a steam heating plant installed; the stone-walls were re-pointed and the exterior wood-work re-painted. The dedication was held June 7, 1903.

The membership in 1913 was 450.

The following pastors have served the congregation:

George Michael Weiss,	Frederick Wilhelm Van-
1730-31.	der Slott, Sr., 1784-85.
Peter Miller,	John Theobald Faber,
1731-34.	Sr., 1785-88.
John Heinrich Goets-	Nicolaus Pomp, 1789-91.
chius,	John Theobald Faber,
1735-40.	Jr., 1791-1807.
Peter Henry Dorsius,	J. Albert C. Heffenstein,
1741-44.	1808-11.
Frederick Casimir Mil-	Frederick William Van
ler,	Der Slott, Jr., 1812-18.
1745-48.	John Theobald Pater,
George Michael Weiss,	Jr., 1818-33.
1748-61.	Daniel Weiser, 1833-03.
John Rudolph Kitweil-	Clement Z. Weiser,
er,	1863-93.
1763-64.	Thomas H. Leinbach,
Philip Jacob Michael,	1894-1904.
1766.	James O. Oswald,
John Philip Leydich,	1904-10.
1766.	Thomas H. Bachman,
John Theobald Faber,	1911- .
1766-80.	
Caspar Wack, 1780-81.	
Frederick Daelliker,	
1781-84.	

A Sunday school was organized by the pastor, Rev. Daniel Weiser in 1840. When the week-day schools came to be separated from the church, after the passage of the common-school law in 1834, he started a movement in this behalf, but this met with such bitter opposition that the worthy pastor was accused of "selling his religious influences to the Pope at Rome and Methodism, and of joining Jesuitism and Stravelerei," and these schools were called "Kaelver Schule" (schools for calves).

The pastor, under the circumstances, started with only a small number of pupils, not exceeding twenty-five, but this was no discouragement to him. He persevered and each succeeding Sunday witnessed an increased attendance and a stronger public support, showing that the prejudice was unfounded and the opposition was subsiding.

A semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the Sunday-school was held Aug. 4, 1890 in the grove near the church and it was attended by a large concourse of people. The membership of the school at that time was 350. The receipts during the 50 years, \$3,500; which were expended as follows: for school purposes, \$2,700; for the Womelsdorf Orphans' Home, \$725; and for missions in China, \$75.

The membership in 1913 was 252, the reduction having been caused by death and removal to surrounding factory towns, and Allentown and Philadelphia.

Upper Milford Lutheran Church.—This congregation was organized about 1734 and secured a tract of land containing nearly 30 acres in the township (now Lower Milford) near

Dillingersville on which they erected a log building, supposed to have been the first in Lehigh county, for religious services. The first members were:

Theobald Mechlin.	Andreas Eckhart.
Henry William Dillinger.	Henry Ritter.
Martin Weitknecht.	Heinrich Riesz.
Michael Moser.	Christopher Andreas Guthman.
Peter Wentz.	Leonhart Lutz.
Henry Post.	

From 1745 to 1748 the old Lutheran patriarch, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, was in charge of the church. He was living in Providence township, then in Philadelphia county. From 1748 to 1749 the congregation was served occasionally by the school teachers, John Jacob Loeser and John Friederich Viger, from 1749 to 1753 by Ludolph Henry Schrencke, who came March, 1749, from Luneberg, in Germany, to Philadelphia, and was ordered by Muhlenberg to this church, and had the Upper Milford and Saucon congregations in charge until the year 1753.

A church record was begun in 1749, which shows the following members:

Johann Jacob Kurr.	Johann Adam Roth.
Peter Schilp.	Johann Michael Bastian.
Michael Schmidt.	Mathias Bastian.
Friederich Kammerer.	Johannes Dorr.
John George Dillinger.	Johannes Wagenseil.
Jacob Dillinger.	Michael Rieb.
Hans Dillinger.	Johann Martin Schwenck.
Johann Jacob Mechlin.	George Schweighardt.
Johann Peter Mechlin.	Jacob Busch.
Michael Flores.	Johann Mathias Muller.
Nicolaus Stahler.	Balthasar Vetterman.
Paul Ritter.	Martin Schaffer.
Martin Ritter.	Peter Huttel (Hittel).
Peter Greulig.	Peter Trautman.
Johann George Bassel.	Jost Olewein.
William Hendle.	Balthasar Gotz.
Johann George Miller.	Johann Michael Mattinger.
Mathias Ox.	Jacob Schantz.
Johann Michael Guthman.	George Walder.
Johann Peter Kohler.	Ludwig Siefers.
Friederich Nungesser.	Michael Reichenbach.
Philip Stephen Boppemeyer.	Peter Edelman.
George Klein.	Adam Reinhard.
Thomas Kurr.	Christian Metzger.
Isaac Leopold Dolp.	Peter Lange.
Johann Adam Trump.	Conrad Zeller.
Johann David Streib.	Johannes Junt.
Gabriel Kohler.	Friederich Keiser.

In 1757 a difference arose in the congregation and many members left it, going to the congregation at Zionsville. Those remaining supported the church until 1791 when it was discontinued.

The following pastors served the congregation:

Henry M. Muhlenberg,	John A. Friederichs,
1745-48.	1754-63.
Ludolph H. Schrenke,	Christian Espich,
1749-53.	1789-91.

The building was occupied as a school by children of Lutheran members until 1799; then it was torn down, and a new stone school house, with dwelling compartments was erected in its place. An organization was then formed by members of different denominations, Lutheran, Reformed, Mennonite and Schwenkfelder, and rules for its occupancy were adopted by them.

The old graveyard of the church is 80 feet square, situated along the public road adjoining the dwelling-house on the premises. The stone wall along the road is still standing; the fences along the other three sides are in poor repair; and the ground has a much neglected appearance. The graveyard is supposed to have been wholly taken up with graves. Only three headstones with legible inscriptions are standing. Two of them relate to Dillinger and his wife, which are as follows (the third relating to his wife and child):

Jacob Dillinger, Died Dec. 5, 1803. Aged 71 years.	Anna Maria Dillinger, second wife of John Jacob Dillinger, Died May 27, 1815. Aged 61 yrs, 9 mos.
--	---

The agreement and rules were signed Feb. 21, 1799, by the following persons who represented that community in this most interesting local proceeding relating to the public welfare through education:

Michael Flores.	John Stahl.
John Dillinger, Jr.	Philip Walter.
Abraham Schantz.	Henry Meyer.
Christian Schantz.	Heinrich Larosz.
John Dillinger.	Heinrich Stahler.
George Schuler.	Abraham Histan.
Jacob Schantz.	John Mechling.
Bernhard Lautenschlag-	Conrad Zellner.
er.	Hanner Weigel.
Hannes Rentel.	Christian Zellner.

This instrument was acknowledged before Daniel Stahler, justice of the peace; and the following persons were elected to carry out its provisions:

Trustees and Building Committee.—Michael Flores, John Dillinger.

Collectors.—Abraham Schantz, Philip Walter.
Treasurer.—John George Schuler.

In 1809 a log barn was built near the stone house, but this removed in 1844 and a stone Sweitzer barn was erected in its place.

In 1845 (Jan. 18) another agreement, with regulations, was adopted and signed, also acknowledged, and afterward (Jan. 22, 1845) recorded in the Recorder's office.

In 1848 a new stone school-house was erected on the road towards Dillingersville, about 100 yards north of the building erected in 1799. This was rented by the school-board and occupied

until 1885, when a new brick building was erected in its place by the association farther north at the angle in the road; and this is still occupied by the township directors for which they pay rent to the association.

In January, 1867, the association was incorporated by the Court under the name of the "Union School and Church Association."

In 1870 an Act of Assembly was passed authorizing the association to sell 27 a. 97 ps. of the 30 acres at public sale and appropriate the proceeds as provided by the agreement with an appropriation of at least \$100 annually out of the income to maintain a free "Summer-School," and the property was sold to John R. Bitting for \$4,050.

[For full proceedings see "Sketches of Lehigh Valley," pp. 194-203.]

The following early teachers taught in the old union school building. The years indicate the total terms taught by them:

John N. Bitting, 38 years (1865-1903).
Calvin Davidson, 30 years.
Michael Weidner, 30 years.
Benneville X. Schell, 30 years.
W. S. Erney, 30 years.
Joseph A. Brunner, Esq., 15 years.
Emanuel Bitting.

Chestnut-Hill Church is situated on Chestnut Hill in Lower Milford. The first church at this place was erected by a Reformed congregation. The year in which the original congregation was organized is not known. By an old deed, dated March 3, 1757, it appears that the ground, about one acre, was sold by Andreas Engelman to the congregation for the consideration of ten shillings. The following members are mentioned in the deed:

George Stahlnecker.	Peter Kurtz.
Jost Olewein.	Jacob Hoover.
Jacob Smith.	John Goodwalts.
Martin Schwenck.	John Shoemaker.
Jacob Bitthaus.	Christian Miller.
Christofel Heller.	Peter Schlosser.
George Welder.	Peter Lang.
Nicholaus France.	Andreas Engelman.

Attested by Susanna Margaretha Gebhard and Thomas O. Wentz.

An old record-book is in the possession of the congregation. It was begun in June, 1773, and closed in December, 1787, and this shows the names of the parents, baptized children, and sponsors.

In 1818 (Febry. 14), a part of the gallery broke down during the services at a funeral of Abraham Hendrick but without any serious accident. This was the last service held in this church.

In 1820 the old log church was removed and the materials were used in the construction of a log and stone school-house on the same site, and here school was conducted but no regular church services, only funeral service and occasional preaching for the next 30 years, during which the congregation held services in the Great-Swamp Church.

The last school was carried on in this building by the school directors during the year 1844-45, when the common-school law was accepted, and Zacharias Wagner was the teacher. Then a new school-house was erected by them half a mile distant.

In 1850 the Reformed congregation was joined by a Lutheran congregation and they together erected a stone "Union Church" with the assistance of certain Mennonite members in the place of the school house. The building committee was as follows:

Reformed—Peter Engelman.

Lutheran—Anthony Schiffert, Willoughby Gabel.

Mennonite—Henry Meyer (but no congregation organized).

Treasurer—Samuel Rothenberger.

The cost in cash expended was \$1,600. The dedication took place in October.

In 1888, a new two-story brick church was erected with a steeple 140 feet high, costing \$8,000, and this has been maintained until the present time. It was re-painted and re-carpeted in 1911 at a cost of \$400, and a steam-heating plant was installed at a cost of \$1,000.

The membership of the Reformed denomination in 1913, was 74; of the Lutheran, 90.

The following pastors served the Reformed congregation till 1787; afterward there was no regular pastor for upwards of 60 years:

Casper Wack.

Frederick Dellicker, 1782-83.

Frederick Wilhelm, 1784-86.

Rev. Jacob W. Dechant preached after 1811.

The following preached since 1850:

<i>Reformed.</i>	<i>Lutheran.</i>
John B. Poerner, 1850-55.	W. B. Kemmerer.
John S. Keszler, 1856-63.	S. K. Brobst.
Henry S. Baszler,	Ferd'd Berkemeyer.
1864-70.	Edward H. M. Sell.
A. F. Ziegler, 1871.	Leonard Groh.
F. J. Mohr, 1871-83.	R. Kistler.
Robert C. Weaver,	F. Welden.
1884-93.	Joseph Hilpot.
Thomas H. Leinbach,	A. R. Horne, 1874-86.
1894-1904.	Milton J. Kramlich,
James O. Oswald,	1886-92.
1904-10.	Daniel K. Humbert,
Thomas H. Bachman,	1892-94.
1911- .	Irvin B. Ritter, 1894-97.
	David C. Kauffman,
	1897- .

About 1850, John Eberhard, a member of the Great-Swamp Reformed congregation, who resided near the Chestnut-Hill church, organized a Sunday-school there and acted as superintendent for a number of years. It has been carried on until now. The membership in 1913 was 117.

Hosensack Schwenkfelder Church.—A number of Schwenkfelders left their homes in Silesia from 1734 to 1737 and emigrated to Pennsylvania, settling in Upper (Lower) Milford, in the vicinity of Kraussdale and Hosensack, where they organized a congregation shortly after, fixing their habitations. The first members were:

Abraham Kriebel.	Casper Yeakel.
Jeremias Yeakel.	Jacob Seibert.
Baltzer Yeakel.	Baltzer Schultz.
Melchior Yeakel.	Jeremias Krauss.

These and other members with their families carried on religious devotions at different homes for upwards of forty years, until they secured land from George Yeakel and erected a meeting-house in 1781. A school for secular education was encouraged by them in connection with religious instruction.

Schwenkfelder Church is situated along the county line at Kraussdale, in Lower Milford, on land donated by Baltzer Krauss, Jr., previous to 1805 for religious and school purposes. A congregation was then organized; and a church erected in 1815. The members at that time were:

Johannes Krauss.	David Yeakel.
Andreas Krauss.	Carl Yeakel.
George Krauss.	Christopher Neuman.
Jacob Kriebel.	Jacob Gerhard.
George Schultz.	Jeremias Meschter.
Samuel Schultz.	Christopher Yeakel.

A new brick edifice was erected in 1857. The names of the pastors were:

George Kriebel.	William Schultz.
John Schultz.	Joshua Schultz.
Christopher Schultz.	Jacob Meschter.

A Sunday school was started at the same time; also a week-day school in which the German, Latin and Greek languages were favorite studies, and this was continued until 1840.

For years, the church at Kraussdale celebrated the 24th day of September as "Memorial Day," when the Schwenkfelders first landed at Philadelphia, and on this occasion they served a lunch consisting of bread, butter and apple-butter, to all members and visitors who participated in the celebration; and on this account it was called by some as "Apple-Butter Day."

It has been said that no other denomination has been so faithful in celebrating their deliverance from religious persecution and in showing honor to their leader.

Grace U. E. Church.—In 1897, Daniel Yeakel built a church, one-story frame edifice, at the outlet of the Powder Valley into the Hosensack for the United Evangelical congregation which was organized of members in that vicinity by J. H. Bohner, of East Greenville, and religious services have been held there since. The members number 80.

SCHOOLS.—The school board of the township for 1853-54, was constituted as follows: Aaron Dubbs and William C. Roeder, one year; Daniel S. Yeakel and Abraham Pearson, two years; Samuel Stauffer and Samuel Hottel, three years. Aaron Dubbs was chosen president; William C. Roeder, treasurer; and Samuel Stauffer, secretary.

The township had nine sub-districts: Dillingersville, Krauss', Klein's, Carl's, Johnson's, Dietz's, Dub's, Eberhard's, Schantz's. The teach-

ers were employed for 4½ months at a salary of \$18.

In the year 1882, the schools were 10; the term, 5 months; and the salary to teachers, \$30.

The following directors, and teachers served the township in 1913-14:

Directors.

- Pres., Sylvester T. Miller.
- Sec., Victor Cressman.
- Treas., Allen Krauss.
- James M. Heimbach.
- Eugene C. Smith.

Teachers.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>School.</i>
Ada N. Derr,	Schantz's.
Edith M. Henry,	Limeport.
Calvin Davidson,	Engleman.
Raymond Schaffer,	Dietz's.
Mark Bergenstock,	Corning.
Claude O. Peters,	Hosensack.
Hattie L. Snyder,	Dillingers.
Mabel D. Erney,	Wieders.
Elva Hagen,	Eberhard's.
Winnie Seip,	Dubb's.
Howard Linsenbigler,	Kraussdale.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

LYNN TOWNSHIP.

[SUPPLIED BY HON. JAMES A. MILLER, STATE SENATOR OF LEHIGH COUNTY.]

ERECTION.—A region of territory which lay in this section of the country and in the adjoining township of Albany, Berks county, was, from the earliest settlement, designated as "Alle-mangel," and in judicial proceedings also called "back parts of Macungie, or "Heidelberg Dis-trict."

On March 11, 1752, the county of North-ampton was established out of part of Bucks county, and it then included the region men-tioned which extended to the Blue Mountains. In June of that year, the district of Heidelberg was erected in this region; and in October following, a petition was presented to the Court at Easton asking for a new district to be formed out of the western part of Heidelberg. View-ers were appointed who laid out the territory and made their report in June, 1753, when it was confirmed. The endorsement on the peti-tion was as follows:

"The petition of sundry inhabitants lying under the Blue Mountains between Heidelberg and the County line to be laid out into a township, was al-lowed, and Edward or Nicholas Scull is appointed surveyor, to be employed to survey and make re-turn of the same;" and the report stated "that there was laid out a certain tract of land, beginning at a post at a corner of Heidelberg township, and from thence extending by the same N 20° W 1280 perches and by vacant land 290 perches to ye Blue Moun-tains, thence along the mountains S 65° W, 518 ps., S 30° W, 60 ps., S 50° W, 302 ps, and S 67° W, 1578 ps, to the County line; thence by the same line S 45° E, 2200 ps to a stone in said line; thence by Weissenburg township N 45° E, 1640 ps. to the place of beginning, containing about 20,000 acres; which said tract of land is laid out and included for a township called Linn township."

The superficial area in the above Report of Viewers is given as about 20,000 acres; but, judging from the measurements returned, this area cannot be correct; it should have been given as about 25,640 acres, or 40 square miles, as pub-lished on page 16, in the *Historical Atlas of Le-high County*, issued in 1876.

The name of the township is supposed to have been given in honor of Jacob Lynn, one of the first settlers of the district who. resided at the base of the Blue mountains near the eastern line.

In September, 1753, Charles Folk was ap-pointed first constable of the new township; on Sept. 16, 1755, George Briner was appointed to the same office.

LAND WARRANTS.—Many persons had set-tled within the boundaries of the district de-scribed and returned before warrants were taken out for the land. The following names have been given as found on the records, including the date and number of acres:

	Acres.
Valentine Baronthiesel, March 6, 1741,	156
Michael John Bomgardner, Feb. 15, 1743,	109
Valentine Baronthiesel, Oct. 16, 1750,	54
Henry Brenigh, Jan. 10, 1753,	64
Peter Beisel, Sept. 3, 1754,	25
Jacob Billman, Sept. 4, 1772,	40
Martin Brobst, Jan. 7, 1790,	84
Michael Buck, Nov. 14, 1765,	64
Peter Bulldoff (Baldauf), Sept. 24, 1766,	43
Jacob Billman, Dec. 27, 1766,	50
Jacob Barr, Nov. 4, 1767,	121
Peter Beisel, Aug. 24, 1768,	36
Henry Bredich, April 6, 1769,	97
Adam Clause, April 3, 1767,	136
Adam Creites (Adam Creitz), Dec. 19, 1768,	154
Gottlieb Demut (Gottlieb Donat), Aug. 24, 1753,	95
John Everitt, May 4, 1759,	56
George Enos, May 30, 1785,	42
Philip Enos, April 12, 1768,	25
Philip Eberth, May 4, 1768,	44
Thomas Everitt, March 18, 1769,	36
Gabriel Foagher, Oct. 25, 1748,	63
John Flugh, Dec. 12, 1749,	53
Samuel Frees, Oct. 22, 1752,	60
Daniel Hiestler, April 25, 1744,	112
George Harmony, March 6, 1749,	50
Zachariah Heller, May 11, 1769,	223
Christian Henry, June 22, 1769,	78
Abraham Kerper, Jan. 24, 1743,	200
Abraham Kerper, Oct. 30, 1744,	21
Henry Kuntzman, Sept. 2, 1749,	160
Henry Kuntzman, July 19, 1754,	79
Jacob Kistler, April 30, 1866,	126
John Kistler, May 21, 1766,	42
Henry King, June 14, 1769,	146
Evan Long, Feb. 8, 1744,	348
Jacob Leesser, Oct. 14, 1749,	115
Peter Lutz, Sept. 13, 1765,	59
Michael Miller, Aug. 11, 1747,	63
Simon Moser, Dec. 22, 1748,	203
Christian Miller, April 20, 1749,	31
Christian Miller, March 23, 1750,	72
Frederick Michael, Aug. 4, 1750,	70
Adam Miller, Aug. 5, 1752,	149
Michael Moser, June 8, 1754,	54
Simon Moser, Nov. 19, 1766,	33
Jacob Muntz (Moutz), Dec. 10, 1766,	48
Jacob Muntz, (Moutz), Dec. 10, 1766,	39
Conrad Muntz (Moutz), Dec. 10, 1766,	49
Christian Miller, April 7, 1767,	105
Larance Miller, Oct. 19, 1767,	44
George Nongesser, April 1, 1747,	53
George Neiss (or Neirs), Dec. 19, 1751,	75
John Neart, Feb. 8, 1769,	56
George Oswald, June 9, 1752,	199
Daniel Oswald, April 27, 1768,	75
Daniel Qswald, May 11, 1769,	142
David Pillman, Oct. 4, 1738,	200
Adam Potts, March 13, 1745,	79
Michael Poke, May 11, 1748,	124

Henry Pedneek, May 3, 1749,	115
Godfried Peatzle, April 30, 1767,	131
Mathias Rhoads, April 15, 1740,	204
Baltzer Redenhower, Nov. 29, 1748,	124
Henry Rubrecht, Nov. 12, 1768,	70
Job Sickfried, Feb. 24, 1737,	300
Charles Stroub, Sept. 5, 1748,	293
Henry Sunday, March 6, 1750,	130
Andrew Seachler (Sechler), May 30, 1785,	40
Nicholas Smith, Sept. 30, 1765,	107
Jacob Snyder, Oct. 11, 1765,	112
Melchoir Geer, Nov. 12, 1766,	109
Gabriel Vogel, June 8, 1754,	37
Sebastian Verner, Sept. 8, 1758,	125
Martin Wydsell, Sept. 29, 1741,	168
Philip Wertman, Dec. 15, 1749,	197
Philip Wertman, Aug. 8, 1750,	123
Henry Wetherstine (called Winderstein), Nov. 12, 1773,	
George Witzell, Dec. 28, 1767,	
Henry Weiderstine (called Wintherstein), Feb. 1, 1768,	
Michael Wertman, April 27, 1768,	
Baltzer Yeager, Nov. 4, 1752,	
George Huns Zimmerman, Aug. 2, 1751,	

John Moyer, Jr.	John Smith.
Daniel Moyer.	Mathias Schitz.
Peter Notstein.	Daniel Straub.
Daniel Oswald.	Charles Straub.
Jacob Oswald.	Andrew Straub.
Anthony Opp.	Philip Sittler.
Philip Puhl.	Ehrhard Seisloff.
Margereth Pugh.	Henry Snyder.
Matthias Probst (Matthias).	Widow of Stambach.
George Probst.	Frederick Souder.
Martin Probst.	Adam Stahler.
Philip Probst.	Abraham Shellhamer.
Peter Rerdenower.	Philip Shellhamer.
Jacob Rex.	Bernard Snyder.
Jacob Reegle.	Henry Snyder.
Henry Ruprecht.	Daniel Snyder.
Henry Riehes.	Samuel Everett.
Daniel Reiss.	Daniel Stambach.
Henry Steigerwalt.	Christian Shuman.
George Sausley.	Philip Shock.
John Swatz.	Jacob Steitly.
Peter Sheefly.	Jacob Wertman.
Michael Stein.	Martin Wertman.
Stoffle Sunday.	Michael Wertman.
Charles Shuck.	Widow Weitzel.
Widow of John Stein.	John Weiss.
Frederick Sechler.	Jacob Wannamacher.
George Shuck.	Jacob Wannamacher, Jr.
Martin Shuck.	Philip Wannamacher.
George Snyder.	Caspar Wannamacher.
Michael Shickly.	John Weisser.
Andrew Sechler.	William Yett.

TAXABLES OF 1781.—The following names were taken from the assessment of the township as made by the County Commissioner Dec. 27, 1781:

Philip Anthony.	William Holby.
Adam Arend.	Paul Hertzog.
John Anthony.	Daniel Ham.
Philip Breiner.	George Hollenbach.
Philip Bower.	John Herman.
John Breiner.	Jacob Heinbroch.
Michael Bock.	Dewalt Hanck.
John Bear.	George Heilman.
Martin Baily.	George Heilman, Jr.
Abraham Baily	Christian Haas.
Lorance Bachman.	Leonard Haas.
Paul Bachman.	Henry Kram.
Frederick Breyner.	Andrew Kunkle.
Conrad Bylman.	Adam Krok.
George Breish.	Christian Kock.
Henry Bautz.	Jacob Kuntz.
Martin Bear.	John Kuntz.
Widow Bear.	Michael Kuntz.
Casper Baldauf.	John Kistler.
Adam Clause.	Michael Kistler.
Adam Critis	Jacob Kistler.
Wilhelm J. Carl.	Samuel Kistler.
Melchoir Derr.	Philip Kistler.
Mathias DeLong.	George Kistler (Dietrich Mill, over two miles from Kutztown.
John Dietrich.	Henry King.
John DeLong.	Frederick Lyser.
George Eckroth.	John Lvser.
Bastian Edel.	Peter Leitz.
Stofle Eckroth.	John Lyby.
George Ehris .	John Lurah.
Michael Fenstermacher.	Christian Luff.
Bernhard Fallweiler.	Jacob Manss.
Philip Fusselman.	Christian Miller.
George Folck.	Simon Mosser.
Joseph Gorber.	Philip Mosser
Peter Gift.	Berghard Mosser.
Henry Gissler.	Andrew Meyer.
Conrad Hollebach.	Eagle Meyer.
Christian Henry.	William Meyer.
George Hauselman.	Carl Meyer.
Zachariah Haller.	Andrew Miller.
Zachariah Haller, Jr.	Jacob Miller.
Henry Haller.	Martin Metzger.
Christian Haller.	Conrad Nun.
Dewalt Houck, Jr.	John Moyer.
George Hermany.	
John Heil.	
Jacob Hans.	

	<i>Single Freeman.</i>
John Hermany.	Paul Anthony.
Daniel Shuman.	Henry Fink.
Leonard Bock.	Philip Opt.
Charles Bock.	George Ruprecht.
John Baldauff.	Deater Hanselman.
Philip Baldauff.	Andrew Hanselman.

TAXABLES OF 1812.—The following names were taken from the county assessment for the year 1812:

Paul Anthony.	Jacob Benfield.
Daniel Arndt.	Christian Beary.
John Arndt.	John Bear.
Valentine Brobst.	Michael Croll.
Jacob Bachman.	John Carl.
Sebastian Benninghoff.	Widow Carl.
John Benninghoff.	Jacob Behley.
Mathias Brobst.	Andrew Graver.
John Brobst.	John Seiberling.
Michael Brobst, Sr.	Daniel Greenwald.
George Breiner.	Philip Harman.
Jacob Baush.	Nicholas Hartman.
Daniel Bachman.	Conrad Hartman.
Frederick Frey.	Adam Harry.
William Kistler.	Jesse Hermany.
Martin Bear.	Peter Hunsicker.
Philip Baldauf.	Jacob Holben.
George Bihl.	Deaterich Hunsicker.
Catharine Baldauf.	Widow Hausman.
Godfrey Brobst.	Jacob Haas.
John Baush.	George Harman.
Jacob Bear.	Jacob Haas, Jr.
George Breisch (estate)	John Heil.
Abraham Belchley.	Lewis Herring.
Michael Brobst.	Nicholas Hollenbach.
James Brier.	Christian Holben.

Smuel Ely.
 Daniel Hollenbach.
 Samuel Jenser.
 George Jenser.
 Philip Jaxheimer.
 Jacob Klingaman.
 Jacob King (Koenig).
 Henry Krum.
 John Kistler.
 Samuel Kistler.
 Jacob Kuntz.
 Philip Kistler.
 Jacob Kistler.
 John Kistler, Jr.
 Ferdinand Kistler.
 Peter Kashner (Kersch-
 ner).
 George Krumm.
 Michael Kistler.
 Jacob Kistler.
 Samuel Kistler.
 Peter Kunkle.
 Philip Kerschner.
 Conrad Kerschner.
 Jacob Kerschner.
 Conrad Kerschner.
 Christian Klingeman.
 Michael Klingaman.
 Michael Kistler.
 Frederick A n d r e w
 Leiby.
 Jacob Lutz.
 Daniel Leeser.
 Frederick Lutz.
 Jacob Leiber.
 Christian Lutz.
 Henry Lutz.
 John Lutz.
 Peter Lutz.
 John Liebic, Jr.
 George Lock (Loch).
 Zachariah Long.
 Abraham Long.
 Conrad Lutz.
 Andrew Miller.
 Peter Miller.
 Jacob Mauce (Mantz).
 Henry Mauce (Mantz).
 Philip Mauce (Mantz).
 David Mosser.
 Borgart Mosser.
 Abraham Merkel.
 Peter Myer.
 Michael Mosser.
 Jacob Mosser.
 Peter Miller.
 Andrew Miller, Jr.
 John Miller.
 Peter Miller.
 Abraham Miller.
 Henry Creitz.
 Henry Carl (estate).
 Adam Clause.
 Samuel Billman.
 George Castord.
 John Crash.
 Martin Crone.
 George Crone.
 Martin Donot.
 John Fogel, Esq.
 Job Delong.
 George Drein (Trein).

Henry Drumbower.
 John Everitt (estate).
 John Everitt.
 Peter Everitt (weaver).
 Tobias Ebert.
 Philip Ebert.
 Peter Ebert.
 Peter Eberoth.
 John Eberoth.
 Ferdinand Fullweiler.
 Daniel Fullweiler.
 Henry Fusselman.
 Ehrhard Fusselman.
 Michael Fenstermacher.
 Jacob Fenstermacher.
 Frederick Fry.
 Philip Fenstermacher.
 Jacob Frederolf (Feth-
 erolf).
 Jacob Frey.
 Christian Fink.
 Widow Fry.
 Henry Moyer.
 George Mosser.
 Philip Mosser.
 John Neif (Neff).
 John Meyer.
 Peter Neif (Neff).
 John Notestein.
 Daniel Oswald.
 Jacob Oswald.
 Jacob Oswald, Jr.
 John Oswald.
 John Oswald, Jr.
 Anthony Opp.
 Conrad Opp.
 William Peter.
 John Rubrecht.
 Laurence Reitz.
 John Reitz.
 George Raush (sup-
 posed Baush).
 George Rubrecht.
 Henry Rubrecht.
 Isaac Romick.
 John Sensinger.
 Andrew Straub.
 George Sherry.
 John Sittler.
 Jacob Shneider.
 Henry Shneider.
 John Stein.
 John Snyder (Shneid-
 er).
 Peter Shneider.
 John Steirwold (Steiger-
 wald).
 Jacob Smith.
 Henry Steirwold (Stei-
 gerwald).
 Nicholas Schleicher.
 Jacob Sechler.
 Jacob Schneider.
 Conrad Stump.
 Valentine Sell.
 Andrew Sechler.
 John Sechler.
 Jacob Schallhard (Schell-
 hart).
 Henry Schackler.
 Frederick Sechler.
 George Sittler.

Daniel Saeger (late
 Crawford Co.).
 Andrew Straub.
 Andrew Sechler, Jr.
 John Stroub.
 Henry Stroub.
 Jacob Schallhard (Schell-
 hart).
 George Shnyder.
 William Shnyder (Sny-
 der).
 Henry Smith.
 Melchior Schwab.
 Conrad Hartman.
 Henry Schitz.
 John Schaller.
 Henry Soudal.
 Andrew Steirwold.
 John Shnyder.
 Samuel Shneider.
 John Seiberling.
 George Sentee, Jr.

Peter Shnyder.
 Frederick Sheoffer.
 Joseph Sechler.
 Christian Shnyder.
 Jacob Straub.
 George Schallhamer.
 George Wannemacher.
 Jacob Wartman.
 Philip Wartman.
 Philip Wannemacher.
 Daniel Wannemacher.
 Jacob Wannemacher, Jr.
 Jacob Wannemacher, Sr.
 John Weiss.
 John Weiss, Jr.
 Christian Wert.
 Casper Wannemacher.
 Christian Wannemacher.
 Henry Weaver.
 Henry Weaver, Jr.
 Andrew Wertman.
 John Ritter (estate).

Single Freemen.

Christian Kuntz.
 Thomas Everitt.
 Henry Weaver.
 Abraham Fenstermacher.
 John Miller.
 John Fenstermacher.
 John Shnyder.
 John Miller.
 Jacob Weaver.
 Andrew Hartzell.
 Peter Shnyder.
 Jacob Meyer.
 Jacob Moser.

George Benighoff.
 Jacob Bachman.
 Henry Beitz (supposed
 Reitz).
 Henry Loag.
 Charles Loag.
 Henry Koenig.
 Philip Brobst.
 Michael Kistler.
 John Kistler.
 Jacob Rubrecht.
 Henry Fullweiler.
 John Hoffman.

PIONEER SETTLERS.—The following are the names of the pioneer settlers of this district so far as they could be ascertained:

Peter Baldauff.
 Laurence Bachman.
 Paul Bachman.
 Henry Baush.
 Jacob Billman.
 John Adam Creitz, Sr.
 George Custard.
 John Everett.
 Thomas Everett.
 Michael Fenstermacher.
 Jacob Fetterolf.
 John Fetterolf.
 Peter Fetterolf.
 Philip Fetterolf.
 Bernhardt Folweiler.
 John Heil, Sr.
 George Hermany.
 Svlvester Holben.
 Peter Hunsicker.

George Kistler.
 George Leazer.
 Andrew Miller.
 Christian Miller.
 Berkhart Mosser.
 Philip Mosser.
 Sebastian Mosser.
 John Much.
 Daniel Oswald.
 George Oswald.
 George Probst.
 Martin Probst.
 Matthias Probst.
 Philip Probst.
 Jacob Wannemacher, Sr.
 Marcus Wannemacher.
 Philip Wannemacher.
 John Weiss.
 George Philip Wertman.

SCHOCHARY RIDGE is a prominent ridge of elevated woodland half a mile wide which extends westward into the township from Heidelberg at the southeastern corner for about four miles. This name originates from *Schoharie* in New York State and was doubtless given to this surface formation of the township because some of the earliest German settlers had migrated

from that locality; and its incorrect spelling arose from their pronunciation of the word in the German language.

In connection with the Pioneer Settlers, the following prominent homesteads in the district are mentioned; also several historic houses:

Kistler Homestead.—On the Elmer C. Kistler farm in Kistler Valley there is a landmark of more than ordinary historic interest in connection with the annals of the Evangelical Church. It is a one and one-half story stone-house, 20 by

Aaron Schafer, Gideon Long, Jacob Seidel, Daniel B. Smith, and Daniel Schlenker (who died at Wesnersville, in 1912, aged 84 years). The church had many liberal supporters, among whom were Jonas W. Bachman and William F. Mosser.

Heinrich Fink Homestead.—On the farm of Aaron A. Moyer, near New Tripoli, is an old log house that was built by Heinrich Fink about the time of the Revolutionary War (a cut of the house appearing herewith). Moyer owns inter-



KISTLER HOMESTEAD IN KISTLER VALLEY, BUILT IN THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

40 feet, which was built about the time of the Revolutionary War, and for many years served as a dwelling. It is now Mr. Kistler's carpenter shop. In this house religious services were first held in Lynn township by the Evangelicals in the year 1858. Preaching services continued there at regular periods until 1885 and after the organization and erection of Zion's Evangelical Church, at Wesnersville, in 1872. Services were however held prior to 1858 in that section by this denomination, in a small house along the public road near Wesnersville, across the line in Berks county. The following were the heads of families that were members of this church: the brothers, Daniel B. and William B. Kistler, Johan P. Schmidt (school teacher), Stephen Braucher, Daniel Braucher, Peter Braucher,

esting papers from which the following facts were taken, in all probability pertaining to his own land:

Valentine Craber obtained a warrant for 100 acres on March 6, 1750.

Dec. 14, 1767, Valentine Probst received a sum of money from Peter Snyder on account of a land sale.

April 28, 1786, a draft was made for Daniel Hauck.

April 20, 1791, John Schuman sold a 30-acre tract to John Fink.

Feb. 25, 1794, Daniel Fink sold a tract to John Fink.

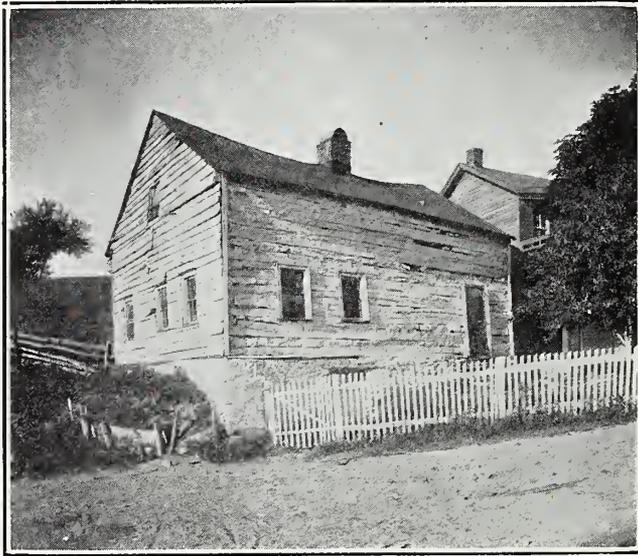
June 16, 1798, Adam Miller sold a tract to Henry, Christian, and Anna Maria Fink, and Adam and Catharine Boger; and they sold it to John and Daniel Fink.

April 6, 1802, John Peter Finck sold a tract to John Kistler, Jr., for £750.

After the Finks, the property passed to John Kistler, who was succeeded by John Kistler, Jr., and the latter by Aaron Kistler. The present owner, Mr. Moyer, is a grandson of John Kistler, Jr. In a log house which stood opposite the present dwelling, school was conducted by German teachers up to 1842.

Straub Homestead.—On the Alvin G. Heintzleman farm, which belonged to his father, Daniel, since 1847, there is a very old log-house, one and one-half stories high, with dimensions 28 by 20 feet. It was built before the Revolutionary

tracts are located about one mile from New Tripoli, on the public road leading to Lynnville. This pioneer built a log house on this property soon after he had established himself in the township, which stood until 1891, when it was razed by Jacob Mosser, the present owner of the property. Fogel and some members of his family are buried on a private graveyard on this property. The burial place is located along the public road about 100 feet south of the present brick house now occupied by Mosser, and three or four of the graves were to be seen until about 1890. Apple trees now grow upon this sacred spot.



HEINRICH FINK HOMESTEAD.

War, by a son of Charles Straub. The latter was one of the very early pioneers of Lynn, and took out a warrant for 293 acres of land in 1748. The log house, (a cut of which appears herewith) is the second one on this tract.

Straubs, located on the Ontelaunee, was established by Andrew Straub, Sr., who, on March 22, 1800, took up 92 acres of land at that place, and transferred it to his son, Andrew, Jr. In the same year the latter conducted a distillery on these premises; and in 1817 erected a large stone house, now occupied by Charles Hartung. Later John Ulrich, Sr., owned and carried on the place. During the Forties he erected a frame building in which he kept a store until his death in 1852.

HISTORIC HOUSES.

Philip Gabriel Fogel, in 1734 or 1735 settled in Lynn township. He took out warrants for 63 acres of land in 1748 and 37 in 1754. These

Fogel figured prominently in the earliest history and settlement of the township. The house which he built was used as a "Block House" and there the settlers congregated during the Indian invasions. It was also used as a place of religious worship before the establishment of the Ebenezer Church, in 1760. Tradition states that the settlers met there at intervals for several years. The house was constructed of heavy oak logs, which were roughly but very substantially fitted into each other at the corners and made specially secure by hickory pegs driven into big holes. The main part of the house was 40 by 56 feet. It had five floors. On the first floor rose a massive stone chimney with a wide open fire-place, and this floor was covered with large flat stones.

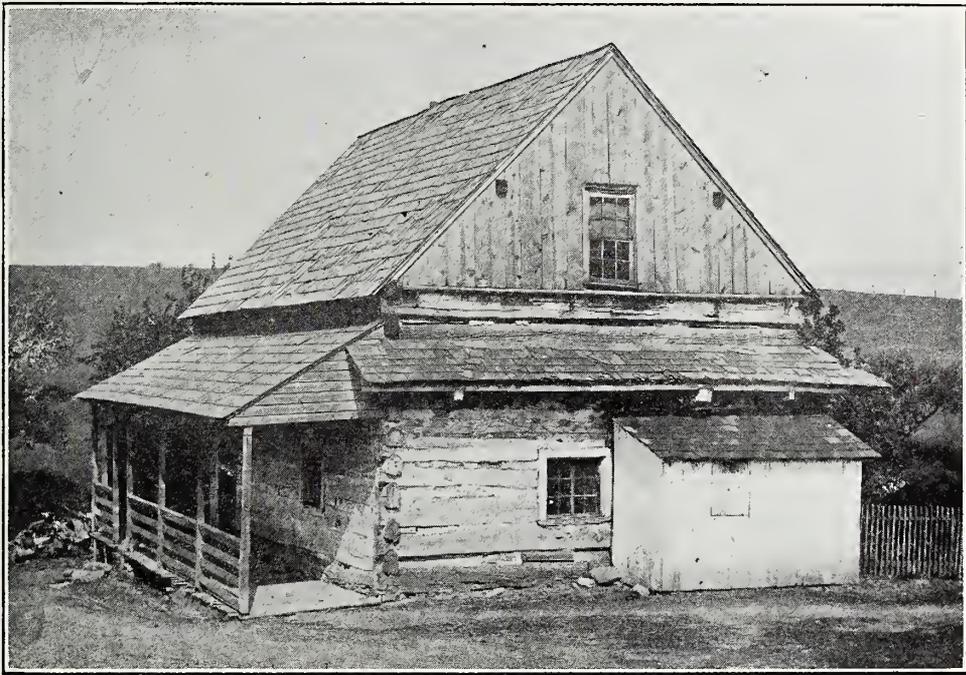
The second floor was of oak timber eight inches in thickness. Safety and strength were considered in the construction of this house,

doubtless one of the very first in that section of Lynn. Oak logs were split through the middle, its sides being hewn even with a broad-axe by skilled hands until they were eight inches thick; and these pieces of timber were so interlocked as to leave no cracks in the floor peradventure the Indians would attempt to shoot at the settlers if they should gain entrance onto the first floor. From the second floor up, on the west side, the building projected four feet over the first story. The house had high gables and a peaked roof. There were four windows in each gable. The panes were 7 by 9 inches; and there were twelve panes in each window. The nails, hinges, and locks were of home-made iron, very strong and

of the pioneers, a circular groove at some places two and one-half inches in depth.

Three port holes, ten inches square, were at each gable end, showing that the house was used as a fort during the trying period of the French and Indian War from 1755 to 1763. The oldest residents of Lynn do not recall that it was garrisoned by soldiers, but it was guarded by fearless inhabitants with muskets in hand.

During the Revolutionary period an addition 14 by 30 feet, was built over a fine spring of water. This part had a cellar without air holes but had an outside door which, when not in use, was banked up with ground to conceal it from prowling Indians.



ANCESTRAL HOME OF THE STRAUB FAMILY OF LYNN.

heavy. The doors were massive, divided into upper and lower sections. The partitions were made of boards which were hewn with the broad-axe, and these boards were crudely and irregularly placed.

On the second floor in after years a store was established in one of the rooms; in which stood an old-fashioned wood stove where the sturdy pioneers of Lynn had congregated for years to warm themselves and exchange opinions concerning Indian invasions, raids, massacres, wars, and the loss of loved ones. Into the floor around this stove there was worn, by the heavy boots

After the Fogel family vacated the property, it passed to Burkhard Mosser, and he was succeeded by his son, Jacob, who was followed by his son, John; then Jacob Mosser (born in 1832) the present owner, became the purchaser. His son, John S., now conducts the farm and his children are the sixth generation of the Mosser family residing on these acres.

On the south side of the Schochary, on the property long known as the John Snyder farm, now owned by Reuben Bachman and occupied by his son, Robert, are the ruins of a stone house around which centers much local history.

About the time of the Revolutionary War the house was built by Thomas Everett. Later it was occupied for many years by Dr. Joseph T. Zangerle, born in 1804, in Tyrol, Germany. His career was eventful. His saddle-back rides through the country, his gruffness of manner and speech, his domestic upheavals, his death by his own hand on May 14, 1860, at Lynnville where he last lived, and his burial, closed the chapter of an interesting character. After the removal of Dr. Zangerle to Lynnville, the historic house was occupied and tenanted by many families, but none lived there for any length of time. It stood unoccupied for many years and finally through lack of repair, fell into decay and ruin. The superstitions connected the house with weird stories and even murder is said to have happened in it. The much-mentioned building stood in the meadow between the Reuben Bachman property and Charles V. Hollenbach. During the Civil War the Knights of the Golden Circle (Copperheads) had their meeting-place in it and it was there that an attempt was made to blow up the organization.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

The Knights of the Golden Circle were an organization effected in the upper end of the county with places of meeting in Lynn township, under the leadership of Harry Newell (a tailor by trade), and others, numbering about eighty members. They were sympathizers of the Southern Confederacy, and protested against the retention of Confederate prisoners during the progress of the Civil War. Secret meetings were held in a stone house situated one mile north of Lynnville, in the lowland of the John C. Snyder farm, on the south side of the Schochary. During the progress of a certain meeting in this place, Unionists, under the leadership of Dr. Trexler, had planned to put a barrel of gunpowder in the cellar and blow the Copperheads to atoms; but their plans miscarried. The members afterward considered themselves unsafe there, since the place of meeting was known, and then met in Kistler Valley, in the house of Michael Brobst, now owned by Jonathan Smith. At this place on a certain night, shots were exchanged between the guard and one who had secreted himself in currant bushes by the house, for the purpose of ascertaining what transpired within. They left Kistler Valley and met in the home of one, Behler, near Lynnport. Finally they met in the house of David Schütz in the same locality. Bitter feeling existed during these times and Newell and a man conspicuously prominent about Lynnport, narrowly escaped being ridden on a fence-rail."

INDIAN REMINISCENCES.

Lynn township suffered severely from numerous incursions by the Indians, and for extended information on this subject the reader is referred to Chapter VI, entitled: "French and Indian War." The following reminiscences are, however, given in connection with this township.

Samuel Benfield shot an Indian in 1795 at the Blue Mountain near where Levi Heintzleman now lives in Lynn township. The Indian was alone. Benfield, fearing the approach of other Indians, hid himself in a brush, but no other Indians appearing, he took the Indian's gun and left the body on the ground.

The early settled farm, now owned by Levi Heintzleman, was formerly owned by a Gossler, and several miles away lived David Mosser who was visited by one Steinbrook from Longswamp township, Berks county. Steinbrook told his host he wished to pay his respects to his friend Gossler, but he was informed that the trip was dangerous and he had better remain. Steinbrook, however, went, and while sitting at a window at Gossler's he was shot dead by an Indian who mistook him for Gossler. The ruins of the house in which Steinbrook was shot can still be seen.

During the French and Indian War two soldiers were stationed for some days in a house on the Frederick Leaser farm in Lynn, and Indians with evil designs were encamped about three squares westward, who watched the soldiers and settlers as they walked around on the outside. The soldiers were each supplied with six different uniforms or suits, and these they changed quite often during the day. By this hoax the impression was given to the savages that a dozen well-armed soldiers were ready for an attack, and it doubtless saved the lives of many pioneers.

During the French and Indian War, the savages made an attack upon a family near the Blue Mountain, back of Lynnport, and the farm where the family lived is now owned by Albert B. Smith. The family saved themselves by throwing at the savages live wood-coal they got out of their bake-oven, which caused the savages to retreat into the woods. About this time Bernhard Follweiller, the Indian fighter, who had been out with his gun, appeared on the scene, and he followed the Indians into the woods, where he blew a decoy by whistling like an Indian, and this led an Indian to appear. Follweiller shot him and quietly buried the body under some rocks in the woods.

Upon his death-bed, Follweiler told his sons that at a certain tree, under rocks, they would find the skeleton of a bear, and on investigation the sons found a skeleton, not of a bear, but of the Indian whom their father had shot in the forehead. This Indian skull until late years was in the possession of the Indian fighter's descendants. The gun, he decreed, should go to the oldest son from one generation to another, and this identical rifle is now in the possession of James Follweiler, of Ohio.

Mrs. Derr, wife of a Fetherolf, in 1844, when 80 years old, told Harrison Saul (born in 1827), that her brother, ——— Derr, was murdered by the Indians on a farm in Lynn township which later was owned by Sebastian Bennighoff; and that the brother was buried at the Ebenezer Church, at New Tripoli.

Before the erection and garrison of Fort Everett at Lynnport, in 1755, the settlers of that section assembled for the night in a block-house (a fortified building) at Fetherolfsville, when attacks were feared from the Indians.

Matthias Schitz, who lived near Lynnport, had collected clothing and articles of value into a chest which he buried along the hillside back of his house in which Wm. H. Reitz now resides. This was done peradventure he would return in the morning and find his house in ashes.

Christian Wannamaker was scalped in a log barn at Lynnport. In the morning he had gone out to feed his cattle; not returning, his family investigated and found him lying in the barn in great agony, his scalp having been taken by the brutal savages. He died that same day.

George (?) Enos, a lad aged about fifteen years, was captured by an old Indian during the French and Indian War, in the meadow, on the farm now owned by Charles O. Oswald. This farm was the Enos homestead. After his capture the lad accompanied the Indian without resistance. When the Indian and the boy on their march reached the Blue Mountain, the bare feet of the boy became sore, and the Indian, feeling kindly towards the lad, made him a pair of moccasins from a deer skin which he had stolen from Ferdinand Enos, an Indian fighter, and probably the lad's father. The boy was then allowed to walk by himself and managing to get behind his captor, when the opportunity presented itself he ran away from the Indian with the swiftness of a deer. He safely reached what later was the home of Heinrich Billig (now the Benjamin Henry Estate), and there he hid under the

threshing floor of a barn. The following morning he arrived at his home and danced about the room, happy over his successful escape.

On Feb. 14, 1756, the Indians surprised the inmates of the house of Frederick Reichelsderfer, shot two of his children, set his house and barn on fire and burned all his grain and cattle. Thence they proceeded to the house of Jacob Gerhart and there killed one man, two women, and six children. Two of the children had slipped under the bed; one of them was burned, the other escaped and ran a mile to neighbors.

On March 24th following, ten wagons were sent to Allemangel to bring away a family with their effects. As they were returning, about three miles below one George Zeisloff; they were fired upon by a number of Indians from both sides of the road, which caused the wagoner to leave their wagons and run into the woods; and the horse became frightened, ran down a hill and broke one of the wagons in pieces. The Indians killed George Zeisloff and his wife, a young man of twenty, a boy of twelve, and a girl of fourteen. Four of them were scalped. The Zeisloff property is now owned by James A. Oswald, situated two miles southwest of New Tripoli.

EARLY MILLS.

The description of the early grist-mills forms a valuable part of the township industrial history, and the following eleven contributed their share towards its welfare, six of them on the Ontelaunee creek and five on the Switzer.

Saeger	Holben
Oswald	Bausch
Benninghoff	Smith
Wanamaker	Greenawald
Snyder	Rex
Mosser	

GRIST MILLS.

The description of the following grist mills forms a valuable part of the township's industrial history:

Saeger Mill.—Daniel Saeger embarked in the milling business in Lynn township in 1811, and erected a large two-story stone grist-mill with basement, which was supplied with water-rights from the Ontelaunee creek, about 1,000 feet distant to the northeast.

It is at New Tripoli along the main thoroughfare.

After operating it for two years he sold it to Samuel Ely, Jr. Ely carried it on until 1820, when he sold it to Jacob Grim. It then passed through a number of owners until 1867, when Joseph Rickert sold it to Reuben German, who operated it successfully for upwards of twenty years, having in 1885 installed the roller process machinery and added engine and boiler, besides the water-wheel for more reliable power. Reuben's son, Albert A., his brother, Jonas, and Jonas's son, Henry W., operated it in succession until 1910, when Henry A. Sittler became the purchaser and he has carried it on until the present time. Jonas German constructed a second dam along the race mid-way between the old dam and the mill, made necessary by the first having become filled with alluvial deposit. It covers about three acres.

A frame ice-house was erected at the breast of the dam in 1903, by Hon. James A. Miller for storing ice, with a capacity of 200 tons.

This is the first grist mill along the headwaters of the Ontelaunee. The water-shed is situated about a mile beyond the mill, the waters flowing eastward, going into the Jordan and thence into the Lehigh river, and those flowing westward going into the Ontelaunee and thence into the Schuylkill river.

Oswald's Mill, a landmark near New Tripoli, situated on the Ontelaunee, was built by Samuel Kistler, in 1816. It is a large stone building, 40 by 60 feet, three and a half stories high. Christian Kistler hauled the stone from the mountain near-by for its construction. Kistler operated the mill many years, and was succeeded by his sons, Christian and David. The latter sold his interest to his brother a few years later and moved to Schuylkill county. William M. Kistler, son of Christian, succeeded his father; later Mrs. William Kistler and John Kistler had the mill a few years. The next proprietors were Henry and James Sittler. Afterward Daniel Heintzleman purchased it for his son, Daniel A., Jr., known as "Little Daniel," who operated it three years. On Nov. 20, 1891, Sylvanus Oswald purchased it and he has continued to operate it to the present time.

It is the second mill at that place. The first stood across the road from the present building. It was built of logs by Conrad Kerschner and was one of the earliest mills in the district. It was operated by the Kerschner family for many years. The Kerschners owned a large acreage of land in Lynn township at an early period in its settlement.

Bennighoff's Mill, formerly "Reitz's," is situated on the Ontelaunee. Peter Fenstermacher

built a powder mill at that place about 1834, and operated it several years, when Jonas Reitz became the owner. In 1840 he tore down the powder mill and built a two-story grist mill, which he operated. He also built and operated a distillery at the same place. In 1854, he sold it to his sons, Samuel and Benjamin. They conducted it several years, then sold it to John Ulrich when it was destroyed by fire which culminated in a law-suit and a conviction, and the place was idle some years. During 1889-90, the present mill, a frame building, 30 by 50 feet, two stories, was erected by Ulrich, who then operated it with his son, George L., for thirteen years. Since 1903 Albert F. Bennighoff has owned and operated it as a custom mill in a successful manner. It is equipped with roller process.

Wanamaker Mill, at Wanamaker Station, was first erected along the Outelaunee creek, near Steinsville, by Christian Wanamaker in 1825, and he operated it until 1840, when he sold it to his son, Daniel, who carried it on successfully until 1866, when he tore it down and erected in its place a large three-story brick-structure, which was then and is still one of the finest mills in this section of country. He continued business there until 1878, when Wellington B. Griesemer became the owner, and in 1881, Benneville Lutz. It was carried on by Lutz until his decease about 1900, when it was bought by Henry F. Kistler, who has operated it in a very successful manner since that time. Roller process was introduced by Lutz about 1890.

Snyder Mill was erected by Jacob Wanamaker, Sr., prior to 1829. It was a two-story stone building situated along the Ontelaunee, near Lynnport. Succeeding owners were Joel Snyder and his son, Alvin, and Levi J. Reitz. During Reitz's ownership about 1900 it was destroyed by fire. Then the place laid idle for several years when it was bought by Elihu Billig who built a frame mill, including a cider press, and has since carried on business there.

Mosser Mill was first a log building erected by Philip Mosser before 1800 on the Ontelaunee creek, in the eastern portion of the township, two miles west of the line. He carried it on, in connection with an adjoining saw-mill until he died in 1817, when his son, David, became the owner, and a two-story stone mill was erected by the son in its place. David then carried on the business until he died in 1832, when his two sons divided the property, John taking the tannery, and Joseph the grist-mill and saw-mill. Joseph conducted the plant for about 40 years,

in this time making two frame additions to the grist-mill to meet the demands of his increasing trade; then he rented it to his son, Lewis F., and the son has carried it on until now. The son purchased the property in 1893. Flour and chop were manufactured until 1890, then the making of flour was discontinued on account of competition.

In 1862 Joseph Mosser erected a superior two-story brick dwelling-house on the mill property near the mill, and a noteworthy feature in its construction was the decoration of the parlor ceiling and walls in oil painting with numerous butterflies, no two alike, executed during the winter months by three expert German artists who had got out of work at Slatington and were glad to earn off, in this manner, the cost of their boarding and lodging in the home of Mr. Mosser. Though fifty years have elapsed, the decoration is remarkably well preserved and reflects the great skill of the artists.

Holben Mill stood on the Switzer creek near Lynnville, on the farm now owned and operated by George M. Miller. The first building was put up before 1813 by Jacob Holben, and there a stone mill was erected in its place by him. It was carried on by different descendants of the family until about 1895, when it was destroyed by fire.

Bausch Mill is situated on the Switzer creek, next to the Holben. It was erected before the Revolution. John Bausch owned and operated it for many years; then it was carried on by his sons, Jacob and George, together for a time and afterward by Jacob.

John Snyder, who married Jacob Bausch's daughter, purchased it in 1825, and conducted the business there until he died in 1872, he having added a saw-mill in 1845. His son, Nathan, then became the successor and operated the plant until his death in 1907. Oscar Betz, who married Nathan Snyder's daughter, then bought the property and since that time it has been operated by tenants. The saw-mill was abandoned in 1905.

Smith Mill, a mile and a half south-west of the Holben Mill, on the same creek was erected by Abraham Smith about 1840, and carried on by him for many years; then by his son-in-law, Gideon Moyer, and others until about 1890, when it was abandoned. A creamery was started in its place and operated for a time.

Greenawald Mill was the second on the Switzer Creek, near Stein's Corner, and it had its origin in 1790, because the owner, Charles Greenawald, was unable to buy the Rex mill

above. It was carried on for many years by Greenawald and then by his son, Edwin, and other parties, until 1905, when Franklin Leiby became the owner and Leiby has since operated it as a custom mill. Greenawald put a new vertical saw in the adjoining saw-mill and his son substituted a circular saw.

Rex's Mill was probably the earliest in the county, north and west of the Lehigh mountains. It was situated on Switzer creek in Lynn township, near the line of Weisenberg, but the dam for operating it was in Weisenberg. It was built of logs about 1750. In 1790 it did a large business. It was carried on to produce chop as well as flour; also to break and clean hemp and bruise hemp seed; and to hull millet used to make "pap," then considered an extra dish. The mill was torn down many years ago, but the site is still visible.

INDUSTRIES.

The following industries are mentioned as an interesting part of the early history of this township.

Kistler's Card Mill.—In Owl Valley, near Stein' Corner, in this township, there are landmarks still, that suggest a busy industry during the early settlement of the township. On the 34-acre tract, now owned and occupied by H. M. Fry, is the time-worn and dilapidated building in which a man named Hower conducted one of the first stores of that locality. He was succeeded by Daniel Kistler who, in connection with the store business, operated a card-mill ("Kratzmuehl") for many years.

People took the wool, as it came from the sheep, to this mill to have it carded. The imperfect machinery for carding the wool stood on the second floor. The first floor was used by James Kistler, son of Daniel, a blacksmith for many years.

After Daniel Kistler, the land was owned by Adam Bachman, who also operated the card-mill, and he was succeeded by his son, Jacob, whose estate sold the property to H. M. Frey, the present owner. The store and card-mill were separate buildings but they stood close together.

The first store in that section was at Fetherolfville, near the county line, conducted by John O'Neill.

Ontelaunee Woolen Mills were located near Jacksonville on the property now owned by Charles E. E. Foster. George Breish was the first owner. In 1793 and 1794 he received the first water-rights for them. After him they were owned by Henry Fusselman; John Her-

many and Ralph Camp; Levi Brobst; Henry Brobst; Daniel Brobst; George Brobst; Reuben Buck. The last proprietor was Charles H. Foster, who was the last wool-carder in that section. Shortly after the Civil War, Reuben Buck remodeled the mill, and added new machinery. He manufactured all kinds of home-spun flax and woolen goods. It has been discontinued for upwards of twenty years.

While in the ownership of Reuben Buck, a chopping-mill was also carried on.

Distillery.—In 1898 Henry Weaver started a small distillery for the manufacture of apple brandy, commonly called "apple-jack." It is situated on the Ontelaunee, a short distance below the Mosser grist-mill, and is operated only during the months of September and October. The plant consists of two small frame buildings, one for the cider-press and the other for distilling the brandy. The production, during the season annually has been about 50 barrels.

Abandoned Slate Quarries.—Slate operations were begun along both sides of the Ontelaunee, a short distance south of Mosserville, on the Kistler and Mosser farms, about 1850, by Welshmen from Slatington, and continued for forty years quite extensively; but they had to be discontinued on account of the excessive cost of production. The nature of the slate mined was superior, with a durable, dark-blue color, and many roofs of buildings in this and other townships were covered with roofing slate manufactured there. The large deposits of waste materials are the remaining evidence of the operations.

Similar operations were also conducted on property of Peter W. Leininger, of New York city, located near Robert's Corner.

Reitz Stocking Mill.—Jonas Reitz started in 1830 the manufacture of woolen stockings in a part of his dwelling-house, near the Reitz grist-mill and distillery, on the same farm. He was assisted by his wife and children. It was chiefly carried on the fall and winter. It was continued 25 years.

Snyder Machine Works.—Owen Snyder embarked in the machinery business at Lynnport about 1865, for the manufacture of grain cradles, plows, harrows, and cultivators, and subsequently threshing-machines and other farming implements. His sons, James and Benjamin, became associated with him and then the business reached extensive proportions which was continued for about twenty years, and then it gradually decreased until it was finally abandoned in 1905.

Family of Weavers.—The Kerschner family has been prominently identified with the weaving of carpets and other materials in Lynn township, between Lynnport and New Tripoli, for over one hundred years continuously and the old hickory loom is still in use, in a fine state of preservation, without crack or warp, at New Tripoli, by a great-grandson of the first weaver.

Philip Kerschner started about 1800, after having learned the trade, and carried on the business for nearly 40 years, until he died in 1855. Then his son, Philip, succeeded him and worked on the same loom for about 35 years, when he directed his attention to farming and died in 1900, at the age of 85 years. The grandson, Levi, started in 1870, on his grandfather's loom and worked at the trade 42 years, until shortly before he died in 1912; then his son, James L., a teacher at New Tripoli, secured the loom, removed the loom to his home, put up a special shop, and embarked in the business to carry it on during the summer months, when not engaged at teaching.

Saddleries.—Jonas C. Weaver engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of harness at Lynnport about 1890, and carried it on twenty years. According to the demand of his trade he frequently employed several hands to assist him. He learned the trade under Thomas Bleiler who carried on business extensively at Lynnville for many years, then moved to Schuylkill county. Osville Moser and Worden Fritzingler have been in this business at New Tripoli for a long while.

COUNTY BRIDGES.

There are eight county bridges in the township, seven spanning the Ontelaunee creek:

Billig	Bennighoff
Wanamaker	Kistler
Jacksonville	Mosserville
Lynnport	Kistler Valley

Billig Bridge spans the Ontelaunee, half a mile east of the county-line, on the road leading from Lynnport to Kempton. It consists of one iron span, set on stone abutments, with an extra stone abutment in the center for support. It had been previously placed at Slatington across the deep ravine at the Kern grist-mill by the county and transferred to the present location in 1900, when a larger and stronger bridge was substituted there.

Wanamaker Bridge, across the Ontelaunee, at Perry Long's, was built in 1870. It was of iron, brought by team from Hamburg, there having been no railroad at that time through the

township. Previously the creek was spanned by a foot bridge at that place. The iron bridge was replaced by one of concrete and iron during the fall of 1910 and spring of 1911.

Jacksonville Bridge, across the Ontelaunee mill dam at Reuben Buck's, was built in 1824, of stones, and containing only three arches it became too small. Water wore around it on the north side and a wooden covered bridge was added. These bridges then served the community until in 1911 when the present bridge of concrete and iron was constructed by the county in its place.

Lynnport Bridge is situated south of the village across the Snyder mill-dam. It was erected in 1857 by the county. It consists of a covered wooden one-arch structure, set on slate abutments, and is 90 feet long.

Bennighoff Bridge is a one-span iron structure across the Ontelaunee at the Bennighoff grist-mill, one mile north of Lynnport, erected by the county in 1890. Previously, there was a "ford" at this point for teams, and a foot-bridge with side rails for pedestrians.

Kistler Bridge is situated one mile west of New Tripoli and spans the Ontelaunee at the Kistler grist mill. It is built of stone and consists of four arches with high side walls. It was put there in 1821 by the county.

Mosserville Bridge is situated at Mosserville, near the store and mill and spans the Ontelaunee, being a three-arched stone structure with side-walls and wings, 75 feet long, erected by the county in 1825.

Kistler Valley Bridge is situated on the road leading from Lynnport to Stony Run, near the Kistler Valley school-house. It is constructed of stone, with one arch and side walls, and was put there by the county more than sixty years ago.

The township maintains numerous small bridges in different sections of the district.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The township is about seven miles square. It is the extreme northwestern district of the county, with its northern boundary on the top of the Blue mountains. The mileage of public roads is 122. This may seem small by comparison with other districts, but about one-fifth of the township area consists of unbroken forest along the Blue mountains, which is traversed by only three roads in a length of nine miles known respectively as the "Dresher" from Steinsville to Dreher'sville, the

"Jacksonville," via Leibysville to Tamaqua, and the "Werfman," from New Tripoli, via Rabert's Corner and Snyder's to Tamaqua, the last named being the thoroughfare from Allentown via Schnecksville.

The State Highway Department has arranged to construct two "state roads" through the township; one, Route No. 226, to extend from Schnecksville to New Tripoli and thence across the mountain to Tamaqua, in the township about 6 miles; the other, Route No. 285, to extend from Hamburg by way of Lenhartsville and Wanamaker to New Tripoli, the point of meeting being at the Ebenezer Church, in the township also about 6 miles.

There have been three prominent thoroughfares through this district generally recognized for over one hundred and fifty years; from Steinsville by way of Wanamaker, Jacksonville, Lynnport and New Tripoli to Schnecksville and Allentown (known before the Revolution from Steinsville to New Tripoli as the "King's Highway"); from Kempton, in Berks county, by way of Kistler's Valley and Lynnville to the road mentioned; and from New Tripoli, by way of Lynnville, and Stein's Corner to Kutztown in Berks county.

All these were extensions from the King's Highway, which was laid out in the time of King George III, before the Revolution, from Philadelphia, by way of Skippack, Green Lane, Seisholtzville, Mertztown and Grimsville, to Kempton, this being mentioned on the Berks county records as the "Maxatawny Road;" and this was the road taken by the early farmers of Lynn in transporting their farm products to Philadelphia and bringing hither hardware and merchandise of every description.

Some of the old milestones are still standing on this highway; one near Harlem in Berks county (a mile beyond Seisholtzville), and several between Green Lane and Skippack, all in a fine state of preservation with the inscriptions, indicating the distance to Philadelphia, plainly legible. The milestones near Harlem indicates the distance to Philadelphia as 46 miles.

Water System.—The township is irrigated in a superior manner by numerous rivulets and streams which drain into the Ontelaunee creek. The source of this creek is at a large spring in the township at the base of the Blue Mountains, near the line dividing Heidelberg township, on lands of George E. Mosser, of Allentown, the property having continued in the name of this family for many years.

Productive Farms.—It is generally recognized that the farms in this township are among the

most productive in Lehigh county, and the farmers among the most enterprising to be found anywhere. Besides the regular crops of wheat, rye, oats and hay, the yield of potatoes annually is particularly large. The flourishing condition of the farmers is evidenced by their superior livestock, handsome homes, and capacious, well-painted, attractive barns.

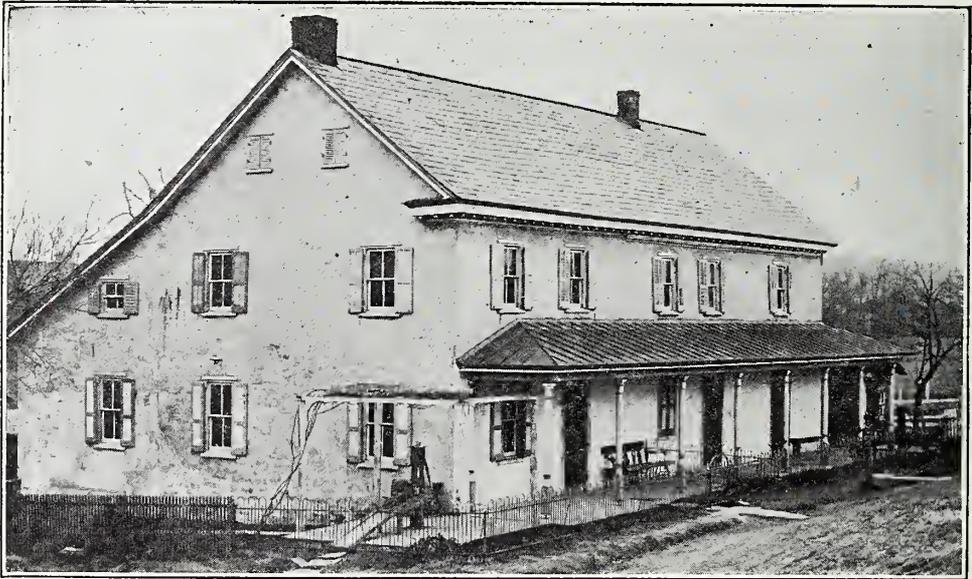
Bear Rocks is a large collection of rocks several hundred feet square, situated on the summit of the Blue Mountains in Lynn township. Several of the larger rocks, piled on each other, constitute the corner between Carbon and Schuylkill counties, which lie on the northerly side of the mountains. Their elevation above the sea is about 1,500 feet, and the point commands

one hundred years. Eight centers have thus been formed:

New Tripoli	Steinsville
Lynnport	Lynnville
Jacksonville	Stein's Corner
Wanamaker	Mosserville

Stores are carried on at each of these places; and hotels also, excepting Mosserville. Six of them are situated in the central portion along the railroad, and two in the southern.

A place called Reitz's was established by Andrew Straub, Jr., in 1817, on land which his father had secured from the state in 1800, and transferred to him shortly afterward. He then erected a stone house on it and afterward sold the property to John Ulrich who started a store



FIRST PUBLIC HOUSE AT NEW TRIPOLI, BUILT 1771.

a most extensive view, not only reaching southeast to Allentown, eighteen miles, but southwest to Reading a distance of thirty-five miles. The name was given to the place after the wild bear which had its home there in the early history of the district.

VILLAGES.

This township has a number of prominent business centers where trade and enterprise naturally led people to drift together and establish stores, hotels, dwelling-houses and various industries.

Some of these have been recognized for over

in 1849 and carried it on until he died in 1852, when it was sold to his son, Isaac. Isaac operated the farm without the store until 1860, when Jonas Reitz purchased the property including 80 acres. He then erected a small distillery and carried it on two years when his son, Samuel, became the owner. Samuel then enlarged the plant and conducted the business for forty years. Since then nothing has been done there besides farming. It was known as "Reitz's," since 1860. It was situated one mile east of Lynnport and comprised only a few buildings.

Rabert's Corner, formerly Oswaldsville, is located at the intersection of four public roads near the Blue Mountains. It consists of a stone

house (built by Jonas Oswald in 1864, brick dwelling, and school house. Oswald carried on a hotel in the stone house and established a post office there, which was continued until 1866, when it was removed to Mosserville. In 1878 Henry J. Rabert purchased the place, and conducted the hotel until 1889 when it was abandoned. Susan German carried on a store in the same building from 1881 to 1884.

Reitz's and Rabert's Corner have not been classed with villages because they lost their character and influence in the community as business centers.

A small business center was also situated along the railroad called "Lochland," a short distance from the township line, which was known for upwards of twenty years before the railroad was constructed in 1874, and it was continued until about 1910, when it was abandoned.

NEW TRIPOLI is the largest and most thriving place in Lynn township. It is situated in the eastern section, along the Schuylkill and Lehigh railroad, about 11 miles west from the borough of Slatington, 9 northwest from Schnecksville (on the trolley-line), and 17 northwest from Allentown, the county-seat. There is a cross-roads in the town, the main thoroughfare, Madison Street, extending north and south, and a street called Wayne, extending eastward towards Schnecksville, and another called Decatur extending westward towards Lynnport. It was laid out in 1816 by Samuel Ely, Jr., owner of the land, and named after Tripoli in honor of the U. S. naval victory at that port on the northern coast of Africa.

Prior to 1811 the land here was a part of the Henry Mantz farm, and in that year Mantz sold a small tract and water-rights from the Ontelaunee creek to Daniel Saeger. Soon afterward, Saeger erected a grist mill and store-building and started business there; and other persons having also put up buildings, the place took the name of Saegersville. In 1813, Saeger sold the mill and store to Samuel Ely, Jr., who then carried on the business, in connection with a tavern which had been established in a building nearby, erected in 1771, as indicated by an inscription stone on the face of the front wall.

Town Lots.—Upon having laid off the land into lots, Ely exposed them to sale at his tavern in July, 1816, and the following were sold to the persons named during 1816 and 1817.

Peter Haas, 31, 42, 13, 64, 65, 81, 82.	Abraham Smith, 39, 40, 80, 87.
Christian Kuntz, 115.	John Straub, Jr., 31, 67, 68.
Jacob Fenstermacher, 10, 14, 61, 62, 72-77.	John Schoenberger, 88.

Henry Weaver, 89, 90, 91.	Henry Falmer, of Bucks County, 32-38.
Jacob Schmeck, 10, 13.	Adam Heckman, 43.
Philip Everett, 86.	Diedrich Hiesler, 44-47.
Isaac Miller, 85.	Daniel O'Daniel, 17, 122.
Henry Rubrecht, 83, 129, 130.	Andrew Krause, 49.
John Schmeck, 11, 12.	Andrew Shifferstine, 50.
Andrew Kunkel, 20.	Samuel Marx, 21.
Andrew Straub, 66, 125, 126.	Daniel Koch, 18, 109.
George Lock, 29, 30.	Isaac Frober, 37.
Henry Meyer, 103.	Henry Rossman, of Berks County, 19, 36, 39-42, 61, 62, 63, 67, 68, 73, 74, 79, 80.
John Settler, 102.	Solomon Hartman, 14, 123, 124.
Michael Krum, 116.	Samuel Ely, 4-6, 64.
John Kresley, 131.	Conrad Hartman, 78.
Solomon Kistler, 118, 119.	Jacob Moyer, 11, 12.
Abraham Miller, 63.	John Kistler, 54.
Jacob Linn, 133, 134.	Daniel Kern, 100, 101.
John Reitz, 127, 128.	Morris Ancona, 66.
Daniel Marburger, 115.	Jacob Hillegas, No. 157.
George Tryne, 48.	Maria Hiller, 120, 121.
Daniel Shaeffer, 16.	Jacob Grim, 22.
Christian Biery, 7, 8, 15- 18.	John Derr, 79.
William Wuchter, 132.	Conrad German, 52, 105.
John Bier, 9.	Daniel Dorward, 104, 167.
John Mantz, 69.	John Mohr, 58, 59, 99.

Industries.—The earliest industry established here was a grist-mill. Its history is included under a separate head. Sylvester O. Moyer engaged in the business of manufacturing carriages and built a large two-story frame factory with a basement about 1880 and he carried it on until his death in 1897. He was succeeded by Alvin Peter for a short time; then Menno G. Wehr conducted the plant until 1910.

When the carriage factory was discontinued, Joseph L. Batteiger, of Strausstown, Berks county, took possession of the building and equipped it for manufacturing shirts, but he operated the plant for only a year, when Menno O. Bachman, James W. Loy, and James Kerschner secured the place and they have since carried it on, employing from 20 to 25 hands, mostly girls from the town.

A slaughter-house was established in the town by Quince Trine in 1907. He put up several frame buildings, equipped them with the necessary machinery, and carried on the business for several years, when he was succeeded by Lewis F. Snyder, who has since operated the plant in supplying the community, reaching from Wessnersville to Saegersville, a distance of twelve miles, with all kinds of meats.

William A. Reimert, a cabinet-maker at New Tripoli for many years, in 1898 embarked in the business of manufacturing bar fixtures. His first fixtures having been placed in the German House. Since then he has supplied upwards of

a hundred hotels situated in different parts of the country.

A stone blacksmith shop was established in the town about 1850 by Samuel Camp, on the north side of Decatur street, near Madison, and carried on by him for a long while. He was succeeded by Charles Yohe, Alfred Kressly, John M. Snyder, John F. Smith and Alvin Brobst until the year 1885. Then Franklin Kerschner became the owner and he has operated it in a successful manner until the present time.

Post-Office.—A post-office was established here in 1823, and the postmaster was Samuel Camp, who served for many years. His successors were:

Silas Camp.	'85.
Edwin Camp.	Franklin Camp, 1885-'89.
James Krum, 1866-'69.	Levi B. Oswald, 1889-'93.
Jonas German, 1869-'72.	William F. Krauss, 1893-'97.
William F. Krauss, 1872-'82.	William F. Snyder, 1897-1914.
Elias K. Gildner, 1882-	

Hotels.—The first hotel was established in this locality many years before 1812, probably in 1773, when the two-story stone building was erected on the road toward Schnecksville (now Wayne street) several hundred feet from Madison. This interesting building is still standing in a good state of preservation, with the year 1773 plainly visible at the top of the west gable end, a picture of it illustrating this part of the narrative. Daniel Ely, Jr., was the owner of it in 1813, and he carried on the place until 1818. In the following fifty years the proprietors were Samuel Camp and his son, Edwin, and William P. Krum and his brother, James. Jonas German then became the owner, including the store, and he continued in that locality until 1879, when he erected a large, two-story brick building at the southwest corner of Madison and Decatur Streets, to accommodate the large trade which he had developed, naming it the "German House," and there he continued a very successful business until his decease in 1900. His son-in-law, Hon. James A. Miller, then became the owner and he has carried on the hotel and store until the present time. He equipped it with modern improvements including electric lights. Mr. Miller's brother, William A., has been a partner in the business since 1908, the firm name being J. A. Miller & Bro.

Daniel Saeger started a general store business in 1812, in a small one-story stone building, which he erected a short distance beyond the hotel on the opposite side of the road, but how long it was continued there is not known. The building is still standing but its size would indicate that it must not have been occupied for

any considerable time, and that the business was transferred to a large room in the hotel building, and continued there until 1879. For upwards of thirty years this stand at New Tripoli has been one of the most successful and popular business places in the country districts of Lehigh county. Since 1910 it has been largely patronized by local, state and national politicians, being in the home town of State Senator Miller.

In 1895 William F. Krauss, who had been in the grain and potato business at New Tripoli for twenty years, erected a two story frame building on the southeast corner of Madison and Decatur streets, and embarked in the hotel and store business. He continued there until his sudden death in 1902, and his son, Frank, succeeded him, for two years. Since then Menno O. Bachman has been the owner, and conducted the hotel. He rented the store to James W. Loy, who has since carried on a general business in merchandise.

National Bank.—The New Tripoli National Bank was organized by

C. Daniel Werley.	James O. Ebert.
Nathan H. Snyder.	Joshua N. Oldt.
M. O. Bachman.	James W. Loy.
G. E. Oswald.	Elmer J. Bachman.
Phaon W. Bittner.	Samuel T. Zehner.

and became a chartered institution Oct. 8, 1909, with an authorized capital stock of \$25,000.

A one-story cement block building was erected on the main thoroughfare at Madison street in dimensions 28 feet front by 48 feet deep, with interior finished in oak, and equipped with a fire and burglar-proof vault and an Ely-Norris safe of the latest design, heated by hot water heat and lighted by acetylene gas, at a total cost, including fixtures, of about \$9,000. The windows and doorway are large, affording an abundance of natural light and ventilation. The structure was finished and opened for business on March 1, 1910, with the following as the first Board of Directors, and Officials:

Phaon W. Bittner, Pres.	Nathan H. Snyder.
C. Daniel Werley, V. P.	James O. Ebert.
Francis W. Harder, V. P.	James W. Loy.
	G. E. Oswald.
Elmer J. Bachman, V. P.	P. B. Oswald.
	Joshua N. Oldt.
Samuel T. Zehner.	M. O. Bachman.
	Charles F. Bretney, Cashier.

The institution has since conducted business in a most successful manner in the village of New Tripoli, and its last exhibit Aug. 9, 1913, showed total resources amounting to \$331,946.62 with deposits of \$272,588.90, and surplus of \$13,273.43.

The management has remained the same excepting that G. E. Oswald and P. B. Oswald have discontinued to serve as directors; and the cashier, Mr. Bretney, having resigned, D. C. Kerstetter, of Shamokin was elected as his successor in August, 1911.

Church and School.—The description of Ebenezer Church and the schools conducted here is included in the township history.

R. R. Station.—The Berks County Railroad was extended through the township in 1874 to open traffic between Reading and Slatington, and the station was located at the north end of Madison street, about 500 feet from the central part of the town. It has become a prominent shipping point for potatoes.

In 1875 William F. Krause established a coal yard and grain house there which he carried on successfully for twenty years. David N. Leiby was there until 1897; then Wm. H. Hoffman became the proprietor and he has continued the business in a most successful manner until now. His shipments of potatoes in the season of 1912-13 amounted to 160,000 bushels.

Physicians.—The practicing physician at New Tripoli since 1890 has been Dr. John A. Kressly. Previously for a period of 50 years they were: M. J. Holben, F. O. Ritter, H. D. Leh, I. F. Huff, E. E. Wiesner, Steckel, Sholl, Mumbauer, Graul, Keiser, Breinert, Neff.

Octogenarians.—There are two survivors at New Tripoli, born here, who are upwards of 80 years old, and have always lived here: Harrison Saul, 86 years, and Sabina Setzer (his half sister), 82 years, both residing together in the home of Mr. Saul. Another fact worthy of mention is that Mr. Saul has always lived on the property where he now resides, which he acquired in 1854. Other aged persons in the town are Edward Krum, 87 years; Elias S. Snyder, 80 years; and Henry Kistler and his wife, both 78 years.

Three, worthy of special mention, died at Mosserville and were buried at New Tripoli; Sophia Mosser (widow of John), died 1883, aged 85 years; Joseph Mosser, died 1898, aged 88 years; Mary Krause Mosser (widow of Joseph), died 1911, aged 97 years.

FAMILY HEADS IN 1913.—The following heads of families resided at New Tripoli in 1913:

Rev. H. A. Althouse.	Daniel D. Fenstermacher.
Menno O. Bachman.	er.
James L. Bittner.	Wm. F. Fritzingner.
Joseph Brittner.	Elias K. Gildner.
Rev. A. O. Ebert.	Achilles O. Grim.
Owen Ebert.	W. P. Handwerk.

Nathan Heintzelman.
Wm. A. Herbert.
Wm. H. Hoffman.
George Jones.
Adolph G. Keiser.
Frank Kerschner.
James Kerschner.
James L. Kerschner.
Henry D. Kistler.
James W. Korn.
Chas. F. Krause.
Dr. John A. Kressly.
Mrs. Elias B. Krum.
Henry Landis.
Wm. Lauchnor.
Isador Lauchnor.
Clinton E. Leiby.
David N. Leiby.
Peter Loch.
Herbert S. Loy.
James W. Loy.
Moses D. Mantz.
Hon. James A. Miller.
Wm. A. Miller.
Osville J. Moser.
W. H. Moyer.
Mrs. David Oswald.
Wm. B. Oswald.

P. B. Oswald.
Lewis Rauch.
Abner H. Reimert.
Wm. A. Reimert.
Harrison Saul.
Edwin Schoedler.
Calvin Sittler.
David E. Sittler.
Francis W. Sittler.
Henry W. Sittler.
Henry A. Sittler.
Sylvester J. Sittler.
Morris S. Smith.
Edwin D. Snyder.
Elias S. Snyder.
Mrs. Henry E. Snyder.
Nathan Snyder.
Tilghman Snyder.
W. F. Snyder.
W. Frank Snyder.
Quince Trine.
James A. Weaver.
Mrs. Reuben Weaver.
Menno G. Wehr.
John F. Weiss.
John S. Weiss.
Tilghman Weiss.
Mrs. Lewis F. Wertman.

Status in 1913.—The status of the town in 1913 was as follows:

Population, 400.	Warehouses, 2.
Dwellings, 60.	Slaughter-house.
General stores, 2.	Manfr. Bar fixtures.
Hotels, 2.	Wall-paper store.
R. R. Station.	Implement dealer.
Postoffice.	Shoe store.
Union Church.	Cobbler shops, 2.
Public school-house.	Watch repairer.
Bank.	Restaurant.
Grist-mill.	Ministers, 2.
Shirt factory.	Undertaker.
Blacksmith shop.	Justice of the Peace.
Job printing.	Physician.
Sadler shops, 2.	Veterinary surgeon.
Barber shops, 2.	Notary public.

In 1854, there were only seven dwelling houses in the village, mostly built of logs; three were two-story.

Recently several fine residences were erected in the town.

The drinking water is supplied from wells, nearly every property having its own well.

LYNNPORT.—Marcus Wannemacher was the owner of the land here, and his dwelling was situated near the railroad station. Michael Everett started a store in 1814, and he was succeeded by David Kistler, William Kistler and Levi Kistler until 1865. In the stone building Levi Kistler embarked also in the hotel business in 1843. He was succeeded by Lewis H. Oswald in 1865 who carried on both the store and hotel for upwards of thirty years. He then sold the property and business to his son, Charles, who has carried them on until the present time.

A postoffice was established by Oswald about 1870, and the postmasters since then have been the owners of the property except in several cases when it was removed for short periods.

The slate industry was started here about 1844, by James M. Porter, Daniel Jones, and a man named McDowell (the same parties who are said to have first opened quarries at Slatington), with David Follweiler as superintendent.

A mantel factory was started in 1860 by Anthony Dounon, of Philadelphia. Afterward it was carried on by Henry F. Martin for a time; and then by Jesse B. Keim, of Philadelphia. For the last fifteen years it has been operated by the estate of Rev. J. N. Bachman and William Hess.

Another mantel factory was started in 1880 by Alvin F. Creitz, Moses K. Jacob and Charles K. Henry, who afterward sold the plant to Potter & McHose. It was operated for upwards of twenty-five years when it was abandoned. The last owner was Dr. Wilson P. Kistler who removed the machinery and factory and sold the land to John G. Jones.

John Watt started a small factory in the summer of 1913 for the manufacture of slate mantels, registers and sink-tops, buying the materials from slate operations, and has since carried on the business there.

In 1911 Frederick Pfeifly started dealing in flour, coal, grain and potatoes, and has since established a large business. During the last season of 1912-13, his shipments of potatoes by the car have amounted to 100,000 bushels. Previous of the more prominent shippers at this station have been Charles, Henry, Benj. K. Henry, Jacob Hartman, Samuel Hartman, John Kuhns, and Jonas Hamm.

The status of the town in 1913 was as follows:

Population, 175.	Flour and grain house.
Dwellings, 35.	Blacksmith shop.
Stores, 2.	Cobbler shop.
School buildings, 2.	Barber shop.
Hotel.	Clock repairer.
Coal yard.	R. R. station.

JACKSONVILLE.—In 1781 David Hamm owned the land where Jacksonville came to be located a short distance from the Ontelaunee creek in Lynn township. The first dwelling-house was built there by Martin Baer in 1820. John Hermany purchased it some years afterwards, made additions to the house, and opened a store and hotel. Elihu F. Lutz became the owner about 1865 and carried on both until his decease several years ago. Since then his estate has conducted the business.

A postoffice was established in 1845, and the postmasters have been:

Zachariah Long.	E. F. Lutz.
John Oswald.	John Follweiler.
Jacob Oswald.	Daniel Kressley.
John Hermany.	Elmer Kressley.

The Jacobs Church, a beautiful, well-kept edifice is situated in this village. For its description, see general history of Lynn township.

A planing mill was established here about 1890 by Daniel Kressly and operated by him with from two to ten hands, according to the demand of his business until he died in 1900, and since then his son, Elmer, has carried it on.

The present status of the place is as follows:

Dwellings, 12.	School building.
Population, 60.	Blacksmith shop.
R. R. Station.	Planing mill.
Church.	K. G. E. hall.

About 1884, the Grangers erected a hall at Jacksonville adjoining the R. R. station and occupied it for some years when it was purchased by the Knights of the Golden Eagle who have since held their meetings in it.

Amandas Hermany, of Jacksonville, has a patent deed in his possession which contains the following data: In 1744 a warrant was issued to one Evan Long for a tract of land situated in what is now Lynn township. Afterwards it was surveyed and found to contain 348 acres and allowances, and within its bounds are now situated the village of Jacksonville, Jacobs Church, the Hermany farm, and the farms of Amandas Leiby, Edwin Follweiler, John B. Follweiler, Lewis Follweiler, Frank Follweiler, Herman Wuchter, Ammon Long, Perry Long, Mrs. Emily Steigerwalt, William Pfeifly, Mrs. Lewis Hermany, Mrs. Susanna E. Hermany, J. J. Lutz; also the houses and lots of Michael Pfeifly, Rev. Jesse M. Mengel, Mrs. John Leiby, and the Jacksonville planing mill now owned by Elmer Kressly. When this tract was surveyed it was bounded by lands of George Hermany, Michael Albrecht, Frederick Leiser (Leaser, of Liberty Bell fame), Nicholas Smith, Daniel Ham, Philip Enos, John Yoder, and Martin Widsel.

WANAMAKER is a station on the Schuylkill and Lehigh railroad and when this was constructed in 1874 the business centre which had previously been made there took the name of Wanamaker after the prominent family whose ancestor located in this section of the country before 1740. Jacob Miller secured a warrant for the land as early as 1760, and this was conveyed to Philip Wannemacher in 1791. Christian Wannemacher became the owner in 1812 and he began improvements in 1825, among them a grist-mill along the Ontelaunee creek, along the public road leading to Kempton. [see description of this mill in "Grist-Mills," of the township.]

The railroad was constructed through this property and the station located upon it. Shortly afterward, Benjamin Levan erected a fine two-story brick hotel near the station, and William Fusselman a frame building; Jeremiah Klingaman established a steam saw mill; Klotz & Billig a foundry, and Milton Kerchner a marble yard. The remainder of the Wannemacher property in the vicinity was conveyed to Dr. D. S. Shade in 1878. The industries named were discontinued.

Irvin P. Reinhart has conducted a successful general store for a number of years.

Amandus Lutz, son of Benjamin, started a coal yard about 1890 and conducted the business for a number of years when he sold it to Henry F. Kistler, who has carried it on since.

Another coal yard was started by James D. Heintzelman about 1905 and carried on six years. He erected a frame grain house and dealt in grain, flour, feed, fertilizer and potatoes very extensively in connection with the coal business. He was succeeded by Clinton D. Fetherolf.

The Atlantic Refining Co. established an oil station there and erected a large tank with a large capacity which has been maintained since by them.

The village contains fifteen dwellings, and a population of 75.

A fine, graded school building is situated along the public road midway between this village and Steinsville which are about half a mile apart.

STEINSVILLE.—The land on which this village came to be located was granted by the state to Michael Stein in 1756, who had emigrated from Germany. It was founded by his son, John, in 1810. In 1832 he erected a spacious structure and embarked in the hotel and store business which he carried on for many years. He was followed by J. L. Brobst who continued there until 1874, when he conveyed the property to Dr. J. D. Graver, Graver made many improvements and rented the place to different parties, more especially Joseph Rose who carried on the business from 1874 to 1906. The present proprietor is Daniel Berk; and the store-keeper since 1911 has been Harry J. Rapp.

Odd Fellows' Hall.—In 1860, a number of Odd Fellows, of Steinsville and vicinity organized the Steinsville Hall Association for religious, social, and educational purposes and in 1861 erected a fine two-story brick building, 30 by 36 feet, which has since been known as Odd Fellows' Hall, and there they have held their meetings. An addition of 20 feet was made to it in 1912. Other societies meet there, including the Grand Army Post, No. 606. It is called the "Blue Mountain Hall."

Postoffice.—The postoffice was established in 1858, and postmasters have been the keepers of the store.

Industries.—A carriage factory was started here in 1851 by Ely & Waidelich and carried on by them for about forty years. Eugene Ely operated the plant for some years afterward. The blacksmith shop has been continued until the present time by different parties, the last being Adam Shollenberger.

A creamery was put up in 1881 by Doctors Shade and Graver, of Steinsville, for the manufacture of butter and cheese, and they carried it on for some years; since then it has been rented, the present lessee being G. A. Brownback.

A shoe factory has been operated here by C. E. Bond since 1895.

A cabinet-shop was carried on by C. S. Greenawald from 1874 to 1884, but he has since made all kinds of repairs to furniture. He has been undertaker for this community since 1874.

Physicians.—The following physicians have carried on practice here:

Joseph Soliday, 1826-'56.	Horace B. Erb, 1890-
D. S. Shade, 1856-'80.	1907.
J. D. Graver, 1870-'90.	Wm. J. Fetherolf, 1907--

Private Cemetery.—The private cemetery of Dr. J. D. Graver is in this village and attracts much attention by reason of its granite monument. It is mentioned among the "Private Cemeteries" of the township, and includes about two acres of level ground in a commanding situation.

Status in 1913.—The following particulars are mentioned as existing in the village in 1913:

Dwellings, 17.	Creamery.
Population, 110.	School building.
Hotel.	Blacksmith shop.
Store.	Private cemetery.
O. F. Hall.	Custom tailor.

SLATEVILLE.—In 1851 slate was first discovered in this section of the country near Steinsville by John, Michael and Samuel K. Lutz (sons of Samuel J.), and quarries were then opened and operated by Faulk, Daniel and William Roberts; but no special efforts were made to develop this industry here until 1869 when a storm uprooted a large tree which exposed a valuable bed of slate on the farm of Samuel F. Lutz and caused operations to resume at this place, and these were continued with more or less success by different parties for nearly thirty years, more especially by Wellington B. Grieseimer and his son, George W., of Reading, who became interested in the business in 1875 through their connection with the Berks county railroad. Different other quarries were opened in the vi-

cinity and carried on by Krum & Roberts (afterwards Lutz & Keener), Centennial Slate Co., and Quaker City Slate Co. None of the plants have been in operation since 1900. The railroad stimulated this industry shortly after it was opened in 1874, but within thirty years competition became too great and was therefore gradually discontinued. During the existence of the several plants many thousand squares of roofing slate were shipped over the railroad from Wanamaker to all points.

The settlement came to be generally known as Slateville, and included fifteen dwellings. A hotel was started there by James L. Lutz and carried on by him for about twenty years. It is distant from Steinsville about a mile, but mentioned in connection with the village on account of its identification with the place.

LYNNVILLE was first started by Valentine Stull in 1806 by putting up a building and opening a general store which he carried on for many years. Not having any children, he "adopted" a very promising nephew of his wife's name, Peter Haas (afterward very active and prominent in the political history of Lehigh county). Haas eventually became the owner, and he was followed by his son, Jonas. The next two proprietors were Joseph Miller and William Miller; and about 1872 Solomon W. Bachman and Wm. Mosser. Bachman became sole owner in 1877 and carried on the business thirty-five years, retiring in 1912.

In 1807 John Seiberling built a house here and started a hotel which he conducted for forty years, when he was succeeded by his son, James, and then by David Bleiler (Seiberling's son-in-law), for upwards of 30 years. Wm. F. Brobst became the owner in 1902 and then tore down the old buildings and erected new ones in their stead (including a store-room), and he has since carried on the business. Sales of live-stock are frequently held there, which attract many farmers and make the place a prominent business centre.

A postoffice was established in the village in 1820 with John Seiberling as the postmaster, and he continued to fill the position until his decease in 1875, aged 92 years. Solomon W. Bachman was the postmaster from 1875 to 1912, excepting during the two Cleveland administrations. On June 1, 1912, it was transferred to the store near by of Robert Brobst who became the postmaster.

Besides the hotel building, the village includes nine dwellings, one of the former the home of Dr. Zangerle, who lived there till his decease in 1860.

Physicians.—The following physicians practiced here:

Joseph Zangerle.
H. Saylor.
— Trexler.

F. C. Seiberling.
R. J. Fly, 1899-1904.
A. G. Kriebel, 1904—.

The St. Peter's Church is situated near Lynnville [see description in "Churches" of the township].

About 1876, Dr. F. C. Seiberling and others who were interested in education established a select school at Lynnville, which was conducted in a most successful manner for upwards of ten years in the township building.

Among the more prominent teachers were James T. Wilder, of Sumpter, South Carolina, and Alvin Rupp, present school superintendent of Lehigh county. Many of the more prominent business and professional men of the township received their preliminary education there.

STEIN'S CORNER is situated in the southern section of the township, on the thoroughfare from New Tripoli to Kutztown. The land was formerly owned by the Grims. About 1855 a hotel was established at the place by Simon Lentz and he carried on the business for ten years. He was followed by William Seaman, William Stein, John and Charles Peter, ——— Hoffman, Elias G. Wiesner and Mr. Zerfass, who also acted as postmaster and carried on the store business.

A store was started about 1874 by William Stein and he subsequently came to own also the hotel which he carried on together for many years. Afterward this business centre was generally called "Stein's Corner."

A postoffice was established in 1875 with Joshua Weida as the postmaster who filled the position until he died. His successors have been the storekeepers.

Ten dwellings are in the village.

MOSSERVILLE is a small recognized village in the eastern part of the township, over a mile north from New Tripoli, comprising a grist mill, store, blacksmith shop and six dwellings. A tannery was successfully operated there for many years but it was abandoned in 1890.

The land here was originally taken up by John Much in 1746 in two tracts, one of which was sold to Philip Mosser in 1763 who had migrated thither from Goschenhoppen, and who later secured additional land. He had four sons, among them David, who remained at home in the township.

A grist mill and saw mill were erected there before 1800 by Philip Mosser, and they have been carried on continuously until the present time. By himself until 1817, by his son, David, until 1870, and by his grandson until now, a

period covering more than 120 years.

A stone arched bridge spans the Ontelaunee near by.

A postoffice was established there in 1857 by Lewis F. Mosser, who served as the postmaster for twelve years.

A general store was started in the village about 1850 by Aaron Mosser, and he was followed by his brothers, David J. and John. John Ben-nighoff has carried it on since 1908.

A small frame blacksmith shop was put up near the mill by Mr. Mosser in 1890 and this has been operated since by different parties.

OFFICIALS FROM LYNN.—The following state officials were selected from Lynn township as representatives of Lehigh county at Harrisburg:

Senator.—James A. Miller, 1910-14.

Assemblymen.—Samuel Camp, 1862; Daniel H. Creitz, 1868, 1869; Charles H. Foster, 1879.

And the following county officials at Allentown:

Associate Judge.—Peter Haas, 1840-1856.

Sheriff.—Jacob B. Waidelich.

County Treas.—Daniel Wannemacher.

Co. Comm'r.—Jacob Wannemacher, 1819;

Samuel Camp, 1845.

Recorder of Deeds.—Silas Camp, 1868-1874.

Justices of the Peace.—The following persons served as justices of the peace in the township since 1840. For earlier names, see Civil List in Chapter IX:

Peter Snyder, 1840-'50; '55-'60; Jacob S. Kistler, 1840-'45; Jonas Haas, 1845-'55; David Fullweiler, 1850-'55; '65-'75; William M. Kistler, 1855-'65; Daniel H. Creitz, 1860-'68; Alvin F. Creitz, 1868-1903; William F. Krauss, 1875-'85; James A. Miller, 1885-1910; Elmer C. Kistler, 1903-'19; James W. Loy, 1910-.

Population.—The population of the township since 1790, according to the U. S. census enumeration has been as follows:

1790.....1,019	1860.....2,321
1800.....1,164	1870.....2,375
1810.....1,497	1880.....2,678
1820.....1,664	1890.....2,635
1830.....1,747	1900.....2,366
1840.....1,895	1910.....2,178
1850.....1,997	

ELECTION DISTRICT.—The polling place of Lynn township was at Lynnville previous to 1875, and from 1875 to 1893 at Samuel Reitz's; then the township, owing to the large number of electors, exceeding 600, was divided into three districts with the polling places fixed at Lynnville, Jacksonville and New Tripoli.

CHURCHES.

Three churches are situated in this township:

Ebenezer, at New Tripoli; Jacob's, at Jacksonville; and St. Peter's, near Lynnville. A fourth church, Jerusalem, in Albany township, Berks county, is generally claimed as belonging to this community on account of the large and long continued membership from the township and therefore it has been included in this narrative.

EBENEZER CHURCH is situated at the western end of New Tripoli, along the northerly side of the thoroughfare leading from the town to Lynnport. It is a large brick building, one-story, with a stone basement, 54 feet front and 104 feet deep. The auditorium is a superior room, well-lighted, heated by steam, with a seating capacity of 1,000. A gallery is arranged across the front of the room and a fine organ is situated to the right (north) of the pulpit. The basement is equipped and used for Sunday school purposes. A tower is built at the southeast corner, topped with a slate-covered spire, 100 feet high, and includes a large, clear-toned bell whose peals can be heard for many miles in the surrounding country. The building was erected jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, which have worshipped there since 1761, at a total cost of \$24,000.

The church councils at that time were constituted as follows:

LUTHERAN.	REFORMED.
Elders—John P. Reitz, Owen Krause.	Elders—Jonas F. Schneider, Paul Hunsicker.
Trustees—William H. Reitz, Lewis F. Wertman.	Trustees—Owen A. Peter, Edwin H. Snyder.
Deacons—Henry A. Sittler, Edwin Clause, William H. Frey, Oscar Betz.	Deacons—James A. Miller, Frank Kerschner, Wilson A. Mosser, Lewis B. Fenstermacher.
Treasurer—William F. Krauss.	Treasurer—James W. Korn.
Bldg. Com.—William F. Krauss, Phaon Reitz.	Bldg. Com.—Owen A. Peter, Jonas Snyder.
	Treas. Bldg. Com.—Jonas German.

The church was not supplied with an organ at that time. Several years later, a movement in this behalf was started by an active, earnest member, William H. Reitz, and this culminated in the addition of a fine, large organ at a cost of \$2,500, one-half of which was generously contributed by Andrew Carnegie upon application having been made to him. Mr. Reitz took a prominent part in the church of 1890, as his father, Jonas, had in the church of 1824, and his grandfather, Lawrence, had in the church of 1798. This church is also known by the name of Lynn Township Church. In earlier times it was called "Die Orgel Kirche," or "Organ Church," because it was then the only place of worship in that region which had an organ. I:

has always been "union" in character from the beginning of its history.

The limits of the congregation extend from the Blue Mountains on the north to the limits of the Heidelberg congregation on the east, of the Jacksonville congregations on the west, and of the Lynnville congregations on the south,

Scholl who became one of the prominent and most active members of the church. The settlement there included a talented teacher by the name of Andrew Steiger (who taught school in the winter season), and, in answer to the earnest solicitations of his neighbors, he conducted the first divine services in the log house mentioned.



EBENEZER CHURCH, AT NEW TRIPOLI.

about five miles in length and four miles in width.

The foundation of this church dates from 1740, and 200 paces beyond the place where the public road from Lynnville to the Blue Mountains crosses the Ontelaunee, in an old log house, occupied for many years by Peter Snyder, Esq., and demolished in April, 1913, it had its origin. At that time the house was the residence of Peter

This house came to be a place of refuge to people of that vicinity during incursions by the Indians, and for a time it was also used as a store by Scholl.

After carrying on religious services in this house until 1745, the settlers determined to establish a church; but fifteen years were permitted to pass by before any real steps were taken in this behalf. Then a number of them, includ-

ing Peter Scholl, Bernhard Schneider, Aaron Hartel, Jacob Hoffman, Peter Beisel, Heinrich Widerstein, Philip Wertman, Philip Mosser, Dietrich Sittler, Martin Schuck, Jacob Lynn and Jacob Oswald, purchased a tract of land from Jacob Hoffman and on it in 1761 they caused the first log church to be erected, but without any floor or boarding on the sides. An ordinary table was used as an altar; the pulpit was constructed of rough boards; and a small organ was supplied by some unknown person, from which the church became known as "Die Orgel Kirche."

The first settlements of this section of the county were made by a portion of the Allemaengel colony, having been the northern limit of that colony, as the Weisenberg settlements were the eastern; and the sloping sides of the Schochary were occupied before the Kistler Valley was. The earliest pioneers came here about 1735, and included Christian Weber, George Ludwig Schutt, Heinrich Oswald, Philip Gabriel Fogel (with two sons, Conrad and John, the latter having moved back to Macungie and founded Fogelsville), Valentine Schnider and Jacob Lynn. They were Palatines, Huguenots and Swiss. Others followed soon afterward and moved farther into the valley named. Besides those named, the following names are generally recognized as the progenitors of first families in this section of territory and many of them became the first members of this church:

Peter Scholl.	Martin Schuck.
Peter Beisel.	Dietrich Sittler.
Mathias Schutz.	Melchoir Duer.
Aaron Hartell.	Jacob Manz.
Jacob Hoffman.	Joseph Holder.
Jacob Lynn.	Erhard Zeiskloff.
Christian Muller.	Jacob Grunewald.
Joseph Gerber.	Michael Fenstermacher.
Johannes Schmidt.	Jacob Oswald.
Burkhard Mosser.	Heinrich Hauss.
Michael Bock.	Conrath Billman.
Michael Hettinger.	Johann Adam Kressly.
Peter Kirschner.	Andreas Straub.
Stephen Gross.	Thomas Everett.
Abraham Schellhammer.	Heinrich Runig.
Philip Schumann.	George Kistler.
Martin Grentler.	Abraham Offenbach.
Silvester Holben.	Adam Arndt.
Michael Hobbes.	Jacob Donatt.
Adam Brentz.	Frederich Hess.
George Brenner.	Wilhelm Mayer.
Philip Mosser.	Heinrich Widerstein.
Philip Wertman.	Bernhard Schneider.
Philip Antoni.	

The records began with the year 1764, but the earliest writings relating to the church have been destroyed.

Between 1790 and 1800 this church owned a parsonage in common with the Jacob's and Bethel Churches. It established a school and en-

couraged teaching the children in connection with religious worship.

The second church was erected in 1798, made necessary then by reason of a violent storm which seriously damaged the first building, including the organ. It was constructed also of logs, two stories high, with galleries and the conveniences of that time. The dedicatory services were held by Rev. Daniel Lehman, Lutheran minister, and Rev. Johannes Roth, Reformed minister.

The title to the land was not secured in legal form until 1811. It seems that the consistories of the two congregations purchased a piece of ground from Jacob Hoffman in 1760, as stated above, and they then proceeded to establish their first place of worship; also a building for school purposes, and other necessary buildings for farming purposes. These improvements were put there without any title from the state or any written instrument from the reputed owner, and this situation of affairs was continued until 1810, when steps were taken to secure the title in the two congregations. Application was made to the state for a patent, and the state treasurer issued a receipt on Sept. 11th to Philip Mosser and Jacob Oswald as trustees of the Lutheran and Reformed Calvinist congregations of Lynn township, in Northampton county, for the sum of \$79.91, in payment of 40 acres and 20 perches of land; and a patent was issued to them as such trustees on January 4, 1811, for said tract of land called "Harmony," which was part of a large tract of 149 acres, 20 perches in Lynn township, which had been surveyed to Adam Miller, in pursuance of a warrant dated August 5, 1752. The state authorities recognized the title to said land in the two congregations by reason of "sundry conveyances and a long uninterrupted possession duly proven." The patent is enrolled in Patent Book H, No. 4, p. 457.

The third church was erected in 1824, a new constitution having been adopted by the two congregations, founded on the prior instrument. The corner stone was laid May 16th. The building was constructed of stone and was generally recognized as the finest in this part of the county, and was dedicated in the fall. The total cost was \$2,425, just one-tenth of the cost of the present beautiful and attractive structure. The consistories were as follows:

LUTHERAN.	REFORMED.
Elder—Jacob Mosser.	Philip Ebert.
Trustee—David Mosser.	Jacob Oswald.
Deacons—George Trein,	Daniel Oswald.
Heinrich Straub, Jacob	Abraham Fenstermacher.
Kistler, Geo. Bausch.	Peter Mayer.
Bldg. Com.—Jacob Mos-	Johann Miller.
ser, George Trein.	Philip Ebert.
	Jacob Fenstermacher.

The carpenter was George Fusselman, and mason, Peter Neff.

But a new organ was not supplied until 1850; then it was put in the church by Charles Heinzelman under special contract, and dedicated October 19th and 20th.

This third building was continued in use for over 60 years until 1890, when the fourth building was erected, as previously described.

The following ministers officiated:

LUTHERAN.	REFORMED.
H. M. Muhlenberg, 1770-'80.	Philip Jacob Michael.
Hermann Jacob Schellhardt.	Peter Miller.
Daniel Lehman.	Heinrich Hentzel.
Friederich Gaisenheimer, 1806-'08.	Johannes Roth.
Johannes Knoske.	J. Frederich Van der Slat.
G. F. J. Saeger.	Johann Heinrich Helffrich, 1804-'10.
Dorning and Wartmann.	Heinrich Helffrich, 1810-'16.
Jeremiah Schindel.	Johannes Helffrich, 1845-'52.
Peter Z. Oberfeld.	William A. Helffrich, 1845-'67.
E. A. Bauer.	E. J. Fogel, 1867-'74.
W. Siegelin.	William A. Helffrich, 1874-'79.
Owen Leopold, 1858-'61.	Nevin W. Helffrich, 1879-1906.
S. S. Klein, 1861-'64.	George M. Smith, 1906-'11.
Ludwig Zuber, 1867-'69.	H. A. Althouse, 1911—
Henry S. Fegeley, 1869-1906.	
A. O. Ebert, 1906—	

The membership of each congregation is about 400.

The school, which was carried on in connection with the church, is mentioned in connection with the schools of the township.

The organists of the church are worthy of special mention for their long, continued and most faithful services. Frederic Schmidt from 1835 to 1870, and his son, Theodore, from 1870 to 1910, when he died.

CEMETERY.—A small lot of ground, about 100 by 200 feet, was set apart for burial purposes a short distance north of the church, to the rear of the shedding for teams. Numerous interments were made there until 1857, many of which have become unmarked. Then John Bachman, who owned a farm across the road from the church property set apart about two acres along the road, laid it off into lots 16 feet square and sold the lots, and since then the burial of deceased members of the church have been made here. Stephen Grim, Bachman's son-in-law, becoming the owner of the farm, enlarged the cemetery and continued the sale of the lots; and he was succeeded by Achilles O. Grim as owner of the unsold lots and adjoining land. Numerous interments have been made there, and many of the lots have been

improved by owners by the erection of attractive monuments.

JACOB'S CHURCH is a brick edifice at Jacksonville, erected in 1863 and situated on the main thoroughfare. It is a union church, owned in common by Lutheran and Reformed congregations since 1807.

The first settlements in the vicinity of this church were similar to those in the vicinity of Ebenezer Church and by the same class of settlers, possessed of a strong religious spirit. The heads of the first families were the following, who arrived from 1735 to 1760 and many of them became identified with the foundation of this church:

Martin Weitzel.	Henry Koeing.
Charles Straub.	Peter Lutz.
Evan Long.	Daniel Oswald.
Jacob Lieser.	Michael Stein.
Gottlieb Donat.	Charles Shuck.
John Baumgardner.	Frederic Sechler.
George Oswald.	Adam Sechler.
John Everett.	Jacob Wannamacher.
George Hermany.	Philip Wannamacher.
Henry Brednich.	Andreas Sechler.
George Nungesser.	Henry Widderstein.
Frederic Lieser.	Balthaser Yoder.
John Lieser.	John Baer.
John Leiby.	George Breisch.
John Lorah.	Martin Baer.
Jacob Oswald.	Matthias Delong.
Peter Frantz.	George Eckroth.
John Nyer.	Stofle Eckroth.
Jacob Baer.	Bernhart Follweiler.
Adam Creitz.	Philip Fusselman.
George Enos.	Henry Holler.
Philip Enos.	Daniel Ham.
Thomas Everett.	John Herman.
Zacharias Haller.	Mary Wannamacher.
Christian Henry.	Abraham Long.

The first effort to establish a church here was in 1761, when Daniel Ham donated two acres for a Reformed Church, situated in the King's Highway, half a mile from the house of Abraham Langen, together with the right of going to a spring of water near by for drinking purposes. Religious services had been previously held in the woods and in the homes of the settlers, for they were pious people, having brought with them their Bibles and singing books. Sermons were read by the school master and occasionally by ministers who came from a distance, as Boehm, Kidenweiler and others. The buildings was put up in that year and stood about fifty steps southwest from the present site. It was built of logs and had no flooring nor boards at the side; and was dedicated by Rev. Philip Jacob Michael, the first pastor. At the same time a log school house was put up adjoining the church, and the congregation employed the following teachers: — Dannecker, Frantz Spittler, Robert Singler, — Knechlein and others.

The early members suffered a great deal from the incursions of the Indians, for the church was situated along a pathway which they used. On the land of Aaron Donot, a man named Eckroth was shot dead while plowing, and his daughter was wounded. At the spring in Jonathan Muthhard's meadow near Lynnport a man was murdered and he was buried there; when the people went to bed they took their loaded guns and sharp axes with them; and so when they attended church service.

The first baptisms were made and registered by Rev. Conrad Steiner, Jr. In 1804, Rev. Hoffman administered communion to 51 communicants.

From the beginning until 1807 the property was wholly in the ownership of the Reformed congregation; then a right was given to the Lutherans, and a third acre of land was acquired from Daniel Ham. In November of that year, it was determined to erect a new church on the extra land secured and this was finished in 1808, and regularly dedicated by the two congregations. The building was of stone; in dimensions, 36 feet wide, 42 feet long, and 28 feet high; and cost \$1,407.92½. The master-mason was Abraham von Bremer, who received \$226.67; and the master-carpenter was Nicholas Bachman, who received \$349.34.

The church council then was:

Elders—Casper Wannemacher, John Nyer, Jacob Fetherolf and Michael Stein.

Deacons—Conrad Stump, John Everett, and Martin Baer.

Bldg. Com.—Bernhart Follweiler, John Oswald, Jacob Koenig, and Henrich Fusselman.

Treasurer—John Smied.

The ministers were: Lutheran, Heinrich Greisenheimer; Reformed, Henry Dieffenbach.

In 1822, a new double, log school house was put about 20 steps distant, and the pupils were instructed in both languages. The congregations supplied the teachers until 1838, when the township accepted the common school system. This was used until 1863 when a two-story brick building was erected in its place by the church and the township jointly—the church members paid \$483 towards the cost which was satisfactory to the township.

A new organ was placed in the church in 1849.

The third, and present, church building was erected in 1862-'63 at a cost of \$6,500. The corner stone was laid April 27, 1862; and the dedication took place May 24, 1863, the ministers officiating having been Reverends Zulich, Klein, Miese, Dubbs, and Leopold.

The church councils consisted of—

Elders—David Fetherolf, Henry Braucher, Jacob Klingaman, David Follweiler.

Trustees—Henry Long, Daniel Wannemacher.

Deacons—Benjamin Glase, Thomas Long, James K. Moser, Samuel Sechler, John F. Follweiler, Charles Everett.

Bldg. Com.—Aaron Donat, Reuben Buck, Joshua Smith, Levi Kistler.

Pres.—Samuel Hermany; *Sec.*—Reuben Ross; *Treas.*—Wm. Mosser.

Master Mason—John Stimer (who received \$800).

Master Carpenter—August Hollenbach (who received \$775, and extra for the steeples).

In 1865 a bell, weighing 590 pounds, was put in the steeple; the cost was \$200.

The cemetery was laid out in 1865, and enlarged several times. It is situated opposite the church.

The iron fence was put up in 1881, costing \$822.32.

The following ministers have officiated:

LUTHERAN.	REFORMED.
Henry Geisenhainer, 1807-'11.	Philip Jacob Michael, 1761-'70.
John Knoske, 1811-'19.	John Waymer, 1770.
G. F. E. Jager, 1819-'50.	Conrad Steiner, Jr., 1771-'76.
John Roeller, 1850-'38.	— Hertzell.
Owen Leopold, 1858-'61.	— Roth.
S. S. Kline, 1861-'64.	Peter Miller, 1795-1807.
E. Kramlich, 1864-'69.	Henry Dieffenbach, 1807-'16.
H. S. Fegeley, 1869-1906.	John Zulich, 1816-'75.
A. O. Ebert, 1906—.	J. N. Bachman, 1877-1905.
	J. S. Mengel, 1905-'11.
	M. F. Klingaman, 1912—

Rev. Roth was buried under the altar of the old church.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH is situated at Lynnville, in the southeastern section of Lynn township, along the public road leading from Lynnville to Seiberlingsville. It is a fine structure, one high story, built of brick, with a superior, elevated location which commands an extended view of the surrounding country.

In 1857, certain inhabitants, of the Lutheran and Reformed faith in northwestern portion of Weisenberg township and the southeastern of Lynn, became desirous of securing better facilities for church worship and therefore agitated the question of erecting a building for themselves in the most convenient section of these two adjoining districts but they could not come to any agreement as to the exact locality. The heads of families in the northwestern portion of Weisenberg then determined to establish a place of worship near Seiberlingsville, and so those of

the southeastern portion of Lynn selected a place south of Lynnville.

The latter party proceeded with so much earnestness and pride that they secured a piece of ground, several acres in area, and by August 30th laid the cornerstone of their proposed church, and within a year the building was completed at a cost of \$4,000. The dedication took place May 23-24, 1858, and the following pastors officiated:

Lutheran—Rev. Jeremiah Schindel.
Reformed—Rev. William A. Helffrich.
Rev. Benjamin K. Derr.

The councils were constituted as follows:

LUTHERAN.	REFORMED.
Elders — Peter Haas, George Rex.	Jonas Bachman. George Miller.
Trustee—John Schnei- der.	Samuel Schneider. Daniel S. Fenstermacher.
Deacons—Joshua Weida, Joel Haas, Joseph Mil- ler, Jonas Fritz.	Jonas Schneider. David Holben. Nathan Bachman.
Bldg. Com.—Jacob Gehr- inger, Jonas Werley.	Peter Bachman. James Schmidt.
Treasurer—Peter Haas.	
Secretary—Francis Weiss.	

In 1912, the building was remodeled and many improvements were made to it, such as introducing new pews, installing two hot-air furnaces, re-papering the interior of the building, and re-painting the entire building, adding half an acre of ground for enlarging the cemetery and the enclosure about the church; and new carpets were supplied by the ladies of the congregation. The total cost was about \$3,000; and the re-dedication took place Dec. 1, 1912.

The cemetery is a part of the church property and is situated to the east of the building.

The councils in 1913 were constituted as follows:

LUTHERAN.	REFORMED.
Elders—Jacob W. Kra- mer, John D. Baush.	Stephen Bachman. Benjamin Leiby.
Trustee—Amson C. Kist- ler.	David Wert. William Snyder.
Deacons — George L. Weida, Charles Miller, Clinton Derr, Edwin Kistler.	Herbert Heintzelman. Jacob Snyder. Claude Bachman.

The following pastors have served in this church since its organization:

LUTHERAN.	REFORMED.
Rev. Owen Leopold, 1850-'61.	Rev. Wm. A. Helffrich, 1858.
Rev. S. S. Kline, 1863-'67.	Rev. E. J. Fogel, 1866.
Rev. L. Zuber, 1867-'69.	Rev. Siegel, 1872.
Rev. H. S. Fegely, 1869- 1906.	Rev. Benjamin Weiss, 1875-'76.
Rev. A. O. Ebert, 1906 —.	Rev. J. N. Bachman, 1877-1906.
	Rev. J. M. Mengel, 1906- '12.
	Rev. M. F. Klingaman, 1912—.

JERUSALEM CHURCH.—This church is situated near Wessnerville, in Berks county, a short distance from the westerly line of Lynn township, but the membership is mostly from this township, and therefore it was deemed proper to include it with the history of the preceding churches.

The first efforts to effect a church organization in this community, called Allemangel, must have taken place between 1740 and 1747, as ascertained from the report of Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg who visited this place during those years and sent some of his assistants at times to minister to the spiritual needs of the people who had come from Faulkner Swamp, New Hanover, and Goshenhoppen. During this time Rev. Muhlenberg directed his father-in-law, Conrad Weiser, to buy 50 acres of land for the congregation, hence there must have been an organization before 1747, otherwise such a transaction would not have taken place.

The first church was a small log building; and a log school-house was erected about the same time. When the church was finished is not known. The first church record, which was arranged by Rev. Daniel Schumacher in the year 1768, says on the title page, that Rev. Tobias Wagner (who served the Moselem congregation from 1745 to 1759, and then returned to Germany) officiated at the consecration of the church. Therefore it could not have been completed later than 1759. A second log church was built in 1768, or the old one was replenished. The officers of the church at that time were: E. Fosselman, G. Lambert, G. Kistler, P. Stambach, J. Gardner, M. Haas, M. Hollenback.

In 1770 Rev. Muhlenberg conveyed to this congregation the 50 acres which he had bought in 1747 and held in his name. The trustees then were: Philip Stambach, Jacob Gardner, Valentine Brobst, Matthew Brobst, and George Kistler.

In 1768, the members of the Reformed faith in that community were allowed the privilege of holding services in the church at such times as would not interfere with the regular services of the Lutherans.

When it became desirable to erect a new church, the Lutherans and Reformed agreed to build a Union Church, the Reformed to pay their part of the cost and the Lutherans to accord them equal rights in the use of the church. The cornerstone was laid May 7, 1812, and the officiating ministers were:

Lutheran—Revs. J. Knoske, H. Geisenhainer, J. Weygandt.

Reformed—Revs. H. Dieffenbach, Jacob Dieffenbach.

The consecration took place on Whitsunday, May 29, 1814, and also on the following day, May 30th. The pastors who officiated were:

Lutheran—Revs. John Knoske, Heinrich Heine.

Reformed—Revs. H. Dieffenbach, J. Dieffenbach, A. J. Herman.

Building Committee—Michael Brobst, Samuel Kistler, John Weiss, Jacob Bachman.

The centennial was observed Sept. 2d and 3d, 1871. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion and large congregations were present at all these services.

In 1880 the church was renovated, a bell-tower, built and a bell supplied, and it was re-consecrated Oct. 23, 1881.

During summer of 1908 the church was remodelled and newly furnished and reconsecration services were held on Oct. 25, 1908, by Rev. Dr. George F. Spieker (Mt. Airy Theological Seminary), and Rev. A. O. Ebert, representing the Lutherans, Rev. George B. Smith (of Kutztown) and Rev. J. S. Bartholomew, representing the Reformed.

The church councils at that time were:

LUTHERAN.	REFORMED.
Elders—Jarius Trexler, Alvin Fetherolf.	Elders—John Hunsicker, John Smith.
Trustees—Jacob Schroder, Geo. N. Kistler.	Trustees—Monroe Snyder, Elmer J. Bachman.
Deacons—James Leiben- spenger, Stephen Kistler.	Deacons—Anson Bach- man, Edwin Fistler.

Lutheran Pastors.

Revs. Dr. H. M. Muhlenberg and N. Kurtz first did pioneer work in that section.

Tobias Wagner, not later than 1755.

Daniel Shumacher, 1755-1770.

John A. Friederici, 1770-1774.

Vacant to 1778, but visited by Dr. Muhlenberg, and J. H. Schaum.

Frederick J. Miller, 1778-1780.

Daniel Lehman, 1780-1810.

John Knoske, 1811-1823.

Joseph Doering.

George Wartman.

Ludwig Walz, 1828-1831.

Isaac Röller, 1831-1857.

Owen Leopold, 1859-1861.

S. S. Klein, 1861-1867.

L. Zuber, 1867-1868.

D. D. Trexler (a few months).

H. S. Fegley, 1869-1906.

A. O. Ebert, Aug. 1, 1906-

Reformed Pastors.

Henry Dieffenbach.

J. Zuilch.

A. J. Herman, 1856-1901.

James O. Oswald, 1901-1904.

J. S. Bartholomew, 1906-1912.

A. L. Brumbaugh, 1913-

The following young men have entered the ministry of the Lutheran Church from this congregation:

S. K. Brobst.

Reuben Kistler.

Alfred Kistler.

William U. Kistler.

Chas. E. Kistler.

Edwin Kistler.

D. Elmer Fetherolf.

Jonas Henry.

MORAVIANS.—Whilst the pioneers in the vicinity of Jerusalem church became dilatory in their religious efforts to establish and carry on a church along the line between Berks, and Northampton counties, a number of the Moravian faith found a settlement there and for a time manifested much zeal, indeed so much that members of the Lutheran and Reformed faith were induced to revive their activity under the influence and visitations of Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg, from fears that the Moravians would eventually defeat them in their efforts for a church.

However, these Moravians, not disheartened, established a small log church for themselves, near by and carried on worship for a time. The foundation of the building is still in existence, though covered by sod, on the farm of Samuel J. Kistler, about 350 yards from the graveyard, adjoining an apple orchard, where a slight elevation marks the site of it. And their school-house is said to have been situated in the other valley eastward from the church.

On the Kistler farm mentioned, in the lower western end of the township, there is an almost forgotten graveyard which was placed there by the Moravian settlers. It was 68 feet by 100 feet in dimensions, but is now nearly obliterated by a growth of trees, in fact these trees are the second growth, for so long has the time been since it was abandoned. Kistler was born on his farm in 1861; and he recalls that when a young man he counted seventy mounds in the graveyard. A row of sixteen was in the middle of it and the next row on the north side contained ten. Many of them had markers only, but some had regular tombstones. In 1911, six of them were found standing around a tree, with undecipherable inscriptions which show that they were put there from 1746 to 1770.

FAMILY GRAVE-YARDS.—Within the boundary lines of this township, sixteen private burial places have been found, which shows the prevalence of the custom in the early history of the county. They are situated in the different sections of the township, and such details of them

have been presented as could be obtained at this time.

In the township, near the Blue Mountains, one mile north of Wanamaker, on the Frederick Leaser farm, there is a private graveyard in a big field back of the barn now the property of Lewis Sensinger. It is 24 x 26 feet; and contains many graves of pioneers, the most prominent being those of Frederick Leaser, who hauled the Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Allentown, in 1777, and his son Daniel, born March 18, 1772, died Dec. 18, 1814.

Another prominent grave is that of John Smith, a Revolutionary soldier, who was born Feb. 13, 1757, and died Oct. 10, 1826.

The Graber private burial ground is situated at Steinsville, immediately back of the village. The monument and receiving vault cost \$3,000.

On the west side of the public road, leading from Wanamaker to the Blue Mountains, about one-fifth of a mile north from the village, on the farm now owned by Robert S. Henry, there is a private graveyard surrounded by a thick stone-wall, whose dimensions are 24 x 18 feet. Within this plot three adult persons are buried, two having substantial tombstones, bearing the following inscriptions:

Adam Heinrich, Born Jan. 23, 1774, Died Mar. 16, 1853, Aged 79—1—23	Barbara Heinrich, Gattin von Adam Heinrich Geboren November 10, 1782, starb Septem- ber 28, 1854, alt 71 vahr, 10 monat, 18 tage.
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The grave nearest the wall on the south side has pieces of slate as markers.

The Adam Kressley farm is situated near "Donats Kopf," on the north slope of the hill. It is locally known as "Saul's Head," now owned by William K. Fetherolf. A grave is visible there, in which a blacksmith named Saul was buried. The hill was named after this pioneer blacksmith.

A small graveyard is on the Blue Mountains, near the "Mountain House" on the road leading from Jacksonville to Tamaqua. David Follweiler and several other persons were buried there.

Along the road leading across the Blue Mountain there is a small graveyard and here Daniel Follweiler and others were buried.

Martin Weitzel, his wife, a child, and some members of the Ennis family were buried at the southeast side of a large white-oak tree, which stands at the cross-roads at the county cement bridge, built in 1911, over the Ontelaunee creek, near Jacksonville, and also near the house

of the late Reuben Buck. The road now passes over their graves. Weitzel was an early pioneer settler, and was buried on his land as was the custom of pioneer settlers.

On Dr. D. W. W. Follweiler's land, 200 yards east from Fort Everett, a graveyard was located which contained the graves of six adult persons, marked by rough field stones. All traces of the graves have been destroyed.

A graveyard is located on the farm now owned by James W. Smith. It is between the houses of Mr. Smith, in one valley, and William H. Reitz in the other, several fields dividing them. The burial place was about 150 feet west from the line fence between the two properties. Mr. Reitz (one of the oldest and best informed residents of that vicinity) stated that his father-in-law, David Schitz—who had always lived nearest to the graveyard, said that some of the very early settlers were buried there.

In 1753, Joh. Christ. Moyer owned the land, and he and others were buried in this graveyard. In Revolutionary times, Martin Wertman was the owner, and it is stated that two horses were stolen from this property by Tories.

On the east side of the public road between the farms of William H. Hoffman and Edwin Snyder near New Tripoli, there is a graveyard where Jonas Clauss, and nine children of Jonas Ebert, were buried. These graves are not marked and a pile of field stones now covers them.

On the Lewis F. Snyder farm, formerly an Ebert homestead, there is an enclosed plot 12 x 12 feet, which contains two graves of adult persons. This farm is located near what is Greenwald's, and the graveyard is on the west side of the public road, leading northward from this station.

One of the graves has a tombstone which bears the inscription: "Philipp Ebert, who died October 6, 1828, aged 62 y., 10 m., 19 d.

Ebert was a Lutheran member of Ebenezzer church. He had a certain tree at the church, where he always tied his horse, and some one wished this tree cut down because it was getting old. But Ebert protested and said with emphasis: "As sure as you cut down the tree, so sure you will cut me away from the church." This was about 1824. Then an evil-minded person promised a quart of apple-jack to a low character of the community if he would cut the tree down and this he did one night. Thereafter Ebert never went to the church, but by his request he was buried where his grave now is.

A private graveyard was also on the farm of Henry F. Reinhart, at the upper end of Stony Run, in a meadow south of the house. Tradition says that Indians were buried there.

The Grim private graveyard is located one-eighth of a mile from Stein's Corner, on the right side of the public road leading to Seiberlingsville, and is on the farm now the property of Benjamin Leiby. This was an old Grim (or as the land warrant and deed spell it: "Krim") homestead. The farm belonged to one Johannes Grim (1793-1870) whose wife was Catharine Schneider. A number of adult persons were buried here. The last burials there were a little boy named Charles Grim, and a child of Jefferson Kunkel. In November, 1911, seven markers of field stone were still there. One large stone bears the initials C. K., with the date 1763.

Tradition states that a church was to have been established at Stein's Corner, but instead the Wessnersville (Friedens) Union Church was erected.

A very old stone house, pebble-dashed on the outside, stands on the Benjamin Leiby farm. It was erected by a Grim.

Near the old Nathan Bachman homestead, now owned by his daughter, the widow of Mahlen C. Dietrich, in the southwestern end of Lynn township, at the western end of Kistler Valley, 150 yards east of the public road leading to Wessnersville, in a field of the John H. Hunsicker farm, there is a private burial ground, 18 by 30 feet in dimensions and in the middle of it there stands a growing hickory tree, 14 inches in diameter. No information could be obtained from the older residents of the district as to who is buried on this plot now almost entirely forgotten. Two field stones were found on the plot, which contained inscriptions that could not be interpreted.

Old residents recall that some of the graves had tombstones, but the inscriptions could not be read. It appears that the plot, now become a part of the field without any enclosure, is full of graves. It may have been the burial place of a few families of the early settled Moravians, locally known as "Herrnhüter."

At the line fence between the Anson C. Kistler and Henry D. Kistler farms in Kistler Valley, there is a private graveyard, on the Anson C. Kistler side, near the Schochary Hill, and an old white-oak tree marks this burial place. As late as 1890, seven graves were visible, marked by rough field stones. It is almost entirely forgotten and obliterated. Who lies buried there is not known.

A log-house stood several squares away, which was probably erected about 1742, the time one George Michael Kuntz obtained a warrant for the land. In 1907, Anson C. Kistler found a Spanish coin on the site of this house, dated

1773. The value of this coin is about three cents, but Mr. Kistler nevertheless prizes it most highly as a memento.

One mile east of Lynnville, on the Miller homestead, there is a private burial place, long known as the "Miller graveyard." It is located at the corner of two public roads, in dimensions 50 x 50 feet with a stone wall in fairly good condition along the two sides adjoining the public roads, the other two sides being enclosed by a fence. One Christian Miller had settled here at a very early period. He, and his wife, some children, and grandchildren, and descendants of the fourth generation, were buried here. Twenty tombstones remain standing and upwards of twenty graves are unmarked. Among those buried there are the following:

Christian Miller, Sr.,	1706-1785
Christian Miller, Jr.,	1741-1778
Anna Elizabeth Miller,	1757-1830
Andreas Miller,	1739-1817
Peter Miller, Sr.,	1772-1855
Maria Magd Miller,	1770-1863
(wife of Peter)	
George Miller,	1798-1865
Mary M. Miller,	1805-1874
(wife of George)	

It is noteworthy of mention that, in August, 1913, one of the descendants, Mr. Reuben Miller, of Millport, Carbon county, with the encouragement and assistance of other descendants, improved this private burial place at great expense by putting around it a concrete wall, by securely fastening the upright tombstones in cement beds, and by covering its entire surface with concrete so as to prevent the growth of obnoxious grasses and weeds, an improvement which has won for him much favorable comment.

SCHOOLS.

The first building for school purposes was put up about 1761, by the members of the Ebenezer Church, near the log church, where the present edifice stands. It was one story, with a hall running through the middle. The school-room was on the left of the hall. On the right there was a room for living and sleeping purposes, and another small room which was used as a kitchen; and these two were occupied by the teacher and his family. The teacher's children slept on the garret, where (it is said) the snow was often blown in and lay in heaps on the bed in the morning.

About 1858 a new brick building, two-stories, was put up by the church, with two rooms, one

for the school and the other for the church. The earliest teacher mentioned was named Jacob Salem, who was regarded as a very capable teacher, and he continued teaching for many years until he became too feeble. He was succeeded by Frederick Schmidt, also a superior teacher from Germany, who "devoted himself to his work with his whole heart." He taught for upwards of thirty years, from about 1830 to 1865. His teaching was in the German language. He also filled the position of organist and choir leader. He was succeeded by his son, Theodore S., who taught in the English language for the township in a most efficient manner, for fifteen years and like his father, he was a skilful musician and acted as organist and choir leader of the church until his decease in 1910.

Some of the first public school teachers were: Blair, Schumacher, Stoneback, Bradley, Reinhart, and Bausch.

The township, by election, adopted the common school system in 1838, and elected directors to carry out the provisions of the law. The president of the board was Jesse Hermany; the secretary, J. S. Kistler; and the treasurer, Daniel Brobst. Then there were in the township 375 persons who were liable to taxation, for school purposes; and the state appropriation to the district was \$242.78.

In 1855, there were 15 schools in the district and 604 pupils.

During the latter part of 1878 the board consisted of the following members:

Daniel Fetherolf.	Daniel Bennighoff.
Daniel Kerschner.	Daniel Leiby.
Daniel Kistler.	Willoughby Brobst.

But an election changed the personnel of the board as follows: Daniel H. Creitz and Samuel Hermany took the places of Daniel Kistler and Willoughby Brobst.

The school board had become unpopular because of some of its decisions and Harrison Saul, a former teacher, and prominent citizen, had sarcastically called it the "Daniel's Board," because it had five Daniels on it. At an excited meeting of the board held at New Tripoli, a number of citizens of villages protested against the unfair division of that section, the board having decided that children living on the East side of Madison street should attend Snyder's school which stood about one and one-half miles north of the village and Harrison Saul was the spokesman for the protestors. His stinging address in which he frequently mentioned the "Daniel's Board," led Samuel Hermany to attempt to answer him and on rising from the table where the directors sat, in great silence he said: "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?"

Mr. Saul promptly and vehemently replied: "I am Saul, Kish's son, and have been sent out to find my father's asses, and lo! here I have found them."

The first graded school house in the township was at New Tripoli, a two-story building, owned jointly by the township and Ebenezer Church on church ground. The first floor was used for school purposes by the township; the second for church and Sunday-school purposes.

The first double room building in the township was erected at Lynnport in 1887, the second at Steinsville in 1888; the third at Lynnville in 1889; the fourth at New Tripoli in 1890.

The directors elected under the new school code in November, 1911, were the following:

James M. Braucher, 6 years.

Samuel T. Waidlich, 4 years.

Frank B. Snyder, 4 years.

Charles H. Koenig, 2 years.

Monroe P. Snyder, 2 years.

Of whom Waidlich was selected as president, F. B. Snyder as secretary, and M. P. Snyder as treasurer.

At that time, the status of the school affairs in the township was as follows:

Buildings, 16.	Tax levied, \$5,416.
Teachers, males, 8.	State app't'n, \$3,043.
Teachers, females, 9.	Property value, \$30,000.
Pupils, males, 247.	Salary, \$44 to \$50.
Pupils, females, 239.	

The buildings were known as follows:

New Tripoli (graded).	Camp's.
Lynnport (graded).	Rausch's.
Steinsville (graded).	Snyder's.
Lynnville (graded).	Kistler Valley.
Greenawald's (graded).	Slateville.
Fenstermacher's.	Jacksonville.
Fetherolf's.	Rabert's Corner.
Weaver's.	Bausch's.

The building known as Bausch's is owned jointly by Lynn and Weisenberg.

Teachers.—The following is a list of teachers of the township for the year 1913-14:

TEACHERS.	Edna E. Snyder.
John F. Weiss.	Hattie Fetherolf.
Mrs. Leon B. Klingaman.	Anna L. Heintzelman.
James L. Kerschner.	Eva Kistler.
Minnie L. Sittler.	Florence M. Kuntz.
Olive F. Oswald.	Elmer W. Fisher.
Howard E. Hartman.	
Mame E. Wuchter.	SCHOOL.
Arthur B. Klingaman.	New Tripoli (secondary)
Minnie E. Klingaman.	New Tripoli (primary).
Milton D. Leiby.	Greenawald's.
Jennie A. Foster.	Snyder's.
Cyrus A. Peter.	Weaver's.
Fred F. Behler.	Lynnport (secondary).
Alfred Kistler.	Lynnport (primary).

Jacksonville.	Lynnville (primary).
Fetherolf's.	Kistler's Valley.
Steinsville (secondary).	Rausch's.
Steinsville (primary).	Camp's.
Slateville.	Rabert's Corner.
Fenstermacher's.	Bausch's (with Weisen-
Lynnville (secondary).	berg).

In 1913 the pupils of school age between the years of 6 and 16, numbered 379, seven less than in 1912.

English School.—The first action of the people of the township in behalf of improved facilities for education, except in connection with the churches, was taken in 1812, at Saegersville, later called New Tripoli. A society was then formed for the erection of a schoolhouse where all the instruction was to be given in the English language, and it was built on Decatur street, on lots, 70 and 71, each 66 feet wide and 177½ feet deep. It was called the Saegersville English schoolhouse, and teaching came to be carried on there successfully from that time until the township accepted the school-law in 1838. Daniel Saeger was the most influential man of the community in this movement.

Rules and regulations were adopted for the management of this school, which were as follows:

"RULES AND REGULATIONS OF SAEGERSVILLE ENGLISH SCHOOL SOCIETY.

"At 'an election held at the House of George Tryne, Innkeeper, on the twenty-seventh Day of March, A. D. 1812, Jacob Mosser & Daniel Saeger, Esq., were Duly Elected a committee to establish Rules and Regulations, as follows, to wit:

"1st. That there shall be five Trustees and One Treasurer Chosen annually by ballot, and the Elections to be held on the second Saturday of April at the School-Room, and the said Trustees and the successors shall be elected in a manner and form as is hereinafter Described, to have the name & title 'Saegersville English School Society.'

"2d. That the said Trustees, after each annual election, shall elect from among their own members a President and Secretary, and in all cases Two-Thirds of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum to transact any business.

"3d. That all elections to be held in Pursuance of this Rule Shall be conducted by two members of the society, who shall be appointed inspectors at the same time & Place where the Trustees are to be elected as a'ordered by the Electors then assembled, and the inspectors so chosen shall appoint one suitable person as a clerk.

"4th. That the Secretary of the Society shall make out and furnish the Inspectors of every election with a fair, true, and correct list of all members of the said Society & the number of shares set opposite their Respective names.

"5th. That in all elections to be held in pursuance of these Rules, every person of the age of twenty-one years who has subscribed for any number of shares in Said Stock of Said society, shall be entitled to a vote for each and every Respective Share.

"6th. That in case any vacancy happens by Death,

resignation, removal, or otherwise, a majority of the Trustees assembled shall appoint special election for supplying such vacancies, and every special election shall be held and Conducted as is directed for the annual Election, and the Persons so legally chosen shall hold said office for the remainder of the time in whose place he was elected.

"7th. That it shall be the Duty of the Trustees yearly and every year to get a School-Master who is by them judged competent for Business, and agree with him for his salary for Three months, to commence from the first day of December, or as near that time as conveniently may be, and defray the said salary. Each subscriber of the said English School Society shall pay quarterly the sum of two Dollars, and every month if not amounts to a quarter the sum of eighty cents, and every non-subscriber shall pay quarterly the sum of three Dollars, & every month if not amounts to a quarter, the sum of one Dollar & twenty cents; and if it should happen that it would not be money enough to pay said salary, and no money in the Treasury, then every Subscriber Shall pay his proportionable part according to the number of shares subscribed, & if money left, then to remain in the Treasury for any use the said Trustees shall direct.

"8th. That after the said quarterly school is expired, and any number of said subscribers is Desirous of having School for any time before the then next quarterly school, they shall apply to the Trustees, who shall grant them Leave for any time for getting a School-Master competent for Business to have a school at said School-house at the expense of the Company applying for said school.

"9th. That in case the Teacher or employees should think themselves aggrieved, they are to make known their complaint to any one of the Trustees, who can at any time call a meeting of the Board of Directors in all cases.

"10th. That the Trustees take particular Notice that Sufficiency of wood be provided for the stove during the quarterly school mentioned in the 7th article, for the comfort of the Teacher and Scholars.

"11th. That the said Trustees & their successors shall be impowered to keep the school-house & appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, all in good order and Repair, and to Draw the Money from the Treasurer of said society found to defray the expenses of all warrants or orders on the Treasury which shall be signed by the President of the Society.

"12th. That the present Trustees and their Successors shall permit and suffer all Persons of Lawful age who shall offer to subscribe in their own name or the name of any other person who shall Duly authorize the same for any number of Shares in the Stock of said Society, and the Shares in Said Stock shall be Ten Dollars each, and that each and every subscriber shall have and to hold the several and respective shares for which subscribed for themselves, their Heirs, or Assigns, & the warrants or titles for said shares or Share shall be signed by the President of Said Society.

"13th. That a book to be kept by the Trustees and their proceedings recorded therein.

"In witness whereof we, the said Committee, have hereunto set our hands the twentieth Day of August, in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve.

"JACOB MOSER.
"DAN. SAEGER."

At the same time, a subscription paper was circulated there for the purpose of raising money, which was as follows:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do promise to pay to the managers or trustees of the Saegersville English School Society the sum of Ten Dollars for every share of stock in said society or company set opposite to our respective names, in such manner and proportion, and at such time as shall be determined by the Trustees of the said society, and the said sums of money to be applied for the use of the aforesaid English school, as witness our hand this 20th day of August, A. D. 1812.

Names of Subscribers.	Number of Shares	
Jacob Moser	2	\$20
Daniel Saeger	2	20
Henry Mantz	2	20
George Tryne	2	20
Burckhardt Moser	2	20
Christian Holben	2	20
John Kistler	2	20
John Sittler	2	20
George Sittler	2	20
David Moser	2	20
Samuel Ely, Jr.	2	20"

On April 2, 1813, an election was held at the schoolhouse for selecting trustees to carry on the school property, and the following were elected:

David Mosser.	George Tryne.
George Sittler.	Henry Mantz.
John Sittler.	

Tryne was chosen as president of the Board and Mantz as secretary.

The cost of building this schoolhouse was £85, 3s. 5½d.

Teachers were regularly employed by the society and the school was carried on successfully until 1838, the last teacher having been Robert M. Blair recognized and appreciated for his superior fitness. Then it was taken by the township school-directors upon the adoption of the common-school system, and used by the Board for about twenty years.

In 1890, the township erected a fine one-story brick building, with two rooms in its place and established a graded school there.

Phaon B. Oswald, of New Tripoli, was a teacher of Lynn township school for about 30 years, retiring in 1910; and he served as assistant secretary of the Lehigh County Teachers' Institute for many years. His son, Gustave E., has become an efficient and successful teacher of

the public schools, having filled the position of principal at Høkendauqua and Tamaqua and now serving this position at Catasauqua.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.—As an evidence of the intellectual, energetic and progressive character of the people of this township, which was developed by the education and associations here, it may be mentioned in this historical narrative that a large number of professional men have been produced who are located in various parts of the state.

Reformed Ministers.

A. J. Bachman, Schaefferstown, Pa.
 J. P. Bachman, Allentown.
 G. M. Bachman, Catawissa.
 Charles E. Creitz, Reading.
 Willoughby D. Donat, Schuylkill Haven.
 W. D. Donat, Aaronsburg.
 Geo. G. Greenawald, Boyertown.
 M. J. Klingaman, Lynnport.
 George W. Lutz, Pennsburg.
 William A. Reimert, Yochow, China.
 Oliver P. Schellhammer, York.
 J. N. Bachman (dec'd).

Lutheran Ministers.

Preston A. Behler, Allentown.
 A. O. Ebert, New Tripoli.
 J. O. Henry, Topton.
 Charles E. Kistler, Reading.
 William U. Kistler, Pennsburg.
 William F. Mosser, Bethlehem.
 James J. Reitz, Walnutport.
 O. P. Smith, Pottstown.
 John H. Waidelich, Sellersville.
 Astor C. Wuchter, Ohio.

Attorneys-at-Law.

Francis J. Gildner, Allentown.
 George M. Lutz, Allentown.
 Edwin J. Mosser, Chicago.
 Wilson A. Wert, Allentown.

Physicians.

J. O. Fenstermacher, New Tripoli (D. V. S.)
 Wm. J. Fetherolf, Steinsville.
 James A. Fetherolf, Tatany.
 D. W. W. Follweiler, Lynnport.
 Robt. D. Follweiler, Lynnport

CHAPTER XL.

NORTH WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP.

ERECTION.—North Whitehall township was formed in 1810 by a division of Whitehall township into two parts by a straight line extended from the corner of Lowhill and Macungie townships in a northeastwardly direction to the Lehigh river at Coplay. The extreme length of the territory was about eight miles and the extreme width about five miles and embraced 27 square miles; and this body of land remained as a whole until 1867 when a portion, about ten square miles, was taken away in creating a new township called Whitehall.

The surface is undulating, and the soil is very productive for farming purposes. In some sections it is impregnated with valuable deposits of iron ore, limestone, and slate. Tracts of oak, chestnut, and pine are still found in different sections.

The surface of the western part is mostly drained by the winding course of the Jordan creek, and the northern and north eastern parts by the Rock and Crab creeks. At the outlet of the Rock creek in the Lehigh river there was formerly a very deep hole whose bottom could not be reached by a line 100 feet long.

The Coplay creek is the longest water course in the township. It enters the township from Washington, crossing the line a short distance beyond Neffsville, and flows southwardly about five miles to a point near the southern line, then eastwardly about three miles into Whitehall. Two grist-mills were long run by its waters, Wotring's, and Romig's, both near Schnecksville. Romig's mill is now no longer in use. Along its course, near Romich's mill, a portion of the stream formerly disappeared into the ground, and reappeared near Balliet's mine, (distant about a mile), as pure spring water. Chaff thrown into the opening did not come out at the exit till after twenty-four hours. In early times it was so full of trout that they could be caught by simply dipping a basket into the water, but after the mine was opened it was choked up with dirt from the washings, and they disappeared.

EARLY SETTLERS.—The early settlers of this region were also Swiss or Germans, with here and there wanderers from Alsace or Lorraine. Their travels in search of suitable lands made them ascend the Lehigh river, and then its tributaries, which they believed must flow through

fertile and easily tilled valleys. The course of settlement and colonization spread from the western bank of the river, up the Jordan and Coplay creeks, and later along the smaller streams, such as Mill, Rock, and Sand creeks, where the immigrants found water and pasturage in abundance. Coplay creek proved particularly attractive, and many dropped their burdens along its green banks. Some of them had settled as early as 1733, at a spot which they called by the old biblical name of Egypta, because of its fertility. From this, as from a centre, the settlements spread, but still principally along Coplay creek, along the course of which all the most desirable sites were located between 1735 and 1750. Among the pioneers were the families of Steckel, Saeger, Schaadt, Burkhalter, Ruch, Bear, Scheurer, Woodring, Kennel, Balliet, Schlosser, Gross, and Schneck, some of the latter touching the settlements already made in the northern parts of the county, along the Blue mountains. About the same time, the families of Lichtenwallner, Sieger, Seip, Semmel, Kern, and others located along the Jordan, in the western part of the township, while along Mill creek George Ringer, Ulrich Flickinger, John Jacob Mickley, Nicholas Marks, John Schneider, and Nicholas Troxell settled upon land in the eastern part and along Rock and Crab creeks, which were farther north, were the Miller, Newhard, Laury, Yehl, and Kuntz families.

The first duty which occupied the early settlers was the clearing of a space sufficiently large for a dwelling house and garden. Their houses were built of logs, the interstices between which were filled up with saplings, and sometimes roughly plastered with mud. At first the bare ground, trodden down hard, served as a floor, but later rough boards were laid. The roof was thatched with straw, and in the course of time covered with boards and shingles. The houses were one story and a half in height, and the same model was observed by all in the method of their construction. On the ground floor there were two rooms,—a larger, used as a kitchen, dining room, and for general family purposes, the other smaller, and occupied as a bedroom. The latter opened into a still smaller room, called the "kammer," which was without a window, and used by the head of the family and

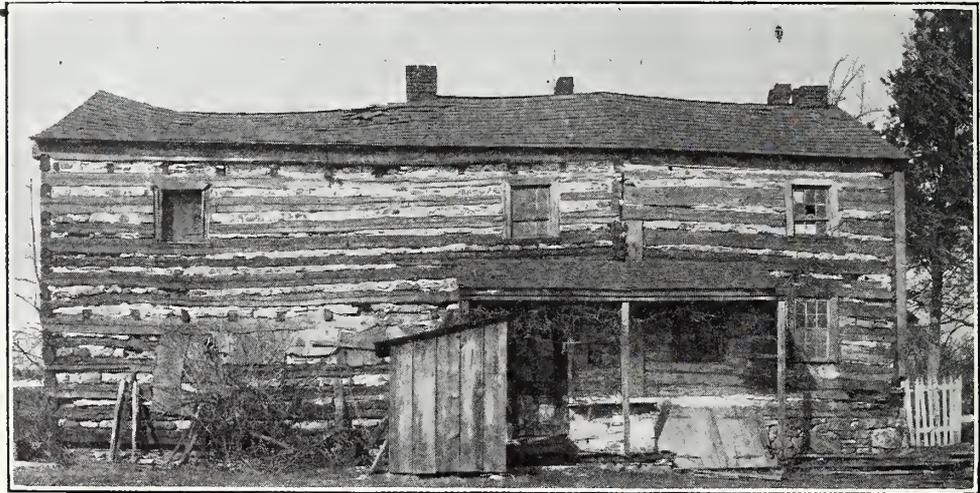
his spouse as a bedroom. In the kitchen there was a huge fireplace, generally in the partition-wall between the two lower rooms, and a large chimney reared itself from the middle of the roof.

On the right hand, a bake oven was inserted into the fireplace and chimney, and in the loft over the oven there was a smoke house for drying meat. Later, wall stoves were used, which were square boxes of rough cast iron, without a cover, inserted into the wall. The loft was all one room, and was used by the children as a bedroom, and for storing grain and flax. Small windows, with four panes of glass, were let into the walls, and heavy plank doors guarded from external assault. In the loft there were also loopholes, from which to repel the attacks of hostile savages. The furniture was simple, and

for which purpose flax and wool were the only materials used.

It required men of great bodily strength to engage in a contest with nature such as the early settlers undertook, and tales of the strength and endurance of the North Whitehall settlers are told to this day. Their lives were simple and well regulated their food was corn mush, game and fish. The richer farmers treated themselves of a Sunday to pies made of bread crust and beef.

The Coplay and other creeks abounded in trout, and shoals of shad ascended the Lehigh River every spring. These were caught by parties who erected what were called shad-bounds, the idea of which was received from the Indians. In the center of the stream, some distance above a fall, a large circle, not entirely closed, was



HOUSE BUILT BY PAUL GROSS.

roughly made out of logs. It generally consisted of a heavy board for a table, and several rude benches and bedsteads.

They next began constructing barns and out-buildings, at the same time clearing more land. Thrashing floors were of mud, leveled and beaten down hard. Upon the new land the farmers raised wheat for the first and second crop, and afterwards rye and buckwheat, and, after 1780, Indian corn. Upon a whole farm, in the early days, no more of these grains was raised than is now produced by a single field. The rye and buckwheat were used for bread, wheat being the only commodity passing current as money. The wheat was carefully garnered and ground into flour,—not for the use of the farmer and his family, but to be sold. Flax was also raised, but only in such quantity as was needed for clothing

made with stones, rising above the surface of the water. From the broken ends of the circle, wing-walls of stone extended to both banks of the river, thus effectually preventing the return of the fish down stream. The party of fishermen then went some distance up the river, and with twigs and branches frightened the shad into swimming into a circle, where they were easily caught. It was a common occurrence to take 200 fish out of a circle, many of which weighed ten pounds. Some of these Indian bounds were standing as late as 1825.

The clothing used by the early settlers was mainly of flax, which was woven by the women and the younger sons of the family. Children went barefooted, and when grown up were presented with a pair of cowhide shoes or boots. Later, a pair of these was given each fall. Agri-

culture was a rude affair, and farming implements were of the simplest description. Plows were made of wood, the point of the share being tipped with iron; hoes and forks were clumsily made and heavy out of all proportion.

Not all the land was at first taken by farmers and improved. Large tracts were also applied for by speculators, who held them for a time only for the purpose of realizing a profit on their sale. One of the principal of these was Samuel Morris, of Philadelphia, who owned a large estate in the neighborhood of Romich's mill. He stationed a watchman by the name of John Henry upon his land to prevent depredations upon the wood. John was fond of his toddy, and the neighbors were accustomed to humor this weakness of his to such an extent that he would forget his duty and assist them in carting away the wood he was appointed to guard. He is still remembered by the name of "Elsenhaus," which he received because of his so doing. Another famous land speculator was Nicholas Kraemer, who flourished between 1800 and 1817.

The colonist made application to the rulers of the province of Pennsylvania for a warrant for the survey of the land selected, paying at the same time a certain per cent. of the purchase money down. The prices of the land varied at different times. Between 1744 and 1758 the price per 100 acres was £15, 10 sh., or \$41.33 or \$0.41 per acre. About 1762 and 1763, the time of the Indian troubles, the price sank to £9, or \$24, and in 1765 it rose to its former price, at which figure it remained for but a short time. The value fell again to £5 sterling, or \$22.22, in July, 1765, at which price it was sold till after the close of the Revolutionary War and the return of peace, in 1784.

After taking out the warrant, the settler had a presumptive title to the land, which he secured by paying a portion of the purchase money down as already stated. The warrant in reality was only an instrument giving the surveyor-general of the province authority to survey a tract of land corresponding in quantity to what was asked for in the settlers application. The survey was then made, generally a few months after the issuing of the warrant, and a return made to the land office, with a draft attached. Then, at the convenience of the colonists, sometimes not for many years after the first steps were taken, the settler paid the balance of the purchase money, and received from the proprietaries of the province a deed-patent for the land surveyed for him. The full title to their lands was thus often not secured by the early settlers till after the lapse of twenty or twenty-five years, or even more, from the time when they first settled. For ex-

ample, the land of Nicholas Saeger, who took out a warrant for 250 acres on Coplay creek on October 28, 1737, was not surveyed till the 14th of November following; and he did not ask for or obtain his deed for the same till April 6, 1762. So with the second tract of 43½ acres, for which he applied on January 24, 1739. This was not surveyed till the 8th of May in that year, and a deed for it was not received by him till April 6, 1762. Thus it will be seen that Saeger was in the full enjoyment of the first tract twenty-five years, and of the second twenty-three years, before the title fully vested in him. This was the general practice of the early settlers, some of whom in fact never received a deed for the lands for which they had taken out warrants, selling their title to the warrants, so that often the deeds were made to their vendees. This seeming looseness was permitted by the proprietaries for the greater encouragement of colonization.

TAXABLES FOR 1781.—The assessment-lists for 1781, disclose the names of the following real-estate owners in the township:

Michael Bruch	Peter Neuhard
Stephen Balliet	Frederick Neuhard
John Balliet	Lawrence Neuhard
Paul Balliet	Peter Neuhard
Henry Berger	Lawrence Ruch
Jacob Berger	Michael Ringer, Jr.
Christopher Blank	Nicholas Seager
Henry Bear	Nicholas Seager, Jr.
Philip Deel	Samuel Seager
Peter Draxel	Christian Seager
Daniel Draxel	Peter Steckle
Nicholas Draxel	Jacob Steckle
Adam Draxel	John Shad
Jacob Frantz	Adam Serfass
Jacob Flickinger	Stephen Snyder
George Flickinger	Widow Snyder
Martin Graff	Michael Snyder
Lawrence Good	Daniel Snyder
Paul Gross	Conrad Seip
Widow Houser.	William Seip
Jacob Harmon	Adam Sheurer
John Hoffman	Peter Sneck
Barthol Hoffman	Henry Sneck
Peter Hoffman	Yost G. Sneck
George Hoffman	Martin Samel
Henry Heffelfinger	George Samel
Andrew Jeal	Jacob Sander
Jacob Kohler	Adam Sander
Peter Kohler	John Sander
Theobald Kennel	Widow Siegfried
Henry Koon	Andrew Siegfried
Gottfrey Laury	Samuel Woodring
Conrad Leysering	Nicholas Woodring
Peter Meyer	Jacob Wolf
Jacob Miller	Philip Knappenberger
Sebastian Miller	John Mosser
Adam Miller	

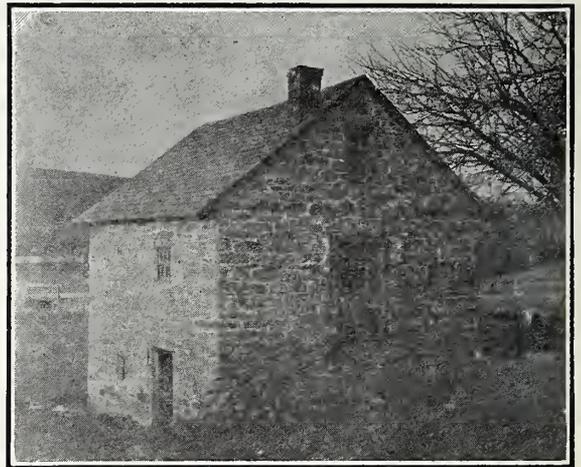
INDIAN MASSACRE.—The valleys through which the Coplay, Rock, and Mill creeks flow were favorite hunting- and camping-grounds of

the Delaware and Shawanese Indians. Kolapechka, a chief of the latter tribe, and the son of Paxanosa, also a chief, dwelt on the banks of Sand Spring, one of the tributaries of Coplay creek, near Balliettsville. He was a good man, and was frequently employed by the government as a messenger. The remains of the foundation walls of this hunt are still pointed out. There were Indian villages on Laurence Troxell's, Hilarius Kennell's and the Woodrings' land, near Schnecksville. Another encampment was located on land of Jerry Kuhns, and the spring flowing by the spot is yet known as Indian Spring. At the mouth of Rock creek there was also a village, and at the same point there was a fording place used by the Indians in crossing the Lehigh river. Some distance farther down the stream were rapids, which were known as the Indian falls until they were flooded by the erection of Kuntz's dam, two miles above Laury's. There were burial grounds on land of Tilghman Schneck and beyond Unionville. Near Romich's mill there is a field on the side of the hill, well exposed to the sun, upon which the savages raised Indian corn. In the neighborhood of these places there are still found stone arrowheads, axes, tomahawks, hoes, etc., in abundance. Traces of Indian paths are still visible in the vicinity of Sand Spring, and from Siegfried's bridge to Egypt, thence to the Blue mountains, near the Bake Oven Knob. The latter runs due east and west, and its course is still plain from the cleared space where there are woods. At the upper end of the village of Whitehall, in Whitehall township, about a quarter of a mile north of the bridge at Siegfried's, the Indians were accustomed to cross the Lehigh river. On the Northampton county side of the river, numerous skeletons, beads, tomahawks, etc., were discovered in digging the road bed of the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad, about fourteen years ago. Numerous Indian paths branched out on this side of the river from this fording place, one of which, leading along Mill creek, was taken by the Indians on their murderous journey in October, 1763.

The relations of the early German settlers were peaceful and friendly with the Indians. The latter plaited baskets for their white neighbors, and received in return the necessaries of life, while the children of both played and grew up with each other. After the defeat of Braddock in 1753, the murderous instincts of the savages were aroused, and the settlers were constantly disturbed. It was a customary thing for the former, rifle in hand, to ascend some high point near his house before retiring, and look for blazing cottages. In 1758 peace was made and kept

unbroken till 1763, when Indian fury again broke out.

On the 8th of October, 1763,—a clear, delightful fall day,—a band of twelve Indians crossed the Lehigh river at the spot where Whitehall now stands, fresh from an attack upon the whites in Allen township, Northampton county, and proceeded along Mill creek to the farm of John Jacob Mickley, three of whose children they met in the woods gathering chestnuts, and immediately murdered two of them. They then proceeded to the house of Nicholas Marks and John Schneider, both of which they burned down after they had killed Schneider, his wife and three children, and wounded two daughters, scalping one of them, and leaving both for dead. Marks and his family escaped. Another of Schneider's children was taken captive, and never restored. The murdered Mickley children were buried on the farm, and the spot where they are interred at the foot of a large chestnut-tree is still pointed out. For nineteen years the scene of these cruelties remained entirely deserted by whites. In 1784, G. Remeli bought the land and erected upon it a small stone house, which is yet standing. A portion of the land is now owned by James Frantz.



REMELI SPRINGHOUSE, BUILT 1784.

The daughters of John Schneider, who were wounded by the Indians and left for dead, (one of them being scalped), recovered from their injuries. In 1765 the Assembly of the province passed a bill for their relief. They never enjoyed sound health, and the one who had been scalped was a pitiable object with her head uncovered with hair.

During these troubles the settlers would leave their homes and seek refuge in what were called

forts, as at Siegersville, Ballietsville, and in Deshler's Fort, near Egypt, and Coplay. Paulus Balliet and Adam Deshler were very active in the protection of the community from the attacks of the Indians, and formed and equipped companies of soldiers to fight with the Indians, receiving for their services in the latter's behalf substantial reward from the Assembly of Pennsylvania. Deshler's fort is still standing in a good state of preservation. It is a two and a half story stone building and stands on a little eminence overlooking the meadows through which Coplay creek flows. The building is forty feet long by thirty in width. The walls are eighteen inches or two feet thick, and heavy timbers support the interior. There were a few small windows in the sides, with four panes of glass, and in the gable ends there were square loopholes. A large hearth and chimney occupies the center of the house, and divides the lower and upper stories into two apartments. In the mantelpiece above this can be seen the bullet-holes made by the Indians. It was the place of refuge for the entire neighborhood upon an alarm being sounded, and at the time of the Indian murders in 1763 was occupied by twenty men at arms, who, on receipt of the ill tidings from the fugitives, started in pursuit of the savages, but without overtaking them.

A number of captives were taken by the Indians during the disturbances, and those with black hairs and eyes were generally spared and adopted. One of the Mayers, his wife and his son, were captured and received into a tribe. In September, 1757, a girl by the name of Margaret Frantz was taken prisoner by the Indians while washing flax in company with another girl named Solt, who was also captured in the creek near her father's house, on land near Ballietsville. She was twelve years of age, and lived with the Indians for seven years, until exchanged. Her companion, Solt, lived with an Indian as his wife, and had two children, of whom she was permitted to retain the girl on her being restored to the whites. Henry Frantz, the father of Margaret, was killed by the savages in 1764 and scalped. The Indians pricked a mark resembling a hen's foot, or, as some say, leaves, on the right wrist, rubbing it in with powder. Five years after her return from captivity, on the 9th of May, 1769, she was married to Nicholas Wotring. She became noted far and wide for her knowledge of herbs and simples, which she acquired from the Indians, and her services in curing the sick were in great demand. Her journeys, while on these errands, she always accomplished on horseback. She died on the

29th of June, 1823, aged seventy-eight years, one month, and twenty-three days.

Marker of Indian Massacre.—A granite marker, twenty-eight inches wide, by thirty-six inches high, and thirteen inches thick, was set up by the Lehigh County Historical Society on Oct. 8, 1913, in North Whitehall township, on the west side of the public road leading from Egypt to Sheidy's, about a mile west of Egypt, near the dwelling-house of James Frantz, for the purpose of marking the locality where the Indians in 1763 killed in a barbarous manner a number of inhabitants of the township. The inscription is as follows:

"Here on October 8, 1763, John Snyder and his wife, Anna Margaret Wotring, with their three children and Jacob Alleman's wife and child were killed by Indians. Their bodies were buried 200 yards south of this spot. John Jacob Mickley's children, Henry and Barbara, killed the same day, were buried half a mile to the east. This was the last Indian massacre in Lehigh county."

UNION CHURCH.—The earliest inhabitants of North Whitehall, including those of contiguous territory, were mostly of the Reformed faith, and some were Lutherans. The early history of Union church is involved in considerable obscurity, for there are no written records to throw light upon it. In the early times the settlers attended services, held at private dwellings or in the school-houses, and they often consisted only of prayer, singing, and reading of Scripture. After their number had increased somewhat, those of the Lutheran faith began attending services at the nearest churches, such as Jordan and Heidelberg; but those of the Reformed faith, being greater in numbers, early united in forming a congregation and building a house of worship. The exact date when this was done cannot now be ascertained, but it probably happened in the decade beginning with 1750; for there is a record of date 1748, in which the Heidelberg, Jordan, and Egypt churches are mentioned, and there is another made in 1764, in which mention first occurs of Schlosser's (now Union) church. This building erected by the Reformed communicants (the original of the present Unionville congregation), stood just outside the southeastern wall of the old burying ground. It was constructed of logs, and was about 50 feet in length. It was plastered within, and contained galleries along the sides, with benches of equal height placed on the level floor, so that it was impossible for those who occupied the rear seats to see the minister at the altar or the worship-

ers on the floor below. The chancel was laid with flag stones, and altogether the structure was an improvement upon others of that day. This first building was commonly known as Schlosser's church, being located on land which was donated by the first of the Schlosser family, and supposed to have been erected in 1755.

In 1767 the congregation united with the Reformed congregations of Egypt, Jordan, and Northampton borough in purchasing six acres of land and erecting a common parsonage, at a total expense of £52, or \$345.62. This, it is supposed, stood on what is Moyer's land, on the road from Mechanicsville to Mickley's Tavern, in South Whitehall.

In 1768 an application was filed in the land-office of Pennsylvania for a tract of land by Daniel Gross and Paul Balliet for the use of the Reformed congregation, although both in this application and in the patent-deed afterwards granted for the land, the congregation is denominated Presbyterian, under which name they held the land until April, 1879, when action was taken towards changing the name from Presbyterian to Reformed, and in December, 1881, Alexander, Peter, and Moses Hollenbach were appointed a committee to have the change legally made. A deed for their lands was confirmed to the congregation on May 27, 1827, in pursuance of the seventh section, of an act of assembly approved the 17th day of April, 1827, which enacts—

"That the officers of the land office are hereby authorized and required to issue a patent, free of the purchase money and fees, to Peter Romich and Christian Houseman, Sr., and their successors, in trust and for the sole use and benefit of the congregations of North Whitehall township, Lehigh county, known by the name of Union, *alias* Schlosser's, Church, composed of Lutherans and Presbyterians, for a certain tract of land situate in North Whitehall township aforesaid, surveyed to them by virtue of an application dated June second, 1768, numbered 3374."

Three drafts of church lands are contained among the church records,—the first of three acres, surveyed in 1795, at the request of Michael Hoffman; the second made in 1796, at the request of Peter Romich, in which the church tract is shown to consist of 87 acres and allowances; and a third was made on April 11, 1839, by Daniel Saeger, Esq., by request of the consistory. The last appears to be the only legal one, and on it the church land is shown to consist of 94 acres, 18 perches.

On November 7, 1795, the congregation then consisting wholly of Reformed members, held a meeting and decided to erect a stone church in place of the old log building. It was also resolved to invite their Lutheran neighbors to form

a congregation, and unite with them in erecting the new building, which should be held in common. As an inducement, the Reformed members offered the Lutherans a half interest in 40 acres of their lands, which tract should after that time be held in commonalty by both, and also agreed to sell all of their lands above these forty acres, and devote the proceeds towards the expense of construction. On May 27, 1796, being the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone, the Lutherans accepted these propositions, formed a separate congregation, and united with their Reformed brethren in constructing the new church. None of the church lands were sold, however, the cost of constructing being liquidated with free-will contributions.

This second church building stood in a line with the old stone school house (still standing) and the yard of the present brick church, on ground lying between the two. It was solidly built of rough hewn stone, with galleries running around three sides of the interior. It was completed in the following year (1797), and since that time has, together with the church lands and other temporalities of the former Reformed congregation, been held and owned in common by the members of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations of this vicinity, each, however, being perfectly free to worship after its own fashion, and holding divine services on alternate Sundays. From this date the church and congregation have been known as the Union church, although among the people it was also called the Grund-Eichel Kirche, or Scrub-Oak Church, owing to the large quantity of scrub-oak and low timber growing around the building.

The first communion service of the church, made of pewter, has been preserved as a cherished relic of the early times, and is deposited in a special case for exhibition, which is attached to the wall in the southwest corner of the auditorium. Two of the *klingsäck*, used for taking the collection from 1755 for an hundred years, are also on exhibition in the same corner, suspended against the wall. They are made of small, black, velvet bags, with little bells fastened to the bottom, and attached to black poles about five feet long.

The old white-painted pulpit of the 1797 church has also been preserved as an interesting piece of furniture, and stands in the basement at the foot of the south side stairway. It is nine feet high, and four feet wide at the top, and resembles a large goblet with the base cut off at the foot of the stem.

This stone building served all the purposes of the united congregations until February 11, 1871, when they resolved to erect a new and

substantial brick building, 50 feet in front and 80 feet in depth. It was found, however, a task of no small importance to tear down the old stone church for so solid was the masonry, and so thick were the walls, that it required the use of blasting-powder, and the united efforts of a large crowd of people, who had collected by invitation from the neighborhood and even from distant parts of the township, to overthrow the walls. The timbers were found in part still sound and dry as when first laid. When the corner stone was reached, it was found entirely empty, although many articles, besides pieces of money, had been deposited in the walnut box, with sliding lid, which was placed in the cavity of the stone, nearly a century previous. It was ascertained that it had remained uncovered and unprotected over night, when laid, and the supposition is that it was then rifled of its contents by sacrilegious thieves.

On May 28, 1871, the corner stone of the present building was laid with imposing ceremonies in the presence of a large throng. In the corner stone was placed a zinc box, resting on a plate of heavy glass, and packed on all sides with powdered charcoal and plaster of Paris, and in this box were placed church records, books of worship, silver and copper coins, and mementoes of members of the congregations, and the whole covered with a second plate of heavy glass.

The present building is of brick, handsomely finished within and without. It has a spire one hundred and sixty-five feet in height, in which hangs a bell of 2,000 pounds weight. Around the three sides extend galleries, and a basement room is under the whole, used for Sunday- and singing-school purposes. It was dedicated to the service of God on Whitsuntide, 1872, with impressive ceremonies, conducted by Revs. Dr. William F. A. Notz, E. Boner, and A. R. Horne, Lutheran ministers; and Rev. Drs. Bomberger, and Gerhard, Reformed ministers.

Certain additions to the church constitution were proposed at a meeting of the church councils on February 11, 1871, and formally adopted by the congregations on the 25th of February following. They were as follows: "The present church shall be for the exclusive use of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. As long as one single member of either of these denominations remains faithful to its doctrines and practices, the church property cannot pass out of his hands." These additional rules were signed by the church councils, consisting of William Gernert, Moses Hollenbach, Hilarius Kennel, and Peter Gross, elders; and Tilghman Semmel, Thomas Casey, Tilghman F. Schneck, Stephen

Deibert, David Hensinger, Lewis Clauser, Alexander Peter, deacons.

The building committee consisted of Benjamin Semmel and Emanuel Krause, of the Lutherans, and Elias Hoffman and Aaron Balliet of the Reformed. The cost of erecting the present building was \$34,000, which was paid in part with labor, collections, and free-will offerings; the remainder by levying a tax upon the basis of the county and state rates, no adult male member paying less than \$5.

The Lutheran church record begins with 1797, and is headed as follows: "Church Record of the Evangelical Lutheran Brethren in the Faith of the Union Church in Whitehall, Northampton." The first entry was the baptism of a child of Christian and Magdalene Hausman March 5, 1797. Immediately following are the records of baptisms in families by the name of Adams, Helfrich, Seiss, Deibert, Mosser, Fenstermacher, Walb, Semmel, Rumbel, etc. In 1806 there were 93 communicants on the Lutheran side, and in 1821 21 catechumens were confirmed by the name of Mosser, Miller, Laury, Semmel, Seiss, Scheirer, Jacobs, Deibert, Housman, Zellner, and Herbster.

The early records of the Reformed congregation were placed in the corner stone of the second church, but when that was opened, they were gone with the rest of its contents. Nearly everything told of its early history has been transmitted by oral tradition, and not much can be stated with certainty, except that in point of numbers the Reformed congregation was always stronger than the Lutheran. In 1808 the Lutherans had 68 communicants, the Reformed more than twice that number. In 1858 the latter had 309 communicants, while the Lutherans numbered a little more than half as many. In 1872 there were 264 heads of families of the Reformed faith and 155 of the Lutheran. In 1874 the Reformed had communing members to the number of 615, while the Lutherans had 419; the former had 330 contributing members and the latter 225. In 1884 the congregations were 1,076, composed of 622 Reformed communicants and 454 Lutheran. In 1913, the membership was about 800 Reformed and 700 Lutheran.

The congregations possess a large pipe-organ, which was originally purchased in 1821, and formerly stood in the old stone church. When that building was torn down, it was removed and repaired and two registers added; it was then placed in the present church, and rededicated with it in 1872.

A steam-heating plant was introduced in 1890;

and in 1913 a new organ, operated by an electric equipment, was supplied, costing \$3,500.

In 1846 a Sunday school was begun at Union church by the late Rev. S. K. Brobst, Peter Gross, Esq., and others, which has remained in full life ever since. For thirty years it was under the superintendence of Mr. E. D. Rhoads, the organist of the church.

Many of the earliest settlers buried their dead on their farms, where their remains now rest, unmarked by any stone, upon spots undiscoverable at present. After the organization of Egypt and Union Churches, nearly all the interments took place on one or the other of the burying-places provided by these two congregations. The first burial ground lay to the rear and side of the old log church, and comprised the area occupied by what is now known as the old cemetery. The latter lies on the side of the road opposite to the present church building, and is inclosed with a low stone wall. The inscriptions upon many of the old headstones, which were often at first of comparatively soft stones and later of slate, have yielded to the influence of wind and weather, and are now partially or wholly undecipherable. The oldest legible one on the ground is that of Follatin (Valentine) Remeli, 1770. On May 18, 1886, the two congregations decided to lay out a new cemetery upon the church lands, and November 9th, rules for its regulation were adopted. It contains an area of two acres in the rear of the church, and was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

During 1883 the congregations erected upon the church land a commodious barn. This is used for storing the hay and crops raised upon the glebe (70 acres) the use of which, together with the old stone schoolhouse, is enjoyed under a lease from the congregations by the schoolmaster and organist.

Pastors.—The following have been the pastors:

Reformed.

John Daniel Gross, 1764-71.	Joseph S. Dubbs, 1831-66.
Abraham Blumer, 1771-1801.	Edwin J. Fogel, 1866-1911.
John Gobrecht, 1801-31.	James Oswald, 1911- .
<i>Lutheran.</i>	
John H. Schaum, 1762-69.	Henry A. Geissenhainer, 1808-14.
John George Jung, 1769-72.	George Wartman, 1814-37.
Theophilus Emanuel Frantz, 1779-82.	Joseph Doering, 1814-37.
Carl Christopher Goetz, 1785-91.	Jeremiah Schindel, 1837-59.
John Casper Dill, 1791-96; 1798-1806.	Thomas Steck, 1859-66.
George F. Ellison, 1796-98.	Josiah S. Renninger, 1867-88.
	Josiah B. Fox, 1888-1901.
	Jacob H. Longacre, 1901- .

Organists.—The following have been organists:

Durs Rudy	Erastus D. Rhoads, 1858-
Mr. Ritter.	93.
Mr. Ringer	George Hankee, 1893-
	1905.
	G. W. Werley, 1905-

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.—For several years previous to 1872, Rev. J. S. Renninger preached occasionally both to the Lutherans and Reformed of Laury's and the vicinity, and during 1871 he began holding services both in German and English regularly. His labors were fully appreciated and on Christmas of that year they presented him with a substantial token of their esteem and love. Rev. S. A. Leinbach had also begun, about May, 1869, to hold services both in German and English in the schoolhouse at Laury's, and continued to hold them every four weeks.

Most of the members belonged either to the Reformed or Lutheran congregations of Union and Egypt churches, but their desire to have a more convenient place of worship became so strong, and their numbers increased so much that it was resolved to form a separate church, and to that end Hon. David Laury and David Scheirer were appointed a committee to draft a plan of organization and a constitution. This draft was submitted to the members in February, 1872, and unanimously adopted, and an organization effected on May 12, 1872, with Rev. S. A. Leinbach as the Reformed, and Rev. J. S. Renninger as the Lutheran pastor. The first church council consisted of Jacob D. Miller, Henry Heffelfinger, Reformed elders; Charles Loeser, and Reuben Yantz, Lutheran elders; Moses Newhard, Thomas Newhard, David Scheirer, and Samuel Heiney, Reformed deacons; and Jacob B. Mauser, Thomas Schaffer, Samuel Shoch, and Eli Schumacher, Lutheran deacons.

Jacob Miller, Samuel Miller, and Moses Newhard each offered two acres of land from their farms, which were desired by the association for church lands, and that of Jacob Miller was accepted, one mile from Laury's. Thus it happens that this church is sometimes called Miller's church.

It was decided to erect a church building at once, and a building committee was appointed consisting of Joseph Roth and Joseph Peter from the Reformed side, and William J. Keck and David Laury from the Lutheran. On June 23, 1872, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The church was finished in the following year, and on the 13th and 14th days of September, dedicated to the service of God by Revs. L. Groh, J. B. Fox, and J. S. Renninger, Lutheran ministers, and Revs. Thomas Leinbach,

A. J. G. Dubbs, and S. A. Leinbach, Reformed ministers.

The church is of frame, 40 feet in width by 60 feet in depth, with a basement, also a steeple, 85 feet high, painted white, with a bell. The cost was \$6,000.

The congregation number about 150 members, evenly divided between Lutherans and Reformed.

Pastors.—The pastors have been:

Lutheran.

Josiah S. Renninger, 1888-1908.
1869-88. Elmer O. Leopold,
Jacob D. Schindel, 1908- .

Reformed.

Samuel Leinbach, 1884-1901.
1869-83. George P. Stem, 1901- .
William R. Hufford,

Organists.—The organists: Mr. Druckenmiller, Jennie Kuhns, Nellie Brader, and Orville Gruber (since 1905); superintendents of the Sunday school: Oscar Yehl and George Erdel.

A cemetery was laid out immediately after the purchase of the church lands, and rules for its regulation were adopted by the congregations in the spring of 1872.

In 1838, David Laury and Robert McDowell established a Sunday school, which held its meetings in the schoolhouse, near Laury's, and which was known as the "Slate Quarry Sunday School." The exercises were at first conducted entirely in English, but later in English and German. It was the first Sunday school projected in Lehigh county outside of Allentown. After the completion of St. John's church, the meeting place was transferred to the basement and there the meetings have since been held. Judge Laury was superintendent up to the time of his death, in 1883.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS have been organized in various parts of the township. As a general rule, the meetings are held in the public schoolhouses. At Schnecksville a Sunday school was organized in the spring of 1847, by Peter Gross, Esq., and Henry Rockel.

SCHOOLS.—The early German and Swiss settlers came with a fair share of common school learning, and there were but few among them who could not read or write. They recognized the advantages that instruction, even of a primary nature, would confer on their children. Hardly were they established as a community before they resolved to erect a place of worship, and with it the schoolhouse. This, as elsewhere, was the case in North Whitehall. The oldest schoolhouse within the present limits of the township was the one erected at what is now Unionville, about 1755. It was a low building of

logs, with small windows, poor light and ventilation. It stood in the meadow opposite the church building, near a walnut tree. The building was double, one side being occupied by the teacher and his family, and the other being used for school purposes. Instruction was of the most primitive description, and entirely in German. The only books used were an A, B, C, book or primer, the Psalter, and the New Testament. Some of the teachers were educated men from Germany, but generally their qualifications for the position of teacher were of a limited degree. Besides having the charge of the school, the teachers were also the organists of the congregation. This first house at Unionville was succeeded, about 1808, by a more pretentious structure of stone, the expense of erecting which was defrayed by holding a lottery, authorized by an Act of Assembly passed the 15th day of February, 1808. This was successfully conducted by a committee composed of Daniel Snyder, Frederick Hausman, Peter Kern, Michael Deiber, Stephen Balliet, and Peter Butz. Like its predecessor, it was a parochial school, and was conducted upon the same methods. It is still standing, owned by the Unionville congregation, and was used as a residence by E. D. Rhoads, a teacher there for many years, still living in 1913 aged eighty-two years.

The present schoolhouse is a brick building, erected about 1880. It stands on land owned by the congregation, devoted to this purpose. There are two schools, graded.

German was the only language taught in the schools up to 1816, when the first English school was established at Ballietsville. In that year the English School Society was formed, and at a meeting held on the 29th of March, Stephen Balliet was elected president, and George Deichman, Jacob Schneider, and Christian Troxell, managers. Peter Romich and Peter Butz were the secretaries. It was resolved to build a house, 20 by 24 feet in extent, and that each of the twenty subscribers to the house deliver one short and one long log towards its construction by the 1st of May following. Besides the officers already named, the subscribers were composed of the following: Nicholas Wotring, Peter Wotring, Samuel Snyder, Abraham Jacob, Wilhelm Rinker, Nicholas Scheirer, Michael Frack, Peter Graff, Joseph Balliet, Frederick Hausman, Solomon Graff, George Frantz, Peter Rumble, and John Laury. The building was erected about 100 yards southeast of Ballietsville, and was plastered within. Along the three walls of the interior were placed long desks, sloping up to the wall, with high benches without backs. One of these benches was occupied by the grown up

boys, another by the larger girls, and the third by the smaller boys and girls who were just beginning to read and write. In the center of the room, around a clumsy wood stove, sat on two rows of benches without backs the smallest children, who had nothing but their primers to handle. Near the stove, and along the fourth side of the building, was the teacher's desk, painted red, about five feet high, with a bench of corresponding altitude. Behind his desk, on the wall, were hung the hats, shawls, and scarfs of the scholars. In the corner stood a wooden bucket filled with water, to which the children often journeyed during the long school hours, which lasted from eight in the morning till half-past four or five in the afternoon, with an intermission of an hour at noon for dinner. This was generally taken by the children in the school-room, and during school hours the baskets and receptacles in which it was brought stood in a tempting row, flanking the water-bucket. The teachers were chosen by the neighbors; or sometimes they began keeping school without consulting the wishes of the community. If the teaching of one of this latter kind was not agreeable to the parents they would not send their children, and thus effectually "freeze out" the self-constituted master by stopping his salary. Some of the teachers were well educated, but many were not. The course of instruction in these early schools embraced reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. The books used were Comly's "Primer and Spelling Book," Murray's "Introduction to the English Reader," "English Reader, and Sequel," Frost's "United States History," and "Pike's Arithmetic." Grammar and geography were unknown sciences.

The discipline in the early schools was unnecessarily severe, and at times even cruel. School terms were seldom longer than four months, and many of the children were not sent to school longer than for one-fourth of that time. The schools were opened and closed with singing and prayer, after the good old German fashion. The exercises for each half of the day consisted of reading twice and spelling once, with writing and ciphering at their seats in the intervals by the older scholars. Little attention was paid to penmanship, writing was done with quills, and the making and mending of these was one of the principal qualifications demanded of a teacher. The teachers of the early parochial schools were paid by the parents of the pupils, but took out a greater portion of their remuneration by "boarding around," as it was called.

The English school building at Ballietsville was used till about 1865, when, upon the erec-

tion of a substantial new brick schoolhouse on top of the hill overlooking the village, it was transformed into a dwelling-house, and is now so used. The teachers at Ballietsville have been Dalton, Wallace, Roberts, Custus, Ellis, McCarthy, Handwerk, Donahue, Frazer, Bissing, John Barton, Peter Weida, Adolph Bocking (of Dusseldorf, Prussia,) C. Williams, M.D., John Clifton, Revs. Alfred Dubs, and J. H. Dubs, Bowman, Pflueger, Kluge, T. F. Emmens, Ward, Gruver, H. S. Moyer, George F. Hottel, and Wilson.

Other schoolhouses, generally of logs, with no pretensions to architecture, and with no regard to light or ventilation, were also erected in the early part of this century at the Union Slate-Quarries, in Deibert's Valley, at Schnecksville, and near Siegersville.

The poor were often unable in the early times to send their children to the schools provided, even for the short terms they were, and we find in the accounts of the county treasurer the following credits allowed for amounts paid for the education of the poor in North Whitehall, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 29, 1824: For the year 1828, \$15.01; for 1830, \$13.29; for 1833, \$8.07; for 1834, \$25.59; for 1835, \$73.91; for 1836, \$51.35; for 1837, \$121.21; for 1838, \$114.15; and for 1839, \$118.05.

Previous to the enactment of the general school law of 1834 it was the custom in communities which had erected schoolhouses to elect, generally in the spring, trustees to take charge of the school interests. Thus the records of the Court show that on the 19th of May, 1825, no trustees having been elected in North Whitehall, the following were appointed for that purpose by the Court, viz: Peter Ruch, to serve for one year, Peter Gross, Esq., for two years, and George Scheurer, for three years. The first full board of which there is a record was composed of Dr. William Kohler, Dr. H. O. Wilson, Daniel Saeger, Esq., Rev. Joseph S. Dubbs, and David Laury.

After the acceptance, in the year 1843, of the provisions of the Act of 1834, the schools attained a degree of prosperity and discipline they had not known before. More and better schoolhouses were built, until 1884, when they numbered 17, all substantial buildings of brick, and mostly furnished with modern school appliances. These accommodated 802 children, divided among 20 schools, 14 mixed and 6 graded. These schools were named after the localities in which they were situated and are given below, with

the teachers in charge during the winter of 1883-84:

TEACHERS.

1. Siegersville, R. M. Henninger
2. Litzenbergers, near Kern's Mill, E. G. Guth.
3. Sandy Peter's,* William H. Semmels.
4. Schnecksville (Primary), Miss Anna A. Mosser.
5. Schnecksville (Secondary), Charles A. Kerschner
6. Sand Spring, J. George Kerschner.
7. Unionville (Primary), E. D. Rhoads.
8. Unionville (Secondary), A. M. Kline.
9. Long's, or Renninger's, C. F. Kuder.
10. Diebert's Valley, H. S. Ritter.
11. Rockdale, L. M. Beidler.
12. Keck's, H. D. Keck.
13. Laury's, A. H. Bieber.
14. Model, or Kern's, H. A. Frantz.
15. Scheidy's, O. E. Kuhns.
16. Ballietsville, J. M. Moyer.
17. Ironton (Primary), C. E. Frantz.
18. Ironton (Secondary), J. G. Schucker.
19. Coplay Creek, or Ruchsville, C. D. Werley.
20. Levan's, Miss A. C. Wotring.

*Abandoned twenty-five years ago, now used as "Depot" in Trexler's peach orchard.

Schools of 1913.—Directors: President, Elmer H. Schneck; secretary, Ralph E. Diefenferfer; treasurer, Henry P. Brown; Tilghman F. Oswald, Alfred N. Kuhns.

School.	Teacher.	Terms.
Schnecksville,	Joseph P. Deibert,	37
Schnecksville,	Elsie K. Bittner,	20
Ironton,	M. D. Wehr,	6
Ironton,	Maggie M. Falk,	10
Laury's,	Ardie S. Leh,	10
Laury's,	Hilda Sourwine,	2
Ballietsville,	Eva S. Bear,	5
Sand-Spring,	Asa M. Stopp,	20
Siegersville,	Katherine Kistler,	2
Unionville,	James O. Boyer,	22
Kernsville,	Charles T. Rex,	3
Rising Sun,	Helen Ritter,	2
Coplay Creek,	Sadie Woodring,	3
Scheidy's,	Annie Mickle,	2
Model,	William S. Troxell,	1
Ormsrod,	LeRoy Best,	3
Levan's,	Carmi K. Lichty,	12
Rockdale,	Solomon J. Boyer,	1
Diebert's Valley,	Florence M. Phillips,	1
Ruchsville,	Iona Dettmar,	1

All are brick buildings excepting Siegersville, which is constructed of cement block.

Registered school children in 1912, 644; in 1913, 634.

The average monthly cost of each pupil for the year 1912-13 was \$2.18½; for 1911-12, \$2.35.

The value of the 20 buildings in 1912-13 was estimated at \$27,000.

Robert M. Henninger, a retired teacher at Siegersville, taught public school twenty-five years, 20 in North Whitehall and 5 in South Whitehall.

Schnecksville Academy.—A superior English school was conducted in the village from 1856 to 1870. It was in a brick building at the foot of "School alley," nearly opposite the rear of the

present Sunday school chapel. The teachers were: Charles Rudy, Abner A. Kamball, — Hoffman, and — Beam. Then it was sold to the township school authorities.

A public exhibition was given under the auspices of the Academy, while Prof. Rudy was the teacher, in the Union Church at Neffsville on the afternoon of March 11, 1858, and the large auditorium was packed with interested and delighted people from the community. There were 25 numbers on the program of exercises, and those not given by classes were as follows:

3. Recitation—"Excelsior," by Alice R. Wilson, (a daughter of Dr. Samuel Wilson, of the village.)
7. Dialogue—"Dr. Gregory and Patient," by J. E. Wilson (son of Dr. W.) and Martin S. Croll (now banker at Topton).
8. Song—"My Country, 'tis of Thee," by three daughters of Martin Semmel (Amanda, Louisa, and Mary).
10. Song—"Yielding to Christ," by Sarah E. Wilson and Pauline J. Semmel.
12. Recitation—"Pauper's Death-Bed," by Sarah E. Wilson.
13. Reading—"While the Union lasts," by Joseph E. Wilson.
15. Recitation—"Parrhasius," by James L. Henry.
18. Song—"There is a Happy Land," by Alice and Sarah Wilson, Achilles J. Long, and Asher Fatzinger.
24. Reading—"Character of True Eloquence," by Alfred A. Smith (now in Texas).

The selections rendered, the energy of the active participants, and the public appreciation of the people show the superior literary character of the township nearly sixty years ago.

Rudy, the Pedagogue.—Prof. Rudy was the son of Durs Rudy, a German farmer, merchant, and organist of Heidelberg township and is said to have been the best and most accomplished pedagogue ever at Schnecksville. Being fond of travel, he subsequently went to Paris, France, learned to speak fourteen languages fluently and conducted a school of languages with a proficient teacher for each language. In his extensive travels, he visited China, and there he compiled and published a Chinese grammar.

MILITARY SPIRIT.—The early settlers were heartily inclined to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, to follow which most of them had fled from war and persecution in the old country. Not a score of years had elapsed after their settlement in the wilds of America, before they found themselves surrounded by new foes, spurred on by the bitterest feelings of hate against the new-comers, who had squatted upon their favorite hunting grounds. The struggles with these savage enemies developed fighters of no mean ability, and from North Whitehall came a number, such as George Gangwere and the

Frantzes, whose fame has descended to this day. The short interval of peace succeeding the French and Indian war was busily employed by the farmers in improving their neglected lands, which had lain in enforced idleness during the reign of Indian terror. This quiet was rudely disturbed by the exactions of England, and the consequent outbreak of the War of Independence. The cause of freedom was eagerly embraced by its settlers, all of whom had been impelled to come to these wilds by their love of freedom. Among them were Stephen Balliet, who was in command of a regiment at the battle of Brandywine; Michael Laury, who gave his life at Mount Bethel, N. J., for his country; and his sons, one of whom was named Godfried; Christian Acker, from near Unionville; John Kepp, George Semmel, Martin Moyer, and others whose names are not remembered. Of those who did not enlist and engage in active service, many hastened with teams to the army, and freely contributed their time and means to the relief of the patriot army, and to the advance of freedom's cause. Among them are remembered Peter Kuhn, Johannes Schad, and Adam Scheirer. The success of the American arms again permitted them to return to the cultivation of their lands, from which they were again aroused by the exciting example of Heiney, Fries, and Gehman, who rebelled in 1798-99 against the imposition and collection of the house-tax, and whose cause was eagerly embraced by the sturdy and independent yeoman of North Whitehall.

Many of them were captured by the National troops and brought to trial, but all were released without punishment.

Their experience during this insurrection taught them the value of trained military organization, and the formation of military companies began to be agitated during the first decade of the present century, although it is claimed that Capt. George Dinkey's company of volunteers was organized as early as 1790, and assisted in the liberation of some of the rebel prisoners who were being tried by court-martial at Bethlehem in 1799. During the war of 1812-14, Capt. Dinkey offered the services of his company to the government, and the company was attached to the regular line. Among the members of the company at the time were William Siegfried, Daniel Boyer, Samuel Snyder, Jacob Rinker, Adam Leinberger, Adam Schreiber, Michael Musselman, Daniel Saeger, John Annewalt, Peter Laudenschlager, and Daniel Sensinger. The organization of the company was continued after their being mustered out of service, under the name of the North Whitehall Rifle Rangers. Their commander in 1826 was

Capt. Daniel Saeger, at which time the company was known as the Whitehall Volunteer Rangers; in 1829-31 by Capt. Leonard Larosh; in 1836 by Capt. David Laury; in 1848 by Capt. Reuben Frantz; in 1850, Capt. David Laury, who was probably the last commander of the company.

In the beginning of the war of 1812, Peter Ruch organized a cavalry company, which is claimed to have been the oldest in Pennsylvania. He was commissioned captain on August 1, 1814. On the first roll appear the names of Joseph Seager, Peter Troxell, Solomon Steckel, John Deichman, Peter Burkholter, Michael Frack, John Schwartz, John Schreiber, Daniel Leisenring, Peter Leisenring, and William Boas, first lieutenant. They proceeded to Philadelphia on September 8, 1814, in response to Governor Snyders call for volunteers to repel the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania, and their services were immediately accepted. They were mustered in, and lay encamped at Bush Run, near Philadelphia, till the 1st of October. On that day they struck tents, and on the 3d marched to Marcus Hook, 23 miles below the city, where they were engaged upon fortification and guard duty till the last week of November, when they were mustered out. They reached their homes in North Whitehall about the middle of December, and were the heroes of the population, which flocked to welcome them. The organization was continued under the names of the Whitehall Troop, the North Whitehall Cavalry Troop, the Lehigh County Cavalry Troop, the North Whitehall Light-Horse, the North Whitehall Cavalry, and the Troop of Dragoons, according to the caprice of the various commanding officers. Every young man in the township at some time or other belonged to the company, and its fame extended far and wide. The uniform was of blue cloth trimmed with red, white belts, and leather helmet with red and white plume, and was furnished by the members at their own expense. They met six times a year for drill and field practice.

The captains of the Whitehall Cavalry begin with Peter Ruch, the founder, who held the office from 1814 to 1821. He was succeeded by Solomon Steckel, Sr., from 1821 to 1828; Joseph Steckel, 1828 to 1835; Solomon Steckel, Jr., 1835 to 1842; Thomas Ruch, 1842 to 1854; Edward Scheidy, 1854-1859; William Lichtenwalner and Elias Kuntz, 1859 to 1862. During the captaincy of the last the name was changed to that of the Washington Troop, which it bore until disbanded in 1862. In midsummer of this year the company tendered its services to Governor Curtin for assistance in the suppression of

the Rebellion. The officers went to Allentown and took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and the troop held itself ready to march to the place of rendezvous at a moment's notice. A dispatch was received from the Governor telling the company to come without their officers. This the men refused to do. In August, 1862, came the draft, and that disbanded the troop, after a half-century of honorable service.

Other companies were also formed at different times in the townships, but they were generally of an ephemeral existence. The longest-lived of these were the North Whitehall Jefferson Guards, of whom George Schmidt was captain during 1839 and 1840, Reuben Seager in 1844, and Reuben Frantz in 1845 and 1848. A new rifle company was formed in 1828 by Capt. Daniel Moyer, of which he remained the commanding officer till 1844.

These early organizations served to keep alive a martial spirit among the people, which was increased by frequent battalions and musters and shooting contests, at which the general challenge, "*Nord Weithall gegen die Welt*" (North Whitehall against the world), was broadly made, and always well sustained. Many reached high rank in the early militia annals. Foremost among them were Gen. Peter Ruch, Gen. Peter Steckel, Gen. David Laury, Col. Jacob Saeger, Col. Thomas Ruch, and majors and captains by the dozen.

Of those who enlisted in the Mexican War, William Mink, of Schnecksville, is remembered as having returned with a bullet in his body, which he carried to the grave.

Many soldiers enlisted from North Whitehall in the Union army during the Civil War, but only two companies were mustered into the service composed distinctively of citizens of this township. These were "D" and "G" companies of the 176th Regt. Penn. Drafted Militia. The officers of the former were David Schaadt, captain; Samuel A. Brown, first lieutenant; and Dr. Joshua Kern, second lieutenant; of the latter, Lewis P. Hecker, captain; Joseph P. Cornet, first lieutenant; and William F. Hecker, second lieutenant. They enlisted in October, 1862, and were mustered out in August, 1863, after nine months' service. Many more were soldiers in the Union army from North Whitehall, but these were the only two organizations distinctly from the township.

MINERAL DEPOSITS.—In natural advantages North Whitehall is not equaled by any other township in Lehigh county. That portion of the township lying south of the center contains the most valuable deposits of red and brown hem-

atite ore, while along Coplay creek are found hills of the most desirable blue limestone and cement. Toward Egypt is found cement, and along Mill and Rock creeks, in the direction of Laury's, beds of slate have been uncovered. In the northeastern portion of the township, in the vicinity of Rockdale, along the Lehigh river, a clear white sand was dug, which is much sought after for moulding and building purposes.

Iron ore was first found in North Whitehall about 1800, upon land originally owned by the Scheurers and the Woodrings, where Ironton now stands. It lay in lumps upon the surface, some large boulders weighing several tons, and found in such profusion that its presence was a serious impediment to the prosecution of agriculture. Some of this surface ore was taken to the Richard and Regent Furnace at Hamburg and exchanged for pig-iron; some was turned into nails by hand at the forge of Adam Scheurer; some loaded upon four horse teams and sold at twenty-five or fifty cents a load; some taken to Mauch Chunk with teams and exchanged for equal weight of coal. Between 1812 and 1826 the ore was taken to the old David Heimbach forge at Hampton, in Milford township, and to Clarissa Furnace near Little Gap, on the Aquashicola creek, in Lower Towamensing township. About 1826 the Lehigh Furnace at the base of the Blue mountains was built by Stephen Balliet and Samuel Helffrich, and then the surface ore was exhausted. Digging was commenced by Reuben Trexler and Abraham Leshner, and their venture proving unprofitable, the work they began was continued by the managers of the Maria Furnace near Parryville, and of the Henry Furnace at Nazareth. These furnaces for a time received all the products of the mines. Some of the ore was taken to the Lehigh Furnace, which was filled with this ore from North Whitehall, and first blown in during the fall of 1826. The mining was carried on by sinking a shaft and then drifting, taking out lump ore only. These original mines were the ore-pits styled Nos. 1 and 2, immediately north of Ironton, and belonged to the Thomas Iron Co., of Hokendauqua. The Joseph Balliet mine below Ironton was next opened, afterward owned by his heirs and Frank P. Mickley. In opening this the miners came across several of the tunnels which had been made in developing the original Ironton mines.

The first apparatus for screening ore was made by Fritz Guth, an ingenious German, who was persuaded by Stephen Balliet to immigrate to this country, and who lived for many years near Ruchsville. He was also the inventor of

improving the blast in the charcoal furnaces used at that day.

Many pits were opened since 1830, and they are most easily mentioned and described by following the course of the Ironton Railroad, beginning with the eastern boundary line of the township.

In going from Coplay to Ironton, the first mines met are the three openings on the land formerly owned by Daniel Steckel. They were extensively worked in 1863 and 1864, and a large amount of ore shipped from them. The next mine is what is known as the Weaver mine, which proved to contain only a small quantity of ore, and, after being worked for a short time, was abandoned. The next is what is known as the Kennel mine. The ore was of a superior quality. The next is the Mickley mine, which was worked a long time, and a large quantity of good ore taken from it. It was abandoned in 1882. The next is what was known as the Joseph Balliet Mine.

The next are the pits of the Thomas Iron Company, at Ironton, known as Nos. 1 and 2, which have been referred to as the oldest openings in the township. Between 1860 and 1880 there was taken from these about 323,000 tons of clean, merchantable ore. The depth was 120 feet. Adjoining this was the mine owned by the heirs of Stephen Balliet, which was worked for twenty-five years, and proved very productive. Next were the mines of the Balliet Brothers (Aaron, Paul, and John). The yield from these was very large. The profits from these two pits in a single year during war times reached the large sum of \$35,000. Next was the mine of Paul Brown's heirs, (Samuel A. and P. Frank Brown), the average yearly yield having been about 8,000 tons.

The last mine on this range was the Jeremiah Ritter, about one-quarter of a mile east of the Brown mine. This was one of the oldest openings in the neighborhood, as well as one of the richest. About 1870, Thomas Eagan, who was then working it, abandoned mining, considering it exhausted, and the mine lay idle for about a year. The late Capt. Joseph Andrews then made a contract with the Crane Iron Co., the leaseholders, to resume operations, and from 1871 to his death, in May, 1875, he removed about 34,000 tons from this seemingly exhausted mine. The work was then continued by his brother, William Andrews, until Jan. 1, 1881, by which time, 46,000 tons additional were mined. It was then abandoned, heavy covering and much water making it too expensive to mine. But a third effort was afterward made by tunneling by Hartzell and Godshall, who also secured large quantities.

Along the Siegersville Branch of the Ironton R. R. were found a number of ore-mines. The first was on the lands of Jonathan Henninger, leased by the Thomas Iron Co. The bed was worked for a number of years, and the annual yield was about 7,000 tons. One-third of a mile below this, towards Siegersville, was the Allen S. Balliet mine, worked for at least twenty years, and averaged yearly 5,000 to 7,000 tons. West of this about half a mile, was the Levan mine. The mine of Thomas Schadt also belonged to this belt. South of the Levan mine, half a mile distant, was found the David Ruch mine, opened about 1880 upon lands of Lewis Sieger, of which the average annual yield for four years was 7,000 tons. Southeast of Ruch's were the mines of Daniel Henry and Horace Guth. The deposits were not considered as large, although the ore was of a good quality. Next, and last, were the mines of the Sieger Brothers, at Siegersville, which were opened in 1840 by Samuel Sieger. The opening was large, and the mine was considered one of the best in the county.

A number of slate-quarries were opened at various times along Rock and Spring Mills creeks, in the eastern part of the township, in the vicinity of Laury's. One of them (Crump & Breton on Spring-Mill creek), was originally opened about 1828, and it is claimed that this and the Union Slate Quarries were the first quarries uncovered in this country. The opening of the North Peach Bottom Quarry was made about 1828, by Jacob Dinkey, who manufactured roofing-slate of the best quality for about one year, when he leased the quarry to John T. Schofield. The latter operated it for another year, when it came back into the hands of Dinkey, who then sold two-thirds interest in it to Anthony Preston, of Washington, D. C., and William Bailey, of Baltimore. This was on the 21st of January, 1830, and they operated it for about fifteen years, when Jonas Rinker became the owner. Both he and his predecessors occupied themselves mainly with the manufacture of table-tops and mantels and trimmings for buildings (furnishing the dressing for the public buildings at Washington, D. C.). In 1853, C. M. Runk, Esq., of Allentown, acquired the title of Mr. Rinker, and devoted himself to the full development of the quarry, and through his exertions the true value and character of the quarry were shown. Roofing slate were manufactured, and they were found to be of a quality unexcelled in the world. The North Peach Bottom Slate Co. was formed about 1877, having obtained Runk's title, and continued operations until February, 1884, when John Crump and Richard

Brereton, of Philadelphia, purchased the quarries, and they manufactured ten squares of roofing-slate per day, (the slate having the best reputation of any in the market).

At the mouth of Rock creek, ten miles north of Allentown, the bed of the Lehigh presents a smooth and level surface, being slate rock. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. built at this place a dam, fourteen feet high, which soon became widely known as the "Slate Dam." This attracted the attention of Thomas Lymington, an experienced slater of Baltimore, who, in 1828, came to the Slate Dam in search of roofing-slate. About a mile west of the river, along Rock creek, he discovered a place where roofing-slate might be found. He took a sample to Baltimore, and finding it was good, he soon after leased a few acres of land and commenced quarrying. The same year the Baltimore Slating Co. was formed, with a capital of \$13,000. They purchased the farm of 160 acres, on which Mr. Lymington had his lease. He transferred his interest to the company, and a large quarry, under the name of the Union Slate Quarries, was opened. The company operated the quarry with indifferent success for ten years, when they began leasing it to different parties, among them Fell & McDowell, until 1849, when they sold all their interests to Stephen Balliet, Jr., and Stephen Graff, who worked it for a time and then abandoned it. The slate produced were of a brownish color. An effort was again made, about 1872, by Freeman, Knecht, and others, to operate the quarry, but it was found unprofitable and abandoned.

On Coplay creek, about a mile south of Iron-ton, a slate quarry was opened about 1868 by the Grant Slate Co., of which William Fry, Esq., of Tamaqua, was president, and they purchased 14 acres of land from Henry B. Schadt. The slate formation was of cement order, for posts, mantels, etc. The quarry was discontinued after three or four years' operating.

Large quarries of the best blue limestone were found along Coplay creek, in the neighborhood of the old Grant Slate Quarry. The stone was used for fertilizing purposes, and is also sold to the furnaces along the Lehigh. Those of Charles Lobach, of George Kleckner, and Lewis Falk, and of Monroe Newhard, Frank J. Newhard, and Solomon Ruch, were the largest and most productive in the township. Smaller quarries were also opened in other parts along Spring Mill creek.

Cement stone was also found in the direction of Egypt, but was not developed to any extent in North Whitehall, until about 1895.

In the northeastern part of the township, especially upon the lands of Daniel Peter, vast fields

of clean white moulding and building sand were found.

EARLY ROADS.—The oldest road in the township is what is known as the Mauch Chunk road, leading from Allentown over the Blue mountains to Mauch Chunk, and passing through Ruchsville, Iron-ton, Ballietsville, and Unionville. In the time of King George III, a public highway was laid out from Philadelphia to the Buckhorn Tavern at Shimersville, thence through Siegersville and Schnecksville to the country north, crossing the Blue mountains at the Bake Oven Knob. In 1753, a road was laid out from the Bake Oven Knob to Allentown, past Helffrich's Springs, in South Whitehall township. These were the principal of the old highways running north and south. A number ran in a westwardly direction from the Lehigh River, principal among which was the one from Siegfried's bridge to Kohler's mill, at Egypt; thence to Ruchsville and Siegersville. On September 22, 1761, a petition was presented to the Court of Northampton county for a road leading from Paul Polyard's tavern to Jacob Collier's mill, thence to Willson's mill, thence to Easton. It is probable that this is the highway, branching off from the Mauch Chunk road about one-fourth of a mile below Ballietsville to Egypt, running thence to Siegfried's bridge, crossing the Lehigh there and proceeding to Easton. On May 4, 1813, George Yundt, Esq., Jacob Mickley, Peter Rinker, John Helffrich, Peter Grimm, and Henry Schneider, viewers, reported a road to lead from Siegfried's Ferry up the Lehigh river to the public road leading from Balliet's to the Newhardt Ford at the bank of the river.

COUNTY-BRIDGES.—There are six county bridges in the township:

On Coplay Creek.—Ruchsville Bridge, one arch, cement, rebuilt in 1910. Previously the bridge was a one arch stone structure, erected in 1833 at a cost of \$425.

On Jordan Creek.—Peter's Bridge, wood, one span, covered; rebuilt in 1882, first put up before 1860; two miles south of Schnecksville on the road to Weidasville. Geiger's Bridge, wood, one span, covered, near Ruhetown. And Kern's Bridge, stone, with two arches, built over the creek at the mill in 1828. On the inscription stone, the distance to Easton is given as 22 miles (including the names of the County Commissioners); which indicates that the officials recognized this highway as a thoroughfare from the Delaware at Easton to the West, by way of Kern's mill and Claussville, in this section, to Hamburg and Harrisburg. It is about 1,000 feet north from the township line.

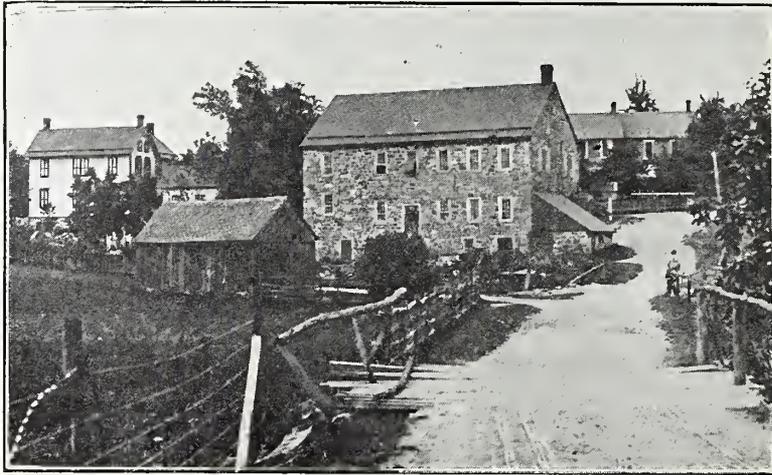
On Rock Creek.—Laury's Bridge, near the outlet of Rock creek into the Lehigh river, constructed of iron, in one span, and erected in 1868. Beidler Bridge, near the mill on the road from Laury's, about two miles west of the village. It is a stone, one arch structure, rebuilt in 1870.

Private Bridges.—The only private bridges in the township span the Lehigh river.

In 1884, there was no bridge along the river in North Whitehall. An effort had been made in 1831 for one at Kuntz's ford, but it failed. Over fifty years afterward, in 1884, another attempt was made for one at Cherry ford, one mile north of Laury's, near the township line, and this was successful.

ring in 1763. It was built of logs which were contributed, ready for use, by the neighbors who were interested in securing it for their convenient accommodation, and operated for seventy-four years; then a superior two-story stone building was erected nearby to take its place and this has been carried on until now. The owners since then have been Michael Wotring, Sr. (Samuel's son), Michael Wotring, Jr., Thomas Bertsch, Asa Knerr, Reuben Butz, Henry Nadig, and Franklin Hollenbach (1886-1914). The old log-mill was demolished in 1837, and a two-story frame dwelling erected on its site, the old foundation stones being used in the sub-structure.

A quaint agreement between Samuel Wotring,



HOLLENBACH'S MILL AND SITE OF OLD WOTRING MILL AT SAND SPRING.

RAILROADS.—In 1855 the Lehigh Valley R. R. was constructed along the entire northeastern border line of the township, a distance of seven miles. [See Chapt. XVII "Internal Improvements."]

In 1860 the Ironton R. R. was constructed from the Lehigh Valley R. R. at Coplay, through South Whitehall township to the Ironton mines in North Whitehall, which became the property of the Thomas Iron Co. in 1882.

In 1860 the Siegersville Branch of this railroad was extended to the Sieger mines at Siegersville; and thence to the Kern mines at Orefield, half a mile beyond the township line.

EARLY MILLS.—The following grist-mills have been established in this township; two on the Coplay creek, two on the Jordan creek, and one on the Lehigh river:

Wotring Mill, on the Coplay creek, near the "Sand-Spring," was established by Samuel Wot-

ring the builder of the mill and Jacob Wolff, dated December 30, 1763, is still in existence. In it Wolff agreed to give land for the mill-race and Wotring agreed to open the water-gates when he had nothing to grind, both agreed to make a bridge over the race, Wolff to furnish the wood. The agreement was witnessed by Henry Geiger and Paul Balliet and acknowledged before George Taylor, Esq.

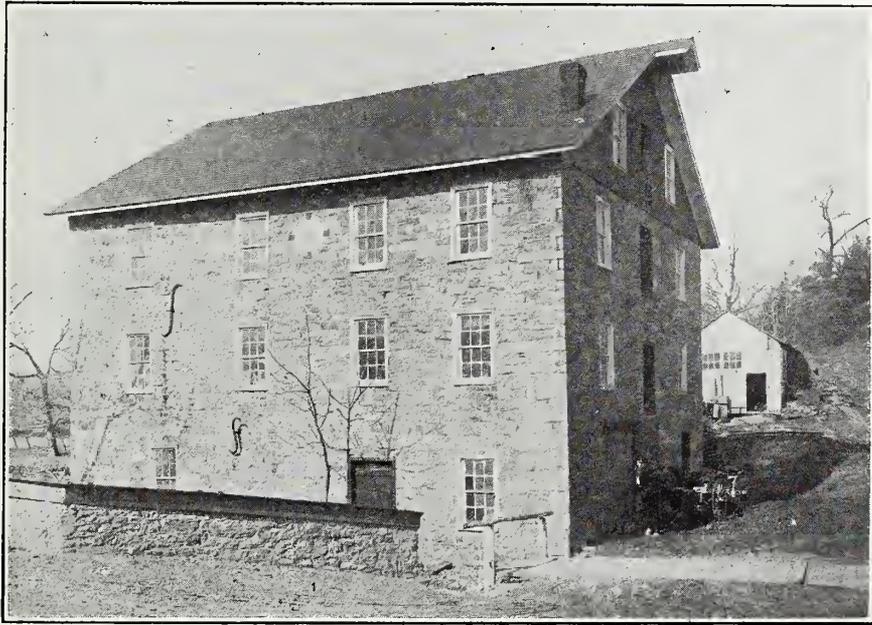
Jacob Kennel started a saw-mill on the creek a mile above the Wotring mill, and he and his son, Elias, carried it on for many years. They were succeeded by Stephen Knecht who conducted the business until he died; then it was operated several years until 1895 and abandoned.

Romig Mill was established on the Coplay creek, a mile below the Wotring mill, by Adam Romich in 1790 for his son, Peter, and this was carried on, in connection with a saw-mill, until 1826 when a stone mill was erected in its place.

Peter Romich operated the plant until his death in 1844. His son, John, then became the owner who carried on the business and his sons, Owen and Henry, after him for nearly fifty years. John Morgan then purchased the property in 1890. The grist-mill was continued in operation by him until 1910; the saw-mill is still used.

Kern Mill is situated along the Jordan 1,000 feet north of the township line. It was erected by Peter Kern in 1806. The building, as appears by the accompanying illustration, is a three-story stone structure. Its interior was burned in 1890 and immediately repaired. The owners for the past fifty years have been Edward Kern, John Seiberling, Owen Kern, Thom-

successfully until 1880. Then it was purchased by John R. Schall who remodeled and enlarged it, introduced the full "roller process," and carried it on extensively for ten years. In 1890 the Mauser Milling Co. was organized and this company has operated it in a most successful manner until the present time, with an increased capacity, producing 300 barrels daily. This company also operates plants at Treichlers and Northampton, and their total daily production is 1,000 barrels which is shipped to the coal regions and foreign countries. Much of the grain consumed is bought from farmers in the surrounding country but the greater proportion is secured from the Northwestern states.



KERN MILL, BUILT 1806.

as Kern, Richard Klotz, Emanuel Wilt (20 years till 1890, when the fire occurred), and Willoughby Hoffman (1891 to 1911, who repaired the interior). Then George H. Hardner of Allentown, became its owner, and he has since leased it to William Shoemaker.

Rex Mill was erected by Stephen Rex in 1874 along the Jordan creek, about a mile above the Kern mill, with a saw-mill attached. It is a small frame structure and was used for making chopped feed until 1896; since then it has been operated as a cider-mill by Oscar Sechler.

Mauser Mill.—David Laury established a grist-mill at Laury's in 1839, with a superior water-power secured from the river under a lease with the Canal Company and he operated it

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following Justices of the Peace have served by election in the township since 1840, one in the eastern section and the other in the western:

Edward Kohler, 1840-65.	Franklin P. Keck, 1909-15.
David Laury, 1865-69.	Daniel Saeger, 1840-50;
Samuel A. Brown, 1869-74.	1857-62.
William Maxwell, 1874-79.	H. O. Wilson, 1850-52.
Henry F. Beidler, 1879-1904.	John Schantz, 1852-57.
Edwin F. Smith, 1904-09.	Peter Gross, 1862-76.
	William Sell, 1876-82.
	Henry D. Gross, 1882-1919.

Peter Gross, the great-grandfather of Henry D. Gross, Esq. (now serving his seventh continuous term by election), filled the office by ap-

pointment "during good behavior," from March 20, 1812.

Peter Kohler was appointed from the township of Whitehall Aug. 30, 1791; Nicholas Sae-ger, April 21, 1794; George Yund, Feb. 6, 1811.

POLLING-PLACES.—From the beginning of this township to 1840 there was one polling-place for the electors and this was at Hersch's Tavern in the central portion; then it was removed to Ballietsville where it continued until 1885, when three places were established to facilitate elections: Levan's for western section; Ballietsville for central, and Laury's for eastern.

POST OFFICES.—Seven post offices are maintained in the township:

Orefield	Ironton
Schnecksville	Laury's
Neffsville	Rockdale
Ballietsville	

Two were discontinued, Rising Sun and Sheidy's.

A "Rural Free Delivery" was started from Schnecksville post office Feb. 16, 1907, and the carrier since then has been George L. Hausman.

VILLAGES.—The following villages have been formed in the several sections of the township:

Schnecksville	Ballietsville
Siegersville	Unionville
Kernsville	Neffsville
Ruchsville	Rising Sun
Ormrod	Laury's
Ironton	Rockdale

SCHNECKSVILLE is the most prominent village in the township on the main thoroughfare leading from Allentown to New Tripoli, 10 miles from the county-seat and 9 miles from the latter place or about midway between the two places. It is located in the western section of the township, not far from the lines of Washington and Low-hill, and in this vicinity some of the earliest settlements were made by the German immigrants. The dwellings are built on both sides of the highway for a distance of half a mile, with the Gross Hotel in the center, and seven public roads concentrating towards the place.

Adam Schneck, from Wurtemberg, Germany, took up land here in 1766, and his descendants in the township came to be numerous and some of his land was held by them (including Daniel John B., Joseph, and Nathan), for upwards of 100 years afterward. Daniel owned all the land on which the village came to be formed, and about 1840 he laid off lots and sold them. He and his son Moses erected the first hotel and all the early buildings; and Michael Deibert started the first store but Schneck soon became the owner of it.

A post office was established here in 1846 with Peter Gross as the post-master, he being en-

gaged in the mercantile business. He filled the position for sixteen years, and his partner, Joel Gross succeeded him for twelve years until he retired. Daniel Bertolet had the office for five years.

The trolley line of the Allentown and Slating-ton Street Railway extends through the village on the thoroughfare.

In 1880, the village contained 22 dwellings and a population of 160. In 1913, there were 47 dwellings, with a population of 200, which included a doctor, undertaker, blacksmith, saddler, and miller; also a number of retired farmers who have comfortable homes on lots with gardens and stables at the rear.

A carriage factory was conducted by John Hess from 1850 to 1862 in the large two-story brick building, afterward occupied by the Eagle Hotel; and he was succeeded by John K. Sachs from 1862 to 1878, when the enterprise at Schnecksville was discontinued on account of the great competition from the Western manufacturers.

The Eagle Hotel was started there by Peter Salem in 1869 and the business was continued by him and others until 1912 when it was abandoned, and Henry D. Gross, Esq., became the owner of the property. When the Gross Hotel was discontinued April 1, 1914, this place was re-licensed.

Where the chapel now stands, David Paff carried on a wheel-wright shop from 1858 to 1868; different parties were there then for short periods; and William De Long continued the business from 1878 to 1888.

The saddler business was conducted by Wil-liam Gernert from 1846 to 1874; Henry Sheir-er from 1850 to 64; and Victor Gangwar has been here since 1908, having been previously for some years at Neffsville.

A blacksmith shop was carried on by Josiah Semmel from 1858 to 1878; by Charles P. Stopp from 1878 to 1908 and his son, Charles, from 1908 to 1911; and since 1911 by Allen Mus-selman.

Daniel Schneck carried on the manufacture of building brick from 1850 for nearly twenty years, and during this time supplied the brick in the erection of a number of buildings at Schnecks-ville. His yard and kiln were situated along the road a short distance west of the village.

When the post office was established in the village, a stage route was started from this point to Allentown by way of Siegersville, Guthsville, and the Guth mines for delivering mail and packages and carrying passengers. The fare one way was forty cents. It was carried on until 1902 when the A. and S. trolley line was put

in operation and the "Star" postal route was discontinued. The drivers were Moses Schneck, Stephen Smith, Henry Druckenmiller and Thos. F. Good.

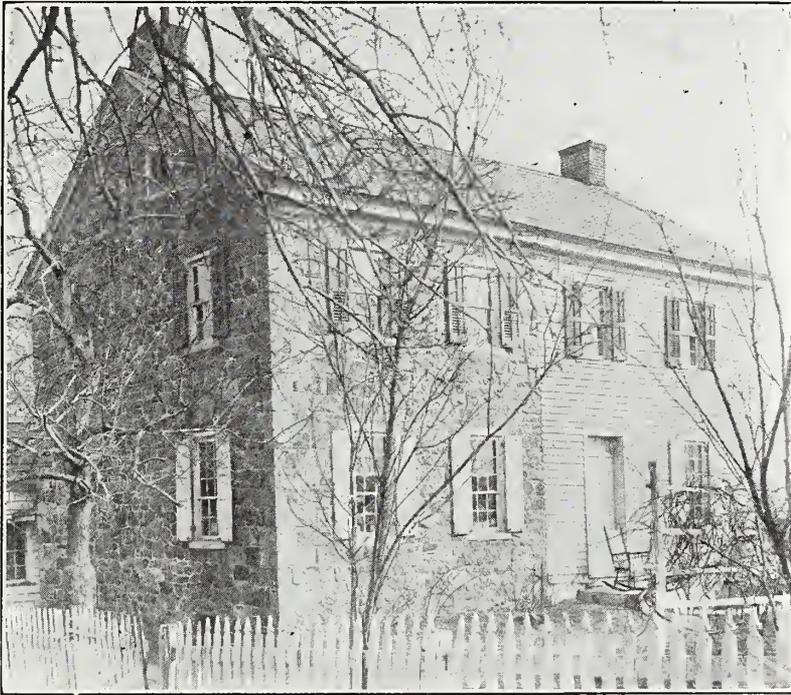
It was extended to Saegersville for a time.

The practicing physicians have been: Samuel Wilson, from 1858 to 1862; Wilson P. Kistler, 1862 to 1877; Francis O. Ritter, 1877 to 1887; Irwin F. Huff, 1887 to 1902; and Franklin J. Holben since 1902.

Henry D. Gross, of Schnecksville, has filled the office of Justice of the Peace continuously in this district since 1882, acting also as a land-surveyor and scrivener; and his uncle, Peter Gross, also filled this office from 1862 to 1877.

lic school. At the rear of the building, extending to the end of the lot, there is a burying ground with twelve marked graves and three unmarked. A small marble obelisk, six feet high, marks the burial place of William Henry, an active and influential member of the small congregation, who was born in 1820 and died in 1900, aged 80 years (a veteran of the Civil War, who resided and died at Ormrod).

S. S. Chapel.—In 1886 a fine, one-story brick chapel was erected in the village for Sunday school purposes; in dimensions 45 by 55 feet, one-story, with a frame steeple, 50 feet high, including a bell. The most active spirit in securing its erection was Henry D. Gross, Esq., and



HOUSE ON A. J. KOCH FARM, BUILT BY DANIEL GROSS.

Eugene W. Schlauch has acted as an undertaker with his residence at Schnecksville, since 1890. His business extends within a radius of ten miles, and in this time he has directed 1,400 funerals. The previous undertaker here for 40 years was Jonas Acker.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—The Evangelical denomination established a one-story frame church at Schnecksville in 1871, 30 feet front and 42 feet deep. The names of the building committee are inscribed on the corner stone: E. DeLong, Samuel Schneck, and Joel Gross. It is situated on the main street, between the chapel and the pub-

lic school. he was the superintendent until 1910. Prof. James P. Deibert succeeded him from 1910 to 1911, and since then the Professor's son, Arthur, has filled the position in a successful manner.

'Squire Gross had served the Sunday school at its meetings in the public school building previously to 1874. His uncle, Peter Gross, Esq., had been at the head of this religious movement from the beginning in 1847 until 1868; his father, Joel Gross, from 1868 to 1871; and Reuben Scheirer from 1871 to 1874.

PUMPS.—There are five pumps at Schnecksville: Eagle Hotel (discontinued), Gross Hotel,

Blacksmith-shop, and Druckenmiller (Sell), each 60 feet deep, in use for many years the one at Gross' Hotel upwards of 70 years; and Holtenbach, 300 feet deep, (artesian well drilled in 1912). A water right at the Smith shop pump has been granted to a number of properties. All the other properties have cisterns where rain-water is collected for domestic uses.

PROMINENT MEN.—Among the more prominent men who were brought up at Schnecksville and located elsewhere may be mentioned:

Joseph P. Gross, William C. Gross (deceased) and Thomas F. Gross, attorneys at law at Philadelphia, the first named having compiled in 1882 a standard work on the Pennsylvania laws relating to "Landlords and Tenants."

Dr. Francis O. Ritter, Cashier Merchants' National Bank at Allentown.

John F. Semmel, banker at Lehighon.

Richard Hess, large real estate agent and dealer at Kansas City, Mo.

Philip C. Croll, minister, at Beardstown, Ill.

Peter A. Gross, deceased, distinguished artist at Paris, France, some of whose paintings are owned by his cousin, A. N. Lindenmuth, photographer at Allentown. He presented one of his appreciated subjects (a large canvass) to the Allentown Public Library in 1911.

RARE CURIOSITIES.—Henry D. Gross, Esq., is the possessor of a rare silver, open-face watch, two and one-half inches in diameter, supposed to be 150 years old. It was first owned by an early rich settler of Washington township, Henry Barr, whose name is inscribed in script on the inside of the case (the given name Henry being written in very small characters in a slanting direction in the forward part of the written B). Upon his death it descended to his son, Reuben, and then to his daughter, Eliza, and in the settlement of Eliza's estate it was presented to Mr. Gross twenty years ago. He also highly appreciates in his possession, in a perfect state of preservation, a \$10 bank-note of The Northampton Bank printed in the German language, made payable to C. Pretz or order, and dated at Allentown, Lehigh county, Pa., Sept. 26, 1839, signed by John Eckert, president, and John Rice cashier. At the top corners appear fine vignettes of Herschel and Haydn; at the bottom corners, Göthe and Klopstock.

SIEGERSVILLE is situated in the southwestern section of the township at the intersection of two prominent highways on the township line, and near the A. & S. trolley line, seven miles from Allentown. A two-story stone building was erected by John Sieger soon after he settled here in 1750, on the southwest corner of the cross-roads, and this is still a prominent land-

mark of the county. He started a hotel here and carried on the business for many years; and through his enterprise a settlement came to be formed in the vicinity of this point which took the name of Siegersville after him. In 1810 the house was rebuilt of stone and enlarged by his son, Samuel, and Samuel was succeeded by his brothers, Michael Sieger, and Elias Sieger. Later proprietors were Nathan Weiler and his son, Sylvester. In 1911 it was repaired and the exterior cemented. J. W. Hendricks conducts a stove and tin-ware store in the front part; William Deibert occupies two rooms on the first floor of the rear part as a residence, using one room as a cobbler-shop; and a family occupies the remaining rooms of the rear.

The present two-story, brick hotel stand was established on the northwest corner in 1855 by Samuel Sieger, who carried on the business for some time; and it was continued in the family name until 1903 with the following as among the later proprietors: Charles Derr, Daniel Mattes, and Franklin L. Schlauch (1875-1903). Then Victor B. Schwartz became the owner and he has since conducted the modernized stand in a successful manner.

The first general store was started in the old two-story stone building on the southeast corner, which was erected before 1800, and carried on there by Elias Sieger for many years; then a two-story brick building was erected in 1842 on the northeast corner for store purposes. Some of the later merchants were Kern Bros., David Ruch, and Franklin Guth for fifteen years till 1884, when A. Victor Diefenderfer became the purchaser and he has continued the business until now.

A post office was established here in 1833 by the name of Siegersville, but this was changed to Orefield about 1840 to prevent confusion with Saegersville. The postmasters until 1884 were Elias Sieger, Aaron Eisenhard, George Roth, and Franklin Guth. Since 1884, the store-keeper, William Diefenderfer, has filled the position.

A rural free delivery route, about 25 miles long, was started from Siegersville in 1906, with about 130 patrons. The carriers till now have been Wayne Gackenbach, Samuel Koch, and John A. Everett.

Eli Metzger started a blacksmith shop west of the hotel about 1850 and he carried it on for upwards of thirty years; and he was succeeded by Allen Musselman. Walter Heller has been there since 1911.

In 1913 the village contained 45 dwellings, 50 families, and a population of 200. In 1880 there were 30 dwellings, and 160 inhabitants.

Amandes Sieger, of the village, was a representative in the State legislature from 1881 to 1885.

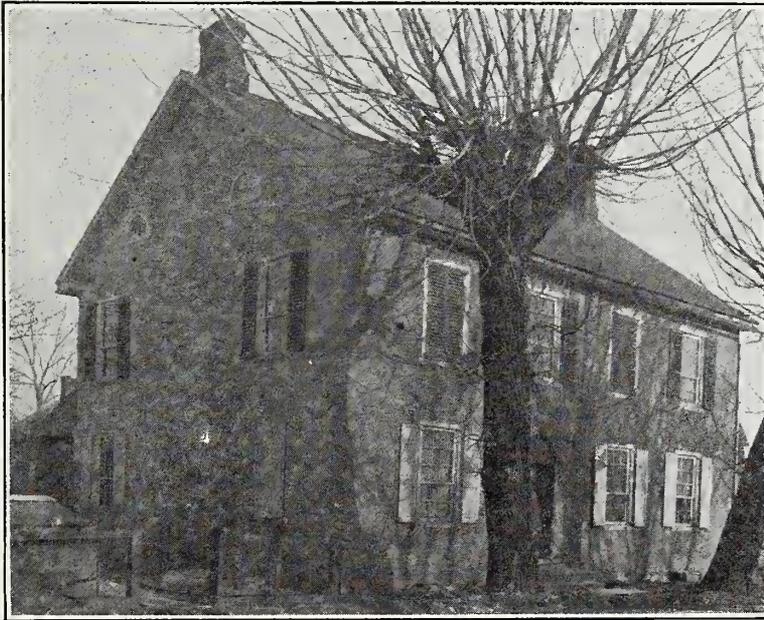
The practicing physicians in the village have been: Josiah Kern (1858-1900), A. J. Erdman, and Henry Litzenberger; none since 1910.

Extensive mining operations were carried on at the village by different members of the Sieger family for sixty years, beginning with Samuei in 1840, and followed by John, Lewis, and Amandes, and they supplied immense quantities of ore to the Bethlehem Iron Co. To facilitate its shipment, the Siegersville Branch of the Iron-ton R. R. was extended to the mines, and to those at Orefield.

drunk and many demonstrative speeches delivered.

KERNSVILLE is a small village, one mile west of Siegersville on the Jordan, near the township line. It was named after Peter Kern who established a superior stone grist-mill there in 1806. This mill has been operated by different owners until now. A store was started by Owen Kern, and carried on by him, Edward Guth, Peter Lerch (1875-1908), and Edward Kern (since 1908). A post office was here for some years but had been discontinued some years before the introduction of the rural free delivery. It contains eight dwelling houses.

RUCHSVILLE is a village situated at the intersec-



SIEGER HOMESTEAD, AT SIEGERSVILLE.

John Sieger established a tannery at the village and carried it on a number of years.

Fourth of July.—Before the Civil War, it was common for the people of this township, as elsewhere, to assemble occasionally on the "Fourth of July," and show in a public manner with more or less enthusiasm their appreciation of the natal day of the United States. One of these great occasions at Siegersville is recalled, the National Holiday of the year 1817. Gen. Henry Mertz was president of the meeting; John Sieger, Esq., vice-president; and the Rifle Company of Captain Keller enlivened the proceedings by military evolutions. George S. Eisenhard read the Declaration of Independence, and many toasts were

tion of two prominent public roads, and before the construction of the Lehigh Valley R. R. was one of the busiest towns in the county. The land was owned by John Saeger and he erected a hotel about 1800. He was succeeded by John Troxell and Laurence Troxell and later by General Peter Ruch, an active and prominent militia officer, who secured the holding of the battalion muster-days and military parades at his place which naturally led the community for many miles around about to name it after him. Many horse races were held on the road leading to Egypt from the hotel to the General's residence which was exactly one mile, and much enthusiastic demonstration was witnessed on these occasions after

the militia had imbibed apple brandy freely and frequently. The General was succeeded by his son, Thomas, and then by Eli Steckel, who were captains of some distinction and kept up the prominence and reputation of the hotel. In 1858 Owen Schadt became the owner and he improved the great cross-roads by erecting a large, double, three-story brick hotel which he conducted in a successful manner for many years. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Henry George. Shortly after 1858 Schadt also put up a brick store building, brick barn and several frame dwellings. The store was conducted by John Schantz and David Moyer, Erdman and Ruch, Lewis B. and Edmund Erdman, Edmund Erdman alone, and latterly by men named Diefenderfer, Moyer, Eck and Schiffert.

A post office was established in 1844, and the postmasters were generally the storekeepers.

ORMROD was started in 1898 along the railroad near Ironton by opening cement and limestone quarries, which caused the erection of dwelling houses and "shanties" for the accommodation of the working people, and these increased gradually in numbers, until 1913 there were 25 of the former and 100 of the latter, with a population of 500, mostly foreigners.

Preston C. Weaver erected a three-story frame hotel building and he has conducted it until now. There are two small grocery stores in the village.

Three large cement mills have been established at this place along the railroad.

IRONTON is a village which was formed in the midst of the hematite iron-ore mines and took its name from this mineral which was mined there in great quantities since 1835, as appears in this volume treated in the chapter under the head of "Iron Mines." In 1860, the land was laid off into building lots by Tinsley Jeter, of Bethlehem which were rapidly bought and improved by the miners, and the improvement was so rapid that the village is said to have sprung up in a year.

Abraham Scheirer was an early settler here and in 1778 erected a dwelling house. This was converted into a hotel in 1858 by Abraham Lucas and he carried on the business there for many years to accommodate the miners and laborers. A second hotel was established in 1860 by Horace Balliet, in connection with a store, and he carried it on for upwards of thirty years.

A post office was established here in 1860: The postmasters have been: Horace Balliet, 1860-86; William H. Balliet, 1886-1901; Samuel J. Balliet, 1901-14.

Abraham Lucas erected a hotel, called "Iron-ton," in 1859 and carried it on ten years. His successors were Augustus Ebert, William Schadt,

George Kennel, and Joseph Kocher. It was destroyed by fire in 1879 and not rebuilt.

The Pennsylvania Hotel was erected by Horace Balliet in 1880 and conducted by him, including a general store, until his death in 1886, and by his estate until 1902. Benjamin Balliet carried on the hotel for a year, Nathaniel Kuhns for two years; then it became the property of William Long in 1905, and he has carried it on since.

A second general store was started in 1902 by two brothers, A. P. and W. H. Balliet, and a nephew, Samuel J. Balliet, who traded as Balliet Brothers & Co., until 1910. William H. Balliet died then, but his third interest was retained by the widow, and the business has continued under the same name. They also deal in coal, flour, and feed.

In 1913 it contained 48 dwellings and a population of 185; store, hotel, school, saddlery, and blacksmith shop. In 1884 it had 49 dwellings and 277 population.

A Catholic chapel had an existence here for a number of years until about 1885, when it was sold and subsequently torn down. It was supplied with services by priests from Catasaqua.

The extensive mining operations here led to the construction of a railroad to this place from Coplay in 1860; and a branch was extended from a point nearby to the mines at Siegersville and Orefield.

Schall & Co. carried on a coal and lumberyard along the railroad for a number of years. They were succeeded by Fogel and Straub.

The ore mines east of the road were re-opened and operated by Hartzell & Gottshall from 1895 to 1911; and those west of the road re-opened in 1901 and operated until now, employing at first about 50 hands, and now about 25.

BALLIETSVILLE is recognized as the oldest village in the township and lies in the central part of the district. It came to be located on land of Paulus Balliet after whom it took its name. He settled here in 1749 and erected a log dwelling-house which he soon afterward converted into a tavern for the accommodation of the traveling public. The old records of the county court show that a license was granted to him on June 22, 1756, and again in June, 1759. The place was known as "Whitehall Inn," and its inviting sign on the inn-post was the picture of a "foaming bowl." It was a popular stopping place for travelers on the way to Mauch Chunk for nearly a hundred years. It was a post station during this time, and when the stage coaches ran to and fro on this route the horses were changed here. It stood until 1840 when the main portion of the building was torn down by Stephen Balliet,

Jr., and a brick structure erected in its place; and the rear part was removed in 1884. The following landlords conducted business here until 1913, when the license was not renewed:

Paulus Balliet	John Schmidt
Stephen Balliet	Edwin Deibert
Paul Balliet	Sylvester Woodring
Dr. Jesse Hallman	Harry Peter
John Schantz	Joseph Masenheimer
Joel Lentz	Elmer Hassler
David Kline	John L. Roth
Charles Leinberger	Clinton Frantz, 1909-13

A general store was carried on in connection with the hotel. Before the Revolution it was a station where the Indians received their supplies from the State. The store keeper was Benjamin F. Ritter from 1863 till 1910, when he died, since then his son, Irwin, has done the business for the estate.

A post office was established here at a very early period, and on account of its central locality it was the only one in the township for many years. The name was Whitehall, but it was afterward changed to North Whitehall. Benjamin F. Ritter was the postmaster from 1863 to 1910 when he died; his son, Irwin, has filled the position since.

The polling-place for this vicinity was at Hersch's Tavern three miles to the west of the Whitehall Inn, until 1840, when it was transferred to Ballietsville, and there it has been held until now.

A tannery was carried on for over an hundred years. It was established by Nicholas and John Saeger, grandsons of Nicholas Saeger, who had emigrated from Bavaria and settled in Whitehall in 1733; and they carried it on until about 1810. They were succeeded by Peter Graff and his son, Stephen, who conducted the business in a successful manner until 1863; then Edwin Kuhns became the owner and he operated the plant until 1893 when it was discontinued. The buildings are still standing in a dilapidated condition; also the firm, square brick chimney, 65 feet high.

Asa Neumoyer carried on a creamery and cider press from 1893 to 1903 with steam power supplied from the tannery engine.

UNIONVILLE is situated in the northern part of the township, a short distance east of the Union Church, from which it took its name. Jacob Snyder erected a dwelling there in 1815, which was sold to John Ringer; and in 1821 Ringer secured a license for a hotel which he carried on for ten years until he died. Then Peter Butz purchased the property and continued the business until 1847 when he was succeeded by David K. Wotring, and Wotring was the proprietor for forty years, after whom his daughter, Jennie, became the owner and she has leased it to differ-

ent parties till now. A store was carried on in the building from the time of its erection until 1900.

Besides the hotel, the village has five dwellings. A practicing physician is located there, Dr. H. P. Mickley.

It is located at the upper terminus of the direct highway to Allentown by way of Ballietsville, Ironton, and Ruchsville, the distance being ten miles.

NEFFSVILLE.—A village nearby was called Neffsville, after securing a post office by this name. Abraham Neff was engaged in the manufacture of carriages for many years until 1881. In 1840 he laid off the land into building lots. In 1855 he received a license to keep a hotel, and he was succeeded by his sons, Edward and Peter; afterward by Nathan Eck and Lewis Bittner; and since 1890 by O. G. Moser.

A general store was started in 1855 by Andreas & Cole; they were succeeded by Andreas & Kern; and since 1888, Willoughby B. Kern has conducted the business, having then acquired the property, including the hotel building.

Abraham Neff was the first postmaster and he filled the office until his death in 1881. He was succeeded by Frank Schlosser who served until 1888; then W. B. Kern became the postmaster and since then he has filled the position.

Franklin Schlosser has been engaged continuously since 1871 in the marble business, supplying grave-stones and monuments. S. Walter Snyder has assisted him since 1882; and he has been a public auctioneer since 1890.

In 1884, three brothers, P. W., E. J., and C. N. Frantz embarked in the business of manufacturing carriages, light spring wagons, and sleighs at this place, and they have continued on the same premises, in a large two-story frame building until the present time.

While Neff was engaged in this business before the Civil War, a man named Beers entered the village as a spirited competitor, and erected a large, four-story brick building on the northwest corner of the cross-roads and there carried on the business for about ten years. The factory building is still standing, but when it was sold, it was converted into a dwelling-house after removing the fourth story.

A tannery was carried on east of the village by Benjamin Semmel and his two sons, Reuben and Francis, for some years until his death in 1875, when the sons continued it as partners for five years; then Francis became the sole owner and he conducted the business until 1905 when it was abandoned.

Stephen Miller established a brick-making plant half a mile east of the village and carried

on the business for a number of years. Some of the dwellings there, including the old Neff carriage factory were constructed of the bricks made there.

Shortly after the opening of the trolley line through Neffsville in 1900, O. G. Moser established a fine park of three acres near the village to accommodate picnics, dancing parties, and family re-unions, and since then it has become a popular resort.

In 1913, the village contained 30 dwellings and 120 inhabitants.

Erastus D. Rhoads, a retired school teacher and church organist is living with his son-in-law, Francis Semmel, at the advanced age of 82 years. He taught public school from 1846 to 1892, and was the organist and choir-leader at the Union church for thirty-five years.

Jonathan Wright followed the business of undertaker at Neffsville from 1870 to 1893; since then no one has followed it here.

The aged men at or near Neffsville in 1913 were: David Kuntz, 95 years; Joel DeLong, 82 years; Erastus D. Rhoads, 82 years; Jonathan Clauser, 81 years; John Sheidy, 80 years.

RISING SUN is a small village about two miles northeast of Neffsville which was started by Elias M. Kuntz in 1860 by establishing at a cross-roads a store and hotel, which he carried on successfully until 1900 (excepting two years when occupied by his son, Ellsworth); then he sold the premises to Harvey Rabert, who has since conducted the business. Besides the hotel, the village has two dwellings. A blacksmith shop was carried on there for many years by David Kuntz (a brother of Elias).

LAURY'S is a small settlement along the Lehigh river, at the eastern terminus of a prominent highway which extends from Unionville, through the upper section of the township, along the winding course of Rock creek. It was first known as Slate Dam, because at this point in the river the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., had in 1830 erected a large dam on a bed of slate, but in 1832 David Laury (forty years afterward an Associate Judge of Lehigh county) established a hotel here and he conducted it in a most successful manner for forty years. In this time it became a favorite resort for boarders in the summer season, and the place was named after the popular landlord. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, George F. Kimball; and afterward by C. D. Strauss, Sames & Minnich, and Jacob S. Sames.

The store business at this point has been carried on by Lewis D. Ritter, Herman Karlinske, Benjamin Sheirer, and Thomas F. Weitknecht (the last named since 1892).

In 1853, a post office was established here and Mr. Laury filled the office of postmaster continuously (excepting the year 1864) until his decease in 1883. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander, who has served the position for thirty years until the present time.

In 1855, upon the construction of the Lehigh Valley R. R. along the west bank of the river, a station was located at this prominent point and Mr. Laury was selected as the Company's agent, and he filled this position also in a satisfactory manner until his death, when he was succeeded by his son who was his assistant during the entire period; and the son has since served the company in a most faithful manner, making altogether a continuous service with the Lehigh Valley R. R. of nearly sixty years.

In 1913 the village contained 40 dwellings and an estimated population of 200; also a fine brick school building, besides the hotel, store, and R. R. station.

ROCKDALE is in the northeastern extremity of the township, along the Lehigh river at an old Indian fording-place where the Crab creek has its outlet. It owes its origin to the construction of the L. V. R. R. in 1855, when a large deposit of superior sand for moulding and building purposes was discovered at this point and the locality then took the name of "Sand-bank," but this was changed to Rockdale in 1856 by the railroad superintendent.

A railroad station was built here by the owners of the land, Christian Pretz and Stephen Balliet, to facilitate their shipment of freight. Elias Lentz built a hotel there in 1856, and he conducted the business for five years. He also put up a saw-mill and several dwellings. He was succeeded by William De Long, who carried on the place for about thirty years; then Franklin P. Rabert became the owner and he has been the proprietor until now. Coal chutes were established there and maintained during this time.

A post office was established some time before 1871 at the Boyer Hotel, half a mile up the creek; then transferred to Rockdale where the hotel keepers have since been the postmasters.

In 1913, the village included 10 dwellings, besides hotel, coal-chutes and private railroad station.

The following ministers were brought up at Rockdale, and in the vicinity: *Reformed*—Nero Peters, Mosby Roth, Benjamin Roth, Hiram Frantz, and Osville Frantz; *Lutheran*—Elias Yehl; Clinton Everett became a prominent educator, teaching for some years in Muhlenberg College, then located in South Carolina. Samuel Miller served as sheriff of Lehigh county from 1890 to 1893, having been prominent in Dem-

ocrat politics for many years, and born and brought up between Rockdale and Laury's, where he still resides at the age of seventy-six years.

The electric light and power line, planted on structural iron piers, during the spring and summer of 1913, (which enters the county near "Bake-Oven," on the Blue mountains and extends in an eastwardly direction through the northern corner of Heidelberg, the central section of Washington and the northern section of North Whitehall to and beyond Laury's,) crosses the ravine several hundred feet west of Rockdale.

Mr. Lentz made two remarkable discoveries here, which caused much comment and awakened the liveliest curiosity. In 1856 he and a laborer were engaged in elevating a dumping-place for coal which was occasionally flooded by the rising waters of the river, and while digging into the sloping bank of the creek, about 60 yards from the river, the laborer turned up a coin with his pick axe. Upon examination it was found to be the top one of a pile of nineteen coins which were buried two feet under the surface. These coins were round, as large as a "Bland Dollar," and about as thick as a silver half-dollar. The substance did not appear like gold or silver metal, yet it gave out a clearer and more resonant sound than either. The spot was thickly overgrown with old beds of bushes having tangled roots, and a licorice tree stood about eight feet to the south. No remains of a box or covering was found about the coins, and they seemed to have been placed just as they were found. All were exactly similar and the inscription seemed to resemble Chaldaic characters. A distinguished Jewish rabbi said they were like a coin used by some nation contemporaneous with the second Hebrew king, about 2,400 years before the birth of Christ.

About three months after the discovery of the coins, Mr. Lentz made a second discovery at a place sixteen feet distant from the other. Thomas Ruch was hauling away coal with a four-horse team from the same dumping place, and, while driving away, the wheels sank into the bank which had become soft from recent rains. One of the rear wheels turned up a stone of peculiar shape, 10½ inches long and 2½ inches thick, whose ends were perfectly round and smooth. The ends had the appearance of being sealed, and upon breaking them one was found to contain a substance which resembled crushed oyster-shells, and the other a coil of coarse, black human hair. No explanations have been made relating to the time or the cause of these strange deposits.

About a mile above the village along the rail-

road, Lewis Peter (son of Daniel), opened a large "Sand pit," and carried on operations for a number of years until 1908.

TREXLER DEER PARK.—Col. Harry C. Trexler, of Allentown, in 1906, established a reservation covering about 1,500 acres of rolling farm and wood land for raising deer, buffalo, and elk, to keep these animals from becoming extinct; nearly all of which large area lies in North Whitehall township not far from Schnecksville, a small portion (about 100 acres) being in Lowhill. It is well-watered by meandering streams, in picturesque ravines, prominent among them being the Jordan; and it is enclosed by a strong wire fence, eight feet high and altogether thirteen miles long, with gates at certain points for convenient ingress and egress in its supervision. The keeper of the park from the beginning has been Oliver Frey. The animals in the reservation October, 1913, numbered 300 deer, 12 buffalo, and 20 elk.

INDIAN BAKE-OVEN.—Near the top of Schantz's Hill, in the Trexler Deer Park, about a mile west from Schnecksville in a direct line, there is a great curiosity in a slate rock on the southerly steep hill-side, five hundred feet above the rippling waters of the Jordan, and this has excited much curiosity in settlers and hunters for over a hundred years. No one knows when it was first discovered but there it still is, apparently a mark of pre-historic times, not a natural hole or indentation worn in the protruding rock by the rains and storms and changing seasons as if eaten out by the "Teeth of Time," but a veritable excavation by a sharp implement, hollowed out from the edge, exactly like a bake-oven, five feet in diameter and nine inches high, with a rectangular inlet, eighteen inches wide and six inches high, and a hole through the top into an aperture shaped like a cigar-box whose outlet is six inches wide and three inches high, as if designed for smoke to escape.

A steep deer path passes in front of this ledge of rock, and the oven is about five feet above the path. This rock is surrounded by chestnut and oak trees of medium growth, and a rock-oak stands on its western extremity.

A considerable platform of rock is known to have originally extended a foot or more in front of the entrance to this oven, but most of it was broken off by violence by several inconsiderate boys some years before Colonel Trexler enclosed the land for a "Deer Park."

SAND-SPRING.—Half a mile east of Schnecksville, near the Wotring Mill, there is a large spring which bubbles up through a bed of sand with a strong and perennial flow of excellent water. From the time of the earliest settlements,

this was a central point which attracted much attention, and for many years before the days of trolley-lines and railroads there were only two conspicuous and popular places in Lehigh county for picnics and pleasure parties, and they were generally known as "Dorney's Park," and "Wotring's Sand-Spring."

It is evident, from the numerous flint relics found here during the course of a hundred years, such as arrow and spear heads, stone implements, etc., that the Indians had a village in the vicinity of this spring. The locality would naturally attract them for its picturesque environment, as it later also attracted the German immigrants. It was on the "Indian Trail," which extended through this section of country.

This bubbling spring flows into an egg-shaped basin about fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, surrounded by oak and chestnut trees, with a slight embankment of small rocks, covered with moss, grass, and low bushes at its head. Fifty years ago, the flow was much stronger than it is now. The commotion over the outlet at the bottom extended several inches above the surface and carried along considerable particles of sharp, white sand. The flow was so strong that the owner of the grist-mill secured and held for

a long time a water-right from this spring, having constructed a ditch through several fields for 500 yards and led the water by gravity into the dam, so as not to allow it to pass down a rivulet into Coplay creek without supplying any power on its way.

ADDITION TO TOWNSHIP.—On April 19, 1897 a portion of Washington township was added to North Whitehall to facilitate road making. The tract of territory was described in the proceedings in the Court of Quarter Sessions, as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of Lowhill, Heidelberg, Washington, and North Whitehall townships, thence N. $24\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W. 201.8 perches to a point where the division line, on lands of John Sell and David Handwerk, (formerly of William Metzger and Monroe Peter), intersects the division line between Washington and Heidelberg townships, thence by lands of William Fenstermaker, David Handwerk, David Kehnel, Reuben Reber, Benjamin Geiger, and Willoughby Kern, at N. $58\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E, 652 ps., to a stake, thence by lands late of Abraham Bear and Joseph Hunsicker, N. $50\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E., 81.8 ps., to a line intersecting the road leading from Union church to the old Mauch Chunk road.



CHAPTER XLI.

SALISBURY TOWNSHIP.

Salisbury township lies in the Southeastern part of Lehigh county. Its surface is rolling, well watered and fertile. The township slopes from the Lehigh Mountain, which marks its southern boundary to the north and east towards the Lehigh river, which forms a part of its northern and eastern boundary. Few squatters had probably settled within the bounds of the township between the years of 1730 and 1735; but it was not until the latter date that the Penns began to dispose of their holding and that a steady stream of immigrants, some from the lower counties and others direct from the Fatherland began to cross the Lehigh Mountains and settle within the boundaries of the township.

On March 20, 1753, a number of persons from along the West branch of the Delaware (Lehigh River) united in petitioning the court of Northampton county that they be formed into a township. This petition was presented to the court, May 20 of the same year, together with similar petitions from Whitehall and Weisenberg. The following action was taken by the court June 9, 1753; that:

“The petition of divers persons, inhabitants of a tract of land, eight miles long by three miles broad, bounded on one side by the West branch of the Delaware river, and on the other side by the respective townships of Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Macungie and Whitehall, praying that the same may be laid out in a township, to be called Salisburg, be allowed.”

The name of the township is often spelled Salzbug or Saltzburg, and Gen. W. W. Davis, in his History of Bucks County, claims this as the original spelling, but since the original warrants contain the spelling “Salisbury,” and because the provincial government was English, in all probability it was named after Salisbury in England; which, however, the German settlers pronounced as “Saltzburg,” and spelled it accordingly. The general accepted spelling to-day is Salisbury.

Nearly all the early settlers of the township were of the Lutheran and Reformed faiths, and soon after their arrival they joined hands in the

erection of churches, in which they worshipped alternately. The first house of worship thus jointly erected in the western end of the township on the banks of the Little Lehigh river in 1741 and was known for a time as the church “on the Little Lehigh,” but later the name was changed to “New Jerusalem church, Western Salisbury.” In 1759 there was erected another union church in the eastern end of the township and was the “New Jerusalem church, Eastern Salisbury.” These two churches, together with the Moravian church at Emaus, were for many years the only houses of worship in the township.



REV. DANIEL ZELLERS.

JERUSALEM UNION CHURCH OF WESTERN SALISBURY.

About four miles west of Allentown and less than two miles north from Emaus is located the

Jerusalem Union Congregation of Western Salisbury. It is jointly owned by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshipping in it. It stands on an elevated plateau, near the Little Lehigh River, and can be seen from far and wide. The edifice is a splendid type of church architecture of the olden time. It is built of stone, its ceiling is high and arched and galleries are found on the sides. It was erected in 1819, but remodeled in 1884, when the interior was changed and the steeple with its vestibule added. The first church was erected in 1741, which is described as having been rudely constructed of logs with a stone covered floor, hewn logs for pews and without a stove.

The church register contains the following inscription:

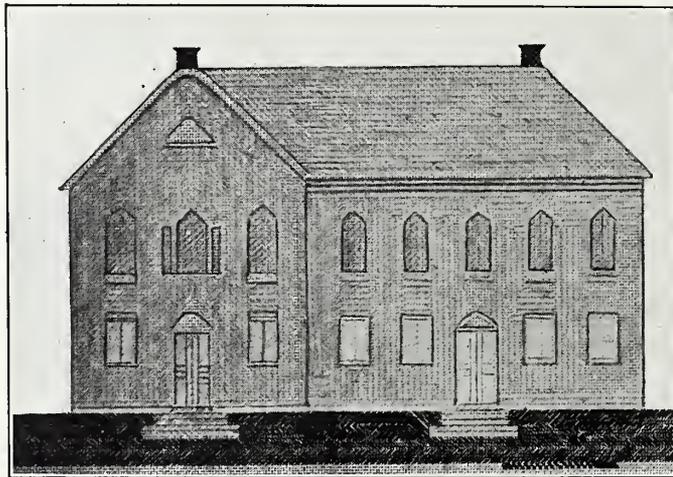
ANNO DOMINI.

1741

1st Die Kirche Gebaut Worden.
In diesem lieben Gottes Haus
Soll Jesus gehen ein un aus,
Un Gott soll hoch gelobet werden
Von uns, sein Volk auf dierser Erden,
Das wer hir horet Gottes wort,
Moeg selig werden hir und dort.

AMEN.

Alles was odem hat, lobe den herrn,
HALLELUJAH.



CHURCH IN 1819 (FROM AN OLD SAMPLER).

After a number of years it was replaced by a frame structure which again in 1819 gave way to the present edifice. Though the first church was erected in 1741 it was not until two years later (December 15, 1743) that a deed for the ground upon it was erected. The parties to the deed were Johann Wilhelm Straub, "Prediger dahier an der Kleine Yecha," and Hennrich Roth and Johann Martin Bamberger." Wir begeben uns vum dieses Platzlein (2 acker fur 20 schillings) mit aller geretighkeit auf heisiger landesfreiheit, an die schon wirklich erbaute Reformirte, Evangelische, Lutherische Kirche, Gott zu ehren unser und unserer nachkommlingen Sellen Heil und Wohlfart."

Prior to the erection of the church in 1741 religious services were held in barns and groves, by itinerant missionary pastors; among those who visited the section with some degree of regularity were Reverends John Philip Boehm and John Henry Goetschy.

As is the case with many of the early baptismal records, the record opens with a Latin inscription:

In
Nomine
Sancti
Spiriti
Baptizati Sunt
Sequentes
Infantes

Schreib unsere Nahmen aufs beste,
Ins Buch des Lebens ein,
Und bind die Sell fein feste,
Ins Schoene Buendelein;
Derer die im Himme! Gruenen,
Und vor die Leben frei
So will ich ewig ruehmen,
Das dein Hertz Treu sei.

Among those who brought children to baptism prior to 1800, we find the following family names:

Althomus, Anner, Andreas, Blank, Boger, Bastian, Bock, Brei, Biery, Brinker, Bader, Bieber, Bogert, Cuter, Dreschler, Duer, Doerr, Dauber, Danner, Dornie, Eysman, Edleman, Eisenhard, Evans, Erdman, Fischer, Frei, Fermer, Flexer, Finck, Farmer, Frick, Gut, Gabel, Glick, Huber, Hamman, Horlacher, Herr, Helfrich, Hittler, Heichel, Hamberger, Hartzel, Hains, Hartman, Haeil, Heinrich, Hertz, Hittel, Heiser, Henig, Hilet, Hill, Heimbach, Ivans, Ihrich, Jacoby, Jung, Jarrit, Kouch, Knorr, Koehler, Kline, Knaedler, Knauss, Klingeschmid, Keck, Klotz, Klneck, Kemmerer, Kimmel, Keem, Kaeler, Lindt, Leibert, Laudenschlager, Leibens-

sent to the Lutheran congregation in 1760 by Adam Plank is still in possession of the congregation, as well as a pewter plate presented by George Hoffman in 1742, a communion cup presented by Johannes Helfrich in 1748 and a very fine communion tankard containing the following inscription, 1769 A. B., G. M., G. B., and a "Schlatter Bible." The above mentioned tankard is still used by the congregations at their communion services.

Before the days of the public schools the congregation maintained a parochial school; just when the first school was erected cannot be ascertained, but tradition places it at quite an



JERUSALEM CHURCH, WESTERN SALISBURY.

perger, Loeh, Leydi, Laipert, Mohr, Moser, Meier, Miller, Mercker, Mertz, Mooty, Martin, Mechlin, Neumoyer, Neitz, Nonemaker, Nass, Ott, Olp, Pogoy, Plank, Propst, Perts, Ritter, Roth, Rothermel, Reitz, Rischer, Rockell, Reite, Ruch, Reichart, Reiner, Schand, Stephen, Scholl, Schuerr, Schumaker, Scherrit, Schaeffer, Schmidt, Sauerwine, Spengler, Sturtz, Stuber, Schuler, Steininger, Sterner, Schnair, Schnerrit, Schwartz, Schever, Schneider, Strauss, Sensenderfer, Stiel, Toeller, Tutt, Ton, Tauber, Vetter, Voight, Woeder, Wolfgang, Waeber, Wart, Wenner, Walter, Wescho, Wider, Weick, Weigand, Waetzal, Ziegenfus.

The old pewter baptismal dish which was pre-

early period. Rev. Helfrich reports to Coetus in 1785 for Western Salisbury, twenty families, six baptisms, one school, and twenty scholars. The congregation still owns a school-building, which it now however rents to the township for school purposes. The present edifice was erected in 1819.

The cemetery, which is large and well kept, contains the ashes of many of the early settlers of the Macungie region, as well as those of quite a few friendly Indians. Tradition also locates here the grave of the massacred Frantz family. The cemetery has been carefully plotted and a record of every burial is made. So that whether a grave has a headstone or not it can easily be

located. Among the oldest graves whose tombstones may be deciphered are:

	Born.	Died.
Christofel Andreas,	1745	1817
George Michael Bader,	1728	1771
Michael Biery,	1739	1800
Jacob Bogert,	1748	1802
Jacob Bogert,	1731	1798
Elizabeth Bogert,	1767	1867
Johan George Gluck,	1749	1816
Henrick Kemmerer,	1740	1801
Lorenz Klein,	1735	1819
Conrad Marck,	1745	1807
Martin Ritter,	1749	1827
Heinrich Roth,	1688	1754

LUTHERAN.

Rev. Daniel Schumacher,	1759-1763
Rev. J. F. Schertlein,	1766-1769
	1764-1765
	1769-1793
Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk,	1796-1799
Rev. George F. Ellison,	1793-1796
Rev. Johannes P. F. Kramer,	1800-1803
Rev. John G. Roeller,	Supply,
Rev. John Casper Dill,	1803 and 1804
Rev. John Conrad Jaeger,	1805-1808
Rev. Henrick Heine,	1808-1817
Rev. John G. Strecher,	1817-1819
Rev. Benjamin German,	1819-1848
Rev. William German,	1848-1851



CONGREGATIONAL VESSELS AND SCHLATTER BIBLE.

LIST OF PASTORS.

REFORMED.

Rev. John Philip Boehm,	1734-1736
Rev. John Henry Goetschy,	1737-1739
Rev. John William Straub,	1741-1744
Rev. John Philip Leydich,	1748-1770
Rev. Conrad Steiner, Jr.,	1770-1771
Rev. John George Witmer,	1771-1779
Rev. John Henry Helfrich,	1779-1785
Rev. John Henry Hoffmeier, .. (Supply)-	1791
Rev. Jacob William Dechant,	1805-1815
Rev. Daniel Zellers,	1815-1857
Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs,	1857-1876
Rev. Thomas Reber,	1876-1892
Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer,	1892-1896
Rev. Preston A. DeLong,	1897-1899
Rev. J. P. Bachman,	1900-1908
Rev. John Baer Stoudt,	1908-1911
Rev. Daniel Schaeffer,	1911-

Rev. Jacob Vogelbach,	1852-1857
Rev. William Rath,	1857-1889
Rev. Myron O. Rath,	1890-

NEW JERUSALEM UNION CHURCH, EASTERN SALISBURY.

From the original records of this union congregation which have fortunately been carefully preserved and which are now kept in a fire proof safe by Mr. James W. Larash, we learn that the first house of worship was erected in 1759. The record is in the handwriting of Rev. Daniel Schumacher, and begins:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

The Christian Evangelical Lutherans and Reformed, both adhering to the Protestant religion, have together erected a church in Salzburg township in Northampton county, in the year of the Lord, 1759. This church was built after the

Indians had again ceased to burn and to kill in this neighborhood, and by poor people only, who were, however, assisted by their brethren with small contributions."

"The first preacher on the part of the Reformed Congregation at the dedication of this new church, was the Rev. Rudolph Kidwiler, popularly known as the Swiss preacher. A Lutheran minister had also been selected for the dedication, but it was not possible for him to be present. The second preacher on the part of the Lutheran congregation was the Rev. Daniel Schumacher. His text at the dedication of this new church was from the Prophet Haggai, Chap. 2, vs. 7, 8 (9). "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, and in this place will I give peace." Held 1759, Sixth Sunday after Trinity, in the afternoon at 2 o'clock."

"The first elders and deacons were: Christian Kaub and Matthis Gurth, Conrad Jacobi and John George Weber."

"The deacons who were elected at the beginning of the new church, have the right for themselves and also for those elders and deacons who shall succeed them, to sit side by side in their pew, and the offerings that shall be gathered at the service held by either preacher, shall be carefully preserved by both congregations and elders and applied to the church.

(Signed)

CHRISTIAN KNAUB, Lutheran Deacon

*George WEBER

CHRISTIAN LIESZ

CONRAD JACOBI, Reformed Deacon."

*"Because George Weber separated from our church, Christian Leisz, whose name comes next, was elected in his place a Lutheran Deacon."

John Rudolph Kidenweiler, January 2, 1717, came to Pennsylvania from Basel, Switzerland. He is often referred to as "Der Schweitzer Pfarrer." He qualified at Philadelphia, September 28, 1749. He came with the Swiss Colony to the upper end of the county to the "Swiss Eck," and preached to his countrymen in the houses and groves. In 1750 he founded the Weisenburg congregation. In 1754 he became pastor of the Longswamp congregation and served as their pastor for a period of seven and one-half years. In 1763 he accepted a call from the Great Swamp Congregation, and died there the following year, October 2, 1764.

The Rev. Daniel Schumacher, after preaching three years in Nova Scotia, was obliged to leave there because the people were too poor to support him. He came to New York, and from there the Rev. John A. Weygand recommended the theological student, Schumacher, to the min-

isterium for ordination. For some reason Schumacher was never received into the Ministerium. It is known that he served a number of congregations in Berks and Lehigh counties from 1754-1774. From 1755-1758 he was pastor of Trinity Church, Reading, and also served other congregations in that vicinity. He labored in Egypt and at one time had as many as sixteen congregations. His remains are buried in the graveyard of the Weisenburg Church, Lehigh county. In the Theological Seminary at Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, his private baptismal records, containing several thousand baptisms, are found. He wrote a very legible hand. His records in this congregation dated from July 22, 1759, the day of dedication with one or two interruptions to 1768.

Baptisms were generally administered by him in church on the occasion of his visits on Sunday. When performed elsewhere he indicates the place. The first baptism recorded is that of George David, a son of David and Martha Hamman, born July 11, 1759; baptized July 22, 1759. The sponsors were George Spohn and his wife, Maria. The names of families that appear in this old record, besides those mentioned are: Kaub (may this not be the original spelling of the name, now so numerous in this vicinity, Cope?), Herzog, Eberhard, Weber, Miller, Emich, Schoener, Giesz, Claus, Boehm, Wagner, Hartman, Duerr, Smetzer, Brasser, Luzarus, Kutz, Stahl, Gorges, Nagel, Theyle, Mertz, Rentzheimer, Rasmus, Gernet, Lehr, Stuber, Appel, Rubb, Schneider, Kaiper, Grumbach, Ziesloff, Schwencker.

In 1769, Rev. Lizce baptized two children. The last baptism in this book was on May 21, 1786, when Rev. Carl Christoph Goetz, Preacher at Jordan, baptized John George, son of John William Kaup (or Cope) and wife (*nee* Rentzheimer), born January 12th. The sponsors were George Kaup and Christina Rentzheimer.

There is only one list of communicants found in this record, dated April 23, 1791.

1. Elder Henry Rentzheimer.
 2. Michael Stahl.
 3. Christian Gernet.
 4. Peter Stoehr.
 5. John Gernet.
 6. Conrad Rau.
 7. George Gernet.
 8. George Ueberroth.
 9. George Duer.
 10. George Kaup.
 11. Frederick Kaup.
 12. Peter Nagel.
1. Catharine Rentsheimer.

2. Elizabeth Gernet.
3. Elizabeth Steohr.
4. Elizabeth Gernet.
5. Margaret Rau.
6. Margaret Gernet.
7. Barbara Dur.
8. Maria Teyler.
9. Agnes Ueberroth.
10. Susanna Kaup.
11. Catharine Moren.
12. Maria Frone Arassmuss.
13. Maria Margaret Teyle.
14. Hannah Nagel.

"Of this list of communicants, it will be of interest to learn that 'Elder Henry Rentzheimer,' whose name appears first on the list, was a clock maker, and quite recently we saw one of his clocks, containing chimes, in the home of Mrs. Elmer Reiss, near Friedensville, made by Henry Rentzheimer in 1789, for John Ehschelman, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Reiss."

Rev. C. J. Cooper, D.D., History of Jerusalem Church, Eastern Salisbury, in Volume II. Proceedings of Lehigh County Historical Society, page 74.

In the rear of the church record one comes across the following entry:

"ALPHA OMEGA."

"A list of articles that have been bequeathed and contributed in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, as follows:

"Anno 1759, Elizabeth Ottern gave a white table cloth for the Lutheran congregation. Anno 1760, Martin Schneider gave a pewter cup for use in the Holy Sacrament of the Altar, for the Lutheran congregation, and also a white cloth."

The numerical growth of the congregation was slow, impeded probably by the organizations of other union congregations in comparative close proximity. So that when at the close of the 18th Century, when the log structure of 1759 became delapidated and unsafe the spot was abandoned for church purposes because the congregation was too small and the people were too poor to erect a new house of worship. Another reason for the decline of the congregation is found in the gruesome tale of how, shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, the devil one night slew, dismembered and carried away from the cemetery the body of a certain Tambour Yokel. That this legend powerfully affected the community cannot be gainsaid, for even today the story is widely circulated and frequently credited and there are still people to be found who will drive several miles extra on a dark night to avoid passing the cemetery.

THE LEGEND OF TAMBOUR YOKEL.

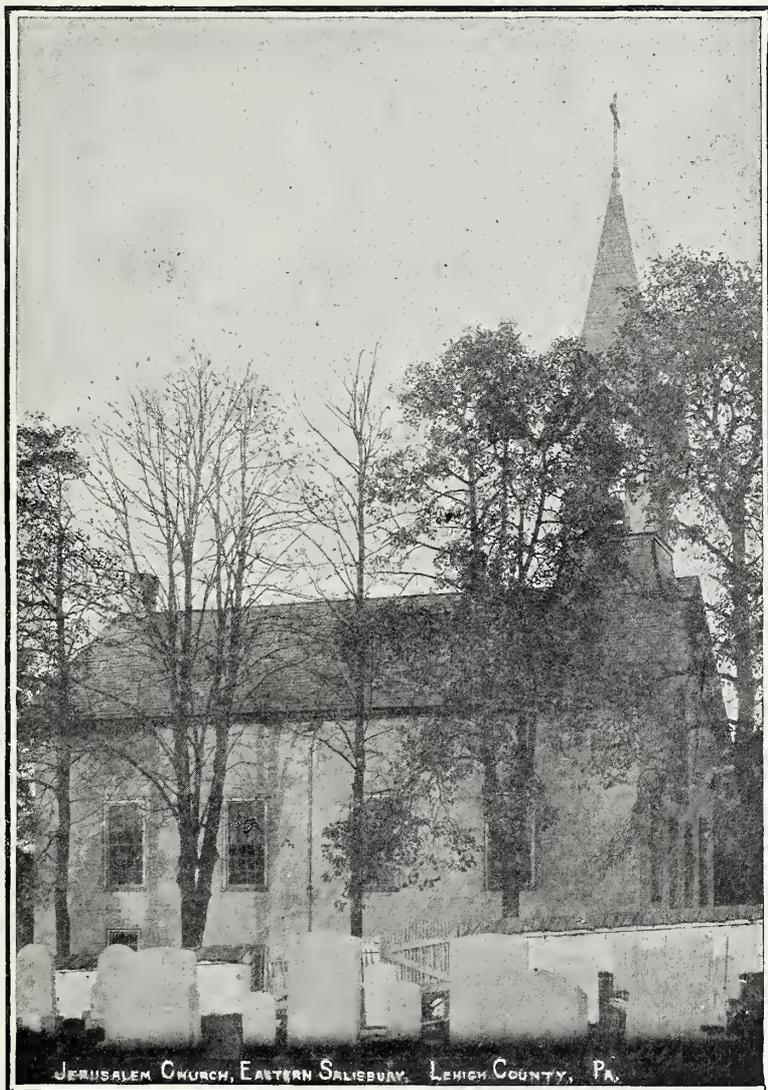
By JOSEPH HENRY DUBBS, D.D., LL.D.

Tell the story with bated breath—
 A story of horror, and gloom, and death.
 A little church on a lonely hill;
 A churchyard near it, calm and still.
 Fair in the morning's early light
 Dark and gloomy it seems at night.
 Then it is said in the olden time,
 Happened a nameless deed of crime:
 And stalwart men with swiftest pace,
 Haste when they pass that dreadful place.
 Home, with the troops from the war had come
 Tambour Yokel, who beat the drum:
 A worthless wretch, who on his way
 Had learned but arts of a bird of prey;
 Who had sold, it was said, in the dreadful strife,
 His soul to Satan to save his life.
 "Now where," he cried, "is my ancient foe?
 I have come from the battle to lay him low."
 "Peace! Peace!" they answered. "Your boast is
 vain;
 That man will never fight again;
 The foe you hated, and sought to kill
 Now rests in the churchyard on the hill."
 "Ho! What of that?" the drummer cried,
 "Perhaps it was well the coward died;
 But I know a way, as you'll see to-night,
 To bring the man from his grave to fight."
 Then a dreadful oath the ruffian swore,
 He would call him forth to fight once more.
 In their cups that night, at the tavern near,
 His comrades met him with mock and jeer:
 "Ho, wizard!" they cried, "why don't you go
 To the churchyard now to meet your foe?"
 Then Tambour Yokel cursed and swore,
 And sallied forth from the tavern door.
 "Come forth!" he cried, through the startled
 night,
 "Come forth, thou fiend, from the grave and
 fight!"
 He reached the churchyard gate and then
 The fearful challenge was heard again.
 But soon a cry that was wild and shrill
 Was heard from the churchyard on the hill.
 "Help! Help!" he cried, but none drew near,
 His comrades trembled, aghast with fear,
 In silence waiting—that godless crew—
 While cries still fainter and fainter grew.
 Next morning they came, with silent tread
 Seeking their comrade among the dead.
 There, mid the graves, the man they found,
 Naked and cold on the trodden ground:
 Scattered his garments, far and wide;
 Bloody the soil where the wretch had died.
 And this was all: but who can tell

Who wounded the victim, and how he fell?
 Did a panther perchance, of the forest tear
 The limbs of the wretched boaster there?
 Or, was it the fiend, as the neighbors say,
 That bore his godless soul away?
 Ah! none can tell,—nor cared to know
 But a mighty hand had laid him low.

ganized and the present edifice was erected. The cornerstone was laid on Ascension day, May 13, 1847, and the church dedicated October 9th and 10th of the same year. The building committee consisted of David Giess, David Moritz, Solomon Diehl, Solomon Boehm.

The growth of the congregations was very



JERUSALEM CHURCH, EASTERN SALISBURY, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, EASTERN SALISBURY.

Yet, with a shudder, men still relate
 The tale of Tambour Yokel's fate;
 And none forgets the legend grim—
 How a fearful judgment was sent to him.

In 1847 after a period of more than 50 years the congregation of Eastern Salisbury were re-or-

slow, not being located in an industrial center, the drift has been away from them. The membership has rarely exceeded one hundred on either side. The church was renovated in 1884 and again in 1898, when a steeple was placed upon the church. In 1885 the Morgenland Cemetery Association was formed, composed of members

of the congregation, for the purpose of enlarging, improving and maintaining the cemetery. In the two cemeteries rest the ashes of over 700 persons, among whom are 25 veterans of the Civil War. Many of the early graves have no head stone; while others, time has so effaced that the inscriptions are no longer legible.

The oldest graves on whose tombstones the names can be deciphered are: Christian Giess, born in Nassau, Europe, 1720; died May, 1803. William Moritz, born May 12, 1720; died May 25, 1797. Eva Moritz, born September 29, 1727; died April 26, 1791. John Moritz, born April 15, 1760, died June 29, 1847. Helena Catharine (*nee* Ebert), wife of John Moritz, born March 16, 1766; died January 29, 1862. John William Stuber, born August 19, 1768; died October 6, 1853; 85 years, 1 month and 17 days. Jacob Jacoby, born August 28, 1789; died March 7, 1867; 77 years, 6 months and 8 days. Elizabeth Jacoby, born September 15, 1788; died December 15, 1857; 68 years and 3 months. There is one stone marked "Oct. 7, 1769, 1st Jacob Sam, 1 year, 3 mos."

The organization of the Reformed wing of the Union congregation of Eastern Salisbury antedates the erection of the union church in 1759 by more than a decade, and was originally known as the church on the Lehigh or Big Lehigh. Schlatter, the official visitor of the Reformed churches in Pennsylvania, makes the following entry: From Wednesday to Saturday the 24th, 25th, and 26th (June, 1747), I visited the congregations in Manatawny, Maguncly, Egypt and on the Lehigh, a circuit of forty-five miles and came near to Bethlehem, a location of the Moravians, and here in the providence of God I met Jacob Lischy, who was at time attached to that sect," "In the afternoon (June 28) I went nine miles further (from Saccony) to a place called Springfield or Schuggenhaus, In this region there are four or five small congregations, namely Saccony, Forks of Delaware, Springfield and Lehigh, which would be able to contribute about thirty-three pounds or 233 Dutch guilders for the support of a minister. Here, too, there is great need of an able minister, since Bethlehem the seat of the Moravians is near to it. This would be the tenth charge."

In 1752 Rev. Schlatter reports to the Authorities in Holland, under whose care the Reformed church in Pennsylvania were then, that the congregations of Great Lehigh, Little Lehigh, Forks of Delaware, Saccony, Springfield, Heidelberg, Egypt, Jordan, Magunchy, Allemangel, Schmaltzgass and Manatawny are without shep-

herds and long for faithful guides. Reverend Leonard Schnell, a Moravian Missionary, and one of the founders of the Emaus congregation, left the Moravian church in 175— and is said to have preached to congregations in Salisbury and Saucon. The outbreak of the French and Indian war and in particular the Massacres in the upper parts of the county threw everything in state of confusion and it was left for Reverends Kidenweiler and Schumacher to re-organize the work in 1759, "After the Indians had again ceased to burn and kill":

LIST OF PASTORS SINCE 1847.

REFORMED.

Rev. Maximilian Stern, D.D., . . .	1848-1852
Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs,	1852-1855
Rev. Simon K. Gross,	1855-1857
Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs,	1857-1864
Rev. D. F. Brendle, D.D.,	1866-1872
Rev. N. Z. Snyder, D.D.,	1872-1907
Rev. F. C. Brown,	1908-Present.

LUTHERAN.

Rev. Joonna Yeager,	1847-1883
Rev. W. Wackernagel,	1882-1886
Rev. W. F. Schoener,	1886-1901
Rev. W. Wackernagel,	1901-1902
Rev. E. H. Eberts,	1902-1903
Rev. H. A. Kunkle,	1903-1907
Rev. C. J. Cooper,	1907-Present.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The following is a partial list of the early settlers of Salisbury township and vicinity, with places of birth as they appear on the Emaus Moravian church record:

Sebastian Knauss, Titelsheim, Wetteran; Anna Catharine Knauss, Palatinate; Jacob Ehrenhardt, Marstadt, near Worms; Barbara Ehrenhardt, Boehn, near Manheim, Palatinate; Samuel E. Koop, Sindelfinger, near Stuttgart; Anna Catherina Kopp, Bushweiler, Lower Alsace, near Strassburg; Johannes Knauss, Titelsheim; Maria Catherina Knauss, Mutterstadt, near Manheim; Johannes Kohler, Brettach, in Wurtenberg; Eva Kohler, Swabia; George Hartmann, Bischofsheim, Palatinate; Christina Hartmann, Kellebach, Baden; Fred Rauchenberger, Widmus in Marienborn, erzogen in Wurtenberg; Maria Goetschy Rauchenberger, Berneck-Winthal, Switzerland; Rosina Moz, Kalkendorf, Alsace; Catharina Wezel, Oppa-Manheim, Palatinate; Christopher Schuez, Seifhennerdorf, Saxon; Anna Christ Schuez, Seifhennerdorf, Saxon; Andrew Giering, Boll, Wurtenberg; Matthew Wesner, Dornhammer, Wurtenberg; Andrew Eisenhardt,

Dachtel, Wurtenberg; Fred. Romig, Itlingen, Palatinate; Henrich Tesch, Igelheim, Kur-Pfaltz; Abraham Zeigler, Freudenstadt, Schwartzwald, Wurtenberg; Christopher Weiser, Wurtenberg.

In addition to these among the first settlers were: Philip Geisinger, Solomon Jennings, Abraham Körper, Mathias Egner, Henry Roth, John Martin Barmberger, George Stoudt, Gottfried Serfass, John Reiss, Abraham Transo, Valentine Steinmetz, George Klem, Jacob Mohr, Frantz Ritter, Peter Bogert, Rudolph Smith, Henry Ritter, Andreas Hertz, Michael Hittel, Christian Kaup, Conrad Jacoby, William Albert, George Weber and a family named Schneider.

TAX LIST OF SALISBURY, 1762.

Christian Kaup, Collector.

Andrew Astrum,...	8	Rudolph Smith,....	8
William Albert,...	12	Christopher Shitz,.	6
Peter Bauer,.....	4	Ulrich Sanrit,.....	6
Peter Bogger,.....	20	Bernit Winsh,.....	5
George Stoud,.....	16	George Weis,.....	7
Frederick Bassman,.	7	Jacob Mine,.....	5
Henry Burger,....	4	Philip Wagner,....	4
Daniel Creutz,.....	5	Tobias Wandel,....	4
Michael Danner,...	6	George Ziegler,....	5
George Dut,.....	10	Jacob Zimmerman,.	4
Michael Fink,.....	7	John Jennings, Esq.,	9
Richard Freeman,...	30	abated	6
abated	14	Bernard Straup,....	13
Christian Giess,...	8	Geo. Adam Blank,...	23
Andrew Gearing,...	7	Michael Hutler,....	13
Andrew Gabel,.....	6	Mathias Wesner,....	5
Mathias Gurt,.....	8	Henry Heiser,.....	11
Andreas Hartz,.....	10	Adam Witter,....	10
Peter Hertzog,....	4	Jacob Sauerwine,...	4
Peter Hartman,....	4	Yost Walb,.....	4
Henry Jacoby,....	6	Christian Weiser,...	4
Conrad Jacoby,....	10	Peter Spengler,....	6
Christian Kassel,...	20	Simon Brenner,....	6
Christian Kaup,...	7	George Wolf,.....	8
Laurence Kols,....	4	Martin Frölich,....	7
Bastian Knauss,...	22	George Louer,....	4
Henry Keck,.....	10	Jacob Moor,.....	6
Philip Kunius,....	6	Peter Miller,.....	4
Henry Kuhns' wid- ow,	15	John Martin Dör,...	4
Michael Ott,.....	5	David Deshler,.....	9
George Leibert,....	22	John George Schnepf,	4
Michael Loury,....	4	Abraham Rinker,...	8
John Melchert,....	9	Leonard Able,.....	7
Balter Riegel.		Simon Leiber,.....	5
Henry Ritter,.....	18	Peter Shwab,.....	4
Michael Rothrick,...	8	Adam Grisher,.....	6
Leonard Reichert,...	6	John Weaver,.....	4

Single men.

Casper Ritter.	Philip Ebert.
Michael Kern.	Godfried Richard.
John Graus.	Michael Martin.
George Richard.	Jacob Neass.
John Kidd.	

SALISBURY TOWNSHIP.

The assessment made by the Commissioners of Northampton County for Salisbury township in 1812 contains the following names:

John Bogert.	William Reinbold.
Abraham Bidelman.	Nicholas Rimmel.
Jacob Buchecker.	John Ritter.
George Bieber.	Abraham Spinner.
Jacob Bierey.	David Sholl.
Jacob Brang.	Rudolph Smith.
Michael Bauer.	John Stuber.
Henry Bairrie.	William Stuber.
Henry Bauer.	Daniel Seigfried.
Tobias Barnet.	John Snyder, Sr.
Jacob Christ.	John Snyder, Jr.
John Deatrich.	George Single.
Stephen Dool.	John Spinner.
George Deily,.	Jeremiah Shiffert.
Christian Dutt.	Jacob Spinner.
John Diehl.	David Spinner.
Daniel Diehl.	Jacob Shnyder.
Jacob Diehl.	Henry Sutler.
Israel Dool.	Henry Shiffert.
Christiam Deiley.	Jacob Shiffert.
George Ehrich.	Conrad Stare.
George Eshbach.	Jacob Sheaver.
John Eshbach.	Christian Stump.
Jacob Ehrenhard.	Joseph Jost.
Thomas Everett.	Philip Krauss.
William Espelling.	Frederick Kocher.
Henry Fetter.	Jacob Kachline.
Jacob Fox.	John Keck.
Peter Fink.	Peter Kline.
George Gernet.	Stoffle Kline.
John Gernet.	Jacob Knauss.
George Adam Klein.	Henry Kemmerer.
George Geiss.	Martin Kemmerer.
George Geissinger.	Andrew Keck, Sr.
Philip Gross.	Andrew Keck, Jr.
John Goebel.	Nicholas Kleckner.
John Gering.	George Keiffer.
Christian Gernet.	Adam Klein.
Daniel Gross.	Michael Klein.
John Hutchinson.	Philip Klein.
Christian Heiberger.	Daniel Klein.
George Henry.	Solomon Keck.
John Horlacher.	Henry Keck.
Abraham Horlacher.	John Kemmer.
George Heist.	John Knauss.
Jacob Horlacher.	Joseph Klewell.
Joseph Jost, Jr.	John Knauss.
Casper Kleckner.	Joseph Knauss.
John Klewell.	George Keck.
William Kruver.	Peter Shitz.
Adam Laudenslager.	Peter Schlecter.
Martin Leibert.	Michael Streibich.
Solomon Lukes.	Peter Swager.
Joseph Line.	Samuel Toon.
John Line.	Adam Uberroth.
Martin Lazerous.	George Uberroth.
France Ludwig.	Nicholas Uberroth.
John Moritz.	David Uberroth.
John Meyer.	George Wetzgar.
George Meyer.	Peter Waldman.
Sam Masteller.	Jacob Wild.
Christian Nagle.	Jacob Weil.
Widow Nagle.	George Weber.
John Rese.	John Wagener.
Martin Ritter.	John Weider.
Henry Ritter.	Peter Weber.
Martin Ritter.	Philip Weber.
Hartman Reinhard.	Frederick Winsh.
Simon Reinsmith.	Abraham Worman.
Jacob Reise.	George Yohe.
Ludwig Reinbold.	Abraham Ziegler.

Leonard Geiger. Frederick Winsh.
Matthias Greiling. Abraham Neuhard.

Single Freemen.

Michael Fink. George Moritz.
Henry Bower. Jacob Reese.
John Bower. Christian Klewell.
Peter Graver. John Rau.
John Spinner. Ludwig Reinbold.
John Reinbold. Jacob Sutor.
David Geissinger. Daniel Ritter.
Samuel Masteller. William Dool.
Henry Masteller. Peter Slyter.
Jacob Fox. Adam Nagle.
Abraham Stare. Benjamin Keck.

Unseated lands, sixty-five different names.

Abraham Transeau and his wife, Elizabeth Munster, migrated from the Palatinate in 1730. On March 30, 1736, he took out a warrant for 150 acres in the township. This tract adjoined the Peter Bogert plantation. On Jan. 1, 1741, his daughter, Anna Catharine, married Sebastian Knauss. The name Transeau has long disappeared from the annals of the township, but is still extant in Northampton county.

Henry Roth, by a warrant dated Sept. 28, 1738, secured 300 acres of land in the township. On Dec. 15, 1743, he, together with Martin Bamberger, gave a deed for the land on which the Salisbury church had already been erected. He was born June 16, 1688, and arrived at Philadelphia Aug. 17, 1733, together with his wife, Catherine, aged 40 years, together with the following children: Anna Eve, Francis William, and Catherine. His son, Francis William Roth, was born Dec. 19, 1721, and died very suddenly Dec. 28, 1857. He was married to Anna Margaret Grim, a daughter of Egidius Grim, who was born July 22, 1727, and died November 22, 1746. They had one son, Frantz. To him and his second wife, Elizabeth, there were born five children: Henry, who in 1770 resided in Hampshire county, Virginia; Mary Magdalena, married to George F. Knauss; Elizabeth, married to Abraham Seider; Margaret and Catherine. It is quite probable that Henry Roth was related to Daniel Roth, a Swiss pioneer, who settled in Whitehall township, at what is now the village of Sherersville.

Adam Blank settled in the township at a very early date in 1760, four years before his death, he presented the Lutheran congregation of Western Salisbury with a pewter baptismal dish (see illustration). His wife, Margaret, died in the month of February, 1770, aged 65 years. Their children were: Christopher, George, George Adam, John, Anna Margaret, Catherine, and Anna Elizabeth. The communion tankard of the above-named congregation, date 1769, contains the following initials, A. B., G. M., G. B.,

of which A. B. and G. B. in all probability stand for Adam Blank and George Blank. George Adam was in 1764 assessed for 300 acres of land.

Adam Wieder was taxed in 1762 to the amount of ten pounds. He died in 1798. His children were: John Adam, born Oct. 13, 1750; died July 20, 1825. He married Christina Duth, and had six sons and four daughters: Michael, John, Valentine, Casplar, Ludwig, Margaret, wife of Henry Kern, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Dorias Aeck; Eve, wife of Christian Meyberger, and Elizabeth, wife of John Tapper.

Frederick Rauschenberger was born May 14, 1715, in Widmus in Marienborn, but was reared in Wurtemberg. He was married April 3, 1736, in Worcester township, by Rev. J. P. Boehm, to Fiana Barbara Goetschy, a daughter of Maurice Goetschy, and a sister to Rev. John Henry Goetschy, the boy preacher of the Colony. She was born in Berneck, in Winthal, Switzerland, and came to Pennsylvania with her parents May, 1735. Some time after marriage they removed to Salisbury township. His residence was on the northern slope of the mountain, southeast from Emaus.

Martin Ritter came to Pennsylvania in 1732, and soon after his arrival secured a patent for a tract in Salisbury township, west of the present village of Waldheim. He was the father of seven children: Martin, Henry, John, Daniel, Michael, Jacob and Gretchen (Mrs. Solomon Klein).

Henry Keck, a native of the Upper Palatinate, Bavaria, landed at Philadelphia Oct. 12, 1732. He and his wife were sold as redemptioners to a party in Chester county for a period of about four years. Several years after the expiration of their term of service they came to the Zimmerman tract in Salisbury township. The date of the warrant is 1734. When they came to the township a log house and barn had already been erected and an orchard planted. In 1753 Mr. Keck purchased the tract, paying for it 15 pounds and 10 shillings. Tradition has it that when he first came to the township all the grist had to be taken to White Marsh or Sandy Run, Montgomery county. Among his children were four sons: Frederick, Henry, John and Andrew.

The Kline families, which are numerous, are apparently from two distinct lines. The first of which is the Lorenz Kline family. His father, Philip Wendel Klein, settled in Weisenberg prior to 1750. Among his children were John Adam, Peter and Lorenz. The latter was born Feb. 15, 1735, and died Jan. 6, 1819, and his

wife, Eva, *nee* Stettler, was born Dec. 25, 1740, and died Nov. 25, 1824. They lived in the township and raised the following children: Christofel, Elizabeth, Peter, Anna Margaretha, Berndt, and Magdalena. The other line of this family are descendant from two brothers, Philip and Adam, who came from Goshenhoppen to Salisbury in about 1790. Philip was married to Anna Margaretha, a daughter of Lozefne Klein. They had issue: Solomon, Daniel, Elisabeth, Anna, and Susanna. Adam married Elisabeth Sneider, and had issue: David, George Adam, Samuel, a minister of the Gospel; Frederick, Hannah, Catherine, Susanna, Mrs. Deily, Francis, and Eva.

In 1753 Peter Bogert, a native of the Middle Palatinate purchased from Abraham Körper a tract of 294 acres, to which he later added several more tracts, most of which is still in possession of his descendants. Mr. Bogert was born Dec. 13, 1721, his sponsors were his grandparents, Bardel Bogert and his wife, Anna Barvel. He had two sons, John and Jacob.

John Henry Knauss and his brother, Sebastian, settled in the township about 1740. They were born in Tittlesheim Veteravia, and came to Pennsylvania with their father, Ludwig Knauss prior to 1728. They both became the progenitors of large families.

Jacob Bieber, at the close of the Revolutionary period, purchased the Roth homestead. The family had become financially embarrassed on account of the War. Mr. Beiber was born Dec. 24, 1731, and died Oct. 16, 1798. To him and his wife, Christina Steinbrenner, with whom he lived in holy wedlock forty years, were born eight sons and two daughters. Henry G. Bieber, a descendant owns and lives on the original tract.

Michael Biery, of Swiss ancestry, Canton of Bern, migrated from Longswamp township at about the time of the War of Independence. He was born Aug. 2, 1739, and died Sept. 5, 1800. He reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters.

A family by the name of Stout were settled on the farm now owned by Reuben Spinner before 1768. In that year Jacob Spinner came from Philadelphia, attracted by the shad-fisheries in the Lehigh River. He married one of the daughters of the Stout family, and in 1781 his name appears on the assessment list. He settled on the Stout farm. He had four sons: Jacob, Abram, David, and John. They all settled in the township. Jacob settled where John Miller now owns; his family all emigrated. Adam settled where Edwin Miller now lives;

his family all died in early life. David settled where Addison Morey—whose wife is a grand-daughter—now lives. John settled on the Stout farm, and married Susan Walton. He was born in 1777, and died in 1869, aged ninety-two years. He left two children: Reuben and Mrs. Solomon Diehl. The old Stout house is still standing and is probably the oldest in the township.

The Giess family are descendants of Christian Giess, who was born in Nassau, Germany, May 12, 1720, and died May, 1803. His remains lie buried in the Eastern Salisbury cemetery. In 1860 Philip Giess built the tavern known as the Salisbury Square Hotel. He had two sons: Solomon and David. Solomon lived and died on the homestead. The tavern was kept for many years by Mrs. George Gauf, a daughter of David. A distillery was built many years ago on the place and in operation. It was rebuilt in 1862, but not again opened.

William Moritz came from Germany before 1781, as in that year he is assessed on real estate. He had a son, John, who also settled in the township. John had three sons: Daniel, David, and John George. Daniel was born in 1800, and settled on the farm of his father; David, now living, was born in 1803, and settled near the homestead, where he still resides. John George settled in Saucon township.

Daniel Diehl came to Salisbury township from Upper Saucon, and settled on the Lehigh Mountain, where Winfield Butz now lives, about 1790. He was at that time married. His sons were: John, Jacob, and Abram.

Jacob Merkle was assessed on property in Salisbury in 1781. He lived in Bucks county, near Quakertown. His son, William, was born there about 1793, and about 1813 came to Salisbury, and settled on the property, part of which is now owned by Jacob Moritz. William Markle died in 1872, and left six children: Jacob, Juliana (Mrs. Solomon Boehm), Mary (Mrs. David Sheetz), Reuben, Adam, and Diana (Mrs. Josiah Siegers).

In the extreme eastern end of the township Tobias Weber built a house in 1744, on what is known as the Simpson tract. He sold it Nov. 2, 1747, to Jobst Vollert, who the year previous removed from Coventry, Chester county, to Bethlehem and became landlord at the Crown inn. In September, 1754, he added to his holdings Anthony Albrecht plantation. These two tracts he sold in 1755 to the Moravians.

George Hartman was another one of the early occupants in this eastern section. He purchased a tract of eighty acres of mountain land in 1744. It was occupied for a number of years by Cor-

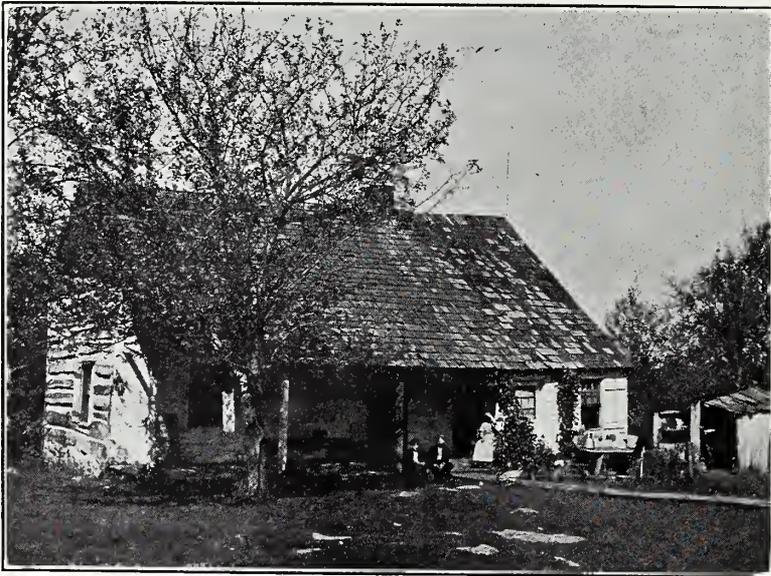
nelius Weygandt. It is supposed that the old farm house, still standing, was erected in 1759. This tract too soon passed into the hands of the Moravians, who added to their holdings until they owned about five hundred acres, on the south side of the Lehigh. In 1769 they began to rent out these tracts for farming purposes.

For more detailed information of many of these early families see the biographical part of this work.

EARLY ROADS.

In the year 1753 the road from Bethlehem to Macungie (Emaus) was proposed. The Moravians, in their travels between the two places

firm the original. It was not laid out until 1760, and passed through the plantations of George Stoudt, Rudolph Smith, Henry Ritter, Adam Wieder, Adam Plank, Andreas Hertz, Sebastian Knauss, Michael Hittel and Lewis Klotz, respectively. Where the road met the old Philadelphia Road, which led from the latter place to Mauch Chunk and which is said to follow an old Indian trail, at what is known as Schwartz's Crossing. This road became a part of the trail of the Moravian missionaries, which led from Bethlehem to the Carolinas. Their stopping places in the province were: Macungie, Longen Platz, Ziegler's Platz, Weiser's Platz, Oley Schoolhouse, Reddingston,



NONNEMACHER HOMESTEAD NEAR BIG ROCK, SALISBURY TOWNSHIP.

followed an old Indian trail, but as the travel between the two places increased the need for a public road was felt more and more and a petition was presented to the Court. In December, 1756, the following action of the Court of Quarter Sessions was recorded: "Petitions of divers inhabitants of Upper Milford and Salisbury townships for a road from Sebastian Knows's to and through Bethlehem to the road leading to Easton was allowed, and Sebastian Knows, Francis Roth, Adam Shaler, Lewis Klots and John Okely, or any four of them, are appointed to view and, if they see occasion, to lay out the said road, and to make return thereof and an exact plan to the next court, after the same is laid." Counter-petitions were presented at the June court, 1757, and the court refused to con-

Modecreek, Reim's, Warwick, Lancaster, Wright's Ferry, Yorktown.

In 1760 also a road was laid out to "Solomon Jenney's plantation." A road was later laid across the hill which connected with the fording-place across the Lehigh, near the old Griesemer farm-house. This passed through Rittersville and Shoenersville, and led to the Wilson Mill in Allen township, now Northampton, and continued North to Gnadenuetten.

At the first term of court held in Lehigh county, December 21, 1812, there was presented a petition of the inhabitants of the upper end of Salisbury township for a road "to begin at the public road leading from Emaus to Allentown; thence from said road to Martin Ritter's tavern, a southeasterly course up a valley and

near to the top of Lehigh hill, to intersect the public road leading to Philadelphia at Nicholas Kreamer's lot of land. Abraham Griesemer, Peter Dorney, (saddler); John Grobel, Jonathan Knauss, John Horlacher and Goddard Morey, were appointed viewers to examine and lay out.

On the 24th of February, 1813, a petition was presented to the court, setting forth that the road lately laid out from the public road leading from Emaus to Allentown, near Martin Ritter's tavern was totally unnecessary, and (if confirmed by the court) would be extremely burdensome to the inhabitants of said township at large, and praying the court to appoint viewers to the road and report. Other viewers were appointed, who made a report on the 4th of May, the same year, in which they declared they had laid out a road. This action was confirmed by the court on that day.

On September 5th, 1815, viewers appointed in May last to view and lay out a road reported road laid out. Beginning at the Emaus and Bethlehem road, near the house of Martin Ritter, Jr., in Salisbury township; running into the public road leading from the borough of Northampton to the city of Philadelphia, near the house of Jacob Kaechline, in said township; running through land of Martin Ritter, along land of John Kemmerer, Andrew Keck, John Wagner and Jacob Warman; and to vacate part of a public road, beginning at the bridge of David Deshler's mill-race and from thence leading from Emaus to Bethlehem, at or near the corner of Henry Ritter's fence, in said township.

This last road mentioned as vacated is recited in the order as having been laid out in 1770, and is noticed as being "useless, inconvenient, and burthensome."

At August session, 1818, viewers appointed at previous court reported road laid out from mill-dam of James Wilson, Esq., in Salisbury township, to intersect public road leading from borough of Northampton to Water Gap, near the house of Jacob Newhard, in South Whitehall. November term, report confirmed so far as relates to road from Mill-dam of Wilson to borough of Northampton.

With the exception of the road from Allentown to Hellertown and from Emaus to Allentown, the dates of the laying out of which have not been ascertained; the roads here given are all the roads of any importance laid out before 1820. Numerous small and cross roads have been opened since, but those mentioned above continue to be the chief highways of the township.

OLD TAVERNS.

In the year 1763 there were no taverns in Salisbury township. The first shown by the Northampton County records to have had license to keep tavern in the township are in 1786. At the June term of court Martin Ritter, Caspar Weaver, Christian Hummel and George Krush were licensed. There was a tavern along the Emaus road near the Eastern Salisbury church, during the Revolutionary period, from where the drummer boy of "Salisbury legend" set out for the congregational burial ground to call forth his enemy to mortal combat. Tradition has failed to preserve the name of the lord or the definite location.

Two hotels in Salisbury township figure in what is known as Freis Insurrection the year 1799. The one a log tavern conducted by Rudolph Schmidt, at what is now Mountainville, where the retinue of Fries, Hany, and Getman halted for a short time, and the other at what is sometimes called "Salisbury center," where a certain Mr. Mohr kept the tavern. Here is said the company halted for a while and added a number of recruits before marching to Bethlehem.

In 1818 William Gruber, Philip Giess, Lewis Christ, Martin Ritter and Rudolph Smith were granted license. At about this time a tavern was opened in Emaus. In 1850 the Eagle Hotel was built in Emaus by Henry Fisher.

The old tavern-stand on the Mountain road, above the Idlewild Hotel, was established by John Keck in 1826-27, and kept by him eight or ten years, when he died. His widow kept it for several years, and married Henry Wold, who kept it till his death.

A tavern stand between Allentown and Mountainville was opened in 1812 by George Keck, who kept it many years.

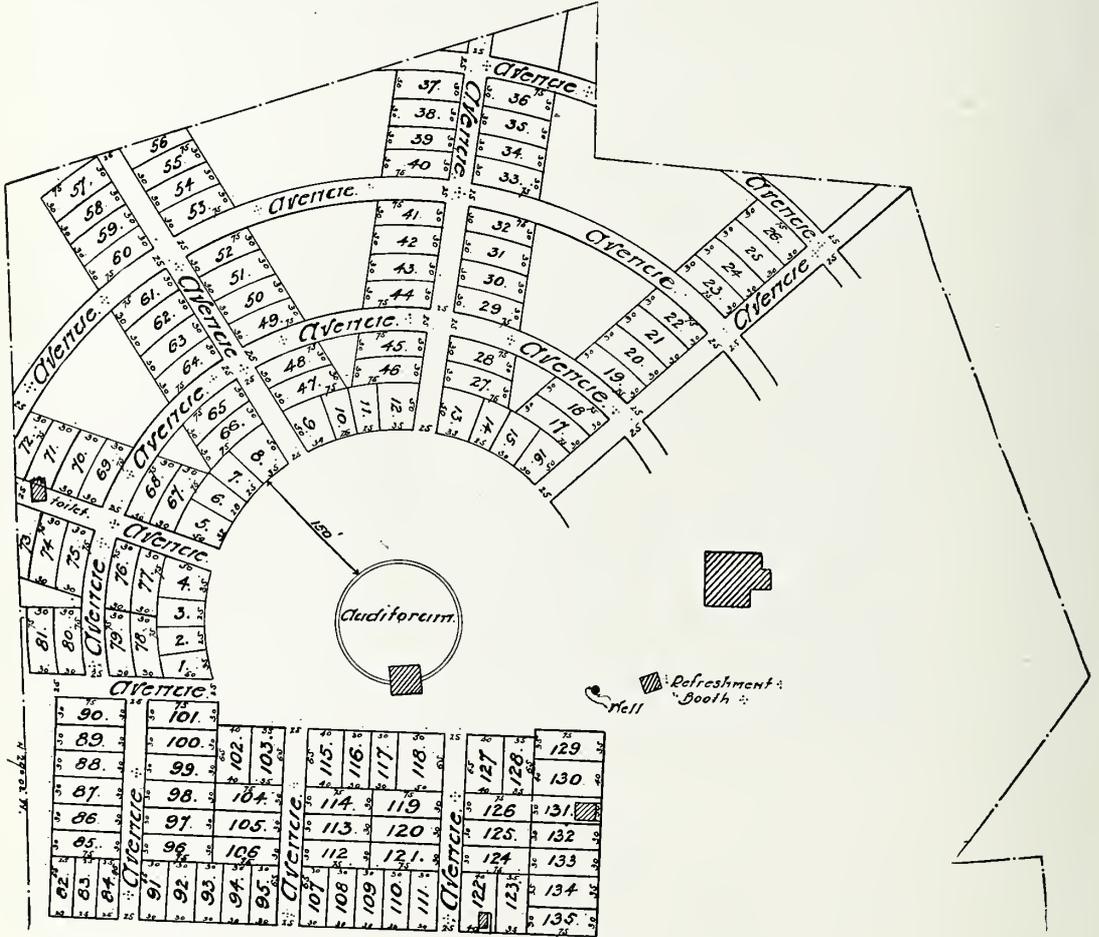
SCHOOLS.

During the early period of the township, though having few schools, enjoyed, nevertheless, special educational advantages. The children living in the eastern part attended the Moravian schools at Bethlehem, which were at this time the best schools in the colonies. Those in the western end attended the Moravian school at Emaus (see history of Emaus), and the church school of the Salisbury congregation. The children of the families living in the central part attended the schools in Allentown, while those of the few families living between Allentown and Bethlehem attended the schools at Rittersville, where Moravian teachers were usually employed.

The schools in Emaus, Fountain Hill and

Aineyville (now South Allentown) were up to the time of their incorporation a part of the public school system of the township. The exact dates of the erections of the first rural school houses are somewhat uncertain. Merkel's schoolhouse is said to have been erected about the year 1820; Ritter's, Hofford's, Yost's, Eisenhard's, during the decade between 1830 and 1840, and schools in Mountain the following decade. As the population increased and education became

afforded in the splendid schools in the boroughs and cities almost surrounding the township, and in the higher institutions of learning of the Moravian College, and Girls' School in Bethlehem, Lehigh University, in South Bethlehem, Bishopthorpe School for Girls in Fountain Hill, Muhlenberg College and Preparatory School, the Allentown College for Women, and the several business schools in Allentown. All of which the within easy reach from almost every part of the



PLAN OF WALDHEIM PARK.

more popular, the following districts were formed and the building erected: Wiand's, Keck's, Jetter's, Aineyville, and Mountainville. Recently the Mountainville schoolhouse was abandoned and a handsome single-room building erected at Summit Lawn. The schools at Hofford's and Bethlehem Woods were abandoned with the erection of the two story brick buildings near Bethlehem in 1880, and at Mountainville in 1883. These are the only graded schools in the township. Unusual educational advantages are

township through the network of trolley and railway lines. Of the schoolhouses erected before the Civil War, all have been rebuilt, with the exception of the Salisbury Church schoolhouse, which is owned by the congregation and rented to the township.

THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

The southern boundary line of the township is the summit of the South or Lehigh Mountain.

The view from its slopes and top is most delightful. The rivulets from the mountain side wind their way through green meadows to the little Lehigh in the distance, while far across fertile fields dotted with spacious farm buildings, appear the "gravel hill" behind which looms up the majestic Blue Mountains. Beautiful cottages are being erected on its slope. The most noted of which is the Burns residence. On the crest of the Mountain along the Coopersburg Pike and the Philadelphia trolley line is the charming little hamlet of Summit Lawn. To the left of the trolley line on the very crest of the mountains nature has heaped one upon another a number of immense bowlders. They are known as the Big Rock and are visited by hundreds annually. The view of the Saucon Valley is one of the finest in Eastern Pennsylvania.

WALDHEIM PARK.

To the west of Mountainville on the slope of the mountain is located the beautiful Waldheim Park. It comprises a part of the original Ritter homestead. The park is under the control of the United Evangelical Waldheim Association, and immediately governed by a board of seven-teen directors who are elected annually by the stockholders. The officers of the board are: President, L. H. Mertz; vice president, E. J. Rapp; secretary, E. S. Woodring; treasurer, Charles W. Knouse. Waldheim was purchased September 12, 1904. Since this time the park has been beautified and improved and bids fair to become one of the most popular pleasure grounds. Besides being richly endowed by nature for this purpose it is under the control of the Church which exercises a moral censorship over all its activities. The improvements consists of two never-failing wells, play grounds for children, croquet and baseball grounds, a splendid auditorium, which at the time of its erection was said to be one of the largest in the state, a dining hall where upwards of 300 guests can be seated at one time, an electric system and forty-eight cottages, the latter number is constantly increasing. The western end is laid out as a picnic ground. During the park season Waldheim is continuously occupied by Campmeetings, Chautauques, Family Reunions and Sunday school picnics.

MOUNTAINVILLE.

At the foot of the mountain, along the Philadelphia pike, at the insertion of the Emaus road is located the beautiful village of Mountainville. It is built on land at one time in possession of Rudolph Smith, who erected a log tavern at the cross road prior to 1800. In 1856 it was replaced by the present large stone hostlery conducted by Samuel Parsons. A few years prior Charles Witman and a certain Mr. Snyder came into the possession of the Smith homestead, and laid it out in building lots, a number of houses were erected which became the nucleus of the town. A post office was established in 1856, with Edwin Sell as postmaster. After a year it was removed to some other part of the township, but was soon returned again and Reuben Kemmerer appointed postmaster, who continued until 1880, when Miss Amanda Scheetz was appointed postmistress. With the development of the rural delivery system the office was abandoned.

The Mountainville Evangelical congregation had its origin in the house of William Bortz, where the first service was held in 1858 and where Moses Dissinger, C. K. Fehr and others held occasional services for a number of years. In 1863 a church was erected, the membership at the time was only ten. In 1877 it was made a part of the Emaus circuit. The membership gradually declined and services were finally discontinued. A union Sunday school holds its sessions in the edifice.

Rev. M. O. Rath, the pastor of the Lutheran congregation of Emaus and Western Salisbury, conducts services fortnightly in the Odd Fellows hall.

Walter Scheetz established a carriage factory in 1874, which he continued to operate for many years, but which was closed some years ago and is now occupied by a silk-mill.

Recently a number of comfortable residences have been erected, among them that of Dr. H. F. Bean. The trolley lines have made it a suburb of Allentown. The present population is about five hundred.

This is the only village in the present township. The boroughs of Emaus, Fountain Hill, and South Allentown and a part of the City of Allentown having been cut out of it. That part of the township thus remaining is purely agricultural, containing some of the finest farming land in the county.

CHAPTER XLII.

SOUTH WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP.

This township occupies a central situation in Lehigh county. The surface is nearly level, excepting the "Huckleberry Ridge," which extends across the center of the township from east to west about four miles. The soil is generally fertile and in a high state of cultivation for farming purposes.

The township is watered by two creeks,—the Jordan and the Cedar. Jordan Creek flows through the northern portion from west to east, and furnishes power for one grist-mill. It is turbulent some seasons of the year, overflowing its banks and carrying along everything in its way but at other seasons it is perfectly dry. Hence it is unreliable for manufacturing purposes,—the grist-mills requiring steam power during certain parts of the year. Its volume is gradually decreasing. Cedar creek flows from west to east across the southern portion and has its source just across the boundary line in Upper Macungie, where a large spring has a sufficient flow of water to run a grist-mill a few hundred yards from its fountain. It is a remarkable stream. "Its volume appears invariable in wet or dry weather. It never freezes, the grass, which grows to the water's edge, appears green all seasons; and it is always uncovered, the water dissolving the snow as it falls."

The winding length of the former in the township is about six miles, and of the latter about five miles.

EARLY SETTLERS.—At the organization of Northampton county in March, 1752, the territory which now embraces South Whitehall was included in that portion of land known as the "back parts of Macungie," or "the Heidelberg District." By referring to the history of old "Whitehall township," which included the present Whitehall, and North and South Whitehall townships, there will be found much interesting matter bearing upon the early settlers of this township. An assessment-roll there of 1762 contains the names of those who were living within the limits of this township at that time. Among the settlers of this township, the following may be mentioned:

Nicholas Kern, John Griesemer, George Knauss, Lorentz Guth, Peter Troxell, Jacob Henninger, Adam Haberle, Paul Tussing, George Guth, Peter Hoffman, Leonard Heuchel,

Peter Herr, George Ruch, Conrad Crumbach, Frederick Reitz, Jacob Schnerr, Dietmer Werner, Frederick Schwander, John Roth, Michael Schneider, Jacob Wenner, Daniel Dorney, Leonard Steinger, George Glick and Adam Goebel.

One of the earliest tracts of land purchased in this township was by Nicholas Kern. He took out warrants for lands Dec. 3, 1735, and Oct. 28, 1737, and some of these lands he sold to Laurence Good (or Lorenz Guth), Feb. 27, 1739. He afterwards, Nov. 24, 1737, and March 15, 1738, warranted lands on the south side of the Blue mountains, now Slatington. There he settled and afterward died in 1747. A portion of his large family settled at his home south of the Blue mountains. In 1783, Jacob Kern, of Whitehall, was in possession of tracts known as "Kern's Folly," "Kernsberg," and "Delay." A part of these lands he sold to Peter Meyer (or Moyer). The land lies in North Whitehall and in the northeastern part of this township. Mechanicsville lies on a part of it. In 1819, Peter Meyer sold 112 acres to his son, Peter, who resided in North Whitehall. Simon Meyer, a son of Peter, lived at Meyersville, and kept the hotel on the property. Simon Meyer bought it from George Gangwere in 1852.

Lorenz Good (or Guth) a native of Switzerland, came to this country on September 19, 1738, and then he purchased from Nicholas Kern and his wife, Mary Margaret, three tracts of land, warrants for which had been granted to Kern, Dec. 3, 1735, and Oct. 28, 1737, and 100 acres Feb. 24, 1737. The former embraced 200 acres. All these tracts lie in South Whitehall, and were patented to Lorenz Guth by the proprietaries, May 28, 1760. On June 12, 1741, Guth had taken out a warrant for 47 acres, which was embraced in the same patent. He also took out a warrant for other lands on Nov. 1, 1749, for 46 acres, known as "Guth's Pleasure." It adjoined the lands of Peter Troxell and Nicholas Kern. On April 10, 1755, another warrant was issued to him, called "The Spring," which contained sixteen acres, and adjoined John Weaver and Nicholas Kern. Still another warrant of 50 acres is dated Oct. 23, 1755, called "Guth's Delight," and adjoined the Reformed church property. These lands were patented to Guth, March 17, 1769, and Dec. 13, 1769. By

the year 1769, Lorenz Guth had in his possession 759 acres of land.

He erected the house in which his great-great-grandson, Elias Guth, resided. Its walls are two feet thick, with small windows. Logs were fitted to these and made so as to wedge in tightly, and used in case of attacks by Indians. In times of danger the neighbors used to gather here. An acre of ground surrounding this house was enclosed with a stone wall two feet thick and seven feet high, and there the cattle were kept. It is not known whether any attack was ever made upon this house. He died prior to March 20, 1770, leaving a widow, Salome, and six children.

Before 1743 Caspar Wistar was in possession of 738 acres of land with six per cent. allowance. This land lay in what is now Whitehall, North Whitehall, and South Whitehall. In the same year he sold to Peter Troxell .200 acres: in May, 1792, he sold to Peter Kern 380 acres, and in May, 1798, he sold of the remainder of his tract, 188 acres, to Godfrey Haga. The Troxell land is situated in Whitehall and South Whitehall. The land bought by Peter Kern lies in South and North Whitehall. The tract purchased by Godfrey Haga was in 1804 bought by Samuel Sieger, of Siegersville.

ERECTION.—A petition was presented to the January term of Northampton county court in 1810, asking for a division of Whitehall township. The court appointed George Palmer, John Lerch, and Michael Snyder to inquire into the propriety of a division, and if thought advisable to divide it. These viewers made a report in November of the same year, in which they declared they had divided the township; and at the same term of court, it was declared that the township be divided according to the report, and one part, lying northward of the division line, to be named North Whitehall, and the other, South Whitehall.

TAXABLES IN 1812.—The assessment-roll for the township was not made until late in the year of 1812. It was as follows:

Peter Albrecht	Jacob Bortz
Christian Acker	John Billig
David Beery	John Bieber
Abraham Butz	Jacob Brown
Frederick Braumiller	Adam Droxsell
Henry Beek	William Dilman
Henry Beery	John Droxsell
Jacob Beery	Jacob Droxsell
Peter Butz	Daniel Droxsell
Daniel Butz	Peter Droxsell
Peter Butz	Peter Droxsell, Sr.
Solomon Butz	Peter Droxsell
Samuel Brobst	Adam Dorney
Daniel Brobst	Peter Dorney
Abraham Blumer	Adam Dorney
Henry Blumer	John Dorney
Henry Bortz	Laurence Droxsell

Casper Dick	George Leibenguth
Peter Eberhard	George Meyer
Peter Frantz	Anthony Musick
Michael Freyman	William Miller
Valentine Fasold	Abraham Miller
John Frey	Henry Mickle
Christoph Freyman	Jacob Mickle
John Flexer	Christian Mickle
Lawrence Good	Peter Mickle
Peter Good	Daniel Miller
George Gangeware	Peter Marcks
Thomas Gangeware	Peter Miller
Solomon Greisman	Henry Minck
John Gromer	Nicholas Minck
Peter Grimm	Jacob Manerer
Abraham Greisemer	Christoph Mohr
George Glick	Peter Meyer, Sr.
Daniel Glick	Jacob Meyer
John Glick	George Henry Mertz
Daniel Glick	Henry Mertz
Adam Glick, Sr.	Joseph Mickle
Adam Glick	Laurence Neuhart
Henry Glick	John Neuhart
John Glick	Peter Neuhart
Peter Glick, Sr.	Frederick Neuhart
Peter Glick	Jacob Neuhard
Adam Glick	George Neuhard
Henry Glick	Daniel Neuhard
George Henninger	Frederick Paul
Jacob Hartman	Casper Peter
George Hill	Widow Rabenold
Jacob Hoffman	Peter Rhoads
Adam Heberly	Abraham Rhoads
Jacob Hubler	John Rhoads, Sr.
Henry Hoffman	John Rhoads
Peter Hoffman	Godfrey Rhoads
John Helfrich	Daniel Rhoads
Michael Helfrich	George Jacob Rhoads
Philip Hammel	Jacob Rhoads
Jacob Henninger	Peter Rhoads
Frederick Hill	Henry Reitz
Jacob Hill	Daniel Rabenold
John Hill	Nicholas Rabenold
Joseph Henry	William Rohn
Jacob Henninger	Christian Rutt
Christian F. Henninger	Peter Resch
Widow Haman	Leonard Steining
Jacob Herman	Abraham Schneider
Jacob Hartzell	Leonard Steining
Jacob Jodder	Philip Steining
Jacob Jund	Philip Schantz
George Jund	George Schneider
Daniel Jund	Peter Schneider
Abraham Jund	Jacob Schantz
John Junger	Samuel Seager
Gideon Junger	John Schaad
Daniel Schreiber	Samuel Sieger
John Koehler	Simon Strauss
Joseph Kern	Peter Seifried
Peter Kern	Solomon Seifried
George Adam Kemmer	Henry Schneider
Jonathan Knauss	John Scheuenbouch
Adam Kolb	Jacob Schnerr
Henry Kolb	Abraham Sterner
Philip Krach	John Smith
Jeremiah Kershner	Adam Swander estate
George Frederick Knauss	Jacob Swander
Solomon Knauss	Adam Swander, Jr.
George Knauss	Christian Steining
Philip Kock	John Stephan
Gottlieb Keiper	Abraham Sterner
Nicholas Kramer	Henry Swander
Joseph Levan	John Strauss

George Strauss	Henry Rhoad
John Shiffert	Michael Weider
Isaac Stephen	Peter Derr
James Segreaves	George Shnyder
Henry Schoener	Adam Sterner
Ludwig Sauerwine	Henry Rhoad
Henry Sterner	Gustaf Ibach
Michael Sauerwine	John Kepp
John Shiffert	Charles Gangeware
John Weider	John Laudenslager
George Wenner, Sr.	John Rhoad
George Wenner	John Knechel
Nicholas Wolf	Christian Fenstermacher
Peter Frantz, Jr.	Philip Fenstermacher.
George Ueberroth	

SINGLE FREEMEN.

Peter Woodring	Joseph Good
John Swander	George Good
Henry Dorney	John Good
Daniel Knauss	John Rhoad
Daniel Troxell	Christian Hoffman
Daniel Good	John Siegfried
Daniel Good	Michael Helfrich

At a later period several attempts were made to again cut the two Whitehall townships so as to make three out of them. After a number of failures to make such a division, the petitioners were finally successful in 1864. Then the eastern portion of South Whitehall and the southeastern portion of North Whitehall were detached from their respective townships, and formed into the township of Whitehall. When Allentown was incorporated into a city a small portion of the eastern corner of the township was also taken from it and made a part of the city.

CHURCHES.—The following churches have been established and carried on in this township:

Jordan Lutheran.—The first ministrations to the Lutheran people in the Jordan region occurred in the year 1734, when Rev. John Casper Stoever baptized, on Feb. 6th, Margaret, daughter of John Lichtenwalner. In 1736, a Rev. Mr. Schmidt was said to have preached occasionally to them and in 1738 Rev. Streiter visited the Jordan region. Rev. John Justus Jacob Birkenstock became pastor of the Jordan congregation. In the baptismal records of the congregation, the first baptism is dated April 20, 1740. Rev. Schindel stated in 1845 that the first record of baptism was dated Feb. 25, 1739. As pages one, two, and three are missing from the old record, Rev. Birkenstock may have baptized children here in 1739.

In 1744 the congregation secured by warrant a tract of fifty acres of land. In 1845 the centennial of the congregation was observed, which would indicate that the first building was erected in 1745. The first church building was of logs and stood near the north wall of the old burial ground. It was used jointly by the Lutheran

and Reformed until about 1752 when the Reformed erected a building half a mile to the east. Rev. Birkenstock was pastor at Jordan until October, 1750. Rev. Jacob Frederick Schertlein became the pastor in 1752 and remained such possibly until 1767.

During the pastorates of Revs. Birkenstock and Schertlein the following were among the members of the congregation: Frederick Schaefer, Peter Kocher, George Ruch, Christian Braun, Henry Acker, Philipp Schmeyer, Adam Diehl, Nicolaus Saeger, Melchior Kloss, Tobias Mosser, Matthias Egner, Frederick Seitz, Ulrich Sensinger, Adam Koch, Christoph Stettler, Abraham Lang, Ludwig Zimmerman, Adam Brauss, John Lichtenwalner, Melchior Schmidt, Wilhelm Rabenolt, Jacob Schlauch, Adam Haeberly, Jacob Acker, Paul Tuissing, Henry Steining, George Steininger, George Hoffman, Leonard Steininger, John Roth, John Sieger, Dewald Kuntz, John George Hausser, Michael Mosser, John Mosser, and Frantz Oberkirsch.

Rev. John George Jung was pastor from 1769 to 1772.

During his pastorate Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg visited him on July 11, 1770, and states in his "Journal," that the congregation had erected a parsonage of wood, two stories high and had commenced a stone church building. This was completed in 1771. It had a brick floor, with galleries on three sides, a wine glass pulpit, and plain benches. Rev. Daniel Lehman became pastor in 1775 and served until 1778. His successor, Rev. Theophilus Emanuel Franz was pastor from 1779 to 1784.

Rev. Carl Christopher Goetz was pastor from 1784 to 1789, and Rev. John Caspar Dill from 1791 to 1796. Rev. George T. Ellison was pastor from 1796 until his death in 1798 when Rev. Dill became pastor a second time and continued until 1806. Rev. Henry Anastasius Geissenhaimer succeeded Pastor Dill and filled the pulpit until 1814. During his pastorate a new stone parsonage was built in 1811, the church building repaired and an organ purchased. Rev. George Wartman and Rev. Joseph Doering became pastors in 1814, serving alternately, until 1837 when Rev. Jeremiah Schindel became pastor, serving twenty-four years, until 1861. During his pastorate a new church was built, the corner stone of which was laid July 31, 1842 and the building was consecrated June 4, 1843. The total cost of the church was \$3,581.24. When Rev. Schindel took charge of the congregation he also was pastor of six other congregations and served part of his time at seven other congregations. When Rev. Schindel resigned in 1861 he was a member of the state senate and in April he en-

tered the United States army as chaplain of the 110th Penna. Vol. Regt. He died at Allentown July 2, 1870. Rev. Owen Leopold was elected pastor May 11, 1861 and served for twenty-two years. His successor was Rev. F. K. Berndt, who served until 1889. Rev. M. J. Kuehner succeeded him in 1890 and was succeeded by Rev. Henry E. Semmel, the present pastor.

In 1850, a fine, two-story brick parsonage was erected on the opposite side of the road and occupied by the pastors until 1900; since then by the organist, George A. Acker, who has also served as the sexton.

In 1868 the church was renovated and frescoed and the basement fitted up for a Sunday school room. In 1886, a fine, shapely, slate-covered steeple, 138 feet high, was erected, which is visible as a conspicuous point for many miles. It was repainted in 1903 and in 1910 the interior of the church was re-decorated. A new organ was purchased in 1888.

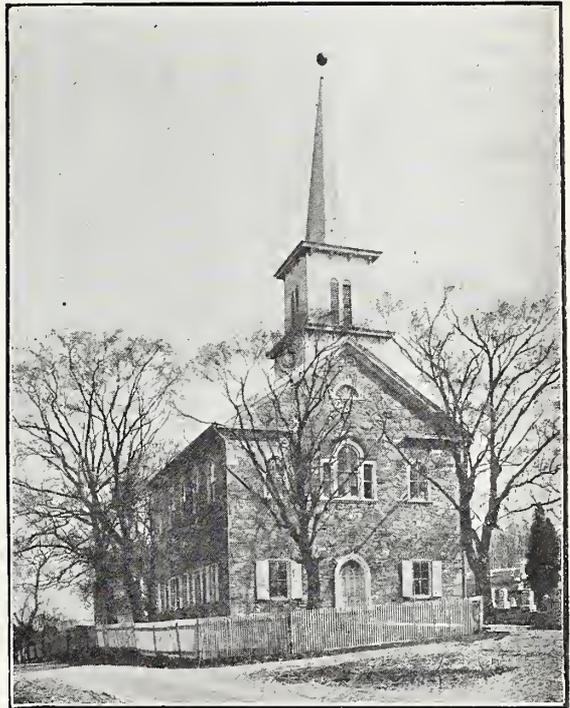
The old burial ground contains many old tomb-stones, while the cemetery, south of the church, covers three acres of the forty-three acre farm. Until June, 1883, this congregation, in connection with five other congregations, formed a pastoral charge; but since that time it is self-sustaining. Then it had 600 members, and two German and two English services per month. The membership is now 500.

Jordan Reformed.—Members of the Reformed faith were settled in this vicinity as early as 1738 and from 1740 to 1752 baptisms of their children are recorded in the Lutheran record book and Lutheran and Reformed worshipped in one building. In 1752, Lorenz Guth presented the Reformed with a 50-acre tract of land, half a mile east of the Lutheran building, and a log church building was erected in six weeks. It had small windows, and logs, sawed lengthwise, resting at either side on blocks and stumps, served as seats. A second and larger building was later erected which stood until 1808, when the present stone building was erected, with a frame steeple, 110 feet high. This is one of the oldest church buildings in the county and is a fine example of the architecture of that period.

This congregation is a daughter of the old Egypt congregation and enjoys the distinction of having had but seven pastors in its 162 years of existence. They are Revs. John Jacob Wissler, John Daniel Gros, Abraham Blumer, John Gobrecht, Joseph S. Dubs, Edwin J. Fogel, and the present pastor, Rev. Frank A. Guth. Its membership is 400. The church building was repaired in 1871 and repainted in 1907. Two

cemeteries are attached to the church, the first lying to the north and the new to the east.

In the new cemetery, near the northeastern fence, Daniel Stettler erected a stone vault in 1893. It is twelve feet wide and eight feet high.



JORDAN REFORMED CHURCH, BUILT 1808.

He was a prominent and useful citizen of Guthsville and the post office was named after him.

Among early members of this congregation were:

Peter Troxell	Adam Dorney
Samuel Music	John Lehr
Philip Lehr	Daniel Dorney
Peter Bechler	Peter Lehr
Paul Gros	Adam Eppeler
Adam Heberly	Christian Jacob
Lorentz Guth	Jacob Troxell
Peter Guth	Gottfried Roth
Adam Guth	John Roth
Lorentz Guth, Jr.	Daniel Troxell
Michael Schneider	Nicholas Gebhard

EVANGELICAL.—The Evangelical religious denomination has had many sincere and earnest devotees in South Whitehall from the beginning of its flourishing history in Lehigh county. One of the places which is particularly prominent in the township as well as in the Church history, is situated in the southern section, near the County Almshouse, and known as Mertz's church, or "*Der Bet Hugel*" (The Hill of Prayer). This was in 1831, and Henry Mertz,

a highly-honored and substantial citizen of that community (commonly called "General" Mertz, on account of his great prominence and activity in military matters), was one of the first converts in the new movement and one of the most earnest members in its successful establishment.

UNITED BRETHREN.—This religious sect began its efforts in this vicinity about 1867 by organizing a congregation with eight members whose first humble but very hopeful meeting was held in the hall above the store at Guthsville, and in two years they accomplished the erection of a modest church in the village. Earnest services were regularly held in this building until 1872 when it was sold to the township school directors and the congregation immediately afterward erected a larger frame building at Orefield along the State Highway, about 150 yards south of Siegersville, on a lot of ground, 100 feet front by 150 feet deep. It is one-story, adjoining the northern line of the lot, 24 by 36 feet, kept in good order. A burying-ground is set apart to the south and west of the building, with 12 marked graves, and some mounds unmarked. A Sunday school has been conducted there from the beginning in connection with the religious services. The membership has been small.

GERMAN BAPTISTS.—A small number of persons who were identified with the German Baptist denomination began to hold meetings in the home of Tilghman Sherer at Wenersville in 1869, and within a year they succeeded in putting up a frame church building; and they continued to hold services there until 1901. The leading members were Tilghman Sherer and wife; Samuel Wertman and wife; Gideon Guth and wife; Willoughby Guth and wife; Mrs. George Wenner; Thomas Wenner, wife and family; Daniel Kerschner, Matthias Heiser; and William Hayman.

The preachers were: William Desch, of Macungie; William Moore, of Bucks county; William Larosh, of Macungie; and Rev. Schlag, of Philadelphia.

A small cemetery was connected with this church and in it were buried Thomas Wenner, Eliza Wenner (daughter of Reuben), Tilghman Sherer and his wife, Sarah M., Gideon Guth and his wife, Sarah, and several other persons whose names could not be ascertained.

The church building was purchased by Chester P. Wenner in 1905, and since then he has used it as a warehouse for storing farming implements.

EMANUEL GROVE.—The Emanuel Grove Campmeeting Association is located in the township near Wescoesville, along the Allentown-Kutztown trolley road. It was organized in September, 1908, and incorporated under the

State laws, March 1, 1909. After the purchase of a woods, such trees as were of no use for shade were cut down and converted into lumber upon the premises, and the lumber was utilized in erecting eighty permanent cottages, 10 by 14 feet in dimensions; and the grove contains an auditorium, 70 by 80 feet in dimensions. In 1910 twenty more cottages were built; also two private cottages. In 1911 a baptismal pool was constructed in the central part of the Grove. The following year a drinking fountain was built, the water being drawn from the well by means of an electrical arrangement. In 1910 an artesian well was drilled to the depth of 230 feet, which had excellent water at 100 feet.

The Association is undenominational and formed only for the purpose of holding camp meetings. In 1908 the Twelfth Street Baptist church held its camp meeting in this grove which was the first to be held there. A union camp meeting was held there in 1909. In 1910 the Seven Day's Adventists, the Free Methodists, and the Twelfth Street Baptist church, Allentown, held meetings there; in 1912 the Twelfth Street Baptist church, Allentown, held their third meeting there; so did the Seven Day's Adventists again.

SCHOOLS.—The early schools of the township were connected with the Lutheran and Reformed churches from a very early date for many years. At the organization of these congregations they were at first supplied, not by pastors, but by teachers, who used to read sermons for the congregations on Sundays and the baptism of children in the Lutheran Church, extending back to 1739, the schools evidently existed prior to that date. The noble German forefathers, at a time when they could not yet afford to be supplied by a regular pastor, nevertheless felt the necessity of having their children taught in parochial schools. A school house was erected in 1833 on a lot of land near Simon Moyer's hotel, which was a gift from Nicholas Kramer. A society was formed with John Scherer as president, and stock was issued at \$9 a share.

It was used for quite a number of years. On May 26, 1877, the lot was exchanged with Samuel Hermony for another near by, but no house was erected on it.

From the year 1828 to 1839 the township of South Whitehall appropriated the following amounts for the education of poor children within its limits:

1828,	\$ 9 32	1835,	\$70 85
1830,	10 87	1836,	42 50
1833,	43 91	1837,	101 85
1834,	25 61	1838,	152 83

In 1839 the township accepted the school law,

and the officers of the first board of directors were George Ibach, president; George Frederick, secretary; and Solomon Griesemer, treasurer. There were then 438 taxable citizens, and the first State appropriation amounted to \$234.24; and at once arrangements were made to erect schoolhouses from term to term. There was considerable opposition to the public schools for quite a time, and even as late as 1847, an attempt made to abolish the system. On the 29th of May, in that year, a meeting of the citizens was called to convene at the public house of Alexander Loder, at Wenersville. The object of the meeting was, if possible, to rescind the previous favorable action of the township on the school question and reject the school law, but it failed, and the schools were continued. In 1855 the township had 15 schools, 813 pupils, tax, \$1,514.98; in 1877, 12 schools, 650 pupils, tax \$2,633; in 1883, 13 schools, 689 pupils, tax, \$5,741.91.

The following statement shows the time, location, and cost of the thirteen buildings acquired by the township from 1839 to 1883:

1839	Solomon Griesemer,	\$	1	00
1839	Isaac Troxell, Jordan Bridge,		1	00
1856	Benjamin Rabenold, Snyderville,		375	00
1860	Reuben Butz, Cedarville,		1,500	00
1861	John Kratzer,		1	00
1861	William Wenner,		1	00
1866	John Heilman, Crackersport,		24	00
1870	E. F. Butz,		28	79
1870	Frank Marsteller,		22	50
1870	Thomas Hertz,		58	12
1871	Daniel Stetler, Guthsville,		1,050	00
1882	Alexander Guth, Guth's Station,		125	00
1882	Edwin C. Jacoby, Walbert's Station,		98	99

In 1883, the township erected two school buildings; one at Guth's Station, costing \$1,662.53, and the other at Walbert's Station, costing \$1,673.98.

School Board, 1913.—Charles Sittler, President; William Moore, secretary (Cetronia); Clinton Henninger, treasurer; E. Abiah Jacoby, Wilson F. Shankweiler.

<i>School.</i>	<i>Teacher.</i>	<i>Terms.</i>
Guthsville,	Elmer Wenner,	5
Hoffmans,	Samuel P. Guth,	27
Mechanicsville,	Roma George,	
Iron Br.,	Robert Saul,	6
Guth's Station,	G. S. Schrope,	
Kratzer's,	Earl Israel,	1
Griesemers,	Mrs. Mannie Laudenslager,	
Dorney's Park,	William Nonnemaker,	31
Cetronia,	S. C. Schmoyer,	25
Cetronia,	Emily Schuler,	6
Crackersport,	Marvin B. Wetzel,	
Wall Sta.,	Russell Freyman,	1
Snyder's,	William Gensler,	
Knappenberger s.,	Milton Fries,	15
Weners,	Oscar Wissler,	10

The registered children of school age in 1912 were 524; in 1913, 543. The average cost per month for 1911-12 was \$2.35; for 1912-13, \$2.36.

Some of the earlier teachers of this township before 1890, covering a period of fifty years were the following: Edwin Heilman and his five sons, O. J., Samuel, William F., Edgar J., and

Jacob D., and daughter, Susan; Thomas Benner, and his son, H. A. I.; the Kerschners, George, Charles, Daniel, and Henry; Peter and M. J. Hoffman; Elias J. Guth, Edmund Reinhard, E. Morris Haas, Samuel S. J. Kern, and John D. Gensler.

An extraordinary Local Institute was held in the Jordan Reformed church in the fall of 1886, which was attended by the State Superintendent of Common Schools, Dr. E. E. Higbee, who delivered a most interesting address, having been the greatest occasion of this kind in the school history of the township.

EARLY MILLS.—There are three mills in the township in active operations, one on Jordan creek, and two on Cedar creek. Three others are mentioned as having been on the Cedar creek but they were destroyed.

Wehr's Mill is on the Jordan creek, one-half mile east of Guthsville bridge. It was built by Ephraim Sieger in 1862. The motor power was supplied wholly by two large breast water-wheels for many years, then a steam engine was added to supply power when the water became too low. The interior was destroyed by fire in 1880, and immediately repaired, the engine having been in a separate building was only slightly damaged. The building is of stone, three story. The "Roller System" was introduced with machinery of the latest and best design, including a turbine water wheel, the steam engine still being used when necessary. The dam is of concrete, one of the best constructed in this part of the county. William Wehr became the owner in 1897 and by his energy and practical knowledge of milling has since then built up a large wholesale and retail business.

Schantz Mill was situated at the head of the Cedar creek, in Upper Macungie township at the eastern corner, just across the line of South Whitehall, half a mile west of the Poor House. It was a five-story stone structure, erected in 1790. A strong supply of water proceeded from several large springs which bubbled out of crevices in a limestone formation. Henry Bortz first owned the property and in 1811 it passed to his son-in-law, Jacob Schantz; and long afterward to Schantz's son, Hiram. During this time the roller process was introduced. David Koch purchased it in 1888 and it was continued in successful operation until 1902 when the waters were appropriated by the City of Allentown, and damages allowed, amounting to \$13,000. The mill was torn down and the springs were surrounded by a stone wall to preserve the large flow of water from contamination. It is more fully described in connection with the water works of the city.

Bortz Mill was a two-story frame structure on Cedar creek near the Poor House, established in 1794 by Caspar Weaver. Subsequent owners were Daniel Butz and Reuben Butz. From 1866 to 1869 it was owned and operated by David Butz; from 1869 to 1882 by Charles Wenner; and from 1882 to 1893 by Matthias Bortz, when he died. His estate carried it on until 1903; then the City of Allentown appropriated the waters of the Schantz Spring, the head and source of the creek, and the estate was allowed \$7,000 for damages to the plant. In 1912 the estate demolished the building and erected in its stead two frame houses. An old two-story cut-stone dwelling, used in connection with the grist mill, is still a superior building, its style of architecture indicating that it was put up before 1800. It is occupied by the widow, Mrs. Arabella Bortz.

Romig Mill, is a three-story stone building on Cedar creek, half a mile below the Poor House. Edwin H. Romig became the owner in 1887 and carried it on till 1908, when his son, Augustus W., succeeded him and he has operated it since. It was built by Henry Mertz before the Revolution, and subsequently occupied by a number of millers. Previously the building was used as a fulling mill.

Haines Mill (generally known for years as "Cedar Creek Mill"), is a large three-story stone building on Cedar creek at Cetronia. It was built by an early settler named George Knauss before the Revolution who had in that vicinity 300 acres, and subsequently owned and carried on by his sons, George Frederick, and Philip, his grandson, Daniel Knauss, and Charles Mertz, Asa Balliet, and Solomon Lichtenwalner, the last named having had it two years and died in 1869. His son, Hiram A., then owned it till 1885, and his grandson, Lafenus H., till 1905 when Jacob Haines became the owner. It was soon afterward destroyed by fire. He rebuilt it and has operated it since. The roller process had been introduced in 1887.

Wilt Mill was situated on Cedar creek, one-fourth of a mile east of the Lichtenwalner mill. It was erected by George Frederick Knauss about 1800 and carried on by him until he died in 1850. He was succeeded by John Dorney from 1850 to 1871; by Dorney's sons, Tilghman and Daniel D., and John Butz for several years; then by Allen Wilt for twenty years. It was destroyed by fire in 1896 and not rebuilt, notwithstanding a superior water-right.

IRON-ORE MINES.—Iron ore was discovered a hundred years ago at different places in the township, and mining operations were carried on from 1820 to 1890, producing altogether many hundred thousand tons. These operations are men-

tioned in the description of Guth's Station and Hoffmansville.

Seven mines were in operation in 1884: Calvin Guth, Frank P. Guth, Kline & Albright, Koch & Balliet, Daniel Henry, Sieger Bros., and Thomas Rhoad (near Scherersville).

In 1847, Peter Moyer, a blacksmith of the township, invented an ore washer which came into general use. It was afterwards improved by Samuel Thomas.

VITRIFIED BRICK PLANT.—In 1896, Dr. H. K. Hartzell, William F. Mosser, and Andrew Keck embarked in the manufacture of vitrified brick in the township, near Guth's Station on the C. & F. R. R. A superior plant was established and a fine circular smoke-stack, 124½ feet high, was erected, with ovens having a capacity of 50,000 bricks; and 15 acres of land with a large deposit of shale material was purchased. Active and successful operations were carried on by them for a number of years. In 1910 a re-organization was effected as the Allentown Brick Co., with H. L. Dougherty as president and J. R. Connelly as superintendent and the business was carried on until 1913. The character of the brick was recognized as superior.

POTTERY.—In 1877 Charles Guth embarked in the business of manufacturing pottery in the township along the road one-half a mile south of Guthsville and carried it on four years. The glazing was reputed to be imperfect and therefore the enterprise came to be abandoned.

POWDER WORKS.—The Pennsylvania Trojan Powder Works was organized in Allentown in 1905. It was first known as the Allentown Non-Freezing Powder Co., and the change was made in 1908. The plant is located at the Iron Bridge, along the line of the C. & F. R. R., on what is known as the Eberhard farm. Ten acres of ground are occupied and the company employs 85 men. The organizer was Jesse B. Bronstein, and he has been its active head. Trojan powder is used as a substitute for nitro-glycerine and dynamite. It is a radical departure from the old kind of dynamite and after its great value was established the business of the company grew very rapidly. The U. S. Government uses large quantities of it in the construction of the Panama Canal and it is used by large mining operators in mining copper in Mexico, California, Nevada, Montana, and other sections of the West.

The plant was established in Lehigh county because of the extensive quarries in the manufacture of great quantities of cement. The business grew from 200,000 pounds monthly to 400,000. The officers of the company are: Pres., W. E. Hall, New York; vice-pres., Jesse B. Bronstein,

Allentown; sec. and treas., John Bronstein, Allentown.

COUNTY BRIDGES.—There are four county bridges in the township which span the Jordan creek, and one, the Cedar creek:

Guthsville Bridge was first a stone, two-arch structure, erected in 1811; and in 1858 a single-span covered wooden super-structure was substituted which has been continued until now. But this has recently been condemned and arrangements are being made to put a substantial iron bridge in its place.

Sieger's Bridge is situated at Wehr's Mill. It is a wooden, one-arch, covered structure, 150 feet long, built in 1841, and is in a good state of preservation, painted red.

Guth's Bridge is a single-span covered wooden bridge, 120 feet long, similar to the Guthsville bridge, which was erected in the same year, 1858, and rebuilt in 1882. Previously, from the time of the earliest settlements, the creek was crossed by a ford at this point.

Troxel Bridge is a fine, three-arch stone structure, 250 feet long, including approaches, which was erected in 1832. It is situated several hundred feet south of the Iron Bridge..

Two other bridges span the Jordan near the Troxel Bridge: the "Iron Bridge" of the C. & F. R. R.; and the long iron bridge of the A. & S. trolley line (described in the township history).

Poor-House Bridge was erected across Cedar creek by the county in 1856, about 300 feet north of the main building. It is 200 feet long with side stone guard-walls, one span, 20 feet long, over the creek being constructed of iron, and the other, also 20 feet long over a tail-race of the Bortz Mill (a short distance above), being constructed of wood, in a poor state of repair.

Iron Eridge is the name of a prominent locality in the northerly portion of the township, without any collection of buildings or business interest in the immediate vicinity. It takes its name from a long and high superior iron truss-bridge crossing the Jordan creek and the wide ravine, on the Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R.

In 1857 it was known as the largest iron bridge in America. It is still visited by many persons from all parts of the country every year. What greatly adds to the attraction is the charming scenery by which it is surrounded.

The Jordan Valley at this point is nearly a quarter of a mile wide on the grade of the railroad, and about 1,000 feet on the level of the creek; and the railroad is nearly 90 feet above the creek. The length of the bridge is 1,165 feet. Its superstructure consists of 11 spans of suspended truss, each 100 feet long, and 16 feet

high, which are supported by cast-iron pillars set on solid masonry.

It was erected from August, 1856, to July, 1857, under the direction of F. C. Lowthrop, civil engineer and contractor, and cost \$77,000.

The railroad and bridge were constructed by the Lehigh Crane and Thomas Iron Companies in 1857 at an expense of \$260,000.

RAILROADS.—The C. & F. R. R. extends across the northerly section of the township, in length five miles.

There are two electric trolley lines: In the easterly section, from Allentown to Slatington, via Siegersville, in length six miles; and across the southerly section from Allentown to Kutztown, via Cetronia, in length three miles.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Prior to 1840, the Justices of the Peace were elected for districts embracing several townships and their names will be found in the Civil List of the county.

From 1840 to the present time, the following incumbents have filled this office in the township:

Solomon Gable, 1840.	Moses G. Hoffman, 1868-
Henry Guth, 1840	93
Charles Hittel, 1842.	Calvin Guth, 1868-73
Daniel J. Rhoads, 1844.	A. S. Heffner, 1873-78
John Eisenhard, 1845	Milton R. Schaffer, 1878-
John Smith, 1846	85
Daniel J. Rhoads,	Aaron M. Greenawald,
1849-64.	1893-1914
Charles Guth, 1850-60	Daniel H. Miller, 1885-
James F. Klein, 1860-65.	90.
Frank J. Newhard,	O. E. Gruver, 1890-92
1864-66.	Joseph M. Gruver, 1892-
John H. Nolf, 1865-68	94
William Walbert,	Llewellyn H. Guth, 1894-
1866-68.	1915

POLLING PLACE.—There is only one polling place in the township, which is situated at Wenersville, near the center of the township, and here the elections have been held from the beginning of this election district.

POST OFFICES.—The following post offices are maintained in the township:

Stettlersville and Orefield.

The following have been discontinued: Guth's Sta., Walbert's, Ringer's, Eckerts's, and Cetronia.

PROPOSED COUNTY SEAT.—When the movement was started in 1812 to establish a new county out of that portion of Northampton county which lay west of the Lehigh river, many prominent and influential men, who lived in the vicinity of Guthsville, exerted themselves to secure the selection of the village as the place best adapted for the county-seat on account of its situation in the geographical center of the large area of territory to be erected into separate county, but their efforts proved unavailing and the advocates of Allentown were successful.

COUNTY ALMSHOUSE.—The public institution, established by the county authorities for the

relief of the poor, was located by them in South Whitehall township, a short distance south of Dorney's Park. For complete description of it, see Chapter XVI, Public Charities.

PUBLIC ROADS.—The township is well supplied with public roads, and several prominent thoroughfares extend from Allentown; one westward through the central portion by way of Guthsville to Schnecksville, or to Lowhill; an-



LEIBELSPERGER HOMESTEAD ON HENRY LEH FARM.

other southwestward, via Cedarville to Fogelsville; and a third, northward, the length of the township through the central portion, from Dorneyville, via Wennersville and the cross-roads on Huckleberry Ridge, to Ironton and Slatington.

State Highway.—In 1911 the state road from Allentown to Walbert was extended to Guthsville; in 1912, to Siegersville, and in 1913, to Schnecksville.

POPULATION.—The enumeration of the township by the U. S. Census since its erection in November, 1810, has been as follows:

1820,	1,623	1870,	*2,748
1830,	1,952	1880,	2,884
1840,	2,290	1890,	2,204
1850,	2,913	1900,	2,472
1860,	4,085	1910,	2,497

*Whitehall township was taken partly from this township in 1867; which will explain the marked reduction in ten years.

In 1880, the enumeration of the villages in the township was reported separately by the census as follows:

Cedarville,	135	Hoffmansville,	78
Crackersport,	65	Mechanicsville,	100
Guthsville,	138	Sherersville,	56
Griesemersville,	76	Siegersville,	36

The inmates of the county almshouse were reported as numbering 286.

PATRIOTIC SPIRIT.—The militia organization was kept up actively in Guthsville and the surrounding township until the Civil War broke out

in 1861, the village having supplied a company of "Troopers," as well as of "Infantry"; then pug-nacity took the place of jocosity, and when President Lincoln issued his call for troops, twenty-two men responded promptly.

Battalion Day was a great institution for the people of Guthsville and the surrounding county for miles, and they supported its annual celebration in the village on Whitmonday with much enthusiasm; indeed, the merriment was so impressive to many that its effects were felt for many days afterward. Pure rye whiskey is reported to have been abundant at three cents a drink with a cigar thrown in; the evening was passed in vigorous dancing and uproarious jubilation; and at midnight there followed fighting and confusion. Hucksters were numerous who supplied home-made beer, cakes, and candies; and many "merry-makers" had strings of copper pennies around their necks to increase the clatter by their jingling. And such were the "good old times" before the Civil War.

Soldiers of '61.—Some of the soldiers who enlisted during the Civil War from Guthsville and the vicinity, whose names have been recalled in 1913, were the following:

Aaron Beissel	Alfred Hoffman
Franklin Beissel	Moses Hoffman
Charles Beltz	Henry Kern
John Culbertson	Dr. Josiah Kern
Alfred Diehl	Edwin Miller
Daniel Farber	Franklin Miller
Henry Gruber	Matthias Miller
William Guth	Edwin Moyer
Harrison Guth	Eli Peter
Martin Guth	Edwin Reinert
Thomas Guth	Charles Resch
Phaon Guth	Amandus Sieger
David Guth	William Sieger
Moses Guth	Franklin Schmidt
Eli Hartman	Tighman Schmidt
John Hartman	Henry Seip
Edwin Hauser	Henry Savitz
Thomas Hoffman	Evan Strauss

One of the county veterans, now living near Guthsville in good health, is Charles Sauerwine, who was enlisted as a private in Co. A, 14th Regt. U. S. Vol. Inf., and served from March 3, 1862, to March 3, 1865, when he received his honorable discharge. He took a very active interest in the erection of the Soldier's Monument on the Jordan Lutheran Church cemetery.

Of the above, four were surviving in October, 1913: Henry Gruber and William Guth, of Siegersville; Thomas Guth, of Allentown, and Martin Guth, of California.

Soldiers' Monuments.—In 1893 a Soldiers' Monument, to commemorate the services of men from this vicinity who were enlisted in the several wars of the United States, was erected in the cemetery of the Jordan Reformed church,

near the southeast corner of the building. It is made of concrete, in the form of an obelisk, about 20 feet high, (which is surrounded by a wooden frame on account of its cracked and crumbling condition), surmounted by three muskets, standing "stack arms," with four diminutive wooden cannon at the four corners of its base. Midway up the respective sides, four marble tablets are set in the obelisk and on three of them the names of the soldiers are inscribed, as follows:

1776. *East side.*

Peter Gross

1812.

Henry Guth Conrad Kerschner
Henry Resch Adam Hayberger
George Resch

1848.

Reuben Benner

1861 *North side.*

Moses Hoffman,Co. I, 41 P. V.
E. J. Peters,Co. I, 41 P. V.
Alfred Diehl,Co. K, 47 P. V.
Frederick Fisher,Co. F, 47 P. V.
Samuel McCandless,Co. G, 47 P. V.
Nicholas Helm,Co. G, 176 P. V.

1861 *South side.*

Henry Kern,Co. E, 47 P. V.
Samuel A. Guth,Co. I, 47 P. V.
Charles Beltz,Co. B, 176 P. V.
Henry M. Larosch,Co. E, 176 P. V.
Alfred Miller,Co. D, 176 P. V.
Edgar A. Fink,Co. I, 2 Inf.
Joseph Strasburger,Co. K, 4 N. Y. V. C.

In 1894, a similar Soldiers' Monument was established in the Jordan Lutheran church cemetery near the middle of the western line. It is a plain obelisk, 25 feet high, made of concrete, coated with cement, and surmounted by a bronze eagle with wings out-stretched; but its edges and the corners of the base show marked signs of decay. The cost was raised by subscriptions, the most active solicitor having been Charles Saurwine, an old veteran, accompanied by his wife, who reside near Guthsville. The names of deceased soldiers from this community are inscribed on three sides as follows:

1776.

George Deily Samuel Sieger

1812.

Christian Derr Solomon Rabenold
Isaac Hamman Henry Schantz
Peter Kline Jacob Schantz
Andrew Krause John Strauss
George Kuhns George Xander
Lucas Rabenold

1861 *North side.*

John Deily,Co. B, 176 Reg. P. V.
John Hahn,32d Cavalry.
Edwin Houser,Co. K, 47 Reg. P. V.
John Helfrich,Co. G, 47 Reg. P. V.
Moses Klotz,Co. K, 47 Reg. P. V.
Lewis Kratzer,Co. B, 176 Reg. P. V.
Jonas Rabenold,Co. B, 47 Reg. P. V.
Lewis Seip,Co. B, 47 Reg. P. V.
William Sieger,Co. B, 47 Reg. P. V.

1861 *West side.*

Moses Guth,Co. K, 54 Reg. P. V.
Franklin Miller,Co. B, 176 Reg. P. V.

Both of these monuments were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

THE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN is being established in the township about 300 yards southeast from Cedarville. Building operations were begun in August, 1913, by laying the foundations of a large structure 180 feet long and 60 feet deep, and this is to be followed by other structures.

GUTH HOME.—Lorentz Guth emigrated from the Palatinate to America in 1738, and by 1769 he had come to own 759 acres of land. He was the founder of the Jordan Reformed church, near Walberts, having donated 56 acres for church purposes and a church farm. In 1745 he erected a two-story stone dwelling-house near the south side of the Jordan, which is still in a good state of preservation and used as a dwelling. His great-great-grandson, Elias J. Guth, is the present owner and occupant. Its walls are two feet thick. The windows were originally with four small panes of glass, but these have been replaced by modern windows. The old windows were fastened to logs on the inside, so as to resist attacks by the Indians, during times of danger, as in 1755 and 1763. The settlers of the neighborhood gathered here to spend the night in safety. Heavy plank-riveted doors were placed at the entrance. In the gable ends, loop-holes were constructed to enable riflemen to defend the property and its inmates. The original roof was thatched but in course of time it was changed to shingles. The ground floor was laid with brick, in mortar. The kitchen had a huge fire place, 14 feet long and 7 feet high, with a bake oven built in the rear; and over the fire place there was a smoke house. A wall stove was used to heat the parlor, which consisted of rough cast-iron plates, extended through the wall to the fire place.

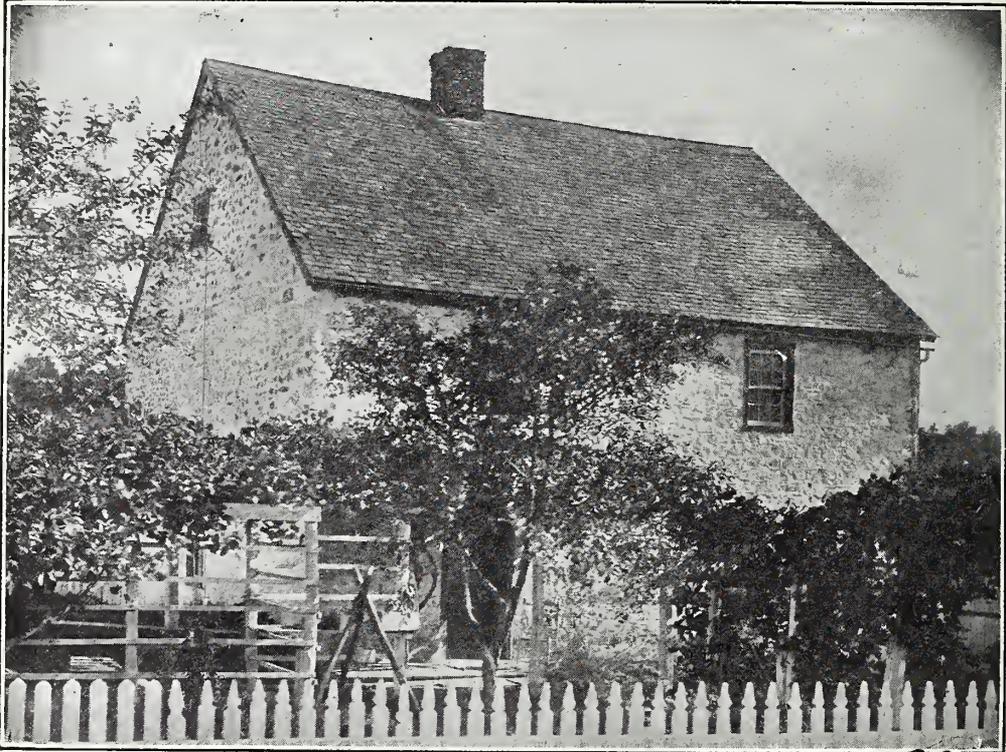
A lot of ground containing 60 perches, adjoining the house, was inclosed by a wall two feet thick, and seven feet high, which was used as a stockade for cattle, and also for defense when the settlement was invaded by Indians.

GROUSE HALL.—Lynford Lardner, (named after a friend and near relative of the family, Rev. Thomas Lynford, Rector of St. Nicholas's, Acon, and a Chaplain in Ordinary to King William and Queen Mary) was born July 18, 1715, the son of Dr. John Lardner, a physician of Grace Church, St., London and Woodford, Epping Forest, Sussex, and his wife, a Miss Winstanley.

He spent some time at the University of Cambridge, but afterwards went into a counting-room in London. The family wished to obtain a government office for him, but in this they were unsuccessful, and the influence of his brother-in-law, Richard Penn (who married his

sister, Hannah Lardner) made an opening for him in Pennsylvania. When about 25 years of age, he emigrated to America, sailing from Gravesend on May 5, 1740, and arrived at Philadelphia in the beginning of September. He resided for some time on the Penn property, and as a member of the Land Office participated in the management of the wild regions of which that family were lords paramount, and to some extent he was also their commercial agent. He succeeded James Steele in the position of Receiver-General or Collector of Quit-rents, Purchase Mon-

John Swift, so often mayor of Philadelphia); John Wallace (son of a Scotch clergyman) and John Inglis. Social entertainments had always been a feature of provincial life, and the arrival of a governor, the close of a mayoralty, or an official conference, was the occasion of gathering around a well-covered board. The stately minuet, moreover, had been learned by the gayer ladies and gentlemen, and parties had been given by John Sober and others at the Bachelor's Hall; but in 1748 it was thought that a subscription ball, in which married men might join, would be a de-



HOME OF LORENTZ GUTH, BUILT 1745.

eys, &c.; and in 1746 was made Keeper of the Great Seal of the Province, holding both offices several years. The Receiver-General had a salary of from £300 to £400 and the Keeper was paid in fees for attesting the laws.

In 1746, Lardner became the owner of Colli-day's paper-mill in Springfield township, and afterwards was interested in the manufacture of iron; but at no time was he in the mercantile business. In the winter of 1748-9, the dancing assembly was instituted, which, with intermissions, has been kept up for upwards of 150 years, and Lardner was manager of the first assembly, the other managers being John Swift (ancestor of

lightful institution. The tax was 40 shillings, and this paid for an entertainment every Thursday, from the first of January to the first of May, beginning "precisely at six in the evening and not by any means to exceed twelve the same night," and for complimentary tickets to the ladies. The entertainment was moderate, consisting chiefly of something to drink. There were 59 subscribers, including the managers.

Lardner was made a Justice for Lancaster county in 1752, and about that time relinquished the Seal. He was called to the provincial council, June 13, 1755. In March, 1756, he was chosen lieutenant of the troop of horse, organ-

ized in connection with two companies of foot and one company of artillery for the defense of the city. He was also one of the Commissioners to spend the money which the Assembly about this time voted for the King's use. He declined re-appointment the following year, but served subsequently in the same capacity. He was some time a trustee of the College of Philadelphia and a member of the American Philosophical Society. After his marriage he resided on the west side of Second street, above Arch, and owned several houses in that locality, besides farms outside the city. His country seat was "Somerset," part of which is known as "Lardner's Point," on the Delaware, near Tacony.

Lardner had a shooting box on one of his tracts in Northampton county, to which he gave the name "Grouse Hall." He was also a member of a club which hunted foxes in the neighborhood of Gloucester, N. J. His obituary notice said, "It was the business, the purpose of his being next to obeying Him to whom he is gone, to please and instruct. Kindness and a desire of making all around him happy, were the motives of his actions, and with all the capacity requisite for making a figure in a contentious world, moderation, cheerfulness, affability and temperance were the acts of his excellent life." He died October 6, 1774, and was buried at Christ church. He married, October 17, 1749, Elizabeth, daughter of William Branson, a merchant of Philadelphia, and a man of wealth, a letter of 1743 saying that he was worth £4,000 a year in course of trade, besides £400 a year in rent of houses in town. Mrs. Lardner was born in 1732 and died August 26, 1761. Mr. Lardner married the second time, May 29, 1766, Catharine Lawrence, who survived him. He had seven children.

As residents of Lehigh county, that part of Mr. Lardner's life history connected with Grouse Hall is of more interest to us than is that of his life elsewhere. The first owner of the tract was George Rowe, who secured it by a warrant from Thomas and Richard Penn, dated October 13, 1737. By non-compliance with the terms of the warrant it became void and Lynford Lardner secured it by a warrant, dated August 9, 1745, and also an adjoining tract by a warrant of September 10, 1747. These tracts were united into one tract and a patent dated September 10, 1747, was issued for them, containing 195 acres.

Quoting the words of the patent, we find the following: "And whereas, said Lynford Lardner hath caused sundry buildings and improvements to be made and erected upon said 195 acres, now called or known by the name of Grouse Hall, now, at the request of said Lynford

Lardner, we would be pleased to grant him a confirmation of the same." Lardner was required to pay £30, 4sh., and 6d. Grouse Hall was apparently known as such as early as 1747, and a building had been erected by that time.

Lardner's plantation of the grange, in Northampton county (now included in Lehigh), was formed of three tracts, the first of which was warranted August 25, 1738, to Reese Phillips, described as a tract near Macungie. The second was warranted to Henry Deering on May 20, 1743. Neither complied with the conditions of the warrants and they became void. September 16, 1749, a warrant was issued to Lynford Lardner for these tracts and a third tract, and on September 26, 1750, a patent was issued to him for three tracts lying contiguous, forming one tract of 305½ acres, called the Grange, of the manor of Pennsburg.

Lardner's will, executed September 30, 1774, was probated October 25, 1774. To his son, James, he gave all his rights in warrants of land received. Then follows this clause: "Item, Whereas, I have lately formed a plan to divide my two contiguous plantations in the County of Northampton, one of them called Grouse Hall and the other called the Grange," etc. He then directs that 150 acres be surveyed off to make another plantation, called Springwood, and devised the same to his son, James, to whom he also bequeathed his paper mill in Springfield township. To his daughter, Frances, he bequeathed his plantation of Grouse Hall, "now in tenure of George Rough," and to his daughter, Hannah, the Grange, "now in the tenure of John Rough."

It is probable that the names Rowe and Rough refer to the same man, namely, George Ruch who, in the tax list of 1764, was taxed for 400 acres of lands on which he lived, but did not own; and in 1772 was taxed £12 for land he lived on, while John Ruch was taxed £10, 16sh., for the land on which he lived.

James Lardner having died in his minority, the four remaining heirs of Lardner, conveyed to Henry Reitz, of Whitehall township, on March 11, 1794, for £957, 18 sh., the plantation of Springwood, containing 154½ acres, "together with liberty if found necessary for watering the meadow on the hereby granted premises to dam the water of Little Cedar creek as high as a large stone, now standing in the said creek, near the small spring between the line and William Lohr's fence." Henry Reitz and his wife, Magdalena, on April 1, 1797, conveyed to Samuel Probst, their son-in-law, a message and 122 acres and 123 perches, and to Daniel Probst a message and 104 acres and 137 perches of this

tract. From the Probsts it descended into the Xander family, then into the possession of the late Joseph E. Balliet; now it is owned by Col. H. C. Trexler, who has converted it into a beautiful and attractive spot.

The plantation of Grouse Hall, then described as containing 278 acres and 14 perches, was sold November 20, 1805, by John and William Lardner, executors of their sister, Frances, to Caspar Schoenebruch, and Schoenebruch sold parts of the tract to various persons, among them Joseph Bock and John Krack; and to Joseph Henry he sold a message and tract of 122 acres and 98 perches on May 16, 1812. Henry sold his tract to Henry Strauss on April 5, 1814. From the Strauss family it passed to Tilghman H. and John Dorney; now it is owned by Robert R. Ritter.

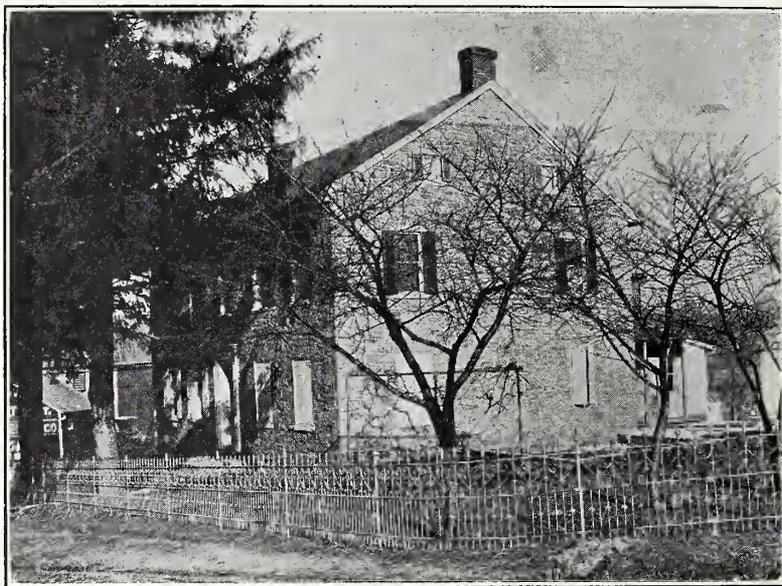
vania, were written by Lynford Lardner to William Farsons, of Easton:

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1753.
 "DEAR SIR: The bearer is my tenant at Grouse Hall. He agreed with a person who lives upon a part of the same tract to clear annually a quantity of meadow ground in lieu of rent. This he has not only neglected to do, but has likewise sowed two following crops of wheat upon the same spot, spends most of his time abroad and has destroyed a considerable quantity of young timber to make fences for the security of his wheat, when at a small distance an abundance of that more proper for the purpose might be collected. In short, I am a great sufferer through his idleness and rascality. I would therefore, beg you to apply to Mr. Gordon in this affair and give him any fee you think proper in the case. Your affectionate friend,

LYNFORD LARDNER.

WINDSOR, Dec. 29, 1753.

"This will be delivered to you by Peter Troxel, who bound himself in a bond and warrant with



HOUSE BUILT BY DANIEL TROXELL, 1800.

The location of the building, called Grouse Hall, has been fixed by different writers in different localities.

One writer gives the house, built by Peter Troxell, in 1744, near the Jordan, as the place. Troxell purchased this land from Caspar Wistar as early as 1743. Another writer fixed the location at Guthsville, while a third stated that the land was owned by the Wenner family. The last statement comes nearest to the facts as the Wenner family purchased part of the Grouse Hall tract.

The following letters in the manuscript collections of the Historical Society of Pennsyl-

Jacob Wert for 287 pounds. He informs me only one-half of the stock at Grouse Hall lies as yet under an execution. If so, I consent that he takes any legal method to secure the other one-half to himself, exclusive of household goods, as the only satisfaction he is likely to obtain from his brother bondsman. This much I have promised to write you."

LYNFORD LARDNER.

It seems probable that Troxell lost the amount of the bond, as on Jan. 12, 1754, he mortgaged his house and 200 acres of land to Lynford Lardner for 294 pounds.

On Scull's map of Pennsylvania in 1770, Grouse Hall is located between the Cedar and Jordan creeks. By the survey of a road, laid

out in 1753, from Lower Milford to Kern's Mill, now Slatington, over 25 miles in length, we find that the road passed through the Jordan creek and land of Peter Troxell, Lynford Lardner, and vacant land, to the Cedar creek, the distance from Jordan creek to Lardner's plantation being 284 perches and from there to the Cedar creek two miles.

A distance of 284 perches from the Jordan extends to the lane running west through land belonging for many years to the Wenner family now the property of John Eckert, and years ago this lane apparently ran some distance farther than it does to-day, for, if extended, it would reach Grouse Hall, and it was evidently the only outlet.

In conversation with Mr. David Schoudt, of Allentown, in 1909, when 90 years of age, he stated that he had heard old people say that Lardner's house was a long, low building.

In 1909 Charles Wenner stated that the greater part of this house was still standing. It was built of stone with graveled sides, originally 43 feet long and 25 feet wide, a part having crumbled away. The interior is one long room with a small cellar under the southern end, where a splendid spring is still active. At the northern end is a large fireplace, capable of roasting an entire deer. A staircase leads to a small attic.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—Like most of the early settlements in the upper portion of the county, it appears that this township was also visited by the Indians in their cruel incursions during the French and Indian War, more especially in 1763, when Governor Hamilton called the attention of the Pennsylvania Assembly to the sad condition of its settlers, reporting "that their houses were destroyed, and their farms laid waste."

In the *Hallische Nachrichten*, (German Ed.) p. 1125, it is stated that at a meeting of Synod of the Lutheran Church of Pennsylvania held in 1763, at Philadelphia, no delegates or representative from the Jordan congregation could attend that body on account of the dangerous situation of affairs caused by the Indians.

INDIAN HOLE.—The eastern extremity of "Huckleberry Ridge" is near the village of Guthsville and the sloping woodland is locally known as the "Green Mountain." At its base there are patches of ground where the Indians evidently prepared spears and arrow-heads, tomahawks, etc., out of flint, because so many small particles of this hard material or "chippings" are still found in that locality, and numerous completed specimens are exhibited as having been discovered by relic-hunters. And the "Indian-Hole," a large lime-stone fissure, of supposed

great depth, is east of the village, near the north side of the Allentown road, where, it is said, an "Indian Princess" had her home. The entrance is at the foot of an embankment in a field, and its sloping, semi-circular surface has the appearance of having been washed away by the raging, swirling floods of the Jordan valley. The creek is not far away and when its banks become over-flooded the surplus waters rush along a ravine to this entrance and disappear through the large fissure in the limestone strata. This peculiar, natural formation has attracted much attention; but its depth has not been fathomed.

VILLAGES.—Villages have been formed in various sections of the township. They are:

Guthsville	Cedarville
Hoffmansville	Dorneyville
Snydersville	Griesemerville
Crackersport	Greenawald
Walbert's Station	Sherersville
Guth's Station	Seiple's Station
Wennersville	Mechanicsville
Half-way House	

GUTHSVILLE is situated on the west bank of the Jordan, six miles northwest of Allentown. The land was taken up in 1780 by Adam Guth, a son of Lorenz Guth, Sr., and Michael, Adam's son, located here in 1782. Henry, another son of Adam, about this time, established a hotel and carried it on for a long while. It was a small two-story log building (afterward weather-boarded), and stood 200 feet west of the present hotel where Jacob Bloch erected a two-story brick dwelling-house about 1880. Its last proprietor for many years was Aaron Guth. In 1851 he erected the present superior two-story brick building to take its place, and there carried on a successful hotel business for a considerable time. His successors were Jesse Miller, Charles Sieger, Edward Driesbach, Jeremiah Klotz, Peters & Seiberling, Ellen Bortz, Silas Kerschner, Joseph Mickley, Llewellyn Henninger, Kuhns & Schankweiler (1906-11), and since 1911, Wilson F. Schankweiler, who equipped the place with modern improvements and introduced a strong supply of spring water.

This locality is sometimes called "Five Points," from five roads concentrating here: northwest to Claussville; north to Siegersville; south to Walbert's Station; southwest to Lutheran church and Fogelsville; west to Snyder'sville. The "State Highway" was extended through the village from Wennessville to Siegersville in 1911. As an evidence of the popularity of this point, the following vehicles passed the hotel, on Sunday, Sept. 28th, 1913, from 2 to 6 p. m.: 330 automobiles, 130 motorcycles, 20 bicycles, and 50 teams.

In 1855 a three-story brick store-building was

erected by Daniel Kemmerer on the corner opposite the hotel, and he carried on a business in general merchandise for many years. His successors were Thomas Seislove, Peter Lerch, Levi Stern, Joseph Gruber (13 years), Henry F. Druckenmiller (1894-1906), and Henry P. Wehr, since 1906.

In 1871 a P. O. S. of A. Camp was instituted here but discontinued in a few years. In 1888 a second camp, No. 378, was instituted which has been conducted in a very successful manner until now, the membership in 1913 having been 128. In 1892, the camp purchased the property and since then it has been known as the "P. O. S. of A. Hall."

A postoffice was established in this building in 1879, named "Stettlersville," after Daniel Stettler (son-in-law of Henry Guth), the oldest resident of the village. The name of that village could not be selected because "Guth's Station P. O." nearby had been previously established. The parcel-post was begun Jan. 1, 1913.

In 1810, Joseph Guth started a tannery here and carried it on sixty years until he died, when the business was discontinued. Jacob Kressly then became the owner of the property and he converted the building ("bark-shed") into a machine shop, which he carried on until 1909, then changed it into two small frame dwellings.

Peter A. Guth, son of Joseph, embarked in the business of sawing lumber at the close of the Civil War. He built several mills here and carried on the business extensively for ten years; then it became difficult to secure a supply of timber and he was obliged to abandon his operations.

Aaron Guth started the manufacture of building brick in the village before 1854. He erected a large kiln near the south bank of the Jordan, west of the road, and carried on the business until the race track was constructed in 1861. His production was many thousand and all were used in the erection of the brick buildings at Guthsville, including the hotel and store, and the Stettler, Snyder, Haas, Ritter, Diehl, Shuler, and Hoffman dwelling-houses. Cord-wood was consumed for burning the brick.

The butchering business has been carried on here extensively for some years by Franklin Miller, Jeremiah Haas, Josiah Lambert, and Llewellyn Lentz (ten years). The last named was succeeded by Clinton T. Snyder, who rebuilt the slaughter-house in 1905 and he has since developed a large trade which reaches out into the surrounding country many miles.

Uriah Shuler started the first carpet-weaving shop in the village in 1908, adjoining the store,

and he has since made rag carpets there. He taught himself and constructed his loom.

In 1852 a blacksmith shop was started opposite the only hotel building where it was carried on for some years by Moses Diehl and Jacob Lobbach. A second was put up near the county bridge where Charles Kerschner and his sons did a large business until 1890.

In 1911, S. T. Ritter erected a frame machine shop at the road leading to Guth's Station for repairing and dealing in gasoline engines, and also repairing farming implements and autos.

In 1890, Silas Kerschner, (while owner of the hotel property), erected a bakery near the hotel, which was carried on until 1909 by Charles Rhoads and George Cresser as partners, Jacob Kressly, William Guth, and M. S. Laub, and last by Eugene Hausman. An ox was roasted in this bake-oven, for a Democratic mass-meeting held in the village to celebrate the election of Woodrow Wilson as President, and during its consumption there was much merriment.

Race track.—Aaron Guth was an enterprising, useful citizen of the village. Besides carrying on the hotel, he embarked in the business of encouraging speedy horses by laying out a trotting half-mile track along the Jordan east of the bridge. This was before 1860, and it attracted many persons from distant places who were fond of fast driving. But it was found too small; so in 1861 he established a mile track (egg-shaped), along the Jordan west of the bridge, and enclosed the three-sides in a board fence, 8 feet high, with an entrance several hundred feet west of the hotel, and shedding westward from this entrance for the display of live-stock, and stabling the horses brought to the place. It was largely patronized for two years by prominent horsemen from Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, and other cities; David Gilbert, of Griesemersville, and George Snyder and his son of Snyderville (prominent horse-jockeys), were influential supporters of this local institution. But the "depression of war time" obliged Mr. Guth to suspend operations. A "circular" half-mile track was then constructed out of the eastern end and used for many years until 1885.

Local Fair.—During the years 1861 and 1862 certain enterprising men of Guthsville substituted a local fair and horse-racing in the place of the abandoned Battalion-Day. A track was constructed in the immediate vicinity where the racing was held.

Sunday school was organized in 1908 in the public school building and it has been maintained since. In 1913, the enrolled membership was 130. Its superintendent has been George Rex.

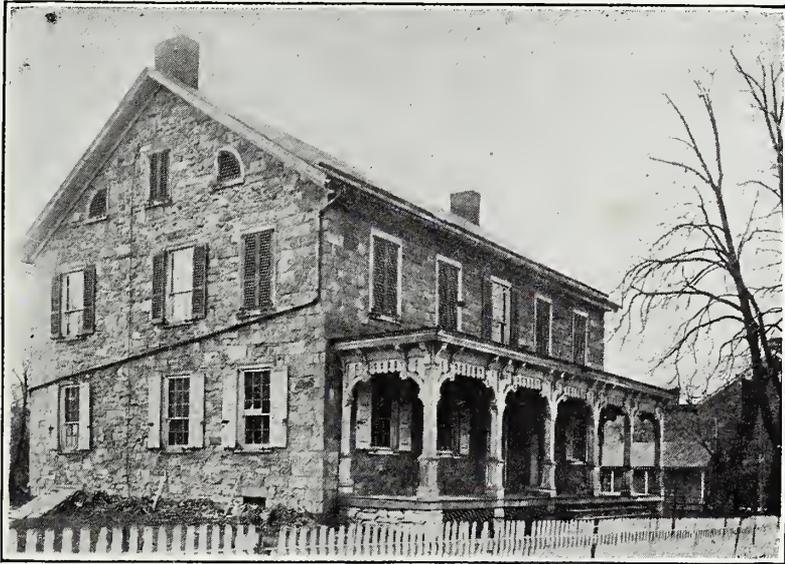
The United Brethren in Christ erected a

frame church in the village in 1867 and used it only two years when they established another church south of Siegersville and sold the building to the township, and it was occupied as a public school until 1905, when the school was transferred to a new brick building in the village, and the church was then sold to C. J. Laudenslager, who has since used it in carrying on his trade as a plumber.

Old Buildings.—Next to the “bark-shed” frame houses, there is a fine old two-story cut stone dwelling-house on the west side of the “state road,” which was erected before 1800 by a descendant of the Guth family, and this attracts much attention by its substantial colonial ap-

man; and additional dwellings having been put there the place took the name of Hoffmansville. The hotel was afterward owned by Frank C. Balliet and George Keiser; and in 1868 it was discontinued.

Iron ore was first discovered here about 1820 by George Guth and he operated the plant for a number of years when he was succeeded by his sons-in-law, Joseph Kern and Phaon Albright, who continued the business in a successful manner until 1855. James F. Kline, having married Kern's daughter, then took his interest in the plant, and it was then carried on very extensively and very profitably under leases with the Crane Iron Co., Bethlehem Iron Co., and Thom-



HENRY GUTH HOMESTEAD, BUILT 1835.

pearance; and another stands opposite the store which is shown by the accompanying illustration, erected in 1835 by Henry Guth.

Population.—In 1884 there were 40 dwellings and about 200 population; in 1913, 31 dwellings and 141 population.

From 1890 to 1900, the community supported the Guthsville Mutual Aid Association, which had a membership of 300.

HOFFMANSVILLE is situated on a portion of the Peter Kern tract in the northern section of the township, a half-mile from the Siegersville station on the trolley line. In 1813 Joseph Kern, a son of Peter, and son-in-law of George Guth, purchased from his father, 201 acres of this tract and erected a brick dwelling-house which is still standing. It was converted into a hotel about 1830 by a subsequent owner, John Hoff-

as Iron Co., for upwards of thirty years; then the operating expenses became too great on account of pumping out enormous quantities of water and the plant was abandoned. The property is now owned by Dr. Molton Kline (son of James), who has practiced his profession at Hoffmansville since 1891, having been previously at Guthsville from 1876 to that time. During the early operations at this plant, the ore was washed by the waters of the Jordan through long troughs west of the highway, on the north side of the creek, from where the ore was hauled in four and six-mule teams to different furnaces until the railroad was opened to Guth's Station in 1857. By the excavation at the village, adjoining the road on the east several hundred feet long, it is evident that many thousands of tons of ore were removed.

Upon the discovery of additional iron ore there by Joseph Kern in 1841, the business life of the place was revived and another hotel was started in a two-story brick building erected by John Kuhn on the opposite side of the road, which he carried on until he died. His sons Edward and Nathan succeeded him and they conducted the place for five years. Different parties occupied it until 1910, when the license for a tavern was refused. John G. Gackenbach has since conducted a "temperance hotel." From 1841 this business center was called Orefield.

The mines were reached by railroad extension of the Ironton R. R. from Siegersville. The great and deep exposed excavations, and the large banks of waste materials, plainly visible to the east of the highway, are evidence of the extensive ore operations at this point.

SNYDERVILLE, recently named "Sunnyside," was started by George Snyder in 1835 by the erection of a two-story brick hotel near the westerly line of the township and carrying on a very active and successful business for many years. He dealt extensively in horses with a son as partner and they took great interest in the racing tracks at Guthsville—about a mile distant to the northeast. It was afterward owned by John Snyder and he was succeeded by his son, Abraham. Alfred Wiltrout has been the proprietor since 1906. It was enlarged and improved, and then much appreciated as a "Club-House."

For a time George Snyder dealt extensively in plows and farm wagons.

CRACKERSPORT.—Leonard Steinger and his brother were pioneer settlers in the vicinity of the little village of Crackersport. When they reached the locality as complete strangers, it was a wilderness, with great forests of tall oaks round-about, and it is said that they climbed to the top of the highest trees in order to ascertain if there were any smoking chimneys or crowing roosters and in this manner discover the locality of immigrant settlers who had preceded them. The site of the village came to be owned by John Billig and he occupied the land for many years. He established a tavern there and carried it on for a while. He was succeeded by Jeremiah Troxel and Joseph Kelchner; then by Aaron Walbert who discontinued it as a public house.

A carriage factory was carried on by Daniel Stauffer from 1860 till he died in 1893, and continued by his son Harvey for two years afterward.

A "Temperance Hall," one-story frame building, 24 by 40 feet, was founded here in 1849 by the Sons of Temperance, South Whitehall Division, No. 391. The charter members were:

Simon Keck
Ephraim Reinhard
Solomon Fries
Josiah Strauss
Henry Hertzell
Aaron Kepp
Benjamin Moyer
Alexander Knauss
Gideon Guth

Daniel Kerchner
Jonas Reinhard
William Eisenhard
Henry Danmberger
Edwin Acker
John Huber
Joseph Hammel
Amos Fries

It was maintained until 1908, when it was sold to Edgar Kocher and he converted it into a private dwelling.

WALBERT'S STATION was established on the C. & F. R. R. at its opening in 1857 and named after Solomon Walbert, an old and highly honored resident property-holder of the vicinity. Here, near the railroad, is a point of concentration for three public roads crossing one another, which was the western terminus of the first section of "state road," constructed in 1910 on the route from Allentown to the Blue mountains, which came to be commonly known as the "Wennessville Pike."

Elias Henninger started a hotel near the cross-roads and carried it on for some years when he was succeeded by his son, Amandus. In 1870, E. C. Jacoby became the owner and he conducted it for 27 years until his decease. Henry Weidner then purchased the property. A number of parties then carried on the place without a license until 1909 under a lease from Weidner's widow; since then Albert J. Reichert has been the proprietor.

A store was conducted here for some years but for want of proper support it was abandoned.

In 1913 it contained nine dwellings and a school house.

GUTH'S STATION is a recognized village which started with the opening of the C. & F. R. R., and became an active and profitable shipping point for iron ore, for thirty years and afterward; also for vitrified brick for upwards of fifteen years. Besides the station, a hotel and store were established there and these have been continued until the present time. Calvin Miller conducted the hotel from 1874 to 1909; and since then, William Troxell. Mr. Miller and his son were the store-keepers for many years; then Morris Miller and Valentine Kleppinger; and since July, 1913, De Long Brothers.

One of the first mining operations was started here about 1830 on the land of Daniel Guth, and continued for sixty years; and Knappenberger Brothers (David and Henry) were active and enterprising miners for many years on leasehold interests.

Extensive limestone quarries were carried on. Both have been abandoned and the working people have left.

In the mining of the iron ore here, the mineral was first screened, not washed, and it was raised by a windlass and carried in baskets. Then it came to be washed by a natural flow of water through prepared ditches; and afterward steam-power was introduced, with the first experiments made in this vicinity.

WENNEERSVILLE is located on a farm which was owned by George Wenner. In 1837 his son, William, bought a part of this farm and erected a hotel on it which he carried on for some time. His successors were Charles Guth, Gideon Guth, Alexander Loder, Josiah Strauss, and Jonas Renninger.

In 1840 Gideon Guth started a general store and conducted it several years.

tian acquired the property in 1857, and in 1877 put up an addition at the west end. His wife was a daughter of Steininger. He conducted the stand from 1871 to 1889, then G. A. Gaumer took possession, and he has carried it on since then. His wife is a daughter of Col. Bastian.

CEDARVILLE.—Before 1800, the site of this village was owned by the Knauss family. In 1852 the land was owned by Charles Mertz (who carried on the Haines mill for a number of years), and about 1858 he laid off and sold building lots which led to the formation of a village at this point and came to be called after the creek. In 1884 it contained twenty dwellings.

The prospective enlargement of the City of Allentown has been extended to Cedarville.



SIEGER HOMESTEAD, HOFFMANSVILLE.

A blacksmith shop was started in 1858. The first machine-shop was erected in 1866 by Thomas Wenner; and a second was put up in 1873.

In 1869, certain German Baptists established a frame church here and carried on a religious organization until 1901; and they had a small cemetery connected with the church. Since 1905 this building has been owned by Chester P. Wenner and used by him for storing farm implements.

Half-Way House was established by one Steininger in 1812 in the east end of a stone building on the road from Allentown to Fogelsville, "mid-way," as its name indicates, and he conducted a hotel business for many years. Col. D. H. Bas-

Thirty-sixth street would be, if laid out, at the Haines Mill; and Hamilton street would follow the line of the village thoroughfare.

Postoffice.—A postoffice was established in the village in 1888. The citizens had suggested the name of *Cedarville* to the Department but this was refused; after some correspondence, the department peremptorily proposed the name of *Cetronia* and this was accepted. Since then, the locality has been sometimes called by that name. The postmasters were Solomon Dorney, H. O. Weaver, till his death (son-in-law of Dorney) and Peter Weaver (grand-son of Dorney). It was discontinued in 1907 upon the establishment of the R. F. D., through this section of territory.

A general store was carried on by the post-masters. It is continued by Peter Weaver in the name of his father's estate.

A hotel was started in 1855 by James A. Yeager, and his successors have been Henry Herbine, Henry Gilbert, Elias George, Owen Kern, and John Morrow.

Charles A., Daniel A., and Edwin H. Muse, sons of Edwin (who at the age of 76 years is the oldest survivor now at Cedarville), established a dumb-waiter works in the village in 1909 and put up a superior three-story building where they have since manufactured upwards of 400 waiters for household use and forwarded them to various places such as Allentown, Bethlehem, Catasauqua, Tamaqua, Harrisburg. When not in use, it is concealed beneath the floor where it is held in place by a self-acting spring; but when in use, the spring is released by a slender iron rod and the waiter ascends automatically.

John Knappenberger started a blacksmith-shop here, at the cross-roads in 1860 (after having carried on the business for several years nearby), and he continued it for twenty years. He was succeeded by his son, Milton, from 1880 to 1909, and his grandson Oliver from 1909 to the present time.

The dwellings in that community number 100 with an estimated population of 500.

A village began to be formed a short distance west of Cedarville about 1900, and in 1913 it contained 50 dwellings. It is called Cetronia.

In 1905 a band was organized by William Kiebach, Edward Dorney, and Edward Glick, with 30 musicians, mostly from the village, and in 1908 they erected a frame hall for their meetings and practice.

Cedar Creek Church is situated in Cedarville, near the cross roads. It is a two-story brick structure, built in 1855 at a cost of \$5,000 by members of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations, and rebuilt by them in 1886. The steeple is 113 feet high. It is equipped with a pipe organ and heated by hot air heaters in the basement. The capacity of the auditorium is 600. The membership is about 500, the Lutheran being more than half. Five acres of ground are connected with the church where a burying ground has been established, and the bodies of six veteran soldiers have been buried in it:

John Fahringer	Laurence Keck
Henry Hartzell	Ogden Lewis
Daniel Heimbach	James A. Yeager

The pastors have been:

<i>Lutheran.</i>	<i>Reformed.</i>
Jeremiah Schindel	Joseph Dubs, 1855-67
William Rath	Edwin J. Fogel,
Owen Leopold	1867-1911.
Elmer Leopold (son)	Franklin Guth, 1911-14
P. A. Behler, 1910-13	

A Sunday school has been conducted in the basement since 1855.

Evangelical Church.—In 1855, members of the Albright Evangelical Association secured a lot of ground from Abraham Knauss and erected a small brick building costing \$3,000, which formed a charge with Texas, Wescosville, and Macungie.

Grace Church.—The Evangelical Association erected a one-story frame building in 1896 for religious services, nearly opposite the Union Church. The dimensions are 40 feet along the road by a depth of 20 feet. The congregation has been small.

Poultry Farm.—In 1909 Col. Harry C. Trexler, of Allentown, embarked in the business of conducting a poultry farm in this township, locating it on 19 acres of land along the northerly side of Cedar creek, on the road to Fogelsville, opposite the Union church, and this has since been under the successful management of David Kehm. In the fall of 1913, the poultry comprised about 2,500 chickens (Leghorn and White-Rock), 300 guinea fowl, 200 turkeys, 150 ducks, 80 English pheasants, and 6 geese, and numerous Antwerp pigeons. There were several hundred capons, each weighing upwards of two pounds, and some having reached 14 pounds.

DORNEYSVILLE is situated about a mile east of Cedarville at a prominent cross-roads, which is a mile southwest of Allentown. A hotel was established here at a very early period by Peter Dorney and conducted by him and his sons until 1871 and the business led to the formation of a small village. Their successors were Edwin Muse, Nathan Frederick, David Gilbert and James A. Yeager, the last named from 1875 to 1897; and since then Yeager's son, Tilghman. The place includes five dwellings, but no store nor industry of any kind.

Dorney Park.—Dorney Park was founded by Solomon Dorney about 1860. He owned several hundred acres of land in the southern extremity of South Whitehall township, along Cedar creek, and when he sold his farm, reserved about fifteen acres (including the mansion-house), for himself for the purpose of establishing a "trout-hatchery." He constructed a number of trout ponds and stocked them with great quantities of trout, and within ten years he developed an extensive business, sending trout to all parts of the country, more especially to the markets at Philadelphia and New York, and realizing from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a pound. The place came to have a wonderful reputation for trout-fishing, and during the season many fishermen went there from all parts of eastern Pennsylvania.

About 1870, Mr. Dorney secured a hotel li-

cense and then directed his attention more towards the development of a park for picnics and amusements of all kinds. He put up the necessary buildings and it soon came to be a very popular resort during the Summer. Excursions by Sunday schools and societies of all kinds were largely patronized, more especially after a railway to the place was constructed to facilitate convenient access. All the improvements there for the accommodation of the numerous patrons and the encouragement of recreation and pleasure, cost upwards of \$75,000. Summer boarders from all parts of the country found satisfactory entertainment. Naturally as the park feature was developed, the hatchery came to be discontinued. The swimming-pool was a very attractive part of the enterprise, said to have been the largest artificial pond for this purpose in the world.

Charles A. Dorney, brother of the park proprietor, constructed a trolley line from Allentown to the place at great expense and this was extended to Kutztown where it came to be connected with a similar line from Reading. The trolley company then purchased the park in 1900 and has since operated it in connection with the railway. It still continues to be a popular resort.

Dorney Bakery was established in 1878 by Frank T. Dorney who has conducted it since. He employs four people, and has two teams on the road.

GRIESEMERVILLE.—In 1806, Abraham Griesemer built a tavern here and carried it on for many years. He was succeeded by his son and grandson, both named Solomon, who conducted the place until 1876; and then by the second Solomon's son, David Griesemer. In 1883, another son, Alfred, became the owner and he still has the property, being in the family name for 175 years. The original farm contained 500 acres, and included the fair grounds, the Greenwood cemeteries, and the Allentown hospital grounds. The first building was of log; the second of stone and log, which was torn down in 1860; and the third is three-story brick.

A tannery was established in 1829 by Peter Ludwig who operated it for a considerable time; and it was subsequently carried on by his sons, Solomon and Charles. In 1884 the owner was William Young, of Allentown.

GREENAWALD, a suburb of Allentown, is in the township along the Slatington trolley line. It was established by A. M. Greenawald who located there on a forty-seven-acre farm in 1882, and subsequently increased his real estate holdings until he owned 180 acres; and a part of this land he laid out in building lots. Since 1882 fifteen substantial dwellings have been erected;

among them is the fine residence of Mr. Greenawald (built in 1911), the South Whitehall Beneficial Association Hall (built in 1911), the Alfred Lawfer store (the first business place), the D. D. Trexler and Clinton Blose cement block residences, and the F. O. Messinger bungalow (built in 1912). The village has 25 dwellings and is growing rapidly. A union chapel was organized there in the Fall of 1912 by the following persons: A. M. Greenawald, C. Sittler, Charles Albright, Solomon Fries and Rev. P. A. Behler. A public schoolhouse known as "Kratzer's," is two squares away.

SHERERSVILLE is situated near the northeastern line of the township, on the Jordan creek, and adjoins the City of Allentown at the extremity of North Eighteenth street. The first settler here was Daniel Roth in 1737. Gottfried Knauss settled here in 1747 and in 1769 built a stone house, recently demolished. The land was owned by Judge Peter Rhoads from 1778 to 1814 and by his son John from 1814 to 1837. A hotel was established here in 1837 by John Sherer, after whom the village took its name, and he carried on the business for many years. He was succeeded by his son, Joseph, Henry Roth, Henry Schwentzer, Granville Gernert, Silas Seagreaves, Charles Hoch, and Walter S. Schneck. The last-named having died in possession, his widow has continued the business until now. The property includes eight acres of land.

SEIPLE'S STATION was established as a shipping point when the C. & F. R. R. was opened for traffic in 1857. Jacob Seipel erected a brick house there, near the township line, and securing a license for a hotel he carried on the business until after 1884. He was succeeded by Madison Strauss, Henry Kern, Joseph Metzger, William A. Wieder, Henry Zeffass, William Freyman, and Lewis Steckel, the last-named since 1912. Wieder secured a postoffice and officiated as the first postmaster from 1887 to 1890 when he removed to Whitehall (Cementon). In 1913 the village had 12 dwellings with a population, but no store.

MECHANICSVILLE is situated near the northeast corner of the township. The first dwelling was put up by John Scherer about the year 1829 on a part of the old Peter Moyer farm, having been a log house which afterward became the property of Samuel Troxell.

In 1850, John Scheetz established a large carriage factory, soon built up a large trade, and came to employ a number of mechanics from which the village took its name. Some years later another factory was started by Paul Kratzer and this has been continued to the present time by Levi Klotz, and Alfred J. Harmony; and since

1890 by Henry A. Albright, who has employed from three to six hands.

In 1849 John Minnich erected a hotel, and soon afterwards also started a general store, which he conducted together for many years. Succeeding proprietors were Victor B. Schwartz, Thomas Smith, Charles Culp, Lewis Steckel, and Clarius Ritter, and since 1910, John C. Moyer.

In 1913, the village contained about 20 dwellings and 100 population.

sembled at only a few places, gushing out thence in greater volume and force. This range of hills is too low to furnish such supplies of water, but running as they do with the Blue mountains, it may be supposed that the few springs of the dry land come from the mountains and are here raised through subterranean canals, as by an elbowed-pipe."

OLDEST HOUSE IN COUNTY.—The oldest dwelling-house in Lehigh county is situated in



OLDEST HOUSE IN LEHIGH COUNTY, BUILT BY PETET TROXELL, IN 1744.

BIG SPRING.—The following extract is taken from "Travels in the Confederation," 1783-84, by Johann David Schoepf, to show the early recognition of a great natural curiosity in this township. This was subsequently known for many years as Schantz's Spring, and in 1898 came to be the chief water-supply of the City of Allentown:

"Three miles from Allentown is the famous curiosity of the region, the so-called 'Big Spring,' which breaks out of the earth in a vein large as a man's leg and within the first hundred rods of its course sets three mills going. It appears that in this hilly and dry country the water is as-

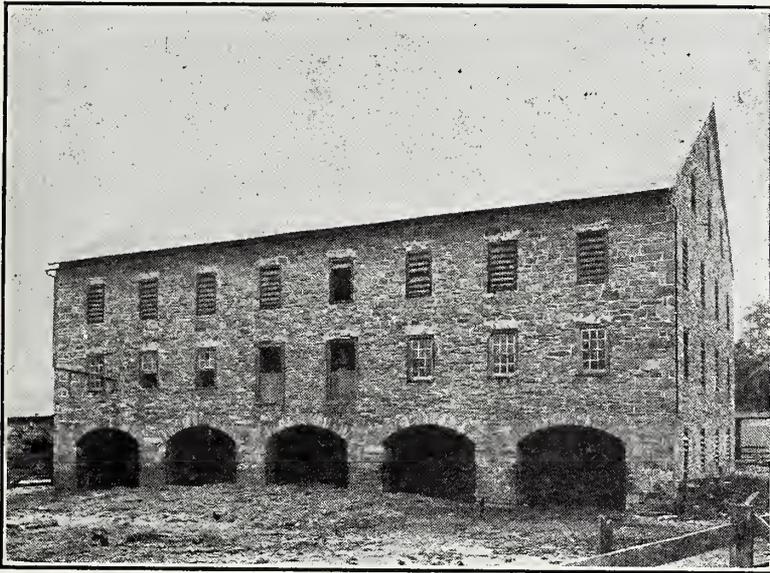
sembled at a point 500 feet from a turn in the public road before passing under the "Iron Bridge" on the C. & F. R. R. It is a two-story stone building, 30 feet front by 21 feet deep, with an attic, erected by Peter Troxell in 1744. The accompanying illustration shows its present appearance. A commodious hearth occupied a large part of the kitchen and in its removal some years ago the mantelpiece was found to contain the figures "1744." The floors are of oak, and several of the small deep-seated windows still have the original oaken frames. Some of the original latches are still on the doors.

The builder was one of the first settlers of the

township, and in the early times his name was spelled variously, as *Drachsel*, *Draxel*, *Droxel*, *Trachsel*, *Traxel*, and *Troxel*. He was a native of Switzerland and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1733, when 42 years old. He settled at Egypt in 1734, the birth of a son being mentioned in the Reformed church records of that place in that year, and he was a deacon in 1737. In the year 1743 he secured two tracts of land containing 100 acres, of which he then had possession, and in 1754 he borrowed £294 from Lynford Lardner, placing a mortgage on the property for security, and there the land is described as "situ-

tural work is of heavy oak timber, all in a fine state of preservation.

BLUMER HISTORIC HOME.—Rev. Abraham Blumer was a distinguished divine who lived in South Whitehall for many years, and about 1785 erected a fine, two-story stone mansion which is still standing in a good state of preservation a short distance north of the "Iron Bridge" on the C. & L. R. R. It is readily recognized by five tall ever-green trees before it and by the ornamental windows at either end, and this he occupied until his decease in 1822 at the age of 85 years.



TROXELL BARN, BUILT 1806.

ated on a branch of Lehi creek, called Indian creek."

In 1816, Peter Troxell (Jr.) conveyed a tract of 194 acres, including the old mansion to his sons, Daniel and Peter, who made partition of the property in 1817 and Daniel took the homestead. A grandson, Daniel, became the owner in 1840, and he in 1854 sold it to Monelius Minnich, who is the present owner.

A most remarkable barn with stone gable ends is on the property, built by Peter Troxell, Jr., in 1806. Its dimensions are 74 feet long and 46 feet deep. On the front, there are 14 windows above the 8-foot overshoot; and in the ends, 16 long narrow windows for ventilation. The walls are two feet thick; the struc-

ture of the roof is of heavy oak timber, all in a fine state of preservation. Rev. Blumer was born in Switzerland in 1736, and lived to become one of the most prominent clergymen of the Reformed church in its early history in America. He was matriculated at Basel in 1754, and ordained in 1756. After a distinguished career of 15 years, he emigrated to New York in 1771, and appearing before the Coetus, he was selected for the charge in Pennsylvania which comprised four congregations, Egypt, Jordan, Schlosser's (Unionville), and Allentown. Until 1785, he lived in the parsonage of this charge, located in Moyer's Valley, but having then purchased a farm of 195 acres from Bartholomew Huber, he soon afterward built the house mentioned and moved into it. He continued to preach in this charge for thirty years until 1801, when he retired from the ministry.

CHAPTER XLIII.

UPPER MACUNGIE TOWNSHIP.

BY REV. FRANK P. LAROS.

ERECTION.

Macungie township was divided into Upper and Lower Macungie May 3, 1832. The township of Upper Macungie, under this division, is bounded on the northeast by South Whitehall, on the southeast by Lower Macungie, on the north and northwest by Lowhill and Weisenberg, and on the southwest by Berks county. The area of the township is twenty-four and one-half square miles, or fifteen thousand, six hundred, and eighty acres. It is well populated. The population for the various decades is as follows: 1840—1,769; 1870—3,061; 1880—3,023; 1890—2,511; 1900, 2,081; 1910, 2,609.

LAND WARRANTS.—Following is a list of the land warrants in this township:

	<i>Acres.</i>
Casper Blyler, April 29, 1746,	180
Conrad Bean, Aug. 16, 1756,	45
John Baar, Jan. 3, 1771,	73
Jacob Eagner, May 8, 1750,	153
Andrew Eisenhart, Dec. 9, 1767,	237
Andrew Eisenhart, Jan. 17, 1769,	112
George Free, March 4, 1745,	169
Nicholas Free, Aug. 30, 1746,	86
Christian Gorr, March 1, 1744,	103
Christian Gorr, Jan. 17, 1745,	70
Jacob Hoenberger, Sept. 12, 1744,	135
George Hoffman, Jan. 6, 1753,	27
Adam Heberly, Jan. 9, 1788,	116
Leonard Heychler, March 7, 1766,	27
John Jarrett, Oct. 26, 1752,	46
Edward Jarrett, April 12, 1771,	90
Jacob Koller, Jr., Feb. 20, 1745,	67
Jacob Koller, Jr., Feb. 20, 1745,	50
Philip Kebler, Feb. 28, 1754,	45
George Kebler, June 4, 1754,	154
George Kerr, May 2, 1770,	44
George Moltz, Feb. 15, 1734,	78
George Mayne, July 18, 1750,	25
John George Miller, Feb. 28, 1759	30
Henry Nobloch, Aug. 5, 1765,	46
John Adam Overcast, April 11, 1753, ...	151
John Reis, April 25, 1750,	34
George Rupp, March 25, 1786,	145
Caspar Rels, March 13, 1752,	121
Anthony Rissell, June 7, 1753,	125

Valentine Shick, Sept. 4, 1745,	77
Jacob Shoemaker, Nov. 18, 1746,	30
Jacob Strong, Aug. 10, 1752,	78
Frederick Sikes, April 11, 1753,	33
Frederick Seitz, June 15, 1757,	20
Philip Shearer, Sept. 28, 1765,	34
Martin Speigle, Nov. 11, 1767,	48
Peter Trexler, Aug. 15, 1749,	96
Godfreidt Tippendewer, Aug. 22, 1754, .	200
Jacob Wagoner, Nov. 23, 1752,	39
Matthias Weaver, Dec. 10, 1792,	7
Jacob Witchner, Nov. 16, 1767,	19

PIONEER SETTLERS.—It is difficult to ascertain the names of those who first took possession of the land, as many of the old deeds cannot be found and the present owners are unable to furnish the data. The earliest grant of land of which there appears to be any record is that of George Moltz who received a warrant dated Feb. 15, 1734, for seventy acres.

A warrant, dated Aug. 23, 1735, for a certain tract of land situated near Maxatawny, containing two hundred acres, with the usual allowance of six acres for roads, was granted to Stephen Starlan; but not having complied with the conditions therein specified, upon application a warrant for the same tract, dated March 14, 1742, was granted to George Haan. John Lichtenwallner, the ancestor of the Lichtenwalners, took possession of the tract of two hundred acres, to whom a patent of confirmation was issued, dated May 4, 1752, for the consideration of thirty-one pounds. This tract, together with three other contiguous tracts, containing in all four hundred and thirteen acres and three-quarters, John Lichtenwalner, the elder, granted unto his son, John, by deed dated March 15, 1765, who died intestate in 1796, and left real estate amounting to nine hundred and fifty-two acres, valued at five thousand and ninety pounds, which was equally divided among his ten children,—John, George, Peter, Christopher, Jacob, Catharine, married to Mathias Leibelsberger; Ann; Mary, married to George Schaeffer; Barbara, married to Philip Leibelsberger; Margaret; and Magdalena.

John accepted the two farms lying about half a mile west of Fogelsville. Upon his death they

passed into the hands of his son, John, who bequeathed them to his two sons, John H. and William C. Lichtenwalner. The homestead of the Lichtenwalner family is now in the possession of Peter R. Bear, Esq. Upon the death of William C. Lichtenwalner, his farm passed into the hands of his widow and children.

After the youngest child had become of age, according to the stipulation of the will of William Lichtenwalner, the farm was sold. On Dec. 9, 1899, Jonas Moyer bought the farm from the Lichtenwalner estate. After the death of Jonas Moyer, February, 1891, by the provision of his will it passed into the possession of his son, Frank. At the death of Frank Moyer, Aug. 13, 1903, who died intestate, the farm became the property of his brothers, Alfred and Richard Moyer. Alfred Moyer died the 18th of January, and having died intestate, the farm became the property of his brother, Richard Moyer, in whose possession the farm is at this time.

Moyer's land at Fogelsville was among the earliest settled. On Aug. 23, 1735, a warrant was issued to John Michael Koontz, for one hundred and fifty acres, and surveyed Sept. 6, 1736; but failing to comply with the conditions thereof, "sold and assigned his right, if any he had, to Abraham Yeakle, of Macongy," who had it surveyed by Edward Scull, Sept. 7, 1736.

Yeakle entered upon it and improved it, and sold it to Hans Jacob Meyer (Moyer), May 10, 1737. Another tract of land containing forty-nine acres and eighty-four perches, in pursuance of a warrant dated Oct. 12, 1738, was surveyed to Hans Jacob Meyer, Nov. 14, 1739. These two tracts Meyer occupied as one plantation or farm, which he granted to his eldest son, Nicholas, by deed dated June 22, 1761. In 1783 Nicholas Meyer died, and it now became the property of his son, Jacob. Solomon and Daniel Moyer inherited the farm from Jacob, their uncle, and upon the death of Solomon Moyer it passed into the possession of Daniel Moyer. Jacob Moyer died the 8th of March, 1852. He was buried in a private burial ground on his farm. This farm is now in possession of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company.

The farm now in possession of Robert A. Reichard, of Allentown, and formerly owned by Levi Kramlich, known as the Keck farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, was warranted April 30, 1740, to Balthazer Yeakle. Conrad Keck received a patent for it, Feb. 21, 1812. Upon his death it passed into the possession of his son, John, who died in 1847, when his oldest son, Ephraim, purchased the property, and sold it the same year to Joseph Miller.

Richard Hockley, a merchant of Philadelphia,

received a warrant dated Feb. 8, 1742, for a tract of land containing four hundred acres, situated near Fogelsville, formerly the properties of the Mohrs, and the property of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company. This tract was sold by Richard Hockley to Richard Johnson, of Germantown, Jan. 11, 1743. William Morry, of Upper Saucon, purchased the land from Johnson, in 1749. After Morry's death his sons, Jacob and William, became the owners. On Dec. 29, 1760, Herman Mohr, the ancestor of the Mohrs, purchased the 400-acre tract for five hundred and fifty pounds. Nicholas and Herman, sons of Herman Mohr, received the estate upon the death of their father in 1777, except twenty acres, which was given to his son, John. Herman Mohr had nine sons: Nicholas, Herman, Frederick, John, Jacob, Henry, Peter, William, and Christopher. Before any division of the property was made Nicholas died, being drowned when attempting to ford the Brandywine in a freshet during the War of the Revolution. He was engaged in the wagon-service to provision the Continental Army in response to a requisition from Washington, when only eighteen years of age. His brother, Herman, went to search for his body, but found only a few bags of grain which had lodged in the branches of a tree. This occurred in 1777, shortly before the army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. The undivided half of the farm was bought by his brother, Henry, for fifteen hundred pounds.

Philipp Gabriel Fogel, the ancestor of the Fogel family, was one of the early settlers, having landed at Philadelphia, in 1731. A sketch of the family follows in the second volume of the county history.

Egidius Grim purchased between seven and eight hundred acres of land in the western part of the township, in the vicinity of the Ziegel's church. A patent deed from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania for three hundred and fifty acres is dated Feb. 14, 1743. The tract was bequeathed in 1760, to his two sons, Jacob and Heinrich, the former receiving two-thirds and the latter one-third of the tract. In 1793, Heinrich Grim left to his son, Jacob, father of Sem Grim, who resided at Allentown, a tract "containing two hundred and sixty acres and thirty-three perches, together with all the buildings, which was valued at that time at eight hundred and fifty pounds.

Jacob Schwartz received a warrant dated Feb. 3, 1768, for a tract of land near Trexlertown, containing one hundred and fifty acres. His son, Isaac, purchased the property in 1792. Jacob, son of Isaac Schwartz, came into the possession of the farm upon his father's death. When Jacob

Schwartz died the property passed into the hands of his son, Henry, who sold it to George S. Albright. It is now in the possession of Peter Albright, the son of George S. Albright.

George Rupp, the ancestor of the Rups, came from Germany in 1750 and settled near the present village of Chapman's, on a farm containing several hundred acres. He was married Jan. 23, 1750, to Ursula von Peterholtz. The old family Bible now in the possession of Lewis Rupp, one of the descendants, contains the name of Herman Rupp, a son of George, who was born in the township, Nov. 7, 1756, and was married to Barbara, daughter of Michael Biery. Herman Rupp had one son, Jacob, who was born July 13, 1787. He was married to Polly Fogel, and had three sons, Herman, Benjamin, and Tilghman, and three daughters: Sallie, married to John Gibbons, a lawyer; Mary, married to David Schall; Eliza, married to Victor Blumer. The old home of Jacob Rupp was for a number of years in the possession of Joseph Rupp. It was sold by him to Henry Fenstermacher.

George Ludwig Breinig, whose descendants are among the most prosperous and esteemed in the township, came from Germany, and purchased the farm at Breinigsville, now in the possession of Philip Moatz. He was born Jan. 31, 1733, and died May 12, 1812, aged 79 years, and 12 days. His wife Christiana, was born July 8, 1734, and died Oct. 31, 1816, aged 82 years, 3 months, and 23 days. Their remains are buried in the cemetery of the Lehigh church. They had three sons: George, Peter, and Jacob, and several daughters.

Upon the death of his father, George received the old homestead, and engaged in farming. He was born June 7, 1764, and died April 20, 1823, aged 53 years, 10 months, and 13 days. He was married to Anna Elizabeth Egner, who died in 1848, aged 81 years.

George Breinig had three sons and one daughter. George, who moved to Hanover township; Benjamin, who settled in Whitehall; Jesse, who died at Breinigsville. Jesse Breinig had two daughters. One died young and the other became the wife of Dr. David Moser, whose two children resided in Ohio. Jacob, son of George Ludwig Breinig, came into the possession of the two tracts containing about two hundred acres, now the property of William and Charles Breinig. Jacob was born May 27, 1767, and died March 16, 1823, aged 55 years, 9 months, and 17 days. He was married to Barbara, daughter of John Butz, who died Dec. 30, 1857, aged 82 years, 11 months, and 20 days. There were four sons and three daughters born to them: John, William, Jonathan, Jacob, Elizabeth, married to

Nathan Grim; Hettie, married to Jacob Shimer, of Williams township, Northampton county; Polly, who became the wife of Solomon Fogel. Jacob, the oldest son, resided on the old homestead, near Breinigsville, until his death. The farm is now in the possession of his son, William.

Peter, the youngest son of George Ludwig Breinig, became the owner of a farm containing one hundred and twenty acres, which is now the property of the Jonathan L. Butz estate. He built the tavern in Breinigsville, and carried on the hotel business for some years. He was born Feb. 22, 1771. In 1792 he was married to Magdalena Egner; they had four sons, Peter, Jacob, Isaac, and David, and several daughters. Jacob and Isaac moved to Allentown. Their descendants reside there still. David was a physician and moved to New York, where he died. Peter is the father of Thomas C. and Dr. P. H. Breinig, deceased, formerly of Bethlehem. The elder Peter Breinig died Dec. 8, 1827, aged 56 years, 9 months, and 16 days, and lies buried at the Lehigh church.

Wilhelm Heintz (Haines), came from Germany in 1751, when he was about eighteen years of age, and settled near Trexlertown, where he soon purchased about two hundred acres of land, some of which was formerly in the possession of Benjamin Haines, now the property of Horace Lichtenwalner. He was married to Barbara Wink. There were six sons and two daughters born to them: William, Jacob, George, John, Peter, Adam, Sarah, married to John Koch; and Maria, married to a Bechtel, and, upon his death, became the wife of Erdel. The land now in the possession of William Yoder was also the property of Wilhelm Haines. The hotel property formerly owned by William Yoder, now the property of H. W. Haring, was also owned by Haines. It was built by Jeremiah Trexler, and enlarged by Benjamin Haines. The elder Haines (Wilhelm) also purchased two farms, one containing one hundred and thirty acres, and the other one hundred acres, which passed into the hands of his children, the one farm becoming the property of Jacob Steininger, now owned by E. M. N. Minnich, and the other the property of Eli Lichtenwalner. Wilhelm Haines was one of the building committee of the Trexlertown church, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1784. He was buried in the cemetery adjoining.

Peter Haines, one of the sons of Wilhelm Haines, was born Aug. 29, 1765. He purchased a tract of six acres and thirty perches of land near Trexlertown, in 1798, from his father, for four dollars, where he first lived. He was mar-

ried to Maria Barbara, daughter of Gottlieb Becker, March 25, 1799. He died Oct. 5, 1829, aged 64 years, 1 month, and 6 days.

Daniel Schmoyer purchased a tract of land containing two hundred acres and three perches, which is now in the possession of Samuel Butz, Esq., of Allentown. The deed is dated May 1, 1798, and was given them by Caspar Wistar Haines and Catherine Haines, of Germantown. This was a part of a tract containing nine hundred and fifty acres, which Caspar Wistar, of Germantown, had patented Sept. 1, 1729, and left to his daughter, Margaret Haines, and in 1793 left by her last will and testament to her four children: Caspar Wistar Haines, Catherine Haines, Josiah Haines, and Reuben Haines. The farm is situated about a mile northeast of Breinigsville.

Hon. Herman Rupp was the son of Jacob Rupp, whose grandfather came from Germany. He was born in Upper Macungie, near Ruppsville, where George Rupp, the ancestor of the Ruppss, had settled.

Herman Rupp was popular among all classes and was called to fill various positions of trust. He served as brigadier-general of the militia of Pennsylvania from 1849 to 1859. The *Allentown Democrat*, in an obituary notice of him, published a few days after Mr. Rupp's death, contained the following: "He was a man of many friends and widely known. He was universally esteemed for his kind and generous disposition and fine social qualities. He was a man who formed strong ties of friendship, and was very popular among all classes of people... He was a farmer by occupation, and owned one of the finest plantations in his township. He was a public-spirited citizen, and ever took a deep interest in politics. An ardent Democrat by profession, he always followed the fortunes of his party, and on several occasions shared its honors. He was elected to the lower House of the Legislature for the sessions of 1855-56-57, and performed his duties with and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Besides the above he frequently held other positions of honor and responsibility, at the time of his death being one of the justices of his township. He was often called upon to take charge of important trusts, and frequently appointed by the court to serve as road-viewer and in similar capacities, in which his sound judgment was called into requisition. He maintained a high social position, and from his habits of industry and general demeanor so built himself up in the esteem of the people as to create a high respect for his character as an intelligent and honest man and valuable citizen." He died Aug. 8, 1877, and brought his age to

about 60 years. His son, Joseph C. Rupp, was recorder of deeds for Lehigh county, 1883-1886.

TAX LIST OF MACUNGIE TOWNSHIP, 1762.

Mathias Riessel, Collector.

	£		£
Jacob Acker,	10	Andreas Kohler, ...	4
Joseph Albrecht, ..	24	Henry Knobloch, ..	7
John Albrecht,	22	John Klein,	8
Ludwig Andrew, ..	12	Adam Klein,	7
Jacob Bear,	6	Valentine Kayser,...	6
Adam Brauss,	20	Jacob Kuhns' wid-	
Christopher Buchert,	5	ow,	12
Adam George Bortz,	11	Thomas Kutz,	18
Melchert Bear,	24	Frederick Kehler, .	7
John Bear,	14	Dewald Kuntz,	8
George Brown,	4	Laurence Kenly, ...	20
George Beckbrod,..	4	Henry Kuhns,	4
Michael Basler,	5	Michael Kiechly, ...	19
Henry Desh,	6	France Kühll,	4
John Dangel,	9	Lewis Klotz, Esq.,..	20
Adam Desh,	10	David Kern,	4
Godfried Dieffen-		Matthias Ludwig,...	20
derfer,	7	Ludwig Larash,	11
Jacob Derson,	4	John Landauer,	6
John Dieffen-		Ludwig Merkley, ..	8
derfer,	6	Leonard Meyer,	18
John Eigner,	12	Nichs. Meyer,	24
Matthias Eigner, ..	12	Herman Moor,	26
George Edelman, ...	6	Anthony Moll,	9
Jacob Eckman,	7	Christopher Miller,	
Andrew Eisonhard,.	14	Jr.,	0
John Folk,	6	Bartholome Miller, .	18
Melchert Fogelman,	7	Burkhard Moser, ..	10
Adam Fisher,	5	John Merkel,	20
John Fogel,	22	Dewald Mechlin, ...	18
Jacob Fogel,	10	Peter Mechlin,	6
Jacob Fogelsang,...	4	George Miller,	5
Andreas Fetzer, ...	7	George Neidig,	6
Simon Fries,	7	Michael Oberkirsch,	6
Jacob Grim,	20	Frederick Romich, .	33
Dietrich Gommer,..	22	Christian Ruth,	26
Henry Geiss,	8	John Reis,	18
George Gorr,	18	George Rupp (Broke	
Leonard Groninger,	6	a leg),	0
George Good, Jr., .	15	Matthias Riessel, ...	13
Martin Ginkinger,..	20	George Rick,	4
George Hetler,	4	Adam Road,	6
Peter Haas,	15	Anthony Rischel, ..	4
Simon Hayn,	15	Michael Rischel's	
David Haylin,	9	widow,	22
John Haylin,	6	Ludwig Rischel, ...	6
Matthias Haylin, ..	6	Daniel Shmyer, ...	10
George Hagely,	9	George Schreiniere,	6
Barthol Huber, ...	6	Michael Stocker, ..	7
Peter Haft,	6	Frederick Shaffer, ..	15
Christian Haysler,..	5	Bernard Steinway, .	4
William Hayntz, ...	18	Yost Schwalb,	6
Adam Haberle,	10	Jacob Shlauch,	22
Philip Hammel,	7	Bernard Smith,	16
Philip Hager,	4	Henry Shad,	26
Michael Henninger,	8	Melchert Smith, ...	30
Jacob Herman,	18	George Steininger, .	20
Leonard Heiser, ..	6	Melchert Seip,	6
Isaac Jearret,	12	Christopher Stedler,	32
John Jearret,	24	Frederick Spiegel, .	4
Edward Jearret,	11	Jacob Schwartz,	13
Philip Jearret,	6	Frederick Seits, ...	16
Jacob Kimmel,	6	Philip Shmyer,	4
Peter Kayser,	24	Baltzer, Smith,	22

Jacob Sutter,	4	Stephen Wunder, ..	7	Jacob Krim, Jr.	Frederick Romig
Christian Syder, ...	8	Jacob Wagner,	16	John Kline	Philip Rutt
Michael Shmyer, ..	15	Michael Warmkes-		Nicholas Kline	Matthias Riffle
Christopher Smith, ..	5	sel,	6	Michael Kame	George Reiss
Jacob Shmyer,	12	Philip Walther, ...	14	Jacob Kieser	Daniel Reish
Peter Trexler, Sr., ..	60	Henry Wetzel,	12	Henry Knappenberger	George Rishel
Jacob Tanner,	14	John Weaver,	6	Peter Kieser, Jr.	Frederick Rup
Abraham Tanner, ..	6	Mathias Wick,	4	Conrad Knappenberger	Leonard Rishel
John Trexler,	30	John Wetzel,	22	Andrew Koller	Adam G. Scip
Peter Trexler, Jr., ..	13	Melchart Ziegler, ..	9	Duwald Kuntz, Jr.	John Smith
Daniel Torney, ...	17	Joseph Zib,	6	Duwald Kuntz	Jacob Struby
George Wagner, ...	6			Leonard Koon	Peter Smith

Singlemen.

Philip Arnold.	John Lichtenwalner.
Adam Braus.	John Romich.
Jacob Bear.	Christian Ruth.
Peter Geiss.	George Schlicher.
Valentine Hock.	Philip Shaffer.
Samuel Jearet.	Michael Stahl.
Leonard Kuhn.	Abraham Schwartz.

Assessment made by the commissioners of Northampton county, at Easton, Dec. 27, 1781, of the township of Macungie:

John Albrecht	George Graber	David Litzweiler	Henry Stettler
Jacob Acker	Deeter Gaumer	Rudolph Larrosh	George Steinger
Jacob Boskirk	Henry Gaumer	Nicholas Litteroch	Jacob Shankwald
Conrad Bry	Frederick Gaumer	Matthias Ludwig	Valentine Shaffer
Adam Bare	Casper Gann.	John Muth	Michael Shaffer
Henry Bower	Casimer Grenemeyer	Leonard Meyer	George Shaffer
Jacob P. Bare	Daniel Groninger	Leonard Miller	Jacob Swartz
John Bare	Henry Geiss	Peter Miller	Philip Swartz
Widow Bare	Henry Gnoblock	Valentine Miller	Jacob Stephen
Henry Brobst	John Gaumer	Jacob Mertz	Philip Steinmetz
Jacob Bare	Peter Garies	John Merckle	Adam Stephen
George Braus	Nicholas Gebhard	Stofle Merckle	Peter Slosser
Adam Braus	Peter Hammel	Herman Moor	William Smith
George Breinig	William Haintz	Jacob Meyer	Michael Stener
Adam Bortz	Jacob Herman	John Moor	Peter Trexler
Peter Butz	Peter Haas	Jacob Moor	Peter Trexler, Jr.
John Butz	John Haas	Henry Moor	John Trexler
Michael Berry	Adam Heberly	Nicholas Meyer	John Trexler, Jr.
Sini Berry	Henry Haas	Jacob Meyer	Jeremiah Trexler
Peter Crack	Simon Hein	Christian Miller	Peter Trexler
Conrad Crack	John Heinly	Andrew Miller	Daniel Torney
John Diess	John Heinly, Jr.	Nicholas Miller	John Torney
Bastain Druckemiller	Peter Haff	Peter Mattern	John Wetzel
Gottfrey Dieffendorfer	John Held	Henry Mattern	Iraan Warmhessel
John Dieffendorfer	Henry Heisland	Ludwig Meckelly	Matthias Westgo
Jacob Danner	George Heninger	John Morser	Jacob Wagner
Widow Danckles	George Hepler	Burghard Meinert	George Wolbert
Adam Dish	Leonard Heuchel	Frederick Mabus	Philip Walter
John Dubler	Michael Hisgy	George Morgan	Christian Weaver
Martin Dormeyer	Nicholas Hun	Lawrence Miller	Matthias Weaver
Martin Dul	Herman Hartman	Conrad Meitzler	Jacob Weaver
George Dutt	Michael Yiesly	Henry Romig	John Wertz
Dewalt Duss	Edward Jarret	Jacob Romig	Philip Ziegler
Andrew Eisenhard	Isaac Jarret	John Romig	George Zimmerman
Adam Epler	Daniel Hughes	Frederick Romig, Jr.	Reuben Haintz
Henry Eigner	Cornelius Hughes	George Rup	Andrew Fitzger
George Fetzer	Daniel Knowse	Christian Ruth	Jacob Biessel
Christian Fisher	Daniel Knowse, Jr.		
Thomas Flexer	Henry Koch.		
Thomas Fermer	George Korr		
Peter Fuchs	Lawrence Keenly	John Finch	John Kiesser
John Fogle	Jacob Kechel	John Hunberger	Borriet Honig
Peter Fink	Peter Keiser	Enos Evan	Michael Hobach
George Fetterman	Valentine Keiser	Michael Muhley	George Hitteler
John Gunewold	Henry Krim	Matthias Gaumer	Herman Rupp
		Henry Muylar	Melchior Riffle

Single Freeman.

Nicholas Swabenhouser
John Koller
Philip Jacob Bare
Jacob Herman
Peter Moore

Nicholas Meyer
Deeter Danner
John Forret
Peter Geiss
Henry Finch

Nicholas Geiss
Charles Gachenbach, Jr.
Peter Geiss
Peter Haas
John Haas

Daniel Karr
Jacob Klein
Peter Peter
George Kemmerer
Michael Kim

Reuben Haintz was assessed at £40; Henry Stettler and Peter Troxel, each £10; Deeter Gowman, Michael Shaffer, John Lichtenwalder, each £9; Frederick Romig, £8; John Albrecht, Adam Epler, Matthias Riffle, Nicholas Mayer, John Wetzler, and John Trexler, Jr., each £7; Jacob Swartz, Matthias Westgo, Daniel Torney, William Haintz, John Fogle, Isaac Jarret, Peter Kiesser, Henry Moor, Herman Moor, Leonard Moor, and Adam Smith, each £6; all others are assessed for lesser amounts.

Assessment made by the commissioners of Northampton for the township of Macungie for the year A. D. 1812:

Widow Albrecht
Jacob Albrecht
Christopher Andrew
Jacob Andrew
Henry Brobst
George Braus
Jonathan Butz
John Butz
Peter Butz
John Butz, Sr.
Nicholas Becher
Job Barger
Christian Barger
Christian Bartz
Jacob Bartz
Henry Bartz
Jacob Bartz
Henry Bartz, Sr.
John Bartz
Peter Brecht
Michael Bastian, Jr.
Michael Bastian, Sr.
David Brown
George Breinard
Jacob Breinig
Peter Breinig
Michael Brush
George Breinig
Melchior Bare
George Boch
Peter Bader
Daniel Bastian
Henry Breish
Daniel Bamer
Henry Boger
John Bieher
Henry Bartz, Jr.
Michael Billeg
Henry Christman
George Christman
Jacob Christman
Thomas Crag
John Clauss
Frederick Cradikartz
Christian Danekle
Jacob Danekle
George Danekle
Peter Dormoyer
Henry Deiffendorfer

Jacob Deiffendorfer
Philip Deiffendorfer
Jonathan Deiffendorfer
John Dressler
Jonathan Dible
John Donner
Jacob Donner
Jacob Debler
David Deshler
Jacob Donner
Rev. Jacob Dechand
Jacob Dhill
Rev. I. Casper Dill
Widow Desh
John Eissenhard
Daniel Eissenhard
Andrew Eissenhard
Henry Egmer
Christian Edinger
Andrew Edinger
George Eisenhard
Philip Erlewine
John Fogle
Herman Feringer
Daniel Daniel
Peter Fegele
David Fegele
Joseph Feetz
Abraham Fink
Christian Fink
John Frauenfeld
John Fogle, Sr.
Solomon Fogle
Jacob Flexer
John Gernet
Daniel Gebhard
Jacob Grimm
Frederick Gaumer
Henry Grimm
Matthias Gaumer
Henry Gaumer
Adam Gaumer
Deater Gaumer
George Garr
Laurence Garr
Abraham Gebhard
Peter Grammer
Henry Grammer
Charles Gachenbach, Sr.

William Hines
Peter Hains
Jacob Hains
Adam Hains
George Hains
Henry Hittle
Jonathan Haman
John Huber, Sr.
Jonathan Haman
John Huber, Jr.
John Holder
Jacob Heverly
Michael Hiskey, Jr.
Michael Hiskey, Sr.
Philip Haas
Gabriel Harge
Henry Hartzell
John Heinley
Daniel Haaf
John Haaf
George Haas
Henry Haas, Jr.
Henry Haas, Sr.
Peter Haas, Jr.
Isaac Haas
Jacob Haas
Joseph Hamman
John Held
Rev. Henry Hyman
John Hiskey
Daniel Juhs
John Jerret
Henry Jacoby
George Jacoby
George Jaxheimer
Samuel Jaeger
John Jacoby
Isaac Jerret
Henry Jerret
Michael Jacoby
Henry Knappenberger, Sr.
Andrew Koller
Henry Klein
John Keiper, Jr.
Andrew Klotz
Valentine Keneley
Michael Keinaid
Valentine Keiper
Widow Kehler
Henry Kern
Widow Knedler
Henry Koch
John Keisser
Henry Koch, Sr.
John Koch
Philip Knauss
George Knauss
Daniel Korn
Daniel Korn
Philip Kuns
Jacob Kuns
Philip Kuns
Henry Keck
George Kuns
John Kutter
Nicholas Keisser
John Kaul

Abraham Kichlay
Michael Kerr
Henry Kerr
Dewald Kuns
Benjamin Knauss
Daniel Knauss
Conrad Keck
George Krauss
Nicholas Kreamer
Henry Keck
Philip Knappenberger
Henry Knappenberger, Jr.
John Lichtenwallner
Jacob Lichtenwallner
George Lichtenwallner
George Lichtenwallner
John Leinbach
Joseph Loras
Philip Lauer
George Laudenslayer
Nicholas Litzenberger
Adam Litzenberger
Henry Long
Henry Ludwig
Isaac Loros
Peter Loros
Henry Loros
Nicholas Loros
Lewis Loros
Joseph Loros
George Lessig
Jacob Merchall
Widow Miller
Philip Moyer
Christian Merchall
Philip Mertz
Nicholas Muth
Conrad Mertz
Jacob Miller
John Masteller
John Meckley
Philip Mellig
Henry Mertz
Daniel Meyer
Jacob Meyer
George Miller
Solomon Mohr
John Meyer
John Marks
Jacob Marks
Henry Moitzler
Henry Mattern
George Mattern
Harman Mohr, Sr.
Harman Mohr, Jr.
Henry Mohr
Henry Mink
John Mohr
Daniel Meyer
Conrad Meitzler, Sr.
Conrad Meitzler, Jr.
Andrew Miller
Nicholas Miller
Ludwig Merckle
Nicholas Minch
Jacob Mohr
Harman Mohr

Henry Mertz
 Peter Mohr
 Benjamin Mill
 John Nerper
 George Neitz
 Peter Neidlinger
 Conrad Neumier
 Christian Nerfer
 Jacob Neuman
 Philip Ruth
 Jacob Romich
 Peter Romich
 Henry Romich
 Jacob Romich
 Jacob Rothrock
 Leonard Romich
 Abraham Romich
 John Romich
 Jacob Reiss
 Andrew Reiss
 Henry Roth
 George Rupp
 Daniel Reish
 Peter Reddler
 Daniel Ruch
 George Reiss
 Herman Rupp
 Jacob Rupp
 Henry Shedler
 George Steiningger
 George Steiningger, Jr.
 Peter Sheriff
 John Sheffler
 John Smith, Sr.
 Benjamin Smith
 Jonas Smith
 Melchior Smith
 John Smith, Jr.
 Jacob Shankweiler
 Daniel Shankweiler
 Solomon Seider
 Philip Smeyer
 Abraham Smeyer
 Daniel Smeyer
 Philip Smeyer

Jacob Smeyer
 Peter Smeyer, Sr.
 Jacob Sheffer
 Samuel Seeger
 Christopher Stedler
 Henry Stedler
 Daniel Stedler
 Jacob Stephen
 Solomon Swartz
 Jonathan Stephan
 George Sheffer
 Jacob Shuller
 George Schleicher
 Isaac Swartz
 Abraham Swartz
 John Schnierr
 Daniel Steiningger
 Michael Sheaffer
 Solomon Smeyer
 Jacob Shoemaker
 Jonathan Swartz
 Solomon Sheaffer
 Jacob Sheaffer
 Jacob Smith
 George Swartz
 Jacob Swartz
 Peter Seip
 Nicholas Slaugh
 Michael Shnyder, Sr.
 Michael Shnyder, Jr.
 Daniel Shnyder
 Frederick Stephen
 John Stephen
 Abraham Server
 George Shifferd
 Adam Singmaster
 John Shaub
 Daniel Swartz
 Reuben Trexler
 Charles Trexler
 Jeremiah Trexler
 Jonathan Trexler
 John Trexler
 Peter Trexler

John Wack
 Jacob Weiss
 Philip Westgo
 Jacob Wichert
 Solomon Westgo
 Casper Weaver
 Henry Walwert
 Jost. Weigandt
 Jacob Wagner
 John Willoner
 John Weitman
 George Wagener
 Peter Wertz
 John Wertz, Sr.
 John Wertz, Jr.
 Peter Wolf, Jr.
 Peter Wolf, Sr.
 Henry Wolf
 Philip Ziegler
 John Yeingline
 Daniel Mechlay
 Henry Meitzler
 Henry Mertz
 John Muth
 Jacob Meyer
 William Mohr
 Michael Mosser

Andrew Miller
 George Miller
 Jonathan Miller
 Daniel Miller
 Nicholas Miller
 Jacob Nerfer
 Peter Nerfer
 John Romich
 Jonathan Romich
 Daniel Slaugh
 Leonard Steiningger
 John Shoener
 Isaac Stephen
 John Shnyder
 Jacob Steiningger
 Daniel Traxsell
 Adam Weiss
 Solomon Wolvert
 Jost Weigandt
 Solomon Wiehart
 Jonathan Wolf
 George Zimmerman
 George Dunkel
 Jacob Desh
 Daniel Barr
 George Jaxheimer
 Reuben Kensley

Single Freemen.

Christian Andreas
 George Brauss
 Jacob Brauss
 Nicholas Batter
 Jacob Deiffendorfer
 Andrew Eisenhard
 Andrew Eisenhard
 David Grim
 Henry Gaumer
 George Greenemier
 Peter Haas
 Benjamin Haines
 Jacob Huber
 Adam Heverly
 Philip Harman
 Adam Hertzell
 George Knappenberger
 Conrad Keck
 Andrew Knedler
 John Knedler
 Deobald Kuns
 Henry Kuns
 George Kuns
 Michael Kern
 Nicholas Kern

George Letzenberger
 Benjamin Smith
 Jacob Lichtenwalder
 George Litzenberger
 Frederick Leinbach
 George Ludwig
 John Mohr
 Henry Mohr
 John Mechley
 Christian Unger
 George Van Buskirk
 Philip Wetzell
 Zachariah Wagener
 Matthias Westgo
 Henry Westgo
 Ludwig Weidner
 John Wetzell
 Matthias Weaver
 Peter Walbern
 George Walbern
 John Weiandt
 Jacob Woodring
 Christian Weaver
 Joseph Westgo
 John Wetzell

EARLY MILLS.

There were a number of early mills in the township, saw-mills, grist-mills, and flour-mills. The majority of them served a three-fold purpose. These mills are only operated at present as grist-mills.

One of these mills is the *Schantz's mill*, situated about five miles west from the City of Allentown, at the famous Schantz's Spring, the most remarkable spring in the county, propelling a saw-mill at its very source. This mill is located at the very source of the Cedar creek. The first settler at the spring was John George Guth. In 1743 he purchased a tract of land, two or three square miles, along Cedar creek, and erected three water-powers in such a way that they did not interfere with one another. He built his home about a mile above Schantz's Spring, where he resided. This dwelling was torn down in 1868. He erected a mill at the spring, and granted certain water-rights until 1766, when he sold the mill property and sixty acres of land to his son, John George Guth, Jr., but reserved certain water rights. In 1774 Adam Eppler became the owner of the mill. In 1786 it came into the possession of Philip Bortz, together with twelve acres of land and water power. Jacob Schantz, who became the owner of the property in 1792, came to this country when quite a young man as one of the Redemptioners, and was sold to Peter Kohler, of Egypt, for his passage. Having a knowledge of milling, he was placed with Philip Bortz. After he had served his time he continued to work for Bortz, and was married to his daughter. When he came into the posses-

sion of the mill with two tracts of land, he kept hotel in the log dwelling which was two hundred feet in length. Battalions were held here for many years. Schantz rebuilt the mill, and also erected a stone dwelling house, which is still standing. In 1818 the property passed into the possession of Jacob Schantz, Jr., who built the mill race. Hiram Schantz, his son, became the owner of the property in 1844, who erected the present mill in 1856. Later it was sold to David Koch, who in 1900 sold it to the city of Allentown. To this mill the people came from far and near to have their grain ground. From this spring a pipe line has been laid to furnish its clear and crystal waters to supply the citizens of the City of Allentown.

Haas Mills.—These mills are located in the northern part of the township near the line of Lowhill township, along the stream known as the Haas creek. The first mill built in this region was log mill and was owned by a man named Riffle. This mill was used to make grist, and flour was also made. It was located near the site of the present mill in the meadow adjoining. This mill was purchased by Henry Haas, who came from Germany. In 1795 he built a grist-mill and flour-mill on the site of the present mill. It was a stone structure with a dwelling attached. He continued to operate this mill until his death in 1830. At the death of his father, Jonas Haas, he came into the possession of the mill. In 1839 Jonas built the present mill, which is still well preserved, and is still used as a grist-mill. The mill is a stone structure, 40 feet long by 30 feet wide. After the death of Jonas Haas, March 31, 1858, his son, Levi Haas, became the owner of the mill. He continued to operate the mill as a grist- and flour-mill, until his death in 1883. Levi Haas and John Haas, his sons, then became the owners of the mill. In 1892 Levi Haas became the sole owner of the mill. Since 1896 the making of flour has been discontinued. It is only used as a grist-mill. The farmers from Lowhill, North Whitehall, Whitehall, and Macungie townships, bring their grain to this mill to have it ground, and the owner is still doing a prosperous business. The motive-power to operate the mill is gotten from the Haas creek. This mill has been in the possession of the Haas family for four generations.

Albright's Mills.—The mills formerly known as Albright's, are located in Lower Macungie township, near the village of Trexlertown, were formerly located in Upper Macungie township. These mills were among the first in the township. It is said to have first been located near the Allentown and Reading trolley line. Later it was moved further down the stream and

again at a later period to the present site. It is located along the Spring creek. The mill is a stone structure. The people of Fogelsville and the surrounding community took their grain on horseback to this mill before the roads were laid out above Trexlertown. The grist-mill, flour-mill, and saw-mill, and twenty-three acres of land were sold, Feb. 27, 1815, by Jacob Albright, to Nicholas Kremer, for \$18,000 dollars. This property is the same which Deobold Albright, by his deed of partition dated Aug. 17, 1811, recorded at Easton in the county of Northampton. Jacob purchased the property in the same year from Kramer for \$20,000. The property was sold to Peter Mohr and John Helffrich, Feb. 7, 1822. In 1827 Henry Mohr bought it for 14-110 dollars. Henry Mohr sold it to John Mohr, Aug. 13, 1835. John Mohr, dying intestate the mill was purchased by John H. S. Mohr, his son, when he became of age, Nov. 10, 1857. After operating it for several years it passed into the possession of George S. Albright.

The mill was later operated by John Albright. After the death of George S. Albright, it was operated by several of the heirs. In 1900 these heirs sold the property to James K. Moser, of Allentown. In 1901 Reuben Guldin purchased the mill from James K. Moser. Mr. Guldin is still operating the mill. It is used at this time as a grist-mill, the farmers from the surrounding community giving it their liberal patronage.

Fogel's Mills.—Solomon Fogel built the first steam roller mill in Fogelsville, and was used for this purpose for several years. It was a flour and grist-mill. The steam roller process was at this time a new venture, and it did not prove profitable. It was in operation during the 60's. After several years of operation it was abandoned and later on dismantled. Some of the men living in Fogelsville, who then were boys, tell how they would load several bags of grain on a sled and pull it to the mill and in a short time they could take their flour along home again. On account of a lack of railroad facilities the coal had to be hauled a great distance which entailed too great an expense to make the mills a profitable investment. The foundry which was connected with it was continued for some time after the milling was abandoned. The site is still known but that is all that remains of the former mill and foundry.

INDUSTRIES.

Fogelsville Mills.—The leading industry of Upper Macungie township is the Fogelsville plant of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company. The company began to erect this plant in No-

vember, 1905. The product which is manufactured by this plant is the Lehigh Portland Cement. The brand of this cement has become famous not only in America, but throughout the whole world.

The plant is located about one mile north of Fogelsville. For many years it was known that there were rich deposits of rock in this region suitable for the manufacture of cement, but at the time of its discovery it did not attract sufficient attention on account of the rich deposits of iron which were contained in nature's vast vaults of the township, which industry was then in its bloom. The importance of these rock-beds was in a large measure dwarfed by the colossal operations in iron and because the manufacture of cement was then in its infancy in America. Finally efforts were made to interest the capital of the country in the manufacture of cement in this region. After several futile attempts to interest cement manufacturing companies of other states in the manufacture of cement in this locality, the attention of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company was called to the rich deposits of cement rock in this section of the county. After a careful survey of the premises it was soon discovered that the extensive formation of rock possessed all the qualities desirable for the manufacture of the best cements. The value of the deposits thus revealed was soon recognized by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company. Through the enterprise of the company steps were immediately taken for the acquisition of a large amount of desirable property in this cement belt. The properties of William Mohr, L. J. Mohr, Daniel Moyer, were immediately acquired and very soon afterward the property of Levi Kuhns and the Solomon Mohr, Jr., estate, was purchased. In the fall of 1905 the company took steps toward realizing upon their investment by beginning the erection of the mills. The plant, which was erected by the company, including a boiler house, with ten large boilers having a capacity of 3,000 horse-power, to which are attached ten automatic-feed stokers, an engine room fitted out with large and powerful engines and electric generators, which furnish the electric lighting for the plant, a crushing-plant, containing one No. 9, Alls-Charmers crusher, and five No. 5, Gates crushers, which crush the raw materials for the mills, having a capacity of 2,000 tons of rock in ten hours, a drying plant for the drying of the stones, a stone-storage, a raw grinding department, a kiln room, in which ten kilns are placed, each of which is eight feet in diameter, and 125 feet long, a coal house, a coal grinding department, a coal-storage, a clinker grinding department, a cement grinding

department, all of which are in separate buildings. A large stock-house was erected in three sections, nearly 1,000 feet long and 125 feet wide with two large packing rooms, having a capacity of 700,000 barrels of finished cement. There is a large conveyor built in three sections to convey the finished product into the stock-house. In the packing rooms are eight machines which tie bags before they are filled, and eight automatic cement-packing and weighing machines. The company also built a large machine-shop, 185 feet long by 65 feet wide, a blacksmith-shop, 65 feet long and 20 feet wide, a boiler shop, 45 feet long and 20 feet wide, a carpenter shop, 75 feet long and 20 feet wide, a ware-house, 90 feet long and 20 feet wide, a horse-stable, 75 feet long and 33 feet wide, in which are thirty-three horses, which are used about the plant. There were also five cooling dams built to cool the water used for milling purposes, coming out of the condenser, which is used over again, to which is added a supply of fresh water pumped from the company's large dam by a rotary pump, having a capacity of pumping 20,000 gallons in ten hours. The company erected a residence for the superintendent, an office building, a boarding house, and dwellings for the employees.

In March, 1907, the necessary buildings having been erected the manufacture of cement was begun for the first time in this locality, from which the community has reaped a lasting benefit. In the development of this industry in this region the citizens of the community saw for the first time how cement is being manufactured. In view of the fact that many of the vicinity and the immediate community obtain employment in these mills it has and will ever prove a great boon to the community and will prove a potent factor in the development, growth, and progress of the community.

In opening of the quarry in 1907, it was soon discovered that there was also a large deposit of limestone which avoids the necessity of importing this material from other places and which forms a valuable asset to this plant to manufacture a grade of cement to compete with any grade of cement manufactured.

The plant is located on about twenty acres of land, and the quarry contains about twelve acres. The resources are scarcely possible to be over-estimated. The company, having about 1,300 acres of land at its disposal for the manufacture of cement and agricultural purposes, this industry has practically unlimited resources and its continued operation secured.

The manufacture of cement is a very interesting procedure, as it is performed at these mills. A short description follows. The attention of

the reader is first directed to the large quarry from which the raw material is gotten.

The quarry contains twelve acres of land. The breast of the quarry is sixty feet deep. The stone are drilled by two large well-drill machines. These machines drill a six-inch hole the full depth of the quarry. After all the holes are drilled they are loaded with dynamite, sometimes as much as twelve tons of dynamite being loaded into these holes for one blast. This blast is set off with an electric current, from the large generator at the mills. Such a blast loosens as high as 75,000 tons of rock. This rock is then loaded on five-ton cars by large steam shovels. These cars run by gravity to the foot of the plane whence they are hoisted and dumped into a large No. 9, Gates crusher. The crushed stone then pass up a large elevator into a stock bin. From this bin they pass into five No. 5 Gates crushers, from which they are taken by elevators on to belt conveyors to stone driers, of which there are five, being six feet in diameter by 60 feet long. The stone is here dried from the waste heat from the kilns. The stone is then carried from the driers to the stone storage, which holds 30,000 tons of crushed dried stone. From here the stone is carried to the raw grinding department. The stone then pass through eight large commutators or ball mills. Here the stone is crushed to a fineness of 56 per cent. The material is then conveyed by means of conveyors and elevators into stock bins. From these bins it passes through tube mills, 16 feet long, by five feet in diameter. There are eight of these tube-mills. The material passes out of these mills at a fineness of 95 per cent. From these mills it passes through elevators into stock bins about 180 feet long and 12 feet wide, and 15 feet high. The material passes out these bins by conveyors into kilns, eight feet in diameter, and 125 feet long. As the material passes through these rotary kilns, pulverized gas coal is added for burning purposes. This coal is pulverized by six Fuller mills to a fineness of 95 per cent. This coal is conveyed into stock-bins in the kiln rooms. Compressed air is used to blow the coal into the roasters to burn the material for cement. The material is then burned into a clinker. These clinkers then pass up large elevators into coolers from which they are tapped below into a large scraper line. The clinkers are then conveyed upon scales and weighed, from which they pass up through elevators, come down through four sets of rolls where it is crushed, after it passes up through elevators into large stock bins, holding 5,000 barrels of clinker, after which it passes through twenty griffin mills. These mills do the preliminary grinding. From these mills it

passes through elevators into stock bins. From these bins it passes down through eight tubes, five feet by sixteen feet, out of which it comes finished cement at fineness of 95 per cent. From here it is conveyed to an elevator, through which it passes up to conveyors which convey the finished product into the stock house.

These mills have a daily output of 5,000 barrels of manufactured cement, ready and prepared for the market. For the performance of this work the company employs about 425 men, including quarrymen, and mill hands. The foregoing process of making cement is regarded as being the best method in vogue to produce a high grade of cement. This plant is modern in construction and the quality of the product compares favorably with the best produced in Europe or America. This type of cement manufactured by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company is used by the government for fortifications and dry-docks. The product, as manufactured at the Fogelsville mills, has been used on the greatest architectural feats of cement construction in the world. From these mills went cement for the construction of the Panama Canal and the large Allentown bridge, and vast railway improvements in this country. The superintendent of these mills is George Moritz, and his assistant, Martin Lehr, both of East Fogelsville.

Sittler's Machine Works.—These works originated with William Sittler, who was operating a machine shop and foundry in that part of the township as the New Mauch Chunk. He made the first patterns of the Excelsior mowing machine. In 1892 he moved his place of business to Trexlertown and located near the branch of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville railway, which leads to Breinigsville and Kline's Corner. William Sittler built the shop which is standing on the same site at present. William Sittler continued the business until his death, Jan. 2, 1900. In 1892 his son, Henry Sittler, became associated with his father in the business at Trexlertown. After the death of his father the property went into his possession, being the only child. Being the sole successor of his father, he continued the business and is still operating the works. In 1901 Henry Sittler built a large warehouse and paint shop. In 1902 he purchased the Fogel's property below the railroad, which was formerly a grain depot, and upon which is a large building, which is used to store the agricultural implements, and shedding for the storing of lumber. The buildings cover about one and one-half acres of land. The business is principally the manufacture of farm wagons and agricultural implements. The business has been successfully conducted since its beginning. There are seventeen

men employed in the manufacture of these implements.

Trexlerstown Knitting Mills.—These mills are owned and operated by Silas G. Croll and John Y. Schultz, of Trexlerstown. The mills were established in January, 1912. They occupy the store house and dwelling of the Gideon Yoder estate. The company purchased the property from the Yoder estate in March, 1911. The property had previously been used as a general merchandise store, but for a number of years the merchandise business had been discontinued. The building occupied by the knitting mills is a brick structure, part of which is three stories high and the dwelling part which is two stories high. The building is 27 feet by 50 feet and 27 feet by 40 feet. On the first floor are ten Nye and Tredegar knitting machines, each machine having a capacity from 20 to 25 dozen per day. These machines are operated by two operators. On the second floor are eight finishing machines operated by eight operators, each machine having a capacity of 50 dozen per day. On this floor are also a number of stock rooms. When the plant is running full it produces 175 dozen finished wear per day. The product of these mills is underwear. The power to run these machines is furnished by a steam boiler and engine. An electric dynamo is also attached, which furnishes the power for the lights which are used for lighting purposes in the mills. Since their establishment the mills have been running regularly, except during a part of the summer months, a part of July and a part of August, during which months industries of this class are usually not in operation. The mills employ 15-17 operators regularly, and besides these there are from 30-40 in private homes, who at their leisure perform the work of taping. These mills are the youngest industry in the township.

Fogelsville Shirt Mills.—These mills were put into operation June, 1912. They are the branch of the Alburts Shirt Mills, operated by R. F. and R. J. Butz. This branch was started to increase the output of the Alburts shirt mills. There is always a great demand for the manufacture of shirts and therefore these mills took this step to supply the increasing demand made upon their plant. These mills are located in the building which was formerly used as a canning factory at Fogelsville. The building is owned by L. J. Mohr. In the spring of 1912 arrangements were made between the operating company and the owner of the property for the manufacture of shirts. An agreement was made and the operating company rented the building. Immediately steps were taken to install machinery. Twenty-two machines were installed, stitchers

and two union specials. The room which is occupied by the mills is 30 feet by 60 feet. In June, 1912, the factory was put into operation. This was a new style of industry for the community and it took some time before enough hands could be secured to operate the factory. After having been in operation for nearly two years the industry promises to be a permanent fixture for the community. There are twenty men, women, boys, and girls employed in the mills. The work which is done is the making of sleeves. These are then taken to the Alburts shirt mills where they are used in the manufacture of finished shirts. The operators have in this short time developed a large degree of proficiency, producing nearly 700 dozen pairs of sleeves per week. The machines are driven by the power furnished by a large gasoline engine. The mills have been running uninterruptedly since their establishment, except for the making of necessary repairs.

VILLAGES.

There are a number of villages in the township, the largest of which are Trexlerstown, Fogelsville, Breinigsville, and Chapman's.

Trexlerstown is a post village, distant eight miles from Allentown, on the road from Allentown to Reading, which was founded by the Trexlers. It is situated along the route of the Reading and Allentown Traction Company. It is regarded as the oldest town in the valley, the Macungie valley. It has a Reformed and Lutheran church, two schools, three hotels, a store, a tinsmith shop, a Masonic hall, and a grain, coal, and lumber depot. It is situated along the Catasauqua and Fogelsville railway, in the midst of a fertile farming district. It was formerly a great center for the mining of iron-ore. The population is 400, occupying nearly fifty dwellings.

Dr. Pulte practiced medicine at Trexlerstown many years ago, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he founded a medical college. He died there in 1883. Dr. W. S. Herbst practiced medicine here for many years. Dr. H. H. Herb resides here and practices medicine.

Fogelsville was named after Judge John Fogel, who built the old hotel in 1798, which was the first building in the place. This building was torn down in 1883, and on the same site a large and commodious brick tavern was erected by Kistler and Lenhart. Here Judge Fogel carried the trade of dyeing, kept a hotel, and a small store. Most of the old landmarks have disappeared. The old stone building in which Solomon and Willoughby Fogel kept store is still standing, but in late years has been greatly remodelled. The town has some very nice resi-

dences, two hotels, two churches, an Odd Fellows' hall, two schools, three stores, a tailoring establishment, a saddler-shop, a shirt-factory, and a grain and lumber and coal depot, with which a creamery is also connected. A limestone quarry is situated here, from which stones were taken for building purposes, and from which lime was formerly burned, but which is now used to furnish stones for the improvement of the roads. Formerly it had two savings banks, which, however, were closed during the panic of 1873. It has a postoffice, and is the township seat where all the elections are held, for the upper district, of the township. It has a population of 425, occupying 72 dwellings. Fogelsville has the honor of sending forth from its midst more professional men than any other town of its size in the entire county. Among them were some of the ablest preachers of their generation, able and successful physicians, able teachers, successful university professors, and several very able musicians. Among the foremost clergymen were Rev. W. A. Helffrich, D.D., and Rev. E. J. Fogel, D.D., both of whom have passed into the great beyond, and Rev. Madison Peters, D.D., of New York City. There is a physician residing in the place, Dr. C. E. Helffrich, son of the late Rev. W. A. Helffrich, D.D., one minister of the Gospel, several school teachers and two university professors, one of which is an ordained minister of the Gospel.

East Fogelsville, which is about three-fourths of a mile distant from Fogelsville proper, no doubt was given the foregoing name on account of its proximity to the parent town. This village was established in 1905, since the erection of the Fogelsville Mills of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company. This village was established by the company for the housing of its employees, for which purpose substantial and convenient dwellings were erected. A schoolhouse was erected by the township for the convenience of the people living in this section. This village has a population of 135, occupying thirty-three dwellings.

There is also a village composed mostly of foreigners, who are employed at the Fogelsville Mills, situated about one mile northwest from Fogelsville. The dwellings were erected by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company for the housing of the foreign element, working at the Fogelsville Mills. The population of this village is about 200 living in about twenty-four dwellings.

Breinigsville is a beautiful village located along a branch of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railway, a branch of the P. and R. Railway. The town was named after George Breinig, who settled on a tract of land in its vicinity, containing 123 acres in 1789. This property is now

in the possession of Charles Breinig. The original dwelling is still standing.

The town was formerly a great center for the mining of iron-ore, and furnished employment to many men. These mines have been abandoned. It has a United Brethren church, one school, one store, a hotel, a lumber, grain, and coal depot, and a carriage works, and a postoffice, and a veterinary surgeon. The population is 200, living in forty-five dwellings.

Chapman's, a small village on the Catasauqua and Fogelsville railway, and about eight miles distant from Allentown, was named after Charles W. Chapman, formerly superintendent of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railway. Since the building of the Fogelsville mills of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, this village has been enthused with new life which has resulted in the erection of a number of modern dwellings. It has a postoffice named Litzenberg, one store, a hotel, a grain, coal, and lumber depot, and a blacksmith shop. It has a population of 117, occupying thirty-three dwellings.

Ruppsville, Krocksville, Newtown, and Haafsville sometimes called Frogtown are smaller villages of the township, which have no postoffices.

CHURCHES.

Trexlertown Church.—The Rev. Michael Schlatter, the missionary who sailed from Holland in 1746, mentions in his journal that he visited the Trexlertown congregation on the 25th of June, 1747, and that on the 29th of January, 1749, he received letters from this congregation to come to administer the communion to its members, which Rev. Philip Boehm took upon himself to do at the earnest request of Rev. Schlatter. In spite of the foregoing facts it is found that only on the 26th of May, 1784, was the erection of a church edifice begun. This building, the dimensions of which were 46 feet by 60 feet, is still standing and used as a house of worship by the congregations at Trexlertown. The cornerstone was laid with appropriate religious services, into which four kinds of grain were placed, wheat, rye, oats, and buckwheat, besides the creeds of both the Reformed and Lutheran denominations, a bottle of wine, and the constitution of the church. The church was erected as a union church, for the worship of both Reformed and Lutheran congregations, and that neither congregation might take advantage of the other, and that neither might be censured, the above mentioned articles were deposited into the cornerstone by twelve small children. In the choosing of the name for the church, lots were cast to determine which of the congregations should be mentioned first, and the name

Reformed was always to be mentioned first, so that the church is known by the name of the Reformed and Lutheran church of Trexlertown. The church was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God on the 17th of April, 1785, Rev. John Helffrich, representing the Reformed congregation and Rev. Caspar Diehl representing the Lutheran congregation, officiating. The centennial of the church was celebrated on Whitsuntide, 1884. The church has been repaired at different times and modernized. In 1879 a steeple was erected, and a bell weighing 1,100 pounds was installed, at an expense of \$1,400. The house for the sexton, belonging to the church, was rebuilt at a cost of \$800. In addition to the old burial ground, a cemetery was purchased later on, which was laid out into burial lots. The congregations are strong, numerically and financially. The pastors who have served the Reformed congregations are the following: Rev. John H. Helffrich, 1784-1810; Rev. Jacob William Dechant, 1811-1815; Rev. Daniel Zellers, 1815-1857; Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, 1857-1876; Rev. Thomas Reber, 1876-1891; Rev. M. H. Brensinger, 1891 to the present. The pastors who have served the Lutheran congregation are the following: Rev. Caspar Diehl, 1784-1806; Rev. Henry Anastasius Geissenhainer, April 15, 1806-1814; Rev. George Wertman, and Rev. J. Doering, 1814-1837; Rev. Jeremiah Schindel, 1837-1859; Rev. E. B. Kramlich, 1859-1903; Rev. Irwin B. Ritter, 1903-1908. Rev. David Kauffman, who began his pastorate in 1909 and continues as pastor at present.

St. John's Reformed Church, at Fogelsville.—This church was organized as a Union church by the members of the Trexlertown and Ziegler churches. Jacob Moyer and Judge John Fogel donated one and one-half acres of land upon which to erect a church and to be used for burial purposes. At a meeting held October 4, 1834, it was decided to build a Union Lutheran and Reformed church. A building committee was elected, composed of Henry Mohr, and Jacob Moyer (Reformed); and John Lichtenwalner, and Daniel Schlauch (Lutheran); and Solomon Fogel, treasurer; Benjamin Fogel, John Keck, Peter Musselman, and Jonathan Mohr were appointed to solicit subscriptions. The cornerstone was laid on Whitsuntide, 1835, at which occasion Rev. John Helffrich preached the sermon. The church was dedicated in the fall of the same year. On Nov. 15, 1835, an election was held for pastors, which resulted in Rev. C. G. Herman being chosen by the Reformed congregation, and Rev. Isaac Roeller, by the Lutheran congregation. Rev. C. G. Herman continued to serve the congregation until Feb. 23, 1862, when his

son, Rev. A. J. Herman, succeeded him. Rev. Isaac Roeller resigned as pastor of the Lutheran congregation, January 6, 1850, who was succeeded, March 3, 1850, by Rev. Jeremiah Schindel. Rev. E. H. M. Sell succeeded Rev. Schindel. Rev. O. E. Leopold became the pastor in 1861. In 1874 the Lutheran congregation, with their pastor, Rev. O. E. Leopold, withdrew from the old church and built the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, a sketch of which follows. A few of the Lutheran congregation, however, remained in the old church, organized, and called Rev. W. G. Mennig as their pastor, who was assisted by Rev. C. E. Hay. Rev. Singmaster preached for the Lutheran congregation until 1896. Since that time there have been no services conducted by any Lutheran congregation. Most of the Lutheran membership remaining with the mother church have become members of the Reformed congregation. The church is solely used by the Reformed at present.

The church edifice which was originally a building, 60 feet long and 40 feet wide was built of stone and was plastered on the outside. This structure was extensively remodelled in the last few years, 1910-1911. An addition of 20 feet was built to the length and 40 feet in width to correspond with the former structure. The galleries were torn out, the floor was raised, and a basement was made and equipped for the use of the Sunday school, which had formerly met in the school house. The auditorium was equipped with new furniture, the floors carpeted, the walls frescoed, and an acetylene gas plant was installed for lighting purposes. A gallery was built in the rear, thus giving the auditorium a seating capacity of 400. The building is heated by steam heat. The cost of the remodelling was \$9,000. The re-consecration of the church building took place on the 4th of June, 1911. The following ministers took part in the services: Rev. P. H. Fogel, of Fogelsville; Rev. James O. Oswald, of Slattington; Rev. Madison Peters, of New York City, and the pastor. In 1913 a pipe organ was installed at a cost of \$2,100. The following ministers took part in the services of dedication which were held on the first of June, 1913; Rev. C. E. Kerschner, of Allentown; Rev. W. F. Curtis, president of the Allentown College for Women; Rev. W. L. Meckstroth, of Mertztown, Pa.; Rev. William U. Helffrich, of Bath, Pa., student, Henry J. Herber; Rev. E. J. Laros, of Philadelphia, and the pastor.

The first consistory of the Reformed congregation was composed of the following: Elder, Jacob Moyer; deacons: Joseph Fry, Jonathan Mohr, Isaac Haas, and Henry Rauch. The first officers of the Lutheran congregation were the

following: Elder, Adam Litzenberger; deacons, Samuel Fetherolf, John Lichtenwalner, Daniel Kuntz, and Henry Stettler. The first Sunday school superintendent was A. W. Held. The following Lutheran ministers served in this church: Rev. Isaac Roeller, 1835-1850; Rev. J. Schindel, 1850-1858; Rev. E. H. M. Sell, 1859-1860; Rev. Owen Leopold, 1861-1874. After the departure of the Lutheran congregation, the following ministers of the General Synod Lutheran Church preached here: Rev. W. G. Minnich, Sept. 3, 1875-July 1, 1883; Rev. Hay, Aug. 26, 1883-July 27, 1884; Rev. J. A. Singmaster, Oct. 5, 1884-Jan. 9, 1887; Rev. Berndt, Feb. 20, 1887-Oct. 25, 1887; Rev. Fritch, March 30, 1888-March 21, 1891; Rev. J. A. Singmaster, April 26, 1891-Nov. 1, 1896, after which the Lutheran services were discontinued.

St. John's Lutheran Church, Fogelsville, Pa.—A meeting of the members of St. John's Lutheran congregation, hitherto worshipping in the old Union church, was held Dec. 14, 1872, to take such action in reference to the building of a new church as seemed proper to them. The object of the meeting was expressed in the following words: "Whereas, the house of worship built by our fathers, and in which they were accustomed to assemble for the purpose of worshipping their God, has become more or less dilapidated, and is no longer meeting our wants, and, believing it to be due to the memory of our fathers that we should not suffer any dilapidation of that which they have reared for us, but, on the contrary, to profit by their example and continue the work by them commenced, and believing that the time has arrived in which a new and appropriate house of worship could be built by taking proper action, therefore a preliminary meeting of some of the Lutheran members was held in order to devise means by which such a result might be obtained."

Encouraged by liberal subscriptions from the members, a building committee was appointed, consisting of John H. Lichtenwalner, Joseph Miller, Samuel Kuhns, Moses Rabenold, and Adam Stettler. In order to avoid dissatisfaction an election was held, Feb. 8, 1873, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Lutheran members of St. John's Lutheran church were in favor of dissolving the relation hitherto existing between them and the Reformed congregation, which resulted in favor of a separation, by a large majority, only four dissenting. The building committee took immediate steps to prosecute the work of erecting a new church, and on May 24, 1874, the cornerstone was laid. Services were conducted in the Union church, in which Revs. S. K. Brobst, Professor G. F. Miller, M.

J. Kramlich, and O. E. Leopold, the pastor, participated. The church was dedicated July 4, 1875, on which occasion Revs. William Rath, J. D. Schindel, M. J. Kramlich, and O. E. Leopold took part in the services. The church edifice is a brick building, seventy feet in length and forty feet in width, with a basement for Sunday school purposes, and was erected at a cost of \$13,000. The pastor at the time of the erection of the church, was Rev. O. E. Leopold. The first church council consisted of the following: Elders, Samuel Kuhns and John H. Lichtenwalner; deacons, Joseph Miller, Edwin B. Clause, Moses Rabenold, and Charles Musselman; trustees, Henry Stine, treasurer; Samuel Kuhns. The first superintendent of the Sunday school was John-Lichtenwalner.

The present church council consists of the following: Elders, Daniel Roth and John Eisenhard; deacons, Harvey Mohr, Richard Kramlich, Andrew Walter, and Jacob Frye; trustee, Sherwood Schaffer; treasurer, Edwin Miller. The superintendent of the Sunday school is Charles Henninger.

The following pastors served the congregation: Rev. Owen Leopold.* He was succeeded by his son, Elmer O. Leopold, who served from 1904-1909; he was succeeded by Rev. J. F. Keller, in 1909, who serves as the pastor at present.

United Brethren Church.—A United Brethren church was built at Breinigsville in 1880, which belongs to the Lehigh mission. Before the founding of this church, Revs. B. K. Keck, and J. Lowry, had held services at the private houses of those who had leanings toward this denomination. These ministers belonged to the Winebrennarians, and later were received into the United Brethren Church. The cornerstone was laid in 1880, while Rev. W. H. Uhler was the pastor of the congregation. The presiding elders, Revs. H. H. Gelbach and L. W. Craumer and Pastor Uhler took part in the services. The building is a brick structure and was dedicated in 1881, the foregoing elders and the pastor, Rev. W. H. Uhler, officiating.

The first trustees were Reuben Butterweck, Rev. F. J. Butterweck, and Jonathan Bear. The first and present class leader was Jonathan Bear, he having served in this capacity uninterruptedly since the organization of the congregation. Frank Shimer was later appointed a trustee. The present trustees are Jonathan Bear, William Bear, and Frank L. Bear. The membership at one time was between 35 and 40. The church was located in a Reformed and Lutheran community which accounts for the fact that it never became a

*Rev. Owen Leopold served the congregation from 1874 until his death in June, 1904.

large congregation. The congregation was served regularly by pastors until 1912. Since that time regular preaching services have been discontinued. The congregation is occasionally supplied with preaching services by ministers of the East Pennsylvania Conference. Although they have no regular preaching services Bible meetings are held on Sunday evenings and mid-week prayer-meeting are conducted by the class leader. There is a Sunday school connected with the church of which Jonathan Bear is the superintendent. The following pastors have served the congregation: Rev. W. H. Uhler, 1880-1881; Rev. H. B. Spayd, Rev. P. L. Haines, Rev. M. H. Miller, 1896 and 1899; Rev. W. Lamey, 1895-1896; Rev. L. B. Koons, 1897-1899; Rev. J. R. Blecker, 1900-1901; Rev. Lehr, 1901-1902; Rev. L. B. Koons, 1902-1907; Rev. Peiffer was associated with Rev. Koons from 1905-1907; Rev. Richter, 1908-1909; Rev. M. H. Miller, 1909-1911; Rev. R. S. Arndt, 1911-1912. In this denomination the pastors are appointed every year by the presiding elder, occasioning very often a change of pastors each year. They were changed and appointed in the fall of year. The regular preaching services have been discontinued since 1912.

FAMILY GRAVEYARDS.

There were a number of these private graveyards in the township. There are only two of them remaining; the Trexler burial-ground situated at Breinigsville on the farm of John R. Gonser, and the Grim burial ground, situated near the Grim's independent district schoolhouse. There were several in the vicinity of Fogelsville. On the farm now owned by George Albright, a number of the Fogels had been buried. On the property now owned by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, viz, on the Moyer and the Mohr farms, these burial grounds were formerly located. These have been removed to the St. John's Union cemetery, of Fogelsville, having given way to the development of the cement industry. The following were buried in these plots: On the Moyer farm, Hans Jacob Moyer, the progenitor of the Meyer family, and the Grim burial ground, situated near the Grim's independent district school house, on the farm owned by Henry Grim, aged 80 years, a descendant of Egidius Grim. The farm has been in the family for five generations.

John Jacob Moyer, born May 29, 1763; died March 8, 1852, aged 88 years, 9 months, and 9 days.

Daniel Moyer, born Dec. 30, 1768; died Nov. 28, 1843, aged 75 years, and 28 days.

Maria Moyer, *nee* Schubert, wife of Daniel

Moyer, born Jan. 17, 1778; died Nov. 2, 1845; age, 67 years, 9 months, and 16 days.

There are two other graves upon which the inscription on the stones is illegible.

The following were buried on the Mohr burial ground:

Herman Mohr, the progenitor of the Mohr family.

Heinrich Mohr, born Dec. 8, 1756; died Feb. 16, 1843, age, 86 years, 2 months, and 8 days.

Magdalena Mohr, wife of Heinrich Mohr, born Sept. 24, 1761; died Nov. 22, 1815; age, 54 years, 5 months, and 5 days.

Herman Mohr, born March 27, 1754; died Feb. 8, 1840; age, 85 years, 10 months, and 12 days.

Anna Margareth, wife of Herman Mohr, born April 26, 1761; died Nov. 5, 1845; age, 84 years, 6 months, and 9 days.

Herman Mohr, born July 2, 1786; died Sept. 12, 1832; age, 46 years, 2 months, and 10 days.

Anna Maria, *nee* Stettler, wife of Herman Mohr, born July 30, 1786; died July 8, 1847; age, 60 years, 11 months, and 8 days.

Peter Mohr, born March 9, 1782; died Sept. 19, 1830; age, 48 years, 6 months, and 10 days.

There were also a number of children buried on this burial ground the names of whom are not known.

Grim Burial Ground.—The following inscriptions appear on that burial ground:

Nathanael Grim, son of Jacob Grim and his wife Catharine, *nee* Hottenstein; born Feb. 11, 1793; died Aug. 28, 1793; age, 6 mos. 17 dys.

Elizabeth Catharina Grim, wife of Heinrich Grim; born Dec. 13, 1774; died Dec. 24, 1852; age, 78 yrs. and 11 dys.

Rachel Grim, daughter of Heinrich and Catharina Grim; born May 12, 1797; died Sept. 9, 1864; age, 67 yrs., 3 mos. and 27 dys.

Heinrich Grim; died April 3, 1829; age, 73 yrs. and 18 dys.

Esther, daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth Grim; born Dec. 21, 1830; died Jan. 9, 1832; age, 1 yr. and 19 dys.

Esther Walbert; 21 dys; 1831.

Esther Grim; died April 30, 1831; age, 15 yrs., 6 mos. and 15 dys.

Maria, daughter of Solomon Grim and his wife Maria; born March 7, 1835; died June 1, 1835; age, 2 mos. and 24 dys.

Emilia, daughter of Solomon Grim and his wife Maria; born April 28, 1836; died Jan. 10, 1839; 2 yrs., 8 mos. and 12 dys.

Persival Heirum, son of Solomon and Maria Grim; born Nov. 18, 1838; died May 18, 1842; age, 3 yrs. and 6 mos.

Karl Jeremias, son of Solomon and Maria Grim; born No. 20, 1840; died May 21, 1842; age, 1 yr., 6 mos. and 1 day.

Several graves without an inscribed tombstone appear on the burial ground among which are the graves of Egidius and Jacob Grim, Egidius being the pioneer settler.

Trexler Burial Ground.—A cement wall surrounds the burial plot into which was inserted a marble slab with the following inscription: "Within this inclosure lie the remains of Peter Trexler (1st) and his wife Catharine, who came to this country prior to 1720. He purchased the farm upon which they are buried on No. 18, 1729."

Peter Trexler, came from Germany prior to 1720. Died 1758.

Catherine Trexler, wife of Peter Trexler, came from Germany prior to 1720.

Ruben Peter Trexler, born Feb. 1, 1721; died Aug. 25, 1798; age, 77 yrs., 7 mos. and 25 days.

Catharina Trexler, *nee* Winck, wife of John Peter Trexler, born Aug. 7, 1728; died Aug. 14, 1815; age, 87 yrs. and 7 days.

Johannes Trexler, born Oct. 12, 1750; died June 22, 1829; age, 78 yrs., 8 mos. and 10 dys.

Jonathan Trexler, born May 1, 1762; died May 11, 1846; age, 84 yrs. and 10 dys.

Elizabeth Trexler, *nee* Horlacher, wife of Jonathan Trexler; born Jan. 9, 1772; died April 3, 1854; age 82 yrs., 2 mos. and 25 dys.

Johannes Petrus Trexler; born Jan. 2, 1772; died Mar. 9, 1828; age, 56 yrs, 2 mos. and 7 dys.

Rachel Trexler, *nee* Fogel, wife of Johann Peter Trexler; born Sept. 11, 1784; died Jan. 1, 1867; age, 82 yrs., 3 mos. and 21 dys.

Sophia Trexler, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Trexler; born Mar. 4, 1793; died Oct. 9, 1864; age, 71 yrs., 7 mos. and 5 dys.

David Trexler, son of Jonadan Trexler and his wife Elizabeth; born Nov. 27, 1796; died Aug. 20, 1823; age 26 yrs., 8 mos. and 23 dys.

Solomon Trexler, son of Jonadan Trexler and his wife Elizabeth; born May 22, 1810; died Aug. 31, 1814; age, 4 yrs., 3 mos. and 10 dys.

Maria M. Trexler, *nee* Diefenderfer, wife of Jonas Trexler; born April 1, 1815; died Feb. 5, 1850; age, 34 yrs., 10 mos. and 4 dys.

Lydia Lichtenwalner, daughter of Sem. and Maria Lichtenwalner; born Aug. 11, 1834; died Dec. 28, 1834; age, 4 mos. and 17 dys.

SCHOOLS.

Early Schools.—One of the earliest schools in the township was taught in the building known as the Sand Hill schoolhouse, situated in the eastern part of the township, near the line of South

Whitehall township, on the road leading from Fogelsville to Allentown. Jacob Bachman and his wife, Maria, gave one acre and sixty-three perches of land for school purposes, for the sum of five shillings, by deed dated Sept. 27, 1806, to Jacob Woodring, David Brown, and Christopher Mohr, of Whitehall, and John Meyers, of Macungie township, "trustees for and in behalf of such contributions as may hereafter be contributed toward building or erecting a schoolhouse on the hereafter granted lot or piece of land." This building was sold to Jonathan Litzenberger, who paid \$500 for it. The building was still in the early days of the writer, but it has now succumbed to the ravages of time and practically all traces of its location are now obliterated. Some of the teachers who taught here were Dawes Rudy, Nathan Snyder, John Lenhart, John Beck, Jacob Graul, William Woodring, John Wint, Solomon Brobst, and Charles Unbescheiden. This building was used for school purposes until 1845. For a long time this place was notorious for its supposed presence of spooks which persons claimed to have seen, and the result was that the superstition gained such a firm hold upon some people that they dreaded to pass the place by night. But no doubt at this writing the superstition has given way to greater enlightenment, and that the spook stories belong only to the innocent days of the past.

What was possibly the earliest schoolhouse in the vicinity of Fogelsville, was erected on the Jacob Moyer farm, and was about a half mile distant from Fogelsville to the northwest. Samuel Wagner taught here during the years 1828 and 1829. The building was a log schoolhouse.

Another log schoolhouse stood upon the land of Samuel Kuhns, about a mile east of Fogelsville, on the road leading to Allentown. This was known as Keck's school. School was taught here until the public schools were commenced, when it was changed into a dwelling. It was torn down more than twenty years ago and all traces of it have been obliterated. Amos Morris taught school here in 1835.

Another school was that which was known as Miller's school. The land upon which this schoolhouse was built was donated by Andrew Miller, consisting of nearly four acres. The first schoolhouse was a log building. This was later changed into a dwelling house. The house was rented and the income thereof was expended for school, other than that provided by the school board. This dwelling is now owned by William George. After the log schoolhouse was no longer adequate for the housing of the pupils a schoolhouse of brick was erected on the western end of the school property. This brick building

is still standing and used for school purposes, despite the fact that there have been years when the building was filled to its utmost capacity. Among the teachers who here were A. C. Hittle, P. P. Mohr, Wallace Zimmerman, John Eisenhard, and Samuel Gehringer, the latter teaching here at present.

In Fogelsville, a double schoolhouse of stone was built on the land granted for school purposes by Solomon Fogel, the grant consisting of one acre. This building was the first schoolhouse in these parts which was supplied with a steeple and bell. It was built in 1838 by the St. John's Lutheran and Reformed church, which was then a Union church. When the public school system, accepted in 1842, at a meeting held by the members of St. John's church, "it was unanimously decided that the schoolhouse should be used for a free school, and given up to the directors of the free schools of Upper Macungie without rent." At a meeting of the congregation held on the 30th of July 1843, it was unanimously decided "that the treasurer of the St. John's church and schoolhouse is requested to give a deed of conveyance of the half of the schoolhouse to the president of the school directors of the Upper Macungie township school district." It was used for school purposes until 1867, when it conveyed to J. H. Straub, who changed it into a dwelling. It is now owned by the St. John's Reformed church. Among the teachers who here were John N. Lichtenwalner, William C. Lichtenwalner, Mrs. Emma Fogel Innes, G. H. B. Reiff, Samuel P. Reber, and Dr. E. O. M. Haberacker.

A double schoolhouse of stone was erected at the same time that the church was erected. It was owned by the church. In one room school was taught, and in the other part of the building the teacher lived. George Desch was one of the teachers, and resided in the building. In 1882 it was torn down, and a new building erected on the old site for the use of the sexton of the church.

For the year 1833 the township paid for the education of the poor, under the act of March 29, 1824: \$8.37; 1834, \$23.80; 1835, \$76.18; 1836, \$57.25; 1837, \$83.92; 1838, \$73.17; 1839, \$130.80.

Public Schools.—The common school law, which was passed in 1834, did not meet with the favor of the people at large. Very many were opposed to pay a tax for school purposes. The system was not at once accepted, but through the efforts of Solomon Fogel, David Schall, Solomon Kuder, and others, the people voted in favor of accepting it, with the understanding that in a year or so if they felt so disposed, they could

have the old system re-established. The school board levied a tax but did not at once venture to collect it. With the money which was received from the state a number of schoolhouses were erected. After the schools were in operation for a few years under the new system, they grew in favor with the people from year to year, until there are now not any to be found who openly oppose them. The public school system was finally accepted by the township in 1842. The following were the officers of the first school board: David Schall, president; John Lichtenwalner, secretary; Solomon Fogel, treasurer. Before the office of the county superintendent had been created, Dr. H. J. Haberacker conducted the examination of teachers for the township.

In 1856 the district had eleven schools and 590 pupils enrolled. The teachers received a salary of twenty-five dollars per month, which was regarded as a princely salary. Superintendent H. H. Schwartz, in his report of 1860, says: Upper Macungie has efficient directors, and their schools have filled with able teachers, who in accordance with the wish of the board, organized last fall a teachers' association, and met regularly every two weeks. The salary of the teachers in 1860, was \$28 per month, which was the highest paid by any district in the county, outside of Allentown and Catasauqua. The report of 1868 contains the following: "The building erected in the thriving village of Fogelsville, was built according to a plan suggested by the Hon. J. P. Wickersham, at the teachers' institute held at Catasauqua in November, 1866. It is but just to observe that the citizens contributed about \$1,300 toward the erection of the building, and it is the only one in the county furnished with Uhlinger's patent school desks, also furnished by the citizens." All the schoolhouses are substantial brick buildings. Three of the buildings have been erected in the last few years. The schools are supplied with full sets of outline maps, and a wall map of the state. The present school board is composed of the following: Clayton Trexler, Amos Stauffer, Irvin Poh, George F. Haas, and R. J. Schmoyer. The schools of the township are the following: Breinigsville (upper), taught by Miss Edith Walbert; Breinigsville (lower), taught by John Shoemaker; Millers, taught by Samuel F. Gehringer; Stettler's, taught by James Barner; Kuhnsville, taught by Irwin Stettler; Clover Dell, taught by Fred Wendling; Leibensperger's, taught by Miss Carrie Kuhns; Schaeffer's, taught by Wilson Saul; Trexlertown (advanced), taught by Harvey Walbert; Trexlertown (primary), taught by Miss Eva Grammes; Schlough's, taught by Charles Smith; Newtown, taught by Levi Trex-

ler; Fogelsville (advanced), taught by P. P. Mohr; Fogelsville (primary), taught by Miss Catherine Seibert. In 1867-68 the teachers received a salary of forty dollars per month; in 1883-84 the average salary was thirty-three and a half dollars. In 1912-13 the teachers received from forty to fifty dollars; the first year teachers receive forty dollars, the second year teachers receive forty-five dollars, and after that they receive fifty dollars. The average salary received was forty-eight dollars. The report of the school year of 1912-13, shows 390 pupils and fifteen teachers. The total receipts for school purposes, \$10,704.60, and the valuation of the school property, \$17,000. The school term is seven months.

Independent School.—An independent school district was formed in the township by an act of the legislature in about 1860. It is known as Grim's Independent District. It has one school with seventeen pupils enrolled. The salary of the teacher is fifty dollars per month. The teacher is Miss Frances Werley. The school term is eight months. The school directors are as follows: Wilfred Herman, Willoughby Danenhower, Emanuel Dietrich, and George Mengel.

OFFICIALS.

Early Officials.

Constables.—The first constable of whom there is any record was John Brandenburg, appointed in 1737. Joseph Olbert was appointed constable by the court of quarter sessions, held at Easton, in October, 1752. Adam Braus was appointed Sept. 16, 1755.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.*

- 1840—David Schall, Willoughby Fogel.
- 1845—David Schall, Willoughby Fogel.
- 1850—David Schall, Willoughby Fogel.
- 1855—David Schall, Willoughby Fogel.
- 1857—William C. Lichtenwallner.
- 1860—John Albright.
- 1861—Solomon Fogel.
- 1865—Henry Stine.

* Prior to 1840 the justices having jurisdiction over this territory were elected in districts, and their names will be found in the civil list of the general history.

- 1866—Solomon Fogel.
- 1868—John Albright.
- 1869—Thomas C. Breinig.
- 1874—Robert H. Fogel, Herman Rupp.
- 1877—William F. Roth.
- 1878—A. D. Fegely.
- 1879—Robert H. Fogel.
- 1880—William F. Roth.
- 1881—Robert B. Spinner.
- 1884—Peter R. Bear.

PRESENT OFFICIALS.

School Directors.

- Clayton Trexler.
- Amos Stauffer.
- Irvin Poh.
- George F. Haas.
- R. J. Schmoyer.

Supervisors.

- Wilson Leiby.
- William Moatz.
- Dr. E. H. Kuhns.
- Assessor*, Hiram Fegley.
- Tax Collector*, Lloyd Huff.
- Constable*, Elmer Krause.

Auditors.

- Elias Bear.
- Harry Eisenhard.
- Hiram Fegley.

UPPER DISTRICT.

- Justice of the Peace*, Peter R. Bear.
- Registration Assessor*, Alvin J. Desch.
- Judge of Election*, Rev. John F. Keller.
- Inspectors*, Fred Bittner and Charles F. Miller.

LOWER DISTRICT.

- Justice of the Peace*, Silas Croll.
- Registration Assessor*, A. J. Grammes.
- Judge of Election*, Elenius Reinhard.
- Inspectors*, Irving I. Stettler and William S. Bortz.

CHAPTER XLIV.

UPPER SAUCON TOWNSHIP.¹

The territory comprising the township of Upper Saucon² was first entered upon by Europeans, for the purpose of settling therein, between the years 1730 and 1735. Its original white settlers consisted of a mixed population of English, German,³ and Welsh descent, and belonging to the Quaker, Mennonite, German Reformed, and Lutheran denominations. The neighborhood of Coopersburg was settled almost exclusively by Mennonites, that portion of the township lying between Limeport and Lanark almost as exclusively by Quakers, while in the balance of the township the population was mixed, the Germans and Lutherans probably predominating.

A knowledge of the settlement of the township can be conveyed in no way better than by the following:

HISTORY OF ORIGINAL TITLES.

(The order in which the tracts are referred to is according to the dates of the warrants, the numbers refer to the map.)

Nos. 26 and 42. On the "three and twentieth" day of August, 1682. "William Penn, Chief Proprietor and Governor of "ye Province of Pennsylvania," by Indentures of Lease and Release, conveyed to Matthew Marks, of Folkstone, county of Kent, carpenter, the quantity of five thousand acres of land, to be allotted and set out in said Province in accordance with the terms of said indentures. On March 13, 1682 Marks conveyed his title to these lands to Richard Haynes, Jr., of London, merchant."⁴ These indentures were made in England, the land to be located and surveyed thereafter. On Dec. 12, 1700, a warrant was issued to the heirs of Haynes, "who had died in the mean time," in

pursuance of which there was surveyed and patented, to them in 1730, in the right aforesaid, the aforesaid quantity of land, three tracts, of one hundred and fifty acres each, of which were located on or near "Saucong" Creek.

On June 23, 1743 the heirs of Haynes for the consideration of £220; 17 shillings, conveyed these three tracts to Joseph Samuels of Saucong Creek, joiner. He settled on the tract designated in his deed as No. 2. "Northern half of No. 42," established his residence on the site of the mansion house on the farm now belonging to the Isaac B. Meyers estate. On Nov. 23, 1747 he conveyed the tract to Henry Brunner, of Oley, by whose descendants a large part of it has been held ever since. Mrs. Isaac B. Meyers being a great-great-granddaughter of his. The tract is now owned by the Isaac B. Meyers estate, the John G. Blank estate, Newberry Ulmer, Edward Ulmer, and William Trumbore.

No. 26. On July 4, 1743, Samuels conveyed the tract designated on his deed as No. 1, to David Owen of Philadelphia, who established his residence on the farm now of Frank B. Heller. A large part of this tract too, might be said to have remained in the family ever since. Paul Heller, grandfather of Frank B., having purchased it from his step-daughter, Elizabeth Owen, a great-granddaughter of David Owen. The tract is now owned by Frank B. Heller, William Mast, H. T. Erdman, O. G. Erdman, Augustus S. Ohl, J. M. Erdman, Alfred A. Sell, Henry Shiffert, and W. N. Simon.

No. 42. (Southern half.) On July 4, 1743 Samuels conveyed his remaining tract to his son, Isaac, who established his residence on the farm now of Alfred A. Sell. The tract is now owned by Alfred A. Sell, Charles E. Weaver, William Moyer, William Cressman, Edward Ulmer, and the John G. Blank estate.

Nos. 38 and 118. A short time before his death, in 1718, William Penn made his last will and testament, in which, among many other bequests, he bequeathed to his grandsons, Springet Penn and William Penn, each the quantity of ten thousand acres of land, to be allotted and set out in some proper and beneficial places in the province of Pennsylvania. On April 16, 1729, Springet Penn conveyed his title to these lands

¹ Compiled by Frank B. Heller.

² "Saucon," Indian origin, derived from Sakunk, a name apparently first applied to an Indian village at the mouth of Saucon Creek, and afterwards to a large tract of country lying on both sides of the creek from its source to its mouth. Sakunk was derived from Sa-ku-wit, the mouth of a creek.

³ Mostly Palatinates.

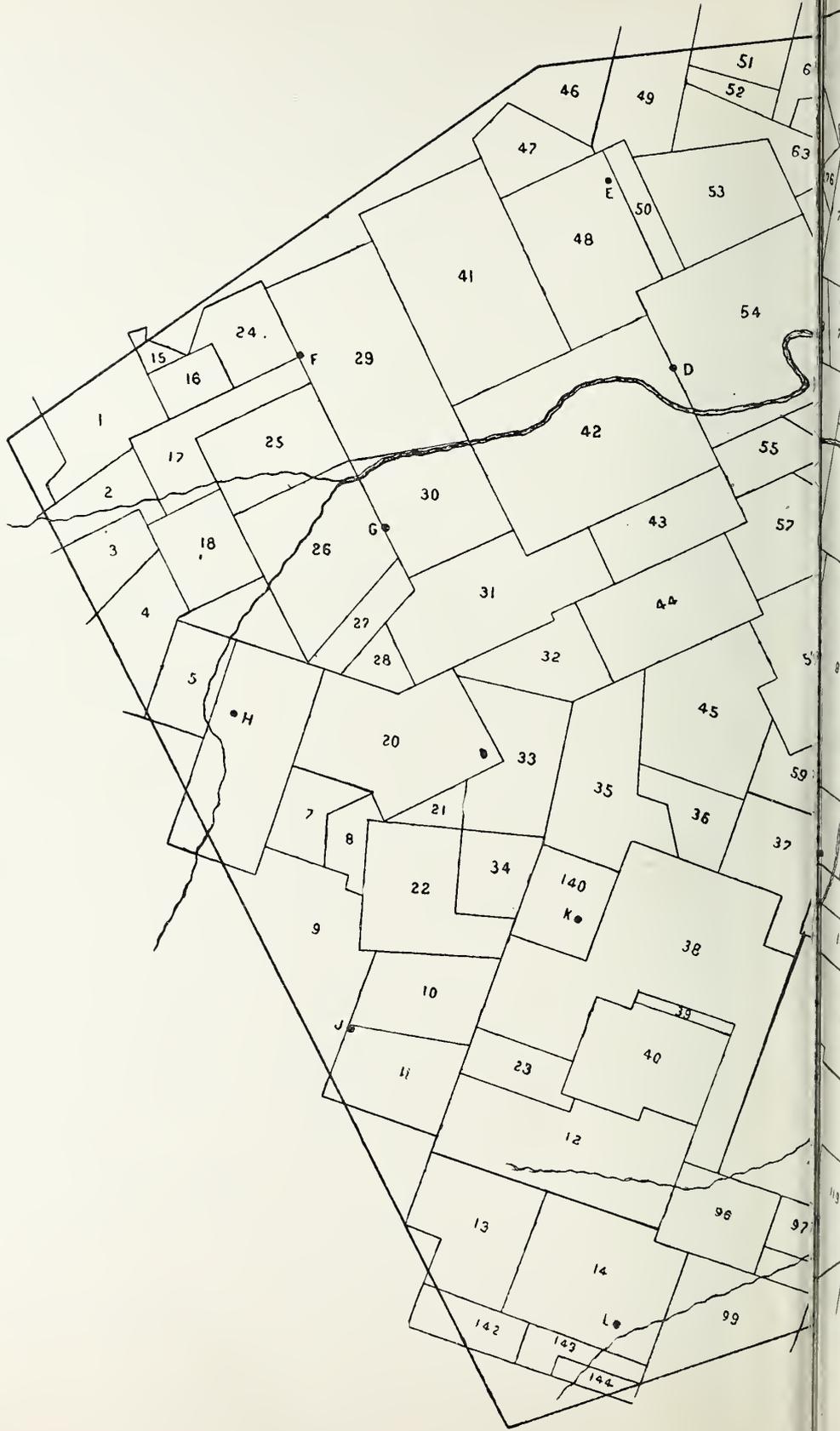
⁴ The apparent discrepancy in these dates is accounted for by the fact that the legal year of England then began on March 25, hence the 23d of August occurred before the 13th of March.



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(DIAGRAM)
 SHOWING LOCATION
 OF ORIGINAL SETTLERS
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to his brother, William, who soon after conveyed his title to all to William Allen, to whom a warrant, under date of March 5, 1730, was issued, in pursuance of which the land was located and surveyed to him, one tract of three hundred and seventy-two acres and another of three hundred acres falling within the township. Allen soon after sold the greater part of the three-hundred-and-seventy-two-acre tract to Philip Geissing, and the greater part of the three-hundred-acre tract to John Reezer, both to yield and pay to him, if lawfully demanded, a quit-rent of one pepper-corn annually. The three-hundred-and-seventy-two-acre tract is now owned by Henry Bean, Daniel Detweiler, Jacob Greenwald, Morris C. Schneck, S. L. Stephens, John H. Stroud, F. C. Black, the Thomas Trumbore estate and is occupied by the new cemeteries adjoining the Blue Church property. The three hundred acre tract is now owned by A. F. Landis, John Jacoby, Sylvanus Landis, Harry Fehnel, Jessiah Frantz, Oscar Landis, the P. and R. R. Co., and constitutes a part of Coopersburg.

No. 94. On Jan. 30, 1732, a warrant was issued to Casper Wistar for several tracts of land, one of three hundred acres of which was located in the township. On May 24, 1737, Wistar conveyed his title to this tract to George Zewitz, to whom or to Wistar it was confirmed by patent about this time. The tract is now owned by Henry Landis, the Samuel Hartranft estate, the Michael Landis estate, the W. G. Landis estate, the Rev. Jacob S. Moyer estate, Rev. M. O. Rath, Charles Beck, H. G. Hartman, David Bassler, J. J. Geissing, Annie Clymer and W. H. Fogel.

No. 40. On June 8, 1734, a warrant was issued to Christian Newcomer, in pursuance of which there was patented to him, May 8, 1738, a tract of one hundred and twenty-one and a half acres. The tract is now owned by S. L. Stephens, Monroe Wimmer, Jeremiah Wannemaker, and Miss McIntosh.

No. 44. On Oct. 23, 1734, a warrant was issued to John Burk for one hundred and fifty acres, but he not complying with its terms it became void, and another warrant for the same tract was issued to Michael Cyder, or Seider, in pursuance of which it was patented to him Sept. 20, 1752. Burk had established his residence on the site of the present mansion-house on the farm of Samuel Seider (deceased); he had also further improved the land, for all of which Seider paid him a sum mutually agreed upon. The greater part of this tract has remained in the Seider family ever since. It is now owned by P. S. Fenstermaker, a lineal descendant of Michael Seider,

Jacob Rice, Charles Schnell, Oliver Schnell, the W. P. Weidner estate and John Beck.

No. 29. On Nov. 9, 1734, a warrant was issued to Henry Keiber, *alias*, Geber, in pursuance of which there was surveyed to him a certain tract of land situate on "Saccoon" Creek, and on the 7th of December, 1739, another warrant issued to him for another tract, adjoining the above, but he failing to comply with the terms of his warrants, the land was forfeited to the proprietaries, who caused another warrant, bearing date Dec. 18, 1742, to issue to Henry Taylor for the two tracts. In pursuance of this latter warrant there was patented to Taylor, June 20, 1743, a tract of two hundred and twenty-seven and a half acres. Fully one-half of the tract remained in the family, "though under the name of Schneider" until quite recently, it is now owned by James Lichtenwalner, Charles B. Egner, W. H. Walbert, Stephens and Slough and Paul Mattes.

No. 25. On March 17, 1735, a warrant was issued to Owen Owen for a tract of land situate near the head of "Socung" Creek. In pursuance of this warrant there was patented, Sept. 26, 1735, to the said Owen a tract of one hundred acres. After the death of Owen the tract came into the possession of his son, David, who conveyed it to Christopher Hansel, Jan. 8, 1760. Hansel was the first to erect a dwelling thereon, which he did on the site now occupied by the mansion-house on the farm of James Kidd. It is now owned by James Kidd, Charles B. Egner, W. H. Knappenberger, Theodore Gessner and the heirs of Abraham Heller, dec'd.

No. 67. On Oct. 31, 1735, a warrant was issued to Samuel Newcomer, in pursuance of which there was patented to him, March 28, 1738, a tract of two hundred acres. He established his residence on the site now occupied by the old Yeager homestead. The tract is now owned by Hiram Yeager, Oscar Weaver, L. W. Weaver and others.

No. 54. About 1735 a warrant was issued to William Murry (Mory), in pursuance of which there was patented to him soon after a tract of three hundred and fifteen acres, on Saucon Creek. The tract is now owned by S. L. Stephens, Jonathan Haas, Lewis Trexler, Thomas D. Scholl, W. S. Stephens, William Trumbore and G. R. Heller.

No. 95. About 1735 a warrant was issued to George Bachman, in pursuance of which there was patented to him, June 4, 1737, a tract of three hundred and thirty-four and a half acres. He established his residence near the site of the present Barron House, in Coopersburg. The tract is now owned by I. O. Solliday, Henry

Landis, Margaret Stopp, A. M. Landis, the Jacob Yoder estate, J. M. Ritter, F. C. Blank, and George D. Young. It is farther occupied by the Mennonite Brethren in Christ meeting-house grounds, and a large part of the borough of Coopersburg.

No. 12. About 1736 a warrant was issued to Henry Rumfield, in pursuance of which there was patented to him soon after a tract of two hundred acres, now owned by Mrs. Newton Young, William Weaver, Harry Lambert, Frank Binder, Mrs. John H. Stroud, and L. W. Weaver.

No. 90. On Jan. 4, 1737, a warrant was issued to John Rothrock, in pursuance of which there was surveyed to him a tract of one hundred and one acres. This soon came into the possession of Henry Weber, who established his home on the farm now of C. A. Buck. It is now owned by C. A. Buck, Mrs. A. W. Reinhard and Mrs. James Marsteller.

No. 140. On Jan. 9, 1737, a warrant was issued to Conrad Walb, in pursuance of which there was surveyed to him a tract of seventy-six and three-quarters acres. This descended to his children, two of whom sold their interest in it to Philip Geissinger, who, with Jacob Walb, Andrew Walb, and Barbara Walb, applied for a patent for the same, which was granted April 24, 1758. The original homestead on this tract was erected by Conrad Walb, on the site now occupied by the tenant-house on the farm of Ephraim Geissinger. About ten acres of this tract are occupied by the Blue Church, its grounds and the adjoining cemeteries. The balance of the tract has remained in the Geissinger family ever since, and is now owned by Llewellyn E. Walter, a lineal descendant of Philip Geissinger.

Nos. 89, 106, 108. On Sept. 27, 1737, and at various times thereafter, warrants were issued to Valentine Young, in pursuance of which there were patented to him three tracts, amounting to two hundred and eighteen and three-quarter acres, now owned by C. A. Buck, Jacob Leydich, John Huber, Jeremiah Gangaware, L. J. Gangaware, and the George Henn estate.

No. 14. About 1737, George Morsteller had issued to him a warrant, in pursuance of which there was patented to him, March 25, 1740, a tract of two hundred acres, now the property of Edwin S. Kuhns, Deborah Beichlag and Elmer Carl. It is farther occupied by the village of Locust Valley.

Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49. About 1737, and at various times thereafter, warrants were issued to John Tool, in pursuance of which there were patented to him about 1757 several adjoining

tracts, amounting to three hundred and seventy acres, now owned by Henry Boehmer, F. W. B. Wittman, Esq., W. S. Stephens, Edwin Hartman, E. H. Wieder, Frank Weber, Harvey Minnich, J. R. Berkenstock, Morris Esterly and others.

No. 41. On Feb. 20, 1738, and at various times thereafter, warrants were issued to Valentine Steinmetz, in pursuance of which there were patented to him, Feb. 9, 1760, and at various times thereafter, four adjoining tracts, amounting to three hundred and thirteen and three-quarters acres. He established his residence on the farm now owned by the John H. Laubach estate. The tracts are now owned by the John H. Laubach estate, J. G. Blank estate, Voortman Brothers, Harvey Minnich, Jacob Trapp and others.

No. 85. On Feb. 20, 1738, a warrant was issued to Michael Weaver, in pursuance of which there was patented to him, Nov. 11, 1741, a tract of one hundred and twenty-five and a quarter acres, now owned by Solomon Hartman, Daniel Hartman and Mrs. James Marsteller.

No. 58. On June 26, 1738, a warrant was issued to Benedict Caman (Gehman) for one hundred acres of land; but he not complying with its terms it became void, when another was issued to Balthausen Beil for one-half of it, and one to Samuel Newcomer for the balance and an adjoining tract of twenty-five acres. These were patented to them March 22, 1743.

Beil's tract is now owned by the W. P. Weidner estate, and Jacob Buchecker and Newcomer's by Mrs. Orlando Clauser, James Bahl, Frank Hartman and others.

Nos. 111 and 112. On July 28, 1738, a warrant was issued to John Apple, in pursuance of which there was patented to him thereafter a tract of three hundred acres, now owned by Jacob Grim and George Rabich.

Nos. 60 and 92. On Sept. 13, 1738, a warrant was issued to Richard Thomas for three hundred acres of land; but he not complying with its terms it became void, and on Jan. 2, 1741, another warrant issued to John Blackledge, *alias* Blockley, for the same tract, and an adjoining one,—the two, upon being surveyed, amounting to three hundred and sixty acres. These were patented to Blackledge Feb. 22, 1748. The first residence on the tract stood on the site of the mansion-house on the farm of the late Andrew Wint. The tracts are now owned by the Thomas Laubach estate, Mrs. A. W. Reinhard, W. E. Steinmetz, Abraham Yoder, John Laubach, W. H. Wittmer, Amandas Lambert, Jonas Xander, Ammon Kratzer and Robert Ohl. The

two latter and the Centre Valley School House are on the smaller tract.

No. 43. On Oct. 4, 1738, a warrant was issued to Joseph Samuels for a tract of ninety-two and a half acres, adjoining Nos. 2 and 3 of the tracts purchased by him from the heirs of Haynes; but he not complying with the terms of his warrant it became void, and another was issued to Henry Brunner, Nov. 23, 1747, in pursuance of which the tract was patented to him May 22, 1761. It is now embraced in the farms of Isaac B. Meyers, Newberry Ulmer and Alfred A. Sell.

No. 27. On Oct. 27, 1738, a warrant was issued to Owen Owen, by virtue of which there was patented, Dec. 13, 1769, to his son, David Owen, a tract of forty-five and a half acres, designated as "Patience," and adjoining No. 1, of the Haynes tracts, "heretofore referred to as having been purchased by him of Joseph Samuels." The tract is now included in the farms of Jacob M. Erdman, Frank B. Heller, O. G. Erdman, A. S. Ohl and Horace C. Shaffer.

No. 117. About 1738 a warrant was issued to John Yoder, in pursuance of which there was patented to him soon after a tract of 161½ acres, now owned by the Jacob Yoder estate, the John Yoder estate, C. D. Ott, Mrs. H. G. Yoder, the Henry Brinker estate. It is farther occupied by the grounds belonging to the old Mennonite meetinghouse.

No. 114. On June 8, 1739, a warrant was issued to George Strahan for one hundred and thirty-five acres, which seem to have been confirmed by patent to Peter Hillegass, some time thereafter. The tract is now owned by the Peter M. Landis estate, George Stroup, William H. Dorney and Titus Mohr.

Nos. 30, 28 and 20. On Aug. 11, 1739, warrants were issued to John Pugh for three hundred and fifty acres of land, one tract of one hundred and sixteen acres, and another of thirty-four acres, which were patented to Abraham Danahower, Dec. 20, 1753.

The 116 acre tract is now owned by Frank B. Heller, John Mock, and Charles E. Weaver, and is farther occupied by Seider's School House. The 34 acre tract by John Mock and Horace C. Shaffer. The remaining 200 acres, designated as "Hickory Dale," were patented to John Bitz, *alias* Pitz, Sept. 9, 1811, and are now owned by the Peter H. Trexler estate, Frank Schlener, William Kies, H. C. Shaffer, John Mock, Harvey Yoder, E. Z. Young, John Gaul, and the Wendle Simon estate.

Nos. 86, 87 and 88. On Nov. 7, 1739, a warrant was issued to Henry Weber, in pursuance of which there was confirmed to him by

patent, Sept. 11, 1759, a tract of fifty and one-half acres, now owned by the Samuel Adams estate and Mrs. James Marsteller.

No. 55. On Jan. 21, 1740, a warrant was issued to William Morey, in pursuance of which there was patented to him, Feb. 14, 1744, a tract of fifty acres, now owned by Lewis Trexler.

No. 9. About 1740, Carl Lutwich Keiper first occupied a tract of about two hundred acres, now owned by Wilman Keck, Owen Engleman, Charles Miller, C. R. Groman, Mrs. Fred Jordan, Oscar Young and Mrs. Henry Fink, a part of the tract falls in Lower Milford.

No. 31. About 1740 a warrant was issued to John Thomas for two hundred acres, now owned by William Mast, S. L. Stephens, Thomas P. Sell, Clayton De Witt, and Christian Bailer.

Nos. 120, 121. In 1740, Tobias Bahl first occupied a tract of three hundred acres, now owned by John Kauffman, the John Bahl estate, Thomas Hackman, Thomas Iron Company, John Beidelman and others.

No. 17. On April 1, 1741, a warrant was issued to Owen Owen, by virtue of which there was surveyed to his son, Thomas Owen, a tract of ninety acres. This was conveyed by him to Christopher Hansel, to whom it was patented Nov. 19, 1759. The tract is now owned by Charles B. Egner, E. D. Jeans, Theodore Gesner, A. W. Trumbauer, Alvin Kehm and Peter H. Ohl.

No. 53. On April 1, 1741, a warrant was issued to Christian Menier for one hundred and thirty-seven acres; but he not complying with its terms it became void, and another issued to William Mory, March 29, 1743, for the same tract. It was confirmed to him by patent Feb. 14, 1744, and is now owned by the Elias Helmlener estate. This tract remained in the Mory family from the date of its patent until quite recently.

No. 50. On May 9, 1741, a warrant was issued to William Murry for a tract of thirty acres; this was confirmed to him by patent Feb. 14, 1741, and is now embraced in the farm of Edwin Hartman.

No. 68. On Oct. 19, 1741, a warrant was issued to Samuel Newcomer, in pursuance of which there was patented to him, March 22, 1743, a tract of forty-nine acres, now owned by the Charles T. Yeager and Abraham Diehl estates.

Nos. 8, 22, 10 and 21. On Jan. 10, 1742, and at various times thereafter, warrants were issued to Samuel Everard Kop, Peter Marsteller, and Philip Geissinger, in pursuance of which there were surveyed to Kop one tract of one hundred

and thirty-four and three-quarters acres and another of thirty-six acres, to Marsteller one of ninety and three-quarters acres, and to Geissinger one of twenty-two and a half acres; but Kop and Marsteller failing to comply with the terms of their warrants they became void, when another warrant was issued to Geissinger for the four tracts, amounting to two hundred and eighty-four acres; these were confirmed to him by patent Sept. 14, 1750, and are now owned by Mark Ruhe, Martin Simon, James Schnable, Oscar Young, Charles Walter, Jacob Seidel, Tilghman Kline, John Gaul and George Bienking.

No. 115. On Feb. 14, 1742, a warrant was issued to Christian Rinker, in pursuance of which there was surveyed to him soon after a tract of two hundred acres, now owned by Sylvanus Fry, Abraham Yoder, Charles Xander, and Milton Kleppinger.

No. 36. On Feb. 25, 1742, a warrant was issued to Balthausar Beil, in pursuance of which there was patented to him, Nov. 29, 1758, a tract of fifty-five and three-quarters acres, now owned by Henry Hersh, Menno Huber, Reuben Huber and John Mumbauer.

No. 6. On June 3, 1742, a warrant was issued to Thomas Mayberry, in pursuance of which there was patented to him, December 28th of the same year, a tract of two hundred and eight and a half acres. The tract is now owned by John Yoachim, William Miller, Lizzie Clader, Mrs. Henry Fink, Victor Cressman, C. W. Shaffer, L. J. Shaffer, Frank Schlener, the Gideon Roth estate, the Peter H. Trexler estate and Raymond Ritter. The sites of the village of Limeport and Dillinger's school-house are on this tract. Adam Warner seems to have had some title to the tract prior to Mayberry's occupancy of it, "probably a warrant which he allowed to lapse."

No. 37. On June 22, 1742, a warrant was issued to Rev. John Justus Jacob Berkenstock, in pursuance of which there was patented to his son-in-law, Peter Fuchs, March 1, 1775, a tract designated as "Foxcraft," and containing one hundred and ten and three-quarters acres. Berkenstock established his residence near the site of the present residence of Joseph E. Illick. The tract is now owned by Joseph E. Illick, Jacob Greenawalt and Genaah Jordan.

No. 45. About 1742, a warrant was issued to David Owen, by virtue of which there was surveyed to him soon after a tract of one hundred and fifty acres, now owned by C. J. and P. K. Erdman. The tract has been held by the Erdman family about 165 years.

No. 34. About 1742 a warrant was issued to

George Bachman, in pursuance of which there was surveyed to him a tract of forty acres, now owned by Frank Kiess, Oscar Young and Harry Cramer.

No. 35. About 1742 a warrant was issued to George Reinhard, in pursuance of which there was patented to him, Nov. 10, 1762, a tract of one hundred and sixty-two acres, now owned by Norman J. Reinhard, Mrs. Elizabeth Yellis and Genaah Jordan.

No. 135. On Feb. 22, 1743, a warrant was issued to John Miller for a tract of seventy-one acres, but for some reason the tract was patented to John Yoder, Dec. 22, 1764. It is now owned by Edwin Fehnel and others.

Nos. 103, and 104. On Jan. 24, 1744, and at various times thereafter, warrants were issued to Philip Trapp for several tracts of land, amounting to two hundred and ten acres. These were confirmed to him by patent, Dec. 14, 1762. Two of these tracts form the site of the village of Friedensville from the hotel to the school-house, the other is on the Lehigh mountain and remains woodland.

No. 93. About 1744 a warrant was issued to Andrew Wint for a tract of ninety-eight acres, which was confirmed to him by patent March 25, 1745. It is now the site of the village of Centre Valley.

No. 74. About 1745, Balthausar Beil first occupied a tract of about thirty-two acres, now the property of Henry Hartman.

No. 32. About 1745 Peter Marsteller drew a warrant in pursuance of which there was surveyed to him soon after a tract of eighty-six acres, now owned by John Kropf, John Pospischilla and Ezekiah Brinker.

No. 33. On Feb. 3, 1746, a warrant was issued to William Pitz, in pursuance of which there was patented to his son, Henry Pitz, May 2, 1788, a tract of one hundred and nineteen and a half acres, designated as "Pitzburg," now owned by Stive Sabler, William Schlosser, A. A. Sell, and George Schmelzer.

No. 113. On May 14, 1746, a warrant was issued to Henry Cressman for a tract of sixty-nine and a quarter acres, now the property of Michael McGovern.

Nos. 65, 71, 72, 73. On Oct. 13, 1746, and at various times thereafter, warrants were issued to Peter Messemer and Jacob Lodwig for several adjoining tracts, amounting to two hundred and twenty-two acres, their interest in all of which they conveyed to Andrew Wint, to whom it was confirmed by patent June 2, 1763. The lands are now owned by L. W. Weaver and Jacob Hartman.

No. 105. About 1747, Erasmus Boschius first

occupied a tract of twenty acres, now the site of that part of the village of Friedensville, lying south of the hotel.

No. 125. On Dec. 9, 1748, a warrant issued to Jacob Zewitz for a tract of one hundred acres, now owned by Elias Sassemann, Wallace Eisenhard and James Rau.

No. 4. About 1748, Frederick Derfingher first occupied a tract of one hundred and eighty acres, patented April 12, 1788, to Daniel Smith, and now owned by George Schrammel, the heirs of Henry Erdman, dec'd, and John Yoachim, a part of the tract falls into Milford.

Nos. 5 and 19. On Feb. 10, 1749, warrants were issued to David Owen, in pursuance of which there was patented to him Dec. 13, 1769, one tract of sixty-four and a half acres, designated as "Perplexity," now owned by John Yoachim, A. P. Shaffer, and Llewellyn H. Bitting, and another of forty-nine acres, now owned by A. S. Ohl and the estate of Solomon B. Reinhard.

No. 2. On March 2, 1749, a warrant was issued to John Elfree for a tract the extent of which cannot now be ascertained, but in pursuance of which a tract of fifty-eight acres, designated as "Duttsburg," was patented to George Dutt, Nov. 23, 1789. It is now owned by Hiram Koch, Charles Bachman, and Frederick Newhard.

No. 1. On July 20, 1749, a warrant was issued to John Koehler, in pursuance of which there was patented to him, Jan. 12, 1760, a tract of one hundred and forty acres, now owned by Wilman Reinbold, Charles Shuler, Harvey Woodring, F. Newhard, Myron Schantzenbach, A. W. Trumbauer and John Karness.

No. 80. On Dec. 21, 1749, and at various times thereafter, warrants were issued to Anthony Boehm, in pursuance of which there were patented to him, Nov. 13, 1762, three tracts amounting to one hundred and twenty-six and a half acres, now owned by Frank Hartman, Solomon Hartman, and the William H. Mohr estate.

No. 24. On May 21, 1750, a warrant was issued to Jacob Bachman, in pursuance of which there was patented to Philip Sharry, Feb. 11, 1794, a tract of seventy-one and one-fourth acres, designated as "Philipsburg," now owned by Elias Walb.

No. 7. On Aug. 7, 1750, a warrant was issued to Valentine Sherrer, in pursuance of which there was patented to Conrad Miller, Jan. 24, 1809, a tract of fifty-nine and a half acres, designated as "Millerstown," now owned by Raymond Ritter.

No. 3. About 1750, Frederick Gardner first

occupied a tract of unknown extent, but the lands of Anthony Groff and Edwin Clewell are known to be part of it.

No. 16. On May 10, 1752, a warrant was issued to Thomas Owen, in pursuance of which there was patented to Mathias Egner, Jan. 25, 1790, a tract of thirty-nine acres, designated as "Gaul," now owned by E. D. Jeans. Edward M. Smith, Theodore Gesner and the Iobst estate.

No. 18. On Nov. 10, 1752, a warrant was issued to Thomas Owen, in pursuance of which there was patented to Mathias Egner, April 11, 1789, a tract of eighty-five acres, now owned by O. G. Erdman, Peter H. Ohl, Alvin Kehm, Jacob Sell and Frank B. Heller.

No. 69. On Jan. 4, 1754, a warrant was issued to John Newcomer, in pursuance of which there was patented to him, June 5, 1755, a tract of one hundred and twenty-six and one-half acres, now owned by Henry Hook, Mrs. William Erdman and others.

No. 56. On March 16, 1754, a warrant was issued to Balthauser Beil, in pursuance of which there was confirmed to him by patent, May 25, 1765, a tract of forty-two acres, now owned by Hiram Yeager and Henry Yeager.

For the following tracts no dates can be given:

No. 102. Matheis Otto first occupied a tract of about one hundred and twenty-five acres, which now forms the site of that part of the village of Friedensville lying north of the school-house.

Nos. 127, 128. Jacob Gongwer first occupied a tract of one hundred and fifty acres, now owned by T. H. Diefenderfer, Esq., and Amandas Hafler.

No. 91. Ludwig Bush first occupied a tract of thirty-four acres, now owned by Tilghman Young.

Nos. 130, 133. Adam Kurtz was the original owner of a tract of one hundred and fifty-eight and one-half acres, of which the lands of Thomas B. and Joel B. Weber are a part.

No. 129. John Philip Flexer first occupied a tract, of unknown extent, of which the lands of Mrs. E. G. Thomas are known to be a part.

No. 122. John Rothrock first occupied a tract of 130 acres, now owned by the Griffith Albright estate, Amandas Hafler, Mrs. John Bitz, and the Samuel Adams estate.

No. 49. John Tool drew a warrant for a tract of 100 acres now owned by Henry Reichard, William Hohe, Raymond Brown, Mrs. Tobias Kessler, and Servitias Diehl, a part of the tract falls into Salisbury.

No. 96. John Adam Stout first occupied a tract of 85 acres, now owned by S. L. Stephens,

Peter Dietz, John Roth, H. G. Koch, and Lewis Roebuck.

No. 97. George Bachman drew the warrant for a tract of 38 acres, now owned by T. S. Cooper, Charles Shaffer and John L. Deily.

No. 98. Cornelius Crump first occupied a tract of 77 acres now owned by T. S. Cooper and Morris Reichenbach.

No. 137. Christian Fry first occupied a tract of 103 acres now owned by Alfred H. Mohr, Charles Fisher and A. F. Landis, a part of the tract falls into Bucks county.

No. 119. Coopersburg Station, and the farm of Dr. A. M. Gary occupy a part of a tract of 175 acres originally owned by John Yoder; about half of the tract falls into Bucks county.

Other original titles to tracts were held as follows:

No.	No.
11 George Bachman.	82 Anthony Boehm.
13 George Bastian.	83 Anthony Boehm.
15 Jacob Kebler.	84 Anthony Boehm.
23 George Bachman.	99 George Bechtel.
39 George Bachman.	100 Jacob Weaver.
52 Adam Romich.	101 Andrew Geissinger.
57 Henry Bachman.	107 Christian Fox.
59 Henry Bachman.	109 Bastian Nave.
61 Peter Rhinehardt.	110 Melchior Baer.
62 Lutheran Congregation of Upper Saucon.	116 Adam Romich.
63 William Schaffer.	123 Peter Bower.
64 William Mory.	126 Jacob Landis.
66 Balthauser Beil.	131 Jacob Weaver.
70 Balthauser Beil.	132 Henry Rinker.
75 Peter Messemer.	134 Daniel Kiever.
76 Henry Weaver.	136 Peter Mosteller.
77 Henry Weaver.	138 Christian Smith.
78 Henry Weaver.	139 Adam Romich.
79 Francis Hartman.	141 John Apple.
81 Henry Geissinger.	142 Leonard Boydelman.
	143 Jacob Bachman.
	144 Peter Cortz.

The accompanying map shows how the territory of the township was originally sub-divided into tracts. The numbers on the map correspond with those preceding the description of the respective tracts as given in the text.

The letters refer to places now more or less prominent: thus;

A Colesville.	L Locust Valley.
B Hartman's School House.	M Coopersburg O. F. Hall.
C Friedensville Church.	N Coopersburg Station.
D Heller's Tavern.	O Yoder's School House.
E Wittman's Corner.	P Mennonite Meeting House.
F Cross Roads at Egners.	Q Centre Valley Hotel.
G Seider's School House.	R Centre Valley Station.
H Dillinger's School House.	S Centre Valley School House.
I Limeport.	T Roth's School House.
J Crossroads at C. R. Groman's.	U Spring Valley.
K Blue Church.	V Franklin School House.

The Germans seem to have found the new country more congenial than their English brethren, for the decendants of the Geissingers, the Yoders, the Gehmans, the Neikummers, the Reinhardts, the Morys, the Wints, the Gongwers, the Webers, the Mostellers, the Egners, the Berkenstocks, the Rothrocks and the Rumfeldts are still here, while the Owens, the Samuels, the Mayberrys, the Warners, the Pughs, the Blackleges, the Thomases, the Williamses and the Tools, have all passed away without leaving a single descendant bearing their names in the township.

Organization.—Saucon was erected into a township in March, 1743, upon the petition of Christian Neikummer¹, Philip Geissinger, George Zewitz, Henry Rinker, John Yoder, John Rezer, Christian Smith, Henry Bowman, Samuel Neikummer, Benedict Gehman, Valentine Steinmetz, Henry Rinker, Jr., George Trohn, Adam Warner, Owen Owen, Thomas Owen, John Williams, John Tool, John Thomas, Joseph Samuels, Isaac Samuels, William Mory, Michael Weber, John Apple, Jacob Gongwer², Henry Keiber, George Bachman, George Mosteller³, and Henry Rumfeld.⁴ Whether the two Saucons were originally erected into one or two townships does not seem possible to determine, but as constables and supervisors were appointed in 1743 for both Upper and Lower Saucon, and as there was among the petitioners but one who is not known to have resided within the limits of what is now Upper Saucon it would be easy to conclude that it was erected into a township by itself. On the other hand the signers set forth in their petition, that they had unanimously agreed to have the township known as Saucon (no distinguishing prefix) and it would be just as easy, therefore, to conclude that they desired the erection of but one township out of the whole territory. It is possible, and quite probable too that a difference of opinion may have existed between the citizens of the two sections. That Upper Saucon desired the erection of but one township while Lower Saucon desired a separate organization and therefore refused to join in the petition. But however this may be, each of the two divisions had assumed a separate organization prior to 1750 and Upper Saucon then had an area somewhat exceeding fourteen thousand acres, outlined thus: (the dotted line represents the present, South Eastern boundary.)

Its territory was reduced in extent on two occasions since that time, first in 1752, when its

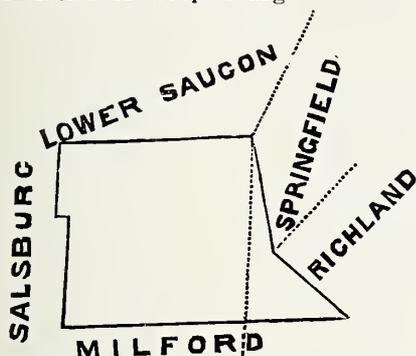
1 Now Newcomer.

2 Now Gangaware.

3 Now Marsteller.

4 Now Rumfield.

southern projection was cut off to straighten the line dividing the two counties, and again in 1879, when the borough of Coopersburg was erected out of a part of it. It was enlarged in 1839, when its northwestern boundary was removed from the foot to the top of the Lehigh Mountain. It now contains 23.8 square miles, or an area of fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty-two acres, inclusive of Coopersburg.



Our history thus far has served to inform our readers as to the names borne by the pioneer settlers of the township, and in order to inform them as to who followed these, or were added to their number after the expiration of what might be termed the experimental era, we will introduce a few tax-lists.

UPPER SAUCON, 1762.

Philip Hall, Collector.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Apple, John, .....25 | Geissinger, Henry, ..16 |
| Apple, Martin, .....30 | Gangewere, Jacob, ..20 |
| Brincker, George, ... 4 | Gangewere, Michael, .10 |
| Brunner, Henry, ....27 | Geissinger, Philip, Jr., 20 |
| Bitz, Henry, 5 | Gon, Hannes, 6 |
| Bush, Ludwig, 5 | Geissinger, Philip, ...60 |
| Baal, Philip, .....20 | Geissinger, Jacob, ...25 |
| Brang, Jacob, 5 | Goodman, Philip, 4 |
| Buchecker, Henry, ..15 | Hayntz, Burgort, 4 |
| Beahm, Anthony, ...25 | Hall, Philip, .....16 |
| Byel, Baltzer, .....30 | Hansel, Stophel, ....20 |
| Buchecker, Philip, ..18 | Johnson, Christopher, 12 |
| Bachman, Henry, ...20 | Knepple, Peter, 8 |
| Barlip, Andrew, ... 4 | Knepple, Melchort, ..12 |
| Bechtel, Jacob, .....16 | Kurtz, Peter, .....10 |
| Bachman, George, ..18 | Kah, John, 9 |
| Bitz, William, 7 | Kehler, Gabriel, 7 |
| Blanck, George, 7 | Kirshner, George, ...10 |
| Drap, Philip, .....16 | Kocken, Henry, .....15 |
| Diel, Christian, .....16 | Lantes, Peter, 4 |
| Dannenbauer, Abra- | Ludwig, Jacob, 7 |
| ham, .....15 | Luckenbach, John, .. 6 |
| Eshelman, Jacob, ...10 | Master, Adam, 5 |
| Erdman, Andrew, ...18 | Montz, Jacob, .....30 |
| Fox, Christian, 4 | Musselman, John, ...18 |
| Flexer, Michael, ... 5 | Miller, Henry, 6 |
| Franck, Peter, 5 | Meyer, Jacob, .....18 |
| Franck, George, 4 | Marsteller, Frederick, 5 |
| Fox, Peter, .....10 | Mory's widow, .....18 |
| Frank, Adam, 6 | Molack, Jacob, 4 |
| Grosh, George, 5 | Newcomer, John, ....25 |

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Newcomer, John, ...24 | Simon, Baltzer, 5 |
| Owen, David, .....26 | Stinmetz, Valentine, ..10 |
| Owen, Thos., 7 | Thyss, Peter, .....16 |
| Rincker, Christian, ..14 | Tool, John, .....28 |
| Rinker, Uly, 7 | Wind, Andrew, .....14 |
| Rieser, David, .....17 | Weaver, George, 6 |
| Rumfeld, Henry, ....14 | Weaver, Henry, .....30 |
| Reinhard, George, ..12 | Weaver, Jonas, 5 |
| Shreater, John, 4 | Walther, George, 9 |
| Snyder, Michael, ....15 | Young, Valentine, ...17 |
| Shenker, George, ....10 | Yoder, Jacob, .....25 |
| Sebitz, George, .....10 | Yoder, John, .....28 |
| Shenner, Henry, ...22 | Ziegler, Jacob, 7 |
| Shenner, Mathias, ... 4 | Zeitsloff, Gerhard, .. 8 |
| Seiger, Gabriel, .....10 | Zebitz, Abraham, 4 |
| Sell, Henry, Senior, ...20 | Zoller, Philip, .....13 |
| Siffert, George, 4 | Zebitz, Henry, 6 |

Single Men.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Samuel Bachman. | Isaac Samuel. |
| John Bachman. | William Samuel. |
| George Bitz. | Hannes Smith. |
| Casper Bop. | Aquilla Tool. |
| George Dreisbach. | Stephen Tool. |
| John Geissinger. | Caspar Yoder. |
| Jacob Orth. | |

DECEMBER 27, 1781.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| William Bell. | Isaac Samuels. |
| Conrad Brinker. | Abraham Seider. |
| Baltzer Buchecker. | Gerhard Seisloff. |
| Philip Buchecker. | John Stahl. |
| John Bieber. | Peter Stehr. |
| John Bachman. | Philip Siller. |
| Philip Bahl. | George Swenker. |
| Andrew Brunner. | George Kun. |
| Jacob Bittenbender. | Peter Kneply. |
| Mathias Derr. | Charles Ludwig Koch. |
| Charles Derr. | Jacob Keply. |
| — Hottenstein. | Adam Kortz. |
| Mathias Egner. | Nicholas Kortz. |
| Andrew Erdman. | John Koch. |
| Jacob Eshelman. | John Kooken. |
| John Einhard. | Jacob Kappers. |
| George Erdman. | Daniel Kooper. |
| Michael Flixer. | Michael Ludhap. |
| Peter Fuchs. | Peter Laubenstein. |
| William Grothouse. | Peter Lynn. |
| Philip Geissinger. | Felix Lynn. |
| Conrad Giess. | John Lister. |
| Henry Geissinger. | Samuel Lister. |
| Abraham Geissinger. | Peter Meyer. |
| John Geissinger. | Jacob Mory. |
| Jacob Gangware. | Gotthard Mory. |
| Frederick Huff. | Jacob Meyer. |
| John Holdeman. | Jacob Molloch. |
| Esther Hall. | William Mory. |
| Daniel Horlocher. | Widow Musselman. |
| Francis Hartman. | William Mory. |
| Michael Hillegass. | John Newcomer. |
| Christopher Jason. | John Newcomer, Jr. |
| Valentine Jager. | David Owen. |
| Adam Kuper. | David Owen, Jr. |
| Melchoir Kneply. | Thomas Owen. |
| Bastian Ruff. | David Reeser. |
| George Ruff. | Casper Rumfield. |
| John Rumfield. | George Rumfield. |
| John Shoudt. | Henry Reinhard. |
| Philip Sharry. | Leonard Reichard. |
| George Shaffer. | Adam Romig. |
| Peter Shaffer. | Jacob Rumfield. |

David Snyder.
Henry Sell.
Aquila Tool.
Michael Weaver.
Adam G. Weaver.
Philip Wind.
Ehrhard Weaver.

Additional Taxables.

John Greter.
Jonathan Owen.
Benedict Fink.
George Bachman.

Single Freeman.

Andreas Erdman.
Yost Erdman.
Andrew Reinhard.
Andrew Shaffer.
Henry Yonson.
John Bitting

Peter Wash.
Henry Wind.
Henry Weaver.
Simon Walter.
Abraham Yoder.
Christian Young.
Michael Ziegler.

George Frank.
Philip Dotterer.
Peter Bush.
Jacob Bender.

Samuel Meyer.
Martin Apple.
John Susloff.
Peter Eshelman.
Peter Sell.
Jacob Meyer.

Jacob Weiss, Sr.
Andrew Weiss.
Valentine Weidener, Sr.
Valentine Weidner, Jr.
Jonas Weber.
Peter Wichall.
Jacob Weber.
Joseph Welt.
John Waldman.
John Weber, Jr.
Jacob Werst.
Jacob Ott.

Widow Owen.
Solomon Rumfeld.
Leonard Reinhard.
Adam Rudenhauer.
Andrew Reinhard.
Henry Reinhard, Sr.
Jacob Erdman.
Peter Fuchs.

Abraham Fretz.
Benedict Fink.
Philip Flexer.
Joseph Funk.
Peter Frank.
John Frank.
Joseph Frey, Sr.
Joseph Frey, Jr.
Samuel Geissingner.
David Gangeware.

John Garnet.
Jacob Gangaware.
John Geissingner.
Henry Geissingner.
Abraham Geissingner.
John Geissingner.
Abraham Geissingner.
Jacob Gramm.

George Garner.
Henry Gangaware.
Abraham Geissingner.
Daniel Geissingner.
Jacob Hartman.
George Horlocher.
John Horlocher.

Jacob Hartzell.
John Hillegass.
Adam Heller.
Abraham Hottle.
Michael Hottel.
John Hottle.
John Jacoby.

John Janson.
Frederick Jordan.
Melchoir Kneply.
Peter Kneply.
John Kneply.
Nicholas Kramer.
Joseph Koch.

Henry Knauss.
Tobias Koch.
Carl Ludwig Koch.
George Koch.
Henry Reinhard, Jr.
John Rumfeld.
Christian Rinker.

John Dotterer.
John Frank.
John Young.
John Moore.
John Apple.

Casper Rumfeld.
Samuel Reichard.
Jacob Ruff.
John Reisser.
David Reisser.
Joseph Rothrock.
George Reinhard.
Daniel Romich.
John Romich.
Conrad Rickert.
Peter Sell.
Valentine Shaffer.
John Seider.
Abraham Seider.
Abraham Sheaffer.
Frederick Stoll.
George Shantzenbach.
Jacob Shantzenbach.
Conrad Steer.

Christian Sheaffer.
George Sheaffer.
Valentine Sheaffer.
Jacob Stauffer.
Jacob Schneider.
Philip Sharry.
Abraham Smidt.
Daniel Schmidt.
Philip Sellers.
Jacob Seider.
Stephen Tool.

Jacob Weiss.
Henry Wind.
John Waldman.
Henry Walman.
Peter Weber.
Frederick Weidman.
Andrew Wind.
John Weber.

George Werst.
Peter Young.
Casper Young.
Henry Young.
Christian Young.
John Young.
Henry Yotter.

Abraham Yotter.
John Yotter.
Valentine Young.
Martin Zeisloch.
Jacob Yotter.
Abraham Ziegler.
Martin Apple.

John Stahl.
George Deily.
Valentine Ruff.
Leonard Ox.
George Reinbold.
John Weaver.
Jacob Hubcr.

Widow Bitting.
Stoffle Ziegler.
Philip Koch.
John Hall.
Jacob Smith.
Henry Ott.
John Tisson.

Single Freeman.

John Seider.
Jacob Yotter.
Peter Yotter.
Philip Buchecker.
Jacob Bachman.

Total tax, £460 7s 9d. Frederick Huff, collector.

ASSESSMENT FOR 1812.

Jacob Arnold.
John Apple.
George Alshouse.
Widow Alshouse.
Henry Buchecker.
John Bastian.
Philip Buchecker, Jr.
Philip Bahl.
Baltzer Buchecker.
George Blank.
Abraham Berkenstock.
George Brinker.
Michael Benner.
George Bachman.
Conrad Brinker.
Tobias Bahl.
Jacob Bahl.
Widow Bachman.
Jacob Berger.
David Bachman.
Enoch Bachman.
George Brinker.
George Buchecker.
Philip Buchecker.
Jacob Bachman.
David Bachman.
Henry Buchecker.
George Christ.
Daniel Cooper.
Jacob Dietz.
Daniel Derr.
Jacob Drenkler.
John Drohn.
David Derr.
Philip Dotterer.
Jacob Everroth.
Jacob Erdman.
John Everhard.
Solomon Egner.
Daniel Egner.
John Egner.
Peter Egner.
John Erdman, Sr.
Andrew Engleman.
Jacob Engleman.
Jonathan Kauffman.
Peter Kurtz.
Nicholas Kramer.

Michael Koch.
Jacob Kneply.
Job Koch.
Jacob Koch.
Philip Kauffman.
Rudolph Kauffman.
David Kauffman.
Samuel Lander.
Magdalena Leob.
Jacob Lander.
Andrew Werst.
Michael Landis.
Peter Laubenstine.
Peter Lynn.
Jacob Mory.
Peter Mory.
David Mack.
Philip Mushlitz.
William Mory, Sr.
William Meier.
Andrew Martin.
William Mory, Jr.
George Mushlitz.
Jacob Mory.
Joseph Mill.
Gotthard Mory.
Frederick Mohr, Sr.
Frederick Mohr, Jr.
Abraham Meier.
Samuel Meier.
Peter Meier.
Jacob Miller.
Conrad Miller.
George Miller.
Jacob Meier.
Philip Newcomer.
John Newcomer, Sr.
Henry Newcomer.
Abraham Newcomer.
John Opp.
Mathias Ochs.
Michael Ott.
Peter Weber, Jr.
George Weber.
Adam Wint.
Andrew Walter.
Jacob Wentz.
Philip Windt.

Jonathan Bachman.
 Christian Kauffman.
 Isaac Rumfeld.
 George Buchecker.
 Melchior Knepley.
 Christian Young.
 John Johnson.
 Henry Reichard.
 John Newcomer.
 David Derr.
 John Shnyder.
 George Hottle.
 William Bitting.
 Philip Smith.
 Daniel Romich.
 Henry Weidner.
 George Mushlitz.
 Michael Fasbinder.
 Amos Brunner.
 John Knepley.
 Jacob Bahl.
 Jacob Ziegenfuss.
 Jacob Meier.
 Jacob Frank.

Jacob Dotterer.
 George Rumfeld.
 Philip Rumfeld.
 George Hillegass.
 Peter Meier.
 Samuel Meier.
 Andreas Wind.
 William Harlachner.
 John Scotland.
 Peter Buchecker.
 John Derr.
 Jacob Meier.
 John Jacoby.
 Peter Wind.
 Peter Cooper.
 Solomon Brinker.
 Charles Clemmer.
 Mathias Zeislove.
 Abraham Dietz.
 Samuel Fink.
 Abraham Yotter.
 Jacob Bach.
 John Deily.

road was built in 1875. Except for a few short stretches it followed the old road from Allentown to the countyline beyond Coopersburg. It was declared a free road again, by court, June 7, 1909. It is now being rebuilt under state auspices. The North Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the township. It was completed and opened for traffic in 1856. The first passenger train passed through the township December 26 of that year. It is now under lease to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and is known as its Bethlehem branch. Centre Valley and Saucana are the only stations in the township.

The railroad of the Saucon Iron Company was built about 1870. Its entire length of about two and one-half miles was in the township. It was abandoned about 1890.

CHURCHES AND CONGREGATIONS. Seven buildings, dedicated to the service of God, stand in the township, viz: the old Mennonite Meeting House, near Coopersburg, the St. Paul's "Blue" Church, the Frieden's Church, at Friedensville, the Meeting House of the United Mennonite Brethren in Christ near Coopersburg, the Meeting House, formerly of the English Methodists, but now of the New Reformed at Friedensville, the Meeting House, formerly of the Free Methodists, but now of the Baptists at Centre Valley, and the Union Chapel in Centre Valley.

The first Meeting House of the Mennonite congregation, near Coopersburg, was built about 1738. It was constructed of logs, with a swinging partition in the middle, which divided it into two apartments; one of these was used for church, the other for school purposes, but when on extraordinary occasions the attendance upon Divine worship was larger than could be accommodated in one apartment, the partition would be raised and the two apartments thrown into one; this seems to have been a very temporary structure, for we find it replaced by another in 1747, and built on the same plan. The present Meeting House was erected in 1841, and is the third which occupies the site. The first congregation serving here was what are now known as "the old-school Mennonites," but as there are scarcely half a dozen families remaining in the neighborhood which still adhere to the creed of their fathers, these have had no regular pastor here since the death of Rev. Samuel Moyer, in 1877. The new-school Mennonites are now the only denomination holding services here regularly but those of the old school still retain all their original rights and privileges. It is impossible now to fix the order in which this congregation

Total tax, \$609.

The taxes in those days were trifling compared with present rates. A farm of two hundred acres paid from eighty cents to one dollar and fifty cents. Laborers paid from ten to twelve cents, while those classed as "poor" paid no taxes, though some of them owned from thirty to forty acres of land. In 1763 the inhabitants of Upper Saucon were classified thus: eighty farmers, nine laborers, two tavern-keepers, two weavers, one carpenter, three blacksmiths, one miller, one doctor, one cooper, four poor, with neither shoemaker, saddler, tailor, wagoner, mason, nor tanner. In 1773 the township contained five thousand seven hundred and ninety-two acres of cleared land one thousand and twenty-eight acres of which were in grain. In 1752 the township had a population of six hundred and fifty souls.

ROADS.—The township is covered by a network of roads, but owing to the imperfect manner in which the early records were made and the change in the names of the points that fixed their termini, as well as those of the land-owners whose lands abut on the roads, it is very difficult to recognize local roads after the lapse of so many years, and even with some of the more important ones we are only able to fix the date of their opening approximately. The road entering the township on the Lehigh Mountain, near Lanark, passing Lanark and Heller's tavern to a point near the residence of William P. Weidner, and thence to Locust Valley, was opened about 1750. The road from Coopersburg to Bethlehem, *via* Centre Valley, Friedensville, and Colesville, in 1755. That from Friedensville to Limeport, *via* Heller's tavern and Seidler's school-house, in 1773.

The Allentown and Coopersburg turnpike

was ministered to by its pastors, owing to the fact that no records were kept, and that two or three sometimes preached here at the same time, but the following is learned from their tombstones in the adjoining cemetery: Jacob Meyer died May 4, 1790, and served till his death,—how long does not appear. Samuel Moyer, the elder, died about 1832. Michael Landis died Aug. 5, 1839, after a service of thirty-five years.

preached here for some time. Christian Clemmer, of Berks County, preached here about twenty years and died in 1883. A new-school minister, Jacob S. Moyer, "new school," died in 1909, after a service of twenty-four years. Andrew B. Shelly, Elwood Shelly and William Fretz, all new school, are the present incumbents.

Many theories might be advanced as to the date and also as to the site of the first church



ST. PAUL'S (BLUE) CHURCH.

William Landis died Aug. 4, 1848, after a service of eight years. Valentine Young died April 27, 1850, after a service of forty years. Samuel Moyer, the younger, died Aug. 24, 1877, after a service of about twenty years. The latter first preached for the new school, but returning to the faith of his fathers, closed his life as a minister of the old school. John Oberholtzer organized the new-school congregation, and

edifice erected by the Lutheran congregation now serving at the Blue Church. But as one theory is apparently as strong as the other, we will content ourselves by enumerating the several circumstances upon which theories might be based and leaving our readers to form their own theories and deduct their own conclusions. The warrant for the land on which it stands was drawn by Conrad Walb, Jan. 9, 1737. The rec-

ords of the Lutheran congregation serving here date back to 1740. In 1745 they informed Muhlenberg that they were provided with a church and school-house. On March 16, 1754, a warrant was issued from the land-office to Andreas Wind, in trust for the Lutheran congregation of Upper Saucon, for twenty-five acres of land, which was located near the site of the present residence on the farm of Jacob Hartman, near Friedensville.

On Dec. 30, 1757, Philip Geissinger entered into an agreement with Andreas Erdman and George Reinhardt, in behalf of the Lutheran congregation of Saucon, in which, for the consideration of £3, 2s. 6d., he bound himself to convey to the said congregation (after receiving a patent for his land) the undivided half of four acres, three and one-half acres to be considered as sold, and one-half acre as donated. In 1758, Andreas Wind sold the interest of the Lutheran congregation in the land, for which a warrant had been drawn by him. On April 24, 1758, Philip Geissinger, obtained his patent for his land, and on Sept. 4, 1761, he conveyed to George Reinhardt, Andrew Erdman, George Kirschner, and Balhauser Beil, elders and vestrymen of the Evangelical or Lutheran congregation of Upper Saucon, one full moiety or equal half of four acres for the use of said congregation. Tradition also has it that the members of the congregation at one time contemplated building their church on the farm of Rev. Berkenstock (lately Solomon Greenawald), but were induced to change their plans by the liberal offer of Philip Geissinger. From these facts we may safely conclude that the congregation was organized no later than 1740, that they had a church and school-house somewhere in 1745, that they had no place of worship which was satisfactory to all of them in 1754, and that the first church was built on the present site about 1758.

When it became a union church of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations cannot now be ascertained, and it is not safe to date this event prior to 1802; but here the record opens with a book, on the first page of which is an inscription, which, translated, reads thus: "Church book of the Evangelical Reformed congregation in Upper Saucon township, called Organ Church, begun by John Henry Hoffmeier, present minister of the congregation, and member of the reverend Synod, in the year of Christ, 1802."

But the church was not then really a union church. The Reformed congregation enjoyed their privileges by sufferance only, they did not acquire vested rights until January 21, 1826, and then through the following transaction: On this

date John Egner, and Peter Heist, "Lutheran church officers," conveyed to David Geissinger, "then owner of the tract of land of which the church property was originally a part," the original four acres and an adjoining tract of 2 acres and 128.8 perches acquired by the congregation by purchase May 27, 1816, and on the same date, January 21, 1826, the said David Geissinger conveyed to John Egner and John Berger, elders and vestrymen of the Lutheran and "Presbyterian" church, of Upper Saucon, for the use of the congregations, the said two tracts together with another tract of 1 acre 4.2 perches, making the whole tract then owned by the congregations 7 acres, 133 perches. This has been added to by purchase since, making the whole tract now owned 8 acres, 156 perches.

The above transaction not only conferred upon the Reformed congregation, vested rights, but it also cured the very manifest defect in the original title.

The present church, is the third occupying the site. The first, built of logs, stood in the southwestern corner of the old cemetery; the second built of stone, stood partly on the site of the present one, though extending a little farther south and west. This, it would appear from Rev. Hoffmeier's record, was known as "the Organ Church." When it was built cannot be ascertained. The present one was erected in 1833 at a cost of \$5,173.81.

The following, taken from the discourse of Rev. John Vogelbach, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the founding of the Lutheran congregation, furnishes a catalogue of the ministers of the same.

In 1745, Rev. H. A. Muhlenberg, who then served several congregations in Philadelphia and vicinity, was appealed to by the Saucon congregation to come and serve them with word and sacrament. He did so, but resigned at the end of a year on account of ill health and the great distance he had to come. He then sent to them one Vigero, a teacher, who committed sermons and delivered them to the congregation, Muhlenberg visiting them on occasions of communion and confirmation.

On Aug. 15, 1748, the first congregational conference of the Lutheran Synod was held in Philadelphia, and the Saucon congregation was represented in it. In the autumn of 1748, Vigero left them. In March, 1749, Rudolph Heinrich Schrenk came from Lüneburg to Philadelphia, and Muhlenberg at once recommended him to the congregation, whom he served for

¹The word "Presbyterian" used above is taken from the deed, but it manifestly means Reformed.

some time on probation. He was ordained Nov. 5, 1752, and continued to serve them till 1754, when he accepted a call to Raritan, N. J., returning, however, occasionally, to preach for them. Schrenk's successor was Johannes Andreas Friederici (or Friedrichs), first as layman, then as ordained minister. He served about eight years, a part of which time he lived beyond the Blue Mountains. In 1763, Johannes Joseph Roth, a Catholic student, came into the neighborhood, interested himself in the congregation, and asked to be admitted into the Lutheran Synod, and become pastor. In October of the same year he was admitted and installed. He died in 1764, and was buried in the cemetery belonging to the church. Who served them from 1764 to 1769 does not appear, but communion was held regularly, except perhaps in 1769, when no record was made. In the latter part of 1769, Jacob Van Buskirk, from Germantown, came here, but when he left and who his successor was does not appear. It was very probably George Frederick Ellisen, who is recorded as having held communion here Sept. 29, 1793. After his departure the congregation were for several years without a regular pastor, but the sacraments were regularly administered by pastors of neighboring congregations. In 1800, Rev. F. W. Geisenheimer administered the Lord's Supper. Rev. Professor Roeller, of Goshenhoppen, preached here too. From 1800 to 1803, Johannes F. Cramer preached in the other congregations belonging to the charge, and therefore probably here, too, though the records are silent as to him. On April 12, 1806, Frederick Plitt confirmed catechumens and administered the Lord's Supper. He preached here only a short time, was addicted to drinking, and soon after he left was found drowned in a mill-dam at Mifflinburg, Columbia county. Rev. Heiny succeeded Plitt, and served nine years. He was succeeded by Heinrich G. Stecher, who served two years.

In 1819, Rev. Benjamin German was called. He accepted, entered upon his pastorate in the spring of 1820, and continued to serve until his death, which occurred in September, 1848. He was buried in Allentown. His brother, William German, succeeded him, and he too remained in the service of the congregation until his death, June 26, 1851. He was buried at the Salsburg Church. The vacancy occasioned by the death of William German was temporarily filled by Augustus L. Dechant, then a Reformed licentiate.

On March 3, 1852, Rev. John Vogelbach accepted a call from the congregation, and served

them until March, 1857, when he followed a call to Philadelphia.

In May, 1857, Rev. William Rath assumed the pastorate, was assisted during the later years of his service by his son, Rev. Mron O. Rath. He resigned in 1888, was succeeded by Rev. E. A. Yehl, who resigned in 1893, and was succeeded by Rev. W. W. Kistler, the present incumbent.

When where and by whom the Reformed congregation now worshipping in the Blue church was organized and who its members were does not now seem possible to ascertain if indeed there was such an organization prior to the nineteenth century. Almost certain it is that they had no church building, nor perhaps a regular place for their services, prior to 1802, when Rev. Hoffmeier's record was made. This record was continued in the handwriting of Rev. Hoffmeier until 1806, when it stops, not to be resumed again until 1825, and then by Rev. Daniel Zöller. In 1826 Rev. Samuel Hess assumed the pastorate and continued to serve until 1867, when he resigned on account of advancing years and declining health. He was in turn succeeded in 1868 by Rev. Amandas N. Zeigler in 1873 by Rev. Robert C. Weaver, in 1891 by Rev. Jacob G. Dubbs and in 1913 by Rev. Thomas M. Kresley.

Frieden's Church, at Friedensville, was built in 1793, enlarged in 1817, and rebuilt in 1839. It is a Union Church of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations. The Lutheran congregation here was organized by Rev. John Conrad Yeager, who continued to preach for them until 1731, when he was succeeded by his son, Joshua, who served until 1885, when he resigned, was succeeded by Rev. A. R. Horne, D.D., who served until 1902, was succeeded by Rev. H. A. Kunkle who served until 1907 and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. C. J. Cooper, D.D.

The Reformed congregation was organized by Rev. John Henry Hoffmeier, who preached for them until about 1815, when he was succeeded by Rev. Dechant. Dechant was succeeded, "at what time we know not," by Rev. Daniel Zöller, who served till 1857. In 1857, Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs was called, and ministered to them until 1871, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Rev. Richard T. Apple, who served two years, and was succeeded, in 1873, by Rev. R. C. Weaver. The present incumbent, Rev. Jacob G. Dubbs, has served since.

The Meeting House of the United Mennonite Brethren in Christ, near Coopersburg, was erected and the congregation organized in 1869.

This organization was effected principally by Rev. Abel Strawn, who preached for the congregation until the close of the year 1881, when, according to a decree of Conference, which provided in substance that no minister should serve the same congregation for a period exceeding three years, he was succeeded by Rev. Abraham Kauffman, who, in 1884, was succeeded by Rev. Jonas Musselman.

The Meeting House of the Methodist Episcopal congregation at Friedensville, was built by Dr. H. S. Clemens, and the congregation organized in 1863, by Rev. Nathan B. Durell, of the Philadelphia Conference. The congregation was served by the following pastors: Rev. Durell, from 1863 to 1865; Rev. Cummings, from 1865 to 1868; Rev. Kimble, from 1868 to 1871; Rev. Harrison, from 1871 to 1874; and Rev. Harkins, from 1874 to 1877, since which time the congregation has remained without a pastor. The church building has recently passed into the hands of the new Reformed Church and the congregation worshipping there are ministered to by Rev. D. G. Wiegner.

The Meeting House of the Free Methodists, at Centre Valley, was erected and the congregation organized in 1883. The congregation was ministered to by Rev. Manshart, but it soon declined and the Meeting House was acquired by the Baptist denomination, since which time the services there were conducted by Revs. West, Hanna and Sutton. The chapel at Centre Valley was erected in 1885 by an association consisting of Lutherans, Reformed and Mennonites. Those who worship there belong to congregations elsewhere. The pastors of the congregations at the Blue Church preach there regularly.

SCHOOLS.—The first schools established in the township were parochial or church schools, and were opened simultaneously with the organization of the congregations to which they belonged; the first about 1738, by the Mennonites, the second about 1740 to 1745, by the Lutherans. The buildings in which they were held are noted and described under the head of churches. A third building, used for school and doubtless for church purposes also, was erected by the Quakers about 1745, on lands of John Thomas, now Clayton DeWitt, but the school, the congregation, and the church have all passed away; and this might almost be said of the old, well-filled cemetery; for it is obliterated and its site is occupied by the house-yard of Mr. DeWitt. The names of but two teachers of this era are preserved to us,—Vigero, who taught and preached at the same time for the Lutherans and Peter Knepley, of whom we find the

following entered in the first church book of the Lutheran congregation now serving at the Blue Church: "June 23, 1757, Peter Knepley, the schoolmaster, married to Christina Gangaware." Later, as the settlements pushed farther away from these places, more school accommodations became necessary, and schools were opened in private houses. Of the earlier of these we know nothing, but schools of this kind are known to have been held at the houses of John Egner, now James Kidd, Erhard Weaver, now Charles E. Weaver; William Samuels, now Alfred A. Sell; Frederick Wittman, now John Yoachim; David Horlocher, now I. B. Meyers and doubtless others. It is impossible to define or limit the era of this kind of schools. Some of them were continued in neighborhoods long after school-houses had been erected in others, and some were opened even in the neighborhood of school-houses,—these latter to meet a desire then beginning to be felt for instruction in the English language, "the teaching in the school-houses, except that of the Quakers being almost exclusively in German.

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century school associations began to be formed in the several neighborhoods, funds raised, school-houses erected, and teachers employed. Some of the earlier of these teachers scarcely deserved the name; there was no system in their employment. Frequently an individual, "who was none other than a tramp," would go into a neighborhood, make some pretense to mental culture, open a subscription for pupils at so much per head, and if successful in collecting a sufficient number, would open a school, or an apology for one, with his birch on his desk and his flask inside or in his pocket. It is related of the last one who taught at the Quaker school-house, heretofore referred to, that he loved his dram, and that on the last day of his term some of the larger boys presented him with a bottle of whiskey, got him drunk, and persuaded him to play on the violin, while they engaged in dancing. One or two lessons of this kind would suffice to make the people more circumspect in the employment of teachers, and thus the schools were improved. About 1825 English began to be slowly introduced. In 1828 provision was made for the education of the poorer class, and Upper Saucon paid for that purpose as follows: 1828, \$12.95; 1830, \$14.42; 1833, \$30.22; 1834, \$76.41; 1835, \$137.95; 1836, \$142.61; 1838, \$167.92.

In 1834 when the common-school law was passed, it produced intense excitement in the township. Violent opposition to it developed itself, and at the election upon the question of its adoption but few votes were cast in its favor, its supporters became the objects of the enmity

of whole neighborhoods, and in this way were induced to abandon the contest. So intense was the feeling against it that during the time that its adoption was optional, when a politician desired to have the full vote of the township, brought out all he did was to have a rumor spread that the school law would be voted upon, and almost the last man would be out. It was not adopted until 1848, when its adoption became obligatory. Six schools had been established prior to this time by associations at the following places: Blue Church, Friedensville Church, Mennonite Meeting House, Coopersburg, one near Heller's Tavern, known as Heller's, and one near Seider's store, known as Seider's.

Of the teachers of the last two described and overlapping eras, the names of the following are preserved: Frederick Arnold, who taught at the house of John Egner and at Seider's school-house; Jesse Samuels, who taught at the house of William Samuels and at Seider's; Daniel Fried, who taught at Frederick Wittman's; _____ Proctor, _____ Oberholtzer, _____ Jenkins, Peter Gerhard, Michael Urffer, Anthony Loutenberger, Joseph Wittman, Andrew K. Wittman, and George Blank, who taught at Seider's; John Lobb, David Minichinger, John H. Bernd, and a Mr. Musselman taught at the Blue Church; Gibson Innes, John Wilson, Lewis Bannister, and Joel Tarre, who taught at Coopersburg; _____ Barthalmus, _____ Rudy, and _____ Riedy, who taught at Heller's; and Henry Knipe, who taught at a school-house which stood near the site of the residence of Enos Rechenbach, and which was superseded by the one built later at Coopersburg. An old school-house stood where the Saucon Iron Company's railroad crosses the road near the residence of Reichard. It was taken down about the year 1800, and another one built on the present site of Heller's. This was destroyed by fire in 1808, another erected in 1809, and the present one in 1895.

We have now reached the day of public schools and of records. The township took the first step toward the adoption of the new system at the spring election in 1848, when the following board of directors were elected: Sanford Stephens, Henry Erdman, John Brunner, Jacob Rice, Charles E. Christ, and George Blank. These organized by electing Charles E. Christ as president, and George Blank as secretary. They raised by taxation for school purposes the first year \$536.86, but this was found to be insufficient, and three hundred dollars were borrowed. They built two school-houses the first year, one called the Socritarian, opposite the site

of the present Centre Valley school-house, at a cost of two hundred and twenty-five dollars, and another, called the Franklin, near the residence of Philip Gangaware, at a cost of two hundred and ninety-five dollars. The following teachers were appointed: Aaron L. Butterwick, to teach at the Blue Church; Augustus F. Hallenbach, at Friedensville; Mary Jenkins, at Heller's; George Blank, at the meeting-house; George R. Gates, at the Socritarian; Uriah Brunner, at the Franklin; William T. Cramer, at Coopersburg; and Solomon Fehr, at Seider's. The school-term was fixed at six months, and the salary of teachers at twenty dollars a month. The schools were attended by five hundred and fifty-three pupils,—three hundred and four males and two hundred and forty-nine females. The average attendance was thirty-four. Four hundred and twenty-nine learned English, one hundred and twenty-four German, thirty-six grammar, sixty-five geography, and two hundred and thirteen arithmetic. Since then additional school houses were built, and schools opened as follows: Locust Valley, in 1850; Washington, in 1853; Yoder's, in 1858; Dillinger's, in 1859; Hartman's (called Union), in 1861; Webster's, at Friedensville, in 1873; and a second one in Coopersburg, in 1876. Until 1854 the school at Friedensville was held at the church, but in that year a school-house was erected. The school at the Blue Church was held in the basement of the church until 1868, when a school-house was built. The school at the Meeting House was held in a school-house belonging to the Mennonite congregation until 1883, when a new one was erected. The old school-house at Coopersburg, which, on account of its shape, was called the Octagon, was replaced by a new one in 1857. The one at Centre Valley in 1859, the Franklin in 1874, the Washington in 1875, and the Locust Valley in 1879. Seider's and Heller's schools until recently were held in old association school houses but these were replaced by modern brick structure with steeples and bells, the former in 1896 and the latter in 1895.

The school-houses are all furnished with blackboards, patent desks, maps, charts, globes and flags. The pupils are furnished with the necessary text-books and stationery at the public expense.

The estimated value of school property in the township is \$30,000. Twelve schools were in operation during the term of 1912-13, and these were attended by 511 pupils. The expense of maintaining them was \$7,000.00.

GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS.—Upper Saucon is bounded on the northeast by Lower Saucon, Northampton county, on the southeast by Spring-

field, Bucks county, on the southwest by the Upper and Lower Milford, and on the northwest by Salisbury. The surface is undulating. On the northwest is the Lehigh or South Mountain. Entering the township near its southernmost corner is the Chestnut Hill range which divides the southern part into two watersheds, each of which is drained by a branch of Saucon Creek, but as the latter range runs out near the centre of the township, the two branches of the creek unite. One branch of Saucon Creek enters the township at Limeport, the other rises near Locust Valley. A third small tributary, near the western corner of the township. It flows out near Saucon. The township abounds in iron, limestone and zinc. Its vegetable productions are wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, clover, timothy and the various fruits and garden vegetables incident to the latitude. The leading industry, as in most rural communities, is agriculture. Of grist-mills there are eight; two at Centre Valley, J. J. Geissinger and Young Bros., proprietors, three near Coopersburg, J. M. Ritter, J. H. Stroud and A. F. Landis, props., one near Limeport, Ambrose Miller, prop., one at Standard, Wm. Mast, prop., and one near Lanark, Wm. Cressman, prop. Of saw-mills, three: Mast's, at Standard, and Ritter's and Stroud's near Coopersburg. Of stores, nine: Frank Mullen's, Horace Fulmer's and Gum Bros., at Center Valley; Morris Ritter and Thomas Couner's at Friedensville; William Slifer's, at Saucon; Elmer Carl's, at Locust Valley; Lewis Trexler's, at Lanark and H. T. Erdman's, at Standard. Of coal yards, two, both at Center Valley: J. A. Fulmer and George Hartman, props. Of hotels, seven: The Windsor, J. R. Weaver, prop.; The Grand, J. R. Wilt, prop., and the Bald Eagle, J. A. Fulmer, prop.; at Centre Valley, Heller's, at Lanark, Wm. Trumbore, prop.; The Eagle, at Friedensville, Charles H. Keller, prop., and the Saucon, Lewis Kemmerer, prop. One foundry and machine shop at Locust Valley, Hersch & Hartman, props. One creamery at Lanark, Robert Schaffer, prop. One carriage factory at Centre Valley, Charles H. Schantz, prop., besides, there are two or three each of smitheries, tinware, and cobbling establishments. Of the eight or ten iron ore beds so vigorously operated before, all are idle. The zinc mines at Friedensville, formerly a hive of industry are abandoned and the machinery dismantled. The tanneries and brick-yards have disappeared.

The assessed valuation of real estate is \$1,244,471; occupations, \$102,270; horses (684 head), \$70,985; cows (780 head), \$31,110; total, \$1,448,836.

According to the several census reports the

population was as follows: In 1820, 1,642; in 1830, 1,906; in 1840, 2,072; in 1850, 2,372; in 1860, 2,943; in 1870, 3,487; in 1880, 3,224; in 1890, 2,832; in 1900, 2,271; and in 1910, 2,415. There are 1,054 taxables in the township, 603 freeholders, 315 tenants, and 136 single men.

There are 14,896 acres of cleared land and 1,081 acres of timber land in the township. The township contains five villages, viz: Centre Valley, Friedensville, Colesville, Locust Valley and Saucona. The larger portion of Limeport is in Lower Milford. Lanark and Standard are hamlets.

Post-offices were established as follows: What is now the Centre Valley post-office was established Nov. 27, 1827, under the name of Fryburg; This name was changed to Coopersburg, June 25, 1832. The office was removed to and named Centre Valley June 9, 1849. Saucon Valley post-office was established Aug. 25, 1841, and discontinued July 16, 1861. It was held at the present location of the Lanark post-office. Friedensville post-office was established Feb. 16, 1843. The present Coopersburg post-office, Feb. 8, 1850. Lanark, July 25, 1862. Locust Valley, Feb. 4, 1863 (lately discontinued). Standard, Aug. 21, 1893 (discontinued June 15, 1904).

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The earlier justices of the peace were appointed by or through the authority of the king of England. They were known as "His Majesty's Justices of the Peace." The names of two of these who resided in Upper Saucon have come to our knowledge. They were Thomas Owen and Henry Kookken. Beginning in 1763, the justices of the courts were commissioned from among the justices of the peace and Henry Kookken was thus promoted in 1776.

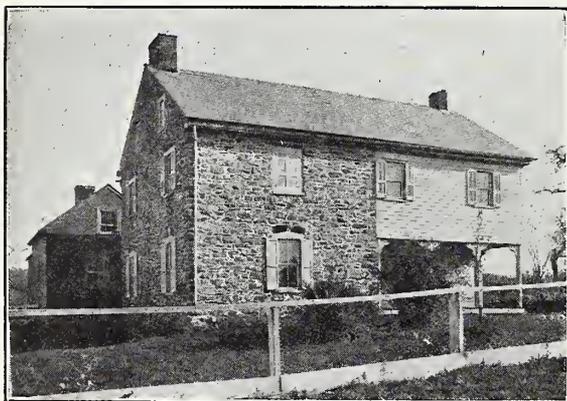
After the organization of Lehigh county, the justices of the peace were elected by districts of two or three townships each. Upper Saucon and Upper Milford constituted district No. 2. The justices elected under this arrangement were the following:

Daniel Cooper, commissioned. . . . Dec. 12, 1815
 William H. Long, commissioned . . . July 3, 1821
 Peter Cooper, commissioned. . . . Aug. 13, 1821
 Thomas Romig, commissioned. . . . July 29, 1831
 Daniel Fritz, commissioned. . . . Dec. 9, 1831
 Philip Pierson, commissioned. . . . May 12, 1834
 Charles W. Wieand, commissioned Apr. 1, 1836
 Andrew K. Wittman, commissioned Mar. 8, 1837

Since 1840 the justices have been elected as now. They were: Andrew K. Wittman, 1840 and 1845; Philip Pierson, 1840; Charles E. Christ, 1845; Joshua Fry, 1850; Charles W. Cooper, 1850, 1855; George Blank. 1855, 1860,

1865, 1870; Henry B. Person, 1856, 1861, 1866, 1871; William H. Snyder, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895; G. W. Brinker, 1876, 1881, 1886, 1891; P. S. Fenstermaker, 1895, 1900; A. H. Huff, 1896; O. J. Biehn, 1901, 1906; W. H. Walbert, 1904, 1909; C. E. Biehn, 1911; A. E. Rinn, 1912.

Among the citizens of the township who served in public positions above those of township offices we know of the following: Joseph Fry, in the state legislature, constitutional convention of 1837-8, and in congress; Jacob Erdman, in the state legislature, congress and as associate judge; Dr. Thomas B. Cooper, in congress; Dr. Jesse Samuels as prothonotary and in the state legislature; Peter Cooper, as deputy surveyor-general; John Philip Wint, William Stehr, Joshua Fry, Peter Knepley and Frank B. Heller in the state legislature; W. H. Snyder, as prothonotary; Philip Pierson and Henry B. Pierson, as commissioners; George Blank, as county surveyor, and John Blank as poor director.



PRESENT APPEARANCE OF DAVID OWEN'S HOTEL, OPENED IN 1748.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.—In 1748 David Owen, of Upper Saucon, applied for and was granted a license to open a tavern. He then resided on the farm now of Frank B. Heller and is not known to have owned any other improved land in the township at the time, hence it is safe to assume that the hostelry was located there and now forms a part of the tenant house on said farm.

About 1745, George Bachman opened a hotel, known as "The Seven Star," on the site of the present Barron House, in Coopersburg. Heller's tavern was opened by a Mr. Keimley about the beginning of the nineteenth century. About the same time another was opened on the site of the old Weidner residence along the turnpike,

by Jacob Seider. This was discontinued about 1831, and the Centre Valley Hotel took its place. The Colesville Hotel was opened in 1815 by Philip Bahl. Peter Knepley opened a store in the hall of Heller's tavern soon after its erection. Solomon Keck another in Coopersburg and John Seider a third opposite Seider's school-house. Another store, and very probably the first in the township, was held on the site of the present residence of Mr. Deily beyond Coopersburg, late Aaron N. Laros. George Zewitz appears to have been the owner of a mill which stood on the site of the present Geissing mill at Centre Valley, prior to 1752, and Henry Kooken built a grist and saw mill on the site of the late Dillinger's mill near Limeport prior to 1773. David Owen operated a saw mill and hat factory on the site of the present Mast's mill at Standard about the middle of the eighteenth century.

John Philip Wint operated a tannery on the farm now owned by W. S. Stephens. Andreas Kurtz another on the farm now owned by Augustus S. Ohl, and Andreas Wint a third on the site of the present residence of Mrs. Jonathan Schwartz at Centre Valley. All these were erected prior to the close of the eighteenth century. A fourth tannery was located in Coopersburg nearly opposite the present creamery, and a fifth on the late Dubbs farm at Locust Valley. All of them have disappeared. Old cemeteries are known to be situated on farms now owned by John Yoachim, Alvin Kehm, Joseph E. Illick, Clayton DeWitt, Stephen Sabler, Mrs. James Marsteller, Solomon Hartman and Solomon Mory. Some of these are entirely obliterated, others in ruins, while one (that at Solomon Hartman's) is surrounded by a wall and some of the graves marked by neat tombstones.

FRIEDENSVILLE ZINC MINES.

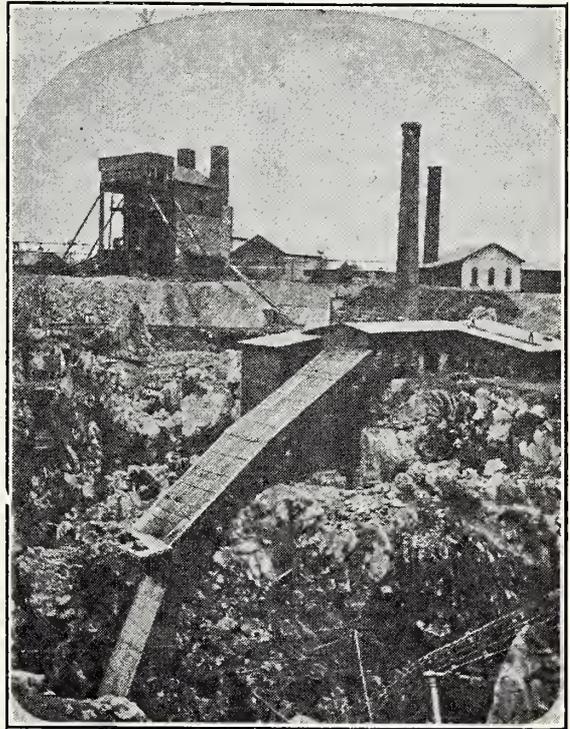
THE ZINC-MINES AT FRIEDENSVILLE.—The discovery of zinc at Friedensville, (like many another important discovery), is generally accredited to the one who first made it known rather than to the real discoverer. The following develops the true process of its discovery, and will serve to place the honor where the same is due. On the west side of the road leading from Friedensville to Bethlehem, at a distance of about 150 perches from the base of the Lehigh mountain, in the middle of a field fertile and productive in every other part, there was a depression resembling in shape a large bowl, about three hundred feet in diameter, and about twelve feet in depth. On this spot, with the exception of a few sickly weeds, no vegetation would grow. This sterility was attributed by many to the presence of mineral substances in the soil deleter-

ious to plant-life, but beyond this no one ventured. The place was visited by one of the State geologists, but he made no report of his observations. On the edge of the hollow a number of boulders, resembling limestone, projected from the surface. These Mr. Ueberroth, the owner of the land, attempted to convert into lime by the usual process, but failed, the whole mass melting together in the kiln. After this the place was made a repository for rubbish and the stones picked from the farm, and so it remained until 1845, when Mr. Andrew K. Wittman was called as surveyor to trace a line between lands of Mr. Ueberroth and one of his neighbors. While thus engaged his attention was attracted to these boulders, and he took pieces of them along home to add to a collection of minerals he was then forming. Taking much interest in minerals, and being of an investigating turn, he resolved upon a test of his recently-acquired specimen, resorting first to the blowpipe, then to acids, and finally to the crucible. By the latter process he succeeded in obtaining about two ounces of metal, which, from his knowledge of metals, he knew to be zinc. On the following day he met Mr. Ueberroth, told him of his discovery, and gave him a portion of the metal. On the afternoon of the same day Ueberroth visited Bethlehem, and stopped at Leipert's Hotel, where he exhibited his metal to some friends. Among the sojourners at the hotel at the time was Professor T. H. Roepper, who overheard the conversation between Ueberroth and his friends, saw the metal, and lost no time in proceeding to Friedensville and getting a supply of ore, of which he soon succeeded in making brass by mixing it with copper. Roepper then went to Philadelphia, made the discovery known, and has since been accredited with it by nearly every one who undertook to write about it, while Mr. Wittman, the real discoverer, has hardly been noticed or mentioned by any.

After this, timid efforts at mining the ore and reducing it to metal were made by various parties, but with little success until 1855, when the Pennsylvania Lehigh Zinc Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$1,000,000, works erected, and mining and manufacturing pushed with vigor. Up to 1859 the product of the mines was converted into white zinc paint, or oxide of zinc, exclusively. In 1859 the manufacture of metallic zinc by the Belgian method was begun, and in 1865 a rolling-mill for the manufacture of sheet-zinc was added.

The ore consists principally of silicate of zinc, but large masses of carbonate of zinc are also found, and both are of superior quality. It is found in small veins mingled with clay in the

cavities of the magnesian limestone, which is the prevailing rock, and also in large masses of thousands of tons. As high as 17,000 tons of ore have been raised in a single year, and the only drawback to the more successful prosecution of the work that has thus far presented itself is the large quantity of water that accumulates in the mines. Various pumping engines were introduced from time to time, but none that was equal to the work assigned to it until 1872, when "The President," a mammoth engine, was erected and put in operation, and which realized in a full measure the expectations of the company, as it easily and speedily rid the mines of water. As this was considered at the time the largest pumping engine in the world a description of it may not be uninteresting.



FRIEDENSVILLE ZINC MINES.

(From rare photograph owned by B. L. Miller, Ph.D.,
Prof. of Lehigh University.)

It was a vertical condensing engine, ten feet stroke with a cylinder of cast-iron one hundred and ten inches in diameter, and weighing forty tons. It had two fly-wheels, thirty-five feet in diameter, weighing, ninety-two tons apiece; four walking-beams, weighing twenty-four tons apiece; twenty-six other pieces weighing over seven tons apiece, while the nut, made of steel, which secured the piston-rod to the cross-head, weighed

eleven hundred pounds. The total weight of the engine was six hundred and sixty-seven tons. Sixteen boilers supplied the steam for it. It had thirty-three hundred horsepower and was capable of raising seventeen thousand gallons of water per minute from a depth of two hundred and twenty feet.

But, Alas! "How are the mighty fallen." The zinc mines, late a hive of industry, a center of activity, a source of wealth to some and of livelihood to many, are abandoned, their workings crumpling and decaying, their machinery dismantled, even the "President," that giant of energy, has been reduced to common junk by a still mightier giant, dynamite. But as the indications are that the supply of ore is far from being exhausted, let us hope that the abandonment is but temporary.

EARLY FAMILIES.

OWEN.—The Owen family were of Welsh origin. They were among the first immigrants to the state, and some of them became prominent in colonial days. Griffith Owen was a member of the Colonial Council from 1685 to 1707. John Owen was sheriff of Chester county in 1730. Owen Owen was sheriff of Philadelphia county in 1728, and coroner in 1730. After this he came to Saucon, took up lands and, as it seems, lived here at least part of the time. His wife's name was Margaret ———, and they had at least three children—Thomas, David and Margaret. The latter married Richard Thomas, and is not known to have left any descendants. Thomas became one of his majesty's justices of the peace. He is not known to have had offspring. David, with his wife, Sarah ———, had eleven children: Thomas, David, Jonathan, Nathan, Joseph, Rachel, Mary, Sarah, Abigail, Lydia and Elizabeth. Of these, Thomas left three children. Nothing more is known of him. David, with his wife, Margaret ———, had four children: Solomon, David, Elizabeth and Hannah. Jonathan has been lost sight of. Nathan had two daughters,—Hannah and Sarah. Joseph, with his wife, Susana B. Hartzell, and two children, moved to Tennessee about 1794. Rachel, with her husband, Samuel Bachman, moved to the same state. Mary married William Grothouse. Sarah, Jonathan Scott, and Abigail, Jacob Ziegenfuss. Nothing is known of their descendants. Lydia married Henry Weber and is the grandmother of Thomas B., and Joel B. Weber, of Saucon, and Elizabeth married Abraham Seider and is no doubt the grandmother and great-grandmother of some of the Seiders living in different parts of the county. Of the younger David's children, Solomon married Catharine

Beil, and had one daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Rev. Samuel Hess. David appears to have died in youth. Elizabeth married Henry Engleman and is the grandmother of Clinton Engleman, of Allentown, and M. L. Engleman, of Coopersburg. Hannah married Adam Romig and is not known to have had any descendants. Of Nathan's daughters, Hannah married Peter Lynn and is the grandmother of Jeremiah Lynn, of Allentown, and Sarah married Andrew Engleman, and is the grandmother of Rufus Erdman, late prothonotary of Lehigh county.

ERDMAN.—For record of the family see Vol. II.

HELLER.—Christopher Heller, the progenitor of a very large proportion of the Hellers living in eastern Pennsylvania and in fact all over our country, left his home in Petersheim, along the Rhine, in Germany, early in the year 1738. He was accompanied by at least one of his sons, together they proceeded to Rotterdam where they embarked on the ship "Winter Galley" for America. They arrived at Philadelphia Sept. 5, 1738, and apparently without unnecessary delay, struck out to acquire a foothold and secure a home and landed possessions in the country of their adoption. We find them soon after on a tract of about 200 acres (No. 9 on the map), near the present village of Limeport. He acquired some, and probably full though not original title to it. His stay here was of short duration, but long enough to afford him time to assist in founding the Chestnut Hill church. While still holding title to this land, we find him on Sept. 8, 1742, drawing a warrant for a tract of 176 acres "designated Delay" near the present village of Seidersville, Northampton county. During the following year he erected a substantial log house and soon after a barn of the same character and material, "both still standing." He resided here until his death. He was born 1688, died 1778, and is buried in the old cemetery at what is now the Lime Kiln School House, west of the furnace near Hellerstown. He had as far as has been ascertained six sons: 1st, John Dieter, or as we sometimes find him referred to, "Joseph." But little is known of him. He was employed by the Durham Furnace Co. in various capacities; at one time being engaged in transporting cannon balls to Philadelphia during the Revolution. He served four years as a member of Captain Calhoun's company of the tenth Pennsylvania line and was discharged in 1781. He afterwards lived in the country along the Susquehanna and acquired considerable real estate. Save that he had a family, nothing definite is known of his descendants. He was born 1719

and died in 1800. 2nd Simon.—This son at least was a fellow passenger with his father on ship-board, for being over 16 years of age he had to register on his arrival. He drew a warrant Oct. 3, 1746, for a tract of land near what is now Hellertown, which with additional acquisitions ultimately contained 215 acres. About 25 acres of this tract was on the east side of Saucun Creek, and on this he erected a saw and grist mill, now known as Wagner's mill. He sold out here in 1764 and with his whole family removed to Plainfield township. Here he acquired about 600 acres of land on which was a saw mill and a hotel, now or lately, the "Woodley House" at Wind Gap. He assisted in organizing the Plainfield Reformed congregation, was interested for the government in border affairs, served on the board of viewers to lay out the road through the Wind Gap, and on to Wyoming. His first wife's name was Louisa Dietz, of Milford township. After her death he remarried, transferred his property to his son Jacob, moved across the mountain, acquired about 500 acres of land, built a log house, assisted in founding the Hamilton Township Church, died and was buried at the Plainfield church. He was born June 18, 1721, died May 20, 1783. He had sixteen children: 1st Sopronia, 2d Elizabeth, 3d Jacob, 4th Abraham, 5th Margaretta, 6th Sarah, 7th Daniel, 8th John, 9th Anthony, 10th Catharine, 11th Maria, 12th Michael, 13th Simon, 14th Veronica, 15th Louisa, and 16th Mary. The descendants of the late Peter Heller, of Allentown, are the only descendants of Simon Heller we know of in the county.

3rd Michael—This son arrived in America in 1749, eleven years after his father. On July 31, 1750, he drew a warrant for a tract of land containing 250 acres, now forming a large part of the site of Hellertown. It also included what is now known as the Stever farm, the old stone house on it was built by him. He was the founder of the town, became one of the wealthy and influential men of his county, contributed generously of his means to the Revolutionary cause, was a member of Col. Anthony Lerch's Saucun cavalry, that was the first to respond to the call for help in the Indian war of 1756, and which was the first body of armed men to reach the scene of the massacre of the Moravians above the Lehigh Gap and compelled the Indians to remain above the mountains, thus saving Bethlehem, Nazareth and Easton. His wife's name was Catharine Keiper, a daughter of Carl Ludwig Keiper, who resided near the present village of Limeport. None of his descendants are known to live in Lehigh county. He was born 1726,

died 1803, and is buried at the Lime Kiln School House.

4th Daniel.—There is no record of this son's arrival in America, and he probably came with his father and elder brother, Simon. Being under sixteen years of age he was not required to register, hence there would be no record. He made his home with his father and upon his death became the owner of the homestead and plantation. He was a carpenter and wheelwright. During the revolution he associated himself with two of his sons and a nephew, and they did an extensive business in Hellertown, making and selling wagons for use in the army. The enterprise was a losing one, but he saved enough to enable him to buy a farm for each of his children. His wife's name was Mary Keiper, another daughter of Carl Ludwig Keiper. His children's names as far as ascertained were Michael, a potter; John Dieter, a farmer; Mathias and Jeremiah, wheelwrights. The two former we have lost sight of Mathias removed to Northumberland county, near Berwick, where now reside many of his descendants. Jeremiah settled north of the mountains and west of the Lehigh. Daniel, the father, was born 1726, died 1803, and with his wife is buried at the Lime Kiln School House.

5th Ludwig.—This son arrived in this country Oct. 3, 1753. The voyage was made in the ship "Eastern Branch." His relatives drew a warrant for a tract of land of 25 acres in his name Sept. 11, 1751, two years before his arrival. Little else is known about him, but that he also did service for the Durham Furnace Company, later moved to Bucks county and later still to Hamilton township, Monroe county. He was born about 1728, died 1807, and is buried at Hamilton Church.

6th, Christopher, junior, arrived in this country on the ship "Duke of Bedford" in 1751. It is evident from a number of circumstances that he made his first home in America on the farm near Limeport in which his father became interested soon after his arrival and that he remained there for about ten years; later it appears he, too, moved to the neighborhood of Hellertown and thence to a point on the Delaware river near Belvedere, New Jersey. He took much interest in mills and provided nearly all his children with a mill of some kind. He was the third son of Christopher, senior, to marry a daughter of Carl Ludwig Keiper. Her name was Elizabeth. He was born 1731, died 1805, and is buried at Stone Church, Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county. His children were Michael, Elizabeth, Magdalena, Solomon, Daniel, Joseph and Catharine. Of these Joseph and Michael

remained in Lower Saucon, while the rest probably went with their parents to Upper Mount Bethel. Two of the sons of Michael drifted back to Lehigh county, both locating in Upper Saucon, "wither they were followed by their parents in their old age," and from these most of the Hellers now living in the county have descended. Michael, the father, born Jan. 9, 1758, died June 12, 1849, married Magdalena Buchecker, and had six children: George 1778-1794, Daniel 1781-1789, Paul 1784-1871, Mary Magdalena 1788-1812, Tobias 1789-1854, and Joseph 1797-1801. Of these Paul married Catharine "Owen," maiden name Beil and had three children: Abraham, Owen and Mary. Tobias married Susanna Rentzheimer and had five children: Charles, Amos, Priscilla, Catharine and Susan. Mary Magdalena died unmarried. Of Paul's children, Abraham married Mary Egner and is the father of Frank B. Heller, of Upper Saucon, Permelia C., widow of Edwin Neimeyer, of Emaus, and Sylvesta A., wife of Alfred A. Sell, of Upper Saucon. Owen married Leah Brunner and resides with his son, Llewellyn, in Bethlehem. Mary married Peter Trexler and is the mother of John J. Trexler, of Perkasio, Bucks county, the late Peter H. Trexler, of Limeport, the late Mrs. Daniel Weaver, the late Mrs. Edwin Miller and Mrs. John Cope, of Allentown.

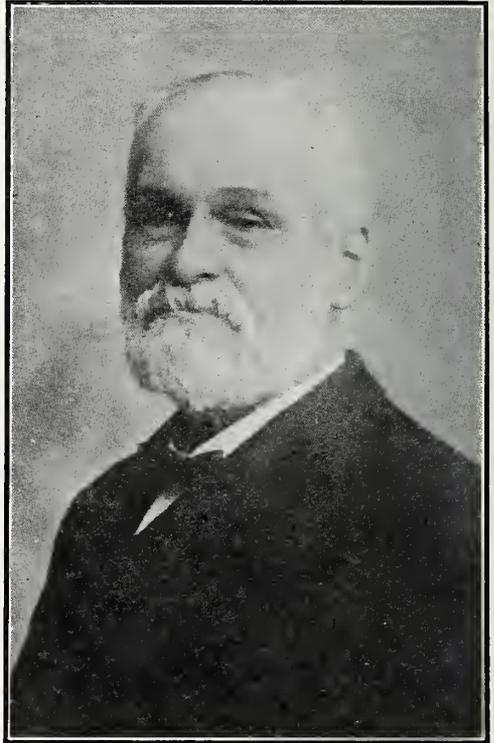
Of Tobias' children, Charles married Elizabeth Burt and removed to Philadelphia. His children are Burt, George R., Charles F., Napoleon, Mary, Eve and Jennie. Amos married Angelina Bieber and afterwards Eliza Ritter, his children are Ann, Sallie, Elmira, Carrie, Oliver, Edgar, Hiram, Alfred and Wilson.

Priscilla married the late Frederick Wunder, of Emaus, and had no children. Catharine married Jonathan Rumpf and is the mother of Mrs. Milton Dotterer, of Allentown; Mrs. Lando K. Moyer, of Coopersburg, and Mrs. Solomon Ritter, of Allentown. Susan married the late Charles H. Erdman, of Upper Saucon, and is the mother of Harvey T. Erdman and Owen G. Erdman, of Upper Saucon.

HON. FRANKLIN BENJAMIN HELLER,¹ who occupies the Owen homestead in Upper Saucon township was born Sept. 11, 1844, on the same tract which had been in the Owen family from 1743 until 1820. He is a son of Abraham and Mary B. (Egner) Heller. His education was obtained in the public schools, the Freeland Seminary which is now Ursinus College and by close application to books and the use of midnight oil. He taught school for thirteen terms, from 1863 to 1876, holding a permanent certificate for some years before he left the teaching profession. He taught school near Coopersburg for 6 years

and near Limeport for 7 years. Mr. Heller has been a student and great reader all his life. In the fall of 1876 he was elected as a Democrat to the State Legislature and re-elected in 1878; served with marked ability as a member of the Committee on Education.

Mr. Heller was engaged as an agriculturist for some years but later he rented the 100 acre farm and continued to superintend its successful cultivation.



Frank B. Heller

He was appointed, in 1900, as a trustee of the State Hospital for Insane at Norristown, and has served up to the present time. He is the secretary of the Board of Trustees since 1908. Socially he is a member of Coopersburg Lodge, No. 390, I. O. O. F., and of the Saucona Encampment, No. 117; is a past grand and past representative to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows; and has served Blue Church as a deacon and elder.

He was married June 15, 1875, to Mary J. Dillinger, daughter of William D. and Helena (Person) Dillinger. They have two children, viz: (1) Robert A., married to Florence, a daughter of Zacharia Heist. She died in 1911,

leaving one daughter—Beatrice—who now lives with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Heller; another daughter, Evelyn, preceded her mother in death. Mr. Robert A. Heller is connected with the Minnesota Seal Flouring Mills, at New Prague, Minn. (2) Nellie M. married Isadore Selig. They reside in Lower Milford township and have two sons: Frederick Bernhard, and Harold Heller Selig.

REINHARD FAMILY.²

Johann Georg Reinhard, the progenitor of what is known as the Lehigh County Reinhard family, came from the Palatinate in Germany and settled in Upper Saucon township, Northampton (now Lehigh) county, Pennsylvania. The dates of his birth and arrival in America have not, thus far, been ascertained; but it is believed that his birth dates before the year 1720, for, in the month of December, 1740, he made application to the authorities of the then Province of Pennsylvania for a tract of land, which was surveyed to him in April, 1741. It is presumed that he must at least have attained his majority when this took place.

This tract of land of 122 acres and the usual allowance, the patent for which was not granted until November, 1762, is situate a short distance, about north of St. Pauls (Blue) Church, in Upper Saucon township, and comprises, in part, the original Reinhard farm in that township. In the year 1775, he conveyed this farm to his fifth child, his son, Henry; whose executors, in the year 1826, sold it to Jacob Marder. It then remained out of the family name for eighty-two years,—until the year 1908,—when it was purchased by Norman J. Reinhard, a lienal descendant of the Henry mentioned above.

Johann Georg Reinhard was an elder in the Lutheran congregation of the "Blue" Church for a term including the year 1761. He was married to Maria Barbara, daughter of Philip and Maria Sarah Raub. According to the baptismal records of the "Blue" Church they had ten children, whose names follow, and for purposes of distinction we consider them as the second generation, viz: (The year of birth follows each name.)

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Maria Sarah, ...1744 | 7. Andrew, .....1756 |
| 2. Anna Elizabeth, 1746 | 8. Catharine Bar- |
| 3. Abraham, .....1748 | bara, .....1758 |
| 4. John George, ...1750 | 9. Elizabeth Mar- |
| 5. Henry, .....1751 | garet, .....1760 |
| 6. Eva Elizabeth, ..1753 | 10. Anna Maria, ..1763 |

Of these (1) Maria Sarah, (5) Henry, (7) Andrew, and (8) Catharine Barbara, are the

only ones of whom further information has, thus far, been obtained. The last named of these four—Catharine Barbara—married a Mr. Rehs and removed to Springfield township, Bucks county, where she is buried.

Maria Sarah, married Leonard Andre, of Plainfield township, Northampton county, Pa. They had eight children, viz:

- 1—Magdalena, married Joseph Keller.
- 2—Leonard,
- 3—Adam,
- 4—Michael.
- 5—Christina, married Adam Butz.*
- 6—Anna Maria, married Martin Herter,
- 7—Elizabeth, married John Hohenshield,
- 8—George, married Catharine Dreisbach,

Henry, married Catharine Maria Feger, born 1759. They had eleven children, viz:

- 1—Maria Barbara—1776—died in childhood.
- 2—John George—1778—married Dorothy Schaeffer.
- 4.—Henry—1782—married Margaret Catharine Ward.
- 5—Valentine—1785—died in childhood.
- 6—Catharine—1787—married George Adam Weber.
- 7—Jacob—1789—married Susanna —.
- 8—Elizabeth—1792—married John Peter Weber.
- 9—Hannah—1795—married David Rinker.
- 10—Abraham—1797—married Magdalena Mohry.
- 11—Solomon—1800—married Susanna Schaeffer.

From these last above mentioned eleven children—nine of whom had families—the Reinhard's at present residing in Northampton and Monroe, and for the most part in Lehigh and Bucks counties, as well as in many sections of the United States, are descended. Through intermarriages of the females the following named became the heads of families and whose wives were of the fourth and fifth generations:

Henry Weber	Reuben Siegfried
John Schleider	James W. Dotterer
Simon Walter	Henry T. Rader
Thomas Bitting	Levi Weaver
Joseph Diehl	Levi Riegel
Charles Diehl	Archibald C. Pascoe
William Clewell	Edwin Keenly
Charles Knauss	Solomon S. Bachman
Charles Snyder	Francis S. Kemmerer
Michael Beck	Israel Jones
Abraham Geissinger	Franklin M. Hinkel
Jonathan Fetterman	William Heil
Isaac Widdass	Martin Strone
Linford Lawrence	William Rothenberger
Thomas Weber	Albert V. Meeks
James Walters	Oliver D. Giffin
Michael Kehrer	William Yoder
Abraham Shick	Lewis Lacks.
Benjamin Sterner	Lewis Balliet
Henry A. Gross	David R. Hottle.
	Edwin Solliday, and others.

Andrew, married Catharine Ziegenfus, born 1758. They had six children baptized at the "Blue" Church when, about the year 1799, they

1. Sketch written by William J. Dietrich.
2. Genealogy compiled by Osman F. Reinhard.

removed to Albany township, Berks county, Pa., where they had a seventh child—Jacob—born 1801, who married Catharine Sousley, and they had eight children, viz:

- 1—Lydia—1826—married John Henry.
- 2—Benjamin—1828—married Elizabeth Leiby.
- 3—Daniel—1829—married Catharine Stump.
- 4—Sarah—1831—married Daniel Brauscher.
- 5—Jacob—1836—
- 6—William—1838—married Sybilla Komp.
- 7—Isaac—1840—
- 8—Mary Ann—1845—married Wilson Levan.

Of the first six children of Andrew, above referred to, viz:

- 1—John H.—1783.
- 2—John—1785.
- 3—Anna M.—1787.
- 4—Andrew—1790.
- 5—Anna B.—1793.
- 6—Catharine—1798, nothing further has been learned than what is here given.

Children of John George Reinhard (3) and Dorothea Schaeffer, his wife:

(Fourth generation.)

1. Catharine (4) b. Oct. 18, 1799—m. Henry Weber, b. Jan. 19, 1801.
2. Elizabeth (4), b. Jan. 23, 1801—m. John Schleider, b. Sept. 4, 1797.
3. Sarah (4), b. March 11, 1802—m. Simon Walter, b. Oct. 9, 1801.
4. Henry (4), b. Jan. 20, 1804—m. Christiana Leopold, b. April 3, 1806.
5. Joseph (4), b. May 1, 1805—m. Sarah Anna Hopper—(6 children.)
6. Hannah (4), b. April 14, 1807—m. Thomas Bitting, b. July 29, 1805.
7. George (4), b. Dec. 11, 1808—m. Hannah Kemmerer, b. Dec. 17, 1807.
8. Esther (4), b. Aug. 16, 1812—m. Joseph Diehl, b. Oct. 21, 1806.
9. Julia Ann (4), b. Sept. 26, 1814—m. Charles Diehl, b. July 30, 1810.
10. Appollonia (4), b. March 6, 1816—m. William Clewell, b. June 15, 1807.
11. Lucy Ann (4), b. Jan. 31, 1817—m. Charles Knauss, b. Nov. 21, 1810.
12. Susanna (4), b. Jan. 29, 1818. Died in childhood.
13. Aaron (4), b. Jan. 14, 1819—m. Sarah Fink, b. June 10, 1828.

Children of Joseph Reinhard (4) and Sarah Anna Hopper, his wife:

(Fifth generation.)

1. Matilda Louisa (5), b. Feb. 26, 1826—m. Edwin Keenly, b. Feb. 4, 1825.
2. Edward Francis (5) b. Sept. 24, 1827—m. Salome Rockel, b. Dec. 31, 1829. They had 14 children, of whom Prof. Henry J. Reinhard, of Catasaqua, Pa., b. May 23, 1856, is the fourth.
3. Jeremiah Daniel (5), b. Dec. 9, 1830, m. Elizabeth Jacob, b. June 29, 1832, of North Whitehall Township. They had 17 children, of whom Osman F. Reinhard, of Bethlehem, (Cashier South Bethlehem Nat. Bank), b. Oct. 9, 1855, is the fourth. (Osman was born in Washington Township, Lehigh County, Pa.)
4. Eliza Henrietta (5), b. April 4, 1833. Died in childhood.
5. Reuben Augustus (5), b. June 22, 1838. Died in boyhood.
6. Mary Ann Elizabeth (5), b. April 20, 1841. Died in childhood.

The foregoing embraces a sketch of the family in part to the fourth generation and in part to the fifth generation inclusive. The sixth, sev-

enth and eighth generations combined are too numerous to publish in connection with this sketch. A more complete genealogical family history, embracing practically all the families in detail, is in course of preparation by Osman Franklin Reinhard, of Bethlehem, Pa., and will be published separately at some future time in book form.

Edward Francis Reinhard, son of Joseph Reinhard (1805-1889), was born in Saucon township, Lehigh county, Sept. 24, 1827. He was educated in a private academy at Egypt, under Prof. Bernd, walking daily from "Blue" Church in Saucon township, to Egypt to attend the academy. He taught a subscription school at Schnecksville, having at times upwards of 125 pupils enrolled, many of whom became professional men. He also taught at the Stone Church, and was a man of varied accomplishments. He was accounted one of the leading surveyors of the county and did much in this line. He was by trade a stone cutter, which he followed regularly. He was organist at the Unionville Church and the Stone Church for a number of years; also a justice of the peace of Lehigh township, where he resided from 1850 until his decease. He was a political leader in his district. He was a member of the U. B. Church, serving it as a local preacher and as a church official. He died April 15, 1902, and was interred at Pennsville, Northampton county, Pa.

Edward Francis Reinhard married Salome Rockel, daughter of Henry Rockel, of Schnecksville, born in Dec., 1829, died Dec. 30, 1904. Issue:

- Mary A. Reinhard, born Dec. 8, 1850.
 Louise R., born Aug. 10, 1852.
 Charles B., born June 6, 1854.
 Henry J., born May 23, 1856.
 Alfred J., born June 12, 1858.
 James M., born Sept. 24, 1859; died Oct. 14, 1860.
 Jeremiah, born Nov. 18, 1861.
 Sarah A., born May 8, 1863.
 Anna M., born March 29, 1864; April 15, 1865.
 Sylvester O., born Nov. 12, 1865.
 Ellen, born July 8, 1867.
 Laura A., born Dec. 27, 1869.
 Amanda, born Oct. 4, 1871.
 Edward F., born March 23, 1873, died Feb. 11, 1879.

PROF. HENRY JOSEPH REINHARD, eldest son of Edward Francis Reinhard, was born May 23, 1856, near Cherryville, Northumberland county, Pa. He was educated in the public schools; Keystone State Normal School, graduating in 1876. He then took a scientific course in 1878. He began teaching in Millport, Carbon county and taught there two terms. Afterward he completed his course in the State Normal School and after graduating, taught at Cherryville six consecutive terms (1876-1882). He taught at Paryville, Pa., from 1882 to 1889. In 1889 he located at Catasaqua, Pa., and has been teach-

ing there ever since, being the principal of schools since 1899. He taught in the intermediate department from 1889 to 1899.

He is a member of Bruce Commandery, No. 214, Knights of Malta. He was a local pastor of Methodist Episcopal Church at Parryville in 1886, and has served as supply to nearly all of the churches in Catasauqua; is Sunday school superintendent and member of the official board of his church.

Prof. Reinhard married Elizabeth M. Hummel, daughter of William and Matilda (Solt) Hummel, of Allen township, Northampton county. Issue: Carrie V., Beulah B., and Curtis H. Reinhard.

Carrie V. married William M. Lewis, who is general manager of the Rockville, Conn., Gas & Electric Co.

Beulah B. married J. Edwin Griggs, clothing manufacturer of Sommerville, N. J.

Curtis H. is an electrical engineer and is serving in a managerial position for a large New England company.

All are graduates of Catasauqua High school. The daughters are both accomplished in music and art.

COOPER FAMILY.

Daniel Cooper, born at Dillenburg, in the Duchy of Nassau, March 31, 1752, arrived in this country about 1770. He located in Goshenhoppen in the present limits of Montgomery county. On Nov. 3, 1778, he married Elizabeth Gery, daughter of Jacob Gery, of Goshenhoppen, and soon after removed to what is now Coopersburg. After settling here he was followed to this country by his parents, Wilhelm Cooper, born Aug. 24, 1722, and Gertrude Cooper, born Sept. 12, 1724. Daniel had ten children, viz.: Jacob, John, Peter, William, Charles, Daniel, Catharine, Elizabeth, and two others who died in infancy. Of these, Jacob removed to Philadelphia in his youth, engaged in mercantile enterprises which rendered frequent trips to New Orleans necessary; died of yellow fever on one of these trips and was buried in the ocean. He left an only son, Dr. Daniel Cooper, who located in Lebanon county. John died in 1847, leaving an only daughter, Layetta, late Mrs. Elias Nitrauer, of Upper Saucon, she left no issue. Peter, born Dec. 26, 1790, married Susanna Buchecker, daughter of Daniel Buchecker, died May 19, 1837, leaving four children, viz.: Milton, Charles W., Esq., Dr. Thomas B., and Anna Matilda. William removed to Schuylkill county in his youth and nothing is known of his descendants. Daniel married Sarah Ott, died in 1864, leaving several children, none of whom can be

traced. Charles died in youth and without issue; Catharine married Jacob Seider and was the grandmother of the late Mrs. Edwin Kline, of Allentown; and Elizabeth married Abraham Slifer, removed to Flourtown, where she died in June, 1867.

Of Peter's children, Milton, late of Coopersburg, had no children; but had adopted several daughters. Charles W., late of Allentown, was twice married to daughters of Hon. Jacob Erdman, of Upper Saucon; his descendants live in Allentown. Thomas B. married C. Elamina Shantz, and died at Coopersburg in 1862, leaving seven children, viz.: Tilghman S., Dr. Thomas E., Amanda, Ellen, Alice, Llewellyn, and Oscar. The two latter of whom died in youth, Tilghman resides at Coopersburg. Thomas E. died at Coopersburg. Ellen, wife of Joseph Hope, lives in New York. Alice, wife of Josephus Lynn, lives at Freemansburg, and Amanda resides with one of her sisters. Wilhelm Cooper died Jan. 23, 1809, and Gertrude, his wife, April 21, 1812. They also had a daughter, Catharine. She became the wife of Jacob Berger. After the death of his first wife, Daniel Cooper (the elder) married Margaret Brunner, widow of John Brunner.

BLANK FAMILY.

John George Blank, the ancestor of the Blank family, was born in 1729 and died in 1799. He came to Saucon, (whence we know not), about 1750, married Elizabeth Steinmetz, daughter of Valentine Steinmetz, and after the death of his father-in-law succeeded to and settled upon his estate, taking up his residence on the farm now belonging to the John H. Laubach estate. How many children he had can not now be determined, but he had at least one son, also named John George, who had nine children, viz.: George, John, Jacob, Abraham, Charles, David, Mary, Lydia, and Sarah. Of these George and David died unmarried; John married Esther Clemmer, and had six children—George and Charles H., late of Coopersburg; Edwin H., late of Allentown; Benjamin F., now of Allentown; Eliza, late wife of William P. Weidner, of Saucon, and Elamina, late wife of Simon Troxell. Jacob married a Miss Hiltenbeitel; nothing is known of his descendants. Abraham married Mary Bahl, and was the father of the late Jacob and John G. Blank, of Upper Saucon; Abraham Blank of Allentown, Mrs. John H. Laubach, late of Upper Saucon, and Mrs. John Metzger, late of Allentown. Charles married Priscilla Fry, and resided in Bethlehem. Mary married Jacob Bahl and resided in the same town; Lydia married Nathan Eberhard, and died without is-

sue, and Sarah married David Schneider, late of Emaus.

EGNER FAMILY.

John Mathias Eichener, Egner, Egner arrived in this country and took the oath of allegiance, Sept. 30, 1727. He settled near the present Lehigh Church in Lower Macungie. He was born 1693, and died 1771. He had but one son of whom we have definite knowledge, and he seems to have been the progenitor of all the Egners now living in the county. His name, like his father's was John Mathias. He married Barbara Knappenberger, settled on the farm now owned by James Kidd, in Upper Saucon, and raised a family of ten children, viz.: Mathias, Henry, John, Daniel, Peter, Solomon, Christina, Eve, Catharine, and Elizabeth. Of these Mathias married a Miss Aughster, and had two children—Charles and Elizabeth. Henry married Catharine Schneider and had six children—Thomas, Sarah, Catharine, Esther, Elizabeth, and Judith. John married Catharine Boger, and had six children—Jesse, Samuel, Leah, Judith, Anna, and Mary. Daniel married Christina Steininger, and had two children—Isaac and Hannah. Peter married Susanna Stout, and had two children—David and Elizabeth. Solomon married Lydia Shuler, removed to the West and nothing is known of his descendants. Christina married Elias Weaver and was grandmother to Joseph Weaver, late of Emaus. Catharine married Casper Wieder, and was grandmother to Edwin E. Wieder, late of Emaus, and Mrs. Abraham M. Shaffer, late of Limeport, whose son, Morris A. resides in Allentown. Eve married John Weaver and was grandmother to William H. Weaver, late of Coopersburg. Job Weaver, late of Centre Valley and Ephraim Weaver late of Upper Saucon, and Elizabeth, married John Hottel, was the mother of Samuel Hottel, late of Lower Milford and grandmother of Wilson and Benneville Hottel, late of Limeport.

Of Mathias' children, Charles died without issue, and Elizabeth became the wife of Jacob Ritter and after his death, of Solomon Wieder. Of Peter's children, David died in Emaus, and his only surviving son, William, resides in Bucks county, and Elizabeth married John H. Bernd and was the mother of the late Mrs. Max Miller of Emaus. Of Henry's children, Thomas married Hannah Wieder, and was the father of the late J. Adam Egner, of near Limeport, Daniel Egner, of Coopersburg, Willoughby Egner, who died of disease contracted during the Civil War. Charles B., of Emaus, Ambrose of Philadelphia, Mary, wife of the late Solomon Weber, of Allentown, Sarah, widow of Charles

H. Blank, late of Coopersburg; Amanda, late the wife of Charles B. Schneider, of Upper Saucon; and Henry and David, both of whom died in youth. Sarah married Durse Rudy, and was the mother of Professor Charles Rudy, of Paris, France, and of the late Mrs. Peter Gross, of Slatington. Catharine married John Horlacher, was the mother of the late Mrs. Jacob Cooper, and grandmother of Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Allentown. Esther died unmarried. Elizabeth married Solomon Gangaware and after his death, Nathan Rau. She was the mother of Mrs. Samuel Schaffer, late of Vera Cruz, and Quintus Rau, of near Locust Valley. Judith married Jacob Michael, late of Allentown, where some of her descendants are now living.

Of John's children, Jesse married Esther Koehler, and left no issue. Samuel first married Theresa Stahler and had a daughter, Angelina, late Mrs. Francis Schwartz, of near Emaus. After the death of his first wife, he married Sarah Lynn, and again had a daughter. Henrietta, late Mrs. William Rahn, of Bucks county. Leah married David Engleman, and was the mother of Uriah Engleman, late of Ohio, William Engleman, late of Emaus, and Mrs. W. T. Cramer, late of Philadelphia. Judith married Jonathan Smith and her only child was Henrietta, wife of the late Charles Michael, of Allentown, Anna, married David Erdman, and was the mother of the late Ammon Erdman, of Upper Saucon, the late Mrs. Francis Brunner, of Bucks county, and Mrs. Alfred Ritter, of Upper Saucon, and Mary married Abraham Heller and was the mother of Frank B. Heller, of Upper Saucon. Mrs. E. H. Neimeyer, of Emaus, and Mrs. Alfred A. Sell, of Upper Saucon. Of Daniel's children, Isaac married ——— Bachman, and was the father of the late G. F. Egner, of Allentown, and Mrs. Newton Kemmerer, of Emaus. And Hannah married Charles Kidd and left no issue.

BERKENSTOCK FAMILY.

Rev. John Justus Jacob Berkenstock, the ancestor of the Berkenstock family in this county, came to Upper Saucon about 1742. He settled on the tract designated on the map as No. 37, now so well known as the old Greenawalt farm. He is known to have had one son, John George, and two daughters—Salome, and another whose name is not known. Salome married Peter Fuchs and had no issue; the other daughter married Peter Laubach, and is known to have had one daughter, Mary, who married John Greenawalt, and was the mother of the late Solomon Greenawalt, who died in the old homestead, and the grandmother of Jacob L. Greenawalt, now re-

siding at Centre Valley. John George had two sons, John and Abraham. The latter John had four sons, two of whom died in infancy, the other two named, John and Henry; of these John died without issue, and Henry had three sons and two daughters. John late of Lower Milford; Samuel, late of Bethlehem; Charles, who died in youth; Elizabeth, late the wife of Daniel Stoneback; and Mary, who died in youth. Abraham married Elizabeth Ochs, and was the father of Mrs. Jacob Bowman, late of Upper Saucon, and Thomas Berkenstock, late of Emaus, and the grandfather of the late Owen Bowman and Mrs. John Ackerman, of Allentown, and of James R. Berkenstock, of Upper Saucon. Rev. Berkenstock in his old age becoming possessed of a desire to re-visit his Fatherland, undertook the journey thither, intending to return soon again, but had scarcely reached the old hearthstone, when he died and was buried with his fathers. His widow died here in 1756, and was buried in the cemetery on their own farm.

GEISSINGER FAMILY.

Philip Geissinger, a Mennonite from the Palatinate, seems to have arrived in this country and settled at some point in Bucks county about 1725. He was naturalized by Act of Assembly in 1731. About 1737 he settled near the site of the present Blue Church in Upper Saucon. His wife's name was Anna Mary; they had eleven children, viz.: Philip, Jacob, Henry, Daniel, John, Samuel, David, Abraham, Anna, Elizabeth, and Barbara. Of these David died in infancy. Philip is not known to have had offspring. Jacob with his wife, Magdalena, had five children—Henry, wife Barbara, twelve; John, twice married, first wife, Anna, ten, second wife, Anna, one; Samuel, wife, Anna, four; Daniel, wife, Elizabeth, eight; Anna, husband, Christian Baer, ten children; Elizabeth, husband, Rudolph Kauffman, seven children; Barbara, husband, Isaac Bauer, seven children. All these seem to have removed from the township at an early day and it seems impossible to follow them further. Abraham remained in the old homestead, and his descendants are still within sight. His wife's name was Barbara. They had four sons, viz.: Henry, Philip, Jacob and Abraham; Of these, Henry had three children—Ephraim, who remained in the old homestead, and died, married, but with no issue; Mary, the late wife of David Stover; and Elizabeth, late the wife of Israel Walter. Philip had two children—Abraham, late of New Zionsville; and Mary, who is not known to have any descendants. Jacob had three sons: Rev. John, Jacob, and Abraham; Abraham, of Bucks county is a son of Rev. John.

Among Abraham's children were: Samuel, David, Abraham, and Jacob, all late of Centre Valley.

SAMUELS FAMILY.

Joseph Samuels, the ancestor of the Samuels family arrived in this country from Wales about 1735 to 1740. He settled on the farm now belonging to the estate of Isaac B. Meyers, in 1743. His wife's name was Sarah, and they had one son, Isaac, who with his wife, Eleanor, had two children, William and Jane. The latter married Jesse Silcott, and is not known to have had issue. William, born Dec. 2, 1764, married Mary Foulke, and had four children: Jesse, William, Jane, and Maria. Of these Jesse, born March 17, 1795, married Mary Engleman, and had two children: Francis E. and Eliza. William, married Lydia Becher, and had five children: Jesse, Mary Ann, Mathilda, Amanda, and Jennie. He removed to Indiana in 1837. Jane died unmarried and Maria married James Reinhard and was the mother of the late Edwin W. and Obediah Reinhard, of Upper Saucon. Of Dr. Jesse Samuels' children, Francis E. had three children—Alfred, deceased; Henry, now or late of Allentown; Mary, wife of Francis Balliet, of Allentown; and Eliza, who married Nathan Mertz, had three children, and removed to Sunbury, Northumberland county.

BRINKER FAMILY.

George Brinker, of Odenwald, Germany, came to this country about 1760-70. He settled on the farm now belonging to the estate of Wendel Simon, deceased, and is known to have had a son named Conrad. Conrad married Catharine Miller and had twelve children, viz.: George, Jacob, Solomon, Conrad, Barbara, Elizabeth, Margaret, Magdalena, Maria Anna, Maria, Susanna, and Eve. Of these, George married Eve Bitting and had ten children, viz.: John, George, Henry, Adam, Andrew, Theresa, Catharine, Elizabeth, Sallie, and Eve. Jacob married Elizabeth Schleider, and was the father of the late Abraham Brinker, of Salisbury, and Samuel Brinker, of Allentown. Solomon married Catharine Bitting and was the father of the late Francis Brinker, of Saucon and Ehrhard Brinker of Salisbury. Conrad married Catharine Schaffer, and was the father of the late Jacob Brinker, of Upper Saucon, and Aaron Brinker, of Bethlehem; Barbara married Andrew Walter and was the mother of George, Andrew, and Solomon Walter, all late of Upper Saucon. Elizabeth married George Walter, and was the mother of the late George Walter, of Vera Cruz. Margaret married George Reinbold, and was

the mother of the late Andrew Reinbold, of Upper Milford. Eve married Henry Weaver and was the mother of Job Weaver, late of Centre Valley. Susanna married Joseph Kuhn, and was the mother of Jacob Kuhn, late of Upper Saucon; Magdalena married George Wagner, Maria Anna, Henry Lunger, and Maria, Jacob Daubert. Nothing is known of the descendants of the latter three. Of the latter George's children: John married Mary Jacoby, and was the father of the late George W. Brinker, of Upper Saucon. George married Ellen Schaffer and had no children. Henry was the father of Owen Brinker, of Easton. Adam was

the father of the late Franklin Brinker, of Salisbury and of Mrs. Isaac Solliday and Mrs. George Young, of Coopersburg. Andrew was the father of Mrs. James C. Gerhard, of Centre Valley. Theresa married Solomon Reinhard, and was the mother of Solomon B. Reinhard, late of Centre Valley. Catharine married John Kiehl and was the mother of the late Mrs. George Stehr, of Bethlehem. Elizabeth married Wyandt Cope, and was the mother of John Cope of Allentown, and of Mrs. William Doney, of married Francis Hess, the latter two lived at or near Bethlehem, nothing is known of their descendants.

CHAPTER XLV.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

COMPILED BY DR. RALPH T. SNOWDEN.

Washington township lies in the northeastern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Carbon county, on the east by the Lehigh river and Northampton county, on the south by North Whitehall and Heidelberg townships, and on the west by Heidelberg township. It has an area of twenty-four and a third square miles, or 15,590 acres. The population in 1910 was 3,477.

Trout creek is the principal stream. It rises in Heidelberg township, flows in a southeasterly direction, and empties into the Lehigh river at Slatington. Numerous springs are found along the mountains, the waters of which flow into the above-mentioned stream.

The surface formation is mountainous and hilly. In the valleys many fine farms are found which are very productive.

The greater portion of the township is devoted to agriculture. Slate is found in the northern part along the Blue Mountains, and is the leading industry.

ORGANIZATION.

The territory now included in Washington was a part of the large township of Heidelberg, settled in 1752, and it was not organized as it now exists until 1847. At the November term of court in that year the following report was made:

"August 31, 1847, Jesse Samuels, Benjamin Fogel and Charles B. Shimer, Commissioners appointed by the Court to enquire into the expediency of dividing the township of Heidelberg into two separate townships, report, that, having first given the notice required by law of the time and place of their meeting, they met at the house of Charles and David Peter, in said township of Heidelberg, on the sixteenth day of August, instant, and having first been sworn according to law and the order of said court, did inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and having deemed the division of the said township of Heidelberg to be necessary, they did proceed to divide the same by making the proposed division line therein, which they have designated by sufficient land marks as follows: Beginning at the point at which the division line between the townships of North Whitehall and Low-hill intersect the line of said Heidelberg, said point being east distant eleven perches from the dwelling house of Jacob Hensinger, and running thence by

magnetic-bearing north twenty-four and a quarter degrees west by a line of marked trees and other monuments through lands of Jacob Hensinger, John Hausman, George Hoats, Frederick Krause, Philip Handwerk, Andrew Peter, Jonas Peter, Godfrey Peter, Henry Blose, George Metzgar, John Roeder, Daniel and Elias Roeder, ——— Muth, George Rex, William Rex, Jacob Bachman, Jacob Rex, Elias Snyder, Christian Snyder, Jonas Blose, John Blose, Stephen Balliet and others, twenty-four hundred and twenty perches to a point on the summit of the Blue Mountain on the line of the township of East Penn, Carbon Co., said point bearing south thirty-eight degrees, east distant one hundred and twenty-five perches from a stone set for a corner on the east side of the public road leading from the Lehigh Furnace, in said Heidelberg Township, to Dinkey's Tavern, in said township of East Penn. And the undersigned would also beg leave to report it as their opinion that it is proper and expedient that the said township of Heidelberg should be divided into two townships, agreeably to the above-described line of partition and the draft hereunto annexed."

The report was read in open court, Sept. 1, 1847, and held under advisement, and on the 6th of December, 1847, it was confirmed, and it was ordered that the township of Heidelberg be divided into two separate townships, agreeably to the division line aforesaid, and that the western division retain the original name of Heidelberg, and that the eastern division or portion of said township be called "Dallas township."

The first election in Dallas township was held March 17, 1848, the officers elected being as follows:

Moses Lentz and Nathan Miller, constables.
Joseph Paten, judge.
John Balliet and Tilghman Kuntz, inspectors.
Thomas Kuntz, assessor.
George Rex, auditor.
Stephen Schlosser, justice of the peace.
Benjamin S. Levan, Jacob F. Hailer, John Rex and John Reber, school directors.

These were the last as well as the first officers elected for Dallas township, for, by act of the assembly the name was changed to Washington on April 21, 1848.

PIONEER FAMILIES.

The earlier settlers of this township came originally from Switzerland and Germany.

Their names may be seen in the list of land warrants granted to them.

For a fuller description of them and their descendants, see index in another part of the work.

LAND WARRANTS.

Following is a list of warrants for land, with names of parties and date of warrants for that portion of Heidelberg township now Washington:

		<i>Acres.</i>
Adam German,	Nov. 16, 1786,.....	14
Adam German,	Nov. 16, 1786,.....	101
Adam German,	April 17, 1792,.....	15
Adam German,	April 17, 1792,.....	36
Henry Geiger,	Oct. 25, 1765,.....	46
Henry Houser,	April 25, 1744,.....	167
Henry Hoffman,	Jan. 26, 1749,.....	108
John Handwerk,	Nov. 9, 1758,.....	57
Elizabeth Hoffman,	Nov. 30, 1765,.....	15
Nicholas Handwerk,	Aug. 12, 1766,.....	110
George Hofe,	Jan. 2, 1769,.....	29
Frederick Kern,	May 4, 1748,.....	149
John Kuntz,	Nov. 17, 1790,.....	7
Johannes Kunkle,	Oct. 29, 1769,.....	91
Michael Kunkle,	Oct. 29, 1769,.....	41
John Kern,	Mar. 27, 1769,.....	370
Jacob Moyer,	Mar. 24, 1749,.....	100
Jacob Moyer,	Dec. 6, 1749,.....	100
Jacob Mowrer,	Dec. 15, 1743,.....	33
Jacob Mowrer,	Dec. 15, 1743,.....	182
Jacob Mowrer,	May 15, 1745,.....	33
Peter Missemmer,	Feb. 7, 1752,.....	25
Peter Missemmer,	Dec. 14, 1753,.....	174
Peter Missemmer,	Dec. 31, 1773,.....	28
Peter Missemmer,	Aug. 12, 1776,.....	32
George Nyhart,	May 30, 1750,.....	112
Henry Oswald,	Jan. 31, 1749,.....	63
Jacob Peters,	Mar. 12, 1752,.....	31
Rudolph Peters,	Jan. 28, 1754,.....	74
Adam Reeder,	Aug. 5, 1752,.....	27
John Rockel,	Feb. 10, 1755,.....	112
William Rex,	Oct. 31, 1753,.....	86
Michael Remaley,	Aug. 5, 1767,.....	32
John Rockel,	Aug. 10, 1765,.....	28
Peter Ruch,	Oct. 24, 1765,.....	38
Simon Wehr,	Oct. 3, 1753,.....	161
Simon Wehr,	April 6, 1787,.....	6
Leonard Wasson,	Aug. 7, 1766,.....	50
Simon Wehr,	Aug. 15, 1767,.....	25

MILLS.

The first grist mill within the present limits of Washington township is thought to have been located on Trout creek, near Custers, and to have been built before the first of the Kern mills, which stood where the remains of the old saw mill are, above Trout creek bridge.

A large grist mill was built by ——— Frantz, on a branch of Trout creek, about 1814. It became the property of Jacob Kuntz, and by him was sold to his son, Tilghman Kuntz, who sold it to Samuel Oswald about 1873. It was destroyed by fire in 1912, and is being rebuilt by Charles P. Oswald, who purchased the property from his father.

In 1866, William Krause built an extensive grist mill at Slatedale, near the site of the old mill which had been built by one Hammel. In 1882 it was destroyed by fire, and in 1883 was rebuilt with all the latest improvements for making flour. It was operated until the death of Mr. Krause in 1906. Since then it has become the property of H. W. Bloss. It is not operated at present.

Another grist mill was carried on near the saw mill on the creek by Jonas Bloss, and later by his son Peter. Upon the death of Peter it passed into the possession of Benjamin Remaley, who retained it until his death in 1905, when his son John operated it until 1912, when it was purchased by Nevin Rauch. It is at present out of commission.

The first saw mill was on Trout creek, above the present Trout creek bridge, and was built before 1756, and subsequently removed to where the Mantel factory now is. This was where Franklin got his timber sawed for Fort Allen. In 1844, George Kern, son of John, repaired the old mill, and when ready to run he wanted something to keep his accounts on. He went to the store of David and Charles Peter, who then kept a variety store, three miles from Slatington, to buy a slate. They had them to sell, but George thought forty-five cents "sicsaen zu hoch" (too high) and went home without buying one, took an axe, and went out to the ledge back of the mill and split off a piece of the out-crop of rock, smoothed it off a little, squared it, and hung it up as his account slate, and used it three years before he knew he had slate on his land.

At present no saw-mills are being operated, as all work is done by the new mills operated by steam.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Of all the roads in the township, the most important one was the one called the old Mauch Chunk road, leading from Allentown to Mauch Chunk, passing through the township above Neffs, and ending at Lehigh Gap. The township is at present well supplied with excellent roads.

A State road was built in 1908, extending from the borough of Slatington to the boundary of Heidelberg township, a distance of nearly three miles, passing through the villages of Williamstown, Franklin, Slatedale and Lehigh furnace.

The supervisors at present are Blasius Hoffman, and Wilson Blose, appointed in 1912, in place of Emanuel Wehr, who resigned on account of ill health, and Alfred H. Lentz.

The following is a statement of the roadway account for the year 1912:

Tax duplicate,	\$6,715 31
Tax, foreigners,	118 00
Additional taxes col.,	50 60
County abatement,	480 00
Received from State Treas.,	1,940 00
Outstanding tax col.,	452 25
Error in ac. Paul Lentz,	124 03
	<hr/>
	\$9,880 19
Expenses,	7,423 57
	<hr/>
Balance in treasury,	\$2,456 62

- 1864—Israel Sensinger, Jonathan Bear.
- 1865—Jacob Blose, Jonathan Bear.
- 1866—George Blose, Henry John Peter.
- 1867—Henry Peter, George Blose.
- 1868—Henry Peter, Jacob Blose.
- 1869—Monroe Peter, Paul Kern.
- 1870—Monroe Peter, Israel Sensinger.
- 1871—Monroe Peter, Israel Sensinger.
- 1872—Israel Sensinger, Jacob Blose.
- 1873—Gideon Lentz, Jacob Blose.
- 1874—Gideon Lentz, Jacob Blose.
- 1875—Gideon Lentz, Jacob Blose.
- 1876—Monroe Peter, Daniel Kemmerer.
- 1877—Monroe Peter, Francis Blose.
- 1878—Monroe Peter, Phaon Dorward, Francis Blose.



FREDERICK KERN HOMESTEAD, AT EMERALD, BUILT IN 1786.

The following is a list of the supervisors since the formation of the township:

- 1848—John Fenstermaker, Jacob Remaley.
- 1849—Daniel Peter, Henry Peter.
- 1850—Henry Geiger, George Blose.
- 1851—George Peter, Jacob Remaley.
- 1852—John G. Peter, Nicholas Peter.
- 1853—Daniel Sensinger, Henry Henritzky.
- 1854—Phaon Dorward, Daniel Peter.
- 1855—Moses Lentz, Daniel Peter.
- 1856—Joseph German, Phaon Dorward, George Rex, Henry Henritzky.
- 1857—Daniel Hausman, George Rex, George Blose.
- 1858—Gideon Lentz, Daniel Hausman.
- 1859—George Blose, Gideon Lentz.
- 1860—Joseph German, Jacob Blose.
- 1861—Charles Dorward, Henry Peter.
- 1862—Israel Sensinger, Charles Dorward.
- 1863—Israel Sensinger, Charles Dorward.

- 1879—Francis Blose, Monroe Peter, Phaon Dorward.
- 1880—Monroe Peter, Moses Lentz, Francis Blose.
- 1881—Monroe Peter, Moses Lentz.
- 1882—Phaon Dorward, Moses Lentz.
- 1883—Phaon Dorward, Moses Lentz.
- 1884—Monroe Peter, Moses Lentz.
- 1885—Daniel Kemmerer, Moses Lentz.
- 1886—Francis Blose, Moses Lentz.
- 1887—Monroe Peter, Moses Lentz.
- 1888—Monroe Peter, Moses Lentz.
- 1889—Moses Lentz, John C. Hankey.
- 1890—Francis Rehrig, John C. Hankey.
- 1891—Uriah Krause, John Hoffman.
- 1892—Uriah Krause, John Hoffman.
- 1893—John Reppart, John Hoffman.
- 1894—John Reppart, John Hoffman.
- 1895—Paul Miller, John Hoffman.
- 1896—Paul Miller, John Hoffman.
- 1897—Emanuel Wehr, Peter Kern.

1898—Emanuel Wehr, Gideon Lentz.
 1899—Gideon Lentz, Emanuel Wehr.
 1900—Alfred Hunsicker, Oliver Olewine.
 1901—Oliver Olewine, Alfred Lentz.
 1902—Alfred Lentz, Oliver Olewine, Alfred Hunsicker.
 1903—Alfred Hunsicker, Peter Kern.
 1904—Wilson Blose, Emanuel Wehr, Peter Kern.
 1905—James R. Kressly, Francis Blose.
 1906—Nathaniel Dorward, 2 yrs.; Levi Paules, 1 yr.
 1907—Charles P. Oswald.
 1908—John C. Hoffman.
 1909—Emanuel Wehr.
 1910—Blasius Hoffman.
 1911—Alfred H. Lentz.

RAILROADS AND TROLLEY.

The Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad, a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, extending from Reading to Slatington, passes through the township. Beginning about one-half a mile west of Best's Station, and ending at Little Run Junction at Franklin, a distance of about two and a half miles. From there it uses the branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad to Slatington.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has a branch extending from Slatington to the Saegersville quarries, a little beyond Slatedale, a distance of about four miles. Also, one called the Welsh-town branch, leading to the quarries northwest of Slatington, a distance of about two miles.

The Lehigh and New England Railroad, 32 miles long, extending from Danielsville, Northampton county, to Tamaqua, Pa., parallels the Lehigh Valley Railroad a short distance below Lehigh Gap. It crosses the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Lehigh Gap from the east to the west side. The constructors were MacArthur Bros. Co., of New York and Chicago. They have a branch office at Slatington since January 17, 1911. The bridge across the Lehigh was commenced February 15, 1911, and completed January 1, 1912.

The Lehigh Valley Traction Company has a branch extending from Slatington to Slatedale, a distance of three miles. The Allentown and Slatington line runs through the township a distance of four miles.

TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES.

Communication between the villages, and the leading farmers of the township, to all parts of the country, is furnished by the telephone, of which there are two lines, the Bell and the Consolidated Telephone Companies of Pennsylvania.

The churches, hotels, stores, and many of the residences of the villages of Emerald and Slatedale are lighted by electricity, which is supplied

by the Lehigh Valley Light and Power Company of Slatington.

The Lehigh Navigation Electric Company, who are building a line through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, are passing through the township from north to south. They have purchased the right of way, which includes a width of one hundred feet, from the owners of the properties through which the line passes.

OLD STORE AND HOTEL.

About one-half a mile from Best's Station is located the oldest store and hotel in the township, and without doubt in the county, as it has been in existence for over one hundred years. It was originally owned by Wilhelm Fenstermaker, who was a prominent man in this locality, and who represented this county in the legislature, and was one of the commissioners of the county in 1812. After being in his possession many years he sold it to one ——— Treichler, who kept it for a number of years, when he disposed of it in 1843 to David and Charles Peter.

The Peters operated it until 1857, when Charles retired from the firm, and David became sole owner of the property. He carried on the business until his death in 1890, when it came into possession of his son Alexander, who held it until his death in 1896, when his son, James S. Peter, became the owner.

In 1906, the present owner attached a frame building, 24 x 50 feet, and three stories in height, in which he has included all modern improvements. On the upper story is a large hall room, where Peter's Defiance Council No. 298, Jr. O. U. A. M., hold their meetings.

The council numbers 210 members, and the following named comprise the present officers:

Councillor, Edgar Reitz.
 Vice Councillor, Charles Wehr.
 Junior Past Councillor, Alvine Blose.
 Financial Secretary, Benj. C. Kuhnsman.
 Record Secretary, Edward Miller.
 Asst. Recording Secretary, John Lentz.
 Treasurer, William Kuhnsman.
 Conductor, Edwin Peters.
 Warden, Henry Reitz.
 Inside Sentinel, Harvey Hollenbach.
 Outside Sentinel, Marvin Peter.

In 1848, by an act of assembly, this place was made the polling place for the township, and it continued to be so until 1892, when the district was divided into three election districts. It still remains the polling place for the Southern district.

All business for the township has been transacted at this place from its organization up to the present time.

VILLAGES.

The villages of Washington are Slatedale, Emerald, Williamstown, Lehigh Furnace, Frieddens, Newhards, Newside and Bests .

SLATEDALE.—This is the largest village in the township, and was formerly named Labarsville. It lies three miles west of Slatington, and is connected with it by a trolley line, owned by the Lehigh Valley Traction Co. It is also the terminus of a branch of the Lehigh Valley R. R. The land upon which the village stands was owned by George and Nelson Labar, Charles

many years. Upon the death of Mr. Lewis the heirs sold it to Aaron Werley, who is the present owner. The next hotel was opened in the house owned by Lewis Fink. John E. Balliet was the first landlord, receiving a license in 1881. Mr. Fink sold the property to Fred Horlacher, of Slatington. About seven years ago it was destroyed by fire, when the owner erected a fine three-story brick building in its place. It is now leased by Korn and Hamm.

Stores.—The first store was opened by Morris and Hall, who ran it for several years, when it was sold to Abraham Gish and Robert Drake.



HOUSE ALONG SLATINGTON TROLLEY, WEST OF HOFFMAN'S, BUILT IN 1797.

and Magdalene Kunkle, and Andrew Klotz. In 1848, Joseph German became the owner of the Kunkle property, and divided it into lots. A few years afterwards the Locke Slate Co., purchased the interests of the Labars, and changed the name of the village to Slatedale. Locke is the principal street, containing most of the business places, besides many fine residences.

Hotels.—The first hotel was built in 1851 by Thomas Brensinger and George Krause. Brensinger kept it for nine years, Levi Krause three years, and William Krause, two years. It was then sold to John Lewis, who conducted it for

They ran it for several years, when they disposed of it to Francis Shenton, who removed it from a frame building in 1868 into the commodious brick building it now occupies. Mr. Shenton sold it some years ago to his son Frank E. Shenton, who is the present owner.

In 1868, Lewis Fink built a store where the hotel of Fred Horlacher now stands, and took for a partner Joseph German. The partnership lasted one year, when German erected a store of his own, which he run for several years, when he went out of business. Mr. Fink after some years built a new store near the old one and kept

it until seven years ago, when it was destroyed by fire and was never rebuilt.

The next store was erected by Harrison Roseberry, who sold it to Elias H. Krause, the present owner.

The Royal Blue Slate Company also a few years ago built a store, which they now operate.

A few years ago Wilson Rex erected a fine building on Mill street, in which he keeps a general supply store.

James P. Kern, in 1910, converted part of his building into a store room, where he keeps a full line of groceries and green goods.

P. F. Muthard is the proprietor of a candy and cigar store, and Miss Minnie Dorward of a millinery.

here was Dr. L. Snyder, who came here in 1868, but only remained a few months. A Dr. Turner, from New Jersey, came here in 1869 and remained until 1871.

Dr. Ralph T. Sowden came here from Shamokin in May, 1880, and is still in active practice. In July, 1912, his son, Edgar L. Sowden, who served as an interne at St. Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem, associated with him in practice.

Dr. Rollo C. Peters, a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, came here in 1912, and located in Rex's building.

Secret Societies.—P. O. S. of A.—On Dec. 1, 1897, a dispensation was granted by the State Camp to institute Camp No. 323, P. O. S. of A. On Dec. 9 they met in the hall owned by



OLDEST HOUSE IN SLATEDALE, BUILT ABOUT 1820.

In 1910, R. D. Hollenbach erected a store room on Grant street and conducts a gent's furnishing store.

The village has a first class bakery, owned by E. J. Gross, and a meat market owned by George Williams.

James F. Blose conducts a coal and lumber yard. He has been in business for the past fifteen years, and furnished the lumber for all the buildings erected during this period.

The village also has two barber shops, run by Henry J. Schaller and John H. Thomas. Also, two shoemaker shops, run by Edwin Wanamaker and Robert Ebert. William Yoxheimer has a blacksmith shop on Grant street.

The village has three churches and a four-roomed school building, mention of which is made elsewhere.

Physicians.—The first physician who located

Thomas H. Shenton, where they were duly instituted, and the following named officers were installed:

Past President, John M. Jones.
 President, Elias H. Krause.
 Vice President, Thomas Lewis.
 Master of Forms, Lewis Fink.
 Recording Secretary, Henry J. Schaller.
 Asst. Recording Secretary, Henry O. Mack.
 Financial Secretary, George W. Morris.
 Treasurer, Ralph T. Sowden, M.D.
 Conductor, Aaron Weiss.
 Inspector, John Lloyd.
 Outside Guard, John B. Mack.
 Chaplain, Tilghman Paules.
 Right Sentinel, Griffith R. Williams.
 Left Sentinel, Evan Williams.

The camp has at present 191 members in good standing, and is in a prosperous condition.

I. O. R. M.—On March 27, 1911, Kittatinny Tribe, No. 445, I. O. R. M., was instituted in

P. O. S. of A. hall, and the following officers installed:

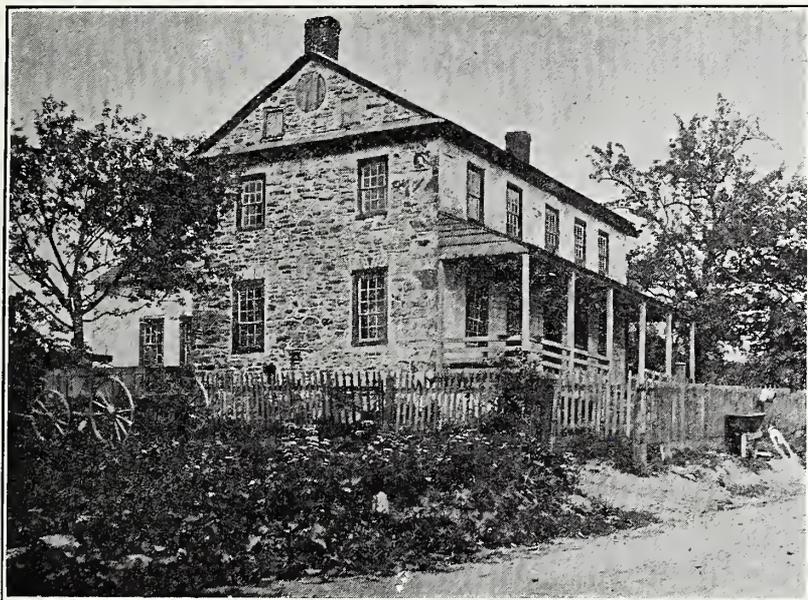
Prophet, Norman Shenton.
Sachem, Oscar A. Blose.
Senior Sagamore, Stanley Balliet.
Junior Sagamore, Quincy Ferber.
Chief of Records, Stanley Smith.
Collector of Wampum, Ralph L. Blose.
Keeper of Wampum, William G. Blose.
Guard of the Wigwam, Robert Ebert.
Guard of the Forest, Cornelius Kolp.

The tribe now numbers 105, and are in a flourishing condition.

Band.—On May 3, 1891, the young men of this place met and organized what is called the

of fire, a fire company was formed in 1906. Two chemical engines, with a capacity of 40 gallons each, were purchased at a cost of \$800.00, the money having been collected from the citizens of the place by James P. Brady. H. W. Bloss presented the company with 500 feet of hose. On December 3 a charter was granted them, who styled themselves Citizens Fire Co. No. 1. The following are the officers of the company:

President, John M. Jones.
Vice-President, Elmer Werley.
Recording Secretary, Norman Shenton.
Financial Secretary, George W. Morris.
Treasurer, Ralph T. Sowden, M.D.



HOMESTEAD ABOVE SLATEDALE, BUILT IN 1700. IT HAD BEEN IN POSSESSION OF HENRY FENSTERMACHER AND FAMILY FOR MANY YEARS, AND EARLIER BY THE HENRITZY FAMILY.

Slatedale Band. Of the original members only one, Griffith R. Williams, remains with the present band. Llewellyn Jones is the teacher and leader. They number 36 members. From spring until fall they have more engagements than they can accept. The officers are:

President, John M. Jones.
Vice President, William W. Morris.
Secretary, George W. Morris.
Treasurer, Ralph T. Sowden, M.D.

Water Supply.—The village is supplied with water from the Washington Water Supply Company, who have their reservoir about two and one-half miles from the village. The water is obtained from springs flowing along the Blue Ridge.

Fire Company.—For better protection in case

Post Office.—Previous to 1883 mail was served from the Slatington post office. The first postmaster was Lewis Fink, who received his commission in June, 1883. The succeeding postmasters have been H. W. Bloss, William Merscher, and Frank E. Shenton.

Population.—The village has a population of between 900 and 1,000 inhabitants.

EMERALD.

Emerald, formerly called Franklin, is situated on the branch of the Lehigh Valley R. R., about one and a half miles west of Slatington. The trolley runs through a portion of the village. The first settler was Nicholas Kern, who built the house now in possession of Benjamin Remaley's estate, in 1849. The house owned by

the estate of John Parry was his barn. He next built the farm house owned by his son Robert, who sold it to his son-in-law, John Roth, and who sold it to Victor Dilliard.

The hotel was built by William B. Williams in 1868. He was the landlord for many years, when he sold it to his son, Frank Williams. The latter occupied it for several years, when he leased it to Edwin Fry, the present occupant.

The first store was built by Tilghman Kuntz, about forty years ago, and was managed for several years by his son, Francis Kuntz. It was sold to Ezra Peter, and was managed by his son, Osville S. Peter, until the year 1883, when Jesse B. Kimes and Robert Dorward became the owners. Thomas Brensinger and Lewis Smith kept it for some time, when it became the property of Daniel Thomas, and the store was discontinued.

The next store was built by John F. Smith, the present owner, in 1885. He kept it until 1902, when he rented it to Ernest Koegel, who run it until 1905, when A. C. Nolf took possession.

Another store was built some time in the '70s by William W. Hughes, who conducted it for about fifteen years, when his son William got possession. For several years different parties occupied it for short periods. At present it is kept by Appanas Deleykanich.

The village has a barber shop, kept by James Fenstermaker, also two churches, a school house, and a factory, mention of which is made elsewhere.

Coal Yard.—About fifty years ago Tilghman Kuntz and Robert Kern started a coal yard, which they held in partnership for about ten years, when Mr. Kuntz sold his interest to Mr. Kern, who retained possession until 1907, when he sold it to his son, Weston Kern. In 1910, Mr. Kern erected a building 100 x 30 feet, through which the railroad track runs, dumping the coal into shoots. Has an elevator 70 x 34 feet and 35 feet high, and a large shed for stabling his horses and wagons.

Water Supply.—The village is supplied with water from the Washington Water Supply Company.

Hose Company.—In 1909, the citizens organized a hose company, styled Star Hose Company. In 1911, they erected a two-story building, the upper story being fitted up for their business meetings. They moved into it on January 29, 1912. The officers are as follows:

President, Wm. N. Rauch.
Vice-President, Oliver Butz.
Secretary, Willard P. Oswald.
Treasurer, Weston H. Kern.

Directors, Charles E. Moyer, Oliver Butz and Jeremiah Oswald.

Secret Societies.—On the evening of April 22, 1912, a commandery of the A. O. K. of M. C. was organized in the hall of the hose company, with 38 charter members. The following named officers were duly installed:

Past Commander, Wm. N. Rauch.
Commander, Oscar D. Kern.
Vice-Commander, Harry Yoxheimer.
Chaplain, A. C. Nolf.
Recording Scribe, Willard P. Oswald.
Financial Scribe, Charles E. Moyer.
Treasurer, George L. Reitz.
Marshal, Ralph Roth.

Outside Guard, W. J. Smith.
Trustees, L. A. Dorward, E. H. Frey and A. C. Nolf.

Post Office.—A post office was established in 1885, and as no two offices with the same name can be located in the same state, the office was named Emerald. The first postmaster was John F. Smith, who retained the office until 1905, when A. C. Nolf, the present postmaster, was appointed.

The village has a population of between 400 and 500 inhabitants.

LEHIGH FURNACE.

Lehigh Furnace is a small hamlet with a population of less than fifty. It contains a store kept by Charles Neff, a wheelwright shop owned by Levi Rex, and the ruins of the old furnace which many years ago gave employment to all of the people in the surrounding neighborhood. In 1826, Stephen Balliet and Samuel Helffrich purchased from Christian Snyder and Christian Blose about twenty-five acres of land, lying at the foot of the Blue Mountain, upon which in the same year they erected a furnace, the dimensions of which were: height, 30 feet; bosh, about 8 feet. It was "blown in" in the latter part of the summer of 1826, the ore used being brought by wagons from a bed in Ironton owned by them.

Mr. Helffrich died in 1830, and two years later his interest was purchased by Stephen Balliet, who operated the furnace until his death, in 1854, after which it was carried on by his heirs for several years, and sold by them to Cooper & Hewitt, of New York. It is now owned by H. W. Bloss, of Slatedale.

The location for the furnace was chosen near the Blue Ridge because of the quantity of wood on the mountain for making charcoal. One Applebach was the first superintendent, but was soon succeeded by Samuel Lewis, later of Allentown, who conducted the business about four

years, when Benjamin S. Levan took charge, and continued till the death of Mr. Balliet in January, 1854, when he became the superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Iron Company, located at Coplay.

In order to get experienced men to work the furnace they went to Berks county and induced men to leave the employ of the Trexlers, who operated a furnace near Shamrock. Among those who settled here and raised families were Benjamin Hartline, Joel Schnabel, John Reppart, Samuel Paules, Daniel Paules, William Steele, Abraham Bechtel and George Renninger, the latter being the only one of the above named that is still among the living. He is now 94 years old.

one mile and a half from the village, and kept it until his death, in 1876, when his son, Osville C. Peter, got possession. In 1886, he removed his shop into the village.

During the time John Geiger had charge of the store a postoffice was established, and received the name of Hoffmans. Mr. Geiger was appointed postmaster. His successors have been Francis Hoffman and Walter Handwerk.

The population of the village is about 125.

In this village is a house occupied by the organist and sexton, Henry J. Bentz, which was used as a private school building a number of years before the erection of the church in 1847.



HOUSE OWNED AND OCCUPIED BY JOHN F. PETERS, BUILT 1799.

FRIEDENS (P. O. Hoffmans), lies about one mile south of Slatington, on the trolley road leading from Slatington to Allentown.

The land on which this village is situated was owned at an early date by John Peters. It contains 25 dwelling houses, a store, a tinsmith shop, a school house and a Union church.

The first store was opened by B. W. Kern in 1884. He was followed by John Geiger, Francis Hoffman and Walter Handwerk. In 1841, Eli Peter established a tinsmith shop about

The first dwelling was of logs, and stood about the same place as the present dwelling, now used by the organist, and a property of the church. The present house was erected for a two-fold purpose, as a place where the youth of the community were to be instructed, and as a dwelling for the organist, the teacher always being the "foresinger" of the church.

Joel Geiger was for a number of years the teacher and foresinger; so was Calvin Guth. James Snyder was another; later, he was at

Mickley's church in the same capacity. Also, Wm. F. Andreas, the latter two, with Henry Andreas, taught under the free school system.

Since 1881 the new school house was built and the Ladies' Aid Society of the church uses the school room as their place of meeting. The church council also meets in the same room.

WILLIAMSTOWN, named after Henry Williams, who owned most of the land on which the hamlet is situated, adjoins the borough of Slatington. About one-half of it was destroyed by fire in 1908 and was never rebuilt.

The hamlet contains a school house and a Greek Catholic church.

Most of the inhabitants are foreigners, and number between 75 and 100.

NEWHARDS.—This is a small hamlet located about one mile south of Friedens. It contains twelve houses, a hotel kept by Preston E. Lentz, a blacksmith shop owned by Joseph Olewine, and a school house. It has a population of about fifty inhabitants.

BESTS.—This is the name of a station on the Schuylkill and Lehigh Railroad. The place contains a hotel and store in the same building, also the postoffice, and is owned by Jarius Krause. A blacksmith shop owned by Martin Kuhnsman, and about one-half dozen farm houses in the immediate vicinity. The number of inhabitants is about 35.

NEWSIDE.—This small village, formerly called Washington Square, lies in the western part of the township, about four miles from Neffs. It was founded in 1850 by Nathan Peter, who obtained the land from his father, Andrew Peter. He built a store room in the same year, and conducted a general store until 1876, when it was discontinued. In 1901, the firm of F. N. Peter & Bro. erected a new store building, which is still in operation.

In 1851, the owner erected a hotel, which was kept by him until 1873, when it was closed until 1900, when it was remodeled and sold to Jacob Hahn, who sold it to John Williams, the present owner. The present landlord is Jacob Gum.

In 1862, Mr. Peter built a small foundry and began making plows, which was named the "Peters Plow," and which found a ready market in this and the surrounding country. He continued in the business until 1878, when the foundry was destroyed by fire. His sons, Frank and Francis Peter, under the firm name of F. N. Peter & Bro., built a new foundry on the site of the old one, the dimensions of which are about 200 x 50 feet.

They turn out all kind of work pertaining to

foundries, but make a specialty in the manufacture of cast iron fences.

Since the death of Frank Peter, in 1907, his interests are looked after by his son, Stanley Peter.

They have a capital of \$25,000 invested in the business, and employ 21 men.

In 1901, the postoffice, which had been located at Deibertsville, was removed to this place, and Francis Peter appointed postmaster.

The village contains 13 dwelling houses and has about 50 inhabitants.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Friedens church, located at Hoffmans, was the first built in the township, having been erected in 1847. It was rebuilt in 1880, and remodeled in 1908. It is built of stone, and the outside is plastered and painted red, resembling brick.

The pastors of the Lutheran congregation have been as follows: Revs. Jeremiah Schindel, William B. Roth, Thomas Steck (1859-67), J. H. Renninger (1867-89), J. B. Fox (1889-1901). Rev. J. H. Longacre is the present pastor.

The Reformed congregation has been ministered to by the following pastors, viz: Revs. Erasmus Helffrich, Levi K. Derr, William J. Peters, Nevin Neffrich, Augustus Piscator and James O. Oswald, who is the present pastor.

The present officers of the church are: *Lutheran*—Elders, William H. Smith and Albert Leiser; deacons, Henry Leiser, George Wassum, Milton Sleicher and John Hausman. *Reformed*—Elders, Paul Lentz and Lewis H. Peter; deacons, Edward Rockel, Edgar Miller, Edwin Peter and Lewis Benninger.

The Reformed membership numbers 351, the Lutheran between 185 and 200.

The *Methodist Episcopal*, located at Slatedale, was begun in 1856, but the structure was not completed until 1858. Owen W. Owens and Stinson Hagaman constituted the building committee. In 1888, under the pastorate of Rev. O. C. Burt, the church was remodeled.

On March 4, 1908, the property was sold to the Shenton Land Co., who needed the same for dumping purposes for their waste material. Out of the grave yard, connected with the church, 188 corpses were removed in the same year. The remains were re-interred into the Evangelical cemetery, located above the village. The work was supervised by Undertaker James A. G. Hunsicker, with a number of assistants, and the expenses incurred were borne by the church.

In 1910, they purchased a lot on Locke street from Thomas H. Shenton, and under the man-

agement of Rev. F. H. Huth, of Bethlehem, erected a new church at a cost of \$4,000. The same was dedicated Dec. 11, 1910. The building committee consisted of Frank E. Shenton, Alvin Weiss and James P. Brady.

The first pastor was Rev. John Jones, and the succeeding ones: Jacob Schlichter, _____ McGee, _____ Barr, _____ Powers, _____ Durell, E. Townsend, B. F. Powell, O. C. Burt, Otho Brandt, _____ Thompson, _____ Dougherty, _____ Toy, _____ Byers, _____ Comly, _____ Judd, _____ Bassford, _____ Kerslake and others. The congregation at present is supplied by Mr. Jackson G. Everett, of Leighton, a local preacher.

Reformed church. This clause, in 1889, saved the uncompleted church from falling into the hands of commercial men, and converted into a factory. The unfinished church, in 1889, was sold by the sheriff to Keck & Co., Allentown.

From them it was purchased by Lafayette German and Henry Kern who, at a reduced price sold it to a committee of the original organizers. The church was first known as St. Paul's Lutheran and Reformed church, but after its re-purchase, at the suggestion of Wilson Rex, it was named "Holy Trinity" church. Much gratuitous labor was done by the organizers in the erection of the building, special mention being given to William Steele.



DEVIL'S PULPIT, ON BLUE MOUNTAIN.

The following named persons are the trustees of the church, which are the proper officers: Alvin Weiss, John Thomas, Joseph Bolton, Henry Hartline, Frank E. Shenton, James P. Brady, Henry Thomas, James G. Bolton and Norman Shenton.

The *Lutheran and Reformed Church* at Slate-dale was organized in 1888 by the following: Rev. J. S. Renninger, H. W. Bloss, Wilson Rex, Peter Ferber, J. H. Snyder, Henry Kern, William B. Krause and William Steele. The original building committee was H. W. Bloss, chairman; J. H. Snyder, secretary; Lafayette German, treasurer; Peter Ferber and Daniel Heintzelman.

Joseph German sold the lot, 100 x 150 feet, for \$200.00, with a stipulation in the deed that the ground can only be used for a Lutheran and

At first services were held in the basement, but through the untiring efforts of the Ladies' Aid Society the upper part was finally finished and furnished. The seats were presented by Rev. Nevin Helffrich.

The building is of brick, 40 x 70 feet, with a basement. The cost of the completed church was about \$6,400. The ministers were as follows: *Lutheran*—Rev. J. S. Renninger (1888-89); J. B. Fox, 1889-May 1, 1901 (died); J. H. Longacre, Jan. 1, 1902. *Reformed*—Rev. Nevin Helffrich started the mission; Augustus Piscator, April 10, 1903-April 30, 1909; James O. Oswald, March 1, 1910.

The officers of the church are as follows: *Lutheran*—Joseph Sensinger and James Rehrig, elders; Hiram Hartline, Tilghman German, Richard Rau and Victor Wertman, deacons. *Re-*

formed—Frank Frantz and Menno Krum, elders; Edward Frantz, John Reitz, Howard Blose and Ralph Snyder, deacons.

The Reformed have a membership of 247, the Lutheran between 80 and 90.

Evangelical Association.—This denomination has two churches in the township. The first church was built in Slatedale in 1860. It was a stone building, 24 x 30 feet. The congregation having increased, more room was required. In 1881, under the pastorate of the Rev. J. C. Bliem, a new brick church, 34 x 50 feet, was erected. To accommodate the members residing in Franklin, a chapel was built there in 1885.

For further information, see "History of Evangelical Church."

St. Peter's Independent Evangelical Church.—This church is located at Emerald and was erected in 1894.

When the Evangelical Association split in 1894, and divided into two factions, the seceding faction styling themselves "The United Evangelical Church." The adherents of the seceding faction of this place decided to build a church of their own. In October, 1894, they purchased the ground on which the church is built from Daniel Thomas and at once began operations. The church was dedicated in December of the same year. The building committee comprised the following: Justus Moyer, Peter Kern, Peter Oswald, A. C. Nolf, Oliver Yehl, Lewis Kuntz.

The building is of frame, and, including the lot, cost \$3,500. They also have a double dwelling connected with the church, in one part of which the pastor resides.

The following named pastors have served the congregation: Revs. I. J. Reitz, D. S. Stauffer, John Woehrle, J. D. Kistler, A. W. Warfle and J. T. Layton.

The church membership is 90.

The following are the present officers: Stewards, Jeremiah Oswald, Osville Snyder and John K. Peter; trustees, Jeremiah Oswald, Peter Oswald, A. C. Nolf, Willard Oswald and Albert J. Sechler.

Greek Catholic.—This church is located at Williamstown. For several years the congregation held services in the school house. In 1909, they purchased the property owned by the Estate of Hugh Parry, and erected on it a frame church building at a cost of \$4,500. Their pastor is the Rev. John Olsovsky, who resides at Catasauqua.

PRIVATE GRAVEYARDS.

At the foot of the Hazel Dell Slate Company's high dump, among several large maple trees, and

a tall pine tree, on the north bank of Trout creek, is a private graveyard of the Kern family, who were the owners of the property. This graveyard was about 260 yards east of the original dwelling and barn. A number of citizens now living stated that up to 1890 the graveyard was kept in repair, and that fully fifteen graves could be seen, and that six or more of them had grave stones upon which were inscriptions. John J. Paules, of Slatington, recalls that one tombstone bore the inscription,

"Maria Kern, died in 1787."

Two broken slate stones remain standing, but the inscriptions are all defaced. Among those buried are: Frederick Kern (son of the pioneer), "Blind" Nicholas Kern.

Another graveyard was located on the farm now owned by Leon P. Rex. It could be seen until about 1850. Since then the plow-share passes over the site, which is supposed to hold the mortal remains of George Rex and some members of his family. The farm upon which this graveyard was located was originally settled by George Rex, and the land warrant bears date 1739.

SCHOOLS.

The earliest information obtainable concerning the schools of the township relates to the year 1812, when a log building was situated where Edward Kern now lives near Lehigh Gap. The teacher was one Moyer, and the medium of education was exclusively German.

Later, about 1815, Dorsey Rudy held school in a log building where the Friedens church now is. In 1818, Moyer had a school where John Bauer now lives, near Rex's school building.

The first English school in the township was doubtless that which was opened by William Kern about 1820 in the old mill which stood in the middle of the road at the end of Trout creek.

The next English school was opened in 1847 at the house of David and Charles Peter by George Rinehart, and was taught at a later period by Cochran Sterling, who received eight dollars per month, and "boarded round." One still later was opened at Blose's mill. The building still remains standing.

The course of study was reading, writing, singing, spelling, arithmetic as far as the fundamental rules, and generally the catechism. The course in reading embraced the A. B. C. book, the Psalter, and the New Testament. Many children whose parents could not afford to pay for their tuition, grew up in ignorance. The records still existing of transactions during those times, show that very few of the women and

many of the men could not even write their own names.

The school law providing for free education passed the legislature in 1834. Heidelberg, of which Washington was then a part, voted against its acceptance until 1848, when it was finally adopted. On this account they lost the money appropriated towards the maintenance of the schools from 1834 to 1848.

Washington, on becoming a separate township, was divided into seven districts: Friedens, Furnace, Peters, Bachmans, Rexs, and two in union with Heidelberg and Whitehall. It now comprises thirteen districts, three of which contain two schools, and two three schools each. The school houses now in use are all good brick structures, about 25 x 35 feet, and cost on an average about one thousand dollars each.

Friedens District.—School was held in the building owned by the church, until 1881, when the present school house was built.

Furnace District.—The first school house was a log building located at Blöse's mill, and is still standing. In this building the late William H. Ainey, of Allentown, was one of the teachers. The next was of stone on the site of the present buildings. The first brick building was erected in 1876. A graded school was established in the district in 1895, when an additional building was erected. Since 1908 only one of the schools has been opened.

Rex's District.—The first school house was a log building, and stood where John Bauer now resides. The next was a frame building on land of Jacob Rex. In 1872 a brick building was erected about one-fourth of a mile from the old one. In 1906 a graded school was established, and an addition added to the old building.

Peters District.—The first building stood on the property now owned by Oliver DeLong, and was built of logs.

In 1860, a frame building was erected on the property of David Peter; this was followed by another in 1872. In 1880, the first brick building was erected. In 1899 a graded school was established and an addition added to the old one. Only one of the schools is now being used.

Newhard's District.—For many years school was kept in an old log building about one-half a mile from the present one, on land of Henry Peters. The present school house was built in 1876.

Williamstown District.—The first school house was a frame building, and was built in 1862. The present brick building was built in 1882.

Lehigh Gap District.—There have been three school houses in this district. It was the pioneer

pedagogue, Moyer, to whom allusion has already been made, who taught school in 1812. A fairly good frame building succeeded the one in which he taught, and in turn was supplanted by the present brick building, erected in 1882.

Remaley's District.—The school in this district was an outgrowth of the village of Friedens. The present school house was built in 1870.

Renninger's District.—The present school house, built in 1877, was the first in the district.

Hoffman's District.—The first building was of frame, and in 1879 was sold to Tilghman Raber, who made it into a dwelling house. The present building was erected in the same year, and was located on the opposite corner from where the old building stood.

Newside District.—The present school house, built in 1889, was the first in the district.

Franklin District.—Two brick buildings were erected in 1876. In 1904 these were torn down and a fine two-story brick building was erected on the site. The building contains four class rooms and a basement.

The citizens of Franklin paid for building the cupola and furnished the bell.

It is heated by a hot air furnace, and it supplied with water from the Water Supply Company. A fire escape was attached to the building in 1908. The cost of the building was about \$7,000.

Slatedale District.—A two-roomed brick building supplanted the frame building in 1882. In 1900 an addition was added to it. Because of the encroachment of the slate quarries, adjoining the schools, it was found necessary to select another site to accommodate the children. A plot of ground, 150 x 180 feet, was purchased from Lafayette German and Hugh Edwards near the center of the village for the sum of \$2,050. In the fall of 1911 the foundation which is of concrete was made, and the building completed in 1912.

It is a two-story brick building, and is one of the finest in the county. It contains four class rooms, a director's room, and a supply room. The basement is divided into apartments, one for the children to use in inclement weather, and the other for the heating apparatus and fuel. The floors of the halls and corridors are concreted and the stairways, there being two of them, are furnished with slate stone steps. A brick wall, on each side of the corridor, is built from the basement to the cupola. The building has four exits, two on each end. It is heated by the hot air gravity system. It is supplied with water from the water company. A lavatory and a bubble fountain is placed in the hall, for the use of the children. The bell was presented by

Thomas H. Shenton, one of the directors. The cost of the building alone was \$10,000.

The township, in 1911, issued bonds to the amount of \$13,000, payable within fifteen years, at 3½ per cent., which were readily taken at par.

The school term is eight months. The tax rate is six mills. The amount collected for 1912 was \$6,907.41. The number of pupils enrolled was 591, and the number of teachers employed 19. The following are the names of the teachers employed during the term of 1912-13, and the schools taught:

1. Friedens, Leda Rex.
2. Newhards, Raymond Hollenbach.
3. Remaley's, Charles Kunkle.
4. Peter's Secondary, Granville Krause.
5. Peter's Primary, Winnie Seip.
6. Hoffman's, Flossie Krause.
7. Newside, George Hoffman.
8. Lehigh Gap, Howard Steckel.
9. Williamstown, Edward Handwerk.
10. Franklin Grammar, Sidney R. Peter.
11. Franklin Secondary, Harry Yaxtheimer.
12. Franklin Primary, Lizzie Roth.
13. Rex's Secondary, Irwin Kemmerer.
14. Rex's Primary, Lillian Neff.
15. Slatedale Grammar, Henry J. Schaller.
16. Slatedale Secondary, Cora Engle.
17. Slatedale Primary, Ina Kern.
18. Renninger's, Verna German.
19. Furnace, Claude Peters.

The official records of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh show the following to have been elected school directors:

- 1850—Daniel Peter, Jonas Hoffman.
 1851—Benjamin Levan, Boas Hausman.
 1852—John Hausman, Stephen Kern, Peter Roth, Chas. E. Beck, Tilghman Kuntz, Jacob Remaley.
 1853—John Fenstermaker, Daniel Hunsicker.
 1854—Stephen Kern, Jonas Blose.
 1855—Peter Wert, Moses Kuntz.
 1856—Daniel Krause, Peter Reber.
 1857—Lewis C. Smith, Daniel Wehr.
 1858—Henry Peter, William F. Mosser.
 1859—Thomas Kuntz, Frederick Eberhard.
 1860—Stephen Kern, Monroe Peter.
 1861—Stephen Schlosser, Daniel Peter.
 1862—George Krause, John C. Hankey.
 1863—Edwin Scheckler, David Peter.
 1864—Ezra Peter, Henry Hoffman.
 1865—Francis Shenton, Thomas Kuntz.
 1866—Stephen Schlosser, David Peter.
 1867—David Hollenbach, Henry Peter.
 1868—Stephen Kern, Christian Snyder.
 1869—Francis Shenton, Nathan Peter.
 1870—Daniel Peter, William Krause.
 1871—
 1872—Joseph Hunsicker, Stephen Kern.
 1873—Francis Shenton, Nathan M. Kern.
 1874—Ezra Peter, Thomas Casey.
 1875—David D. George, Emanuel Wehr.
 1876—Jacob Krum, Peter Newhard.
 1877—Samuel Oswald, Tilghman Kuntz.

- 1878—David George, George Rex.
 1879—Alfred Lentz, Daniel Sauerwine.
 1880—David Hollenbach, Emanuel Wehr, Alfred Dorward.
 1881—Francis Shenton, David Reber.
 1882—Alfred Lentz, Reuben Bittner.
 1883—Peter Kern, Emanuel Wehr.
 1884—Aaron Handwerk, Lewis B. Geiger.
 1885—Alfred Lentz, Reuben Bittner.
 1886—Justus Moyer, Peter Kern.
 1887—Chas. H. Kistler, Lewis B. Geiger.
 1888—Alfred Lentz, David Reber.
 1889—Justus Moyer, Peter Kern.
 1890—Lewis B. Geiger, Elias Best, Chas. H. Kistler.
 1891—H. W. Bloss, David Reber.
 1892—Justus Moyer, Alvin Semmel.
 1893—Alfred Lentz, Francis A. Peter.
 1894—H. W. Bloss, David Reber.
 1895—Oliver A. Krum, Henry F. Hollenbach.
 1896—James A. German, Francis A. Peter.
 1897—David Reber, H. W. Bloss.
 1898—Lewis A. Dorward, Alvin P. Semmel.
 1899—Francis A. Peter, James A. German.
 1900—H. W. Bloss, David Reber.
 1901—Lewis A. Dorward, Nathaniel H. Smith.
 1902—Francis A. Peter, William W. Morris.
 1903—H. W. Bloss, David Reber.
 1904—Lewis A. Dorward, Nathaniel H. Smith.
 1905—Francis A. Peter, James P. Brady.
 1906—Henry F. Hollenbach, R. T. Sowden.
 1907—Lewis A. Dorward, William H. Krum.
 1908—Francis A. Peter, Benjamin C. Kuhnsman.
 1909—Thomas H. Shenton, R. T. Sowden.
 1910—Lewis A. Dorward, William H. Krum.
 1911—Thomas H. Shenton, 6 yrs.; Lewis A. Dorward, 4 yrs.; Francis A. Peter, 4 yrs.; William H. Krum, 2 yrs.; Benjamin C. Kuhnsman, 2 yrs.

THE SLATE INTERESTS.

The most important industry in this township after farming is the quarrying of slate. The first quarry opened in what is now Washington township, was opened at Slatedale, in 1848, by George and Nelson Labar. It was purchased by the Locke Slate Co., and for many years was superintended by Francis Shenton, one of the partners. Upon the death of his partners, Mr. Shenton became the sole owner and retained possession of the same until his death, when it passed into possession of his son Thomas. In 1904, he sold it to the Shenton Land Co. for the sum of \$50,000.

Shenton Land Co.—This company was organized in 1904 by the following named stockholders: A. L. Rice, S. M. Rice, Frank Jacobs, Judge F. M. Trexler, H. H. Misson, Thomas Zellner, A. Klotz (Bellaire, Ohio), M. L. Blackburn, M. M. Rice, H. A. Mathieu and J. Wm. Mathieu.

Since the formation of the company, H. H. Misson purchased the interest of Judge F. M. Trexler, and S. M. Rice that of M. L. Blackburn.

The officers are, A. L. Rice, president, and H. H. Misson, secretary and treasurer.

They purchased the property formerly owned by Thomas H. Shenton for the sum of \$50,000.

The Provident No. 3, Royal Blue, Manhattan, Columbia, Crescent and Thomas H. Shenton quarries are located on the property.

Eureka.—This is a limited partnership association, organized in 1894, with a capital of \$10,000, composed of the following named stockholders: R. F. Muschlitz, Thomas Zellner, F. A. Kreitz, Morris Hoats, and Reuben Helffrich. The following are the officers: President, Reuben Helffrich; secretary, F. A. Kreitz; treasurer, R. F. Muschlitz. They manufacture roofing slate and slate products in the rough, and employ 90 men.

Blue Valley.—This company was incorporated in 1896, with a capital of \$50,000. They worked it until 1910, when they leased it to the following named parties: F. A. Kreitz, R. F. Muschlitz, S. D. Behler, James G. Rauch, Henry R. Helffrich, L. H. Yeager, Charles W. Yenser and Thomas Johnson, who were incorporated in 1910 with a capital of \$20,000. The following are the officers: President, Reuben Helffrich; secretary, Charles C. Bechtel; treasurer, S. D. Behler; superintendent, Charles W. Yenser. They employ 66 men.

Slatington Slate Co.—This company was established in 1852 by Henry Kuntz. It was incorporated in 1894, with a capital of \$25,000. They operate the Mountain quarry and factory, located on the Welshtown branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and also the Franklin Tunnel quarry at Emerald. The officers are: President, Dr. F. O. Ritter secretary, C. M. Sandt; treasurer and general manager, S. B. Costenbader. They employ 50 men at the Mountain quarry, and 65 at the Franklin.

Fairview.—This company was established in 1890, and incorporated in 1906, with a capital of \$5,000. S. B. Costenbader is the president and treasurer, and Charles D. Thomas, secretary. The number of men employed is 35.

Blue Vein Slate Co.—Were incorporated in 1911, with a capital of \$20,000. The following are the officers of the company: A. S. Haines, president and treasurer; William D. Ritter, vice-president; J. O. Haines, secretary; John J. Paules, superintendent. Their quarry is located at Slatedale. They manufacture roofing slate, blackboards and school slate, and employ 34 men.

The Provident Slate Co. is operated by A. S. Haines and Martin Koons. They operate a quarry on the Washington vein (No. 1), near Emerald, and one (No. 3) at Slatedale, on the

Locke vein. They have a capital of \$50,000 invested. They employ about 75 men.

Ellis Owens' Sons operate a quarry located at Slatedale, on the property of the Carbon Slate Co. They began operations in 1912, and have a capital of \$15,000 invested. They manufacture roofing slate, blackboards and school slate, and employ 24 men.

Ellis Owens Slate Co.—This company is composed of Ellis Owens and William H. Williams. Their quarry is on the property of Rex and Bittner, near Slatedale. They have a capital of \$10,000 invested. They manufacture roofing slate and rough blackboards. They employ 24 men.

Lehigh Structural Slate Mfg. Co.—This company was incorporated in 1907, with a capital of \$25,000. The officers are: Thomas Bolger, president and manager James Bolger, secretary; H. H. Misson, treasurer; J. P. Wiswell, superintendent; Albert Rice, Moses Rice, Henry Myers, H. A. Mathieu. They are located at Slatedale, on the property of the Shenton Land Co. They manufacture all kinds of structural products and finished blackboards.

The Thomas H. Shenton Quarry.—This quarry is located at Slatedale. Mr. Shenton began operations in 1899, and has a capital of \$50,000 invested in the plant. He has one of the largest and best equipped factories in the country for the manufacture of slate electrical supplies, such as switch-boards, panel-boards, linings and switch bases. The products are shipped to all parts of the United States. Besides the specialty of manufacturing electrical products, he also makes roofing slate and blackboards. He employs 55 men.

Columbia.—This company was started by Dr. A. P. Steckel, who began operating in 1876, and continued until his death in 1897. The estate continued in business until 1906, when the present company was incorporated, with a capital of \$25,000. The company comprises the following members: F. P. Steckel, president; H. B. Stechel, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Ursula A. Werley, Mrs. Chevis Fronsberger, W. I. Gahr. This company employs 50 men.

Acme Structural Co.—This company is located at Emerald. They organized in 1912, and comprises the following members: E. D. Oswald, W. P. Oswald and Charles Moyer. Capital invested, \$2,000. They manufacture slate sink-tops and urinals.

Trout Creek Slate Co.—This company works a quarry near Slatedale. William E. Roberts is the owner and manager. He has a capital invested of \$5,000 and employs 15 men.

Williams & Lentz.—This company is composed of William Williams and Julius Lentz.

They operate a quarry near Emerald, and began operations in 1912. They have a capital invested of \$8,000, and employ 12 men.

The Cambridge Slate Co.—This company was incorporated in 1898, with a capital of \$20,000. They operate a quarry about two miles northwest of Slatington. They manufacture roofing slate and blackboards in the rough. The officers are: President, D. R. James; secretary, W. J. James; treasurer, B. F. James; superintendent, Henry Maxwell, Jr., John R. James, William Wilhelm, Mrs. Henry Maxwell, Mrs. Pierce (Harrisburg). They employ 50 men.

The Genuine Franklin Slate Co.—This company was incorporated February 21, 1907, the incorporators being: E. D. Peters, Harry Shertzinger and O. A. Neff, with a capital of \$20,000. The quarry is located near Emerald. They manufacture roofing slate. The following are the officers: Edw. M. Peters, president and secretary; Charles D. Peters, treasurer. They employ 26 men.

Thomas Zellner operates a factory near Slatington. Capital invested, \$10,000. He manufactures blackboards and all kinds of structural products. He employs 15 men.

Leander Snyder has a small factory at Slatedale. He manufactures mantel stock in the rough. He has a capital invested of \$700.

Monarch Blackboard and Structural Slate Co.—This company is located at Custers, and manufactures finished blackboards and all kinds of structural products. Mrs. W. W. Bowman is the principal owner, and has associated with her Thomas Wertman. They employ 6 men.

Hazel Dell Slate Co.—This company began operations in 1893, and comprised the following members: D. D. Roper, A. L. Rice and S. M. Rice. They continued in business for twenty years, when a new company was formed, which is composed of the following named members: O. Halloran, president; A. S. Morgan, secretary and treasurer; James Paules, superintendent; John Stewart, Edward Schenerlein, A. Klotz, S. M. Rice, agent for the Estate of A. L. Rice. They were incorporated Jan. 15, 1913, with a capital of \$30,000. They employ 40 men.

The Crescent Slate Company of Slatington, was incorporated on November 27, 1909, with a capital of \$20,000, fully paid. The officers are: Dr. J. S. Mack, secretary and treasurer; J. W. Mack, president, and Mrs. S. A. Mack. The firm employs 40 people. They manufacture roofing slate and rough blackboards. The quarry is located at Slatedale. The company is under the management of J. W. Mack, and is noted for the manufacture of the Federal Government roofing slate.

The *Washington Slate Company* of Slatington, Pa., was incorporated in 1891 with a capital of \$30,000. They have 1,700 feet of open vein, of hard, excellent slate. The organizer of this company was A. P. Berlin, who served as the first president. The present officers are: Hon. A. J. Kern, president; A. S. Morgan, secretary and manager; Hon. A. S. Haines, vice-president, and W. W. Morgan, treasurer. They employ 80 people and have markets all over the world.

The *Carbon Slate Company* was organized in 1888 and incorporated in 1902, with the following officers: Ellis Owens, president Robert G. Pierce, treasurer, and Joseph Richards, secretary, and with a capital of \$45,000, fully paid. Their offices are located at 549 Main street, Slatington, Pa. They are the principal exporters in the United States and shipped as many as 120 carloads on one occasion. They make mostly roofing slate and employ 175 men.

The *Bachman Slate Company* was organized and incorporated in 1903 by J. N. Bachman, president and treasurer; O. W. Bachman, secretary; M. A. Bachman and I. P. Bachman. The above are officers and directors. This is a close corporation with a capital of \$50,000. They manufacture roofing slate and everything in the line of slate products. They employ 35 people and have one of the largest factories in this region.

The *Blue Mountain Slate Company* is a private partnership concern and employs 45 men. They manufacture roofing slate and other slate products. They have their offices at 620 Main street. The company began business in 1898, and has continued up to this time. Their quarries are located in Washington township, near Slatedale. This firm sold slate to the government and has as its head James Owens.

The *Manhattan Slate Company* has officers: A. L. Rice, president and general manager, and C. S. Stettler, superintendent, and employs from 60 to 70 people. It is in operation since 1905.

The *Thomas Slate Company, Limited*, was organized in 1909. They operate a quarry at Slatedale and employ 25 men. They manufacture roofing slate and blackboards. They have invested about \$15,000. The officers are: O. A. Blose, president; James P. Kern, treasurer and secretary, and Howard Smith, Superintendent.

The *Highland Slate Company* is a private partnership and was organized in May, 1905, by Alvin Weiss, Henry H. Kern, Oliver F. Kern and Henry J. Balliet. This company operates on the Saegersville or Meadow Brook vein, and employs 30 men. They manufacture roofing slate and structural stone. The officers are: Oliver F. Kern, president; Alvin Weiss, secre-

rary and treasurer, and Henry J. Balliet, superintendent. Mr. Weiss is also secretary and treasurer of the Royal Blue Slate Company.

The *Royal Blue Slate Company* was organized in 1902 by Alvin Weiss, Henry H. Kern and Oliver F. Kern. The quarry is located at Slatedale. They manufacture roofing slate and school slate and employ 55 men. The quarry is 250 feet deep and the capital invested is about \$30,000. The officers are: Oliver F. Kern, president; Alvin Weiss, secretary and treasurer, and Henry H. Kern, superintendent.

M. J. Roberts & Company was organized in 1894 and have their offices at Slatington and their quarry near Slatedale. They employ 25 men and manufacture roofing slate and blackboards. It is a close company. There are three owners: M. J. Roberts, Hugh J. Roberts and William E. Roberts, among whom the business is transacted.

The *Bittner Slate Company* was incorporated in 1900 with a capital of \$10,000, but the investment amounts to \$50,000. The president is Edwin W. Bittner; Adam Bittner is the secretary and treasurer, and Phaeon Bittner is the vice-president. The company operates on the Saegersville vein and have all the large vein slate. They manufacture bolt blackboards and roofing slate. In 1912 they abandoned their old quarry, which was almost 300 feet deep, and opened a new one 60 feet in length on the same vein. They employ 21 men.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

On September 10, 1892, the township was divided into three election districts, viz: Eastern, Western and Southern. The polling place for the Eastern district was established at Emerald, for the Western at Slatedale, while the Southern retained the old place at Peter's Hotel. The following election officers were appointed:

Eastern District.—Judge, Preston Mantz; inspectors, Oliver A. Krum, Oscar Kern registration assessor, Wm. C. Kuntz.

Western District.—Judge, James Krum; inspectors, Owen Lewis, J. A. M. Riedy; registration assessor, John M. Jones.

Southern District.—Judge, J. K. Ward; inspectors, Lewis O. Blee, Elias Best; registration assessor, Lewis Kemmerer.

The present election officers are:

Eastern District.—Judge, Charles Moyer; inspectors, George Reitz, Nathaniel Mack; registration assessor, John J. Peter.

Western District.—Judge, Ralph L. Blöse; inspectors, Elmer Werley, Samuel A. Sowden; registration assessor, John M. Jones.

Southern District.—Judge, Charles P. Oswald; inspectors, Wesley Peter, Edward Miller; registration assessor, Alvin Blöse.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The justices elected for this township since its organization have been as follows:

	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Stephen Schlosser,	April 11, 1848
Boas Hausman,	April 9, 1850
Lewis C. Smith,	April 9, 1850
Levi Krause,	April 10, 1855
Henry Kuntz,	April 10, 1855
William F. Mosser,	May 2, 1859
Henry Kuntz,	April 10, 1860
Alexander Peter,	April 14, 1863
Benjamin J. Schlosser,	April 11, 1865
Alexander Peter,	April 14, 1868
Lewis C. Smith,	April 8, 1870
Lewis H. Roth,	April 9, 1872
Alexander Peter,	April 15, 1873
Lewis H. Roth,	April 19, 1877
Alexander Peter,	Mar. 25, 1878
Lewis H. Roth,	Mar. 30, 1882
Osville S. Peter,	April 6, 1883
Alexander Peter,	April 6, 1883
A. C. Nolf,	April 11, 1884
Alexander Peter,	April 12, 1888
A. C. Nolf,	April 20, 1889
Alexander Peter,	April 20, 1893
A. C. Nolf,	April 24, 1894
Wilson Rex,	April 16, 1898
James S. Peter,	April 4, 1899
Wilson Rex,	April 9, 1903
James S. Peter,	April 9, 1904
Wilson Rex,	April 9, 1908
James S. Peter,	April 26, 1909

CONSTABLES.

Names of constables who have served since 1848:

- 1848—Moses Lentz, Nathan Miller.
- 1850—Gideon Lentz, Daniel Saeger.
- 1851—Gideon Lentz.
- 1852—John Kern.
- 1853—John Kern.
- 1854—Tilghman Kuntz.
- 1855—Nathan Eck.
- 1856—John Kern.
- 1857—Stephen Miller.
- 1858—Daniel Geary.
- 1859—John Anthony.
- 1860—John Kern.
- 1861—Joshua Dorward.
- 1862—Joshua Dorward.
- 1863—Menno D. George.
- 1864—Tilghman Yehl.
- 1865—Tilghman Yehl.
- 1866—Tilghman Yehl.
- 1867—Tilghman Yehl.
- 1868—Joshua Dorward.
- 1869—Joshua Dorward, James Krause.
- 1870—Joshua Dorward.
- 1871—Joshua Dorward.
- 1872—Samuel Kunkle.
- 1873—William Deibert.
- 1874—William Deibert.

1875—William Deibert.
 1876—Wilson Blose.
 1877—John C. Hankey.
 1878—John C. Hankey.
 1879 to 1905—Daniel A. Weiss.
 1905—George F. Thomas.
 1908—Frank B. Williams.
 1911—George T. Williams.

AUDITORS.

The following is a list of the auditors who have served from 1848 to 1913:

1848—John Rex.
 1849—Reuben Peter.
 1850—John Fenstermaker.
 1851—Charles E. Beck.
 1852—Thomas Kuntz.
 1853—Charles Peter.
 1854—Reuben Peter.
 1855—William Mosser.
 1856—Henry Kuntz.
 1857—Jonas Hoffman.
 1858—David Peter.
 1859—Henry Kuntz.
 1860—Stephen Schlosser.
 1861—Joel P. Geiger.
 1862—David Peter.
 1863—Tilghman Kuntz, Emanuel Wehr.
 1864—Benjamin Schlosser.
 1865—David Peter.
 1866—David Hollenbach.
 1867—D. J. Peter.
 1868—Thomas Casey.
 1869—William Blose, 1 yr; Moses Lentz, 2 yrs.; William Sourwine, 3 yrs.
 1872—David Hollenbach.
 1873—Monroe Peter.
 1874—Francis Kuntz.
 1875—Benjamin D. Wehr.
 1876—Daniel Thomas.
 1877—Daniel Sourwine.
 1878—Charles Fenstermaker.
 1879—William Blose.
 1880—Elias Best.
 1881—Ezra Peter.
 1882—Henry Sourwine.
 1883—Robert Kern.
 1884—Henry W. Dorward.
 1885—Henry Sourwine.
 1886—Daniel Sourwine.
 1887—James S. Peter.
 1888—Henry Sourwine.
 1889—Wilson Rex.
 1890—J. A. M. Riedy.
 1891—Benneville J. Blose.
 1892—Benjamin George.
 1893—Paul W. Lentz.
 1895—Wilson Rex, 1 yr.
 1896—Wilson Rex.
 1897—Benjamin D. Wehr.
 1898—Frank E. Shenton.
 1899—Alfred Dorward.
 1900—Leon P. Rex.
 1901—Frank E. Shenton.
 1902—Alfred Dorward.
 1903—Leon P. Rex.

1904—Frank E. Shenton.
 1905—Alfred Dorward.
 1906—John F. Peter.
 1907—Frank E. Shenton, Pearl Prutzman, 1 yr.
 1908—Pearl Prutzman.
 1909—Edwin Follweiler.
 1910—Frank E. Shenton.
 1911—William N. Rauch.

NAMES OF ASSESSORS, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

1848—Thomas Kuntz.
 1849—Chas. E. Beck, George Rex. Stephen Schlosser.
 1850—John Balliet.
 1851—David Peter.
 1852—Lewis C. Smith, Chas. Kern, Benj. S. Levan.
 1853—Levi Haas.
 1854—George Rex.
 1855—Thomas Kuntz, Nathan Peter, D. Reinhart.
 1856—Levi Krause.
 1857—Levi Krause.
 1858—John C. Hankey.
 1859—John C. Hankey.
 1860—John C. Hankey.
 1861—John C. Hankey.
 1862—Lewis Henritzy.
 1863—Lewis Henritzy.
 1864—Thomas Kuntz.
 1865—Albert Kunkle.
 1866—Daniel Sourwein.
 1867—Lewis C. Smith, William Blose, Jacob Wert.
 1868—Daniel Sourwein.
 1869—Daniel Sourwein.
 1870—Daniel Sourwein, Wm. Blose, Moses Lentz.
 1871—Daniel Sourwein.
 1872—Daniel Sourwein.
 1873—Daniel Sourwein, Chas. Fenstermaker, Henry Fenstermaker.
 1874—Daniel Sourwein.
 1875—Chas. Fenstermaker.
 1876—Chas. Fenstermaker, Robt. Kern, Wm. Blose.
 1877—Chas. Fenstermaker.
 1878—Wm. F. Andreas.
 1879—Chas. Blose, George Krause, Daniel Thomas.
 1880—Chas. Blose.
 1881—Chas. Blose.
 1882—Chas. Blose.
 1883—Chas. Blose.
 1884—Lewis Kemmerer.
 1885—Lewis Kemmerer, Robt. Kern. Chas. Fenstermaker.
 1886—Lewis Kemmerer.
 1887—Lewis Kemmerer.
 1888—Lewis Kemmerer, Emanuel Wehr, E. W. Bittner.
 1889—Lewis Kemmerer.
 1890—Lewis Kemmerer.
 1891—Lewis Kemmerer, E. W. Bittner, Robt. Kern.
 1892—Lewis Kemmerer.
 1893—Lewis Kemmerer.
 1894—Lewis Kemmerer.
 1895—Oscar B. Peter.
 1898—Oscar B. Peter.
 1901—Oscar B. Peter.
 1904—Charles Blose.
 1907—Charles Blose.
 1910—Charles Blose.

CHAPTER XLVI.

WEISSENBERG TOWNSHIP.

SUPPLIED BY SOL. F. RUPP, ESQ.

Topography.—Weissenberg township is situated in the western part of Lehigh county, northwest from Allentown, the eastern corner being about 12 miles distant. It is bounded on the northeast by Lowhill, on the southeast by Upper Macungie, on the southwest by Berks county, and on the northwest by Lynn. It is six and a half miles long and five and a half miles broad, and contains an area of 21,120 acres. The surface is hilly and broken.

A ridge or water-shed extends in a curve through the township, dividing the waters of the Lehigh from those of the Schuylkill basin, about three-fourths of the township being in the former and one-fourth in the latter. The principal waters are the following, viz: Schaeffer's Run and Spring Creek in the south; the two forks of Haas' Creek in the east; Lion Creek, with its branches, Willow Creek, Weiss' Run, and Holben's Creek, in the centre and northeast; the tributaries of Sweitzer's Creek, named after the first settlers on its headwaters, in the north and northwest; all of which belong to the Lehigh basin; and the Silver Creek, with its branches, forming the headwaters of Saucony Creek, in the west and southwest, in the Schuylkill basin. The township is thus well watered, a spring of running water being found on nearly every farm.

The soil is mostly gravel, varying from light and poor on some of the hills to a heavy and fertile sandy loam in many of the valleys. Nearly every creek and rivulet is bordered by meadows.

This is almost entirely an agricultural township. The farms vary in size from a few acres to several hundred, and are generally well cultivated. A kind of mixed husbandry is practiced, and a judicious rotation of crops is observed. The farmers are careful to save all the manure they can, and a great amount of lime, together with some phosphate, is applied. The principal productions are rye, corn, potatoes, oats and wheat. Some parts of the township are especially adapted to potato growing. Horses, cattle, and hogs are raised in numbers, together with some sheep and poultry. Bee-keeping is also engaged in. Nearly all kinds of fruits common to the temperate latitude flourish here, such as apples,

cherries, pears, plums, grapes, and peaches, together with berries of many sorts. Grapes and cherries seem to be indigenous to the soil, and could be raised in great quantities. Apples are not now raised as abundantly as formerly, but quite a number of orchards are cultivated, including peaches. For the past eight years most of the apple orchards have been injured by the San Jose scale and some of them entirely destroyed.

In early times the greater part of this township was covered with forests, and at present perhaps six per cent. of the entire area is covered with woods. The woods that remain are mostly situated on the tops and sides of hills, and consist mainly of chestnut timber, with here and there tracts of hickory, chestnut, oak, and white oak, interspersed with pine, maple, ash, walnut, birch, and wild cherry. The chestnut blight has affected a large proportion of the chestnut timber in every section of this township since 1910 and apparently with increasing damage.

No minerals are found in the township, but building stone, such as sandstone and a kind of slate, are found on most of the farms. Quartz is also found in many places, but is of no value.

The houses, nearly all two stories high, are mostly built of wood or stone; very few of bricks. Of the wooden houses, those more recently built are frame and the older ones log. The barns are mostly frame, with stone basements, and are generally quite capacious.

There are in the township at present five grist mills, three saw mills, five hotels, five stores, three postoffices, one carriage factory, two villages, four churches, and eleven school houses.

The inhabitants are the descendants of German settlers, who still speak the Pennsylvania German language. They are, as a rule, industrious, frugal, and intelligent, and very few cannot read and write. They mostly belong to Reformed and Lutheran Churches, but a few are members of the United Brethren organization.

Organization.—Weissenberg township was formed out of the "Backparts of Macunjy" and part of Allemangel, the greater portion being of the latter, and was erected as a township in

1753. Weissenberg is derived from *Weiss*, meaning "white," and *burgh*, a "castle" or "fortress," and was named after Weissenberg, a fortress and town in Alsace, from the vicinity of which most of the settlers had come. Weissenberg was settled by Palatinates and Swiss. The first settlements took place in 1734, on and around the highlands in the vicinity of the present Ziegel Church. The first settlers came from Germantown, through Oley, and later over Goshenhoppen, through Rittenhouse Gap. The Palatinates had moved to Long Swamp; but Long Swamp being a level plain, deficient in water and heavy wood, and overgrown with ground-oak did not suit them. So they went over the plain toward the Blue mountains, and founded the settlement of "Allemandel," their road being along the Indian trail on the high ridge in Weissenberg, which forms the water-shed between the Lehigh and Schuylkill Rivers. In "Allemandel" and Long Swamp, in what was then called the "Backparts of Macunjy," settled those who followed, and formed what is now Weissenberg.

The Palatinates.—During the wars of Louis XIV., of France, in the year 1674, Marshal Turenne disgraced his name by barbarously ravaging the Palatinate, which was abandoned to the ferocious license of his troops, and became a scene of indescribable desolation. In 1685 the King revoked the Edict of Nantes, annulled the privileges granted to the Huguenots, prohibited the exercise of their religion, and ordered their temples to be leveled with the ground. Multitudes of the Reformed then went to England, Holland, Germany, and Switzerland.

Again, in 1688, the King gave orders for the wholesale devastation of the Palatinate, and so successfully was it carried out that this once rich and smiling land was converted into a desolate wilderness. The houseless peasants, to the number of a hundred thousand, wandered about in abject misery imprecating the vengeance of heaven upon the cruel tyrant who had caused their ruin. And again, from 1702 to 1713, during the war of the Spanish Succession, the Palatinate was the scene of ruin and devastation. Thus their homes were destroyed and their lands laid waste three times within a period of thirty years. It is no wonder that the Palatinates concluded to find a home in the wilds of America. By these successive visitations the people had been reduced to abject poverty, and many found themselves without means to get away. Some by selling their all were enabled to pay for their transportation; and others when brought to Philadelphia were sold by the ship captains for their passage. These settled mostly in Gosh-

hoppen. By the time they settled Weissenberg the Palatinate had partially recovered from its ruinous devastations, and their financial condition was much better than that of those who had emigrated before.

Some of the first settlers of Weissenberg came to Pennsylvania as early as 1725. They first went to Goshenhoppen and Oley, where they stayed for several years. Egidius Grimm, one of the pioneer settlers, passed over Rotterdam to Deal, and then to Pennsylvania in 1728, but did not settle in Weissenberg till 1734.

In Goshenhoppen and Oley the land had mostly been taken up before the year 1730; so those that came at that time stayed there for several years, and then went over Long Swamp to Weissenberg. Some of those that settled in the vicinity of the present Ziegel's Church, among them Adam Braus, Peter and Egidius Grimm, were there in the summer or fall of 1733 to look out places for settlement, and the following spring moved there with their families. During 1734 only a few families settled within the present limits of Weissenberg; but the following year more came, among them Ludwig Reichard and Conrad Neff. From that time the township rapidly filled up and by 1750 all the most suitable places for homes were occupied.

Leonard Danner settled early in Weissenberg where he bought a farm which had been taken up by William Weirich. He had seven children: Jacob, John, George, Judith, Polly (who was married to Emanuel Rupp), Catharine (married a Mr. Arnold), and a daughter (married a Mr. Tilghman). He sold his farm to his eldest son in 1815; and the son sold it in 1820 to Peter Lichty and moved to Buffalo Valley in Union county, Pa. John located in Allentown. George remained in Weissenberg, bought a farm adjoining his father's and afterward also a part of the homestead and carried on farming. He married Catharine Barner and had four children. Charles (who became the owner of the homestead, George (located in Allentown), Catharine (married Joseph Bear), and Lucy (married Daniel Kuhns). Some descendants of this family name have continued in the township.

Frederick Hyneman was of English descent and emigrated to Philadelphia where he married Catharine Kline, of that place. He left in 1793 on account of the yellow fever and went to Lancaster, Pa., later he located at Bobst's Manor House, in Weissenberg township, Northampton county, afterward named Hynemansville. He had eight children: George, John, Frederick, Jacob, Kitty, Elizabeth, Sallie and Mary.

George had three children, John, William and

Elnora, who resided at Philadelphia. He served for many years as a teacher in Weissenberg and adjoining townships, having been one of the first teachers who taught English in this township.

John went to Reading, married, and remained there.

Frederick also went to Reading, married there, but located at Allentown and had two sons, Augustus and Charles. He was born June 26, 1783, and died May 9, 1829.

Jacob and Elizabeth died single.

Kitty married a Mr. Goodman, of Philadelphia, and lived there.

Sallie married Jacob Kramlich and had fourteen children, who lived at Hynemansville many years. All moved to Ohio, excepting George, who located in Longswamp, and Kitty, who married Charles Weitknecht.

Mary married Conrad Ihrle, of Philadelphia, and upon his death she and their five children (Charles, Eliza, Catharine, Edmund and Ann Louisa) moved to Hynemansville. Charles, the first named, served as sheriff of Lehigh county from 1847 to 1850.

No one of this family name has survived in the township.

The following list is taken from the Colonial Records, and show the names of some of the first settlers, the day of registry in Philadelphia, and the name of the ship upon which they arrived:

Jacob Weiss, June 22, 1728, on ship "Albany" from Rotterdam.

Hans Ulrich Frey, June 21, 1729, on ship "Martenhouse" from Rotterdam.

Christoph Frey, June 21, 1729, on ship "Martenhouse" from Rotterdam.

John Daniel Werly, June 21, 1729, on ship "Martenhouse" from Rotterdam.

Michael Thomas, Aug. 29, 1730, on ship "Thistle of Glasgow" from Rotterdam.

Casper Hartmann, Aug. 29, 1730, on ship "Thistle of Glasgow" from Rotterdam.

Caspar Hartmann, Aug. 1730, on ship "Thistle of Glasgow" from Rotterdam.

Hans Jacob Bär, Nov. 30, 1730, on ship "Joyce" from Rotterdam.

John Bar, Nov. 30, 1730, on ship "Joyce" from Rotterdam.

Heinrich Schüssler, Sept. 26, 1732, on ship "Mary" from Rotterdam.

Georg Schüssler, Sept. 26, 1732, on ship "Mary" from Rotterdam.

Hans Jacob Schüssler, Sept. 26, 1732, on ship "Mary" from Rotterdam.

Heinrich Schüssler, Sept. 26, 1732, on ship "Mary" from Rotterdam.

Hans Peter Werly, Sept. 26, 1732, on ship "Mary" from Rotterdam.

Christian Hoffmann, Sept. 30, 1732, on ship "Dragon" from Rotterdam.

Leonard Schlosser, Sept. 30, 1732, on ship "Dragon" from Rotterdam.

Peter Schlosser, Sept. 30, 1732, on ship "Dragon" from Rotterdam.

Georg Ludwig Schutz, Sept. 30, 1732, on ship "Dragon" from Rotterdam.

Georg Bär, Oct. 11, 1732, on ship "Pleasant" from Rotterdam.

Hans Peter Frey, Aug. 17, 1733, on ship "Samuel of London" from Rotterdam.

Friederich Leiby, Aug. 17, 1733, on ship "Samuel of London" from Rotterdam.

Heinrich Brunner, May 29, 1735, on ship "Mercury" from Rotterdam.

Johannes Weiss, May 29, 1735, on ship "Mercury" from Rotterdam.

Casper Bleuler, May 29, 1735, on ship "Mercury" from Rotterdam.

Valentin Diehl, Sept. 12, 1734, on ship "St. Andrew" from Rotterdam.

Abraham Diehl, Sept. 12, 1734, on ship "St. Andrew" from Rotterdam.

The settlers usually put up temporary huts; or they stayed with a family that had come before, and went to find a suitable place for location. They always chose places by the side of a spring of pure water, and usually at the entrance of a valley or where several valleys met. After they found a place for location they built a log hut or house upon it, with the bare earth for a floor, and covered it with leaves. Some had bark and boards for roofs. After they had built their houses, they selected a tract of land by marking the trees along the lines around it. Some marked off large tracts in this way, from 400 to 600 acres; but they soon received notice from the proprietors to pay for the land, which they at first refused, alleging that the proprietors' agents had offered to give the land gratis if they would only come and settle on it. Some refused for a long time to pay for the land. The greater part of the land was taken up by applications for from 50 to 100 acres, one man often making three or four applications, usually at intervals of several years. After the township had been considerably settled many applications were for smaller tracts. From 1760 to 1780 there were speculators, such as Daniel Knouse, Michael Bobst and Jacob Greenwald, who took up vacant tracts and held them, and afterwards sold them at large profits.

Weissenberg was thickly settled during the French and Indian war, and while the Indians drove many of the inhabitants of the surrounding townships from their homes, Weissenberg was very little molested. The early settlers passed into Weissenberg, and naturally it became at once more thickly inhabited than the townships farther north and west. And while the Indians drove the people away in Lynn and Heidelberg, they found them too numerous in Weissenberg to commit serious outrages, although on several occasions the people were also greatly alarmed.

Clothing of the Pioneers—Domestic Employments.—When the clothes that the settlers

brought along with them were worn out they made them out of sail cloth, a coarse stuff which they bought at Philadelphia. But these were not warm enough for the winter weather, and they often had to put on three to four pairs of pantaloons, and also as many coats. Next they turned their attention to the cultivation of flax and the raising of sheep. Then they commenced to wear linen clothes in summer and woolen in winter. But they were all home-made, the women doing the spinning and the men the weaving. Musical was the sound of the spinning wheel from early morn till late at night, and many are the anecdotes that could be related of it. All the women were able to spin, and often three or four spinning wheels were used by the women of one family. Looms were also to be seen in a good many houses, at least a third of the men being weavers. The people for a long time wore home-made clothes, both during week days and Sundays, in summer, linen, and in winter the men linsey-woolsey and the women flannel. After calico had become cheaper, women commenced to wear it, and many a lass felt proud if she could boast of a calico dress. Nearly all the people wore clothes of home-made stuff till about 1850; after that time it became rarer every year, until about 1890 when it was seen no longer.

Character and Customs.—The people were religious, honest, sober, and industrious, and were thus well fitted for settling a new country; and as a whole they were very sober and moral until after the Revolutionary war. After the return of the soldiers their condition greatly changed. Many of those who had served in the war lost their habits of steady toil, and after the excitements of a soldier's life did not feel like farming or working at the bench or anvil. Many had also become habituated to the excessive use of strong drink. Whiskey then was in plenty, nearly every farmer distilling his own apple-jack, and selling to all who wanted to buy which cause much drunkenness among the people for a long time. Hotels also became more numerous, and every Saturday evening the landlords used to have frolics. It was seldom that a frolic was held without several fights. It was customary for a long time for the farmers to make "corn matches," to husk corn in the day and have a frolic in the evening.

"*Schnitzing*" parties were also held. People who wanted to cook apple butter invited their friends to come and help make the "*schnitz*." After the *schnitzing* was done a frolic was held and the dancing often kept up till near daylight.

"Shooting in the new year" was another habit of the German people. All the people went "to

shoot in new year." Sometimes there were crowds of from twenty or thirty together, starting at midnight and going from house to house, shooting the old year out and the new year in. On all these occasions it was customary to have plenty of whiskey, and to give as much as people wanted to drink. "Frolics," corn matches, "schnitzing" parties, and "shooting in the new year" are things that nowadays seldom happen. While drunkenness is still a great evil, it is not near as great as it was one hundred years ago. For a long time people thought they could not perform a day's work without having as much whiskey to drink as they wanted, and until 1870 it was customary for farmers, during hay-making and harvest, to give plenty of whiskey to their hands.

The gayety of the Palatines, from which has arisen the saying, "The Merry Palatinate: may God preserve it so!" the kindly disposition of the Swabian, known over the whole world; the tenacity of the Swiss, who does not permit himself to be beaten in any way, and the hard-headedness of the old-time German,—these are characteristics to be found in Weissenberg and Low-hill down to the present day. A merrier disposition will hardly be found anywhere, there is not a more hospitable people, but it will also be difficult to discover harder and more obstinate heads than here. During the long winter evenings, and especially in times of good sleighing, it has always been the custom for social gatherings, consisting of relatives and friends, and perhaps three or more families, to gather together at each other's homes. The large wooden sleighs are hitched up and loaded to their utmost capacity, and driven to the designated place, where already many of the invited have gathered. Then the evening is passed in enjoying the hospitalities of the host and in festivities, extending often into the early hours of the morning. Driving and visiting are among the established customs of this community.

A wedding was the occasion for the greatest display of hospitality and merry-making, and the sport was often mad and wild. The threshing-floor was bedecked with greens and turned into a dancing floor, where young and old swung in merry circles.

It is not wonderful that the long and numerous harvest-time festivities often required from six to eight large, fat hogs, and frequently more than an ox; and that old John Wickell, the butcher, who received many invitations to these feasts, said, "When I have butchered the hogs and made the sausage, I get nothing for it but the devil's thanks!"

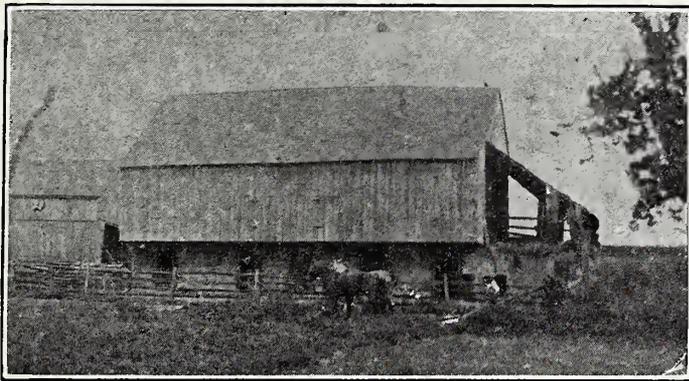
Hardships—Early Occupations—A Distant

Market.—The first settlers of Weissenberg had to endure many hardships and difficulties, Long Swamp, a large strip of unsettled land, lay between themselves and Oley, and they had to pass it when they wanted to have any intercourse with the people of the latter place. Over this unoccupied region there were no roads, simply paths, through which it was difficult to get with teams.

The people not being able to build mills during the first years, took their grain on horseback to Oley to mill, a distance of from ten to fifteen miles.

The first settlers had trades, such as carpenters, weavers, shoemakers, smiths, tanners, wheelwrights, nailmakers, hatters, dyers, tailors, etc. As weavers came Daniel Stettler, David Xander, Casper Sunn, Bernd Rupert, Nicholas Beesaker; as a baker, Daniel Zoller; as tanners, Philip Henn and Jacob Greenawald; as a tailor, Jacob

Support of Revolution.—The people of Weissenberg took an active part in the Revolutionary war. As soon as the war broke out, Michael Bobst, of Hynemansville, raised a regiment of soldiers in Weissenberg and adjoining townships. Bobst was to be their colonel, David Xander major, and Jacob Mummy a captain. A great many of the men of Weissenberg joined this regiment, as, for instance, four out of the Boger and two of the Holben families. They went to New York, joined the army of Washington, fought in the battle of Long Island, under Gen. Sterling. Many of them were captured after the defeat of the American army, among them being Jacob Mummy and three of the Bogers. Only one of them, viz., Adam escaped. The three captured were among those that were imprisoned in a church for some time, and later in ships; all three died. Later in the



BARN ON HENRY RUPP FARM, BUILT IN 1794.

Stine; as a hatter, Gottlieb Ettinger; as blacksmiths, Adam Bear and Killian Leiby; as nailmakers, John and Killian Leiby; as a sickle-maker, Daniel Knouse.

For a long time the only market at which the farmers could sell their products was at Philadelphia. Everything they wanted to sell had to be hauled on a wagon to Philadelphia. It took them from Monday morning until Friday evening to make a trip. Usually a party of from fifteen to twenty went together. They took horse feed and their own food along for a whole week. They slept in the bar rooms of the hotels, lying on the floor around the stoves. This was the only way of transportation until the Schuylkill and Lehigh Canals were built. After that they sold their products to dealers along the canals, who sent them by boat to market. The farmers generally were very rough in going to and returning from Philadelphia, and played many tricks on people living along the road.

war, while the British army was lying at Philadelphia, there was an encampment at Hynemansville to recruit and drill soldiers for Washington's army. They joined the army when the British evacuated Philadelphia, and were engaged in the pursuit of the British through New Jersey.

After the close of the war, those that had been Tories were required to take the oath of allegiance to the government. Some of the Tories of Weissenberg refused, one of them, George Koster, abandoning his property and fleeing the country. Another, a Mr. Grow, was requested to come to Hynemansville to take the oath, but when he came there he refused to swear. The officers then took hold of him with the intention of tarring him. He was a very strong man, and a scuffle ensued, in which he kicked over the tar keg. At last they succeeded in getting him down, they rolled him around in the tar till he was dripping when they let him go and he started

for home. It is said that his path could be traced by the tar from Hynemansville to his house. Several days later he came and took the oath of allegiance.

Improvement of Condition.—As soon as the condition of the settlers had somewhat improved they commenced to put up better houses. By this time saw mills had been built, board and shingles became plenty, and stone was always to be had in abundance. About the years 1750 to 1760 we find that many of the first houses were torn down and new ones built. People also built two-story houses with cellars under them. At first they used to go up from one story to the other by means of ladders, but now they put in stairs. Some of the houses that had been built were

out large orchards of apple trees. The trees grew rapidly, and soon the farmer found himself amply rewarded for his labor. About the year 1765 distilleries were built, and the distilling of rye and apple-jack commenced. All that the farmers wanted to sell had to be hauled by wagon to Philadelphia, and they at once saw that the best way was to convert their surplus grain and apples at home into whiskey, as that greatly lessened the cost of transportation. The sale of whiskey was the main means for a long while by which farmers raised money. As the old trees gave out, new ones and more were planted, and thus the supply of apples was increased till about 1820; then the people neglected their orchards, and the quantity of apples yearly



BLEILER HOMESTEAD.

propped up and cellars dug out under them. The houses were as yet all built of logs. About 1775 the people commenced to build of stone; but it was after 1800 that those large stone buildings were put up which are still standing.

As soon as the settlers had cleared a small tract of land they fenced a portion of it as a garden. In that garden a part was set aside for planting the seeds that they had brought along with them, which included, besides the usual garden seeds, those of apples, pears, peaches, and cherries. Thus in the very outstart they commenced the raising of fruit trees, the most important being the apple. By the time that they had portions of the land cleared they had also raised fruit trees. Thus they commenced to set

diminished during the next thirty years, when nearly all the distilleries were torn down. From 1870 the people again commenced to set out fresh orchards, and the supply of apples was largely increased. The distilling of rye was kept up till the building of the Lehigh Canal, which opened a better market for the surplus grain of the farmers.

Weissenberg was overgrown with heavy wood when the first settlers arrived. Being a hilly country, interspersed with fine valleys, they commenced first to clear the valleys, and sowed them with grain. The first crop was buckwheat, and then followed rye. The virgin soil yielded heavy crops. So they kept on, clearing yearly more land and treating it in the same way, till

towards the latter part of the last century when the fertility of the soil was greatly decreased and in many cases the land became so poor that it was not cultivated for years. Sometimes that which was cultivated would hardly yield more than the seed. It thus became a serious question with farmers what to do and they turned their attention to the application of gypsum, or land plaster. This improved their crops for a while, but it soon became apparent that it would do only for a time, and that in the end it would make the land poorer. Many of the farmers sold out and went to other regions, and those who remained could not do more than make a living.

About the year 1820 the farmers began to put lime on the soil, and it greatly increased its fertility. Since that time much lime has been applied and always with marked effect. While hardly anything grew before the application of lime, afterwards all the grains grew abundantly. The grains usually cultivated were rye, oats, corn, wheat, and buckwheat. Buckwheat, which one hundred years ago was the main crop, is now seldom seen. The grasses cultivated are clover and timothy. Flax also, for a long time largely raised, is now not seen, and has been very little cultivated during the last seventy years, except from 1853 to 1868.

During the war, cotton had greatly risen in price, and many people sowed flax, and old spinning wheels that had been stowed away for years were again brought into use. Potatoes, now one of the principal crops of the farmers of Weissenberg, of which every year from sixty to seventy thousand bushels are raised and sold, were not raised for sale till about the year 1840, and then they were mostly sold in the coal regions.

Efforts to Retain German Language and Exclude English.—Weissenberg was mostly settled by Germans. The Werles, Bittners, and Gehringers, were of French descent and left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They first went to Germany, and by the time they reached this country they spoke the German language. This language was spoken by all the people prior to the year 1800. Soon after that time several Englishmen settled here and they made efforts to have English taught in the schools. This was strongly opposed by the people, and in many of the schools, particularly the church schools, it was positively forbidden.

About the year 1830 the Germans of Pennsylvania made a general effort to retain the German language. *Die Alte und Neue Welt* (the Old and New World), a German newspaper printed at Philadelphia by Dr. Wesselhoeft, defended it with great ability. A general State conven-

tion was called to defend the German rights, and the German counties were urged to send delegates, and each township to hold meetings and pass resolutions in regard to the matter. Such a meeting of German farmers and mechanics was held June 3, 1837, at Hynemansville, in Weissenberg township, and the purpose of the meeting was explained in speeches by Dr. Wesselhoeft and others. A committee was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the meeting. They were as follows:

“Es gewährt uns ein besonderes Vergnügen, heute zu einem Zwecke uns versammelt zu haben, welchen wir vor einem Jahre noch kaum zu erreichen hofften. Doch eine gerechte Sache schreitet immer voran und wir werden sehen dasz wir vor unpartheiischen Richtern, siegen werden. In der Convention ist der Vorschlag gemacht worden, ‘in deutschen Countys auch die Verhandlungen der Courten in deutscher Sprache zu führen.’ Das war schon längst unser aller Wunsch, und unser ganzes Bestreben gehe dahin dies zu erreichen. Da dieser Vorschlag aber so ganz günstig für unsere Sache ist, so müssen wir aus allen Kräften ihn zu unterstützen suchen; denn lassen wir diese Gelegenheit unbenutzt vorüber gehen, so ist unsere Sprache unterdrückt, unsere deutsche Kirchen gehen zu Grunde, und mit ihnen lassen wir unseren Kindern das Beste rauben, deutsche Redlichkeit, Glauben, und Fleisz. Das darf aber nicht sein so lange wir es noch verhüten können. Und das können wir jetzt,—in die Constitution müssen wir einen Artikel haben, der unserer Sprache gleiche Rechte mit der englischen gibt, wenigstens in deutschen Countys die deutsche Sprache bei der Court einführt; und um dies zu erreichen laszt uns Petitionen an die Convention zu Tausenden schicken,—dann musz sie es thun wenn sie gerecht sein will. Aber alles was geschieht musz schnell geschehen, damit es noch früh genug an die Convention kommen kann: Daher

“*Beschlossen*, Dasz wir einen Artikel in der zu bildenden Constitution, welche die Einführung der deutschen Sprache bei den Courten in deutschen Countys beabsichtigt, unseren vollen ungetheilten Beifall geben.

“*Beschlossen*, Dasz wir alle gesetzliche Mittel ergreifen wollen, dasz ein solcher Artikel in die Constitution komme, und zwar auf dem Wege der Petition durch Subscription.

“*Beschlossen*, Dasz wir völlig übereinstimmen mit dem Vorschlage am 17, Juni, Samstags, am Wirthshause von Guth in Süd-Whitehall eine allgemeine County Versammlung zu halten.

“*Beschlossen*, Dasz wir alle Townships von unserem County dringend ersuchen ihre Deputirten zu der County Versammlung zu schicken.

“*Beschlossen*, Dasz ausserdem jeder Einwohner, der der Sache günstig ist, eingeladen wird, bei der County Versammlung zu erscheinen, um mit Nachdruck an dem Werke helfen zu können.

“*Beschlossen*, Dasz alle deutsche County im Staate aufgefordert werden so schnell als möglich ähnliche Maszregeln zu ergreifen, um durch Versammlungen und Petitioner den Vorschlag in der Convention durchzusetzen.

“*Beschlossen*, Dasz alle deutsche Zeitungsdrucker in unserem Staate, welche der deutschen Reform günstig sind, gebeten werden, diese Verhandlungen

in ihren respectiven Blätter aufzunehmen; dagegen alle Drucker, welche der Sache just *halber* oder gar nicht günstig sind, hiermit dringend ersucht werden diese Verhandlungen *nicht* aufzunehmen, damit wir endlich einmal in den Stand gesetzt werden Freund und Feind zu unterscheiden."

Translation.

"*Preamble:* It gives us particular delight to be assembled to-day for a purpose which a year ago we did not hope to obtain. Yet a righteous cause always moves forward, and you will see that before impartial judges we shall win. The proposition was made in the convention to have in the German counties the proceedings of the courts held in the German language. This was already for a long time our wish, and our whole exertion will be to obtain it. As this proposition is so entirely favorable to our cause, we must try to assist it with all our strength, for if we let this chance pass by without making use of it, then our language will be suppressed, our German churches go to destruction, and with them we shall rob our children of that which is the best, German honesty, faith, and diligence. This must not be so long as we can prevent it; and this we can do now. We must have an article in the constitution which gives to our language equal rights with the English, at least the use in German counties of the German language in the courts, and to obtain this let us send petitions by thousands to the convention, then the convention will do it if it be just. But all that is to be done must be done quickly, so that it will reach the convention before it is too late. Therefore,

"*Resolved,* That we give our full and undivided assent to an article in the new constitution, which in German counties tends to introduce the German language into the courts.

"*Resolved,* That we use all lawful means, by the way of subscriptions to petitions, to have such an article in the constitution.

"*Resolved,* That we fully agree with the proposition to hold a general county meeting at the public house of Guth, in South Whitehall, on Saturday, the 17th of June.

"*Resolved,* That we urgently beseech every township in our county to send deputies to the county meeting.

"*Resolved,* That besides these deputies every inhabitant who is favorable to the cause is invited to be present at the county meeting to assist the cause by his presence.

"*Resolved,* That all German counties in the State are requested as soon as possible to take like measures to put, by meetings and petitions, the proposition through in convention.

"*Resolved,* That all publishers of German newspapers in our State who are favorable to

the German reform are requested to publish these proceedings in their papers, whilst all publishers that are not favorable, or are only *partially* favorable, are hereby earnestly requested *not* to publish these proceedings, so we shall at once be able to distinguish our friends from our enemies."

By such strong efforts the German fathers succeeded for a long time to prevent the speaking of the English language in our township.

Pioneer Families.—The following pioneer settlers located in the township and became the heads of families many of whose descendants have continued here until now. The time of their arrival was prior to 1750.

Jacob Bachman.	Philip Wendel Klein.
Jacob Barner.	Abraham Knerr.
Hans Bär.	George Schumacher.
Michael Brobst.	Jacob Schumacher.
Leonard Danner.	Rev. Daniel Schumacher.
Nicholas Gehringer.	Christian Seiberling.
Valentine Graumlich.	Frederick Seiberling.
Jacob Greenewald.	Daniel Stettler.
Egidius Grimm.	Peter Weiss.
Rev. Johann Heinrich Helffrich.	Sebastian Werle.
Peter Herber.	George Rupp.
Jacob Holben.	David Xander.
	Frederick Hyneman.

TAX LIST OF WEISENBURG TOWNSHIP, 1762.

John Beaker, Collector.

	£		£
Michael Acker,	5	Jacob Herber,	11
Michael Braucher, . .	14	Frederick Hirsch, . .	6
George Braucher, . . .	4	Ernest Kloss,	5
George Brinich,	9	Melchert Kloss,	7
Philip Bogger,	6	Philip Kleinert,	17
John Brown,	5	Daniel Knaus,	16
Michael Bauerman, . .	12	Martin Karg,	4
Frederick Beck,	9	Jacob Klein,	7
John Becker,	5	Peter Konfort,	6
Thomas Baltzer,	8	Peter Kroh,	7
Thomas Baltzer,	5	Adam Klein,	6
Casper Bauer,	7	Valatine Kramlich, . .	8
Jacob Bachman,	8	Philip Kiessener,	5
Jacob Bieber,	4	Nichs. Kindt,	5
Jacob Bogger,	4	Adam Leibelsperger, . .	13
Peter Dick,	6	Dewald Meyer,	12
Valatine Dear,	5	George Miller,	4
Rudolph Ehebrecht, . .	5	George Merkel,	6
Mendel Fry,	4	Jacob Merkel, poor, . .	0
Nichs. Gift,	8	John Nichs. Manebach,	6
John Nichs. Gift,	4	Nichs. Gerringer,	7
Nichs. Gerringer,	7	Adam Gift,	10
Adam Gift,	10	John Gackenbach,	10
John Gackenbach,	10	George Gudekunst,	5
George Gudekunst,	5	Joseph Gerber,	11
Joseph Gerber,	11	Mathias Gift,	8
Mathias Gift,	8	Jacob Grünenwald,	12
Jacob Grünenwald,	12	Henry Gackenbach,	12
Henry Gackenbach,	12	Conrad Grim,	14
Conrad Grim,	14	Sebastian Gerringer,	5
Sebastian Gerringer,	5	Jacob Holve,	10
Jacob Holve,	10	John Diel Herman,	4
John Diel Herman,	4		

Daniel Steadler, ...	6	Philip Wageman,...	4
Christian Sheib,....	5	Anthony Walther,..	12
Henry Shaffer,....	4	Adam Weaver,....	4
Everhard Smith,....	11	Andrew Wild,.....	8
Christian Syberling,.	8	Peter Weis,.....	20
Martin Shob,.....	9	Sebastian Werle,...	6
Henry Switzer,....	4	Jacob Yentzer,.....	7
Andreas Wagner,..	6		

Single men.

Laurence Bachman.

Taxables in 1781.—The commissioners of Northampton county on Dec. 27, 1781, made the following assessment for the township of Weissenberg, which shows who were then its taxable inhabitants:

Michael Brobst.
 Jacob Bare.
 George Braucher.
 John Bare.
 Adam Bare.
 Nicholas Bachman.
 Frederick Bock.
 Michael Bowerman.
 George Bowerman.
 Christian Braucher.
 Godfrey Boger.
 Adam Boger.
 Christian Boger.
 Jacob Bawall.
 Jacob Bemer.
 Nicholas Bisecker.
 Conrad Beesinger.
 Philip Benninghoff.
 Conrad Bapp.
 John Derr.
 John Delong.
 Stoffe Dresher.
 Conrad Deel.
 Adam Deel.
 Stoffe Ettinger.
 Baltzer Fritz.
 George Fritz.
 David Fry.
 John Foch.
 John Fitter.
 William Fry.
 Jacob Greenewald.
 Jacob Greenewald, Jr.
 John Gackenbach.
 Nicholas Gisinger.
 Valentine Gramlich.
 Paul Gramlich.
 Charles Gackenbach.
 Henry Herber.
 Lawrence Holby.
 Vendle Holby.
 Jacob Holby, Jr.
 Dewalt Holby.
 Jacob Herber.
 Frederick Hirsh.
 George Helfrich.
 John Jompert.
 George Krim.
 Jacob Krim.
 Conrad Kopff.
 John Knerr.

Single Females.

Christian Knouse.
 Jonathan Knouse.
 George Greenewald.
 Jacob Shoewalter.

Peter Kline.
 Jacob Kloss.
 John Kutz.
 Ernst Kloss.
 Daniel Knouse.
 Philip Kissner.
 Leonard Kopff.
 George Koster.
 George Kroh.
 John Lichtenwalder.
 Jacob Leibelsberger.
 George Lessig.
 Killian Leiby.
 John Maurer.
 Jacob Musgenung.
 Christian Marburger.
 Henry Moser.
 Valentine Miller.
 Leonard Myer.
 Nicholas Myer.
 George Nungesser.
 Conrad Neff.
 Henry Notestine.
 Eberhard Ohl.
 George Richard.
 Michael Rishel.
 Leonard Ruppert.
 Melchoir Seip.
 Abraham Steinbruch.
 George Shoemaker.
 John Sieger.
 Christian Sieberling.
 Daniel Stettler.
 Philip Stettler.
 Michael Shaller.
 John Shafer.
 Stoffe Sterner.
 John Shieferstein.
 Jacob Stine.
 Peter Trexler.
 Peter Trexler, Jr.
 Peter Weiss.
 George Weiss.
 Sebastian Werle.
 Nicholas Werle.
 Andrew Wagner.
 Daniel Wirth.
 Yost Wirth.
 John Witt.
 Michael Werle.
 David Zander.

Jacob Eddinger.
 David Boger.
 John Braucher.

Taxable Residents of 1812 were as follows:

Daniel Acker.
 Michael Acker.
 George Acker.
 George Acker, Jr.
 Peter Bear.
 Daniel Bear.
 Henry Bear.
 Jacob Bear.
 Peter Bear.
 Jacob Beal.
 Adam Bear, Jr.
 John Beitner.
 Philip Brobst.
 Paul Bachman.
 Nicholas Bachman.
 Andreas Bachman.
 Peter Bachman.
 Michael Barner.
 Nicholas Bachman.
 David Bachman.
 Jacob Billig.
 Henry Reichard.
 Christian Boger.
 Christian Boger, Jr.
 Adam Boger.
 Henry Derr.
 John Derr.
 Jacob Derr.
 Nicholas Derr.
 Leonard Derr.
 David Eberhard.
 Jacob Edinger.
 Daniel Falk.
 Solomon Falk.
 Mathias Falk.
 Jacob Freth.
 George Freth.
 Abraham Fenstermacher.
 Jacob Gachenbach.
 Jacob Geho.
 George Lorance.
 Paul Kramlich, Jr.
 Ludwig Kachenbach.
 Gideon Grimm.
 Paul Kramlich.
 Jacob Kramlich.
 Abraham Greenewald.
 Christian Greenewald.
 Jacob Grimm.
 George Grimm.
 Peter Gariner.
 John Gariner.
 Charles Gachenbach.
 Henry Halfrich.
 Daniel Helfrich.
 Henry Hobler.
 Danel Hase.
 John Hartman.
 Peter Hartman.
 Friederich Hope.
 Friederich Heyneman.
 Andreas Hartman.
 Philip Hartman.
 Peter Holwein.
 Jacob Holwein, Jr.
 Laurence Holwein.
 John Hartman.
 Christian Holwein.
 John Henry.
 Philip Hawer.
 George Heyneman

Barnet Jaeger.
 Adam Smith.
 Daniel Krauss.
 Jonathan Krauss.
 Daniel Kuns.
 Laurence Klein.
 Jonathan Klein.
 Peter Klein.
 Conrad Keck.
 Jacob Kraul.
 Philip Kuntz.
 George Kupp.
 Jacob Knerr.
 John Knerr.
 Abraham Knerr.
 D. Jacob Breifogel
 Nicholas Gramer.
 Jacob Stahlnecker.
 George Kunkle.
 Peter Krommer.
 Peter Kocher.
 Henry Kramer.
 Christian Leibel.
 John Leibel.
 William Leibel.
 John Leibel.
 Balzer Lutz.
 Andrew Lindemuth.
 Mathias Leibelberger.
 John Lichtewalter.
 Daniel Moyer.
 Jacob Miller.
 Widow Merckle.
 Daniel Moyer.
 Daniel Moyer, Jr.
 Nicholas Moyer.
 Widow Muthard.
 Jacob Mume.
 Peter Maurer.
 Ludwig Nolf.
 John Notestine.
 Peter Naff.
 Adam Old.
 George Old.
 John Plyler.
 Michael Plyler.
 Peter Pauley.
 Jacob Plyler.
 Paul Plyler.
 Andrew Rupp.
 Philip Rauch.
 Henry Rauch.
 Henry Reinsmith.
 Henry Reichard.
 Michael Reichard.
 Michael Rabenold.
 George Shubert.
 John Siegfried.
 Philip Statler.
 Jonathan Shoemaker.
 John Shoemaker.
 John Sauerwine.
 George Smith.
 Philip Smith.
 Jacob Sassemann.
 Frederick Sauberling.
 Anthony Stine.
 George Shoemaker.
 Michael Smith.
 Jacob Siegfried.
 John Seip.

Daniel Shoemaker.
Jacob Sittler.
Christian Smith.
Jost Shnyder.
John Fogel.
Frederick Wilraub.
John Wannemacher.
Samuel Weindt.
Daniel Wirth, Jr.
Frederick Walbert.
Jonathan Walbert.
Jacob Walbert.
Michael Werly.
Henry Weiss.

Michael Werly, Jr.
Andreas Werly.
Nicholas Werly.
Christian Weiss.
Valentine Werly.
Daniel Wurth.
Dewald Werly.
Andrew Wagener.
Nicholas Wilt.
Dewald Xander.
Daniel Xander.
Henry Xander.
Peter Zimmerman.

Single F eemen.

Daniel Krauss.
Solomon Rupp.
Philip Rauch.
John Sauerwine.
Michael Werly.
Peter Xander.

George Xander.
Peter Sauberling.
John Grimm.
William Geringer.
Reuben Selich.
George Selich.

Ziegel Church.—On the south side of the Blue Mountains extends parallel with the mountain range, a strip of mountainous land known as the "Gravel," which begins at the Delaware River in New Jersey, and, intersected by the Lehigh and Schuylkill Rivers, reaches far into Lebanon county. Strictly speaking, this range is more hilly than mountainous, and its dales distribute the purest waters in all directions. In some places, as in Weissenberg, Lowhill, Lynn, and Heidelberg, where it includes these townships, it is from thirteen to fourteen miles broad; at other places it narrows its borders to near the Blue Mountains. On its southern border it blunts into the beautiful valley known by the Indians as "Kittatinny," which reaches to another chain of mountains, known as the Lehigh Mountains. This large and fertile valley, which partly includes Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, and Lebanon counties, is the richest and most beautiful in Pennsylvania. However, the "Gravel" surpasses it in springs, excellent water and forests.

The first German Reformed and Lutheran emigrants came from Philadelphia to the "Gravel," where were large forests, springs, and plenty of good water. Here in the dales where the rivulets riffled, where wood was in abundance, and especially lured by these hills and ravines which reminded them of the Fatherland, they founded their new homes. For this reason the "Gravel," with its stony soil, was settled earlier than the valley with its stoneless and rich soil, now known as Macungie and Maxatawny townships, which the emigrants passed to reach the "Gravel." Later when other colonists came and settled in the valley, the rich soil was also appreciated.

An early immigration to Lehigh was in the western part in Weissenberg, Lynn, and Heidelberg, and became the foundation of the Long

Swamp congregation in Berks county, the Ziegel, Weissenberg, Lowhill, Ebenezer, and Heidelberg in Lehigh county, and Allemangel in Berks county.

In the years 1734 and 1735,—some still earlier,—numerous families came from Oley and Goshenhoppen to the Kittatinny Valley, by way of the Indian path crossing the Lehigh Mountains, through the Rittenhouse Gap. Another Indian path led across the mountain more east, near Zionsville, in Upper Milford. Some of these families settled in Long Swamp, others moved north to the gravel region as far as the Schochary Ridge and surrounding country, where they became known as the "Allemangel settlement." From the Long Swamp Church across the valley lies the "Gravel." This highland forms itself through Weissenberg and Lynn townships towards the Schochary hills in another ridge, over which was also a well-trodden Indian path. This ridge divides and forms the water-sheds of the Lehigh and Schuylkill Rivers. From it the summit of Lehigh county opens many dales and ravines which gradually sink deeper, forming high banks covered with heavy timber and excellent creeks, which contribute on the right side to the Jordan, and on the left to the Antalaunee. The families followed this summit, and were attracted by the fine forests and clear water, which accounts for the early settlements of Weissenberg, Lynn, Kistler and Antalaunee Valleys. Each following year brought small and large trains of emigrants which strengthened the colonies. The territory of the Ziegel Church lay between the extremes of Long Swamp and Lynn, and especially where this summit begins. The ridge here inclines obliquely into the valley, and forms, towards northeast, the little valley of Macungie, with a creek bearing the same name, which gave the name to both the Macungie townships. Toward the west of the Ziegel Church extends another small valley from the north inclining to the large valley towards the southeast, forming the Ziegler and Haas Knobs. On the ridge dividing these two valleys stands the Ziegel Church. Many of the emigrants settled on the slopes and dales of the ridge on which the church stands, and built their log cabins near springs and creeks. Hence, early in the beginning of the 18th century the origin of the Ziegel congregation was caused, making it one of the oldest congregations in the county.

The organization of the congregation was effected in the year 1745. Its property was bought a few years later, and the building of the church occurred still later. In the meantime services were held in the houses of the members, where

sermons were read by the schoolmaster, and occasionally by a minister from a distance. The old church record registers baptisms from 1730 to 1740. In 1747 Rev. Michael Schlatter visited the Ziegel Church on his missionary travels to the German Reformed congregations of Pennsylvania. The Ziegel (then called Macungie), the Allemängel (Ebenezer, in Kistler Valley), and Schmalzgasz (Salisbury) were classed by Schlatter as the twelfth pastoral charge. Having no church building and no minister for the first ten years, a pastor from a distance came to administer

Michael, Reformed minister, and Rev. Jacob Friederich Schertlein, Lutheran minister, as a Union Church for the Reformed and Lutherans.

Among the families that organized the congregations were Adam Braus, Ludwig Reichard, Bernhard Schmidt, Nicolaus Mayer, Peter Haas, Georg Schaefer, Karl Koon, Urban Friebe, Johann Merkel, Daniel Knauss, Michael Shatz, Johannes Hergerether, Egidius Grimm, Zacharias Heller, Friedrich Windisch, Adam Weber, George Boyer, Johann Nicol Gift, Georg Wendel Zimmermann, Michael Old, Heinrich Gag-



ZIEGEL CHURCH, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING IN 1887.

the communion. In this way the members had also requested Rev. Mr. Schlatter to visit them, and through his encouragement caused the erection of a church building. Rev. Boehm, persuaded by Schlatter, accepted their invitation.

In 1749 the congregation met and resolved to build their first church. It was built of rough logs in primitive style with no floor. The pulpit was on trestles. The church contained a rough home-made table; the seats were huge logs resting on blocks; the roof was covered with tiles made by one of the members. July 29, 1750, the church was dedicated by Rev. Philipp Jacob

enbach, Melchior Ziegler, Philipp Kleinert, Peter Heimbach, Bartholomäus Miller, Georg Adam Liebensperger, Jacob Kuntz, Albrecht Stimmel, David Muszgenug, Michael Confert, Andreas Sassamanshausen, Georg Schumacher, Melchior Seib, Heinrich Miller, Johannes Vogel, Jacob Kimmel, Johannes Hermann, Conrath Neff, Johannes Heider, Adam Schmidt, Philipp Wendel Klein, Johannes Bar, Yost Schaeffer, Philipp Fenstermacher, Friederich Hirsch, Jacob Acker, Georg Falk, Daniel Stettler, Jacob Weitknecht, Johannes Doll.

The following agreement of the Lutheran and

Reformed congregations was made respecting worship in the Ziegel Church:

May the Christian Congregation listen to the terms of the agreement made in Weysenburg.

Since it has pleased Almighty God and it has been His permissive will, that in our union church we have come so far by the grace of God as to be willing to hold the first divine service, with the invocation of His most holy name by both confessions, two weeks from next Sunday, on July 29th, the seventh Sunday after Trinity, we have come together beforehand, both Evangelical Lutheran as well as Evangelical Reformed members, to make fitting regulations for the manner in which preaching and teaching shall be conducted in it.

1. The church in Weysenburg shall be a union church for the Evangelical Lutheran as well as for the Evangelical Reformed confessors. Each congregation may call a teacher or preacher as the members of the consistory and the whole congregation shall approve.

2. Our church shall be opened two weeks hence, with a sermon and an invocation of the triune God; together with songs of praise to the Lord our God, and the dedication shall take place at eight o'clock in the morning by both congregations.

3. If it be possible for the Evangelical Lutheran as well as for the Evangelical Reformed minister to preach, one of the two ministers shall preach the dedicatory sermon and the other a short sermon appropriate for the consecration of the church, for the reason that both ministers serve several congregations on Sunday.

4. But if it cannot be so arranged that the one as well as the other minister can be present on the above mentioned Sunday, the 7th Sunday after Trinity of July 29th, it is agreed by all the undersigned members in Weysenburg to choose and call a minister by both of the congregations, who will be able to perform the act of dedication unhindered.

5. If the Evangelical Lutheran minister should thus be chosen, the Evangelical Reformed people shall make no objection and if the Evangelical Reformed minister should be the one chosen, the Evangelical Lutheran members shall make no objection at the dedication; that everything may be done honestly and orderly, as befits Christians.

6. When divine services, with invocation of God's most holy name, are to be held in the above named union church, the one congregation shall not oppose the other, but divine worship shall take place alternately, the Evangelical Lutheran preacher on the fore or afternoon and also the Evangelical Reformed preacher either on the forenoon or afternoon, every Sunday or every two, three or four weeks, one after the other according to the engagement made with the minister, so that a regular order may be maintained therein.

7. It is agreed and appointed, that each congregation, the Evangelical Lutheran as well as the Evangelical Reformed, shall render an account of the alms in Weysenburg every quarter or half year, all of which shall be laid aside for the building of the Church.

8. It is agreed and appointed, that in this union church in Weysenburg every year the salary or wages of both the above mentioned Evangelical Lutheran as well as the Evangelical Reformed ministers shall be paid in common by the two congregations, and each minister shall be paid according to

the terms of the call given to him by the congregation.

9. Finally the ministers, called by the Evangelical Lutherans as well as by the Evangelical Reformed, shall accept no fee for the instruction and confirmation of the children preparatory to the Lord's Supper nor shall they take anything for baptizing children.

Macunshy, the 6th of July, 1750.

This is to certify that the Evangelical Lutheran Confessors concur with the points of the above agreement:

Jacob Friedrich Schertlein, Luth. Min.	Philip Jacob Michael, Ref. Min.
Peter Trexler.	Giedon Grimm.
Joh. Gackenbach, Elder.	Nicolaus Maior.
Adam Brauss.	Peter Haas.
Jacob Schumaker.	George (A.) his mark
Philip Wendel Klein.	Adam Leibesperger.
Ludwig Reichard.	Melchior Kloss.
Johannes Merckel.	Johannes Baehr.
Bernhard Schmidt.	Daniel Knauss.
Michael Bauermann.	

Three years after the church was built, Adam Brauss, in the interest of the congregations, took out a warrant for a tract, consisting of 42 acres of land. In 1771 this land was, through Adam Brauss (Reformed) and Jacob Grimm (Lutheran), patented to the congregations. While the church was in course of construction, a school house was also built. Prior to the school house, children were taught in a house near the church and also in Siegfriedsdale, three miles distant from the church. This was burned, and a more substantial one took its place.

Originally the Ziegel Church was called "Macungie," being in the immediate neighborhood of the Macungie Creek and Valley. Macungie, the abbreviation of the Indian word "Mauckkuntshy," signifies "eating place of bears." Leaving the barren, snow-covered gravel, the bears sought their pasture in this valley, and hence its name. Rev. Schlatter records the Ziegel Church under the name "Macungie," and by the first surveys it was located in that township, but in later surveys that part containing the church was added to Weissenberg. The name Ziegel was then substituted on account of its tile-covered roof. Dr. Harbach erroneously mentions in his book, "Schlatter's Life and Travels," page 160, foot note 3, the Trexlertown as the Macungie congregation. The travels of Schlatter into the interior of Pennsylvania occurred in 1747; at that time there existed no other congregation in Macungie except Ziegel and Trexlertown was not organized till 1784. The old Macungie congregation was the Ziegel.

Jacob Friedrich Schertlein (Lutheran) and Philipp J. Michael (Reformed), the ministers who dedicated the first church, were the first pastors of the congregations. Schertlein was an able Lutheran minister and of high standing. Mi-

chael was no minister by profession, not even a school-master, but a weaver by trade; however, he was not immoral, and judging from his handwriting, especially as he kept the records of the churches, his education must have been limited. Nor was he without talent, for the members lauded his preaching. But he was without ordination,—a squatter in the church. He organized other congregations in Lehigh and Berks counties. The Michael Church in Berks was named in honor of him. He influenced his members against the Coetus established by Schlatter, and withstood in all respects the synodical organization of the Reformed Church.

Michael's successor was Peter Miller, an equivalent in propensities, also unordained, yet exceeded him in intelligence, being a schoolmaster from Europe. He had settled in Allemängel, near Ebenezer (now Tripoli), taught school, read sermons for the congregations in Lynn and Heidelberg, and finally declared himself minister of the gospel. After serving Ziegel congregation he preached in Ebenezer, and died there, and is buried in the graveyard of that congregation.

Who the Lutheran ministers were that served the congregation from the time of Schertlein's resignation to 1781 is not known. Very likely there were none for some years. A certain Fritz served a short time. He must have been a *spiritus frumenti* subject, for in the De Long Church he fell from the pulpit, being too drunk to keep his balance.

South from the church, in a dale entering the Kline Valley, was an Indian village, quite near the farm of Jesse Grimm. The Indians had a burial place here. Years ago many Indian relics, such as tomahawks and arrowheads were found. Farther down the valley, near Breinigsville, lived old Peter Trexler, with whom the Indians were on the most friendly terms. Mrs. Trexler often baked bread for them and gave them small presents, in exchange for which they bought game and smoked their pipes of peace. Later, when the forest gave way to civilization, the Indians left their village, and occasionally returned to visit their burial ground. Between 1754 and 1763, when the Indians became unruly, they also disturbed the Zeigel congregations.

Rev. John Henry Helffrich, the first ordained Reformed minister of the Ziegel congregation, kept a diary while on his voyage to America, and the following is from it:—

"On Sept. 6, 1771, in company with his step-brother, Rev. Albert C. Helffenstein, and Rev. I. G. Gebhard, three missionaries for the Reformed Church in Pennsylvania, appointed by the Holland Synod, Rev. Helffrich sailed from Amsterdam. The same day, at noon, the ship stranded,

large vessel to relieve them. On the third day they were overtaken by a storm, and as the Texel was reached the storm increased so much that three anchors were cast. The storm lasted seven days, and the vessel was so disabled that they were obliged to sail to Newcastle for repairs. From Newcastle they started again, only to be overtaken by a second storm. On the 21st of October the ship entered the Channel. They encountered the severest storm, which drifted them to the coast of France. The ship was obliged to sail to Caen for repairs again, and after six days' delay again set sail. On the 4th of November, the Atlantic was reached. Two days less than two months was required from Amsterdam by way of the English Channel to reach the ocean. On the ocean they were favored for several days with good winds, and their voyage was prosperous. On November 9th, they encountered their enemy in a new form, viz., thunder-storms and water-spouts to their right and left. They were drifted near the islands of Azore. For eight days the wind was in direct opposition to them. Another storm overtook them, the rudder, masts, and rigging were destroyed, and all hopes of safety abandoned, and the vessel given its own course. The next week following the voyage was tedious, and the provisions and water began to get low. On the 27th of November, a hog was slaughtered, for the beef was eaten, and ham, bacon and peas, and all the flour was ruined by the rats. From the 27th of November to the 11th of December, after the ship carpenter's repairs, the voyage progressed finely. A dolphin and several large fish were caught, which added to their limited store of provisions. On the 11th of December another storm destroyed the mainmast, and many of the sails were lost and torn. December 12th, a second mast and the ship-beak were broken. The prospects were gloomy. The provisions were saturated with ocean water and unpalatable. On December 25th, the drinking water was distributed in small quantity; each passenger received for his share two and a half glasses, which included their tea or coffee and soup. Their thirst, owing to the saturated and fast-decomposing meat, became intense. A few peas were left, which were served twice a week with bacon and four hams were on board. They suffered hunger and thirst, and ten days with favorable weather was required to reach New York. The 1st of January they hailed a whaler. On January 7th storm; the waves washed the deck, and took overboard the last hog and sty, which was kept for an emergency. Helffenstein and Gebhard and two other passengers were also washed overboard, but rescued. The storm drifted the vessel toward shore; but six days later, while sounding, the weight sank 12,000 feet and still no bottom. The next day they sailed 104 miles, and sounded bottom at 210 feet. January 13th, again 100 miles, and saw the coast of New Jersey; at 8 P. M. the lights of, and at midnight anchored at, New York. On Jan. 14, 1772, they stepped on American soil. The voyage was accomplished in four months and eight days, encountering seven storms, two water-spouts, thirst and hunger. Now the same voyage is made in nine days."

Having landed in America, the position of the early settlers was anything but agreeable and comfortable. Still they were in the land of their hope, but were now obliged to locate and find suitable lands for homesteads. There was no want of locations and good lands. The soil was fertile, and

awaited the plow and farmer, but to reach the sections was difficult. They were directed toward the Blue Mountains. To the Lehigh Mountains it was not so difficult, for roads were already broken, but over the Lehigh Mountains, the Kittanning Valley, and across to the Blue Mountains was an impenetrable forest land. An Indian path leading through Rittenhouse Gap was used, which was enlarged by axe and elbow-grease for the accommodation of

steads, and found encouragement from their already established neighbors. The writer of this article was told by veterans, buried long ago, that after the settlers had decided on a homestead they drove their wagon under some trees near a spring or creek; a kettle hung to a cross-piece, supported by two wooden forks, was their kitchen, the wagon with its covered roof the bed-room, and the forest with its blue sky their house. Huts, equal to the modern char-



ZIEGEL CHURCH, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING IN 1907.

wagons, and took weeks till the settlers arrived at their destination.

The first settlers of this congregation were a small party that started together from the Palatinate. They mostly brought money. Such families as the Brauszs, Reichards, Haas, Gagenbach, Grimms, and Lichtenwallners were even wealthy. They bought their horses, wagons, stock, and agricultural implements in Philadelphia. The emigrants who had to pay for their sea voyage came later, selected home-

coal-burner's, were their next attempt, which they lived in till, by rotation, they could help each other to build log cabins which only had one room, without floor, and covered with rush and sod. Cellars were out of the question. Agriculture was the most important thing. As soon as the temporary cabin was finished they cleared portions of forest, and year after year they kept on until they were supplied with sufficient tillable land. While thus engaged their wives cultivated the gardens—raised let-

tuce, turnips, cabbage, etc.—and the kitchen soon had the odor of greens and vegetables. Early with the building of their cabins they planted apple seeds, and in years afterward they had a good supply of apples, which they distilled into apple-jack, and exchanged in Philadelphia for necessaries or money. From experience during the winter they learned that their cabins were not cold and snow-proof, so they improved and enlarged them. One of the first saw-mills was near the church, where the little rivulets combined enter the Macungie Valley, later called Schuyler's saw-mill. As soon as boards were to be had the carpenters modernized the cabins, added floors, rooms, and shingle-roofs. The log stable gave place to log barns with threshing-floors, and on the right and left sides stalls for cattle and horses, and the usual lofts for grain and hay. The logs used in cabins and barns were "chinked" with straw and clay, making warm houses; later they added cellars to store the potatoes, which heretofore were covered with earth. The furniture was mostly brought from Europe, some was bought in Philadelphia, and some the settlers made themselves. A table, chairs, bench, chests, stove, and bedsteads constituted a good outfit. Linens they brought from Germany.

Flour was the scarcest article, and not to be had on this side of the Lehigh Mountains. They usually brought it from Groshenhoppen and Oley, and owing to break-neck roads could only bring small quantities at a time. This was remedied, however, for in Klinsdale a mill was erected,—the mill now belonging to Charles Kline. This was the first in the settlement. Notwithstanding that flour was scarce they never suffered for food. The forests were full of game, and the creeks abounded in fish. Deer, bears, wild turkeys, doves, ducks, and quail were in abundance, and their tables were covered with these palatable.

Their greatest want was clothes. Those brought from Europe were worn out. They bought goods in Philadelphia usually used for sails of vessels, which was of coarse fibre. It was made into garments, and in winter two or three suits would cover them to shield them from the cold. But to buy required money, and their money was almost gone, so they raised flax for supply. Spinning began early in the fall and continued till spring. Looms sprung up, and gradually increased till nearly every tenth house had its loom. The German wives prided themselves upon their chests full of home-made linens, and their husbands were proud to wear the linen shirts of their own industry. Later they raised sheep and wool, which was interwoven with flax, and soon warm garments were made from wool alone.

Most of the settlers had learned a trade, and hence there were tailors, smiths, carpenters, shoemakers, and millers, who helped each other and made the settlement rather independent. Physicians were wanting for many years. The strong, healthy German nature helped itself; a few domestic remedies such as certain teas, etc., were all they had for medicines. A few old ladies acted the midwife. Chills and fever, very common at this time, were treated with soups and full doses of patience.

All business and exchange were transacted in Philadelphia. All they needed was brought from there, and all their products which they wished to exchange for money were taken there. And all was carried on by teams of individual parties, and passed through Groshenhoppen, from where a good road

led to Philadelphia, making the trip to Philadelphia and return in five or six days.

Before the church was built the settlers held services in their houses, at which the schoolmaster officiated by singing, prayer, and reading a sermon. While the schoolmaster was absent or wanting, one of the members would take his place. Gradually these schoolmasters improved, became a necessity, and were called "home-made ministers." But at the time when this church was built the members went to Philadelphia to engage a real minister, but not succeeding, they were obliged to be satisfied with these substituted sermon-readers. They became reconciled to these readers, and they served all the congregations on the north side of the Lehigh Mountains. Before their church was built, and even long ere they had burial places, they buried their dead on their own land, and hence the old farm burial places of those times were enlarged by relatives being buried aside of their fathers and mothers, and many of these may be seen in the western part of Lehigh, and especially Berks county. It was necessary in the old times to have their services of reading, but the effects were not good. Many of these readers finally declared themselves ministers. And when the organized Coetus (Synod) of Rev. Schlatter sent calls to European ministers to serve these congregations, and they came to take charge of these charges, these very same readers influenced the members against the European ordained missionaries.

A certain Michael was such a reader, and the first Reformed preacher of the Ziegel congregation. What spiritual food the congregation then had can easily be imagined. But for many years this was their only resource. Besides their public services they lacked Bibles, hymn-books, and religious books. Family worship was forgotten, and the welfare of the soul was of secondary consideration. On such basis the congregation rested, and was to improve. Near the end of the period of these readers the Revolutionary War began. In the winter of 1777 to 1778 Washington was quartered at Valley Forge. The winter was severe, and the situation for the soldiers heartrending. This congregation provided to the best of their limited means such articles as shoes, garments, and food, and sent them. In the following spring, when Congress provided more for its army, members of this congregation enlisted in the army and fought for liberty till the end, and brought home with them corrupted morals of army life.

Taking into consideration the conditions and surroundings of this and neighboring congregations which prevailed to the end of the Revolution, we need not be surprised at the decline of Christianity, which increased for many years. The first settlers had died. From the beginning there were few schools, and those only in session a few months every winter. Year after year they grew worse, for the European teachers died, and in their stead incompetent men were often appointed. Besides, many children lived too far from the school houses, some five and six miles. Most parents objected to their children going such a distance, and kept them home at work. The European school knowledge was buried with the early settlers, and the knowledge diffused by later teachers had a strong taint of illiteracy. The church interests of the congregation lacked pastorship and fostering. They stood under the leadership of readers, who were the personification of ignorance and unordained, and concerned

themselves little about church government. They served merely for the sake of pay, flattered the members, left their transgressions unchastised because they themselves often were guilty of the grossest misdemeanors. Their stock of books was contracted to Arndt's "Wahres Christenthum," Bible, hymns, a book of sermons, and prayer-book. Notwithstanding these books were of the best kind, they were still not sufficient for their Christian furtherance. The war enhanced the evil still more. Many returned from the war with their morals paralyzed, which resulted in the common frolics and gay living and games and sparring. The church, having lost its stronghold and respect, could not interfere, and things took their own course. The church sunk to stupidity and spiritlessness; members finally decided that they only needed the sacraments and services every four weeks, and ceremonies for the dead, and weddings.

After a period of forty years the reign of the readers ceased, and the Ziegel congregation was supplied with ordained ministers. In 1778, Rev. John Henry Helffrich was elected as their pastor. He answered the call of Coetus in 1772 and came as missionary. He was brought from Philadelphia by the Kutztown congregation, and lived there two years, but moved into the bounds of the Ziegel congregation. The Kutztown congregation had accepted the jurisdiction of Coetus, but when Helffrich tried to bring the Ziegel congregation under its influence he met with opposition. There were two readers still in the neighborhood. Hentzel was Helffrich's predecessor in Kutztown, and was deposed on account of his loose morals. The other, a certain Roth, for similar reasons, was discharged from the Weisenberg congregation, which also chose Helffrich for their pastor. Stimulated by chagrin and jealousy, they succeeded in making the Ziegel obstinate and rebellious. Since Helffrich could not succeed, he resigned. Later, when the congregation saw the progress of the other churches under the sway of able ministers, they consented to be admitted to Coetus, and elected Helffrich again as their pastor.

The second church was built during the pastorate of Rev. John Henry Helffrich. The small log church that was built in 1749, and had seen forty-five years of services, became too small, and had to make room for better accommodations. In 1795 the congregation resolved to build a church befitting the times. The members were divided among themselves as to where the new church was to be built. The old church was on the western corner of the old burial ground, and many wanted the new church opposite. It was finally decided that they vote by throwing their hats to the place of their choice. The most hats were found on the place opposite the old church, and the new building was erected there.

May 16, 1796, Revs. Helffrich and Obenhausen officiated at the corner-stone laying, and in the fall of the same year the same ministers dedicated the new church.

Most of the churches erected about that time in Eastern Pennsylvania had something in common in the plan in which they were constructed. It may be said the time had its style of architecture entirely distinct from later plans of construction. After this style the second Ziegel Church was built. Following was the method of construction: The building was of stone, greater in width than in depth, yet almost square. Large double doors opened on the front and on both sides, and on either side of these doors an oblong window, protected by shutters, was let into the wall. Over the doors was put a beautiful, artistic, and finely-carved lintel about a foot wide. On the second floor there were windows on three sides, all alike, and above there was a semi-circle. The two middle windows in the gable ends had also on the right and left small windows at the sides, which gave an air of propriety to the whole, and the church throughout a sacred appearance. Each gable end had a circular window, similar to the roses in the old Gothic style. The rear wall of the church had in each story towards the sides two windows, because in the middle stood the pulpit, above which a small window admitted light as well as cool air in summer.

The arrangements of the interior was made with reference to the doors. An aisle running in from each door divided the room into four parts. Near the side entrances were steps leading to the galleries. Along the rear wall, upon pillars, stood the pulpit, in the form of a tulip with space for only one person, and a sounding-board above it. The pulpit stairs ascended from a passage along the wall about four feet long and three wide, which was known as the pastor's seat. In front of the pulpit, in a large clear space, stood the altar. This was not a vessel such as is generally found, but was rather an altar, constructed after the fashion of the Ark of the Covenant, and decorated with a black vestment, which was covered during communion service with a white cloth. In later times the pulpit was decorated with the same kind of a black vestment. The galleries rested upon seven columns, and extended around the three sides from the pulpit, and their fronts were so high that no one seated in them could see the minister at the altar. At first the gallery on the right of the pulpit contained the organ, but later it was removed to the one immediately facing the pulpit. The congregation was distributed according to age and sex in the

different parts of the church. The fronts of the galleries, as well as of the doors and windows, and the sides of the pews were painted white; the pews themselves, which formed the greatest part of what struck the eye, were unpainted, and in the course of time obtained a dull brown color, which made a solemn, dreary impression upon

The efforts of Rev. John Henry Helffrich, as before stated, were especially directed towards bringing the congregation into alliance with the Coetus (Synod), in order to obtain for it a more certain establishment as a church. When this was accomplished he devoted himself with all the energy of his nature towards securing a higher



THE PRESENT ZIEGEL CHURCH.

the mind. The frame-work of the roof was laid the long way upon the walls. Although this style of construction was apparently clumsy and not ecclesiastical in appearance, still the pulpit, with its sounding-board, made preaching an easy matter in these churches, deficient, alas! in almost every respect.

and better order of things. His well-prepared sermons, delivered with earnestness and in love; his strict discipline, without sharpness; his elementary instruction of the young, and his untiring industry bore their natural fruit. Yet the progress was only partial. The congregation advanced in ecclesiastical matters, but this ad-

vance was mostly in forms. There was a lack of appreciation of the advantages of mental culture among the people. In fact, so limited was this appreciation that it was impossible to use the Heidelberg Catechism in its entire form in the instruction of the children. Neither were the young prepared by previous training to commit the larger answers, nor were they even inclined to do so. Many could neither read nor write, while others had never been within the four walls of a school house. To overcome some of the difficulties, Rev. Helffrich rewrote and simplified the Heidelberg Catechism, inserting the principal questions (with their numbers), so that every child could go over the whole catechism and memorize many of the questions thus simplified. Through these means, the Heidelberg Catechism was prevented from falling into disuse in his congregation. The children were instructed every Sunday before divine service, and by the help of his explanations and illustrations were enabled to commit the catechism to memory. Later he had this abridgment printed, and every child was required to have a copy, as well as the Heidelberg Catechism. It is still used as a catechism in Sunday schools to this day.

Externally also, through his labors the church obtained new life. Veneration and love for the church sprang up in the people, and the church was constantly building a surer foundation. Towards the attainment of a complete revivification, the proper conditions were, however, wanting. The schools were badly conducted, the literature necessary for the advancement of popular education was entirely wanting, and the spirit of the times tended downwards. Beyond all, there was a lack of spirit in the German Churches of America which was everywhere more or less perceptible. It will be thus seen that it was more necessary to check this downward tendency than to think of spiritual development. Yet the good seed was sown by willing ecclesiastical hands, and this self-same seed began to spread its roots, and in its own appointed time brought forth fruit in abundance.

After Rev. Helffrich's death in 1810, Heinrich Diefenbach was called to serve the congregation provisionally. A son of Rev. Helffrich had begun to study theology, and it was agreed that Rev. Diefenbach should serve until the son should receive a license from the Synod to preach. The congregations of the Heidelberg, Lynn, and Low-hill Churches also joined in this provisional arrangement, and after a service of five years Mr. Diefenbach peaceably surrendered his charges to John Helffrich, after he had completed his studies in Philadelphia under Dr. Helfenstein, and had received his license from the Synod. John Helf-

frich was chosen as pastor in 1816, and served this and the other congregations above named for a period of thirty-five years, until his death in 1852.

Between 1820 and 1830 a schism known under the name of "the Free Synod" arose in the Reformed Churches of Eastern Pennsylvania especially, the seed of which was industriously sought to be sown also in the Zeigel congregation. Nor was it in vain, for the seed took root, and not a small portion of the members were favorably inclined to the idea. The Lutheran minister, Johann Konosky, seceded about this time from the Lutheran Synod, and drew with him all his congregations, among them the Lutherans of the Ziegel Church. Thereupon the Reformed congregations also wished to separate from their Synod. This purpose Rev. Helffrich opposed with all the earnestness of his nature. To disprove what the schismatics loudly proclaimed—that the old Synod desired to enslave the people—he obtained from the Synod a written declaration, addressed to the Ziegel Church, that it should not at any time be obliged to do anything to the loss of its freedom. This writing, composed in the Synod at Lebanon, in 1829, and attested under the hands of the synodical officers, was read to the Ziegel congregation, and the spirit of Free Synods, even if not entirely exterminated, lost its hold upon the people.

Another disturbance which shook the church in his time was that created by the birth of the spirit of fanaticism. This excitement pervaded the whole German Church, more or less, everywhere. It took its origin outside of the church, and sought to press its way from without into the church. It naturally tended to the establishment of the "anxious bench," and showed in many congregations into which it was introduced its corrupt and unchristian nature. From the rise of this spirit, so little in consonance with the spirit of the Reformed Church, Rev. Helffrich could foresee the promise of but little good. He did not permit himself to give the movement any countenance, but, on the other hand, took a position too far in the extreme, and too far, perhaps, behind the times. He constantly said to his flock, "We will abide by the old customs; let us cultivate these." In the Ziegel Church, too, the fanatical spirit attempted to obtain a foothold, but, owing to the opposition of their pastor, the church remained unharmed by the storm that swept over other churches like a scorching blast.

About the year 1840, Rev. Helffrich founded the first Sunday school in this congregation, the members willingly lending themselves to the project.

On Whitsunday and Whitmonday, the 8th

and 9th of June, 1851, the church celebrated the memory of its foundation by holding a centennial jubilee. The church was splendidly adorned. The walls, windows, organ, pillars, pulpit, etc., having been hung with evergreen, flowers, and fir branches. Four sermons were preached to the immense concourse by Revs. C. G. Herman, Jeremiah Schindel, and W. A. Helffrich. Historical tablets on each side of the pulpit showed the numbers 1745 and 1845, signifying that a completed century lay in the past. In this period a rich and blessed congregation had arisen out of the wilderness. From the toil and cares of the old German fathers had sprung opulence and ease. There, at the side of the church, in the

formed side every other Sunday. The sermon had a known and active Christianity which became visible in practical results in the daily life of the people. A chandelier and lamps were purchased for the purpose of holding evening services, and it was here that the first of these was held. The prejudice against them quickly disappeared. The more frequently divine services were held the more industriously and in greater numbers came the congregation to the house of God, so that frequently there was not room for all.

The Heidelberg Catechism, never omitted in instruction, was now introduced in its full form, and made the groundwork of church life. The practice of the discipline inculcated by the cate-



HOMESTEAD OF REV. JOHANN HEINRICH HELFFRICH.

northeastern part of God's acre, sleep, mostly with unmarked graves, all of those who laid the first corner-stone of this church. No stone marks the resting place of the first departed of the fathers. Slate was used as headstones, but this soon crumbled from rain, frost, and heat, and now scarcely any inscription can be read. Later a small number of sandstones were erected, which are still standing, and the inscriptions are legible, but fast decaying; and still later there appeared memorial stones in marble.

In 1852, the year following the celebration, the pastorate became vacant through the death of Rev. John Helffrich, and his son, William A. Helffrich, who had assisted his father in his clerical labors for seven years, was chosen as his successor. Divine service began to be held more frequently, and there was preaching on the Re-

chism and constitution of the church met with approbation; it was forceably impressed upon the catechumens, and especially directed against the immoralities of the corrupting "frolics." The consecration of the consistories was now accomplished with genuflexion and the laying on of hands, according to the direction of the constitution, a thing which had never before been done. Communion services were held more frequently; and kneeling in prayer during the preparatory services was now introduced. Many knees, at first very stubborn, learned in time to bend willingly.

About the year 1860 the Bible class came into existence. Members assembled in each other's homes, and engaged in singing, prayer, admonition, and the reading of Scriptural selections, upon which they made observations. Weekly

prayer-meetings were held either in the church by the pastor or in their homes by the members themselves. There was also an increase of activity in regard to missions.

During the fall of 1862, among all the excitements and disturbances of the Civil War, the congregation resolved to build a new church, the old edifice having stood for sixty-eight years, and its capacity became too small. On Ascension day, 1862, the corner-stone of the new building was laid. The immorality of the so-called "Hucksters" (generally prevailing at this time in Eastern Pennsylvania) became, during the construction of the new building, the occasion for an unholy strife. These hucksters, who sold cakes, drinks, etc., under booths at all worldly gatherings of the people, had also for a long time been offering their wares, even at sacred festivals on the Sabbath day, bidding defiance to the Church. Under these tents or booths hundreds of people stood engaged in light, trifling conversation and in buying, while in the church divine service was being conducted. The building committee took the arrangement of the corner-stone laying festival out of the hands of the consistory and gave permission to the hucksters to carry on their immoralities. Under a resolution of the Eastern Pennsylvania Classis, no minister was permitted to be present at any church festival at which huckstering was carried on, and in obedience to this resolution the Reformed pastor remained absent from the ceremonies. The friends of the hucksters made this the pretext for a controversy which aroused much excitement. When the church, on Whitsunday in the following year, was to be dedicated, and the hucksters again received permission from the same source to be present, the Reformed Consistory resolved not to hold their services in conjunction with the Lutherans (who allowed themselves to be led by the friends of the hucksters) but appointed a later day. The dedication was then held on the 26th of June, 1864, without hucksters, and Revs. J. S. Herman and W. A. Helffrich, Reformed ministers, conducted the services.

The church was one of the largest in the county, and a beautiful brick building. Its belfry and towers arose high in the air from the spot where the old church stood. Five high Gothic windows on each side, and an addition to the building containing the pulpit, gave it a sacred appearance. The galleries rested on iron pillars. Above the pulpit a Gothic bow extended along the small rear wall, and divided the addition from the main building. A hall at the entrance in the front part of the church, from which steps ascended to the galleries, prevented all disturbing noises from being heard within. All the

wood-work of the interior was artistically painted, and ceiling and walls were beautifully frescoed. The gentle half-light caused by the curtains at the windows and the dark colors of the paint left a solemn impression upon the mind.

The congregation pursued a new and excellent plan for paying off the church debt. Upon the completion of the building it appeared a considerable debt remained, which would not be defrayed by the subscriptions and both consistories met and made a statement showing how much each member would be compelled to contribute in order to pay off the debt at once, these statements being based upon the ability of each to pay. They then submitted this statement to the members, with an explanation of their plan, and but three or four were unwilling to pay the sums asked. The tri-centennial jubilee and anniversary festival in memory of the publication of the Heidelberg Catechism was celebrated by this congregation during the construction of the church.

This church was destroyed by lightning on July 6, 1887. The following description of the remarkable occurrence in its history was taken from the church record:

On the 6th of July, 1887, this neighborhood was visited by a terrible storm that sent fear and consternation to many hearts. The constant rolling and crash of thunder were something uncommon and the quick succession of lightning flashes, together with torrents of rain which poured from dark clouds, was an exhibition by the elements which even the oldest citizen had never witnessed before. At about five o'clock in the afternoon a shaft of electricity struck the high steeple, passed down into the building, and ignited it in various places. The shaft was witnessed by the organist, Mr. Stump, who resided across the road from the church but unassisted he was not able to extinguish the flames; however, with the help of a few neighbors, the communion service and baptismal font, together with the old, original Bible and a few other articles of furniture were rescued, but the building and all its remaining furniture were destroyed by the flames. Before night the church was entirely consumed.

The excitement was intense and soon a large concourse of people were on the premises witnessing the conflagration, but bowing in humble submission to what they interpreted as the unmistakable will of Divine Providence.

The following Friday evening, July 8th, the two church councils took official action and decided to rebuild the church immediately, and they elected two representatives from each congregation as a building committee:

Lutheran.—Benneville Acker and James Lichtenwalner.

Reformed.—Stephen Smith and Jesse Loras.

Mr. Acker was selected as the overseer of the building operations, and the dimensions of the building were fixed at 50 feet front and 75 feet

deep. The corner-stone was laid on Aug. 21, 1887; and the dedication took place with appropriate ceremonies on April 7, 1889. The total cost was \$13,232.14.

The building of 1863 had no basement, but the new building included a basement, and in general appearance was practically the same as the former, with the exception that the steeple was not so high.

The building of 1887 was also destroyed by lightning on Oct. 4, 1907, and steps were taken for rebuilding it in the following year. The joint building committee was composed of:

Lutheran.—Solomon Heffner and Benjamin D. Folck.

Reformed.—Peter F. Bear and Charles Bleiler.

The re-building was given out by contract and the total cost was \$16,491.34. The walls were the same, and the steeple was made still less in height.

The dedication took place exactly one year after the fire.

The corner-stones in the front wall indicate the time when the four churches were erected, as follows:

1796	1887
1863	1908

The Sunday school was first organized in 1840.

The original church and graveyard were on the south side of the public road. The second church (stone, 1796) was placed on the north side. In 1874, a cemetery was also established on the north side, which was enlarged in 1903.

The joint membership in 1913 was 800, about equally divided.

For some time the subject of individual cups in administering the Holy Communion had been discussed by different members of the Ziegel congregations without reaching any definite conclusion. Finally two prominent and long-continued members of the Reformed denomination, Mr. Henry F. Rupp and Mr. Peter F. Baer, quietly determined to secure a complete set of cups and present them, with the sanction of the vestry, to the congregation. Accordingly, they purchased a superior set, comprising 432 cups made of cut glass and twelve aluminum platters, and on Easter Sunday, 1913, the pastor, Rev. William M. Meckstroth, immediately after church service in the morning, requested the members to assemble in the Sunday school room for the purpose of participating in an unusual ceremony which would doubtless prove very interesting to them. Upon assembling there, the Reverend took great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Rupp and Mr. Bear had a surprise for them

and this was in the shape of a much-desired individual communion set, comprising 432 cups, but the members would have to take action in such an important change in their religious ceremony which had prevailed in the Ziegel Church for upwards of 150 years. A motion was therefore made that the individual service should be adopted and that the useful gift of the generous donors should be accepted by the Vestry with an expression of appreciation by the congregation which was adopted unanimously. The presentation was then made by Mr. Rupp, and Rev. Meckstroth, in appropriate remarks, accepted the gift in behalf of the congregation.

The first use of the gift was made on the second Sunday after Easter, and its great utility and convenience were highly appreciated by the communicants.

Lutheran Ministers.—Jacob F. Schertlein, Daniel Schumacher, Daniel Lehmann, Johann F. Obenhausen, Heinrich Geisenhainer, G. Wartmann, J. Daering, Johann Konoske, Jeremiah Schindel, Owen Leopold, Elmer Leopold, J. Franklin Keller.

Reformed Ministers.—Philipp J. Michael, Peter Miller, ——— Fritz, John Henry Helffrich, Heinrich Diefenbach, Johannes Helffrich, William A. Helffrich, Nevin A. Helffrich, William M. Meckstroth.

It appears that the Helffrich family supplied Reformed ministers for this church from 1778 until 1906, excepting eight years, a period of one hundred and twenty years.

Weissenberg Church.—This church was known during the 18th century as the Weissen Church. It stands in the northeastern corner of the township, near the line of Lowhill township. It is a union church, all the buildings and lands being owned in equal right by the Reformed and the Lutherans. The congregations extend on the north to Heidelberg Church, on the south to Ziegel Church, and on the west to Jerusalem (Allemängel) Church. All the region in which the congregations dwell is very hilly, with narrow valleys, well watered by many small brooks. Its settlement took place contemporaneously with that in Allemängel, indeed belongs to it. The later arrivals who could not conveniently find room in Allemängel moved farther towards the east and founded this community. The first pioneers were Petrus Herber and Peter Weiss. The former first dwelt at Oley, in Berks county, where his son, John Jacob, married Dorothea, a daughter of Jost Heinrich Sassamanshausen. The wanderers to this region were Swiss, Palatines, and Wurtembergers, and many of them had dwelt some time at Oley, Goshenhoppen, Falkner's Swamp, and other places south of the Le-

high Mountains before they settled in this region. Their relatives and acquaintances, who preceded them, had colonized these places, and many tarried with them before they settled in Weissenberg. They could not find among them such farms as they cared to select; so the heads of families gathered together, hunted up suitable land and tracts, and later brought their families there. Many of their names appear on the colonial records, showing that they wandered hither about the year 1730; but most of them did not settle here until about 1740, between which year and 1750 the principal settlement took place. Many of the original families have died out or moved away from this region, and their names have disappeared entirely.

The following names appear on the church records as those of the first settlers:

Petrus Herber.	Jürg Knödler.
Jacob Herber.	Georg Schüssler.
Peter Weiss.	Eberhard Schmidt.
Jacob Holben.	Jürg Kind.
Theobold Kempfer.	Johann Adam Klein.
Johannes Ehrenhard.	Sebastian Werly (Werlein).
Heinrich Krechloch.	Peter Franz.
Johannes Krechloch.	John De Long.
Jacob Bachmann.	Jacob Heilmann.
Christian Müller.	Friederich Säuberling.
Andreas Riess.	Mathäus Schneider.
Johannes Carral.	Johann Diedrich Hermann.
George Zimmermann.	Heinrich Hartmann.
Johannes Zerfass.	Wilhelm Schmetter.
Valentin Derr (Dürr).	Andreas Eschbach.
Peter Weiss.	Peter Kocher.
Heinrich Georg.	Peter Schopp.
Johannes Georg.	Phillip Scholl.
Adam Bär.	Friederich Weigand.
Leonhard Frey.	Jacob Senser.
Jacob Grünewald, Sr.	Jost Diehl.
Wendel Holben.	Sebastian Gehringer.
Michael Braucher.	Michael Hallenbach.
Nicolaus Kemp.	Peter Rabenold.
Martin Buchmann.	Johann Meyer.
Valentin Graumlich.	Peter Bahl.
Michael Bieber.	Daniel Stettler.
Michael Bock.	Johann A. Geiss.
Jürg Emmerich Schick.	Johann Knörr.
Andreas Sinckell.	
Jürg Sieger.	

The congregations take their origin from the year 1747. Divine services had, however, been held at the homes of members before that time, undoubtedly by Rev. Kidenweiler, who resided in this neighborhood, and was known by the name of the "Swiss minister." By this time Jacob Holben had been elected an elder of the Weissenberg Church. The construction of the first church building dates from June, 1754. Like all other churches in those early times it was built of logs, but was somewhat better constructed than most of them. In 1754 handicrafts were already better represented, and it is said there was at that time a saw mill in operation in the

Allemängel and Kistler Valleys turning out boards and shingles. The Rev. Daniel Schumacher is authority for the statement that it was dedicated by the Revs. Rudolph Kidenweiler and Jacob Friedrich Schertlein, the first two pastors of the church. Soon after building the church, a school-house was also erected.

About 1765 there arose here an unfortunate fight, which increased until the greater part of the Reformed congregations seceded and formed the Lowhill Church. They were the original settlers, and numbered the most; but as they could not obtain any title for various reasons to the Allemängel Church in Kistler Valley, they had moved farther towards the east, and really originated this church. They intended at the same time, however, to allow equal share to the Lutherans. Now, it happened that the latter, having a better minister, Rev. Daniel Schumacher, obtained more influence than the Reformed members, who, under Rev. J. Michael, did not increase. This was the beginning of ill feeling. Soon there followed offensive expressions, and the fires of discord broke out. Whatever was desired by the one party was opposed by the other. So, after a while, the Bachman, George, Weiss, Mannebach, and a portion of the Holben families, separated from this congregation, and began the Lowhill as a purely Reformed Church. But some remained in Weissenberg, as the Herber, Fry, and the other part of the Holben families. They could not tear themselves away from their old homes and their dead. The Weissenberg Church remained a union church, but the Reformed members formed but a small part of it, as they do to the present day.

During the time of the Indian troubles this community suffered greatly. Several dwellings were burned down, and the greater part of the inhabitants fled to parts farther south.

In the War of Independence several members of the congregation served as soldiers. Their names are not known. When, in the winter of 1777-78, Washington's army lay encamped at Valley Forge, the people hereabouts sent down food and clothing to relieve its wants.

It is peculiar that in most of the settlements made by the Germans in America, warrants for the lands taken were not obtained by the squatters from the proprietaries till twenty, thirty, and more years after they had possession. The reason was this,—because the immigrants were led to believe in Germany that in America all the land was free, and that it was only necessary to enter and take possession of it, in order to become the owners of it. Under this impression nearly all the wanderers arrived here, hunted out such farms as suited them, and where they

found them unoccupied, took possession of them without thinking they would ever be called on for pay. When the authorities insisted later on these squatters purchasing warrants for the lands taken, they did so gradually. The freeing of the land from the purchase money imposed by the State and the taking up of their deeds patent consumed a great deal of time, and valid titles for much of the land in this community were not obtained till the 18th century.

In the time of Pastor Schumacher many baptisms were held at the homes of the members, and these were always celebrated with feasts, after the manner of the Palatines. The church record shows that frequently two or three pair of godfathers and godmothers stood for one child. An example is taken from the church book: "At the baptism of Johannes Christianus Reiss, an infant son of Johann Daniel Peter, on the 1st of March, 1760, the following persons stood as godfathers and godmothers, viz: Daniel Schumacher, the Lutheran minister, and Maria Elizabeth, his wife; Johann Heinrich Widersheim, elder of the Reformed Church in Lynn, and the Widow Anna Elizabeth Yuncker; Peter Bahl and Catharina, his wife; and also Johann Diel Hermann and Anna Barbara, his wife,—eight persons, besides the minister.

On the 7th of November, 1803, the congregation having resolved to build a new church, a constitution was adopted, by which its construction and the future conduct of the church should be regulated. The church was built of logs, well constructed, and appropriate for those times. It was completed in the year 1804, and dedicated with appropriate services, conducted by Rev. John Henry Helffrich, the Reformed minister, and Rev. J. F. Obenhausen, the Lutheran minister.

The consistory for that period who signed the attestation were Jacob Herber, Simon Georg, Heinrich Schneider, Mathias Sentell, Lorenz Holben, Abraham Grünwald, Philipp Herber, John Weiss, Heinrich Weiss, John Sieger, Heinrich Kregloh, Theobald Holben, Sebastian Werlein, Michael Werlein, Andreas Buchmann, Georg Rau, Andreas Bittner, Nicolaus Werlein, Valentin Werlein, Jacob Schumacher, Peter Hallenbach, Peter Rau, Sabastian Ettel, Frederick Seiberling, and Theobald Werlein.

The third church was built in 1830, of stone. The congregation confirmed their old constitution, according to which this building also was put up. On the 30th of May, 1830, the corner-stone was laid, with services conducted by Rev. John Helffrich, the Reformed minister, and Rev. Georg Wartmann, the Lutheran minister, both of whom preached sermons on that day. In

fall, the same pastors conducted the dedicatory services. The record of the building of the church is witnessed by the following:

Building committee: Nicolaus Werly, Michael Frey, Andreas Bittner, Philipp Herber.

Lutheran elders: John Weida, Peter Buchmann.

Reformed elders: Andreas Rupp, Philipp Herber.

Reformed deacons: Jacob Blessler, Michael Frey, Abraham Grünwald, Jacob Herber.

Lutheran deacons: Johannes Seibert, Solomon Rabenold, Frederick Dengler, Andreas Werly.

Treasurer: Jacob Herber.

School teacher: Heinrich Busse, served 42 years, born in Prussia, 1772, and died in 1857.

The centennial jubilee was held by the congregation on the 21st of September, 1851. In the morning Rev. Jeremiah Schindel, the Lutheran minister, preached, and in the afternoon Rev. William A. Helffrich, the Reformed minister. The venerable father, Rev. Johannes Helffrich, was also present, and took part in the celebration.

The fourth (and present) church was built of brick, in the year 1864. The corner-stone was laid by Rev. A. J. Herman, of the Reformed, and Rev. O. Leopold, of the Lutherans.

The Reformed ministers of the congregation were:—

Rudolph Kidenweiler, a Swiss; he founded the church; he preached also for the Long Swamp congregation seven and a half years. He left this church in obedience to the call from the "Grosse Schwamm" Church, south of the Lehigh Mountains, where he died and was buried. His headstone still stands upon the cemetery of that church, with the following inscription: "Here lies buried the departed reformed Preacher, Johannes Rudolph Kitweiler; his age was 47 years, 9 months; he was born on the 2d of January, 1717, and died the 2d of October, 1764."

Philipp Jacob Michael, who began his service here in the year 1761.

Johann Heinrich Helffrich followed, and was the first preacher from the Synod, with which he brought this church into union. He served this congregation with the Lowhill before the latter had the dispute with the Weissenberg. Father Jacob Herber was a brother-in-law of Rev. Helffrich, both having married daughters of Sassamanshausen. Friendliness induced Rev. Helffrich to serve this congregation, and through his efforts peace was restored. After the Lowhill Church became a Union Church the same ministers served both that and this congregation, and the two were regarded as one.

Heinrich Diefenbach preached from the death of Rev. Helffrich in 1810 till 1816.

Johannes Helffrich, the son of John Henry Helffrich was chosen after the completion of his studies in 1816, and preached up to the time of his death in 1852. In 1845 his son,

William A. Helffrich, was appointed his assistant by the East Pennsylvania Classis. He served till the year 1860.

Alfred J. Herman was chosen minister in the same year. He was followed by J. O. Oswald and Oswald by F. P. Laros.

The Lutheran ministers were:—

Jacob Friederich Schertlein.

Daniel Schumacher, an able and well-educated minister from Germany. He came to this region when a young man, and married Maria Elizabeth, a daughter of Georg Steigerwald. On the 11th of December, 1757, he delivered his first sermon. He lived with this community all his lifetime, died here, and lies buried in the old graveyard, with no stone marking his grave.

Hermann Jacob Schellhard, who preached here from 1770 to 1780.

Daniel Lehman.

J. F. Obenhausen, who resided within the limits of the Ziegel community.

Friederich Geisenhainer.

George Wartman and J. Däring, who dwelt with the Jordan community, and served the same congregations.

Jeremiah Schindel, elected in 1837.

Owen Leopold. He was followed by his son, Elmer O. Leopold, and afterward by J. Franklin Keller.

Schools.—No sooner were the Palatinates and the Swiss Germans, established in their new homes in Weissenberg, than they began to establish schools; but in this, as in everything else, they had to contend against great difficulties. Being poor and just settled in the wilderness, their means were scanty indeed. To cut down trees, build houses, clear the land, they were impelled by their bodily wants. Doing this was not the work of a day, and years of unremitting toil elapsed before they had anything to sell, and then, when they had it, there was no market at which to dispose of it. After they had gathered together congregations and schools, they often had no ministers, teachers, nor money to procure them. Hence churches and schools were few in number and far apart. At first there seem to have been no schools except those at the churches. These were under the control of the men that led in singing on occasions of public worship, and were termed church schools. For a long time this township had only two churches and probably only two schools, so it often hap-

pened that children had to go four or five miles to school. After a while, probably in 1770, other schools were established in parts most remote from the churches, wherever suitable rooms could be obtained. At these the teachers at the churches taught annually for a certain time, after their schools had closed. This state of affairs continued for about fifty years, probably to near the close of the 18th century.

During this time the schools were conducted entirely in the German language. The course of study was reading, writing, singing, arithmetic as far as the fundamental rules, and probably the catechism. The course in reading embraced the A, B, C book, the Psalter, and the New Testament. The girls it was not thought necessary should study more than reading, the catechism, and singing. Many children grew up with no schooling at all, others with very little. The records, still existing, of transactions done during those times show that scarcely any of the women and a great many of the men could not even write their own names. Of those born in Germany, nearly all of the men and some of the women could write. The teachers during the beginning of this period were all men that had been educated in Europe, but some of them became ministers, and less qualified men took their places as teachers. So the schools suffered. From that time until the adoption of the common school system many taught school who had no qualifications whatever to recommend them.

Among the teachers in the township between 1834 and 1840 were Allenborn, Reichelhelm, Flotto, Joch and August Griebler, who were brought here by Rev. John Helffrich. The studies included German, Latin, Greek, Natural Philosophy, Geography, Ancient History, Physiology, Biblical History, religious instruction and letter writing for composition. The school building was where M. H. Smale's home now is, and it was known as Helffrich's Academy."

In 1841 Amandus Stettler began an English school at Daniel Helffrich's place (later Stein's store); and a year afterward William Cramer also began an English school near Hynemansville in the Xander school house. [From Rev. W. A. Helffrich's Autobiog.]

Eilen Thal Schuhl (Owl Valley School.)—Probably the third school in the township was the Eilen Thal School. About the year 1780 a movement was set on foot to erect a church and a school house in the western part of the township, about three-fourths of a mile southeast of the present village of Stein's Corner, in Lynn. The next year six acres of land were bought from George Grim by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations for the purpose of build-

ing thereon a church and a school house. The school house was built, but the church was not. Preparations had been made for building, and the stones had been hauled there, when the project was abandoned. The school house stood upon a hill. It was built of heavy timber, and provided with a large stove, into which quite large logs could be put for heating the room.

Of the school we know but little, though it was kept up about forty years. The only teacher of whom we have any knowledge was a Mr. Widch, who taught there about the year 1810. About the year 1820, the building having become old and dilapidated, and a road having been laid out through the valley, an adjoining tract of land was bought from John Grim, and a new school house was erected in the valley, a short distance from the site of the old one. This was also a wooden building, built of chestnut timber given by one Natstein. It was a double building, one part for German teaching and the other part for English, or a dwelling for the teacher. Here the school was kept up until some time after the common schools had been organized.

When the township was divided into school districts and school houses built by the township, this school was discontinued, being succeeded by the Grim's and Gackenbach's schools. Among the teachers who taught in this second Eilen Thal school house may be mentioned George Heyneman (who taught English school), Ring, Wenzel, Everitt, Joe Pike, and David Stettler. When the school was discontinued, the land was sold and the money divided among the nearest churches.

An amusing anecdote is related of one of the early teachers at this last school house. It seems he had a particular place at which he always sat, where there was a hole in the wall. The pupils, who were nearly all large boys, conceived the idea of having some fun at the expense of the teacher. So every day one of them would go out, get a pole, thrust one end through the hole and poke the teacher's ribs. He would then jump up, seize his hickory, and run out, but by the time he reached the outside the miscreant had disappeared in the woods. This continued for a long time, but at last the teacher succeeded in catching one of them, and gave him such a thrashing as struck terror into the rest.

Moyer's School.—This was the fourth school in the township. The first building stood at a corner of a field on the farm of Nicholas Moyer, now occupied by Benjamin Fries, near Willow Creek. The district must have been organized and the school house built before the year 1800. The school house was built of logs and the school was kept up until the year 1830 or 1832, when

the building, being old and dilapidated, fell into disuse. The teachers were Dornecker, Lauhenstein, and Conrad Dower, all Germans.

From here the school was removed to an old house on the farm of Jonathan Schumacher, now occupied and owned by Henry F. Rupp, about a quarter of a mile north of the present village of Seipstown, where it was kept up for about seven years, the principal teacher being Conrad Dower.

In the year 1839 the district was reorganized, and a new school house, known as the "schuhhaus am Schmidt-schap" ("school house at the blacksmith shop"), was built on the land of Jonathan Wieand, near Heberly's blacksmith shop. Here the school was kept up until the spring of 1851. The teachers were John Hossy, Geiger, Berndt, Henry, Mühlhaus, Charles Ziegler, Frank Haines (two terms), and Detweiler. The last two named taught common schools.

When the common school houses were built in the summer of 1852, this school was again removed to near its old site, a school house being built on the land of Daniel Moyer, at the cross-roads, above Bittner's mill, about a quarter of a mile from the original site. Among the teachers may be mentioned Henry Quier, Frank Herber, Joel Bittner, Franklin J. Schumacher, Ralph P. Sowden, Solomon F. Rupp, O. D. Quier, Benedict P. Weiss, Daniel W. Benedict, Menno Heffner, Wallace Zimmerman, Isaac Haines and Franklin Stettler.

These district schools were under the management of a committee of trustees elected by the patrons of each district. They employed the teachers, who received from two to three cents for every child present per day, which amount the teachers had to collect themselves. The teachers boarded around mostly. The German language was mostly taught, though the English language was introduced much earlier into these private district schools than into the church schools. The furniture of these schools was of the rudest kind. There were no desks, but a row of tables, like a huckster's stand, the whole length of the school room.

Weiss's School.—This school house stood on the premises of Henry Weiss, now known as Weiss's tannery. The district was organized and the school house built probably some time between the years 1822 and 1825. The school was kept up at this place until the common schools had been in operation for several years, when it was succeeded by Buck's school. The teachers were Elanius Kramlich, Amandus Stettler, David Stettler, and others.

Smithville School.—This school had its origin

about the year 1819, and was opened in the dwelling house of Mr. Burtz, about one-half mile northwest from Hynemansville. The teachers were Ferdinand Berkenmeyer, Peter Maurer, Samuel Wagner, and others. After some time this school was removed to the Maurer farm, where Nathan Moser was the principal teacher.

About the year 1843 or 1844 a school house was built by Gidion Barner, John Helffrich, George Danner, George Eisenhard, Jacob Werly, Jonas Metzger, Benjamin Grim, and others on land owned by Jonas Metzger. The teachers were Samuel Eisenhard, W. A. Fenckner (the chocolate man), Philip Belling, William Stettler, and others. When the common school houses were built this school was discontinued, a school house being built at the road between the present village of New Smithville and the Barner's farms, known at first as the Metzger's, then as Barner's, and now as New Smithville school. Among the teachers were Phaon Baer, Jacob Lichty and Samuel W. Hacock.

Acker's School.—Some time after the year 1800, a school was opened on the farm of Michael Acker, now owned by Jacob Grim. It was kept up, with perhaps slight intermissions, until near the time when the common schools came into operation, and was succeeded by Apple's school. Some of the teachers were Daniel Helffrich, Wilhelm Schreiber, and Frederick Kengle. Among those at Apple's may be mentioned William Rupp, Franklin Acker, Amandus Knerr, Cyrus Rhodes, and ——— Heilman.

Seiberling's School.—About the year 1834 a school was opened in the village of Mount Pleasant (now known as Seiberlingsville), and kept up with slight intermissions for upwards of fifty years. Probably the first teacher was Andreas Ring, and he was followed by several English teachers from Bucks county, Elias Keiper (of Allentown), Joe Pike, and others. Among the teachers who taught common school here were Charles Leiser, Lavinius Holben, and Emma Seiberling. Gottlieb Souders often taught summer school here.

Centre School.—This was started about the year 1830 in an old house on the premises of John Bleiler, tanner. The building was an old dwelling house that had become too dilapidated to be rented. The first two years the school was taught by Wilhelm Schreiber, a German. Then came Samuel Wagner. In 1834, the building having become too poor, the school was removed to another old house on the premises of Rev. John Helffrich, where it was kept up two years. The teacher was Orlando Knapp, an Englishman. In 1836 the school was again removed to an old hatmaker's shop on the premises of Jonathan

Xander, where it was kept up two years, the teacher being Amandus Stettler. But the shop becoming too small, the school was moved to an old house at Holben's, Mr. Stettler continuing as teacher. During these ten years the furniture of the school consisted of the rudest kind. The teachers received a certain amount per day for each pupil, and most of them boarded around.

About the year 1840, a school district was organized by Henry Kramlich, Benjamin Bear, Andrew Hartman, Joseph Bear, Christian Kramlich, Benjamin Zimmerman, and others. Andrew Hartman gave the land, and Benjamin Bear and Christian Kramlich were the builders. The school house built was a stone structure, about three-fourths of a mile northeast of Hynemansville, on the road to Lyon Valley, and received the name Centre School House. It continued to be used for a period of thirty-three years, until the Seipstown school house was built in 1873, when the Centre school was discontinued.

The teachers who taught at Centre were William Wittemeyer (a German), William Tippe Cramer (an Englishman from Philadelphia), Frank Haines, Amandus Stettler, David Stettler, Elanius Kramlich, and several others prior to the adoption of the common schools in 1849. After the adoption of the common schools, Gottlieb Souders, an educated man from Germany taught here for many years, and the school had a very high standing. Franklin Bender and some others also taught here. O. D. Quier was the last teacher. During the time of the Township Institute, it was mostly held here. A debating society also held its meetings here during the winter of 1872 and 1873. The house has since been torn down, and not a vestige of it now remains to mark the spot.

Private Schools.—Besides the district and church schools, there were also a number of private schools at different periods in different parts of the township. Sometimes it happened that men of means had a large family of children, whom they wished to educate better than was usual, so they fixed up a room and got a teacher, and had school in their houses for their own and their neighbor's children. Among these were the first English schools. Sometimes, also, it happened that persons of some education got out of employment, and, finding a room at a suitable place, opened a school. Thus, about the year 1825 or 1826, Jesse Grim fixed up a room on his spring house, got teachers from abroad, and had English school kept for a period of about ten years. Killian Leiby, Jr., also taught English school in his house some time after the year 1800. This man was a sort of "Jack at all trades." He

cultivated a small farm, was something of a horse doctor, taught music, and is said to have been an expert player on the violin. He was also a nailmaker, having made all the nails used in building the second Ziegel Church. In his later years he was known to go around casting tin spoons. At the time when he taught school he lived where George Kuhns now lives. Nathan Moser also taught school of this kind some time about the year 1830, in a small shop at his home, on lands now owned by David Stettler, about a quarter of a mile south by east of Claussville.

Henry Busse, the veteran teacher at the Weissenberg Church, taught school at one time at Feldi Werly's, in the kitchen. At Dewald Werly's there was school for several terms in the garret of an old distillery.

About a hundred years ago, one Martin Brechall, a Hessian, taught school at John Nicholas Werly's, in the kitchen. Here the bustle of the school room mingled with the hum of the busy housewife's spinning wheel. He seems to have been an expert with the rod as well as the pen. He wielded the former with an iron hand. His pupils were mostly grown-up boys and grown-up girls. They sat on both sides of a table, ranged through the middle of the kitchen, while he sat behind, with his back to the pupils and his face towards the wall. Yet whenever a pupil did the slightest mischief he was sure to be detected and punished without mercy. Occasionally some young sharper would think, "Well, now, he won't see me," and begin to make fun. The next moment "whack" came the hickory. For a long time the pupils could not see how he detected them so soon, but at last they found out that while he sat with his back turned towards them, he was looking at a mirror which reflected the whole room. He was an excellent German penman, and many of his pupils attended school merely for the purpose of learning to write. When he was not teaching he went around filling out baptismal certificates.

Rupp's School.—This district is in the eastern corner of the township. The school house stands on a hill once wholly overgrown with chestnut woods, but now mostly cleared. For a long time this district had no school. That part west of the school house belonged to the Moyer's district, while that part lying east of it belonged to a district of which the school house stood in Macungie, on the hill, above Fogelsville, at the public road leading from that place to Seipstown. The school house above Fogelsville must have been built a considerable time before the year 1800, for persons who attended the school there between the years 1810 and 1820 say that it was an old building then. It had two rooms and a

cellar, and served also as a dwelling for the teacher at various times. When this school was removed to Fogelsville, this part of Weissenberg had no school until Nathan Moser opened his private school about 1830. This was not continued longer than a few years. While the Moyer's school was at Schumacher's, the children of this district attended there. About the year 1839 a school was opened in an old house on the farm of Samuel Heffner, the teacher of which was Joe Pike. A few years later it was removed to an old building on the farm of Jonas Kern (now known as the Frank L. Knerr farm), about three-eighths of a mile south of the present school house. This building was one that had been used as a distillery. The school room had no desks, but some old tables and a carpenter's bench, at which the pupils sat. Here the school was kept up until the spring of 1852.

The principal teacher before the common schools was John Hossey. Jonas Kunkle taught here for two terms, and Levi Haas one term. In the summer of 1852 a new school house was erected by the township, built by David Moser for \$320. It was built by the side of the road, in the middle of a large forest, upon the land of Jonas Kern, hence the school was long known as Kern's school. It has been called Rupp's since 1880. It was a stone structure, 26 feet long and 22 feet wide. At first the desks were placed along the wall, but they have since been changed several times. The room was originally very cold, and many children had their feet frozen there, but it was repaired and made more comfortable. For the first two terms the school was taught by Jonas Kunkle. In the fall of 1854 it was taken in charge by Oliver Holben, since a professor in various European and American colleges; afterward engaged in a New York college, and a Virginia college and who died in 1910. He boarded in the school house, and slept in the garret. He taught one term, and was a successful teacher. The school then numbered some seventy pupils. The next teacher was Henry Knerr, one term. Then again Jonas Kunkle two terms, who was a good teacher for those times. Next followed Daniel Kuhns, one term, who became a country merchant at Weidasville, now retired at Allentown.

In the fall of 1859 the school was placed in the hands of James Schumacher. He was an educated and experienced teacher, but rather too severe, and often unreasonable in his punishment of pupils, hence he had great difficulties here. He taught one term. When the Civil War broke out he became a soldier, and gave his life as an offering to his country. The next teacher was George Gosman, a graduate of Heidelberg

College, Tiffin, Ohio, and an able teacher, but he soon fell into a misunderstanding with some of his patrons and had a vast amount of trouble. When the term was over, he went to Maryland, thence back to Ohio, and afterwards to Europe. He spent a considerable time in Switzerland, Italy, and Greece and served as professor in colleges at Rome, Paris, and Athens. He married in Switzerland, and returned to Tiffin, Ohio, where he practiced law for some time. When last heard from by his Pennsylvania friends he was in California. During the winter of 1861 and 1862 the school was taught by David Y. Shaub, of Hereford, Berks county, a professional teacher, who afterwards became a German Reformed minister. The next teacher was Eugene Haberacker, son of Dr. Haberacker, of Fogelsville, who taught one term. He is now a physician at Tyrone, Pa. Next came Milton Bernhard, of East Texas, one term.

In the fall of 1864 the school came in the charge of John Rupp, an attorney-at-law at Allentown, who taught three terms; then came Benjamin Rupp, who taught two terms. The last two were professional teachers, and both law students at the time. The next teacher was Solomon F. Rupp, one term. Then came Uriah Sieger and Owen D. Quier, each one term. In the fall of 1872 the school came in charge of Henry F. Rupp, by whom it was till 1890; then by Solomon Rupp until 1899; and since by different teachers.

Common Schools.—When the common schools were first established in Pennsylvania the people of Weissenberg were bitterly opposed to them; hence, whenever the question came up at the annual township elections, the people voted them down, though a few men like Joshua Seiberling made strenuous efforts to have the system adopted. But when the law was changed, so that the minority in a township could accept, things took a different course. In 1849, Joshua Seiberling drew up a petition asking the county court to appoint a board of school directors for the township. This petition was given into the hands of George Muse, who obtained some twenty signers to it. It was then presented to the court, when Joshua Seiberling, George Muse, Paul Bleiler, Frederick Wallace, George S. Eisenhard, and John Gehringer were appointed as a board of school directors. They organized a system of public schools for the township. The first school board was, however, in power but a short time, for at the next election they were all defeated, and an entirely new board was elected.

The second board consisted of Henry Werly, Jacob Walbert, Samuel Heffner, Daniel Leiby, John Griffee, and Jeremiah Derr.

The present board consists of Peter O. Fritz, Oliver Oldt, John Gehringer, Frank Bittner, and Llewellyn Danner.

School Houses.—During the first two or three years the common schools were held in the old buildings. In the year 1852 the township was divided into school districts, and, with few exceptions, new school houses were built during this and the few following years. These buildings were stone structures, poorly built by contract, about 20 by 30 feet in size, with rooms 8 feet high, and desks placed along the wall. Sometime later an independent district, called Grim's was formed out of parts of this and Macungie townships, also a joint district with Lynn. Here larger and better buildings were put up, made of brick.

In 1873 the Seipstown district was formed out of part of Rupp's (then called Kerns'), Zeigel Church, and Centre. The school house at Seipstown was built by contract by Peter Seip, of bricks, about 26 by 32 feet in size, with room about 11 feet high, furnished with board desks; since then improved furniture has been introduced.

At the Weissenberg Church the school was kept in a room in the dwelling house until 1877, when a new brick school house was built by contract by William Bear, one of the directors.

At Ziegel Church the school was also kept in a room of the dwelling house until 1878, when, a new dwelling house having been erected by the congregation, the old house was repaired, the school room enlarged, and furnished with patent desks.

Since 1880, the township has maintained eleven school houses and also one jointly with Lynn. In April, 1913, the schools, teacher, and attendance were as follows:

<i>School.</i>	<i>Teacher.</i>	<i>Enrolled.</i>
Rupp's,	Martha Sechler,	20
Seipstown,	Paul S. Christman,	38
Moyer's,	Annie Bear,	11
Ziegel Church,	Victor Ziegler,	29
Apple's,	Leroy E. Werley,	19
Smithville,	Constant Zimmerman, ..	20
Grim's,	Daniel W. Benedict, ...	12
Gackebach's,	Warren A. Loch,	18
Buck's,	O. R. Bittner,	23
Weissenberg Church, ..	George J. Ross,	24
Hynemansville,	Maurice H. Smale,	28
Miller's (with Lynn), ..	Elmer W. Fisher,	23

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Terms and Salary.—When the common schools were first started in this township the term was fixed at four months, of twenty-four days to a month. The salary paid to the teachers was \$18 per month in the winter of 1852-53. From that time it rose until 1860, when they received \$28

per month. In the fall of 1863 the term was increased to five months, of twenty-two days each; two days of each month being granted to the teachers for holding institutes. At the close of the Civil War the salary had risen to from \$40 to \$45 per month, according to the grade of the certificate. This was during the times when Jonas Ettinger, Jacob Madtes, David Peter, Solomon Knerr, Henry German, Peter Seip, Charles Ziegler, and others formed the school boards.

During the war this township furnished its quota of soldiers by way of substitutes raised by the school board. These cost an immense amount of money, which had to be raised by means of taxes, called bounty taxes, levied and collected by the school board. For this the directors were blamed, though unjustly, and other men elected in their places; consequently the school suffered. The salary was decreased, the term diminished, and the institute stopped. After several years had elapsed the term was restored, the salary again increased, and through the efforts of some of the teachers the institute again started. Then the schools again flourished. At the beginning of the great panic the salary was \$38 dollars per month for the professionals. In 1880 it dwindled down to \$24 per month all through, and the institute died out. In 1884 the salary was \$29 per month; it has since been raised to \$50.

Teachers and Progress.—Before the common schools were organized the teachers were mostly Germans, and the schools nearly all conducted in German, but with the advent of the common schools came the English language. At first it was taught in its elements, that is, in a small way, but gradually it obtained a firm hold and crowded the German out. Before the common system the schools were few, and many children received only a few months' schooling. The common system made schools more numerous, and brought the children into them, for when a person had to pay taxes he wanted to have the value of his money. The teachers at first were no better qualified than before. Several amusing anecdotes will illustrate this. It is said that the first county superintendent for Lehigh once examined a German applicant for a school in a neighboring township. It was in arithmetic. First he gave him a problem in addition, then in subtraction, which he solved, but when it came to multiplication, there he stuck. The superintendent asked, "Mr. ———, did you never study this?" The teacher replied, "Das addiren und das subtrahendiren habe ich gelernt, aber das multipliciren und das diffidiren habe ich noch nie gekant,"—"Addition and subtraction I learned, but multiplication and division I never knew". Another one, on being asked, "Herr M———,

was wissen sie von Grammar?" replied, "Ich hab mein lebtage nie gekramert."—"Mr. M———, what do you know of grammar?" "I never was a pedlar in my life").

Soon, however, young men began to go to seminaries, academies, and later to normal schools, to prepare for teaching; then the schools improved. The introduction of the English language into the schools was soon followed by the introduction of geography and grammar in some schools as early as 1852. The children who studied geography and grammar were, however, the exception, not the rule, as late as 1860. About that time mental arithmetic was introduced, followed ten years later by history. The teaching of grammar was not a very great success in most of the schools until the introduction of "Reed & Kellogg's Grammar," about 40 years ago. Afterward algebra, bookkeeping, and physiology were introduced into some of the more advanced schools. Occasionally some children studied German exclusively as late as 1870.

The Sunday schools and churches are still German; but the children, nearly all of whom learn to talk English, are beginning to understand less of the High German than of the English, because they learn everything in school in English, and talk the Pennsylvania German, which is a mixture of the two, into which they bring more English words every year.

Other Educational Institutions.—At every church, and at some of the school houses, there are kept up Sunday schools, which serve to prepare the children to become members of the church. There also have been at different times and places debating societies in the township.

Justices of the Peace.—Prior to 1840 the justices having jurisdiction over this territory were elected by districts, and their names will be found in the civil list of the general history.

	Commissioned.
Jonas Seiberling,	April 14, 1840
Geo. S. Eisenhart,	" 14, 1840
John W. Helffrich,	" 11, 1843
Joshua Seiberling,	" 15, 1845
Fred. A. Wallace,	" 11, 1848
Francis Weiss,	" 9, 1850
John H. Helffrich,	" 15, 1851
Francis Weiss,	" 10, 1855
Henry P. Grim,	" 13, 1858
Francis Weiss,	" 10, 1860
Joshua Seiberling,	" 30, 1861
Francis Weiss,	" 11, 1865
Joshua Seiberling,	" 17, 1866
Francis Weiss,	" 8, 1870
Jacob Lichty,	" 9, 1872
Francis Weiss,	March 13, 1875
Saml. W. Hacock,	" 21, 1876
Jacob Lichty,	" 19, 1877
Saml. W. Hacock,	April 9, 1881
Francis Weiss,	March 30, 1882
Solomon F. Rupp,	May, 1885

Samuel N. Hacock,	"	1886
Solomon F. Rupp,	"	1890
Oscar P. Werley,	"	1891
Solomon F. Rupp,	"	1895
Oscar P. Werley,	"	1896
Solomon F. Rupp,	"	1900
George J. Ross,	"	1901
Solomon F. Rupp,	"	1905
D. W. Benedict,	"	1906
Solomon D. Rupp,	"	1910
D. W. Benedict,	Dec.	1911

Private Graveyards.—Besides the church cemeteries there is a graveyard on the land of Jesse Grim, in Weissenberg township, which was started in 1801. The first persons buried there were Daniel and Catharine Grim, who died only eight days apart. Few persons are buried there. There is another on the farm of Benjamin Leiby, near Stein's Corner, 20 by 30 feet, on which seven graves are marked with stones and still visible. One of the head-stones has a plain inscription—C K 1763 (possibly Conrad Krim).

In the earlier times persons were buried on their own farms, but the places were not fenced as graveyards, and are generally not known at the present; and those which are known are farmed as any other land. There are places visible in some parts which are said to be Indian graves, particularly upon the lands of Jesse Grim.

Industries.—Grim's grist and saw mills are situated at New Smithville, on Silver Creek, on a tract of land surveyed Aug. 12, 1783, for John Gackenbach, Sr., who built a log grist mill and saw mill on it, and sold it, July 21, 1794, to John Gackenbach, Jr. Several years later (1797) he sold it to Abraham Smith, who had it till 1808, when he sold it to Gidion Grim, grandfather of the present owner. He built a stone dwelling house there in 1810, and a stone mill in 1817, both of which are still standing. From Gidion Grim the property passed to his son, Benjamin, from whom his sons, Jonathan, Gidion, and Willoughby, obtained it, the last named now owning it. The mill is still in a good condition considering that it was built nearly 100 years ago. It has a good water-power and runs all the year round. It has a good custom business. A saw mill has been used with the grist mill.

Kline's mill is situated on Schaeffer's Run, in the southern part of the township. About the year 1770, Peter Kline bought the property from Mr. Kleinert, and soon afterwards erected a log grist mill. A few years later the mill caught fire and burned down, and a second was erected (also built of logs), which stood until the year 1875, when a large frame mill was built in its place. The present mill is conveniently arranged, and has

both water power and steam power. Peter Kline gave the property to his son, Lorentz, about the year 1800. Lorentz, having no children, gave the property to his nephew, Charles Kline. Charles divided his property between his children, and gave the mill to his son, William, who sold it to John Lackey, the present proprietor.

Holben's mill is situated on Willow Run, near the central part of the township. This is a very old mill and is supposed to have been built by Joseph Siegfried. It was built of logs and stood till 1845, when a new one was built, also of logs. About 110 years ago a dwelling house was built adjoining the mill, which is still standing. The mill is run by water power. It had many owners. The present owner and occupant is Jacob Herman.

Greenawald's mill is situated on Sweitzer Creek, in the western part of the township, and was built by Jacob Greenawald about 130 years ago. The second mill is there now, built of logs. The mill is run by water power. Its present owner is Frank B. Leiby. A saw mill was carried on there until recently, and a tannery for many years.

Bittner's mill is situated on Lynn Creek, in the eastern part of the township and was built about 130 years ago. It was used for making linseed oil afterwards; also, for making chop and cleaning clover seed. In 1881 a new mill was built, which is used only for milling. Flour and chop are made. The present owner is James M. Snyder.

Schuler's mill, on Spring Creek, in the southern part of the township, was used at one time for chopping, and also for cleaning clover seed. It was built by a man named Knauss about 1770. It was demolished fifty years ago.

Bear's saw mill is on Lyon Creek, in the eastern part of the township, probably built by Valentine or Paul Kramlich 130 years ago. The property is now owned by Edwin and Charles Bear.

There was in 1884 but one tannery in the township, viz: at Joseph Weiss'. It was started about 1855 and operated 50 years.

At one time there were also tanneries at Heffner's, Bleiler's, Balliet's, and Greenawald's, all started about 1810 or 1815, except Greenawald's, which was somewhat earlier. They were discontinued about 1870.

There were seven distilleries in Weissenberg township in 1885, viz: Jonas Bittner's, Levi Werly's, Penrose Werly's, Edwin Greenawald's, Jacob Holben's, Levi Weida's, and Fenstermacher's, and used for distilling apple-jack. There was a time when there were perhaps more than fifty in operation. They were most numerous

from 1800 to 1825. Among the old distilleries that were once used, but now torn down we might mention those on lands now or late of Silas Kershner, Levi Knerr, Schuler & Hausman, Rupp's estate, Nathan Mohr, Jonas Diehl, Samuel Heffner, John Bleiler, Solomon Bear, William Gebhard, Jesse Grim, Solomon Grim, Daniel Gehringer, Solomon Knerr, estate of the late Paul Bleiler, Joseph and Reuben Holben. Those at Jesse Grim's and Daniel Gehringer's were used for distilling grain, and did an extensive business in their day. One hundred years ago apples were very plenty in this region, and much apple-jack was made. But for a time people neglected the planting of apple trees. The old trees wore out, apples became scarcer every year, and one after another the distilleries were torn down. Thus, what was at one time a large and lucrative business in this township fell, so that it is now hardly worth taking into consideration. At present people are again setting out trees, and orchards become more numerous, but distilling whiskey will hardly ever again reach the extent that prevailed from 80 to 100 years ago.

About 1893, Oliver J. Reitz established a distillery one mile north of Seipstown. For three years it was devoted to the making of apple brandy; then he added rye whiskey. It was carried on actively until 1913.

The "State Road" from Allentown to Harrisburg passes through the southern section of the township by way of Seipstown and New Smithville.

The total length of public roads in the township is 118 miles.

The telephone was first introduced here in 1908. The total length of lines in 1913 was estimated at 20 miles.

A carriage factory was carried on here from 1850 to 1880 by Charles Ihrie and did a flourishing business, employing from 10 to 15 hands.

Villages.—Seipstown, the principal village of Weissenberg, is situated on an eminence in the eastern part of the township, on the road leading from Allentown to Hamburg. It contains a store, tavern, church, school house, carriage shop, blacksmith shop, and about twenty dwelling houses. It was founded by John Seip, whose grandfather, Melchior Seip, came from Wurtemberg before 1747 and settled in what is now Upper Macungie township. John Seip bought the property from Henry Mohr in 1819, and moved there in the spring of 1820. At that time there was only an old log house standing on the south side of the road at what is now the central part of the village. About five years later he commenced keeping a temperance hotel and in

1850 obtained a license to keep a tavern; and then he built several new dwelling houses. In 1861 a store was opened by Thomas D. Mohr, and the postoffice was obtained by Peter Seip in the following year. Most of the houses were built before 1875. The present owner of the hotel property is Milton Herber. Edwin Herman carries on the store and Peter O. Fritz the saddlery. Carriage manufacturing is carried on by James M. Sechler. The school house was built in 1873, and the church (United Brethren) in 1876. The village at present has a population of 75. Most of the houses in the village are built of wood; few are of brick. The people belong mostly to the Reformed and Lutheran congregations. A few are United Brethren.

Zion's United Brethren in Christ.—This church was organized in 1874 by Rev. Samuel Etter. The original members were Nathan Mohr, his wife, Hannah, and two daughters, Elmena C. and Mary S., Levi Stettler and his wife, Hannah, Christian Seip, Jonas Walbert and his wife, Salome. The congregation was organized by the election of Levi Stettler as class leader, and Nathan Mohr as steward. Nathan Mohr, Levi Stettler, and Jonas Walbert were elected as trustees. In 1876 the church was built; the corner-stone was laid in July, by Samuel Etter and Benjamin Keck, and dedicated in December of the same year by Hezekiah Licht. It is near Seipstown. The succession of ministers has included Samuel Etter, Benjamin Keck, John Lowry, W. Uhler, Henry Y. Spaeth, and Ephraim Licht.

Hynemansville has a fine location near the central part of the township, on the road leading from Fogelsville to Lynnville. It consists of a store, hotel, and a few dwelling houses. This is the oldest village in the township, dating back to the French and Indian War. About 1740, Michael Bobst settled there, and soon afterward commenced to keep a tavern, his place being known as Bobst's Manor House. The Manor House and its proprietor figured extensively in the early history of this region. Being situated on the trail followed by the Indians in passing from the Lehigh to the Blue Mountains, and by the earliest settlers of this region, it became, long before any public roads were laid out, a highway of considerable use. When the main road from east to west, was laid out, the Manor House greatly prospered, and its proprietor became widely known. Later on, he also engaged in the mercantile business, and carried on both hotel and store. About 1800 he sold out to Frederick Hyneman, of Philadelphia, and Hyneman was then engaged for many years in the store business. During the time that he kept the store he rented

the hotel, and it had many proprietors, among them Knerr, Dornblaser, Schick, Leiser, and Krasely. In 1845, Dr. Frederick A. Wallace, of Easton, took possession of the store, and kept it till 1850, when it passed into the hands of Elias Wetherhold. Now it is carried on by Wellington Hoffman, and the hotel is kept by Wilson A. Acker. It is the place where the elections of the township are held. They have been held here (except a few years when held at Seiberlingsville), since Weissenberg and Lynn became separate election districts. A post-office was established here July 22, 1862, and continued until 1905.

Seiberlingsville is situated on the road leading from Fogelsville to Tamaqua, about a mile north west from Hynemansville. It consists of a tavern, postoffice, and a few dwelling houses. It has a beautiful location, being situated on an elevated ridge, which gives a fine view of the surrounding country. About 1790, Jacob Mumi built a log house there in the woods. Soon afterward his son, Jacob, was licensed to keep a tavern and it has been kept up until now, the present landlord being John F. Fisher.

In 1825 a store was started by Gerhard and Frederick Belo. They also had at the same time a store at Tripoli, in Lynn township. Frederick attended the store at Mumi's. Joshua Seiberling came there in 1836, and changed the name to Seiberlingsville.

The name of the postoffice is Seiberlingsville, established Feb. 2, 1841. The first postmaster was Joshua Seiberling, who held the office upwards of 30 years. Dr. Frederick C. Seiberling was engaged in the practice of medicine here for ten years.

St. Paul's Church is situated in Seiberlingsville, in Weissenberg township. It is a Union Church, owned by Lutherans and Reformed. The foundation of the church was accomplished in the year 1857 by members of the Ziegel, Weissenberg, Lowhill, and Wesnersville congregations. After organizing it they purchased a piece of land and built a church, of which the cornerstone was laid the 7th of June, 1857, and in the following year it was dedicated.

The Reformed ministers of the congregation have been Rev. C. J. Hermann and his son, Alfred, J. O. Oswald and F. S. Loras. The Lutheran ministers have been the same that have served the Ebenezer, Jacksonville, Jerusalem, and St. Peter's Churches, namely, Owen Leopold, F. Zuber, J. Klein, H. S. Fegley and A. O. Ebert.

New Smithville is situated on Silver Creek, in the southwestern part of the township, and consists of two stores, tavern, grist mill, saw mill,

and several dwelling houses. About 1812, Michael Reichert obtained license to keep a tavern there. The place had a postoffice—Weissenberg, established June 28, 1830, removed to Hynemansville in 1848. In 1850 the postoffice was again located here, where it remained until 1853.

Werlysville has a fine situation in the northern part of the township, on the road from Claussville to Lynnville. It contains a store, tavern, and a few dwelling houses. It was founded by Daniel Bittner about 70 years ago.

Buck Horn Hotel is in the eastern part of the township, on the road from Claussville to Kutztown. It was started by David Moser, who was licensed to keep a tavern in 1862. It was kept up forty years, then discontinued.

Mohr's Store is near Ziegel Church, in the southern part. A hotel was started there by Daniel Stettler about 80 years ago. It was purchased by Thomas D. Mohr in 1865. He started a store and kept both store and hotel for ten years, when he discontinued the hotel, and kept the store until he died. It is now carried on by Amandus Eli.

Fritz's Store is in the southwestern part, on the road from New Smithville to Hamburg, about one-quarter of a mile from the former place. Samuel Fritz kept store there from 1850 to 1900. He obtained a postoffice there in 1853, known as Weissenberg, and had it for 32 years, except one year (1868), when it was at Smithville.

Grim's Hotel was situated in the northwestern part, near the Lynn township line, on the road to Allemängel. It was a very old hotel stand; kept prior to 1781 (probably since about 1760). It used to be the election place for Lynn and Weissenberg townships in the long ago, both townships holding their elections at the same place, but depositing their votes in separate boxes. The elections were held there till 1817. The hotel was discontinued about the year 1812. Its proprietor was George Grim.

Bobst's Hotel.—About the year 1812, Philip Bobst was licensed to keep a tavern at what was Solomon Grim's place, on Silver Creek, in the western part of the township, on the road from Hynemansville to Hamburg, which was much used at that time, but now seldom traveled, as other and better roads have been laid out leading towards the same place. The tavern was kept by him till 1819, and then abandoned.

German's Store Stand.—At what is now Sweitzer's store stand Dewalt Werly was licensed to keep a tavern about the year 1830, and he kept it for about 20 years, when it was discontinued. About 60 years ago Henry German started store there, at what is called Sweitzers.

It is now carried on by James Sechler, and a post-office is there named Sweitzer, established in 1891.

Helffrich's Stand.—Henry Helffrich obtained a license to keep a tavern at what was then called Helffrich's Stand (now Stine's) prior to 1815. He was a jeweler by trade, which business he carried on in connection with the hotel. About 1838, Daniel Helffrich, a brother, built a store house there. Both have been discontinued.

California House.—This was a hotel stand in the northern part of the township. About 50 years ago Jonas Werly obtained a license to keep a tavern, but it was maintained less than 20 years.

Grandfathers' Clocks.—Benjamin Miller, of Germantown, made a "grandfather's clock" in 1775 for Peter Weiss, of Weissenberg, and upon his death, it became the property of his daughter, who married Andreas Stettler. It then passed to their son, Aaron, and in 1910 to Aaron's son, David, the present owner. It is in fine condition and keeps accurate time. It has been in the Stettler family for upwards of 100 years, in the vicinity of Seipstown. The face is of brass, with Roman figures. The accompanying illustration represents the inscription on the door leading to the pendulum.

Another "grandfather's clock," made in 1806 by Peter Hifft, is in the possession of Solomon F. Rupp, Esq. It was purchased by his father and it has been in the dwelling house on the homestead in Weissenberg for upwards of fifty years. It stands in a corner of the 'Squire's office as a



1775

P W

highly appreciated memento of "ye olden times;" and the slow, regular, distinct tick-tock of its long pendulum, and clear, high, sharp tone of its bell in announcing the passing hours day after day constitute an interesting feature of domestic life in this country home.



CHAPTER XLVII.

WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP.

The township of Whitehall, as originally constituted, embraced all the territory in the three townships along the western bank of the Lehigh river, covering a distance of eight miles and extending westward an average width of six miles, which are named Whitehall, North Whitehall, and South Whitehall. These districts will be treated in a chronological manner; first as a whole until the first subdivision in 1810, then the respective sub-divisions.

ORGANIZATION.—Whitehall township, the most historic of all the townships in Lehigh county, was established in 1753. Among the manuscripts of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia there is one which is endorsed, "Petition for forming Whitehall township, presented at the first Court in Northampton county, and allowed. The lines were never run out." It reads as follows:

"To the Worshipful, the Justices of the County Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Easton for the County of Northampton, the 16 June, 1752.

"The humble Petition of Divers of the Inhabitants of the said County, situate in the back parts of Hydelberg & Macongy Sheweth—

"That there being a considerable number of Inhabitants settled in the back parts of Hydelberg & Macongy to a large extent and have not yet been formed into a Township,

"Your Petitioners therefore pray that a line may be run dividing your Petitioners from Hydelberg and Macongy to form a Township.

"And your Petitioners shall pray.

Jacob Yunt	John Shett
George Kern	Jacob Wirth
Lohrentz Guth	Reynard Benny
John Troxel	

"Petition for a new township allowed, and Mr. Scull, Surveyor, to run out the lines."

The only record of the erection of the township among the records of the Court at Easton is this: "Now, March 20, 1753, Whitehall township is returned and allowed."

A large portion of the township was known by the name of Egypt, and in 1752, Michael Hoffman was appointed constable. There are returns of the Overseers of Roads in the township of Egypt, dated March 21, 1753, which are signed by Jacob Jund and Paul Palliet, as

well as a return of the Overseers of the Poor of the same date, and signed by Jacob Kohler and Lawrence Good.

Other records of early township officials are as follows:

"White Hall Township, Sep. 20, 1757. I, Michael Troxel, Overseer of the Highways for aforesaid township, do return Peter Burkholder and Peter Troxel, Jr., to serve the said office the ensuing year. To the Hon. Court at Easton. Michael Drachsell."

"Mar. 20, 1762. Was Chused Jacob Coller & Daniel Traxel to be Supervisors of the roads or highways for the ensuing year from the Inhabitants of Whitehall Township. Jacob Coller."

"At the house of Peter Burkhalter, 20th of March, 1762, we the freeholders of Whitehall township chose Jacob Kohler and Daniel Traxel to be overseers of roads and highways of said township.

Lorentz Guth,
Christophel Baer."

A record identical with the above and of the same date is signed by Paulus Baliet, Peter Burkhalter, Johannes Griesemer, Leonhart Heuchel, Jacob Mueckli, Adam Deshler, and Jacob Coller.

In 1753, Godfrey Knauss was appointed constable of Whitehall township, which then embraced what now comprises the townships of Whitehall, North Whitehall, and South Whitehall, and a portion of the city of Allentown. The selection of the name was made by the English officials of the county, for the local name was "Egypt." The name is said to have originated from the fact that the land in Whitehall was more fertile and more corn was grown than in Lynn and Albany townships, which section was then called "Allemaengel," meaning, "all want."

In 1752, the territory comprising the townships of Lynn, Weisenberg, Heidelberg, Lowhill, and Whitehall was estimated to contain about 800 inhabitants. In 1762 Whitehall township contained 147; in 1772, 156, which increased to 248 in 1785, and the census of 1790 was 1,253.

In 1773, the township had 6,070 acres of cleared land, of which 1,223 acres were covered with grain. There were 117 farmers, two blacksmiths, one weaver, one tailor, and three tavern-keepers. Laborers received from ten to twelve cents a day. Houses rented at from eight to twelve dollars a year, including fuel and the use of several acres of land. Taxes were light; the tax on a 200-acre farm was from eighty cents

to one dollar and a half. Between 1790 and 1800 the tax on an 80-acre farm, including a grist- and saw-mill was nine dollars.

The territory of the township was over seven miles square, and this was continued as a political body for purposes of local government until 1810. Then it was divided into two parts, the divisions being called North Whitehall and South Whitehall. The former contained over 27 square miles of territory with a population of 1,600, and the latter about 22 square miles with a population of 1,300. The line of division between the townships extended from the corner of Lowhill and Macungie townships on the west to the Lehigh river at Coplay on the east.

On Feb. 4, 1867, a petition, signed by taxpayers of the two townships, was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions praying for the erection of a new township out of the two districts named, and three commissioners, George Blank, Martin Kemmerer and Robert Yost, were appointed to inquire into the matter. On Sept. 12, 1867, they presented their report with a favorable recommendation, which was submitted to the electors of the two districts, and on Oct. 8th the election returns were presented to the Court which showed a majority of the votes for the new township. On October 31st, the Court made a decree directing a new township to be erected and called East Whitehall; but on further consideration, the Court, on November 6th, changed the name to Whitehall.

The territory of the new township, as then laid out, was described as follows: Beginning at the N. W. corner of Allentown (10th and Liberty streets) thence North $34\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ West, to the stone barn of John Schwartz, in N. Whitehall; thence North $17\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ West to a stone; thence North 67° East to the Lehigh River on the north side of Yellis' Mill; thence along the Lehigh River to Allentown; thence along the City limits to the Jordan creek; and thence further along the City limits to the place of beginning; containing about twelve square miles. The estimated population was 3,100.

FIRST-CLASS TOWNSHIP.—In 1899, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an Act of Assembly, providing for two classes of townships, according to the U. S. Census, and such townships as were found to contain 300 population to the square mile of territory should be declared by the Court as Townships of the First Class, with certain specified municipal rights for supplying light, highways, sewers, by Commissioners at the public expense. The township was ascertained by the census of 1900 to contain a population of 7,935, or 661 to the square mile, and

the Court declared it to be a township of the first class; and as such it has since been governed.

Township Commissioners.—The township having been declared a "First-Class Township," under the Act of 1899, and the following commissioners having been duly elected in November—Tilghman Weaver, Cementon; James F. Everett, Egypt; Franklin H. Kiechel, West Catasauqua; William F. Koehler, Fullerton, a preliminary meeting was held on Feb. 20, 1900, in West Catasauqua, at the hotel of Silas M. Newhard; and on March 5, the following of ficers were elected, and appointments made: Mr. Kiechel as president of the Board, Mr. Everett as vice-president, and Sylvester Peter as clerk. Edward H. Ritter was the treasurer chosen at the general election. The meetings were held at different places in the township, and finally the regular place was fixed in the township high-school at East Hokendauqua.

Supervisors.—The following road supervisors were the first appointees:

Upper District.—James M. Schneck.

Lower District.—Daniel Wright.

Middle District.—Henry Lazarus.

Hokendauqua District.—(No appointment).

Patrick J. McNally has served as clerk of the Board since April, 1905.

The first contract for lighting the streets of the populous districts of the township was made with the Cementon Electric Light and Power Co., in August, 1901.

Fire-plugs were directed to be placed in Cementon in November, 1913, as a protection against fire, the water being supplied under contract with the Clear Springs Water Co., and they will be established in the other towns of the township during 1914. A fire company was recently started at Cementon; also at Fullerton.

The total length of the several public roads in the township is fifty-seven miles.

The Board, in November, 1913, was constituted as follows:

Cementon.—O. E. Gruver, president.

Egypt.—A. L. Hoffman.

Hokendauqua.—Hugh Porter, vice-pres.

West Catasauqua.—Edgar J. Butz.

Fullerton.—Tilghman M. Snyder, P. J. McNally, secretary; Erwin W. Semmel, treasurer.

Board of Health.—The township commissioner established a Board of Health in 1902 for the regulation and control of the local sanitary affairs, and appointed Philip Storm as health officer who served until his death in May, 1913. He was succeeded by John Roberts.

LAND AND CREEKS.—The greater portion of the township is productive limestone under high cultivation. It is mostly level, excepting the

northwestern portion where it is interspered with numerous hills. The most abundant mineral is limestone which is quarried in great quantities along the Lehigh river and also the Jordan and Coplay creeks. Cement is abundant and larger works have been established for its extensive manufacture. Deposits of iron ore have also been found, and some fire-clay.

The Lehigh river forms the eastern boundary line. The Jordan creek flows in a very winding course through the southerly section into the city of Allentown. The "Cave Spring" or "Helfrich's Spring," a great natural curiosity, is situated along its course a short distance north of the Helfrich grist mill; which was described in the Rupp History of Lehigh (1845, p. 131) as having been "near the mouth of a limestone cavern, two miles from the borough of Allentown, whose entrance was ten feet high, and whose depth into the hill had been penetrated 100 feet to a stream of water."

The Coplay creek (known formerly as Indian creek), enters the township from North Whitehall, and flows through the central portion by way of Egypt into the Lehigh river at Hoken-dauqua. It drains a large, fertile section of the township.

Mill creek flows along the entire length of the northerly boundary line and empties into the Lehigh river at the old Yellis Mill, half a mile above the village of Cementon.

Helfrich Spring.—A large spring of limestone water is situated in Whitehall township, along the Jordan creek, two miles north of Allentown, and its large and never-failing supply gave it distinction in the early history of the county. Before 1872, for seventy years it was known as the "Grim Spring," after the owner during that long period; and previously for thirty years as the "Blank Spring." Since 1872 it has been known as the "Helfrich Spring." The present owner, Sylvester Helfrich, inherited it, with a farm of 145 acres, from his father, Reuben Helfrich, in 1891.

Minsi Fishing Club.—In 1908, a fishing club was organized and named "Minsi," which secured the right of establishing a fishing-place at the Helfrich Spring. The necessary improvements were made to the large natural basin and many thousands of trout were supplied. The club has twenty-three members; the officers are: President, Frederick Krause; vice-president, N. E. Worman; secretary and treasurer, Charles Berger. The "Mickley Road" extends along the easterly side of the large basin, and numerous automobile parties riding by this route look with much interest at this picturesque locality.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Jacob Kohler appears to have been the first settler of Whitehall township, having located there between the year 1728 and 1730, according to the late Edward Kohler, Esq., in his historical sketch of Egypt. He was a native of Muehlhausen, Switzerland, and lived some time on the land before he secured title by a warrant dated July 15, 1734, for 150 acres, the first warrant in the township.

Nicolas Kern was also an early settler, having secured warrants dated Dec. 3, 1735, and Oct. 28, 1737, for 300 acres, which he deeded to Lawrence Guth in 1739.

John Eigender or Aigenter, who arrived at Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1731, took up a warrant as early as Dec. 7, 1734, for 200 acres on the Jordan Creek, but lived there only a short time, and his land came into the possession of Jacob Wertz, and later the Horlacher family.

Michael Hoffman, who landed Oct. 11, 1732, received 150 acres by warrant Sept. 22, 1737.

Peter Troxell, who arrived Aug. 17, 1733, settled here not long after his arrival, for in September, 1734, his son David was baptized by Rev. Boehm, and he secured his first warrant for 300 acres on Oct. 15, 1737. On the same ship came others who settled in the township; John Lichtenwalner, who received his first warrant for 100 acres on Sept. 6, 1738; George Ruch, who received 100 acres on Oct. 13, 1737; and Ulrich Flickinger, on Jan. 19, 1743, secured 150 acres. On Aug. 28, 1733, arrived Daniel Roth who applied for 150 acres on May 25, 1737; John Jacob Mickley, who secured 76½ acres on Nov. 5, 1745, and John Jacob Schreiber, who warranted 150 acres on Sept. 22, 1740.

On Sept. 28, 1733 Ulrich Burghalter, Abraham Wotring, and John Nicholas Saeger landed at Philadelphia. Burghalter secured 160 acres of the best land of the township on Feb. 4, 1743; Wotring secured 200 acres on Oct. 16, 1738, and Saeger warranted 250 acres on March 28, 1737.

Frederick and Michael Newhard arrived Sept. 26, 1737, the former secured 203½ acres on Feb. 1, 1742, on the same date that George Kern secured 203 acres, and the latter (Michael) secured 200 acres on June 14, 1738.

John Troxel, who arrived Aug. 30, 1737, took up 250 acres on Oct. 28, 1737, but by non-compliance, it became void and his son Peter Troxell secured it by warrant Jan. 26, 1743.

Lorentz Guth arrived Sept. 19, 1738, and the following 27th of February purchased 300 acres from Nicholas Kern.

Jacob Showalter, a Mennonite, settled along the Lehigh at an early date.

The above instances show that in most of the cases land warrants were secured three or four years after the arrival in America. A number of the early settlers spent the first few years in Philadelphia (Montgomery) county before going into the wilderness farther north. It required much courage to venture into a strange country where there was danger of attacks by hostile Indians and wild beasts. History does not record any attacks by Indians in Whitehall prior to 1763, though it is probable that the upper part of the township was visited by them from 1755 to 1757, when a large number of the inhabitants of Heidelberg and Lynn townships were killed or taken prisoner.

The accompanying map, with the following description, shows how the tracts of the first settlers were located.

Abraham Wotring, the greater part of whose land lay in the present North Whitehall township, secured 201 acres and 26 perches by warrant Oct. 16, 1738. He died Nov. 28, 1752, and a portion of the land came into the possession of his son-in-law, John Schneider. On Oct. 8, 1763, Schneider with his wife and three children were killed by Indians and their home was burned. Nicholas Marks, Schneider's son-in-law, secured the land and in 1780 sold it to George Remely of Heidelberg township. Remely's heirs sold it in 1801 to George and Henry Frantz. The greater part is now owned by descendants of Henry Frantz.

John Jacob Mickley secured 76½ acres on Mill creek by warrant on Nov. 5, 1745. In 1752 and 1755 he secured additional tracts adjoining Wotring's land on the west and Ulrich Flickinger's on the east. In 1768 he owned 50 acres of cultivated and 195 acres of uncultivated land. On this tract, two of his children were killed by Indians in 1763, on the same day as the Schneider family. John Martin Mickley, second son of John Jacob, secured the greater part of this land after his father's death in 1769, and purchaser 27 a. 97 p. from Peter Troxell on Oct. 8, 1771, and 16¾ acres from his brother, Jacob Mickley, on Jan. 6, 1786. On Oct. 15, 1794, Martin Mickley sold the homestead and 308 acres to Jacob Dinkey for £1,900, and removed to Adams county.

Ulrich Flickinger took up a tract of 160 acres on Mill creek on Jan. 19, 1743, and on Oct. 24, 1752, secured another tract of 142 acres adjoining. In 1768, only 60 acres of this land was cultivated. After his death in 1792 his son Peter secured the land and sold it; then with his

brothers, Jacob and George, removed from the township.

George Ringer warranted a tract of 86¾ acres at the mouth of Mill Creek on Dec. 29, 1748; on which, in later years, Yellis' mill was located. He subsequently secured additional tracts warranted by Jacob Alleman in 1748, on which was located a large spring and Michael Kelchner secured several tracts from 1754 to 1772 adjoining lands of Flickinger, Ringer, and Jacob Kohler.

West of Kelchner's land and south of the Mickley tract was located the large plantation of John Peter Troxell. The first warrant for this was taken up by his father, John Troxell, on Oct. 28, 1737, for 250 acres. The requirements not having been complied with, the warrant became void, and his son secured it Jan. 26, 1743. On this tract he built a large stone house in 1756 which still stands. On May 28, 1768, he sold all his land (410 acres) to Peter Steckel for £1,420, and removed to Maryland.

Peter Steckel was a resident of Whitehall township as early as 1742, residing for some years on a tract further north. In 1768, when he purchased the Troxell farm, 150 acres of it were cultivated. He was one of the most progressive farmers of his day and constructed an Archimedes' screw to water the higher ground on his land. He died in 1784. His sons, Henry and John, received the land by their father's will. His son Jacob received 20 acres and £50; his sons, Daniel and Peter, £200, and each of his four daughters, £50. The old stone homestead was in the possession of the Steckel family over 100 years.

Adjoining the above mentioned tract on the west was the land of John Nicholas Saeger, who warranted 250 acres on March 28, 1737, and a tract of 40½ acres on Jan. 24, 1739. The greater part of this land is located in North Whitehall, owned by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company. John Nicholas Saeger died in 1762, and bequeathed his land to his two eldest sons, Samuel and Christian, who were each taxed in 1768 for 65 acres of cultivated and 85 acres of uncultivated land. The old homestead came into the possession of Nicholas Saeger, son of Samuel, whose son, Gen. Joseph K. Saeger, became the owner after the death of his father, Nicholas, in 1829, and Gen. Saeger bequeathed it to his son, the late Eli J. Saeger.

South of the Saeger tract, Ulrich Burkhalter secured 300 acres by purchase from Richard Hockley on Feb. 4, 1743, which he conveyed by deed of gift to his only son, Peter, on Nov. 9, 1754. He died in 1762. His son secured additional land and in 1768 was the owner of

130 acres of cultivated and 240 acres of uncultivated land. This land, considered by old settlers as the finest in the township, later came into the hands of the Breinig family.

Adjoining the Burkhalter tract on the east was the first settlement in the township, that of Jacob Kohler, who secured 150 acres by warrant July 15, 1734, the earliest dated warrant in the township. On Oct. 28, 1737, he secured an additional 100 acres. In 1755 he built the first grist-mill on his land along the Coplay creek. On the east bank of the creek, near the southern line of Kohler's land, was the wigwam of an Indian, who lived for some years on Kohler's land, and whose family were on friendly terms with the white settlers. On August 24, 1769, Jacob Kohler deeded his land to his two sons, (Peter, the elder, receiving 155 acres, and the mill property, and Jacob receiving 193 acres). The mill and considerable land are still owned by the family. Lewis Kohler, the present owner, received it from his father, Aaron, who received it from his father, Peter, son of Peter Kohler, Sr., and descendants of Jacob Kohler, Jr., still own portions of the original tract.

South of the Kohler land lay the 203-acre tract which George Kern warranted on Feb. 1, 1742. This land remained in the Kern family for many years. The greater part is now owned by a cement company. Adjoining this land on the south was the 203½-acre tract which Frederick Newhard secured by warrant of Feb. 1, 1742. A few years later he sold it to Adam Deshler, who erected a stone dwelling in 1760 which was used as a place of refuge in the Indian troubles and called Fort Deshler. This is still standing. He also erected a grist-mill, which he conducted some years, the site being unknown. Adam Deshler secured additional land and in 1768 owned 130 acres of cultivated land and 258 acres of uncultivated land. He died in 1781 and his son, Adam, Jr., became the owner of the homestead. He died in 1790, and his only son, David, became the owner. David Deshler's son, James, became the owner at his father's death in 1827. James Deshler died in 1842. His sons were Jacob G., D. J. F., and Peter W. H. The property passed through several hands and in 1899 100 acres of it were sold to the American Cement Company.

Between the Kohler, Kern, and Deshler tracts and the Lehigh River, Jacob Showalter settled on a large tract of 450 acres between 1750 and 1752. He was a member of the Mennonite church on the east side of the Lehigh, where a number of families of that faith had settled. There is no record of a warrant for the land and as Showalter had no title, John Moore,

sheriff of the county, sold a half interest in the tract to William Allen, on June 20, 1759, and on Dec. 12, 1759, Allen purchased the other half interest from Showalter. A few days later on Dec. 31st, Allen sold the tract to the Showalter family, divided into smaller tracts, as follows: Joseph Showalter, 150 acres; John Showalter, 100 acres; Jacob Showalter, 100 acres; and Peter Basler, a son-in-law, 100 acres. The amount in each case was £169. Joseph Showalter sold his tract on April 1, 1771 to Conrad Leisenring. John Showalter, at the same time, sold his tract to Christopher Kern, and Jacob Showalter, Jr., sold his tract to George Koehler. The Showalters then removed to Lancaster county, except the father, who resided with his son-in-law, Peter Basler, until his death in 1773, when Basler sold his tract of 100 acres to Philip Jacob Schreiber and also removed to Lancaster county. Jacob Showalter, Sr., had among other children, sons Valentine, Peter, and Joseph; and a daughter married to Henry Funk.

Conrad Leisenring secured a tract of 62½ acres adjoining on the north which had been warranted by Peter Showalter in 1752. The first house on this tract was built of logs by Jacob Showalter, Sr., about 1752, and stood between the spring-house and the small house in the rear of the larger house. The spring house under which there is a very large spring, is said by some to have been built by the Showalters, and this is still standing. Conrad Leisenring died Aug. 14, 1781, and on April 18, 1789, his eldest son, Conrad, Jr., purchased from the heirs the entire estate of 212 acres, paying to each of his six brothers and sisters, £70. He demolished the house, and in 1794 erected a large stone barn, in which the family resided until the large stone house then in course of erection, was completed in 1796. This is still standing.

Across the road is an old red building, partly log and partly stone, which is very old. Daniel Leisenring resided in this building, and here his son, William, was born in 1818. The small stone house in the rear of the larger dwelling was built in 1816 by Conrad Leisenring, Jr., for his mother, Sybilla, as directed by his father in his will dated in 1781, the year of his death. A box wood plant stands alongside the house, which was planted by Catharine, wife of Conrad, Jr., in 1816. Another building formerly stood on this tract south of the dwelling-house and was used first as a distillery and later as a tannery. The old stone barn was converted into dwellings. In 1820, Conrad Leisenring, 2d, conveyed to his son, Conrad, 3d, 87 acres of his land with the use of the stone building occupied as a distillery during his life only, which was located

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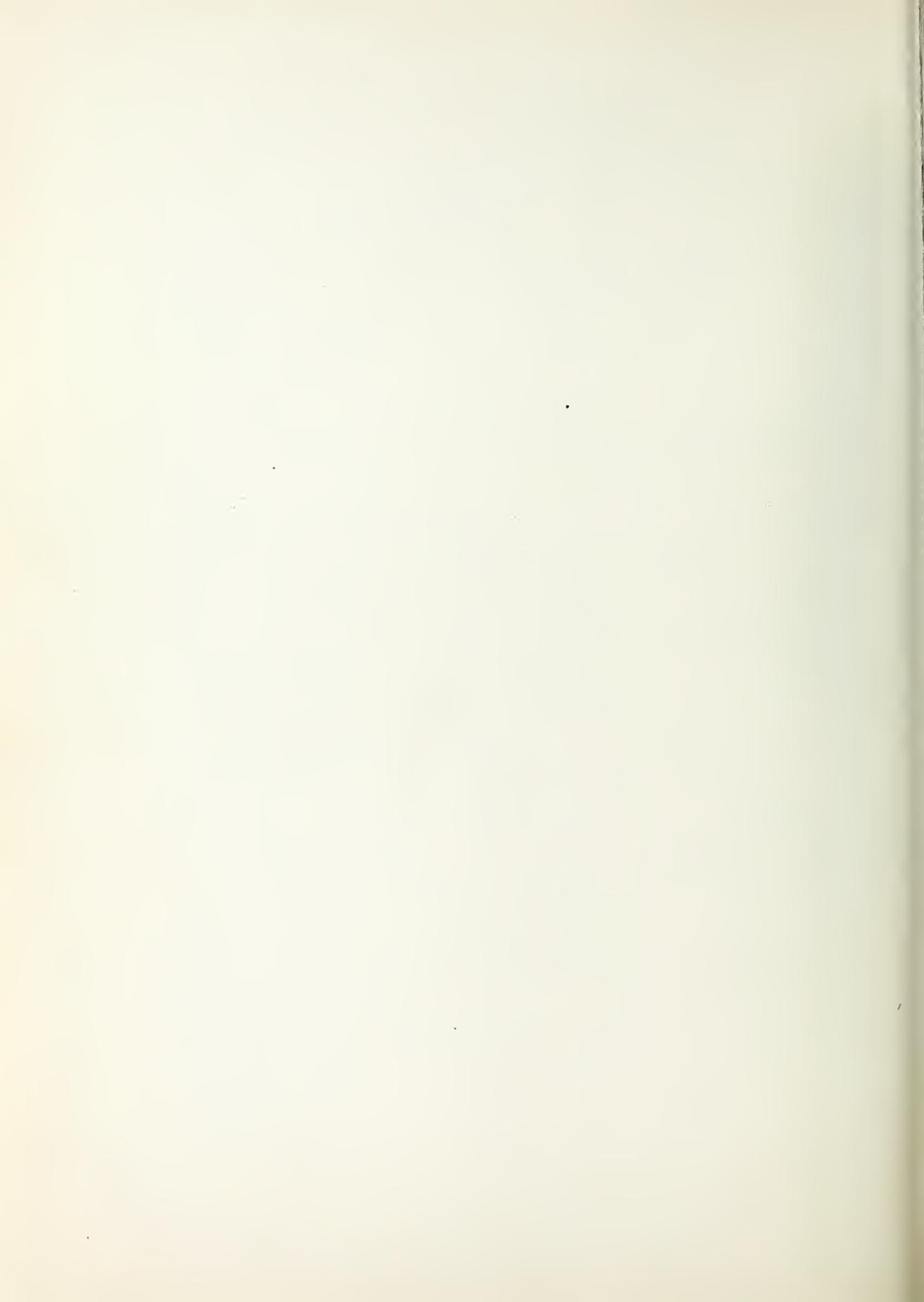
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MAP
OF WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP
SHOWING
FIRST LAND GRANTS
COMPILED
FROM RECORDS
FURNISHED BY
THE LATE R. J. NEWHARD
& CHAS. ROBERTS
BY
L. J. H. GROSSART, C. E.
ALLENTOWN, PA.
SCALE 100 P. 1" = 1 MILE 1-19-04.



on land conveyed to his son, Daniel, with free ingress, egress, and regress, and the right to take water out of the springs and lead the same to convenient ditches. The Whitehall Portland Cement Company and the town of Cementon are located on this land.

South of the Showalter land, John Jacob Schreiber secured 250 acres along the Lehigh by warrants in 1740 and 1749. His son, Philip Jacob Schreiber, added to this, and patented on Feb. 10, 1763, 402 acres and 60 perches. In 1768 he had 90 acres of cultivated and 310 acres of uncultivated land. In 1773 he bought the Basler tract of 100 acres adjoining on the north. The house he erected in 1799 still stands. His son, Jacob, received the northern half and his son, Daniel, the southern. The borough of Coplay and the works of the Coplay Cement Company are on this tract.

Michael Hoffman secured as early as 1737 a warrant for 150 acres which was situated south of the Deshler tract and west of the Schreiber land. In 1744 he patented a tract of 163 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres and in 1763 an adjoining tract of 94 acres. In 1768 he owned 80 acres of cultivated and 270 acres of uncultivated land. He died in 1786, leaving two sons, John and Michael, who received his land, a portion of which was located in the present North Whitehall.

Christian Bertsch patented a tract of 253 acres in 1786, located west of Hoffman's land; and adjoining Bertsch's land was a tract of 213 acres owned by Daniel Roth, who secured it by warrants from 1743 and later.

Adjoining this on the east was Jacob Mickley, Jr.'s, land, who lived here as early as 1762, having left the homestead on Mill creek. In 1789 he was the owner of 278 acres on which the village of Mickley's is now located.

A tract of 550 acres between Mickley's land and the Lehigh river was granted by William Penn to William and Margaret Lowther on Dec. 1, 1733. On April 1, 1754, Nicholas Scull, as sheriff, sold this tract to William Parsons, who, on April 15th, sold it to Richard Peters. On April 16th Peters sold it to William Allen and Joseph Turner. On Dec. 4, 1761, Allen and Turner sold 187 acres of it to Adam Deshler for £339, who sold 100 acres of it to Jacob Mickley on May 7, 1762. The Thomas Iron Company eventually became the owner of 185 acres.

In 1785, Henry Biery owned a tract of 200 acres on Coplay creek, adjoining the Mickley tract. On this tract still stands the old stone school-house, in which Mickley's church congregation was organized. At the mouth of Coplay creek, Jacob Hartman owned a tract of 25 acres and here he kept a flat-bottomed boat, with which

he ferried passengers over the river as early as 1785.

Adam Miller owned a tract of 292 acres along the Lehigh, adjoining the Biery and Hartman lands, parts of which he patented in 1788, 1789, and 1801. He died in 1815, aged 91 years. His descendants owned the land many years and West Catasauqua is located on the tract.

Michael Kolb owned a tract of 167 acres west of Miller's land, of which he had 45 acres cultivated in 1768. He and his wife died a few weeks apart in 1812, and his daughters received the land, two of whom married into the Roth family.

Adjoining the Kolb land, Daniel Newhard patented a tract of 86 acres in 1788. He died a bachelor in 1801, and his estate, amounting to 125 acres, was valued at £937. His brothers and sisters, and nephews and nieces were his heirs, and his niece, Elizabeth, wife of George Shick, and daughter of his elder brother, Christopher Neuhard, who was killed in the Revolution, accepted the land at the valuation.

West of this tract was the Godfried Knauss tract, which was first taken up by Daniel Roth, Sr., in 1737. Godfried Knauss, Sr., became the owner in 1761, and by 1768 he had 100 acres cultivated and 200 acres uncultivated. On this tract he built in 1769 a stone house which was recently torn down. The line between Whitehall and South Whitehall townships runs through this land. He died in 1777; then his son, Godfrey, Jr., secured the land north of the Jordan creek and that south of the creek was sold to Judge Peter Rhoads. Descendants of the Knauss family still own a considerable portion of the land.

One of the most interesting tracts in the township is that warranted by John Aigander in 1734 and 1737, containing 318 acres, along the Jordan creek. Jacob Wertz secured it in 1749 and sold it Sept. 4, 1751 to George Hoffman, who sold it, Jan. 26, 1754, to Michael Harlacher for £250. Harlacher sold 134 acres to Daniel Harlacher, on Oct. 9, 1766 for £275, and 103 acres to his son-in-law, Christopher Blank, on Oct. 10th, for £225. The western portion of the tract was secured by Conrad Marks in 1784, whose descendants still own a portion of it.

Peter Blank, son of Christopher, secured 120 acres of the tract in 1790. In 1799 his son-in-law, John Helfrich, secured the land and the greater part is still owned by his descendants. On this tract is the famous "Indian cave," and numerous large springs, as well as the Helfrich grist-mill, the old school house near the bridge, and the site of an ancient cemetery, where only one tomb stone remains, dated 1775.

Adjoining this tract on the east was Stephen Snyder's land, part of which, 85 acres, he purchased from Jacob Yundt, in 1750, and 183 acres of it he patented in 1786. He and his wife (who was a daughter of Frederick Newhard), died a week apart, in March, 1796. Fullerton is located on a part of this land and John Diefenderfer subsequently became the owner of a portion of it.

Jacob Yund secured by warrants dated May 9, 1750 and June 12, 1750, a tract of 278 acres extending from "Biery's Bridge," along the Lehigh, to Snyder's tract. In 1757 he built a stone house on the tract which stood until a few years ago. He died in 1760 and his son George became the owner in 1771. In 1768 his widow owned 50 acres of cultivated land and 175 acres of uncultivated land. George Yundt died in 1828 and the property was divided among his five sons, John, Abraham, Daniel, George, and Jonas.

South of the Snyder land was a tract of 143½ acres which Giles Windsor sold May 13, 1768, to Francis Hartman, who sold it on Jan. 1, 1776 to Peter Newhard and Abraham Sterner. Newhard sold his portion to Sterner on Jan. 20, 1785, whose descendants still own a portion of the land.

Frederick Newhard purchased from John Eastburn on Nov. 28, 1746, a tract of 250 acres adjoining the Aigander tract, and land of William Allen. He secured an adjoining tract of 65 acres. After his death in 1765, his widow was assessed on 90 acres of cultivated land and 210 acres of uncultivated land. His sons, Frederick and Laurence became the owners of the land, and in 1790 Laurence built a stone grist-mill which still stands.

Francis J. Newhard, a lineal descendant of Frederick, and Samuel J. Koehler (whose wife was a descendant of Laurence Newhard), still own a large part of the original tract. The balance of the land included in Whitehall township was owned by William Allen for many years and was not settled upon until a comparatively recent date.

TAX LIST OF WHITEHALL TOWNSHIP, 1762.

Samuel Seger, Collector.

	£		£
Felix Arner,	10	David Deshler, ...	24
Paul Balliet,	50	Jacob Dormeyer, ..	5
Joseph Balliet,	5	Andreas Dormeyer, ..	5
Peter Born,	5	Adam Deshler,	42
Peter Basler,	10	Henry Eal,	6
John Berret,	7	Paul Eberhard, ...	5
Christopher Bear, ...	24	Henry Funk,	10
Peter Burkholter, ..	30	Ulrich Flickinger, ..	16
Christopher Blanck, ..	16	Peter Flickinger, ..	5
Peter Bechler,	4	Michael Foltz,	6
William Creutz, ..	7	John Gressman, ...	7

	£		£
Peter Good,	12	Yost Meyer,	6
Paul Gross,	5	Jacob Mickly,	16
George Good,	10	Nicholas Marx, ...	4
Laurence Good,	99	Frederick Neuhart, ..	22
(Abated 10)		Henry Nehlich,	6
Christopher Gong- wear,	6	Michael Neuhart, ...	18
Conrad Grob,	14	Andreas Ohlwine, ..	6
Conrad Grumbach, ..	7	Peter Reader,	6
Adam Geibel,	6	George Ringer,	8
John Greissemer, ...	20	Michael Ringer, ...	7
Conrad Grack,	6	George Ruch,	13
Michael Hoffman, ...	28	Peter Rhoads,	6
Martin Harter,	6	Daniel Roth,	8
Carl Hornberger, ..	7	John Roth,	7
George Henry,	5	Frederick Reitz, ...	7
Jacob Hussing,	6	Stephen Shnyder, ...	9
George Hoffman, ..	7	Conrad Schlosser, ..	5
Adam Haberle,	14	John Showalter, ..	12
Peter Hoffman,	8	Joseph Showalter, ..	14
Leonard Heüchel, ..	9	George Steary,	8
Peter Herr,	12	Martin Samel,	5
Nicholas Hertzog, ..	6	John Sieger,	7
Henry Heffelfinger, ..	16	George Smith,	6
David Haan,	6	Michael Struby,	12
George Houser,	5	Jacob Son,	5
Jacob Härdel,	6	John Shnyder,	16
Daniel Horlacher, ...	20	Peter Steckel,	25
Michael Kelchner, ..	7	John Shad,	15
John Ehrenhard Knappenberger, .	5	Samuel Saeger,	12
George Kop,	7	Christian Saeger, ...	12
George Knauss,	30	Daniel Schneider, ..	9
Peter Keass,	5	Peter Schlosser, ...	8
Peter Keppel,	4	Adam Schneck,	9
Joseph Kennel,	10	Jacob Schnerr,	12
Jacob Kennel,	6	Michael Schnerr, ...	5
Godfried Knauss, ...	22	Jacob Schreiber, ..	20
Jacob Kohler,	45	Leonard Steininger, ..	20
George Kehler,	8	Henry Shnyder, ...	4
Jacob Kern,	28	Jacob Showalter, ..	14
Adam Koch,	7	Henry Turny,	12
Peter Kohler,	9	Paul Tussing,	14
George Leibenguth, ..	11	Peter Traxel,	45
Adam Miller,	8	Nicholas Traxel, ...	16
Nicholas Meyer, ...	9	Michael Traxel, ..	16
Jacob Mickly, Jr., ...	10	Daniel Traxel,	16
Jacob Miller,	10	Peter Traxel,	18
Jacob Moritz,	9	Jacob Wittmer,	8
Magdalena Meyer, widow of Martin,	6	Ulrich Würth,	10
Adam Maurer,	12	Jacob Wolf,	7
Anthony Mies,	4	Samuel Wotring, ..	10
		Dietemer Werner, .	6
		Jacob Yound's wid- ow,	10

Singlemen.

Philip Diel.	Samuel Muse.
Jacob Flickinger.	George Ruch.
Nicholas Fox.	George Schreiber.
Jacob Faar.	Daniel Showalter.
Daniel Good.	Valentine Showalter.
Engelhard Hoffman.	Christopher Shnyder.
Andreas Jänky.	Jacob Sager.
Michael Kolb.	Nicholas Sager.
Jacob Kolb.	Leonard Sebold.
Jacob Kohler.	George Steinger.
Dewald Kennel.	Martin Schnerr.
Jacob Meyer.	

INDUSTRIES.

The following industries have been carried on in the township outside of the towns:

THOMAS IRON-WORKS.—The large iron furnaces at Hokendauqua were established in 1854. The first meeting in this behalf was held at Easton, February 14th, which was attended by the following persons:

<i>Catasauqua</i> —	<i>New Jersey</i> —
David Thomas	Ephraim Marsh
Samuel Thomas	William H. Talcott
<i>Mauch-Chunk</i> —	<i>Easton</i> —
E. A. Douglass	Dr. Henry Detwiler
<i>Bethlehem</i> —	Peter S. Michler
Chas. A. Luckenbach	John Drake
Michael Krause	Derrick Hulick
John P. Scholl	Russel S. Chidsey
<i>New York</i> —	John T. Knight
Benjamin G. Clark	Daniel Whitsell
	Carman F. Randolph

The capital was fixed at \$200,000, and the first Board of Directors comprised the following members:

E. A. Douglass	John Drake
William H. Talcott	Russel S. Chidsey
Ephraim Marsh	C. A. Luckenbach
Peter S. Michler	

And Samuel Thomas was selected to superintend the erection of the proposed furnaces.

Besides the persons mentioned, the following also became subscribers in making up the total subscription of 4,000 shares, \$200,000:

Jacob Singmaster	B. I. Leedom
John Thomas	Augustus Wolle
William Reed	I. V. Williamson
John Brown	Thomas Butz

Additional subscribers during the year 1855 were:

Joshua Hunt	John D. Locke
Charles H. Dexter	John F. Starr
Wm. H. Sayre, Sr.	Enoch Locke
Valentine W. Weaver	Augustus G. Richey
Thomas McKeen	John W. Quincy.
Enoch Ketcham	

The site selected was at Hokendauqua, where two farms were purchased by David Thomas, the property of Thomas Butz, containing together 185 acres, situated along the west bank of the Lehigh river, and he was elected as the trustee to hold this real estate and others afterward acquired, and convey any portion as occasion might require. Total area purchased became 294 a., 65 p., at cost of \$120,502.

The work of erecting two furnaces was begun on March 1st, and at the same time a town was laid out to accommodate the employees at the works. The furnaces were substantially built, each 60 feet high, and 18 feet bosh, with two blowing engines, each 500-horse power, and equipped with the proper appliances.

No. 1 Furnace was put in blast June 1, 1855, and No. 2 on October 23d. They were a complete success from the first blast, and the pig metal was equal to the best in the country; and

their operation continued though shortly afterward a great panic prevailed throughout the country. Indeed their successful operation was so great that two additional furnaces were erected in 1861 and 1862 to meet the demands of their increasing trade, called No. 3 and No. 4; each 55 feet high and 18 feet bosh, but afterward made 65 feet high, which were equipped with two large blowing-engines.

In 1872 and 1873, furnaces No. 5 and No. 6 were added to the Hokendauqua plant, each 60 feet high and 18 feet bosh.

In 1867, two furnaces erected at Lockridge (Alburtis) became the property of the Thomas Iron Co., and were called No. 7 and No. 8.

In 1882 this company bought the Keystone furnace at Chain Dam near Easton (63 feet high and 16 feet bosh), and was called No. 9.

With these nine furnaces, the company had an annual capacity of 120,000 tons. The capital of the Company was necessarily increased with this wonderful development of their business and by 1884 it had reached a capitalization of \$2,000,000.

Large beds of iron ore were secured in Lehigh and Berks counties, and also in New Jersey, to keep up the running supply of the Company's furnaces, and to provide for its transportation to the Hokendauqua plant, the management united with the Crane Iron Co., in establishing the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad in 1856, and in 1882 secured the complete ownership of the Ironton Railroad, for handling the ore, coal, limestone, and iron, in the extensive manufacturing operations at Hokendauqua and in doing this, sixteen locomotives became a daily necessity.

The town of Hokendauqua was laid out by the company Nov. 9, 1854. A number of the town-lots were sold, but subsequently they were re-purchased so as to be able to control the whole property, excepting one, which was owned by Joseph McFetridge (who was in the employ of the company from April 18, 1854, to 1905).

The company donated lots for school and church purposes, and also contributed \$5,000 toward the Presbyterian church and parsonage.

In 1864, the town was established into an independent school district and so continued for upwards of 40 years; and it was supported mainly by taxes assessed against the Company. The second floor of a large brick building was set apart by the Company for the use of its employees as a library and reading-room. This was continued until 1906.

The town has been supplied with spring water by the Company under a water system, pumped from a spring on the river-bank. The company

erected handsome residences there for its general superintendent and superintendent, beside substantial two-story brick dwellings for its employees, numbering 148.

In 1904, the Company celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary at Hokendauqua which was attended by stockholders and invited guests numbering upwards of 500. Among its numerous employees 88 were in its continuous employment upward of twenty years, 9 upward of forty years, and one of them even fifty years (Joseph McFetridge).

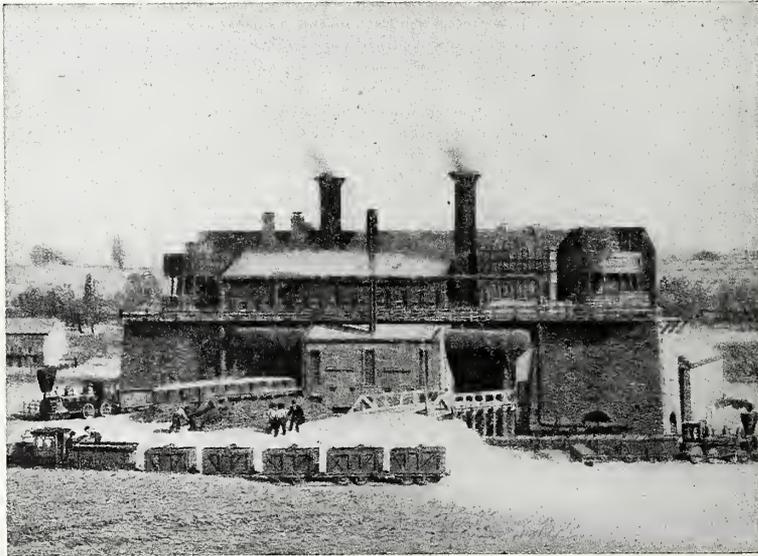
In 1904, the stock issued was 50,000 shares, held by 487 stockholders (211 men, 193 women, and 83 estates, trustees, and banks).

The company showed a remarkably patriotic

1897, and served as general superintendent from 1867 to 1893.

Edwin Mickley was prominently identified with this Company from 1858 until 1889 in superintending the mines, and constructing and managing the furnaces in a successful manner.

Benjamin G. Clarke was president of the company from 1887 to 1892, when John F. Knight succeeded him and served only two months, when he died. B. F. Fackenthal, Jr., was president of the company from 1893 to 1913. R. H. Sweetser is president, James W. Weaver, secretary, and W. E. McKee, superintendent of the company. The several furnaces and mines of the company are valued at \$2,911,000, and its railroad holdings at over \$1,000,000.



THE THOMAS IRON COMPANY IN 1859.

spirit in liberality to its employees, in the payment of war taxes (\$200,000 from July, 1864 to December, 1866), and in contributing \$300 toward the Soldier's Monument in Fairview Cemetery.

David Thomas (after whom the Company was named) was connected with the Company from its organization in 1854 to his death in 1882.

Samuel Thomas, his son, was also connected with it from its organization to his death in 1906; served as superintendent at Hokendauqua from 1854 to 1864, and officiated as president from 1864 to 1887 (excepting one year, altogether 22 years).

John Thomas, another son, was also connected with it from its organization to his death in

The different plants of the Company are:
Hokendauqua, 6 furnaces (5 out of blast).

Lock-Ridge (Alburtis), 2 furnaces.

Island Park, 1 furnace (Northampton county).

Hellertown, 2 furnaces (Northampton county).

The Company came to own about 6,400 acres of mining properties in New Jersey and about 1,600 acres in Pennsylvania (one-fourth being in Lehigh county), and at all the furnaces about 600 acres.

CAR-WHEEL AND AXLE-WORKS.—This industry was established in 1866 in Whitehall township, between the Lehigh Valley R. R. and the public road to Allentown, a mile south of Catasauqua by James W. Fuller, James McKee, and others who traded under the name of McKee, Fuller & Co., for the manufacture of car-

wheels. In 1879 the plant was enlarged by the addition of a forge and car-works, and by 1882 the business had increased so as to turn out upwards of 1,800 eight-wheel railroad cars worth \$2,800,000. In 1884 the capacity was increased to \$4,000,000; the employees numbered from 1,200 to 1,500, whose monthly pay exceeded \$25,000; and the length of the buildings extended along the road for nearly a mile from Ferndale station to Gap Junction. In 1891 the manufacture of cars was abandoned, and the plant has since been directed toward car-wheels and general castings.

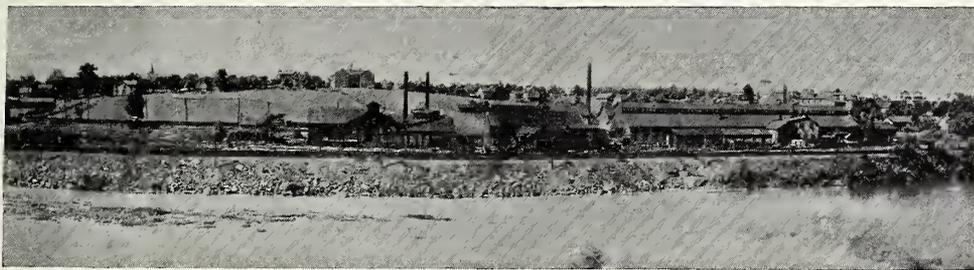
In 1901, the business was incorporated as the Lehigh Car Wheel and Axle Works, and besides car wheels, the production has since been special castings and crushing machinery, and the "Lehigh Fuller Pulverizing Mills." The employees number from 200 to 250. Officers, James W. Fuller, president and general manager, and Joseph S. Elverson, secretary and treasurer.

LEHIGH FOUNDRY was established on property to the north in 1900 by James W. Fuller

repaired but the interior was never rebuilt. This occurred on a Saturday night when the employees were away; otherwise, if in active operation, there might have been loss of life.

FREDERICK CAR-SHOPS.—In 1866, Thomas Frederick, Charles F. Beck, and Abraham Wisser associated as partners trading as Frederick & Co., for the manufacture of railroad cars in Whitehall township along the public road to Allentown a mile south of Catasauqua, and erected a large building, 1,000 feet long, which embraced the foundry for car castings, blacksmith shop and car-shop. The employees numbered about 200 and the operations were carried on for nearly ten years when the company failed, owing to the general panic which prevailed from 1873 to 1876. The plant was purchased by McKee, Fuller & Co., and merged in their car-wheel works which adjoined it on the north.

JOHNSON STEEL WORKS.—In Whitehall township, nearly opposite the mouth of the Catasauqua creek, along the west bank of the Lehigh river, Henry Johnson, a native of Eng-



LEHIGH CAR WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS, FULLERTON.

and others for the manufacture of gray-iron castings, and it has since been in successful operation, under the management of the same officials, with employees numbering from 50 to 150.

In 1876, H. K. Flagler, then of Boston, came to this locality to embark in a new enterprise for manufacturing iron tubing. He erected a building 500 feet long and 200 feet wide between the Lehigh Foundry and the Fuller Car Wheel Works, equipped it with machinery, and manned the plant with 50 expert mechanics, who came with him; but by the time it came to be put into successful operation, it was purchased by the National Tube Works and dismantled. Then the property was secured by the Lehigh Car Wheel and Axle Works, and used as a shop for erecting and painting cars. In 1883 the interior part of the building between the ends was crushed in by a very heavy snow-fall, damaging many cars and two locomotives. The ends were

land, established a new and valuable industry on five acres of land for the manufacture of cold rolled steel (used in the production of plates of all kinds, keys, bells, clock-springs, and nickle-plated work of different varieties). This was in 1879, but he had hardly set his great enterprise in successful operation when he died, his death occurring in December, 1881.

The mill was one-story, 36 by 174 feet, with an annex 70 by 100 feet; equipped with special rolls run by four engines; and its monthly production was from 150 to 200 tons, which sold for \$200 per ton. The employees were limited to four and six men.

His son, George, who had till that time become an expert mechanic in this particular line of work, then returned to Catasauqua from New York (where he had been engaged as a roller of cold steel), purchased the plant from his father's estate, improved it, and carried it on successfully until he died in 1903. In 1896 the nickel-plat-

ing building, situated a short distance from the main building, was destroyed by fire but not rebuilt. The damaged end of the main building was repaired and the nickel-plating was abandoned. He first effected his sales through an agent at New York City, but he soon secured enough trade by voluntary orders and these kept his plant very busy. He employed from 10 to 12 men. After his death, his widow conducted the plant for a year when she was obliged to suspend further operations on account of competition from larger mills of a similar character at Pittsburg, Haverstraw (N. Y.), and Cleveland (O). The property is still owned by the estate. It has been occupied, under lease, by J. Arthur Williams, since 1907, who has conducted there the Hercules Metal Works for the manufacture of high-grade brass, bronze, and copper castings.

Previously, from 1865, for several years, an establishment was carried on here for the manufacture of shovels and hoes by George W. Bogh and others; and they were followed by David G. Morris and his brother, Samuel, who occupied the buildings a few years in the manufacture of iron billets out of scrap iron, and forged drawheads for railroad cars.

Cold rolled steel was first made in the United States at Haverstraw in 1876 by Henry Johnson, who introduced the process from England. Upon his locating at Catasauqua, at the termination of his contract in 1879, he was the first to introduce the process in Pennsylvania.

HERCULES METAL WORKS.—On Jan. 1, 1904, J. Arthur Williams, of Catasauqua, embarked in the business of manufacturing high-grade brass, bronze, copper, and machine castings, including a line of trolley wheels. He first leased the foundry of the Crane Iron Co., located at the east end of the furnace, and conducted the place there for three years; then he leased the northern part of the abandoned Johnson Steel Mill in Whitehall township, along the public road to Allentown, a short distance south of the Catasauqua Race-street Bridge, equipped it with the necessary machinery, and there he has continued the business until the present time. He employs from four to six men.

HELFRICH MILL.—Jacob Wertz settled on a tract of 300 acres of land in Whitehall township, along the Jordan creek, and secured a patent for it in 1750, and he sold this tract to George Hoffman in 1751. Hoffman borrowed money in 1753, giving this land as security, and then, it is believed, he erected a log grist-mill on this land along the Jordan. This mill is mentioned in 1770 in connection with religious services.

Michael Horlacher was the owner in 1754; and Christopher Blank in 1766, and twenty-four years afterward Blank sold to his son, George Adam, a part of the land including the mill, and the water-right for the mill-race. In 1802, Peter Grim became the owner, and in 1807 he erected a two-story stone mill on the site of the old log-mill. Grim died and left an only child, a daughter married to James Deshler, and upon her decease the stone grist-mill and 55 acres were purchased by Reuben Helfrich in 1872.

Helfrich operated the mill until his death in 1890, and during this time, the plant became known as the Helfrich Mill. In 1891, his son Thomas purchased the property, and he has carried on the milling business until the present time. A saw-mill adjoining was run from the beginning until 1807, and then this part of the industry was abandoned. A wide, well-kept mill-race extends to the mill from the Helfrich spring, about 60 perches to the north, several perches from the Jordan, and the large and constant flow of water from this spring, without the construction of a dam as a supply basin, has been the only source of power during the long period of 160 years. This is the only grist-mill in the county now run in this manner, directly from a spring. Before 1900 there was a similar mill at the head of Cedar-creek, which was driven by the Schantz Spring, without even a mill-race.

NEWHARD MILL.—In 1746 George Frederick Newhard purchased 250 acres of land along the Jordan creek, which now adjoins Allentown at the northern extremity of Sixth street. In the partition of his estate in 1789 his son, Laurence, secured the southeastern portion of the land with rights for maintaining a mill dam and race on the tract to carry on a projected grist-mill. In 1790 Laurence erected a two-story stone mill along the Jordan, and carried on the milling business until his death in 1817, when the ownership of the mill passed to two of his sons, John and Daniel. In 1834 John became the sole owner of it and he continued the business until 1850. Subsequent owners until 1864 were John Newhard's son, Joseph, and Peter Roth. In 1865 Thomas Strauss purchased the mill and owned it until he died May 11, 1913. He carried it on thirty years then leased it to Henry W. Schleifer, who has continued as tenant until the present time.

PAINT MILL.—On Aug. 1, 1867, Jacob Breinig, Alfred J. Breinig and Tilghman G. Helfrich associated together for the manufacture of fertilizer, and they established a plant along the Mickley road in Whitehall township, near the Helfrich grist-mill. After conducting the business for seven years they enlarged the plant by

adding the manufacture of paint, and since then they have carried on the business under the name of Allentown Manufacturing Co., the production of paint being the principal part of the industry. They employ an average of twenty hands. This company became the successor of Jacob Breinig, who had started producing paint in 1855, and fertilizer in 1860.

NEWHARD STONE-CRUSHER.—In 1900, F. J.

blocks upward daily, and ornamental work according to orders.

The school-house was converted into a dwelling before 1850 by Reuben Helfrich who then enlarged it and for a number of years it was occupied by foremen who superintended the quarry operations nearby.

GARBAGE CREMATORY was established in 1900 by the municipal authorities of Allentown along



VIEW OF LARGE SPRING.

Newhard put up a crusher-plant along the Mickley road in Whitehall, half a mile north of the city line of Allentown, on his farm of 76 acres, and here he has since carried on the business of supplying large quantities of crushed limestone for concrete work and paving. He averages 40 tons daily and employs from 8 to 12 hands. He is the last survivor in name of the Newhard family which first settled on this land in 1746, and has lived on the property since his birth in 1843.

the Mickley road in Whitehall about a mile north of the city line, for burning the garbage collected in the city and the plant has since been maintained there until the present time.

CLEAR SPRINGS WATER CO.—The Whitehall Water Co. was organized by a Mr. Balliet in 1892 for the purpose of supplying Cementon with water by gravity from the Leisenring spring, a short distance west of the town; and this supply has been continued until the



VIEW OF PORTION OF 180,000,000 GALLON DAM.

CEMENT BLOCKS.—In 1907, H. C. Long established an industry in an old one-story stone township school-house, situated along the Mickley road, at the county bridge, for the manufacture of building blocks and ornamental work (columns, vases, etc.), out of cement. He carried on the plant for one year; then Joseph Mickley became associated with him, and they have since conducted the business under the name of Long & Mickley. They make from 150

present time. But in 1900, the Clear Springs Water Co. was organized by Mahlon and John Kemmerer and others for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of Egypt, Cementon, Siegfried, Northampton, Coplay, Hokendauqua, North Catasauqua, West Catasauqua, Catasauqua, and Fullerton with clear spring water, and in this behalf they purchased the water supply mentioned and the old grist-mill at the mouth of Mill creek (formerly called for years the "Fogel

& Straub Mill," but then the "Fisher Mill"), and the land along the creek for a mile.

In the ravine above the mill, they constructed a superior dam, half a mile long, with a capacity of 100,000,000 gallons, backed up by heavy masonry, 500 feet long, 32 feet high, 12 feet thick at the bottom and five feet at the top. A "gate-house," with three sets of screens, is located at the centre of the wall where large iron pipes are connected with the pumping-station, erected on the site of grist-mill; and thence the water (drawn from different levels in the dam so as to be free from foreign materials), is pumped into a receiving reservoir on the top of "Lincoln Heights," to an elevation of 325 feet, about a mile south of the dam.

The reservoir is 200 feet square, and thirteen feet deep, with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons; and in the centre there is an *aerating* device for purifying the water as it flows from the pipe.

were made here as early as 1733. The place came to be established on land taken up by Jacob Kohler and Peter Steckel, the former having started a grist-mill in 1755 which has continued in the family in a direct line to the present time, and the latter's son started a store and hotel in 1790 which he carried on for thirty years.

The Egypt church was founded here in 1734 and erected in 1764; and an English school distinct from the church, was encouraged and built in 1808, and sustained for fifty years till the compulsory common school system was inaugurated. The Egypt graded school, with eight rooms and spacious play-ground is the equal of the best public school in Pennsylvania for convenient arrangement, sanitary situation, and educational facilities.

The real development of the place began after the establishment of the American Cement Works in 1884; then it contained a church,



WINTER SCENE OF 3,000,000 GALLON RESERVOIR.

From this reservoir, the water is distributed through mains by gravity to the several places named. The total length of mains laid is forty-three miles. The daily supply from the reservoir is 1,000,000 gallons.

TOWNS.

The township includes five towns, each of considerable area and population, excepting the last:

Egypt	West Catasauqua
Cementon	Fullerton
Hokendauqua	Mickley's

EGYPT is a progressive town in the northern section (western political division) of Whitehall township, on Coplay creek, one mile west of Cementon on the Lehigh river and seven miles north of the county-seat. The first settlements

school, store, hotel, thirty-seven dwellings, 175 inhabitants, railroad branch, and post office.

Vast deposits of superior cement rock have been quarried in the vicinity for 40 years, where some of the largest cement works in the world have been established and carried on.

In 1828, the first threshing-machine in Lehigh county was made at Egypt, by James Deschler and Joseph Saeger; though about this time one was made at Macungie by Benjamin Fogel.

In 1870 the lots were sold according to a regular plan, and the improvements made accordingly; and that year seven dwelling-houses were erected. And in 1870 Edmund Kohler secured a patent for the last thirteen acres of unpatented land at Egypt, for which his grandfather, Jacob Kohler had made application in 1765.

The erection of this political district into a "first class township" in 1901 gave an impetus

to local improvement. In November, 1913, the situation of the town was as follows:

Churches,	2
Schools,	8
General Stores,	3
Bakeries,	3
Sundry Stores,	4
Hotels,	3
Grist-mill,	1
Silk-mill,	1
Stone-Crusher,	1
Saddlery,	1
Barbers,	2
Coal Yards,	2
Meat Chop,	1
Bottling-Works,	1
Blacksmith Shop,	1
Poultry Farm,	1
Tinsmith,	1
Carpenters,	6
P. O. S. of A. Hall,	1
Post Office,	1
Justice of the Peace,	1
Beneficial Societies,	3
Young People's Society,	1
Pool-room,	1
Population,	1,200
Automobiles,	15
Branch of Ironton R. R., ...	1
L. V. Transit Railway,	1
Company Water Supply,	1
Company Electric Lighting, ..	1

INDUSTRIES AT EGYPT.—The following varied industries have been established and carried on at Egypt.

Grist-Mill.—In 1755 a log grist-mill was erected by Jacob Kohler along the Coplay creek, a short distance below the Egypt church. In 1769 he sold the mill and 155 acres of land to his son, Peter, who carried it on until he died in 1793, when it became the property of his grandson, Peter. A large three-story stone mill was erected by the grandson in 1809 on the same side of the old "King's Highway" (Mickley road) but 100 feet to the north of the log mill; and there the business has been continued by the original pioneer miller's descendants in a direct line to the present time, the successors during the past century having been Aaron Kohler, Lewis A. Kohler, and the sons of Lewis, Geo. A., and Dallas R. It is a custom-mill, where the old process flour is still ground on mill-stones, driven by water-power (at times by gasoline engine when the water becomes too low).

Tannery.—In the year 1801, Peter Leisenring erected a tannery on land which shortly afterward (1808) came to adjoin the English School lot on the east, and here the business was

carried on for upward of eighty years until 1884. Besides Leisenring, the proprietors were William Wetherhold, William Burkhalter, Charles Troxell, Aaron Kachline, and Alfred D. Kachline. The building then erected is still standing. It is a two-story frame structure, 20 by 30 feet, set on a stone foundation three feet above the ground, doubtless as a precaution against floods in the Coplay creek, which flows through the property a short distance to the south. It has been occupied as an unpretentious residence for twenty years, latterly by foreigners.

Cement Works.—The real development of Egypt and vicinity began in 1884 with the establishment of the cement industry along the Coplay creek, on lands of Edmund Kohler and William Lazarus, south of the Egypt church. The promoter of the enterprise was Christian L. Knauss, and through him some capitalists, among them James M. Wilcox, Robert W. Leslie, and Franklin Thompson (president of P. R. R. Co.), organized the American Portland Cement Co., who secured about 40 acres of land and erected a plant for the manufacture of cement, which was known as the "Egypt" plant. Subsequently the name was changed to American Cement Co., and other plants were erected to meet the increasing demands of trade, known respectively as the "Pennsylvania," "Columbia," "Giant," "Central," and "Reliance," and additional tracts of land were secured until the Company came to own over 400 acres.

Carriage-works. On the premises, where the fine residence of E. E. Long is located, a carriage works was carried on along the road-side for upwards of twenty years by Cyrus A. Koons and James Newhard whose carriages and wagons had a good reputation for superior workmanship.

Isaac U. Deturck, of Kutztown, located in the town in 1868 and conducted a machine repair shop and dealt in farming implements until 1875.

Coal yard.—In 1870 Lewis A. Kohler established a coal yard north of the grist-mill, and after carrying on the business for a number of years, transferred it to his sons, George A. and Dallas R., who have conducted it until now in connection with the grist-mill.

Bakery.—A bakery was started at Egypt in 1888 by Francis Woodring and Edwin Ritter his brother-in-law. They erected a plant and carried it on for some time when Ritter became the sole owner and he conducted the business until 1896. His successors were Wilson H. Schneck till 1898, and Keefer and Lindaman till 1900, when the Egypt Bakery Co. was organized by O. E. Leh, E. E. Long, Joseph D. Peters, John O. Kohler, John W. Eckert, and others, who purchased the plant and have carried it on until now.

In 1898 Tilghman Weaver embarked in the business also on Main street, and after carrying it on several years sold it to the company mentioned. The two bakeries have since been carried on by this company in a successful manner. The total weekly production is about 15,000 loaves of bread, and they employ four teams for delivery throughout the surrounding country for many miles.

A third bakery was started by John Kohler about 1900. It was carried on by him and other parties until 1911 when Morris Lindemuth became the owner and he has carried on the business until now.

Saddlery.—In 1901, Dr. H. D. Leh and James W. Peters embarked in the business of supplying and repairing harness at Egypt, employing a saddler to carry on the place for the convenience of the community. After directing it for three years they sold the business to Oscar N. Snyder and he has continued it with increasing success until now.

Bottling Works.—In 1902, David H. Lindaman began the business of bottling beer and soft drinks at Egypt, and erected a plant near the Coplay creek along the Ironton R. R. on the road to Ruchsville. He conducted it seven years, then sold it to George W. Keefer who has since carried on the business. He employs four teams and his trade extends throughout the surrounding county from ten to fifteen miles.

Stone Crusher.—In 1905, O. E. Leh and Joseph Peters purchased the old Josiah Steckel farm, southwest of Egypt, near the Ironton R. R., and opened a superior bed of hard rock where they erected a crusher-plant and have since supplied large quantities of crushed stones of all sizes for road purposes and concrete work. At the same time they put up chutes and have since carried on a coal business.

Leh Poultry Farm.—In 1909 Oliver E. Leh embarked in the business of conducting a poultry farm at Egypt with all the modern appliances and conveniences of incubating and raising chickens, and for this purpose enclosed eight acres of land and erected eighteen buildings. He has since made a specialty of the white leghorn breed and has on hand from 2,000 to 4,000. It is recognized as a model farm, under the management of his son, Robert J. Leh. He has also a considerable supply of pigeons.

Silk Works.—In 1911, H. J. Feldhege and E. T. Zellner of Coplay established a fine two-story brick plant at Egypt, covering 20,000 square feet, for the manufacture of broad silks and they have since traded under the name of H. J. Feldhege Silk Manufacturing Co. Employees number 300; and the annual product is from \$350,-

000 to \$400,000, sold through their own office at New York City, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

This company is also operating three similar plants, two at Walnutport and one at Siegfried. Their total production is about \$1,000,000; and all employees number 600.

Blacksmith-shop.—Joseph Koons started the first blacksmith-shop at Egypt about 1850 and carried on the business for some time. He was followed by Solomon Kratzer, John Krasely, Daniel Sheirer, and Augustus M. Lamb; then by several others for short periods until 1909. In 1911 Ezra M. Young erected a new shop and he has continued the business until now—having previously operated a shop for fifteen years in Monroe county.

GENERAL STORES.—The store business was conducted at Egypt in connection with the hotel by the proprietors in the west end of the building from 1796 until 1885; then a partnership, consisting of the proprietor, E. E. Long, Oliver E. Leh, and John W. Eckert, carried it on there until 1904 when the property was sold to O. P. Werley for hotel purposes and Mr. Long erected the superior two-story cement-block, store-stand on the opposite corner and the partnership continued the business there until 1909. O. J. Fenstermacher & Co. then became the owners and they have continued it until now.

Augustus K. Kelchner started the second store in Upper Egypt about 1857 and carried on a general business until 1897. H. W. Hankee and his brother, Lansford, became his successors and they have conducted the stand until now.

In 1895, J. W. Peters started a third store a short distance south of the corner where the Long store came to be located in 1904, and he conducted the business four years; since then J. W. Peters & Co. have continued it until the present time.

Besides these three large general stores, there are four smaller stores of different kinds.

POST-MASTERS.—The mail matter of this community was received at the Siegfried Post-office until 1870, and forwarded to the Kelchner store at Upper Egypt for the convenience of the people where they called for the letters, etc.; then a post office was established. The post-masters have been:

John Koch, Jr., 1872-75.

Ephraim Long, 1875-85.

Walter K. Long, 1885-89; 1893-97.

Oliver E. Leh, 1889-93; 1897-1907.

Alfred H. Leh, 1907-13.

Wilson H. Schneck, 1913—.

HOTELS.—Three licensed hotels are at Egypt. The Werley House was erected by Jacob Steckel

in 1796 and he carried it on as a public tavern until 1815. Then it was discontinued for 32 years. In 1848 William Leisenring re-established the place as a tavern and the business has been continued there until the present time, his successors having been David Fatzinger, Tilghman Kohler, John Koch (1870-75), Ephraim Long (1875-85), Eugene E. Long (1885-1904), and Oscar P. Werley (1904-14).

The American House was started by Charles W. Miller in 1887 and he carried on the business until 1904; then different parties were there to 1911; and Koch has been the proprietor till now.

The Far-view House was started in 1897 by Fatzinger & Oberholtzer. Different parties conducted the place till 1903; since then, John Berg (who has acted as a notary public, and also as interpreter and agent for many foreigners).

WATER.—Previous to 1905, the place was supplied with water from cisterns and three wells; then mains were laid by the Clear-Spring Water Co. and water has since been supplied from its reservoir on Laurel Hill near Cementon.

LIGHT.—The inhabitants of the town used coal oil, and the streets were unlighted until 1896; then the American Cement Co. put up poles and wires and supplied electric light until 1913, when E. E. Long, O. E. Leh, and Harry Grammes organized the Egypt Electric Light and Power Co., and purchased the plant of the Cement Co., and they have since secured the light from the Catsauqua Electric L. & P. Co.

EGYPT SCHOOL.—The eastern portion of Egypt has been known as "Eagle Point," and on account of its elevation commands a "far-view." The large, two-story, brick school-building of the town is situated there. It has eight graded class-rooms, with two lunch-rooms and a large basement for a play-room in inclement weather; and a play-ground which is the largest in the township. A library of 500 volumes has been collected, embracing history, biography, poetry, and fiction. The classes are under the supervision of Miss Mary Downs (a teacher for 16 terms), and the pupils number 275, more boys than girls, with a large population of "foreign" children. This is a model building, superior and attractive, and reflects great credit upon the enterprise and progressive spirit of the community. It was erected in 1907. Previously these classes were in two one-story brick buildings, one at the "far-view" point, the other opposite the historic Egypt church, which have since been unoccupied.

The old one-story stone building near the county bridge, known as the "English School of 1808," is still standing, occupied as a residence

and owned by H. P. K. Romig, where the owner and his wife while children attended "special" school until about 1860 when it was discontinued.

The teachers were:

Thomas Fitzgerald	John H. Oliver
Michael Kraemer	Alfred B. Schwartz
Henry Scholl	Erastus Rhoads
William Osman	Amos Steckel
Russell Ward	David Stern
John K. Clifton	Emma M. Kachline

The following particulars are given in "Sketches of Lehigh Valley" (p. 17), relating to this school:

"Until this time (1804), in the school at the Egypt church only German was taught and many of the inhabitants expressed the wish that their children might be educated in English; so, in this behalf, "The English School Society" was organized in the year 1808 for the purpose of establishing an English school. This society then sold stock certificates at \$10 a share. Among the trustees, whose name can be recalled, was Jacob Saeger; and Jacob Steckel served as a school teacher. There were 44 shares of stock sold, and a quarter of an acre of land was purchased from Jacob Kohler for the sum of \$40, on which a one-story stone school-house was erected which cost \$412.30, together \$452.30. On the 26th of December, 1808, there was an election held for trustees, etc., and then Abraham Zerfasz, David Deschler, Nicholas Saeger, and Peter Ruch were elected as trustees, and Jacob Steckel, Nicholas Kern, Jacob Saeger, and Nicholas Saeger, Esq., as a committee to formulate Rules and Regulations for the Society. On the 3d of January, 1809, Jacob Kern from Mount Bethel started the English school at a salary of \$14 per month."

DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS.—The following commissioners from the Egypt or Western District have served on the board since the township was made a "first-class" township under the Act of 1899:

Tilghman Weaver, 1901-03.
Oliver E. Leh, 1903-07.
Stanton Ritter, 1907-09.
Harry G. Gangewere, 1909-11.
Albert E. Hoffman, 1911-15.

DISTINGUISHED MEN.—The following prominent men were born and reared at or in the vicinity of Egypt:

Revolutionary patriots.—Peter Kohler, Peter Burkhalter and Col. David Deshler.

Ministers.—Lewis Steckel, Amos Steckel, John Lindaman, Francis Lindaman, Joseph Freeman, of the Reformed church; and Franklin Berndt, of the Lutheran church.

Lawyers.—Hiram H. Schwartz (served as first Orphans Court Judge of Berks county), and Eli G. Schwartz.

Teachers.—William Steckel, Henry Steckel, Willoughby Kohler.

Physicians.—The physicians who practiced their profession at Egypt were Drs. William Kohler, 1840-1870; John P. K. Kohler, 1861-1865, (surgeon in the army); Josiah Koch, 1875-

1887, Victor H. Heebner, H. D. Leh, 1887-1914; Edwin H. Minner, 1911-1914; and Drs. Dreple and Williams.

BRIDGES.—There are two county bridges in the town of Egypt, crossing Coplay creek: one a covered wooden, one-span bridge, erected in 1850, which was repaired and strengthened in 1911; the other a one-span iron bridge with a long retaining wall along the Kohler Mill dam, erected in 1907 to take the place of an open wooden bridge which had been maintained there for over an hundred years.

HALL.—The only hall is that of P. O. Sons of America, built on Main street in 1900, of brick, three stories, 40 by 60 feet at a cost of \$8,000. It is occupied by the Egypt post office, and a barber shop on the first floor; office of Squire Kachline, and dancing room on second floor; and three societies on the third floor.

BENEFICIAL SOCIETIES.—Three beneficial societies are maintained at Egypt:

P. O. S. of A., Camp No. 168, instituted June 21, 1897; members, 85.

I. O. of Red Men, Cahota Tribe 97, instituted Nov. 28, 1902; members, 195.

K. G. E., Lehigh Castle 510, instituted Mar. 13, 1913; members, 54.

LANDMARKS.—The following noteworthy landmarks are situated at or near Egypt, which are in a good state of preservation:

Fort Deshler, built by Adam Deshler in 1760. It is a substantial stone building and was used as a place of refuge in the days when Indian war parties made incursions into the townships.

Troxell or Steckel Homestead.—This is a large two-story stone house with this German inscription on a small plastered surface on the front wall: "1756. *Gott behut dis Haus vor aller gefahr, führ unsre Seel' ins Himmel's Saal. Johan Peter Trachsel und Maria Magdalena.*" The house became the property of Peter Steckel in 1768 and was in the Steckel family over one hundred years.

Burkhalter House, built by Peter Burkhalter, Revolutionary patriot, about 1770. It stands half a mile west of Egypt.

Leisenring House, between Egypt and Cementon, built by Conrad Leisenring in 1796.

Schreiber Homestead, built by Jacob Schreiber in 1799.

English School House, a one-story stone building, built in 1808.

Kohler Grist-mill, erected in 1809 by Peter Kohler.

Steckel Hotel, built by Jacob Steckel in 1790, of cut stone, two stories high, to which additions have been made.

Dinkey Homestead, along Mill creek.

MILITARY MEN.—The following residents of Egypt or vicinity participated in the several wars of the country.

Revolutionary War.—Capt. Adam Zerfass, Capt. John Moritz, Lieut. Nicholas Saeger, Lieut. Abraham Wotring, Ensign Jacob Kern, Ensign Abraham Wotring, Jr., Privates Jacob Schreiber, Christian Bertsch, Peter Burkhalter, Jr., George Flickinger, Jacob Steckel, Henry Steckel, Christopher Kern, Michael Ringer, John Kern, Jacob Kohler, Martin Mickley, Peter Mickley, John Leisenring, Peter Deshler, Adam Deshler, Conrad Leisenring, John Bertsch, Jacob Flickinger, George Koehler, Jacob Mickley, George Kern, Peter Basler, George West, and John Grob.

War of 1812-14.—Peter Burkhalter, John Deichman, David Deshler, Michael Frack, George Kern, Benjamin Kohler, Peter Leisenring, Daniel Leisenring, Jacob Schreiber, and Solomon Steckel were in Capt. Peter Ruch's cavalry company, and Michael Zellner, and a Mr. Kelly, the latter of whom died soon after the war, were in a company commanded by Capt. George Dinkey.

Civil War.—Reuben Roth (who died in the service), Josiah Steckel, Herman Peter, Willoughby Peter, William Frantz, Reuben Frantz, John Fisher, Andrew Kratzer (who died in service), Jacob Kramer, James A. Bates, Owen Kern, Lewis D. Steckel, Stephen Leh, Reuben Ruch, Edwin Knecht, Henry Laury, Dr. John P. Kohler.

CEMENTON is located in the northwestern section of the township on the west bank of the Lehigh river, about a mile above the borough of Coplay. The first settler here was Jacob Shwalter, a Mennonite, who, with his sons, settled on a tract of 450 acres about 1752. Not having secured a clear title, he was compelled to purchase the land from William Allen, who had secured a patent in 1759. In 1771, Joseph Shwalter sold 150 acres to John Conrad Leisenring, whose descendants owned the land for 125 years.

A ferry was established here at an early date. In 1760, a man named Feitner is mentioned as the ferryman at this place. In later years it was called Siegfried's Ferry, after Colonel John Siegfried, who kept a tavern on the Northampton county side from 1770 until his death in 1793. After the bridge was erected in 1828, both settlements on each side of the river were called Siegfried's Bridge, until 1856, when the railroad company established a station on the west bank of the river and named it Whitehall, after the township, and it was so known until 1901 (shortly after the Whitehall Portland Ce-

ment Co. established its plant here), when the name was changed to Cementon. Peter Leisenring built the first house on the site of the town in 1818.*

A bridge over the river, a wooden, covered structure, of three spans, was erected in 1828 by an incorporated company. It was swept away by the great flood of June 5, 1862, but immediately rebuilt after the same style. The high water extended to the Valley House and carried many drowned people in its current down the valley. The western span, adjoining Whitehall, was blown down by a great storm in 1871, and immediately restored. From the time of its erection in 1828 until 1893 toll was required for teams, pedestrians, etc., in passing to and fro; then it was declared a free county bridge by the courts of Northampton and Lehigh counties upon the application of the respective county commissioners, and as such it has since been maintained by the two counties at their joint expense. It was made free of toll for pedestrians some years before 1893.

About 1890, Albert Leisenring, M. S. Kemerer, Thomas Righter and others organized the Whitehall Land Improvement Co., bought several farms in the vicinity of Whitehall and laid them off into building lots; then sold many of the lots and encouraged building operations. In 1899 this company organized the Whitehall Portland Cement Co., and founded an industry on a tract of 120 acres of land which contained an inexhaustible supply of first-class cement rock and this has been operated in a most successful manner until the present time. The plant was enlarged in 1903. The corporate name was changed to Whitehall Cement Co. in 1911, and since then A. Hochstrasser has been superintendent of the works. The employees number from 200 to 250, and the annual production is 1,400,000 barrels.

Near the works, in an elevated position, known as "Dewey Heights," the company erected two rows of ten double, two-story frame dwelling-houses for the accommodation of some of its working people.

From 1902 to 1909 the company supplied the town with electric light.

In 1895 Milton Steinmetz started a bottling works and carried it on five years. He was succeeded by William Steinmetz from 1900 to 1907, and since then the plant has been operated by John Rumsy (with four to seven teams according to trade and six employees), for the Northampton Brewing Co., owner of the property.

In 1884 the village contained two stores, two hotels, a school house with two schools, railroad station, and 300 inhabitants. In 1913 it was

recognized as a town of 1,200 inhabitants, with 160 dwellings, three large hotels, one general store, Union church, large cement works, employing 200 hands, large graded brick school edifice, and improved railroad accommodations.

The water for domestic uses has been supplied by the Clear-Springs Water Co., of Catsauqua since 1899; and the electric light by the Catsauqua Electric L. & P. Co.

The old Leisenring home, erected in 1796 on the hill west of the town is still standing in a good state of preservation.

Old surviving inhabitants at Cementon in November, 1913, were George Gogle, aged 82 years, Mrs. Samuel Schaffer, 81 years, Mrs. Henry Laury (nee Leisenring) 77 years, (born and reared on the homestead and always resided here).

John Stofflet carried on successfully a farming implement business and repair shop very extensively on the main street, near the bridge, from 1885 to 1905.

DEPARTMENT STORE.—In 1891, O. E. Gruver started a general store on the opposite side of the street from where it is now and carried on a large and increasing business until 1913 when he moved into his present spacious three-story brick building and has since conducted there a fine department store. And the post office was then located in the store.

Jacob Jones began keeping a store at this village in 1844, and in connection with the mercantile business he conducted a "temperance hotel."

POST OFFICE.—A post office by the name of Cementon was established by the post office department Feb. 27, 1891. The inhabitants suggested the name of Whitehall, but this had already been taken for another locality in the state, and Cementon was substituted because the village was in the cement region. The postmasters have been:

John Roth, 1891.

Erwin Semmel, 1892-95.

Charles Schaeffer, 1895-1911.

Jeremiah F. Troxell, 1911-.

LODGE HALL.—In 1890, the Whitehall Beneficial Society was organized and a two-story brick building was then erected, with the first floor set apart for store purposes, and the second for hall and amusement purposes. Gruver occupied the first floor for twenty-one years. The Woodmen of America also hold their meetings in this hall.

HOTELS.—*Valley House* was originally the Siegfried Inn; and continued as such until 1852 when it was demolished by Thomas McKee. The present three-story building was erected in its place, and the name changed to Whitehall Hotel.

William Miller afterward became the proprietor, changed the name to Valley House, and carried on the business until 1890, when William A. Wieder became the owner and he has conducted the place until the present time.

Laurel House was established by David Peter in 1868 and named after "Laurel Hill" in the village. He carried on the business for a number of years, and he was succeeded by different parties, the last being Tilghman Smith, since 1910.

Central House was erected in 1893 by John M. Newhard and conducted by him until 1895. Numerous changes followed until 1912 when John Schwartzson became the proprietor.

PHYSICIANS.—The practicing physicians in the village have been Dr. Aaron Becker from 1871 to 1876; and Dr. N. C. Peters from 1888 to the present time.

SCHOOLS.—A two-story brick school house was erected by subscription at Whitehall Station at the instance of Leslie Miller, Benoni Bates, and others; the first floor was occupied by a general store. A special school was conducted in it for several years; afterward used by the district for school purposes; and in 1868 it was purchased by the school directors who tore it down and erected in its place a larger two-story brick building. In 1884 there were two schools in it with fifty-eight pupils. It occupied the site of the Central House on Main street. In 1892 a superior and attractive two-story brick edifice with six rooms was established by the township on "Lincoln Heights," and in it six schools are conducted.

HOKENDAUQUA is situated on the west bank of the Lehigh river, and adjoins the borough of Coplay on the southerly side. It was established and named by the Thomas Iron Co. in 1854, and here the works and office have since been maintained.

The place derives its name from a small creek which empties into the Lehigh river on the eastern side, about half a mile above the town. It is an Indian word in the language of the Delaware tribe, consisting of two syllables: *Hockin*, which signifies *land*, and *Dochive*, which signifies *searching for*. It would seem, however, that this expressive word was rather applied to the Irish settlers who sought a place for settlement in 1730 and located here.

But it is also said that an Indian village was situated along this creek which was called *Hockyondocquay*, and that Edward Marshall and his associates rested near by, at the end of their first day's journey on Sept. 19, 1737, while making the famous "Indian Walk." The land, on which the iron works came to be located more

than 100 years afterward, was not included in the "walking purchase," the limit having been on the eastern bank of the river.

THOMAS IRON Co.—William Lowther secured land here from the Penns in 1733, and afterward the Thomas Iron Co. obtained 185 acres, subsequently increased to 240 acres, where they established their extensive iron works and laid out a town for the accommodation of their working people. At first they designed to sell off these lots but they changed their purpose so as to be master of the situation at all times with respect to the complete management of their costly industrial enterprise.

After erecting furnaces 1 and 2 at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars they donated a large lot of ground and contributed altogether \$5,000 towards the erection of the Presbyterian church; they laid water pipes along the streets and supplied the place with water, and they provided means for the protection of the people against fire.

Within ten years the company erected a large number of dwelling-houses to accommodate a thousand inhabitants, and their superior control of local affairs in this time built up a model community. Only one property was sold to an employee, which was in 1855, and he came to be one of their most faithful workmen during their prosperous career of sixty years. This was John McFetridge who started as a locomotive engineer, which position he filled for three years; then served as yardmaster at the works continuously for forty-seven years and as storekeeper for one year, when he retired in 1905, making a total service with the company of fifty-one years, a most extraordinary period which is worthy of special mention. He is still living in the same dwelling-house where he started, in good health at the age of eighty-two years with the respect and admiration of the community for his exemplary character.

The works of the Thomas Iron Co. are described elsewhere in this publication with other important industries.

STORES.—John Evans and John Nevins started a general store in the center of the town in 1856. After conducting it four years they sold it to John Christman who carried on the business for forty-nine years. George Issermoyer then became the proprietor and he has continued it until now.

William Roberts carried on a small general store from 1861 to 1893; his son, John, succeeded him from 1893 to 1911; and Shamp & Lamont have continued the business since 1911.

BAKERY.—Samuel Nevins embarked in the baking business in 1857 and after carrying it on

for some time his son became his successor who operated it for a number of years (now one of the foremen in the iron works). Different parties have since had it for short periods.

There are no tradespeople in the town because the working people are employed in the different departments of the Thomas Iron Works and the houses which they occupy are owned by the Iron Company.

AGED MEN.—Besides John McFetridge, there are two other aged men at Hokendauqua who were also in the employ of the Iron Company for upwards of forty years: Thompson Porter, 74 years; Adam Faulkner, 86 years.



HOKENDAUQUA HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT.—Certain inhabitants of Whitehall township, in the village of Hokendauqua, presented a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh county on Sept. 16, 1864, praying to be established into an independent district for school purposes. The court appointed John D. Lawall, Solomon Griesemer, and O. L. Schreiber as commissioners to make the necessary inquiries, who made a favorable report; and the Court confirmed this report April 7, 1865, and established "The Hokendauqua School District, as a separate and independent district in the school system of Lehigh county. It then contained 145 dwelling-houses, 700 inhabitants, three stores, large iron works, school building (with three schools), and the Presbyterian congregation.

This independent school district was maintained nearly fifty years in a successful manner; but when the new school code of 1911 was put into operation in Lehigh county, the district was abandoned and the town of Hokendauqua was included in Whitehall township. Rebecca Mc-

Fetridge (daughter of John) was a teacher in the district twenty-five years.

FERRY.—There was a ferry here across the river, called "Hartman's," from a very early period, and it was carried on until the erection of the bridge by the two counties. At the west end a tavern was conducted for many years, starting before the Revolution. The two-story stone building is still standing.

ORE-WASHERY.—At Hokendauqua, an ore-washery was carried on by miners of ore in the township, because they could not secure water in the immediate vicinity of the mines. It was located below the dam, from which the water was obtained, and it was operated for a number of years until about 1854, when it was discontinued.

WEST CATASAUQUA.—The land, where the town is located, was previously owned by Adam Miller, and a town was laid out by Joshua Miller. Orange M. Fuller also laid out part of the town and sold building lots. The locality was first known as "Pleasant Hill" on account of its elevation above the river and the "pleasant" view which it commanded; but it was afterward named West Catasauqua from its connection with the thriving industrial borough on the east side of the river. The L. V. R. R. extends through the eastern portion; and the junction of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. with the L. V. R. R. is at this place, its "round house" for the engines being at the northerly line. Two bridges span the river, a long iron county bridge at the northern end, and the bridge of the Lehigh Valley Transit Co., at the southern end.

The population in November, 1913, was estimated at 1,000; in 1884, it was 595.

SCHOOL.—A double brick school building was erected in 1876 and there were two schools with 194 pupils. A superior two-story brick building was erected in its place in 1905.

STORES.—In 1884 Orange M. Fuller erected a two-story frame store building and rented it to Samuel Hock who started a small business and carried it on for a year, when George Smith purchased the store and property, and he has since conducted the place.

In 1908 Hiram Woodring put up an attractive two-story cement-block store building and has since carried on a general mercantile business.

There are several small stores besides in the town; also a meat-shop and two barbers.

CHURCH.—The United Brethren in Christ erected a one-story brick church, with basement, 34 by 44 feet, in 1885, and named it "St. John's." Religious services were conducted at irregular times for about twenty years. Then the building

was sold at public sale, and a Sunday school association purchased it and there a school has since been maintained for the benefit of the community. It was burned down in 1891 and immediately rebuilt.

BAND.—The West Catasauqua Band was organized in 1903. A new hall for practice was secured in November, 1913.

MARBLE-YARD.—Elmer M. Berndt established a marble-yard in 1900 and has carried it on since.

HOTEL.—August Eagle built a hotel at West Catasauqua in 1872 and named it the Fairview. It is a three-story frame building on the road to Catasauqua near the long iron bridge which spans the river. He carried it on nineteen years.

plant and carried it on for a time; and he was succeeded by McKee, Fuller & Co., who enlarged the industry and came to employ 1,000 hands.

A rolling-mill was started in the same location about 1865 by the Catasauqua Manufacturing Co.

The town in area is about one and a half miles long by a mile wide, situated along the west bank of the Lehigh river, half a mile south of West Catasauqua, and occupies an elevated position.

The place was originally named "Ferndale." It was so known in 1871 when the Presbyterian church was erected. The land was patented to Jacob Yund, Stephen Snyder, and Giles Winsor.

These great enterprises were the foundation of



PLEASANT HILL SCHOOLHOUSE, WEST CATASAUQUA.

His successors have been: Fritz Hermany, 1891-96; Henry Steitz, J. D. Kingcaid, C. P. King, since 1911.

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY is located in the township on the west side of the Lehigh river, opposite Catasauqua. It was laid out by James W. Fuller, Esq., and sold to an incorporated association which has since maintained it in a most excellent condition. A soldiers' monument was erected there in 1866 by the people of Catasauqua.

Being more immediately identified with Catasauqua, a more extended description of it, including the important historical details, will be found in the chapter relating to that borough.

FULLERTON.—The first industry to be established in this locality along the L. V. R. R. was the car-wheel works of Frederick & Co., before 1865; James W. Fuller then bought the

town, and it was named after the iron-master.

In November, 1913, the population was estimated at 2,000; in 1884 it was 550.

[For the history of the Dent Hardware Company, the Kurtz Furniture Company, and the McBride Silk Company, all located at Fullerton, see the following chapter (XLVIII) on Industries:]

SNYDER BAKERY.—Tilghman M. Snyder started a bakery in Fullerton on Main street in 1892 and has conducted the business until now, employing three bakers and running two delivery teams.

GENERAL STORE.—George P. Diefenderfer embarked in a general store business at Fullerton in 1898, having erected a fine cement block building.

Five small stores are also carried on in the place.

POST-MASTERS.—The following postmasters have served at Fullerton:

Albert Williams.	Gwilym Davis, 1889-93.
John P. M. Wint,	F. G. Kurtz, 1897-1914.
	1893-97.

The population estimated in December, 1913, was 2,000.

Two churches are maintained in this growing town: Ferndale Presbyterian since 1871, and St. John's Union since 1886.

A superior two-story brick school building was erected here in 1906.

A newspaper agency was established in 1897 by John P. M. Wint, Esq.

HOTELS.—The Fullerton Hotel, a three-story frame structure, was erected in 1868 by Joseph Berkenstock, and rebuilt in 1882 by Joseph Ludwig. Since 1911 it has been conducted by John Gaal. A hall for entertainment is connected with the hotel.

The Windsor House, a three-story frame structure, was built in 1890 by C. W. King, and carried on by him ten years; then by T. J. Diefenderfer for five years; and since 1905 by George L. Snyder. It has twenty-eight rooms.

The St. Charles Hotel, a two-story frame building was erected by William Behny in 1893

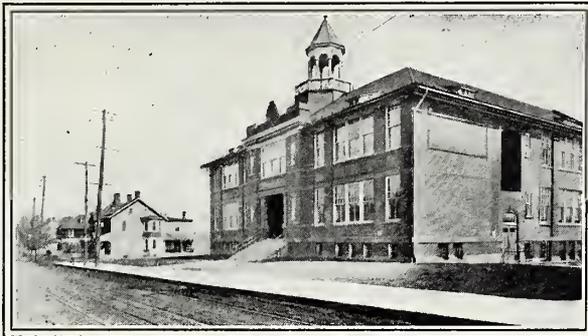
It is in the center of Whitehall township, midway between Allentown and Egypt.

CHURCHES.

The churches in Whitehall are the following:

Egypt	Fullerton
Mickleys	Presbyterian
Hokendauqua	Union
Cementon	

EGYPT CHURCH.—The earliest settlers of the township in the vicinity of Egypt were almost exclusively members of the Reformed church. The Balliets and the Voeturns (now written Wotring or Woodring), were of Huguenot descent; the Schreibers were natives of Niederbronn, in Alsace; the Schaadts emigrated from the province of Hannau and were long familiarly known as the Hannauers. But the greater number among them were the Kohlers, Kerns, Burgalters, Mickleys, Troxels, and Steckels, who were natives of Switzerland; and Egypt was for that reason often called a Swiss settlement. They having been members of the Reformed Church in Europe, it was but natural that they should organize a congregation holding to the same religious confession. There were from the



FULLERTON SCHOOL BUILDING.

and he carried it on until 1906. Since then, his successor has been Edward Wehrle.

HILL-SIDE CEMETERY.—F. G. Kurtz and William Behny established a cemetery in the town in 1908, and called it "Hill-side."

MICKLEY'S is a small village on the Mickley Road, about a mile southwest from Hokendauqua. It consists of a prominent church (with two cemeteries), hotel, and fifteen dwelling-houses. The name was derived from the Mickley family. Jacob Mickley, son of the emigrant, Jacob Mickley, removed from Mill creek, and settled here about 1760. A descendant, Edwin Mickley, became very prominently identified with the Thomas Iron Company at Hokendauqua.

beginning some Lutherans in the neighborhood, including such families as the Saegers and the Ruchs, but it was not till many years afterward that they found themselves sufficiently numerous to organize a separate congregation.

For a number of years after the organization of the congregation, and before the building of a church, religious services were held alternately in the houses of Peter Troxell and George Kern.

The oldest document in the possession of this Reformed congregation is a baptismal record, bound in the most primitive manner, with strips of buckskin serving as clasps. The title-page bears the motto: "*Omnia ad Dei gloriam Salutemque nostrarum animarum,*" and a German

inscription of which the following is a translation: "Baptismal record of the congregation at the Lehigh, in which are to be recorded the names of the children baptized, the names of their parents, and also the names of their sponsors. Commenced March 22, 1739."

The first baptism recorded was by Rev. John Philip Boehm on September 23, 1734; David, a son of Peter Troxell. The sponsors were Nicholas and Mary Margaret Kern. Rev. Boehm, (a native of Hochstadt, Germany, where he was born Nov. 25, 1683), came to America in 1720 as a teacher. In the absence of a minister in the section of the Schuylkill Valley where he settled he held religious services in the capacity of a "reader," and in 1725 administered his first communion at Falkner Swamp, Skippack, and Whitemarsh. He was regularly ordained Nov. 23, 1729, in New York city. He held services at the Egypt church in 1739 and 1740, at which he baptized children; and in 1741 he baptized five. His last service here was on April 28, 1749 when he administered communion, and he died the following day at the home of his eldest son.

Rev. John Henry Goetschius, of Zurich, Switzerland, then only eighteen years old, made the second entry in the church book. It records the baptism on October 26, 1736, of John, son of "the respectable Peter Traxel, church censor of the Reformed congregation here." On July 27, 1737, he baptized Peter, son of Daniel and Anna Margaret Roth, and on March 22, 1739, daughters of Abraham Wotring and Michael Hoffman. His last entry was dated May 13, 1739. In 1740 three children were taken to Saucon church, 15 miles away, where they were baptized by Rev. Dorsius.

From 1741 there was no pastor until Rev. John Conrad Wuertz became pastor in 1742, serving until 1744.

Rev. Michael Schlatter visited Egypt in June, 1747, and in September of that year, at the first Coetus of the Reformed church, held in Philadelphia, Abraham Wotring was the delegate from Egypt. At this time the congregation was without a pastor and wrote the following letters to Rev. Michael Schlatter, the missionary superintendent, which were found among the papers relating to the history of the Reformed Church at The Hague, Holland, by Rev. Dr. Hinke:

(Grosser) Great Lechau above Makunschi,

Reformed Congregation, May 1, 1747.

We the undersigned obediently submit to your Reverence with all due humility and sorrow that for a considerable time our Reformed congregation

has been very poorly provided with teachers and ministers and still is, they can neither be regarded as true shepherds nor as hirelings, as they themselves appear very rarely even after they have announced divine services, so that the people must return home empty. What grieves us most is the fact that our poor, deplorable children are not instructed in, nor provided with the teaching of God's Word. Yet there is a considerable number of Reformed households in our congregation; which for the most part are blessed by the dear Lord with many children. If therefore, there is one place in the country which needs true and diligent teachers it is certainly this, especially, because we are surrounded by many sects, so that it is to be feared, if there is no assistance from our dear brethren in the faith, that in time a division and noticeable damage will take place, which the dear Lord may graciously prevent.

Our unanimous urgent petition and request is therefore addressed to your Reverence to look favorable upon us, your brethren, in the faith and to assist us as much as possible that we may be provided with a capable ordained minister and teacher.

You will not only do a God-pleasing work thereby, but you will also create in us and our pitiable children a hearty joy. And we shall implore God for your continued welfare that He may bless you more and more in body and soul.

Looking forward with assurance to friendly answer. We remain with all due respect,

Your obedient servants,

Paulus Balliet	Joh. Peter Drachsel
Daniel Burger	Michael Drachsel
Ulerich Mussle	Nicolaus Drachsel
Henrich Rötter	Jacob Letner
Joh. Jacob Ferber	George Mertz
Phil. Jac. Shellhammer	Peter Miller
Joh. Meyer	Jacob Dauber
Jacob Weber	Joh. Schatz
Ulerich Flickinger	Phil. Leibenguth
Joh. Schneider	Georg Kern
Joh. Nemo Ohl	Michael Newhard
Joh. Nicolas Schneider	Jacob Mickley
Hein Hauser	Abraham Wotring
Hein Hoffman	Michael Hoffman
Jac. Matzinger	Ulrich Burkhalter
Joh. Drachsel	Jacob Kohler

Heydelberg Congregation,
5th of 9 br, 1748.

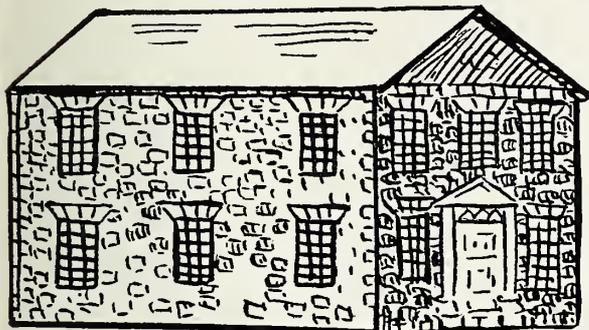
In as much as Daniel Burger, elder of the Reformed Congregation in Heydelberg township, in the name of the congregation there, as well as in behalf of the congregation of Egypt, has urgently requested the Reverend Coetus for assistance in securing a regular minister and as they (the members of Coetus), have consented in writing to grant our request in case the congregation would subscribe fifty pounds of Philadelphia money toward the annual salary of a minister; hence, we, the members of the consistories of the above mentioned two Reformed congregations have put forth our utmost efforts, have appealed to all the members of the two Reformed Congregations and have put down how much could be raised and given yearly.

As a result the congregation of Egypt can raise: £22, 13s. The congregation of Heidelberg, £19, 15s. Both, £42, 8s. Hence at present we cannot possibly raise more, yet we have the hope that the Reverend Coetus will not, for this reason, deny us a regular minister but will kindly assist us in it.

We remain, with every conceivable respect, and endeavor to be, 'The Reverend Coetus',

Most Obedient Servants,
 Daniel Burger Michael Hoffman
 Ulerich Musslie Joh. Nic. Schneider
 Jacob Micklie Joh. Weber
 Abraham Wotring (his mark)
 Jacob Kohler Joh. Drachsel

In response to this request, the Coetus of 1748



STONE CHURCH AT EGYPT, BUILT 1785.

answered that if at least £50 be raised, they would send a request to the Synod for a minister.

Rev. John Jacob Wissler became the pastor at Egypt in 1752, at a yearly salary of £35, and served until his death in 1754. From 1754 until December, 1764, the congregation was served by pastors of the vicinity, who preached occasionally.

In 1764 the Lutheran congregation at Egypt was first organized, the members having previously been compelled to travel some distance to attend a church service of their own denomination; then the Reformed and Lutheran congregations agreed to build a church, and Peter Steckel of the Reformed and Christian Saeger of the Lutherans presented to each congregation respectively a half-acre of land and the church was built across the line, by provision in a written agreement "for the united use of the High and Low churches," (meaning the two churches interested). And in that year a "Union Church" was erected. The building was constructed of rough logs; and the pews were made of planks laid on blocks of wood.

In 1785 the second church was built of stone, in dimensions, 40 by 50 feet, with galleries on three sides; on the fourth side there was an elevated pulpit, and a large, square altar in front of it.

The accompanying illustration of this church was taken from a drawing made by a brother of Rev. Gobrecht, pastor from 1801 to 1831.

The two congregations, prior to erecting the new building, entered into an agreement, of which the following is a translation:

"This 18th of April, Anno Domini, 1785, we, the members of the Evangelical Reformed and the Evangelical Lutheran congregations, belonging to the parish of Egypt, in Whitehall township, Northampton county, in the State of Pennsylvania, have bound ourselves and agreed to erect a new stone church, 50 feet long and 40 feet broad, for joint use, and we herewith give to our joint architects, chosen for that purpose, namely, Peter Kohler, Esq., Samuel Saeger, Philip Jacob Schreiber, Adam Zerfass, Jacob Mickley, and Nicholas Saeger, Sen., full power to place the above-mentioned church upon one of the most suitable spots on our joint church lands. We also bind ourselves and each other to contribute to the requisite and necessary expenses according to our ability, until the said church is built and completed, which we hereby certify to with our own signatures, on the above-mentioned day and date."

Peter Kohler
 Samuel Seeger
 Jacob Mickley
 Nicolaus Seeger, Sen.
 Peter Burkhalter
 Peter Deshler
 Georg Koehler
 Johannes Moritz
 Friedrich Neuhart
 Johannes Hoffman
 Christian Seeger
 Nicholas Saeger
 (Tanner)
 Daniel Kern
 Johannes Grob
 Philipp Jacob Schreiber
 Adam Zerfass
 Heinrich Steckel
 Jacob Meyer
 Engelbert Hoffmann
 Wilhelm Laury
 Abraham Hartmann
 Jacob Kohler
 Caspar Ritter
 Georg Flickinger
 Jacob Fischer
 Adam Traxel
 Johannes Steckel
 Jacob Geiger
 Jacob Laub
 Michael Neuhart
 Theobald Herzog
 Adam Deshler
 David Neuhart
 Johannes Schantz
 Jacob Kern
 Peter Burkhalter, Jun.

Johannes Meyer
 John Kern
 Georg Schad
 Christoph Kern
 Jacob Shantz
 Adam Scheurer
 Jacob Seeger
 Johannes Schad
 Michael Neuhart, Jun.
 Peter Neuhart
 Peter Hoffmann
 Philip Knappenberger
 Jacob Mueller, Sen.
 Heinrich Ruch
 Christian Traxel
 Jacob Flickinger
 Peter Meyer
 Jacob Steckel
 Peter Kern
 Georg Remely
 Philipp Roth
 Nicolaus Traxel
 Johannes Kocher
 Sebastian Mueller
 Michael Ringer, Sen.
 Heinrich Jehl
 Andreas Siegfried
 Nicolaus Herzog
 Jacob Hartmann, Jun.
 Christian Bertsch
 Andreas Fuchs
 Andreas Jehl
 Heinrich Biery
 Lorenz Ruch
 Martin Mickley
 Georg Jacob Schneck

Abr. Blumer, Minister.

Joh. Caspar Dill, Minister.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new church took place June 13, 1785, at which time sermons were preached by Revs. Blumer and Shellhard, before a large assemblage of people, and a copy of the following resolutions was placed in the cornerstone:

"As we, the Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed congregations in Whitehall township (otherwise called Egypt), have agreed to build a house of God for our common use, therefore have we drawn up the following articles:

I.

No minister shall be admitted into the church, who is erroneous in doctrine, or is scandalous in conduct, or who was not lawfully called to the ministry.

II.

Both congregations shall have an equal right and share in this church.

III.

In order to guard against misunderstanding and dispute, it is established, with approbation of both congregations, that none shall obstruct the other in the service of God, but each shall hold justly to its alternate time.

All repairs, which shall become necessary to this house of divine worship, shall be paid jointly.

V.

The consistories of the congregations, and the pastors chosen, shall conduct the congregations to the best of their abilities, and keep in order the accounts pertaining to the church.



EGYPT CHURCH.

Done this 13th day of June, 1785, and signed with our own signatures, by us, the Architects, Elders and Deacons of both congregations, on the day on which the cornerstone was laid."

Peter Kohler	Samuel Saeger
Ph. Jacob Schreiber	Adam Zerfass
Jacob Mickley	Nicholas Saeger
Michael Neuhart	Nicholas Hertzog
Michael Neuhart, Jun.	Jacob Laub
John Hoffman	

Abr. Blumer, *Pastor*.

Joh. Caspar Dill, *Pastor*.

The treasurers of the two congregations, Peter Burkhalter, Esq., and Samuel Saeger kept accurate and detailed accounts of all receipts and expenditures. An assessment was laid upon each member, according to his means, which amount

he was required to pay. The members of the Reformed congregation were assessed £545, 2 sh., 6½d.; of the Lutheran £262, 17 sh., 4 d.; paid by instalments.

In 1821, the Lutheran ministers of this district held a conference in the Egypt church; and in 1839, the East Pennsylvania Classis of the Reformed church convened here.

The third edifice was erected in 1851, a large and attractive brick building, 50 by 65 feet, with a spire and bell. The total cost amounted to \$9,252.91, paid by subscriptions of members of both congregations. A new steeple was erected in 1874. Its height is 140 feet; the weight of the bell is 750 pounds; the cost was \$2,524.

The church was remodeled in 1874; and again in 1905, at an expense of \$5,000.

The area of land owned by the congregation is 11 acres, 156 perches.

Pastors.—The pastors were as follows:

Reformed.

John Philip Boehm, 1734-36.	Abraham Blumer, 1771-1801.
John Heinrich Goets- chius, 1736-39.	John Gobrecht, 1801-31.
John Conrad Wuertz, 1742-44.	Joseph S. Dubbs, 1831-68.
John Jacob Wissler, 1752-54.	Samuel A. Leinbach, 1868-84.
J. Daniel Gros, 1764-70.	William R. Hofford, 1884-1900.
	George P. Stem, 1901-

Lutheran.

Daniel Schumacher, 1757-60.	Conrad F. Plitt, 1800-01.
Jacob Van Buskirk, 1769-70; 1789-99.	Johann C. Dill, 1801-06.
John George Yung, 1771-73.	Henry Geissenhainer, 1806-10.
Daniel Lehman, 1774-78.	W. Meendsen, 1810-59.
Theophilus E. Frantz, 1780-83.	Thomas Steck, 1859-67.
Herman J. Schellhardt, 1784-86.	Josiah S. Renninger, 1867-88.
Carl C. Goetz, 1786-89.	Jacob D. Schindel, 1888-1908.
	Elmer O. Leopold, 1908-

There are two cemeteries connected with this church, one adjoining the building, and the other several hundred feet to the east.

Organists and Teachers.—The first teacher, or "Vorsinger," was Conrad Schneider. When he began his service at Egypt is not known. He was no organist and the congregations having purchased an organ, he was compelled to resign his position. He was succeeded by Jacob Strein in 1786, who served 18 years. He was a competent man and very good in keeping records and accounts. In 1804 he resigned and moved to Lancaster. His successor was Henry Hempting, who came from Hamburg, Berks Co., Pa., and remained until 1810. He was succeeded by Adam Gilbert; Peter Ruch, Daniel Schreiber, and John Neuhart having gone to Rehrersberg to bring his family to Egypt. It took three days and each

was paid one pound and ten shillings for the service rendered. Gilbert remained until 1822. His successors were: Theodore Storb, 1822-24; Johann Daniel Eisenbrown, 1824-29; Christian Schick, 1829-36; John Berndt, 1836-46; Francis G. Berndt, 1846-87; Robert A. Benner, 1887-1901; William H. Snyder, 1902-14; Laurence Acker, 1914—.

As long as the organist was also teacher, he received 33½ cents a month for every child. After the free school system was introduced, he was paid by the school directors. As organist he had to collect his own salary, and for every funeral he served he could ask 75 cents. After the year 1900, the organist received a fixed salary and was no longer compelled to collect it.

"Father" Berndt (as Francis was familiarly called), was the last organist who also taught the school. He was highly respected not only in Egypt church, but in the whole community. He took a prominent part in the educational matters of the county and even of the state. He assisted in the preparation of many young men who afterwards entered college and became useful and honored in their several callings. Egypt and vicinity can perhaps point to as many young men and women educated for the professions as any community of its size in the state, and a great deal of the influence exerted can be attributed to Father Berndt. He was also a good organist and teacher of music. His instruction and the rules and principles instilled by him are to be seen and felt in the Egypt church to this day. He was also of great help to the pastors in their work. After he retired from the position so long and so faithfully occupied by him, he lived near the church with his son-in-law, Hiram Ruch and wife Maria. He still took an active part in the work of the church and Missionary Society, was never away from his accustomed place in church and was liberal even beyond his ability. Like the name Mendsen, the name Berndt will continue to live and be honored for generations to come. On March 12, 1891, he quietly fell asleep, aged 72 years, 6 months, and 13 days, and was buried March 17th. A large concourse of people gathered at the old church, including many clergymen from the county, and from a distance.

School Houses.—There was a school house before the first church of 1764, as was customary in those early days. The teachers would read printed sermons in the school house when the pastor could not be present or the congregation was without a regular pastor. In 1787, a school house was erected and Philip Jacob Schreiber and Adam Zerfass were the respective treasurers. Members of the Reformed congregation contrib-

uted 71 pounds, 10 shillings, and 8 pence, and those of the Lutheran congregation contributed 28 pounds, 6 shillings, and 2 pence towards its erection (\$267). This account was audited on August 9, 1801, and everything found correct. The school house was built of logs, two stories high; and it was used until 1829. In the winter of 1829-30, it took fire and was totally destroyed. A new stone school house was erected in its place, costing \$1,537.54. It is still in good condition, occupied by the organist and his family.

In this building the public school was held until 1871, when the directors of Whitehall township built a new school house in Egypt. Father Berndt continued to teach in the new school house until 1883. The pastors of the congregation were accustomed to have their catechetical instructions in the old school house, and here the children were baptized. It was the meeting place for business transacted by the congregations or the church councils. In unpleasant weather the members gathered there before the services began in the church; and, as is still the custom, communicants go there to be recorded for the communion.

The first English school in the township was here. "The English School Society," of Egypt, was organized in 1807, and had for its object the instruction in English. It continued its work until 1857. The free school system began in 1834.

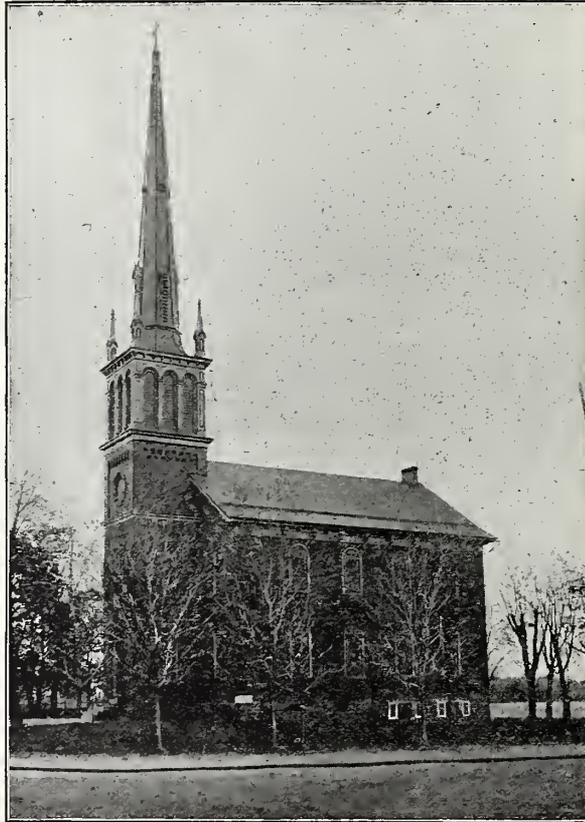
Sunday school.—The Sunday school of Egypt church was begun in 1844, and held its sessions in the school house until 1847, when it was discontinued. William Leisenring, of Cementon, who lived in Egypt for some years, was the first superintendent. In 1894, in the fall of the year, the Sunday-school celebrated its fiftieth anniversary; the church was appropriately decorated, and neighboring Sunday schools were represented. Addresses were made by the two pastors. The venerable William Leisenring also made a very interesting address; also Edwin Mickley, of Mickley's, Pa., who was a pupil of this Sunday school fifty years ago. Augustus Kelchner, Esq., a scholar fifty years ago, was present.

The reason why the Sunday school did not have a continuous life after 1847, was because Sunday schools were not yet generally introduced in that neighborhood; also because the Lutheran pastor, Rev. F. W. Mendsen, showed opposition to the movement. He was sincere and conscientious in his opposition and won many to his views. He held to the old custom of "Kinderlehre." Every month, on Sunday mornings before the regular service began, he gave religious instructions to the children of the church.

No school was held in the church of 1785 but

when the present church was erected, a basement was provided for such a purpose. Old pupils said that the school was held only during the summer months and discontinued during the winter. Edward Kohler, Esq., was one of those who revived the school and prepared a constitution. With him was associated Charles Troxel. In 1867 Reuben Steckel was the superintendent but how long we do not know. Father Berndt took an interest in the school and he and his daughter Maria worked energetically for it. In 1884, Revs. A. J. L. Breinig and Alfred Lo-

The Organs.—The first organ was purchased in 1786, and it was this organ that gave the name "Organ Church" to the Egypt church. It was erected by Mr. Dannenberg, of Lititz, Pa. The Reformed congregation contributed 71 pounds, 8 shillings, and 2 pence, and the Lutherans, 28 pounds, 15 shillings, and 4 pence. Outsiders contributed 22 pounds, 16 shillings, and 1 pence. The organ cost 145 pounds or \$386.67. Dannenberg's son received three pounds—"das gewoehnliche trinkgeld." Martin Mickley and Adam Troxell each received 13 shillings and 6 pence



MICKLEY'S CHURCH.

bach became superintendents. In 1888, Rev. O. S. Scheirer was the Lutheran and Mr. Lewis Kohler the Reformed superintendent. Since then the superintendents were David Schneck, A. M. Laub, Eugene Laub, Wilson H. Schneck, Robert A. Benner, William Kern, Francis Lindaman, Phaon Fatzinger, Lewis Breinig, Lewis Kohler, Preston Breinig, and Milton Steckel. On account of the unsanitary condition of the basement the sessions were held in the auditorium until the repairs of 1906 were made, then they were resumed in the basement.

"*zehrgeld*," for bringing the organ from Lititz. Peter Kohler received 2 pounds and 2 shillings for boarding and lodging the two Dannenbergs during their work in placing the organ. With other incidental expenses the whole cost of this organ was 154 pounds, 2 shillings, and 9 pence, or \$411.04. With several repairings, it served the congregations for eighty-four years.

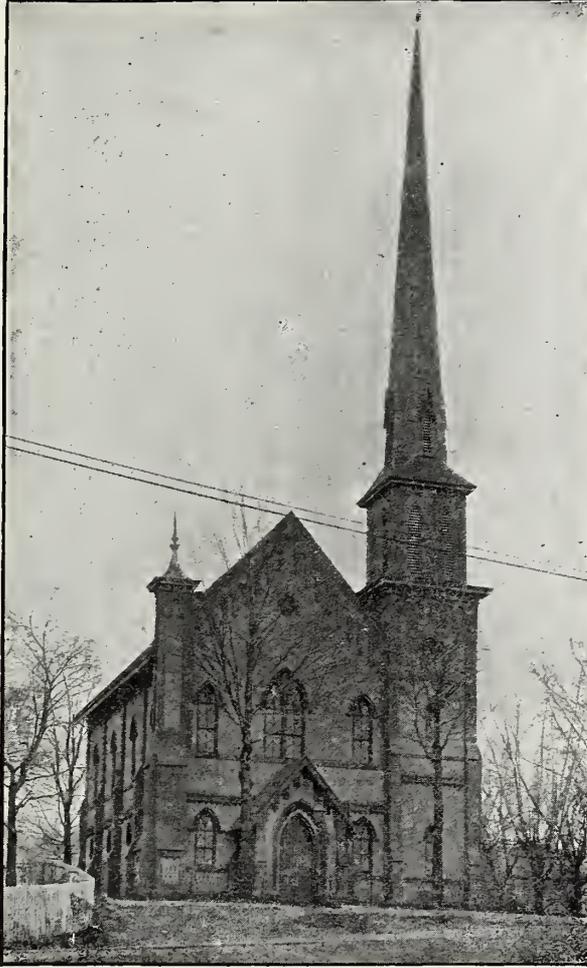
In 1870 the present organ was erected by Charles Hanzelman, of Allentown, at a cost of \$2,500. It has rendered good service and is still in good condition. On March 22, 1869, a meet-

ing was held to decide whether the old organ should be repaired or a new one purchased. The vote stood 42 for remodeling and 38 for a new organ. As the vote was not satisfactory a second election was held on August 22, 1869, and resulted in 66 votes for and 20 against a new organ. A committee was at once appointed to procure the new organ and on September 25th it was dedicated.

MICKLEY'S CHURCH.—Mickley's church in this township, was organized as a Union church

On Reformed side: Elders, David Biery, Peter Roth; deacons, Reuben Schreiber, Jacob Seipel, Henry Schadt, Peter Butz; trustee, John Schadt; and presiding officer, Charles Troxell.

Thomas Butz was elected treasurer for both congregations, and served until after the dedication of the new church, when David Eberhard succeeded him, and served until his death, Aug. 21, 1869; Nathan Eberhard succeeded him, and served until 1899, when Tilghman Helfrich was elected.



HOKENDAUQUA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

(Lutheran and Reformed), on April 1, 1849. After its organization, the following were selected as the first church officers:

On Lutheran side: Elders, Solomon Kemmerer, Reuben Paul; deacons, Nathan Eberhard, David Gross, Jesse Reichard, Thomas Paul; trustee, George Kemmerer; and presiding officer, John Sheirer.

A building committee was also appointed, consisting of Jacob Mickley, Peter Miller, Peter Mickley, and David Eberhard, and steps taken towards erecting a church building. The cornerstone was laid May 27, 1849, and the dedication took place November 17th and 18th. The land on which the church building stands, as well as that used for the old burial ground, and the

adjoining woodland, were donated by Daniel Roth, David Biery, and Joseph Biery. No regular pastors were called until 1850.

In 1869, the building was repaired at a cost of \$5,000, and re-dedication services were held November 28th.

In 1881 a superior, ornate steeple was added, with an elevation of 139 feet; and a fine-toned bell, weighing 1,800 pounds, was placed in it, the gift of Thomas F. Butz, Eliza A. Troxel, and Ellenora L. S. Weaver. In 1882, a pipe organ with eighteen stops, was presented to the church by George H. Stem and family of Steniton.

Lutheran.

Jeremiah Schindel,	1850-59.	F. J. F. Schantz, 1861-66.
E. B. Kramlich,	1859-60.	Carl Schlenker, 1866-67.
W. G. Mennig,	1860-61.	J. D. Schindel, 1867-1908.
		J. J. Schindel, 1908- .

Organists.

F. G. Berndt	J. Alfred Fatzinger
Jacob Slemmer	James B. Snyder, 1874-
John S. P. Faust	1893.
John Leonhard	A. J. Benner, 1894-1902
Benjamin Seam	A. L. Held, 1902-13.
Joseph Gackenbach	

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Among the first inhabitants of Hokendauqua were seventeen members of the Catasauqua Presbyterian church



BUTZ SCHOOLHOUSE.

In 1899 the church was remodeled; and in 1907, a one-story cement-block extension with a basement, was added at the rear of the church.

In the fall of 1913, the membership was: Lutheran, 700; Reformed, 500.

A Sunday-school has been conducted in the church from the beginning, the superintendent since 1905 having been Henry E. Fenstermaker.

Two cemeteries are connected with the church; one adjoining it on the same side of the road, the other on the opposite side. The sexton since 1902 has been F. G. Oswald.

Pastors.—The pastors have been:

Joseph S. Dubs, 1850-52.	William R. Hofferd,
A. J. G. Dubbs, 1852-60.	1863-1900.
Joseph H. Dubbs,	Thomas H. Krick,
1860-63.	1900- .

and they conducted religious services in various places of the town for twelve years until 1866 when the congregation took steps to establish an edifice for themselves on three lots of ground donated by the Iron Company. The corner stone was laid Aug. 11, 1867, and the church was dedicated with appropriate services on Sept. 26, 1869. The minister who served these devoted people for fifteen years, which resulted finally in the establishment of this church, was Rev. Cornelius Earle of Catasauqua; then Rev. James A. Little was chosen as pastor and he has continued his faithful services to the present time, a continuous period of forty-four years, in which he was aided and encouraged by the devotions of his wife. George Williams was a Sunday school teacher and superintendent for forty continuous

years. In November, 1913, the membership of the church was 126; of the Sunday-school, 232.

Samuel Thomas was an active member of the vestry from the beginning of the church until he died in 1909, a continuous period for upwards of fifty years.

The congregation was regularly incorporated by the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh county on Nov. 8, 1855, and the trustees named in the charter were some of its most prominent members: Samuel Thomas, David Thomas, Walter W. Walters, Samuel Kinsey, Charles D. Fuller, and Jacob Mickley, Jr.

The parsonage was erected in 1884. The previous parsonage was on the opposite corner from the church.

The slender and attractive steeple has an elevation of 131 feet; and its base is 600 feet above the level of the sea.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—A one-story brick building, 30 by 50 feet, with tower and bell, was erected in 1884 as a "Union Church" at Cementon by members of the Lutheran and Reformed denominations who had been connected with the Egypt Church till then, and there they have conducted religious services on alternate Sundays until the present time, the respective pastors being the same as at the Egypt church. The building committee was S. Kemmerer, J. M. Laub, J. H. Stofflet, and B. Bartholomew. The lot was donated to the congregations by Maria Leisenring, a daughter of Peter Leisenring.

FERNDALE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was built in 1871, through the encouragement of David Thomas, who gave the members an old frame barn, twenty-four feet square, which was re-modeled and comfortably furnished for religious purposes; and at the same time a Sunday school was instituted with Edward Edwards as superintendent. It was dedicated June 11, 1871, and an organization was effected with twelve members, of whom Edward Edwards, and Joseph Davis were selected as the first elders.

In 1873 the building was enlarged. In 1884 the congregation had 80 members, the Sunday school, 200.

In 1890 an attractive brick edifice was erected on the northwest corner of Front and Franklin streets and appropriately furnished and here services have since been conducted. The pastors, Revs. C. Earle, D. Griffith, and J. A. Little of that vicinity were active in its establishment. Rev. J. F. Pollock has served the congregation since 1909, and he has also acted as superintendent of the Sunday school. The membership of the church is 30; of the Sunday school, 100.

FULLERTON UNION CHURCH.—For a number of years from 1875, the citizens of Fuller-

ton conducted a Sunday school known as the Jordan Union Sunday school in the old stone school house known as Sterner's. A desire for a separate Sunday school building was soon manifested and the Fullerton Chapel Association was organized and a chapel erected. The first services held in the building were for Christmas, 1886. The trustees of the association at the time of the erection of the chapel were Henry Kurtz, T. F. Diefenderfer, and T. M. Snyder.

In 1889 a new organ was purchased; the steeple erected and an 800-pound bell installed. The services were conducted by the pastors of the Reformed and Lutheran congregations at Mickley's and Catasauqua.

Rev. Thomas H. Krick became the pastor of the Coplay charge, to which Fullerton belonged by action of Lehigh Classis in August, 1901. In June, 1902, a Reformed congregation was organized with 126 members. The first officers of the congregation were: Elders, E. E. Diefenderfer, Matthew King; deacons, John A. Benner, William Newhart, Jonas Diefenderfer, and R. H. Hartman; Trustee, F. G. Kurtz. Rev. Thomas H. Krick has been the pastor since the organization of the congregation.

On Aug. 7, 1902, a Lutheran congregation was organized with 144 members and it was received into the Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania in February, 1903. The following persons constituted the first Consistory: Elders, W. H. Krone and James W. Yost; Deacons, Charles P. Marshall, Milton A. Faust, John A. Storm, and Oscar E. Scheirer; Trustees, Edwin J. Smith and Michael Waverick.

The pastors have been:

J. A. Lambert, 1902-03 J. H. Raker, 1907-12
J. W. Mattern, 1903-07 J. W. Koch, 1912-

U. E. CHURCH.—About 1896 twenty-eight members of the United Evangelical denomination, from the vicinity of Egypt for several miles, put up a small frame church in the upper portion of Egypt, and religious worship has been conducted there since at irregular periods. Revival meetings were held here during November, 1913.

SCHOOLS.—The first school in the township was conducted in connection with the Egypt church and the education of the children was carried on there by its teachers until 1798, when a one-story stone building was erected at Mickley's, two and a half miles south of Egypt, and this was occupied until the township accepted the common school system in 1844. This was then replaced by a larger stone building which was used until 1873 when it was converted into a dwelling. At that time a double brick building with a spire and bell was erected at East Hoken-

dauqua for school purposes, situated about half a mile from Mickley's, and it was attended by 90 pupils.

The next school building was put up in 1809 along the Jordan creek at Newhard's Bridge, situated five miles southeast of Egypt. It was built of stone and is still standing. It was occupied as a school until 1856, when another stone schoolhouse was erected about half a mile distant, near "Clapboard-Town," which was in use until 1879, when a brick building was put up near by in its place. In 1884, the pupils in attendance numbered 40.



SCHOOL BUILDING, EGYPT.

A stone school house was erected at Schreiber's before 1830 and was attended by children who lived at Coplay and Hokendauqua until 1869, when separate brick buildings were put up at the places named.

The schoolhouse at Sterner's was erected in 1870 and enlarged in 1882. In 1884 it contained 4 schools and 194 pupils.

The schoolhouse at Newhard's was erected in 1878, and in 1884 had 27 pupils.

The Schaadt schoolhouse was first erected in 1839; and in 1868 a stone building was substituted. In 1884 there were 38 pupils.

The Butz schoolhouse was a frame building erected in 1869, and in 1884 had 38 pupils.

The Egypt schoolhouse was built at Fairview in 1871 and had a steeple and bell. It has two rooms, and in 1884 there were 90 pupils.

The Kleckner school was erected in 1874. It was a brick building, and in 1884 had 27 pupils.

The Whitehall (Cementon) schoolhouse was put up in 1868. It was built of brick, two stories, with a spire and bell. It had two rooms and in 1884 there were 58 pupils.

In 1912 the county embraced twenty-six districts; with 494 schools, 517 teachers, 19,051 pupils; expended \$629,530 in the cause of general education; and the State appropriation was \$100,690.

DIRECTORS AND TEACHERS.—The following constituted the directors and teachers of the township in the year 1912, with the school-buildings where the system of education is carried on:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Pres., Thomas Porter, Jr.

Sec., William R. Vaughn.

Treas., Thomas J. Butz.

H. E. Fenstermaker.

Clinton A. Knoll.

Milton Steckel.

Dr. Henry D. Leh

Supervisor of Schools, William F. Heilman,
1227 Turner street, Allentown.

TEACHERS.

High School (1904)

P. H. Breinig, principal; W. A. R. Handwerk.

Egypt School (1906)

Mary Downs, pr.

Carrie Hollenbach

Ruth Porter

Estella Butz

Mary Laub

Myrtle Clark

Clarissa H. Breinig

Florence Keefer

Cementon School (1892).

H. W. Stephens, pr.

Helen Cummings

Maude R. Marburger

Ruth E. Mitchell

Hilda Burnell

Franklin T. Oswald

Hokendauqua School.

P. A. Bartholomew, pr.

Maria Williams

Bessie Troxell

Florence McKeever

Mae Porter

Rebecca McFetridge

West Catasauqua (1905).

Dallas N. Semmel, pr.

Rebecca Stuart

Harriet G. McHenry

Barbara Smith

Mary McKeever

Fullerton (1906).

Albert L. Held, pr.

Miriam Porter

Jennie Heilman

Laura Johnson

Helen Israel

Jennie Bachman

Caroline Hacock

Mabel C. Lazarus

Edna Lazarus

B. Marie Harding

West Coplay.—Harold Kuhns, pr.; Harvey Greaves.

North Coplay.—William Shetlock.

Kleckner's.—O. P. Leh.

Butz's.—Lyman D. Koehler.

Schaadt's.—Sylvanus F. Peters.

Newhard's.—Florence Freyman.

REMINISCENCES.—During the past twenty years the writer, the Editor-in-chief of this his-

tory, has visited many aged people who were natives of the three Whitehalls and obtained many interesting facts and anecdotes about the old families. The persons from whom the greatest amount of information was obtained were: Mrs. Catharine Eberhard (nee Schreiber, born in 1812); Owen Rhoads, (born 1811); William Leisenring, (born 1818); and Tilghman Freyman, (born 1819). Information was also secured from Aaron Kohler, (born 1809); Euphemia Kohler, (born 1807), Enoch Newhard, (born 1811); Mrs. Peter Roth, (born 1813); Mrs. Tilghman Troxell, (born 1817); Stephen Freyman, (born 1810); John Diefenderfer, (born 1821); Owen Diefenderfer, (born 1827); Mrs. Salome Snyder, (born 1824); Reuben Leisenring, born (1824); Peter Graff; Moses Woodring; Mrs. Mary Albright (nee Steckel); Dr. Louis B. Balliet; Erastus Rhoads; and Solomon Ruch.

From the persons named and other sources have been secured such interesting bits of information as the story of how one of the little daughters of Jacob Kohler, while playing with a child of an Indian, who lived in a wigwam nearby, chopped off a finger of the Indian maiden and her father's wrath was appeased by the gift of a pailful of milk; of the great drought in 1762, when there was no rain from May to September, and rye was harvested in June and corn in August; of how the Graff family, having been alarmed by rumors of an Indian attack, fled from home, and, returning at night, one of the men drew a sword and struck at a dark shape, which he thought was an Indian, and cut off a corner of a table, which, a few years ago, was still owned by a descendant; of how Sybilla, widow of Conrad Leisenring, frequently paddled up the Lehigh river in a canoe and attended services at the Stone Church; of how Lorenz Ruch, the strong man, who, when his brother had loaded a large wagon with produce and was ready to go to Philadelphia, with his hands upset the loaded wagon, and by the time it was re-loaded he himself became ready; of "Tippy's" freshet in the Lehigh in 1786; of how the farmers, returning from Allentown, stopped to water their horses at John Rhoad's well at Sherersville, because the animals wouldn't drink the Allentown cistern water; of the Burkhalter (later the Breinig) farm, called "King's furrow" land, or "Heart of Whitehall," because it was considered such fine land; of Charles Burkhalter, who wore a half linen suit, and was called "*der halblina gentlemann*," who went to New York, entered the wholesale dry-goods business, became a millionaire, and married into the Havemeyer family; of a feeble-minded resident of the township, who

often slapped his knee and said: "A constitution with a vice-president"; of Weidaman, the old German peddler, who spoke several languages and often delivered long speeches alone in the woods, and, when among people became reticent, but when the remark was made: "*Sie sprechen nicht*," responded "*Die Bäume sprechen auch nicht*"; of the year 1816 without a summer, when there was frost every month, and on July 5th ice as thick as a window pane; of the drought of 1820, when all the springs ceased to flow; of the gilded star which years ago, hung from the canopy over the minister's pulpit at Egypt church; of the nicknames of "Flet" Peter, "Fuhrman" Peter, "Blotch" Peter, and "Gentleman" Peter Roth; of "Schnitz" Peter, "Schwartz" Peter, and "Gentleman" Peter Troxell; of "Duvok" John, and "Shriner" John Troxell; of "Lang" Mike, "Dick" Mike, and "Glax" Mike Newhard, and of "Gros" Daniel, and "Glax" Daniel Newhard; with many other anecdotes of a like nature.

COUNTY BRIDGES.—Spanning the Lehigh river are two county bridges at Catasauqua, the Hokendauqua bridge, the bridge at Coplay and the bridge between Cementon and Siegfried, the last three of which are owned jointly by Lehigh and Northampton counties.

Those spanning the Jordan creek are Steckel's, on the road from Allentown to Catasauqua, erected of stone, with three arches in 1832 which was swept away by a flood in 1839, and rebuilt of wood in 1840, the first of the kind in the county; Newhard's, on the road from Allentown to Siegfried Bridge, erected of stone with three arches in 1809, and rebuilt in 1834; one on the road from Allentown to Slatington, at Sherersville, first erected of stone, with two arches in 1822, and replaced by an iron structure; and one spanning the Coplay creek at Egypt, was constructed of wood in 1850.

RAILROADS.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad extends along the river the entire length of the township, about six miles, with the following passenger stations: Fullerton, Catasauqua, Hokendauqua, Coplay, and Cementon.

The Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. extends from West Catasauqua westwardly through the central portion of the township, about two miles, with one small station, Seiple's, at the township line.

The Ironton R. R. extends from Coplay westwardly through the northerly section, by way of Egypt, about two miles.

MICKLEY ROAD.—Immediately after Whitehall was declared a first-class township under the Act of 1899, the commissioners instituted steps to improve the main thoroughfare leading through

the central portion of the township from the northern line of Allentown at the extremity of Seventh street to Mill B of the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., near Egypt.

EARLY LICENSES.—The early licenses for conducting taverns in the township were issued to the following persons:

Adam Deshler, 1757	George Hoffman
Paul Balliet, 1759	Michael Snyder
Henry Berger, 1759	Peter Kern
Leonard Heughle, 1760	Jacob Hartman
Peter Troxell, 1761	Daniel Kern
Peter Kohler, 1764	Conrad Lintz
Daniel Good, 1769	

Licenses issued in 1812 were:

George Gangawer	Peter Dorney
Joseph Levan	John Moore
Henry Good	Michael Sieger
Peter Butz	Christian Troxell
Abraham Griesemer	Peter Rumble

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following Justices of the Peace have served in this district:

Peter Kohler, commissioned May 28, 1779; re-commissioned Aug. 30, 1791; Nicholas Saeger, commissioned April 21, 1794; George Yundt, commissioned Feb. 6, 1811; Peter Gross, commissioned March 20, 1812; Nicholas Saeger,

commissioned March 20, 1912; Jonas Hecker, commissioned Dec. 12, 1823; Daniel Saeger, commissioned Aug. 28, 1826; Henry Burkhalter, commissioned July 9, 1830; George Frederick, commissioned May 21, 1834; Joseph Kohler, commissioned March 7, 1838, and Edward Kohler, from 1840 to 1874. The later justices have been:

Simon H. Price, 1869-74.	Henry Hartman, 1872-77.
Aug. K. Kelchner, 1874-79; 1888-98.	James B. Snyder, 1877-94.
A. D. Kachline, 1879-84; 1909-16.	F. L. Roth, 1894-99.
Charles Schaeffer, 1884-88.	Eugene A. Laub, 1899-1901.
John P. M. Wint, 1898-1908; 1914-20.	Osville A. Gruver, 1901-06.
Newton O. Peters, 1908-09.	Thos. C. Lindaman, 1906-08.
	George W. Spiecht, 1908-14.

ENUMERATORS.—The enumerators of Whitehall township for securing the U. S. Census of 1910 were:

Western District, Harry B. D. Metzger.
 Eastern District, Charles W. Erdell.
 Middle District, Franklin Oswald.
 Lower District, John Jordan.
 Hokendauqua District, Thompson Porter.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

INDUSTRIES.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural development of the county began in the early part of the eighteenth century. The first permanent settlements were made in the limestone valleys in the eastern part of the territory now included in Lehigh county. The early settlers were hardy, hard-working, economical people, and through their methods of industrious farming this section soon developed into one of the most prosperous of eastern Pennsylvania.

The early settlement was rapid, and even the less desirable lands were occupied at an early date. The agricultural development in the limestone valleys was more rapid than elsewhere, owing to the smoother topography and richer soils, as well as to better transportation facilities.

Changes in farming methods have been gradual and have only been made where it was certain that decided improvement would result. Many of the present agricultural practices have been in use for years and are well suited to local conditions. For some years after the Civil War wheat brought a high price and was grown largely to the exclusion of other crops. After the western lands began to produce wheat the prices declined, so that the acreage devoted to wheat was reduced and other crops substituted.

In general Lehigh county is in a very prosperous condition. The agricultural practices have been evolved through years of experience by practical and industrious farmers and are on the whole very satisfactory. The land is kept in a productive state and yields indicate little or no deterioration, except in a few cases where the soil is naturally unproductive or where poor methods have been employed. The good condition of most of the farm lands and the attendant good crop yields are doubtless due to the systems of rotation used, to thorough tillage of the soil, to the use of a leguminous crop such as clover in the rotation, and to the plowing under of barnyard manure and other organic matter. These natural means of maintaining good crop yields are supplemented by applications of commercial fertilizers for certain crops and by the use of lime.

As the country has become more thickly settled the farms have decreased somewhat in size

and this has led to a more intensive type of farming. With the exception of small areas in the vicinity of some of the larger towns devoted to truck farming, the land is used for general farming. The principal crops grown in the county are wheat, corn, grass, clover, and potatoes.

According to the 1910 census, nearly 29,000 acres were devoted to wheat in 1909, a larger acreage than that used for any other single crop grown in the county. Wheat is produced to best advantage on the Hagerstown loam, Hagerstown silt loam, and Chester loam, but is grown on practically all of the cultivated soils in the county. Yields are highest on the Hagerstown loam, but the Chester loam is reported by some to produce a wheat of slightly better grade. Winter wheat is grown exclusively.

The acreage devoted to corn is somewhat less than to wheat. Irish potatoes have largely taken the place of corn in some sections. Most of the corn grown is used in the county, being fed to the farm stock. Corn, while grown on all of the soils, does best on the Hagerstown loam and Chester loam.

The oat crop has a smaller acreage than corn. The oats are fed mainly to work stock, and the surplus is sold.

Next in acreage is rye. This crop is grown in some parts of the Berks shale loam region in preference to wheat, but small areas are devoted to it throughout all sections of the county.

Irish potatoes have become one of the most important commercial crops in the county. According to the census of 1910, over 12,000 acres were planted for this crop. The increasing success in growing potatoes has led to a greatly increased acreage in the past two years. It is estimated that in Lehigh county nearly 2,000,000 bushels were produced in 1912, the season being particularly favorable for the growing of this crop. The greatest development of the potato industry has been in the northern part of the county, on the Berks shale loam. This soil is especially adapted to Irish potatoes, although in seasons of light rainfall the yields are materially lowered. The potatoes grown on this soil are of especially good quality, and bring a high market price. The Hagerstown loam, especially in the western part

of the county, is used extensively for the commercial production of potatoes, and is well adapted to the crop. Potatoes are grown to a less extent on the other soils. Buyers come into the county in the fall and purchase the potatoes direct from the farmer. In some cases only a few acres of potatoes are grown, while in others 40 to 50 or more acres are devoted to this crop. The growing of potatoes is being extended, especially on the Berks shale loam, where it has resulted in an increase in the value of farm lands. The late varieties of potatoes are grown most successfully. These include the Sir Walter Raleigh, Carmen, Klondyke, Vulcan, Million Dollar, and others.

Timothy and clover are grown over a large total area in the county. Much of the hay is sold. The crops are also used as forage for stock and for turning under to supply organic matter to the soil.

Many different kinds of vegetables, including beans, peas, tomatoes, celery, radishes, beets, turnips, onions, cabbage, sweet potatoes, and others, are produced on truck farms in the vicinity of the larger towns. Not enough truck, however, is produced within the county to supply local demands. The Schuylkill fine sandy loam and the Wheeling loam are especially adapted to vegetables, but these types are limited in extent. Good yields of the truck crops may be obtained on any of the principal soil types of the area.

Tobacco was formerly grown to some extent on the Hagerstown loam. This crop was discontinued largely on account of unsatisfactory market conditions. The Hagerstown loam is well adapted to tobacco.

At one time buckwheat was grown rather extensively, largely on the Berks shale loam. The acreage devoted to this crop has declined, however, so that now it is grown only in small patches.

Alfalfa is grown in a few fields on the Hagerstown loam, Berks shale loam, Lansdale silt loam, Chester loam, and the Wheeling silt loam. The crop seems to do well on these soils, and fair yields are obtained. The acreage of this crop could be increased to advantage. On the Hagerstown loam it is reported to have been killed out one winter by freezing.

Small areas of the various soils of the county are used for growing broom corn. The crop does well and would probably prove profitable if grown more extensively, as the loam soils of the county are well adapted to it.

Dairying is not practiced on an extensive scale by individual farmers in the county, although in the aggregate the proceeds from the dairy industry are important. Near Allentown and the other towns of the county a number of small

dairies supply the local demand. Many farmers throughout the county keep a few cows and make butter, which is sold in the towns. Dairying is most important in the southern part of the county. There are a number of creameries in the vicinity of Limeport and other small towns. These creameries buy the milk or cream from the farmers and make butter, which is either sold locally or shipped to outside points. Many farmers in this section, especially near the Perkiomen Railroad, own herds of 5 to 15 cows, and ship milk to Philadelphia.

The dairy herds are composed largely of grade stock. Grades of Holsteins, Jerseys, and Shorthorns predominate. Few steers are fattened in the county. Some are shipped in and fed during the winter, but the number is small. A few hogs are kept on every farm, the Chester White being the principal breed. There are a few small flocks of sheep in the county. Some horses are raised for local use.

The greater part of Lehigh county is well suited to the production of fruit. Few of the orchards are handled scientifically, however, and fruit growing on a commercial scale has not been developed to any extent. A few commercial orchards are being started and should prove successful if managed properly. Nearly every farm has a small apple orchard which supplies fruit for home use. In many cases a surplus is sold at local markets. Many of these small apple orchards show the effects of San Jose scale, some having been irremediably injured. Where the trees are sprayed with proper solutions, the orchards are in good condition. The Chester stony loam and Chester loam soils are especially suited to apples. The commercial production of apples should prove profitable on these soils. The principal varieties of apples grown are the Baldwin, Fallawater, Smokehouse, Rhode Island Greening, Grimes Golden, Smith Cider, Early Harvest, and others. According to some, the Rhode Island Greening and Grimes Golden do especially well on the Hagerstown loam.

Peaches are not grown as extensively as apples, but there are a few small commercial orchards of this fruit which are well handled and are quite profitable. The best varieties for this section are the Elberta, Early Crawford, Wonderful, Carmen, and others. Peach trees do especially well on the Penn stony loam and Penn gravelly loam. The Lansdale stony loam, Berks shale loam, and Chester loam are also well adapted to peaches. The trees do quite well on the Hagerstown loam.

Grapes of good flavor and quality are grown throughout the county and thrive on all the main soil types. Individual plantings are confined to

very small areas. Plums, cherries, pears, bush fruits, and berries do well in this region, but are not grown in large single areas.

The best fruit soils of the county are the Chester loam, Chester stony loam, Penn stony loam, Penn gravelly loam, and Berks shale loam. Owing to the proximity of large markets and the comparatively low price of much of this land the fruit-growing industry could undoubtedly be extended with profit in Lehigh county.

The farmers of the county follow definite systems of crop rotation. The one in most general use consists of corn, oats, wheat, and grass. The sod is usually plowed in the spring for corn, though fall plowing gives better results, especially in dry seasons. Corn is cultivated four or five times before "laying by." It is generally cut by hand, though in some cases harvesters are used. The husking is done in the field. The corn is followed by oats. After the oats are harvested the land is plowed, and in the fall wheat with grass seed is drilled in. The following spring clover is sowed in the grass and wheat. The following year the grass is cut for hay. The field is used for hay or pasture for one or two years, and the land again prepared for corn. Rye sometimes takes the place of wheat or oats. Where potatoes are grown extensively on the Berks shale loam and Hagerstown loam the rotation generally consists of grass, potatoes, and wheat.

Commercial fertilizers are used extensively in growing various crops, particularly for potatoes and grain. According to the 1910 census, about \$140,000 was expended for fertilizers in Lehigh county in 1909. Some farmers mix their own fertilizers on the farm. Various kinds and amounts of fertilizers are used, in some cases upward of 800 or 1,000 pounds of high-grade fertilizers, rich in phosphoric acid and containing some potash, being applied. For wheat about 200 to 400 pounds of fertilizer per acre is applied at the time the seed is sowed. Many farmers use grades of fertilizers containing 8 to 12 per cent. of phosphoric acid, with about half that percentage of potash. Fertilizers with 8 or 10 per cent. of phosphoric acid and about half as much potash is usually the grade used. The mixtures rarely ever contain more than 1 or 2 per cent. of nitrogen, and often more. The nitrogen is supplied by the use of stable manure and by the growing of clover and the turning under of timothy and clover. Stable manure is usually applied to the sod before plowing for corn or potatoes. The amount of stable manure added to the land varies widely, but all that is made on the farm is generally used.

The liming of the soil was for many years a

common practice throughout Lehigh county. Many old kilns still stand in different sections where the limestone was burned. It is said that liming was overdone at one time, and the land showed the effects of too heavy applications. For a number of years after commercial fertilizers were introduced little or no lime was used. During the last few years, however, liming has again become popular. The lime is applied on sod about once during each rotation, in amounts ranging from 25 to 40 bushels, or possibly more, per acre. In some sections the cost of lime and the labor of hauling it from the railroads are considered prohibitive by many farmers. The cost in many sections would be about 15 cents a bushel after transportation charges were paid. Near the lime kilns the cost is 8 to 10 cents per bushel. There is a diversity of opinion among the farmers concerning the merits of lime. Those who use it claim a material benefit, and others who do not use it believe it would be a benefit to the land, but are deterred by the difficulty of securing the material. In general, lime is hardly needed by the soils so long as a good stand of clover and grass is secured. Most of the soils have a mellow, loamy texture, and lime is not needed to ameliorate the physical condition. The good drainage prevents a sour condition of most of the soil. However, liming on many farms that have not received an application for some time would doubtless increase the yields to some extent. In case of uncertainty as to the need for lime, a small amount could be used on certain fields and its value determined by inexpensive experimentation. The same form of experiments could be carried on profitably with fertilizers by individual farmers.

The farm buildings throughout the county are well built and are kept in good condition. Many of them are of stone or brick. In general the buildings and improvements in the limestone valleys are somewhat better than in other parts of the county. Modern farm implements are in general use. Considerable care is given to sheltering the farm machinery and keeping it in good condition.

Owing to the opportunities for employment offered by the manufacturing and transportation industries of the section, labor for farm work is somewhat scarce. However, the work is done by the entire family on most of the farms, so that extra help is not needed. When employed by the year farm hands are paid \$15 to \$20 a month with board. Day laborers are paid about \$1 a day, and at harvest time up to \$1.50 a day.

Farms range in size from a few acres up to 200 acres. The census of 1910 gives the average size of farms in Lehigh county as 58.2 acres.

About two-thirds of the farms are operated by the owners. Most of the rented farms are in the limestone valleys and near the towns. The share system of tenure is the most common. The owner furnishes the land, buildings, and permanent fixtures, pays for half the seed and fertilizer, and receives half of the crops produced.

Land values vary greatly, depending on character of the soil, topography, condition of farm buildings and improvements, and proximity to towns and railroads. In the limestone valleys the values range from \$75 to \$150 an acre, while in the Berks shale loam the values are from \$35 to \$75 an acre. In other sections prices range from \$25 to \$65 an acre, or more. These figures do not take into account speculative values of possible suburban extensions.

The farmers throughout Lehigh county are in a prosperous condition and practice a well-developed system of practical agriculture. Dairying might be more widely developed to advantage, as large quantities of dairy products are consumed locally, and New York and Philadelphia afford good and easily accessible markets for milk and butter. While a few farmers have silos, more of these should be constructed to furnish green feed for stock throughout the winter. The introduction of better breeds of dairy stock would prove profitable. The potato industry is very important in the county, and could doubtless be extended with profit, especially on the Berks shale loam. Fruit could be more extensively grown in certain parts of the county to advantage. A larger acreage should be devoted to truck farming, mainly to supply local demands. Considerable poultry is raised throughout the county, this industry being given primary attention on many farms. This is a profitable branch of agriculture which might be extended.

On the whole, in view of the accessibility of large markets and the adaptability of the soils to a wide variety of agricultural products, the agriculture of Lehigh county should be made more intensive, greater attention being given to the production of special crops, which produce a greater revenue than the general farm crops.

SOIL.

Thirty-one soil types are found in the county.

In the South mountain region two types of the Chester series are mapped, the Chester loam and stony loam. These are formed by the weathering of gneiss rocks which largely form these mountains. The roughest areas are mapped as Rough stony land.

The Blue mountain region, the rocks of which are mainly sandstone, includes areas of Rough

stony land. The less stony lower slopes are occupied by the Dekalb stony loam and Dekalb loam. The stony loam type of this series is found in small sandstone and quartzite areas in the South mountains.

Near the border of areas of the Triassic formation, trap-rock dikes are found, and these on weathering form the Montalto stony loam and Montalto clay loam.

The Triassic shale and sandstone formations in the southern part of the county give rise to the Penn series, of which the Penn silt loam, shale loam, stony loam, and gravelly loam are mapped.

The lighter colored rocks of the Triassic formation give rise to the Lansdale silt loam and stony loam. Where adjacent to the dikes of trap rock, contact metamorphism has produced conditions giving rise to the formation of the Lehigh shale loam.

The Hagerstown series, including the Hagerstown stony loam, loam, and silt loam, is derived from limestone. The loam and silt loam types constitute the best farming land of the county, while the stony loam is inextensive and of little agricultural importance.

The Martinsburg shale, with the interbedded sandstone, on weathering and decomposing, gives rise to the soils of the Berks series in the northern part of the county. These are the Berks stony loam, shale loam, and silt loam. The shale loam is the most extensive soil in the county and is rapidly becoming a very valuable soil owing to its especial value in the production of Irish potatoes. It is locally known as "gravel land."

In depressions in the Martinsburg shale and Triassic formation the Lickdale clay loam has been formed.

The second bottom or terrace land is mapped as the Wheeling gravelly loam, loam, and silt loam. The Holston soils differ from the Wheeling in that they do not show any evidence of admixture of glacial materials. The first bottom soils are mapped as Schuylkill fine sandy loam and Huntington silt loam.

General farming is practiced on all the cultivable lands. The Hagerstown loam and silt loam, Penn silt loam, Lansdale silt loam, and Chester loam are best for ordinary farm crops. The Berks shale loam is especially adapted to potatoes. The Chester soils are best suited to apples and the Berks shale loam and Penn stony loam and gravelly loam to peaches.

Two types, the Huntington silt loam, and Dekalb stony loam, are least suitable for cultivation in their present condition. The rough stony land is not tillable.

The following table gives the actual and relative extent of the several soil types in Lehigh county:

Areas of different soils.

Soils.	Acres.	Per cent.
Berks shale loam,	78,976	35.9
Hagerstown loam,	47,360	26.5
Gravelly phase,	10,880	
Chester stony loam,	15,552	7.1
Huntington silt loam,	8,576	3.9
Chester loam,	8,448	3.8
Dekalb stony loam,	8,192	3.7
Rough stony land,	5,888	2.7
Hagerstown silt loam,	3,840	1.7
Dekalb loam,	3,520	1.6
Penn gravelly loam,	3,392	1.5
Murrill loam,	2,752	1.3
Wheeling silt loam,	2,688	1.2
Berks silt loam,	2,688	1.2
Lickdale clay loam,	2,432	1.1
Berks stony loam,	2,304	1.0
Penn shale loam,	2,240	1.0
Montalto stony loam,	1,216	0.6
Penn stony loam,	1,152	.5
Schuylkill fine sandy loam,	1,152	.5
Holston gravelly loam,	1,024	.5
Lansdale silt loam,	896	.4
Wheeling gravelly loam,	832	.4
Holston silt loam,	832	.4
Montalto clay loam,	768	.4
Hagerstown stony loam,	640	.3
Penn silt loam,	384	.2
Lehigh Shale loam,	384	.2
Wheeling loam,	320	.1
Lansdale stony loam,	320	.1
Upshur shale loam,	256	.1
Mine dump,	256	.1
Total,	220,160	.....

TREXLER FARMS.

Deer-Park Reservation.—In 1901 Col. Harry C. Trexler embarked in a great agricultural enterprise which has attracted marked attention, not only in Lehigh county, but throughout the entire State of Pennsylvania. He then began to purchase farms in North Whitehall and Lowhill townships along the Jordan and Mill creeks in the vicinity of Schnecksville, ten miles northwest from Allentown, and until this year he has secured altogether twenty-four farms, which cover a total area, in contiguous tracts, amounting to 2,500 acres. He immediately began to turn up the soil of the hilly, unprofitable land and sow seeds in order to secure permanent pasture, and when these made their appearance he set apart about 1,000 acres, enclosed with an 8-foot wire fence, and placed there seventy deer and several buffaloes and elk. This was in 1908, and the land took the name of "Trexler's Deer-Park." The animals have increased in number and now the herds numbers several hundred deer, 20 elk, and 15 buffaloes. They have become a great curiosity, and many persons are seen almost daily, especially on Sundays, driving or walking along the road from Schnecksville through the

park for several miles, to see the wild animals grazing on the hill-sides.

Peach Orchard.—The profitable land Col. Trexler has kept for farming purposes, excepting about 300 acres, on which he has planted peach trees and apple trees, about 22,000 of the former and 5,000 of the latter. He started the large orchards in 1905. Soon afterward he began to realize crops; and last season they were large, profitable and encouraging, 50,000 baskets of peaches and 500 barrels of apples. Like the "Reservation," these orchards have also attracted much attention, and many farmers and fruit growers are watching the result of this experiment. But it can be said that the enterprise of Col. Trexler is not, and was not started as an experiment. He took up the matter as a business proposition, and, like his other large enterprises, he has made this too, a success.

From the beginning, the Colonel has had the assistance of an experienced farmer to look after and manage this great undertaking for him, Mr. P. S. Fenstermacher, of Allentown. The superintendent of the orchard has been Mr. Carl Lindee, who resides on the place.

Some of the first efforts in the county towards the extensive production of peaches in large orchards were made about thirty years ago, by William Slifer, of Spring Valley, in the lower end of the county. He was followed by Samuel Brandt and Benjamin Dalrymple, of New Jersey. Brandt took some thousands of young trees to Lowhill township and gave them to certain farmers with instructions how to plant and care for them, for which his compensation was to be one-half of the crops. But the farmers were indifferent and the undertaking proved a failure.

FRITCH FARMS.

Dr. D. D. Fritch, the large miller at Macungie, is worthy also of special mention for his enterprise in respect to the successful cultivation and production of potatoes by a crop rotation different from that generally followed by the farmers of Lehigh and Berks counties. His large farm, with its attractive, substantial buildings, which adjoins the borough of Macungie on the west, has attracted public attention for many years. His annual crops of potatoes have been phenomenal, and quite naturally he has come to be recognized as the "Potato King of Lehigh." And this he has accomplished on land generally said to be not adapted for potatoes. The details will be found in the personal sketch of Dr. Fritch which appears in the biographical annals of this publication.

Many farmers in Lynn township have been particularly successful in the production of large quantities of potatoes, and this has made the stations along the railroad prominent shipping points, mention being made in the narrative of the township.

ECKERT FARMS.

Several miles northwest of Allentown along the main thoroughfare, John Eckert has several adjoining farms which have been recognized for their superiority. The buildings and general appearance reflect his care and management and his herds of Jersey cattle attract much attention. Mr. Eckert was president of the great Lehigh County Agricultural Society for many years.

COOPER'S CATTLE SALES.

Another subject worthy of mention in this chapter is the great and commendable enterprise of Tilghman H. Cooper for his efforts at Coopersburg, covering many years, in importing, introducing and popularizing the Jersey breed of cows, with a fine pedigree. His annual sales on Decoration Day have popularized Lehigh county to a remarkable degree throughout the United States and through them many distinguished farmers from distant states were led to visit the county and witness her progressive spirit in agricultural matters as well as industrial. He had started these sales in "Madison Square," at New York city. His farm of several hundred acres is regarded as a model.

HARDNER FARMS.

The Hardner farms, embracing about 650 acres, are located in Lowhill, North Whitehall, South Whitehall and Upper Macungie townships. The joint corner of these four townships is situated on his land. He is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of the county and produces large quantities of potatoes and rye, of the former about 8,000 bushels annually. He embarked in agricultural pursuits in 1904 and from the beginning his farms have been under the general supervision of D. G. Hopkins.

CLIMATE.

The table below gives the normal monthly, seasonal, and annual temperature and precipitation for this section of Pennsylvania. These records are from the Weather Bureau station at Mauch Chunk. While the station is about 26 miles north, the records are fairly representative of conditions in Lehigh county.

Normal monthly, seasonal, and annual temperature and precipitation at Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pa.

Month.	Temperature.			Precipitation.			
	Mean.	Absolute maxi- mum.	Absolute mini- mum.	Mean.	Total amount for the driest year.	Total amount for the wettest year.	Snow, average depth.
	° F.	° F.	° F.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
December, ..	31	65	—5	4.2	5.7	7.9	7.8
January, ...	27	64	—13	3.6	5.1	4.5	11.0
February, ..	28	67	—14	4.3	2.0	7.2	12.6
Winter, ...	29	....	.....	12.1	12.8	19.6	31.4
March,	36	75	—9	4.7	2.5	4.9	8.7
April,	49	92	14	3.3	6.3	5.4	1.8
May,	60	97	28	5.1	3.0	0.6	.....
Spring, ...	48	....	.....	13.1	11.8	10.9	10.5
June,	69	99	38	3.8	1.7	8.9	.....
July,	72	104	41	5.2	5.4	6.6	.....
August,	71	99	36	4.8	2.1	3.6	.....
Summer, ..	71	...	.....	13.8	9.2	19.1	.....
September, ..	64	97	30	3.9	1.3	7.9	.....
October,	51	91	20	3.6	2.8	5.8	.....
November, ..	41	74	12	4.0	3.0	1.6	3.2
Fall,	52	....	.....	11.5	7.1	15.3	3.2
Annual, ..	51	104	—14	50.5	40.9	64.9	45.1

The mean annual temperature is 51 degrees F. The average rainfall of 50.5 inches is well distributed throughout the year.

The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is May 3, and of the first in the fall October 11. The latest date reported in the spring is May 29, and the earliest in the fall September 22. The figures indicate that there is a growing season of 153 days in which there is no danger of frost. In Lehigh county, however, the season is probably somewhat longer. [U. S. Soil Survey.]

FURNACES.

HAMPTON (SIGMUND) FURNACE. This industry was situated in Upper Milford township, along the north branch of the Perkiomen creek, near the southwesterly line of Lehigh county. It was built by David Heimbach, Wisserman, and Coverly, in 1809, but Heimbach soon bought the interest of his partners, and conducted the furnace alone for 23 years. It was then called "Hampton Furnace." Different parties owned the property during the next 18 years; then Frederic Sigmund purchased a fourth interest, comprising then the furnace and 67 acres of land, and in the next nine years secured the other three-fourths interest. He conducted it until his decease in 1860. During this time it came to be

known as "Sigmund's Furnace." His sons, Albert and Henry, became his successors. They operated it together for five years; then Henry became the sole owner and he operated it until 1868, when it was abandoned. It was a prominent industry during the Civil War. In its early days, "ten-plate" wood stoves were made there which had a wide sale and secured a great reputation for heating and cooking purposes. Later it was devoted wholly to the production of pig-iron. A recollection of it is still preserved in the name of the post-office maintained there.

It was 6 feet wide at top of the bosh, and 32 feet high on the inside. In 28 weeks of the year 1857 it turned out 722 tons of first-class car-wheel iron, made of neutral and somewhat magnetic black oxide from the Barto mines, 7 miles southwest, mixed with brown hematite ore from neighboring lower silurian limestone land.

LEHIGH FURNACE was situated in Washington township, Lehigh county, at the base of the Blue mountains, along the head waters of Trout creek, four miles southwest from the Lehigh Water-Gap. This locality was selected on account of its nearness to large quantities for burning charcoal; and also of the running water there. It was built in 1826, by Stephen Balliet and Samuel Helffrich, 7½ feet wide and 31 feet high on the inside, and blown-in shortly afterward. In 1857, during 26 weeks, it produced 554¾ tons of pig-iron out of brown hematite ore from South Whitehall township, nine miles to the southeast. Helffrich died in 1830. Two years later his interest was bought by Balliet, who operated the furnace until his decease in January, 1854. Afterward, for several years, it was carried on by his heirs; then it became the property of Cooper and Hewitt, of New York, who held it for upwards of thirty years, but discontinued its operation about 1880. The present owner of the land is Henry W. Blose. The original tract contained 25 acres; other adjoining tracts were subsequently purchased.

The first manager was named Applebach. He was succeeded by Samuel Lewis, Sr., later of Allentown, who managed the furnace four years, until 1832. Benjamin S. Levan filled this position afterward until 1854.

The great Crane Furnace is described minutely in the narrative of Catasauqua; and the Thomas Furnace in the narrative of Whitehall township (Hokendauqua) in this publication.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

FIRST ENGINE IN LEHIGH COUNTY—THE IRON INTEREST.—In connection with the history of industrial enterprises in Allentown we note the interesting fact that the first engine in the town

or county was introduced in the year 1837, by Joseph K. Saeger. He came here from North Whitehall to establish a foundry and machine-shop, and carried on such an establishment successfully for about twelve years, when he retired from the business, though he continued to reside in Allentown until his death, in 1855. His son, Eli J. Saeger, took an active part in setting up the engine. This engine was built by Rush & Muhlenberg, of Philadelphia. It is still in existence, and having served well for a number of years the purpose for which it was designed, was finally relegated to what may be called a subordinate position among the ponderous modern engines and other machinery of the Thomas Iron Company of Hokendauqua. The little engine looks quite quaint, particularly because, though very small, it is a beam engine.

The people of Allentown were quite early astir to secure the benefits of iron manufacture in their midst. A meeting of citizens was held at the hotel of George Wetherhold, on Jan. 23, 1845, "for the purpose of adopting measures for forming a company to erect an anthracite furnace for the manufacture of iron at or near Allentown." J. W. Hornbeck was elected president, and S. A. Bridges secretary. A committee of five persons was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. One of these resolutions stated that it was "considered of vast importance to this community that an anthracite furnace for the manufacture of iron should be established among us," and it was therefore resolved that a committee of five should be appointed to solicit subscriptions of stock under the general provisions of the law of 1830. This committee was duly appointed, and consisted of William H. Blumer, William Saeger, William Edelman, George Probst, and George Keck. It was expressed as the opinion of the men who drew up the resolutions that a capital of forty thousand dollars would be sufficient to carry out the project. Nothing whatever resulted from this movement, but it would doubtless have borne fruit had not the object aimed at been reached very speedily by the enterprise of others. The latter action was that which brought into existence the Allentown Iron-Works, one of the most prominent and successful establishments of the valley. Samuel Lewis, afterwards the superintendent of the works, a native of Chester county (born in 1805), was indirectly, but none the less surely, the means of bringing into operation at Allentown this industry. He had been reared in the iron trade by his father, had worked under that celebrated ironmaster, James Coleman, at Elizabeth Furnace, in Lebanon county, and also at the Lehigh by the Blue mountains,

and later became engaged in the coal trade at Broad mountain, back of Port Carbon, above Pottsville. He had thus become not only familiar with iron manufacture, but obtained a wide knowledge of the mineral region of Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1845 he was employed by Bevan & Humphries, a prominent and wealthy shipping firm of Philadelphia, who were on the alert for investments, to make an examination of the Lehigh Valley with especial reference to the location of an anthracite furnace, for the making of iron with anthracite had by this time been demonstrated as entirely safe and successful by the five years' operation of the Crane works at Catasauqua. In the winter of 1845-46 he reported to Messrs. Bevan & Humphries in favor of Allentown as a location for the proposed furnaces, his decision being induced by the close proximity of ore-beds and the transportation facilities offered by the canal. He had not long left the capitalists' office when he chanced to meet Mr. Benjamin Parry, a noted foundryman, and Messrs. Haywood & Snyder, no less noted as engine-builders. He told them of the project under discussion, advising them to go to Messrs. Bevan & Humphries. They were not slow to act upon this advice, and before their conference had ended Mr. Parry had promised his assistance in building the furnaces, and Messrs. Haywood & Snyder had received a heavy contract for building engines and making other machinery, with a check for five thousand dollars to bind the bargain. Such was the method of the firm when they once decided on a course of action. Messrs. Bevan and Humphries bought on the 1st of April, 1846, seventy-two acres of land from Adam Sterner, paying therefor one hundred dollars an acre. The title-papers were received on the 9th of April, and on election day in October the company produced its first pig-iron. The furnace, to be sure, was small as compared with those now in use. It was thirty-five feet in height, and had twelve feet bosh or diameter. Furnace No. 2, built the following year, was of the same size. Together they had a capacity of about two hundred and fifty tons of iron per week. In 1851 the works were sold to a corporation, chartered, with two hundred thousand dollars capital, as the Allentown Iron Company, and composed of David E. Wilson, Henry King, Esq., Christian Pretz, and Samuel Lewis, of Allentown, and Joseph Cabot, Nalbro Frazier, Benjamin W. Frazier, and Charles Cabot, of Philadelphia. Of this company Joseph Cabot, who had been associated with Messrs. Bevan & Humphries, was elected president, and held that office until his death, in 1878, when John Lawler Welsh succeeded him. He in turn was succeeded,

in 1881, by Mr. Fred. Prime, Sr. After the change in the company, Nos. 3 and 4 Furnaces were built in 1853 and 1854, and No. 5 Furnace in 1872, and Nos. 1 and 2 enlarged. Nos. 3 and 4 were each fifty-five feet in height, with sixteen feet bosh, and No. 5 was sixty-five feet in height, with seventeen feet bosh. Samuel Lewis, of Allentown, was the superintendent of the works from the start until 1878, and to him was very largely due their wonderful success, for few furnaces in the country have yielded greater returns than have these. His successor was Stephen B. Neumoyer. The ores used by the company were obtained, the hematites from Berks and Lehigh counties, and the magnetic from New Jersey principally, and the iron made from them always had a high reputation. The works when running at full capacity employed a very large number of men, and were a potent factor in Allentown's prosperity.

ALLENTOWN ROLLING MILLS.

The Allentown Rolling-Mill, second in age among the iron-works of the city, dates as an organized industry, from 1860, but it absorbed an establishment five years older, as well as two others started soon after its own origin. To begin with the institution antedating the rolling-mill we will say that, in 1855, Samuel A. Bridges, Nathan German, and James W. Wilson bought from Henry Nonnemacher, eighty-five acres of land in what is now the Sixth ward, with a view of establishing a foundry and laying out a plat of lots as an addition to Allentown. Both projects may be described as successful. The company laid out streets and sold off one hundred thousand dollars worth of lots. Their foundry was carried on successfully for a number of years, and finally, Mr. German having retired and Messrs. Thayer and Erdman becoming partners, sold, in 1878, to the Allentown Rolling Mill Company for one hundred thousand dollars. This company, as we have said, was organized in 1860. Benjamin Haywood, of Pottsville, was one of the leading spirits in the enterprise, and Christian Pretz, Samuel A. Bridges, John D. Stiles, and others, of Allentown, were heavy stock-holders. The Lehigh Rolling-Mill had been started in 1861, by Samuel Lewis. Merchant bar-iron was the original product of this mill, but a year after it was established the manufacture of railroad-spikes and boiler-rivets—the latter made by the Butterworth solid die process—was added. Joseph B. Lewis was superintendent of the mill from the start until July, 1866, and after that time it was carried on under Francis S. Kent and Thomas C. Brainerd, managers. It became, in 1864, the property of

an incorporated company, consisting of Samuel Lewis, president; Charles Cabot, John Cabot, Edward W. Etting, Joseph Cabot, Frank S. Kent, and Thomas C. Brainerd. Through the mis-appropriation of funds by a member of the New York and Philadelphia firms, through whom the product of the Lehigh mills was put in the market, the company failed and the works were sold at sheriff's sale, being bidden in by Henry Schnurman, who leased them for one year to Reuben S. Shimer and Thomas J. Saeger. These gentlemen carried them on for a time, and they then passed into the hands of a receiver, by whom they were transferred to the Allentown Rolling-Mill Company in 1868. The Roberts Iron Company was organized in 1862, the principal stockholders being George B. Roberts, Algernon Roberts, and Edward Roberts, Sr., of Philadelphia; A. Pardee and George B. Markle, of Hazleton; William Lilley, of Mauch Chunk; Eli J. Saeger and Samuel McHose, of Allentown. This company built two blast-furnaces and operated them until 1871, when they were merged with the property of the Allentown Rolling-Mill Company. This organization carried on business until 1882, when a charter was obtained for the Allentown Rolling-Mills, which corporation succeeded to the property and business of the Allentown Rolling-Mill Company. The products of the works were pig-metal, iron rails, merchant bar-iron, rolled shafting and car-axles, rolled beams and angles, railroad chairs and fish-plates, bolts, nuts, rivets, locomotive turn-tables, steam-engines, and shafting, mill-gearing, blast-furnace and rolling-mill castings, mining-pumps, etc. When in full operation the works gave employment to 1,200 men and produced about 25,000 tons of pig-metal and 30,000 tons of rail, merchant iron, and other finished irons per annum.

This corporation was continued until May 1, 1914, when the Aldrich Pump Company was organized to take its place and has since conducted this large plant. H. W. Allison, of Allentown, was secretary and treasurer for many years until his decease, when he was succeeded by Horace Hudders. R. H. Aldrich is the general manager. The plant covers ten acres along the L. V. R. R., and gives employment to upwards of 200 hands. The trade extends throughout the United States and into foreign countries.

The Lehigh Iron Company was organized in the latter part of 1867. The works comprised two anthracite blast-furnaces. The furnace known as No. 1 was built in 1868, and that as No. 2 in 1872. The enterprise was projected by Hon. William H. Ainey, president of the Second National Bank of Allentown. After Mr. Ainey, Mr. E. J. Hart, a wealthy merchant of New Or-

leans and a former resident of Allentown, held the next largest interest. The balance of the stock was held almost entirely in Lehigh county. The first directors of the Lehigh Iron Company were William H. Ainey, Asa Balliet, Aaron Balliet, Thomas Barber, and Hiram Balliet. The works were located at Aineyville, on the west bank of the river Lehigh, and near the junction of the Lehigh Valley and East Penn Railroads. They were in operation until 1906 and are now dismantled.

The Wm. F. Mosser & Son Iron Foundry and Machine Shop, located at Second and Union streets, Allentown, was begun by William F. Mosser, in 1863, as the Lehigh Valley Axle Works, making wagon and carriage axles. A few years later Edwin F. Camp associated with him. They were then engaged as iron-founders, forgers, and machinists. In 1869 the firm consisted of Charles H. Ruhe, Benjamin F. Roth, and William F. Mosser. In 1872, Charles H. Ruhe retired. At some time (date unknown) Mr. John Neligh had also been a member of the firm, but later removed to Ohio. Benjamin F. Roth retired from the firm in 1880, after which William F. Mosser personally conducted the business until 1890, when his son, Charles, was admitted and it was known as Wm. F. Mosser & Son. In 1901, John Greenall associated himself with the firm as a partner, but the business name was not changed.

The plant consists of one-story brick-buildings with the exception of the storage and office rooms, which are two story, and employs from 60 to 120 men. A large amount of the business is devoted to the repairing of machinery. A specialty is made of repairing cement machinery.

In 1837 Joseph K. Saeger established a foundry and machine-shop in Allentown, which he carried on until 1853, when Thomas Barber became the owner. Later Edward Sherer became a member of the firm. Upon Mr. Barber's death, in 1879, his son, William H., became the sole proprietor.

Geo. W. Curtiss & Co. established a spike factory in the First ward, about 1863, which subsequently was owned by Nathaniel Tay, who sold it to James W. Wilson & Son, in June, 1871. The product of the factory consisted of railroad and mining spikes, of which from five to six tons were made per day and shipped to points in the West and South.

BOILER WORKS.

In 1863, James B. Cole and Abiel Heilman started a boiler works at Front and Linden streets, for manufacturing boilers, tanks, gas apparatus and all kinds of plate work. Cole died in 1883 and Heilman carried on the plant as the

Heilman Boiler Works until his death in 1892. A company with this name was then organized by Mrs. Mary E. Heilman, Samuel F. Jordan, and James N. Rhoda, who have since conducted the works and employed from 75 to 100 hands.

Matthew Rhoda and John T. Noble established a boiler shop in the Hope Rolling Mill, in the spring of 1865.

The Allentown Boiler Works is situated between the L. V. R. R. and the Central R. R. of N. J., near Hamilton street.

It was founded in 1883 by Charles Collum. His only associate was John Allen, but at the end of a few months Joseph F. Barber was also admitted to partnership. Both partners withdrew from the firm after several years. Mr. Collum successfully conducted the business by himself for several years, and erected a new shop at Third and Walnut streets, when John D. Knouse became interested, and together they built up one of the leading industries of Lehigh Valley. Their business grew so rapidly that they were compelled to enlarge and they removed their shops to the present desirable site.

The plant under normal conditions steadily employs more than a hundred men, covers $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and is thoroughly up-to-date in every particular and is equipped with the best modern machinery and is one of the few plants here that has had no strikes and shut downs. The products of the concern—including everything in the line of sheet iron and hot water boilers and drying kilns for cement plants—are shipped, not only to all parts of the United States, but also find a ready market abroad, including Cuba, Canada, and the Philippine Islands. It is worthy of note to state that this firm equipped such prominent buildings as the White House at Washington; United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and the gigantic mercantile house of Siegel & Cooper, of New York City.

J. H. and T. J. McDermott began trading as McDermott Bros., at Bethlehem in 1895, and they conducted a boiler shop there for five years, when they removed to Allentown. They established their shop at Third and Washington streets and they have since carried on the manufacture of boilers, tanks, stacks, rotary kilns, dryers, coolers, and all kinds of wrought-iron and plate work. They employ 80 men.

P. F. and B. J. McDermott, who were identified with the McDermott Bros. until 1908, embarked in business for themselves and have since traded under the name of the McDermott Engineering Company, in the manufacture of similar iron work, including structural steel stairs, bridges, and ornamental fences. They employ

40 men. Their plant is situated at Jordan and Whitehall streets.

The cutlery establishment of C. F. Wolfertz & Co. was founded in 1862, by C. F. Wolfertz. In 1873 the firm became Wolfertz & Waldman, and in 1879 the sons of Mr. Wolfertz entered the firm. The business is now conducted by Charles W. Wolfertz.

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY.

The American Steel and Wire Company, a subsidiary Company of the United States Steel Corporation, locally known as "The Wire Mill," is located at the foot of Lehigh street on the banks of the Little Lehigh river on a property comprising sixteen acres.

This plant is devoted to the manufacture of wire products and occupies a unique position in this community in that practically all of its product is exported. Its close proximity to the seaboard places it in an advantageous position for this purpose. It has been closely identified with the commercial and industrial history of Allentown for the past quarter century and has a remarkable record for continuous operation.

The original name of the plant was the Iowa Barb Wire Company, which had its inception in Johnstown, Pa., in the early '80's. It subsequently removed to South Easton, Pa., from whence it was removed to its present location in 1886. Operations were begun in Allentown late in that year and were principally confined to the manufacture of barbed fence wire, for which there was a productive capacity of 25 tons per 24 hours. The wire for this commodity was supplied by two departments: wire drawing and wire galvanizing. These operations required the service of approximately 200 men.

During the first year of operation the plant was dependent on outside sources for the supply of rods, from which the wire is drawn, considerable quantity of which was imported. After a steady and consistent growth in business it was decided to add a rolling or rod mill, which would enable the controlling of the source of rod supply, as well as effect desirable economies. This important addition started operations early in 1890. The output at first was approximately 100 tons per 24 hours, and gave employment to 75 additional men. At this time the output was almost exclusively for domestic consumption and the rapid expansion of this trade made necessary frequent extensions to productive equipment, including the installation, in 1893, of a wire nail department. This increased the output to 150 tons per 24 hours.

In 1894 the company united with similar industries, located in Pittsburgh, Pa., Cleveland,

O., and Chicago, Ill., in the formation of the Consolidated Steel & Wire Co. The rapid growth of the plant continued so that by 1899 the output reached 300 tons per 24 hours. It was in this year that a further amalgamation of various mills brought the local mill into the American Steel & Wire Co., and later, in 1901, as part of that company, into the United States Steel Corporation.

This combination naturally resulted in the redistribution of business along geographical and economic lines, with the result that the output of this plant was set aside almost entirely for foreign markets.

The various re-arrangements and extensions to power and productive equipment, combined with the most efficient methods and processes known, have brought the output up to 500 tons per 24 hours, or in excess of 100,000 tons per annum at the present time. This tonnage includes barbed wire, nails, galvanized wire, bright and annealed market wires, staples, hoops, etc.

These commodities have a very wide range of distribution, being sent to the United Kingdom, the Orient, South America, and in fact, all parts of the civilized world. A shipment of barbed wire has been made to Iceland.

The magnitude of this yearly output will be better understood, perhaps, when it is stated that the nail machines alone produce over 100 kegs of 100 lbs. each for every hour of operation and this product requires over 600,000 kegs to contain it. The size of the nails vary from $\frac{1}{4}$ " x No. 22 Ga. to $9\frac{5}{8}$ " x $\frac{3}{8}$ " Ga. The nails, in addition to being supplied in kegs of various sizes, are also supplied in paper packets, packed in wooden cases, kegs and bags. These packets contain anywhere from $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to 14 lbs. The same diversity is found in the packages of barbed and market wires.

An interesting exhibit is formed by the great variety of packages, units of weight, labels, etc., required for these commodities. The specifications governing such orders are the result of laws and conditions existing in the countries from which they emanate. For instance, a large quantity of barbed wire on reels is furnished wrapped in straw and covered with burlap. This material is put up in this manner to facilitate transportation across mountains by muleback. Labels and markings are made to conform to customs regulations.

In order to give some conception of the evolution of this plant and its present claim as the most important industrial factor in Allentown, it will be necessary to call attention to a few statistics.

When the plant started in 1886, the annual

tonnage output was approximately 7,000, and employment was given to 200 men, whose wages annually aggregated \$130,000.00. At the present time the plant is producing in excess of 100,000 tons per annum and employment is given to over 1,200 men, with an annual pay roll amounting to over \$800,000.00. During the year 1911 there were 13,413 loaded cars inbound and outbound handled and during the same period over 90,000 tons of coal were consumed.

The plant is now equipped with modern steam and electric units which drive the machinery of the various departments and furnish illumination.

The individual machines are the best obtainable and it is the aim to keep them up-to-date and in first-class repair all of the time so that the highest efficiency may be obtained. The producing machines, particularly, are grouped and manned with this end in view. In this connection it may be stated that the so-called "efficiency" methods as applied to manufacturing, which have received so much attention in the public press during recent months have had the careful study of the company's experts and have been in practical application for years past, with gratifying results.

The auxiliary departments, such as machine-shop, carpenter-shop, store-house, etc., are in keeping with the rest of the plant in point of completeness.

A department of the plant, which is considered of as much importance as any of the departments, is the volunteer fire department. This is composed of employes from the various departments. These men respond to all calls for practice, as well as fires. They have at their disposal a full line of equipment which is in strict accordance with underwriters' specifications. A complete fire alarm system operates over the entire property and fully equipped hose-houses are located at short intervals. These men drill regularly so that the danger of disastrous fires is reduced to a minimum.

One of the principal factors which has contributed to the success of this plant is the stable and contented condition of the labor employed. It is a remarkable fact that here are 247 employes, or over 20 per cent. of the entire number, who have been continuously connected with the plant for ten years or more, and that of this number 92, or 8 per cent., have been here 20 years or more. This condition is true throughout all departments, the average length of service being very high. This fact is the result of the consistent policy of the company to give every

consideration looking to the welfare of the employes.

While insisting on a commensurate return, a high rate of wage is maintained. Bright and sanitary working quarters are provided. A fully equipped hospital, with a surgeon in attendance, to give prompt aid to the sick and injured is located on the premises. Compensation is given employes or heirs for injuries, loss of life and time, as the result of accidents within the plant, under the provisions of a very liberal benefit plan. This plan, while entirely voluntary in character, follows the lines of the most approved Workmen's Compensation Acts in force in many of the states.

The cases of sick and needy employes are also carefully considered by committees and disbursements made as seems necessary.

There are regular and systematic inspections of the plant by various committees composed of workmen and foremen, to locate and correct conditions where there is danger of accident. This is part of the general safety plans of the company and is under the general direction of a chief safety inspector. The completely organized efforts of the company along this line are well known to those who are in touch with the steel industry, as the matter has been variously treated in magazine articles from time to time. The scope of the work done locally may be indicated by the fact that \$30,000,000 was expended during the last four years for this purpose and expenditures are being made currently at about the same rate.

Liberal pensions are provided under the Carnegie-Steel Corporation Pension Plan.

Since 1903 the corporation has annually offered stock to employes, payable on the installment plan. This plan provides for the payment of bonuses on each allotment annually for five years and an extra sum at the end of this period, as an incentive to continuous service. This provides the employe, who is desirous of taking advantage of it, with an additional source of revenue, which is virtually perpetual in character. The success of this plan is evidenced by the fact that 25 per cent. of all the employes here are stockholders of the Corporation.

One of the most successful institutions of the plant is the club house, where a first class dinner is served at noon every working day, to the heads of manufacturing and accounting departments. This meal is prepared in a modern kitchen, which is part of the club house, and is supplied at nominal cost. After dinner brief meetings are held, where there is an exchange of ideas in connection with the operation and welfare of the plant. This plan is common to all mills of

the company and is equally beneficial to company and men.

L. F. GRAMMES & SONS.

The firm of L. F. Grammes & Sons, Allentown, Pa., was founded by Louis F. Grammes, in a small way, in 1876, in a room on the second floor of the old H. Leh & Co. building, 626-630 Hamilton street.

Although difficulties and deprivations were met during its earlier days, yet through the keen and persevering mind of its founder and the diligent co-operation of his sons, the business was successfully developed step by step until it became the most extensive of its kind in the world, its business extending into every country on the globe.

The condensed history of this firm is that of growth,—one place after the other was found inadequate, until in 1907, the present modern mammoth brick factory was erected at corner of Jordan and Union streets, with a floor space of 100,000 square feet and employing more than 400 people. In this plant is manufactured a complete line of cigar-box machinery, wood-working machinery, wire nails, escutcheon pins, metal name plates, brass signs, stamped metal goods, metal advertising novelties, machinery guards, and hundreds of other articles. The method of business is unique, in that it is almost entirely conducted by mail, which gives this firm the distinction of being the largest customer of the Allentown, Pa., postoffice.

Lewis F. Grammes, deceased, founder of the firm of L. F. Grammes & Sons, was a son of Asa Grammes and Susanne (Moser) Grammes, and was born in Heidelberg township, Lehigh county, January 30, 1845. He learned the trade of machinist at the old Barber foundry. He was a natural born mechanic, being able to do journeyman's work at the end of his first year of apprenticeship. Later he was foreman for three years of the machine-shop of Merrill & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

He was an inventor of machinery, having numerous patents on knitting machines, wood-working machines, and nailing machines. The nailing machine, of which he is a patentee, is considered a great piece of workmanship and is used all over the world where boxes are made. In the mechanical world, this nailing machine ranks in the same class as the linotype machine.

Many of Allentown's leading machinists owe their excellence to the tutorship of Mr. Grammes. Among his pupils were Emil A. Hirner, inventor and head of the Hirner & Henninger Co., Lafenus Gift, and Charles B. Wanamaker.

Mr. Grammes was a representative in coun-

cils for two terms in the Fifth ward; also school director in the Fourth ward and a member of the Board of Water Commissioners. He was a member of the Liberty Fire Company and also the Schwanewart Recreation Club and a charter member of the Greenleaf Lodge, No. 561, F. & A. M.; member of Allen Chapter, R. A. M. and Allen Commandery, Knights Templar. He was a member of Zion Reformed church for 47 years.

On March 13, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Weber, daughter of George Weber, of Easton. He passed away, April 26, 1911, at his home, No. 397 Union street, in his sixty-seventh year, of what doctors pronounced myocarditis. His wife and the following children survive: Harry A., Charles W., J. Frank, Mrs. L. C. LaBarre, and Louis G. Grammes. Three children preceded him in death: Allen Grover, Elizabeth Marguerite, and an adopted child, Mamie Amanda Franks.

The only brother surviving Mr. Grammes is Asa P. Grammes, of New Hope, Bucks county, supervisor of the Delaware Division Canal. Three sisters remain: Mrs. Ellen J. Colle, Miss Amelia S. Grammes, and Miss Tevillia C. Grammes, of Allentown. Mrs. Henry T. Kleckner was a deceased sister.

Mr. Grammes was highly respected by all who came to know him or had any business dealings with him. He possessed strong and elevated religious convictions, but at no time made any outward display of them.

After the death of Mr. Grammes, Harry A. Grammes became the senior member and managing director of this firm.

Harry A. Grammes was born in this city, December 6, 1869. At the age of sixteen years he learned the trade of blacksmith, then machinist, and draughtsman, following them in different cities. These trades were not learned by him because of his choice; but because of his father's conviction of the value of a trade to all his sons. Harry A. Grammes' trend always was along business lines. Even in his boyhood days, before his apprenticeship, he made a specialty of supplying the neighbors with fresh produce direct from his grandfather's farm. He also supplied his "trade" as he termed it, with kindling shavings, at so much per bag. Later he equipped himself with a small hand printing press and printed visiting cards and, by advertising in the popular mail order magazines, found remarkable demand for them.

In 1891 he sought to work out higher ideals and became a salesman and traveled over the greater portion of the United States, continuing in this position until 1894, after which he en-

gaged in the manufacturing business with his father, and in which he has taken active part ever since.

He is a strong believer in printer's ink and because of this, and in the carrying out of the belief that anything that is worth doing, is worth doing well, and his inherited keen business instincts, his success has been such as has been unparalleled.

Harry A. Grammes was one of the organizers of the Citizen's Deposit & Trust Company and since that time has served as a director. He also served as a trustee of the Chamber of Commerce for six years. He is a member of Salem Reformed church. Socially, he is a member of all the bodies of the Masonic fraternity, as follows: Greenleaf Lodge, No. 561, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Allen Chapter, No. 203, R. A. M., Allen Council, No. 23, of which he is a thrice illustrious grand master; Allen Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar, and Lu Lu Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of Philadelphia.

In June, 1900, he married H. Blanche Horne, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne, of Allentown, Pa. They have these children: Louise F., Harriet A., Lucile H., and Jermima E.

Equally associated with him are his two brothers, Charles W. and J. Frank Grammes, each performing an important office in the organization, the former being foreman of the Brass Name Plate Department and the latter foreman of the Machinery Department. Both learned the machinist trade under their father's instructions and, because of the inheritance of the valuable traits of integrity and inventive genius, are playing a most important part in the success of this enterprising firm.

BONNEY VISE AND TOOL WORKS.

The Bonney Vise & Tool Works, as its name implies, is engaged in the manufacture of vises, small tools, and drop forgings. Employees number about 150 men. The original shop was started in 1876, by Mr. C. S. Bonney, under the title of C. S. Bonney, in a small shop on Barker street, west of Sixteenth, in Philadelphia. At that time the line of goods manufactured consisted entirely of small vises and, as far as is known, C. S. Bonney was the first one to make this line of small vises in the United States. The factory employed about six people and occupied one room, renting power. From time to time the factory was enlarged and additional help was employed and many new lines of goods were added to the ones already put upon the market.

As the business increased in size, several other concerns were taken over and incorporated in

the Bonney Vise & Tool Works, the firm having continuously remained in Philadelphia until February, 1909, at which time the factory was moved to Allentown, and the plant formerly used by the Allentown Hardware Co. was bought and adapted for the usage of the Bonney Vise & Tool Works. A drop forging establishment was added and many new lines were started which have since contributed to the employment of many machinists. Goods are shipped from this factory to points all over the United States and to many foreign countries. All of the goods shipped out bear the name of Allentown and advertise this city extensively. It may safely be said that nine out of ten hardware companies are now using or have at some time in their career been large buyers of the product of the Bonney Vise & Tool Works.

The officers of the Company are: President, J. E. Durham; vice-president and secretary, J. E. Durham, Jr.; vice-president and treasurer, F. S. Durham, who have been for many years residents of Allentown and identified with its business interests.

MACHINE-SHOPS AND FOUNDRIES.

Henry Nadig, from Neffsville, an expert mechanic, located at Allentown, at the southwest corner of Fourth and Court streets in 1869, and embarked in the manufacture of steam and gasoline engines, which he carried on with his brother Philip, as Nadig & Bro., until 1899. They employed from ten to twenty hands, and their trade extended throughout Lehigh county into the adjoining counties. They were succeeded by Chas. H. Nadig, son of Henry, who still conducts the business. He also repairs auto engines.

Taylor Mill Supplies.—Wm. H. Taylor started a store at Paterson, N. J., in 1867, to supply iron and wood-working machinery, mine and mill supplies, and tools of every description, and two years afterward removed to Allentown. In 1879 his son became associated with him and they traded as William H. Taylor & Company. The father died in 1880, and the son has since carried on the business. In 1883, the firm erected a two-story brick building for a store and ware-room at No. 256 Hamilton street, and there the business has since continued with trade extending throughout the United States and into foreign countries.

Charles Spangler established a brass foundry and machine shop at Third and Walnut streets in 1881, for the purpose of supplying general brass and iron castings, and here he has since carried on a successful trade. He makes a specialty of bake-oven castings. His shop is a two-story cement block building, 90 by 145 feet, and

he employs 28 hands. Since 1908 he has also manufactured electro-textile machines. Heretofore these machines were imported from Paris. They are controlled by foreign patents. He is the only manufacturer of them in eastern Pennsylvania.

In 1884, David Kline started the manufacture of building hardware and jobbing supplies and put up a one-story brick building, 60 by 225 feet on Mill street, at Eighth (now L. V. T. Co. concrete bridge). Afterward M. H. Knauss became associated with him and they traded as the Novelty Iron Works until 1905, B. D. Keck having become a partner in 1902. In 1905, the company was incorporated as the Kline Hardware Company. Kline died in September, 1912. The officers are Thomas W. Milnor, president; B. K. Keck, secretary and treasurer; and M. H. Knauss, vice-president and manager. Their trade extends throughout United States and Canada. They employ from 25 to 30 hands. The following employees have worked in the plant for upwards of twenty years: William and Alfred David (brothers), Wilson and Harvey David (brothers), Wilson Schaffer, and Levi Buss.

R. Meisterknecht, in 1898, began the manufacture of all kinds of brass goods, bronze and composition castings, and also nickel and electroplating, at Nos. 714-718 North Fourth street, under the name of the Vulcan Brass Works, and he has continued the plant until now. He employs five hands. His trade covers eastern Pennsylvania.

G. H. Dougherty established a foundry at Third and Cedar streets in 1900 for manufacturing gray iron castings. He employs 20 men.

Harry Sittler started the Adelaide Brass Foundry at Fourth and Linden streets, in 1903. He manufactures brass and bronze castings, and employs six men.

In September, 1908, Edwin S. Brey, James A. Krause, Irwin W. Leiss, and John Pudliner associated together as the Brey & Krause Manufacturing Company, for making brass hardware castings for building purposes, with slate, marble, and toilet hardware as a specialty; and E. A. Butz, H. E. Berndt and Frederick Kleinbach united with them in 1909, when the firm was incorporated. They were located at Jordan and Union streets from 1908 to 1910; then they put up a plant at Front and Chew streets, which they enlarged in 1911. They employ from 40 to 50 hands, and their trade extends throughout this country, and into Mexico and Canada.

In 1907, H. B. Weaver and James Bowen established a furnace at Brick and Furnace streets, along the west side of the L. V. R. R., for the manufacture of cold-blast charcoal iron, and this

they have since operated successfully under the name of the Allentown Iron Manufacturing Company. They employ 8 to 10 hands, and ship their product to all parts of the United States.

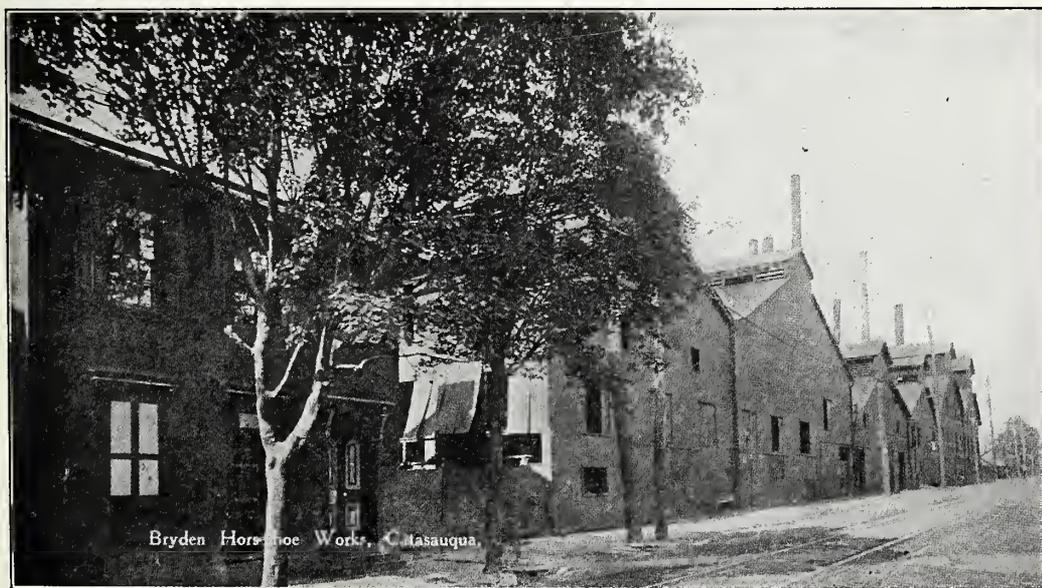
On the east side of the railroad, the Blanc Stainless Cement Company had been carried on for some years, but having suspended, the above-named parties embarked there, in August, 1914, for the manufacture of oxide and zinc, under the name of Lehigh Smelting Company, with H. B. Weaver as president; A. K. Jacks, treasurer; and David J. Nagle, secretary. Experiments are now being made preparatory to operating this new enterprise at Allentown.

Phaon Albright began the manufacture of wrought iron tubes and coils, and iron and brass

steam separators. His plant is at the southeast corner of Third and Union streets.

Joseph Reuber engaged in 1890 in making building contractors' supplies, structural iron work, and heavy iron fencing, on Chew street, near Third, along the railroad. In 1900, his sons, Tilghman and Edmond became associated with him and they have since traded as Jos. Reuber & Sons. They employ 10 to 15 hands and their trade extends through eastern Pennsylvania.

John Cope started making iron fences of all kinds at Ninth and Walnut streets in 1900 and continued there till 1907; then Jonas H. Rupp became his successor and since then the plant has been carried on at 1026 Chestnut street, with



BRYDEN HORSESHOE WORKS, CATASAUQUA.

fittings at Front and Linden streets. After operating the plant for many years, he was succeeded by his son, George O., and grandson, Lewis, who have since carried on the business with 10 to 20 hands. Their trade extends through the United States.

In 1892, E. A. Hirner, A. F. Henninger and O. H. Mink embarked in the business of manufacturing knitting machinery, under the name of the Excelsior Knitting Machine Manufacturing Company. In 1897 they removed to Washington and Meadow streets, where they erected and equipped a one-story brick building, 60 by 150 feet, and there they have since carried on a successful business. They employ 25 hands.

In 1902, John T. Lindstrom engaged in the manufacture of Corliss valve steam traps and

three to five hands. He also repairs autos and wagons.

John J. Hanlon started a plant in 1900 along the L. V. R. R., at Sycamore street, for the manufacture of ornamental iron work of all kinds. His brother, Thomas, has been the manager. He employs from 5 to 10 hands. His trade is mostly local, though it extends into the surrounding counties.

The Sprague Machine Company, of South Bethlehem, was incorporated in December, 1910, by Pres., H. W. Sprague; Treas., W. F. Danzer; Sec., I. W. Miller, and C. S. Snyder, with a capital of \$18,000. The plant is a three-story brick and concrete building and the firm employs twenty-five men in the manufacture of suit forms, cigar cutters, and stair and ornamentation

work. Mr. Sprague was formerly engaged in general machine work in the Sprague & Snyder Machine Shop, at Rittersville.

DENT HARDWARE COMPANY.—This company was formed in 1894 by H. H. Dent, Henry P. Newhard, Charles C. Kaiser, C. W. Wackernagel, and George H. Brightbill, as a partnership concern. In 1895 it was incorporated, with a capital stock of \$25,000, by the same men, the latter two of whom withdrew from the company in 1901. The business was started in a small way in a building 45 by 100 feet. The plant has enjoyed a continual growth and now consists of a fine fire-proof and sanitary office building, 40 by 60 feet; a main building 456 by 45 feet, containing the machinery, polishing and painting departments; an iron foundry, 60 by 250 feet; a brass foundry, 60 by 210 feet; a smelting building, 28 by 60 feet; a powerhouse, 60 by 100 feet, and two warehouses, 50 by 100, and 50 by 210 feet.

The company manufactures refrigerator trimmings, iron toys and hardware specialties. They manufacture an extensive line of trimmings, original and artistic in design and mechanism, and for assortment unequalled by any manufacturer of this class of work, the patents for which are owned by the company. Every part of the work is made in this plant, which furnishes 90 per cent. of all the refrigerator trimmings used in the world. The reputation for finish and mechanical construction which their goods have attained, and their custom of prompt shipment, has built up for them a large and constantly increasing business among the largest refrigerator manufacturers in the country. The plant represents an investment of \$400,000 and employs 400 people. Owing to the generous treatment accorded their employees, the company has never experienced any labor difficulties and the plant has been in constant operation, a record unequalled in the county. The officers are: H. H. Dent, president, who has charge of the sale of goods; Henry P. Newhard, secretary, who handles the manufacturing end; and Charles C. Kaiser, treasurer.

BRYDEN HORSESHOE WORKS.—This establishment, which is now one of the leading horseshoe works of the world, was organized in 1882, when Joshua Hunt, Oliver Williams, and P. F. Greenwood associated for the manufacturing of horseshoes according to the method developed by George Bryden, of Hartford, Connecticut. For a more detailed history see page 581, of this volume.

MOTOR TRUCKS.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR WORKS.—The Mack Brothers located at Allentown in 1905 for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of commercial motor trucks and secured a property on Mill street, extending from Lehigh avenue to Eighth, which they improved with additional buildings to meet the increasing demands of their business, which was developed to extend throughout the United States. They operated the plant until 1911, when it became consolidated with the Saurer Motor Company, of Plainfield, N. J., and incorporated under the name of the International Motor Company, which has since conducted the business at Allentown, employing from 250 to 500 hands, and producing trucks to carry from one ton to seven and one-half tons. Their trade extends over the world. This large plant is under the direction of the vice-president, E. C. Frick, at New York, who is assisted by R. M. Eckert, of Allentown. Since 1905, the general foreman of the assembling department has been P. J. Briody; and of the machine department, Joseph Pellozoni. The plant in 1910, was inventoried at \$1,250,000.00.

FIRE ENGINES.

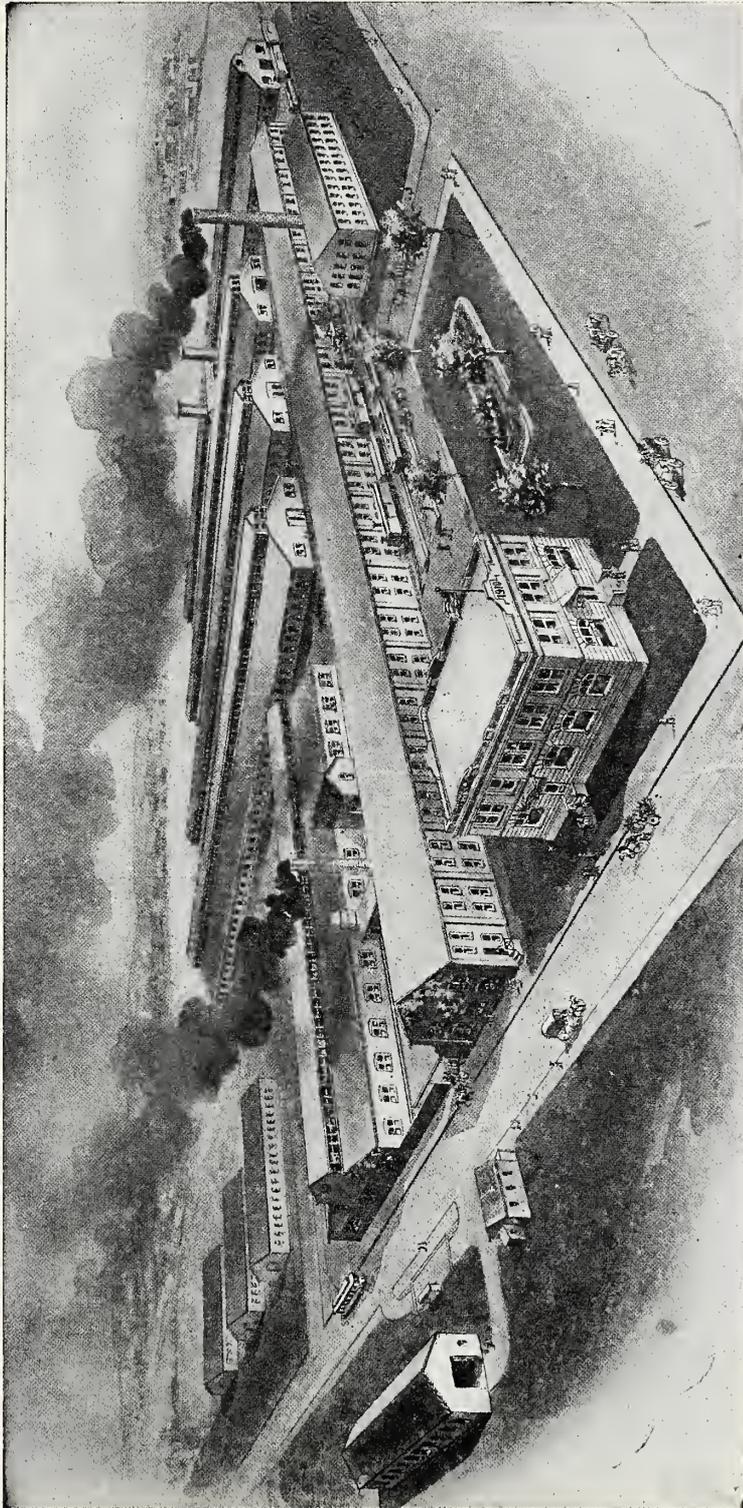
Auto fire engines were made at Allentown in a large building at Third and Walnut streets, by a party from St. Louis, Mo., during 1912 and 1913, and their product was shipped to all parts of the United States. They employed 150 hands.

GARAGES.

Dietrich Motor Car Company was established at Allentown in 1902 by O. H. Dietrich, and G. J. Heintzleman, Valentine Guldin, Mrs. Lizzie A. Dietrich and William T. Leh associated with him in its incorporation in 1907, with a capital of \$25,000. They erected, in 1909, a superior 3-story re-enforced concrete building, 62 by 230 feet, on Linden street, Nos. 942-52, and equipped with the necessary machinery and improvements for a garage. They are distributors of automobiles and supplies of all kinds, employing from 35 to 40 hands.

Krause Garage.—In 1905, E. A. Krause engaged in the automobile business and established a garage at Walnut and Church streets, and there he dealt in the Maxwell, Columbus, Regal and Rambler cars until 1912, when he removed to the northeast corner of Law and Court streets.

Other prominent garages are Lawfer Auto Company, Berwin Auto Company, Allen Motor Company, Allentown Auto Company, Wink Motor Car Company, Klein Motor Car Company,



DENT HARDWARE COMPANY, FULLERTON, PA.

Bee Auto Company, Ideal Motor Car Company, Keystone Garage, L. V. Motor Company, and Victor H. Steckel. Dealers in automobile supplies are Alexander Auto Supply Company, Allentown Auto Supply Company, Auto Supply Company, V. H. Steckel, and L. G. Grammes.

METAL CORNICE WORKS.

In 1875, James N. and Frank H. Hersh embarked in the manufacture of galvanized and copper cornice work for buildings, and also of setting up hot air furnaces. Since 1907, the business has been conducted by G. Willis, Edgar E., and Harvey, sons of James N. Hersh, deceased. The factory has been in their large store building at No. 820 Hamilton street. They employ from 60 to 80 hands, and their trade extends throughout eastern Pennsylvania.

Jacob Miller and Daniel Mauger engaged in metal cornice work in 1884 and traded as Miller & Mauger until 1897. Mauger continued the business alone until May, 1913, when the partnership with Miller was resumed. The shop has been at No. 112 South Church street since 1911.

In 1897, Jacob Miller started in the business for himself at Sixth and Court streets. He was there eight years; at Sixth and Linden five years; and for three years at No. 130 North Sixth street, when he sold out to his son, J. Aug. Miller, who has continued it until now.

C. H. Ettinger and George Mell started in this business in 1900 at No. 123 North Seventh street, and traded as the Ettinger-Mell Company, until Mell died in 1906, then Mr. Ettinger's brother, Edwin N., joined him, and they have since traded as C. H. Ettinger & Company. They employ from 6 to 12 hands; their trade is local.

In 1901, Joseph A. Best and Lewis A. Acker began business as a firm trading as J. A. Best & Company, and have since made and put up metal cornices in connection with putting up the Ajax hot air furnace and with tinsmithing. Their works is at No. 440 North Tenth. They employ from 20 to 25 hands. Best had been in the business as a partner of Wm. F. Neff from 1894 to 1890.

CHANDELIERS.

E. H. Odenheimer and C. D. Butz have traded since 1908 as the Royal Chandelier Company in the manufacture of all kinds and styles of gas and electric fixtures, shades, stands and brass spinning; also do electro and nickel plating. They started at Oak and Howard streets in a small way and remained there till 1910, then removed to Hall and Maple streets to secure larger quarters. They employ 12 hands and forward sup-

plies to all parts of the country, reaching trade through illustrated catalogue.

Joseph S. Ritter located at Oak and Howard streets in 1912 and has since carried on the same business with three hands.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

The early manufacturers of carriages in Allentown were Charles Scattergood, Stephen Barler, Jacob Kramer, Peter Lehr, Snyder & Hendricks, William Frey, and Reuben Engelman.

Tilghman Statler carried on a factory at Sixth and Linden streets, from 1842 to 1910.

William Wolf started at 326 North Seventh street in 1835 and was in the business until 1855, when he was succeeded by his son. William continued it until he died in 1886. His four sons, William H., Eugene A., Charles F., and Harvey A., have since operated the factory for the estate. They have been engaged mostly in the manufacture of delivery wagons on orders.

Ludwig Wolf started in 1838 and continued for sixty years, when he was succeeded by his sons, Lewis H., and Allen D. This factory is at the southeast corner of Turner and Church streets.

Charles L. Christ and Albert P. Peters have traded as Christ, Peters & Company since 1881, in the manufacture of carriages and light wagons; also building auto bodies for delivery trucks. Employ 10 to 12 hands; factory at Hall and Maple streets; trade local.

William Sechler, Oscar B. Layton, and Daniel Diehl have traded since 1906 under the name of the Enterprise Carriage Works at 1025 Oak street. Weber & Schoener had previously carried on this small plant from 1900 to 1906.

In 1887, Avon Barnes and Peter B. Cunningham associated together under the name of the Allentown Platform Company, to make wagon platforms (5th wheel), gears, etc., and were located for a year in the rear of No. 136 South Fifth street. During this time they erected a two-story brick building, 70 by 100 feet, with an extension at the northwest corner of Fifth and Lawrence streets, and there the firm have continued the business until now. The junior member died January, 1912, but his interest is held by the estate. They employ from 7 to 10 hands. Their product is shipped throughout the United States and to foreign countries. Some of their employees have been in the works for many years: Charles Hacket, 26; Irvin Bortz, 24; William Merkel, 18; Isador Kuder and Emil Wolf, 15.

FURNITURE FACTORIES.

The manufacturing of furniture by machinery for the wholesale trade was started by Henry

Berkemeyer in 1870 at the southwest corner of Race and Hamilton streets, on the site on which is now located the Reading Jersey Central passenger depot. About the year 1872 Mr. C. A. Dorney joined Mr. Berkemeyer, and the name of the firm was changed to Berkemeyer & Dorney. They manufactured a general line of cheap and medium furniture and sold most of it, unfinished, through the coal regions. This partnership was dissolved in 1877. Mr. Dorney sold his interest to T. B. Faust and Eli Hoffman, and the firm name was changed to that of T. B. Faust & Co. This firm continued the business until the death of T. B. Faust, when Mr. Dorney again entered the firm. He and B. M. Krause purchased the T. B. Faust and Eli Hoffman interest, and the name was changed to C. A. Dorney & Co. In 1883 E. H. Stein, Esq., purchased the Henry Berkemeyer interest and the business was conducted by these partners until October, 1885, when Charles Ziegenfus purchased the E. H. Stein interest. In June, 1886, their factory was destroyed by fire. They immediately rebuilt and changed their line of manufacturing to that of sideboards, and with increased facilities they doubled and trebled their business, and their ware became known all over the Eastern and Middle States. In the year 1893 they incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania as the C. A. Dorney Furniture Co., with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and the first officers and directors were as follows: President, C. A. Dorney; secretary, B. F. Krause; treasurer, Charles Ziegenfus; directors, Charles E. Ziegenfus and C. B. Krause. In the year 1895 B. M. Krause, C. B. Krause, and E. H. Stein sold all their stock to C. A. Dorney and Charles Ziegenfus. In the year 1898 Mr. Dorney retired from the corporation and sold all his holding to Charles Ziegenfus and sons, and the following officers and directors were elected: President, Charles Ziegenfus; secretary and treasurer, Charles E. Ziegenfus; Directors, Mrs. Charles Ziegenfus, J. Walter Ziegenfus, and Harry E. Ziegenfus. The company always conducted a retail store in connection with their wholesale business, and were for many years located at 333 and 335 Hamilton street. In 1908 they purchased the Troxell homestead at 612 Hamilton street, and Charles Ziegenfus & Sons erected thereon a six-story re-enforced concrete building, into which the company moved the retail stock, and they now have one of the very best appointed retail stores in the state. Their manufactured wares are sold largely in greater New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., and Boston. They give employment to about one hundred and fifty men.

In 1880 B. F. Schlegel, a carver and designer by trade, started a new industry in Allentown; that of parlor suite frames. He was the pioneer in this line of business. In 1881 he founded a company and Eli J. Schneck and Charles Ziegenfus became interested in the business, and the name was changed to Schlegel, Ziegenfus & Co. In 1884, after several disastrous fires, the firm went out of business, and B. F. Schlegel started the business of upholstering parlor suites. E. J. Schneck formed a partnership with George H. Bear, under the firm name of E. J. Schneck & Co. They manufactured tables and hat racks. In 1887 Mr. Bear retired from the firm and the business was continued by E. J. Schneck & Sons. George H. Bear launched out for himself in the same line of business, and later his brother, Charles A. Bear became associated with him, and they are now known as the G. H. Bear Furniture Co. The firm was incorporated in 1904 and established a large plant at Fifteenth and Green streets, where they employ 75 hands.

All the parlor frame factories might be called off-shoots from B. F. Schlegel, who was the pioneer in that line of manufacture. There were a number of other firms engaged in the manufacture of parlor frames but they have long since gone out of the business.

E. J. SCHNECK & SONS are engaged in the manufacture of parlor and library tables, extension dining tables and hall stands in all kinds of wood, in a three-story brick building at 1025-1027 North street, where they employ upward of fifty men. The business was started by Eli J. Schneck in 1881 with Charles Ziegenfus and B. F. Schlegel as Schegel, Ziegenfus & Company. In 1885, Schneck and George H. Bear organized the firm of E. J. Schneck & Company, with a factory on Court street, near Fourth, which was afterward removed to Ridge avenue and Chew streets. On Jan. 1, 1890, upon the withdrawal of Mr. Bear, Harry G. and Charles J. Schneck became associated with their father under the name of E. J. Schneck & Sons, which firm still conducts the business.

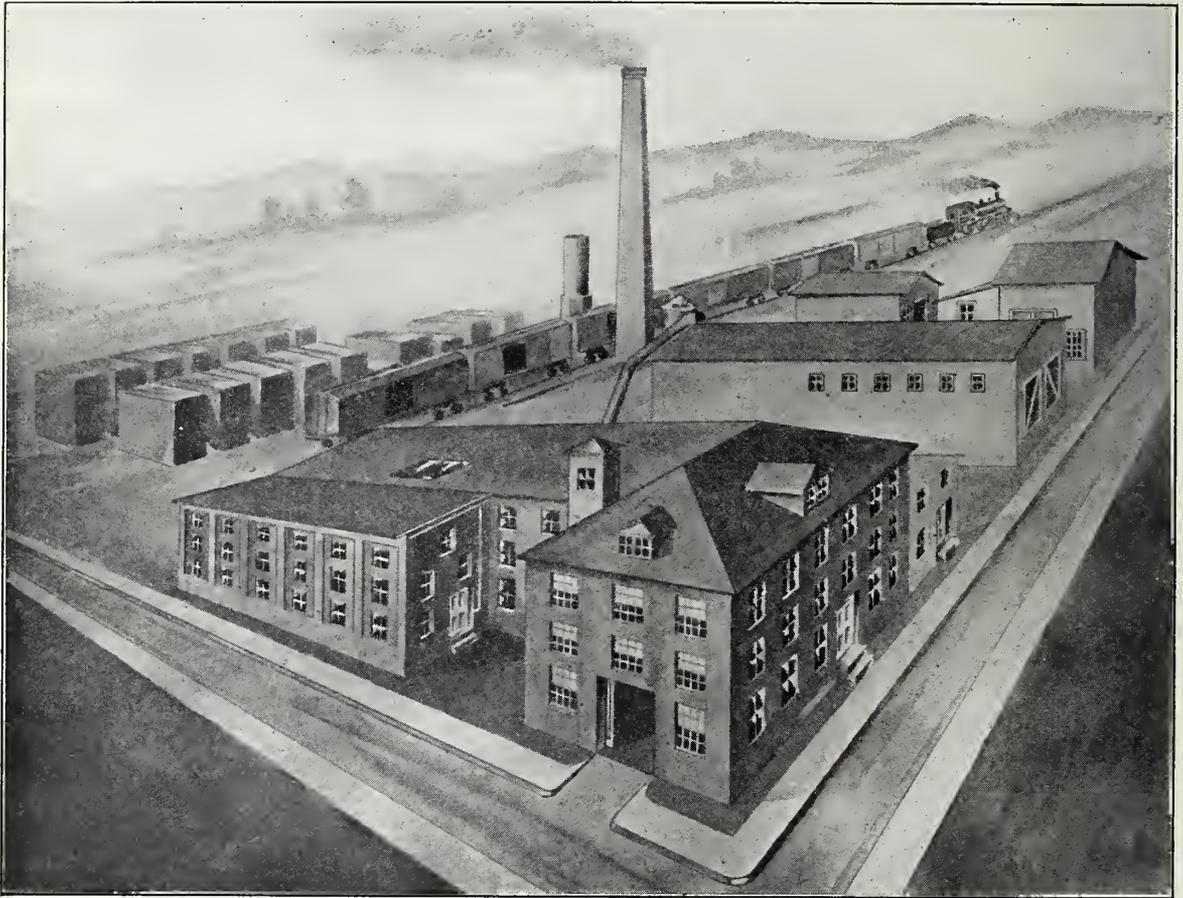
YEAGER FURNITURE CO., at Allentown, was started in 1885 by John Klunter and Wm. R. Yeager, who traded together for ten years under the name of Klunter & Yeager. Their plant was situated at the corner of Court and Hall streets. They first manufactured adjustable window frames and afterward developed into making frames for parlor, dining room and library furniture, with a specialty in odd and fancy chairs. They began with 50 employees and continued in that locality three years, when the plant was removed to the foot of Lehigh street.

In 1895, Mr. Yeager became the sole owner

and then organized and incorporated "The Yeager Furniture Co., which has continued the enterprise with increasing prosperity until now, with Mr. Yeager as its secretary and treasurer. The plant has been enlarged several times, with its equipment of machinery improved to date, to answer the great demands of its increasing trade, and in the last twenty years it has come to be one of the largest and most popular establishments in the country with a reputation for "high-class"

amongst leading competitors of the country to furnish prominent and costly dwelling houses as well as leading hotels and office buildings. As a natural consequence, during the past twenty years, this company contributed very materially in building up and extending the business reputation of Allentown as the "Queen City" of the progressive and flourishing Lehigh Valley.

KURTZ FURNITURE WORKS.—In 1892, F. G. Kurtz, W. B. Schaadt, and George J. Henn



KURTZ FURNITURE WORKS, FULLERTON.

artistic productions, which extends throughout the business world. Its accomplished representatives and designers attend all the great furniture expositions. The employees in the plant have been increased to 250. A fine store was opened by this company in October, 1913, at No. 22 North Seventh street, Allentown, for the purpose of supplying patrons with all kinds and styles of furniture direct from the factory.

Having come to be a recognized authority on classical furniture, it has been selected from

embarked in the business of manufacturing parlor furniture frames at Fullerton and continued it as a partnership until 1904. Mr. Henn having died, the company was then incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, and the following as its board of officers and directors: W. B. Schaadt, president; F. G. Kurtz, treasurer; Thomas A. Jacoby, secretary; Thomas F. Dieffenfer, and James L. Marsteller. The plant is on the southwest corner of Front and Franklin streets, covers 40,000 square feet of floor space,

and employs 120 hands. It is equipped with the latest wood-working machinery and produces annually about 15,000 sets of frames for parlor suites. The lumber used is maple and birch and shipments are made in solid cars to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Baltimore. Messrs. Kurtz, Schaadt and Jacoby are the managers.

JOHNSTON & SWARTZ, manufacturers of parlor frames, are located in a three-story brick building, 120 by 40 feet, at 325-335 Union street. The firm was organized in March, 1887, by Thomas Johnston and Christian Swartz, succeeding Waldemar Grossman. Upon the death of his father, Walter C. Swartz became the active head of the business, the senior partner living retired. They employ over a hundred hands in the manufacture of mahogany, walnut, cherry and other wood parlor suit frames, which they sell exclusively to jobbers.

GOTTLIEB BUEHLER & Co., the largest parlor suit frame makers in the city, were established in January, 1897. Their large brick factory is situated 301-325 North Front street. They employ a large number of men and produce frames of all kinds, including fancy chairs and couches, which are shipped to all the large cities in the East. They rank amongst the most extensive parlor suit frame manufacturers in the country.

WM. D. SCHANTZ Co., was incorporated in March, 1913, by Wm. D. Schantz, H. L. Schantz and R. K. Schantz, for the manufacture of furniture frames for mission and library chairs as a specialty. They employ twenty hands, and their trade extends to the large cities. The plant is at Front and Turner streets. It was formerly occupied by the Keystone Cement Block Company, which carried on there the manufacture of cement blocks from 1908 to 1913, when it suspended, and Wm. D. Schantz purchased the property.

BOEHM & SPIEGEL Co., manufacturers of parlor frames, Allentown, are a partnership concern and were organized in 1905, in Bethlehem, Pa. In August, 1911, they located in Allentown. They employ 35 men and ship their goods all over the country.

PLANING MILLS.

In 1865, Levi Butz, Benneville Frederick, and Solomon S. Frederick, associated under the name of Butz, Frederick & Company, for the purpose of conducting a planing mill, and established their plant on Walnut street between Ninth and Tenth. They continued there six years, when they removed to a large lot at Howard and Maple streets, where they erected a superior two-story brick mill, with basement, 45 by 80 feet, and equipped it with all the necessary machinery for

supplying all kinds of wood building materials. They developed a large trade and came to supply the mill work for the leading churches at Allentown and in the surrounding districts. The members who now constitute this firm are Elmer E. and Harry O. Butz, and Frank H. and Joseph Frederick. They employ from 25 to 40 hands.

F. W. Weil started doing planing mill work of all kinds at 1030-31 Linden street, about 1870, and has carried it on successfully until the present time, having traded under the name of F. W. Weil & Company. For some years he drifted gradually into interior work such as bank, office and store fixtures, and since 1913 his plant has been devoted to it. He employs from 15 to 20 hands. His son, Robert, has assisted in its management since 1904.

In 1882, J. S. Kern and his son, William A., started a planing mill in the First ward for the manufacture of sashes, doors, blinds, moulding, etc., and they carried on the business until the death of Mr. Kern, when the sons, William A. and Howard E., became the successors, who have since traded under the name of Kern & Bro., now located at 213 Turner street.

Col. Harry C. Trexler, and Fred H. and Edward J. Sterner (brothers), associated together as the Trexler Planing Mill Company, in 1890. They first located at Linden and Church streets and started the manufacture of building frames and lumber of all kinds in a small way, with only three hands. In four years they were required to move into larger quarters in the Yeager Furniture Company building, and there they operated a plant with ten hands for only a year, when they established a large plant at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Liberty streets, 60 by 240 feet, and enlarged it in 1907. They have since employed from 40 to 50 hands and produced large quantities of building materials for local trade and eastern Pennsylvania. John Wavreck has been a draftsman and foreman since 1893, and F. J. Case since 1894. Frank T. Hagenbuch has been manager since 1898. The present foreman is J. J. Frederick.

Elmer E. Ritter and Andrew A. Smith began trading as building contractors under the name of Ritter & Smith, in 1890. In 1899 they established a planing mill at Jefferson and Gordon streets, for all kinds of mill work, and have since conducted a successful business, employing from 25 to 30 hands. Their trade is local, extending into the surrounding counties.

In January, 1905, Amandus Albright and son, Milton J., started a planing mill for mill work of all kinds on premises at the rear of 315 to 323 West Fourteenth street, and have since conducted a successful business, employing from

30 to 45 hands. Their trade is mostly local. Another son, Victor J., has been foreman of the plant.

In 1911, Wm. H. Downing and John J. Mosser began trading as the Allentown Packing Box Company, for the manufacture of all kinds of wooden packing boxes. They employ twelve hands and their product is shipped into the surrounding counties. Their factory is at Front and Chew streets.

Washing Machines.—H. F. Kuhns, after following the manufacture of washing machines at Fullerton from 1900, to April, 1914, removed to Allentown. He located on Fourth street, near Court, where he has since continued the business. He secured a patent in August, 1914, for an improved washing machine, which he has called the "Reliance."

THE G. F. ERICH COMPANY, are extensive

trucks and teams are loaded. In addition to the high state of efficiency attained in the warehouse, short cut methods have been installed in the office.

The G. F. Erich Company was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania on March 13, 1913, with a full paid capital of \$25,000. The following are its officers: G. F. Erich, president; L. H. Rupp, vice-president; A. G. Newhard, secretary and treasurer.

SLATE.

The discovery of slate in Lehigh county was made in the upper section, at Slatington, in 1844. Thence the business extended in a most remarkable manner into Washington township and in the past seventy years it has been developed into immense proportions, with trade extending into all parts of the world. For the early discovery of slate, the reader is referred to



ERICH ESTABLISHMENT, ST. CLOUD, NEAR LIBERTY STREET.

wholesale and retail dealers of building supplies and coal, located at 513-539 North St. Cloud street, near Liberty, Allentown.

About the year 1891, H. K. Erich established himself in the coal business at Twentieth and Fairview streets. He was succeeded in 1902 by his son, George F. Erich, who added all kinds of building supply material and was very successful in his business venture from the beginning. In 1913, the firm of George F. Erich & Company purchased about one acre of ground from George & Flexer, who were engaged in the coal business on St. Cloud street, near Liberty. In 1913, after the incorporation of the G. F. Erich Company, a warehouse of hollow tile, 110x54 feet, was erected upon these premises, besides other shedding was built, and six additional coal pockets were constructed. The business is located on the West End branch of the L. V. R. R. The commodious and well-arranged two-story warehouse is separated from the office by a drive-way where all

the historical narrative of Slatington. The following narrative shows its development in the township.

The Lehigh Slate Co. was chartered in 1854, with a capital of \$150,000. A quarry opened in 1848, by Robert McDowell, was named "Washington," after the township. The first derrick was erected here in 1857, by Charles Peters and Boas Hausman. The "Franklin" was opened soon afterward, the "Mantel" in 1860, and the "New Bangor" in 1868. The business of this company was continued till 1881, when it became the property of J. Hess & Co., of Easton.

The "Williams" quarry, several hundred feet north of the railroad station, was opened in 1863 by David and Owen Williams, and came to be developed into a valuable property, more especially for school slate. David Williams opened a quarry near-by in 1869, mostly for school slate. In 1877 he put up a large factory for mantel and school-slate.

The "Keystone" was opened in the same year, about a thousand feet farther north, by H. O. Wilson, J. Hoffman, William Peters, L. C. Smith, and H. J. Hankee; and in 1868 they associated together and traded under the name of the Keystone Slate Co. In twenty years it was estimated to be worth \$85,000, owned by Dodson Brothers, and operated by Cassel & Co.

The "Douglass," along Trout creek, one-third of a mile west of Slatington, was opened in 1849, by Robert McDowell, and, after operating it successfully for twenty years, he sold it to Morgan Jones. Afterward it was owned by Henry Kuntz. He also opened the "Bangor" in 1867.

Owen Jones and William Roberts opened a productive quarry in 1845 along the West Branch of Trout creek, and the settlement there came to be called "Welshtown"; and in twenty years it was owned by Benjamin Kern and carried on by R. R. Hughes & Co.

was opened near by in 1867 by Danner, Shifely, & Coward. Both were subsequently owned by Benjamin Kern.

The "Blue Vein" quarry, on Trout creek, was opened in 1866, by D. D. Jones, O. Saylor, and others. In 1868 a company was chartered for \$75,000, which was afterward owned by M. H. Horn.

The "Penryn" was opened in 1864 by Hugh Hughes and D. D. Jones, which came to be wholly owned in 1868 by Jones, and the hamlet cutting box knife operated by a foot treadle. A developed there took the name of Jonestown. Near by the "Demarara" was opened in 1856, by Nelson Labar and F. Smith, and afterward operated by the Demarara Slate Co., and owned by Warthman & Peters.

The "American" was opened in 1864 by Thomas Kern, who formed the American Slate Co. with a capital of \$125,000. It was after-



INTERIOR OF G. F. ERICH COMPANY'S OFFICE.

The "Franklin" quarry was opened about 1852, and in 1867 Jones & Williams bought the property for \$89,000, which included a 25-horse power engine. It was afterward owned by the Henry Williams Estate and valued at \$140,000. Nearby was the "Star," opened by Daniel Thomas in 1868, and operated by Owen A. Williams, valued at \$60,000.

The "Eagle" quarry was opened in 1867, and shortly afterward Henry Kuntz and Philip Woodring bought it and carried on successful operations there.

The "Monitor" quarry was opened in 1867 by Stephen Danner, on the W. Branch of Trout creek, and R. Knecht was associated with him in carrying on the business. The "Madison"

ward owned by Dr. John J. Detweiler and operated by Joel Neff.

The "Harry Williams," on Trout creek, was opened in 1850, by William J. Roberts, and afterward owned and operated by the Blue Mountain Slate Co., capitalized at \$150,000. Near by was the "Trout Creek" quarry, opened by David McKenna and Z. Thomas, in 1865, and afterward owned and operated by the McDowell Slate Co. It was valued at \$125,000.

The "Glencoe," one mile west from Slatington, was opened in 1856 by M. D. George, and operated by the Glencoe Slate Co., with a capital of \$40,000. Next was the "Conway," opened in 1866, by Dr. H. O. Wilson; next the "Brooklyn," opened in 1866, by David McKenna

and Z. Thomas; next the "Humboldt," opened in 1866 by Henry Wert; next the "Hoffman," opened in 1868, by William Weiss and William Roth; and next the "Joy," opened in 1847 by T. Weiss.

The "Locke," two and one-half miles west of Slatington, at Slatedale, was opened in 1848, by George Labar and his brother, Wilson, and operated by the Locke Slate Co., valued at \$150,000.

The "Enterprise," opened near by in 1868, by Francis Shenter, and carried on by the Enterprise Slate Co., was valued at \$75,000, and the "Excelsior," in 1864, by T. Weiss.

The "Hope" was opened a mile beyond, in 1861, by Owen Lloyd and operated by the Hope Slate Co., valued at \$65,000.

The "Diamond" was opened a mile farther west, in 1848, by Schall & Balliet. It was operated by the Diamond Slate Co., in 1863, and afterward owned by William Herbst.

The "Kern," near Slatington, was opened by J. Kern and others, in 1867, and afterward owned by D. D. Jones.

From these numerous operations and the great enterprise of their several owners it is evident that the slate business employed several thousand hands all the time, required an investment of several millions of dollars, and contributed a great deal toward the comfort and enrichment of the community; and in relative importance it was next to agriculture.

According to the United States census, the Slatington region has more quarries in active operation, and produces more roofing, school and factory slates, than any other section of the country. In 1907 the production was reported: Roofing, 200,000 squares; school, 24,000 cases; black-boards, 670,000 square feet; structural, 390 cars; seventy-five quarries were in operation to supply the materials mentioned.

To enable the reader to form a proper idea of the great use and value of slate for building purposes, the following productions are mentioned:

Flagging	Rails
Flooring	Wash-tubs
Tiling	Bath-tubs
Moulding	Sinks
Vestibuling	Meat-tanks
Wainscoating	Water-tanks
Linings	Vats
Mantels	Mangers
Hearthstone	Billiard-tables
Steps	Counter-tops
Risers	Tablets
Platforms	Bar-fixtures
Sills	Urinals
Lintels	Currier-tables
Shelves	Vaults
Balusters	Cisterns

Seventy years ago the slates were imported from Wales, where quarries have been worked since the twelfth century. Since then, from a small beginning, the trade has been developed to an annual production of \$4,000,000.

Prior to 1909 all the slate produced in Pennsylvania was quarried in Lehigh, Northampton, and York counties, the proportion of Lehigh county having been 29.58 per cent. The total output in 1908 was \$3,902,958, or 61.79 per cent. of the total value in the United States. The percentage of mill-stock was 73.59; and of roofing-slate 59.21.

The early operations were slow, tedious, dangerous and costly, but the later were much improved and simplified by the introduction of steam and machinery.

The character of the slate is recognized as superior in every way for roofing, black-board, school and building purposes, with a uniform, un-fading and durable color.

The quarrying and manufacture of slate is very interesting to the on-looker. The rock is taken out by removing the top surface, which varies in depth. In some cases the deposit crops out on the surface, and again it is found from ten to fifty feet below. After this top soil is removed, the rock is loosened by blasting, the large blocks are removed from the quarry by hoisting them out by means of a cable, carried securely on a heavy steel rope to the top of the derrick, thence lodged on a truck and run into sheds, where they are turned over to the block makers, or sent to the blackboard and mantle factories.

The block maker, with the aid of a steel chisel and beetle, made for the purpose, first "sculps" the large block into smaller ones of a certain width, and the entire length of the large block, from the time the slate leaves the quarries, until split up, is kept moist in order to work well. In watching the process of splitting these blocks, a hair line is seen running entirely through it. This opening resembles a hair line, and by skillful blows applied on each side of a notch cut at the end of the block in the shape of a V, it is turned in the direction that the worker wants it to go, until the block falls apart on either side of this mark. The long, narrow blocks are then split into blocks of about two to three inches in thickness, and when in this shape, by means of a beetle and a well applied blow, at a notch cut for the purpose, the large slab is broken across the grain into blocks of various lengths. These blocks are placed in piles on the left hand of the splitter, who is seated on a low bench. He then takes a block beside his left thigh, and with a wooden mallet and a broad, thin chisel, about two inches wide and twelve

inches long, tapering to an edge, splits it through the middle, by setting the thin chisel on the upper edge of the block and gently tapping on the top of the chisel two or three times with the mallet, which wedges it into the block, and splits it through as evenly as if it had been sawed, the splitter then continues dividing the block into equal halves until they are reduced to the thickness of roofing slate.

These thin pieces of slate, of irregular sizes, are placed by the splitter on a small bench on the left side of the dresser, who takes each piece separately, and with a machine invented for the purpose, cuts them into the largest size they will make. He cuts them by means of a large steel knife, which works similar to an old-fashioned gauge guides his eye, which he puts the slate against, pressing his foot upon the treadle, and drawing the heavy steel knife down, cuts the edge clean and straight. He continues cutting the four sides until the slate is blocked to the proper size. These blocks are then assorted by the dresser, as he dresses them, into the various classes they belong, the thin and even slate being designated as No. 1, the thick and uneven as No. 2, etc., and are afterward piled on edge, along the bank, to await shipment.

SILK MILLS.

PHOENIX SILK MANUFACTURING CO.—Rodney Hawks in 1810 started the first power silk mill in America at Mansfield, Conn., in a building 15 by 20 feet, which is still standing. His grandsons still carry on the business.

John Ryle, father of Reuben Ryle, of this city, built the first silk mill in Paterson, in 1840. To-day, Paterson, the "Silk City" of the United States, has 292 silk mills, 32 of which were added last year. They occupy 160,000 square feet of floor space, employ 40,000 men and women, have 21,000 looms, and produce \$30,000,000 worth of goods annually, for which the dye works dye 30,000 pounds of silk daily.

These figures are shown to indicate the vast extent of the business and to show Allentown's proportion of it.

The Adelaide, which was the pioneer silk mill in Pennsylvania, has developed and expanded wonderfully in these thirty years. Three additions were built to the original plant, making an open square filling the block bounded by Race, Linden, and Court streets, and the L. V. R. R. In the year 1905 a large new ribbon weaving plant was built on the block bounded by Third, Bryan, Turner, and Chew streets. The Adelaide, when running full handed, employs 1,900 men and women. The mill has been continuously under the management of members of the

same family. Louis Soleliac came to Allentown from Paterson as its first superintendent, and, upon his death, November 19, 1899, his son, Edwin A. Soleliac, succeeded him, and has continued the successful general manager ever since.

Mrs. Patrick Rush, forelady of the soft silk winders, is the only one of the original employes still with the concern. The same company also has another mill at Pottsville in this State.

The opening of the Adelaide Mill was made a great social occasion on Thursday, November 17, 1881. A special train brought 108 guests from New York and Paterson for the opening. In the party, among others, were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Tilt, Mayor Gilmore, of Paterson; Mayor George H. Hartford, of Orange; D. Faust, a Philadelphia banker; C. R. Bigelow, ex-controller of New York; Hon. G. A. Hobart, President of the New Jersey Senate, and later Vice-President under McKinley; Hon. John Hill, of Boonton; John Cook, Vice-president of the Danforth Locomotive Works of Paterson; C. L. Corinth, of New York; Col. C. K. Jameson and wife, of New York; W. W. Kurtz, the banker, and Mr. and Mrs. John Lucas, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Lucas being president of the Women's Silk Association of the United States; Messrs. Keim and Lorenz, of the P. & R. R. R.; Judge J. Hagenman, of Reading; Judge Stanton, of Wilkes-Barre; Congressman William Mutchler, of Easton; all the officers of the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Co., of Paterson, and representatives of the press of New York, Philadelphia, Paterson, and the Lehigh Valley.

More than a thousand invitations had been issued and fully 2,000 people swarmed through the mill all afternoon on a tour of inspection and to see the plant in operation.

The reception committee consisted of Dr. E. G. Martin, R. E. Wright, Jr., C. H. Ruhe, Dr. H. K. Hartzell, A. G. Reninger, S. A. Bridges, Edward Harvey, Samuel Lewis, Joseph Young, John E. Lentz, John Rupp, S. M. Keiper, H. C. Trexler, W. H. Barber, W. P. Huber, William Saeger, Joseph Schnurman, L. H. Yeager, Joshua Stahler, H. Weinsheimer, Tilghman Schadt, William Berkemeyer, Milton M. Kline, and John Newhard.

With the Allentown band supplying the music, the visitors were welcomed at the plant and Mayor E. G. Martin made the dedicatory address, closing in these words: "Actuated by these sentiments and inspired by these hopes, we now, in the name of the subscribers and the Phoenix Manufacturing Co., dedicate this building to the industry of silk manufacture, with the hope that it may prove to be the nucleus of

a great and extensive enterprise in the Lehigh Valley; and we christen it in honor of the wife of the distinguished president of the company—The Adelaide Silk Mills.”

A copper box was placed in the cornerstone and within it were placed these articles: A copy of each of the papers published in Allentown, a copy of a pamphlet containing a history of the Lehigh Valley, a photograph of each subscriber to the silk mill fund, and a history of the project, all supplied by the building committee, and these supplied by the Phoenix Co.; Photographs and autographs of the members of the company, silk handkerchiefs, invitations, ribbons, fancy silk work, etc. Jacob Miller sealed the box, and it was laid in the cornerstone.

At 2 p. m. a banquet was served on the fourth floor by George P. Heitting, of the Metropolitan Hotel, New York city. The diners numbered 160.

Grace was said by Rev. Dr. Burchard, of New York, (he who defeated Blaine and elected Cleveland President in 1884 with his famous alliteration of “Rum, Romanism and Rebellion”). Speeches were made by Mayor Martin, Albert Tilt, Congressman S. A. Bridges, Mayor Gilmore, Col. T. H. Good, John Ryle, of Paterson, pioneer of the silk industry, in America, and who on April 1, 1886, opened the Pioneer Silk Mill at Seventh and Allen streets, now the Allentown Mill; Robert E. Wright, Jr., Mrs. John Lucas, Congressman Hill, and Hon. G. A. Hobart.

The evening was devoted to dancing in the mill to the musical program of 30 numbers by the Maennerchor Orchestra of 30 men, of Reading. Mr. and Mrs. Tilt led the grand march. Col. Good was master of ceremonies and he was assisted by Edward Ruhe, R. E. Wright, Jr., Dr. E. G. Martin, E. S. Wertz, Jacob Mosser, Dr. A. J. Martin, H. T. Kleckner, H. K. Kurtz, W. K. Ruhe, E. H. Reninger, and G. H. Wartman. It was estimated at the time that 2,000 people were present.

The *Daily City Item* at that time gave the following history of the enterprise:

The original intention was to erect a building which would cost about \$45,000, but everything seemed to glide along so smoothly and serenely, that the plans and specifications were enlarged from time to time until it was decided that about \$65,000 should be expended on the structure. But ere it was finished it was ascertained that this sum would be insufficient and the amount was increased to \$85,000, which is more than enough to discharge all the expenses incurred by the erection of the building, its entire cost being a little less than that amount.

The Phoenix Silk Co. has already placed \$150,000 worth of machinery in the building and the three lower floors are now occupied in spinning silk, employment being given to nearly three hundred boys and girls. After to-day the weaving machinery will be put on the fourth floor, and the weaving of silk commenced in a short time. The history of the project is of peculiar interest at this time, and a number of interesting facts will be found below.

In the spring of 1880, the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Paterson, N. J., through R. M. Elkings, real estate agent of said city, advertised in New York papers for a site in the Eastern States suitable for the location of a silk mill. This advertisement coming to the notice of the people of this city, a correspondence was had, which resulted in a visit to the city of Allentown by the parties from Paterson, N. J., principally interested in the enterprise, viz: Albert Tilt, president of the Phoenix Silk Co., and Emil Greef, Philip Gallagher, and R. M. Elkings.

The general advantages of the city as to labor, competent railroads, cheap living, etc., were satisfactorily shown to the visitors, and they being favorably impressed, intimated a location (the site upon which the Adelaide Mills now stand) and expressed a desire that the citizens of Allentown should in some way identify themselves with the enterprise.

The matter was accordingly submitted to the Board of Trade of the city of Allentown, under whose auspices a meeting of citizens was called for the purpose of determining upon some means whereby the enterprise might receive the proper support.

Upon such a meeting being held, a committee consisting of Messrs. Aaron G. Reninger, H. A. Stillwagen, Robert E. Wright, Sr., and W. R. Lawfer, was appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens for the purchase of the ground selected and the erection of a building suitable for the manufacture of silk. The committee at once carried forward the work and with such success that on the tenth day of July, 1880, another committee consisting of Charles W. Cooper, Aaron G. Reninger, and Morris L. Kauffman was appointed and empowered to proceed to Paterson and close the contract with the parties there for the erection of buildings and machinery for the purpose mentioned.

The last two named gentlemen on the committee named to solicit subscriptions not being able to serve, Charles W. Cooper, T. H. Good, and D. O. Saylor, as volunteers, were appointed in their stead, to aid the other members of the

committee to complete the work which had been pushed forward so successfully.

Morris L. Kauffman, Esq., was appointed the trustee for the proper application of the fund subscribed, and known as "The Silk Factory Fund."

The title to the property is held in the name of Levi Line until such time as the Phoenix Manufacturing Company should demand the title under their agreement, a deed for which was placed in the hands of Morris L. Kauffman, the trustee in escrow.

Levi Line, after due advertisement and proposals being received, awarded the contract for the erection of the building to Thomas W. Snyder, after receiving the approval of the executive committee appointed at a meeting of the subscribers known as the Silk Factory Fund Association, which committee consisted of Messrs. James K. Mosser, David O. Saylor, Col. T. H. Good, Aaron G. Reninger, and H. A. Stillwagen, the contract price being \$14,970.66.

The erection of the building was under the superintendence of Thomas Steckel, for Levi Line and the subscribers; A. J. Derron, Jr., & Co., being the supervising architects.

During the third week of September, 1880, the ground was broken for the foundation of the building from which time rapid progress was made in the work of erection.

It becoming apparent to the executive committee that the amount subscribed and covered by the mortgage of \$70,000 would be insufficient for the completion of the buildings, efforts were made for further subscriptions. Several meetings of all the subscribers being held, a second mortgage of \$15,000 was given upon the premises, the bonds secured by this mortgage being willingly taken by the parties who had originally subscribed for the first mortgage bonds; the balance of the cash was obtained from the Allentown National Bank, by placing the unissued bonds amounting to \$12,000 as collateral security; twenty-four of our prominent citizens guaranteeing payment thereof to the bank, which guarantors were obtained in the course of three hours.

The engine was built by the Buckeye Engine Company, at a cost of \$4,900, and it was 150-horse power.

All disbursements were made through Morris L. Kauffman, the trustee, the bills being first approved by Thomas Steckel, the superintendent, and an order granted by the executive committee.

It is said by those who are in a position to know that the Adelaide is one of the finest and handsomest silk mills in the country, and the largest in the state. It is four stories high, 250

feet long, and 50 feet wide. The extension on the west side is also quite capacious and supplied with large vaults and safes in which to store the valuables of the mill. The business department is also located in this portion of the building and is handsomely and conveniently arranged for the prompt transaction of business. The walls of the entire structure are built of excellent brick, resting upon a solid foundation of cemented stone. The floor in the basement is of cement, preventing all moisture and dampness. The works are abundantly supplied with water and gas and all other conveniences. The Jordan Meadow Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad connects with the mill, which renders the receiving and shipping of goods and materials a matter of great ease.

PIONEER SILK MILL.—John Ryle, said to have been the first manufacturer of silk in the United States, established a silk mill in Allentown, at the corner of Seventh and Allen streets, in 1886, being the second mill of this kind started at Allentown, the first having been the Adelaide. It was operated under the name of the Pioneer Silk Co., until 1901, with John A. McCollum, Sr., as superintendent; then it was purchased by the Allentown Silk Co., which has carried on the plant until the present time.

PALACE RIBBON MILL.—This mill was built in 1893, by Max Wolff, on Auburn street, in the Twelfth ward. It is a three-story brick building, 50 by 425 feet. The company manufactures all kinds of plain and fancy ribbons. The annual production is 3,500,000 yards, with 126 looms and 25,000 spindles. The employees number 350. The officers have been Max Wolff, president and treasurer; and William Reichmann, secretary. John Graeflin has superintended the mill since 1897.

WEILBACHER SILK MILL.—This mill at Front and Gordon streets, was erected in 1897, by Franklin Weilbacher. The plant covers half a block, and comprises two four-story brick buildings, each 50 by 140 feet. He carried on the business five years, then leased the plant to the present operators. Joseph L. Haas is the superintendent. The employees number 400.

RIONOR SILK MILL.—This plant was erected in 1899, on Auburn street, in the Twelfth ward, by Charles A. Zinderstein. He adopted the name from the names of his two children, Marion and Norton, and carried on the business of manufacturing narrow ribbons until his decease, in 1902. Then the Rionor Silk Co. was incorporated, and C. T. Davis, of Allentown, has since filled the offices of secretary and treasurer. H. Hauptman has superintended the plant since Oct. 1, 1904. The plant was enlarged in 1902.

It produces annually 40,000,000 yards; the employees number 135.

LECHA SILK MILL.—The Lecha Silk Co. was incorporated Nov. 15, 1901, by John A. McCollum and Charles Riber, who had been connected with the Pioneer Silk Co. The plant is located at Twelfth and Monroe streets, is extensively engaged in the manufacture of high-grade silk ribbons, and employs 150 hands. The officers of the Company are: President, Hugh E. Crilly; secretary and treasurer, John A. McCollum.

KALTENBACH & STEPHENS SILK MILL.—This firm became incorporated in New York, in 1891, under the name of Kaltenbach & Stevens, for the manufacture of silk ribbons. In March, 1907, they established a large mill in

The general manager of the Allentown plant is Otto Suther, whose son Julius, is assistant. The main office of the corporation is at Newark, N. J.

WINONA SILK MILL is situated at Mountainville, in Salisbury township, and comprises a building 40 by 80 feet, erected in 1909, with an addition 70 by 85 feet, erected in 1912. The incorporators of the company were: President, M. J. Kauffman; vice-pres. and general manager, John J. Weaver; secretary, M. A. Biting; William Daubenspeck, and Walter Crush. The plant produces broad silks, and employs 36 hands.

KEYSTONE TEXTILE Co.—Edwin F. Miller, Paul L. Semmels, Alfred Soland, Charles N. Gossard, D. F. Kelchner, and Charles S. Madeira associated together for the manufacture of



QUEEN CITY SILK MILL.

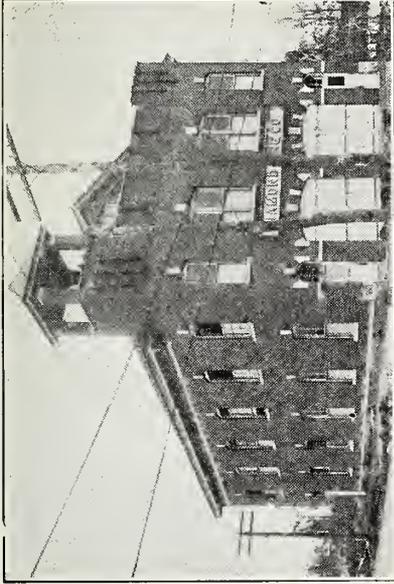
East Allentown, 92 by 350 feet, which was equipped with machinery and started with 100 hands. The business was conducted in a most successful manner, which necessitated an enlargement of the plant; and, accordingly, a second mill was built in 1909; a third in 1910, and a fourth in 1914. This large enterprise now operates 500 looms and employs upwards of 500 hands.

These mills produce only narrow ribbons, with an annual capacity of 50,000,000 yards. They manufacture the famous blue ribbon which is distinctively used by the Pabst Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, as a popularizing advertisement of the beer of that western city, and produce annually on order 20,000,000 yards.

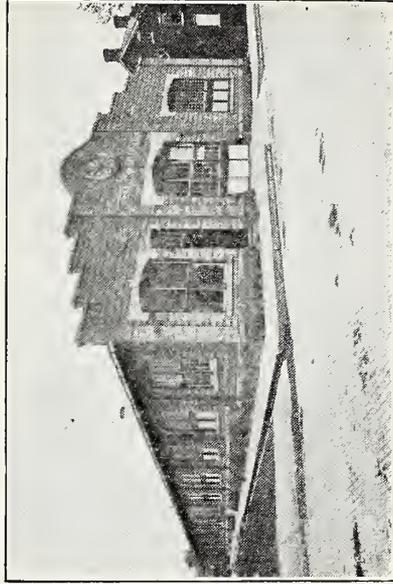
broad silks, under the name of The Keystone Textile Co., and became incorporated under the laws of Delaware, with a capital of \$125,000. They established a plant, 50 by 200 feet, in South Allentown, at Furnace and Godfrey streets, which was equipped with 100 looms, operated by electric power. They employ 60 hands and produce weekly 15,000 yards.

HUNSICKER, GOOD & Co.—In 1908, Charles O. Hunsicker, Israel F. Good, and Herbert J. Hunsicker organized a company for the manufacture of fine silk ribbons and have since traded as Hunsicker, Good & Company. Their plant comprises a three-story brick building, 50 by 60 feet. They employ 35 hands.

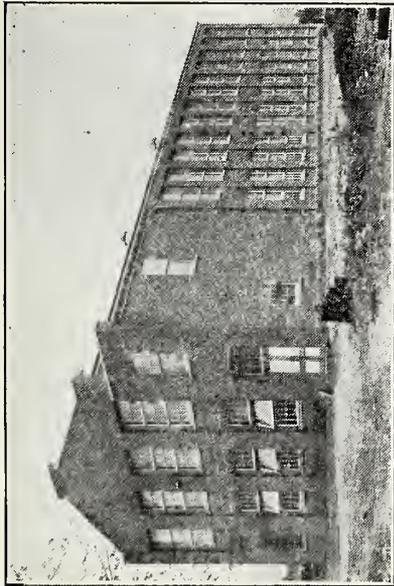
POST & SHELDON SILK MILL.—This great



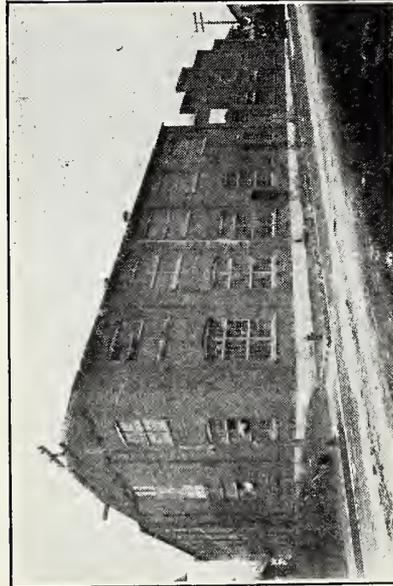
WALNUTPORT SILK Co., WALNUTPORT.



H. J. FELDHEGE SILK Co., SIEGFRIED, PA.



WALNUTPORT SILK Co., WALNUTPORT.



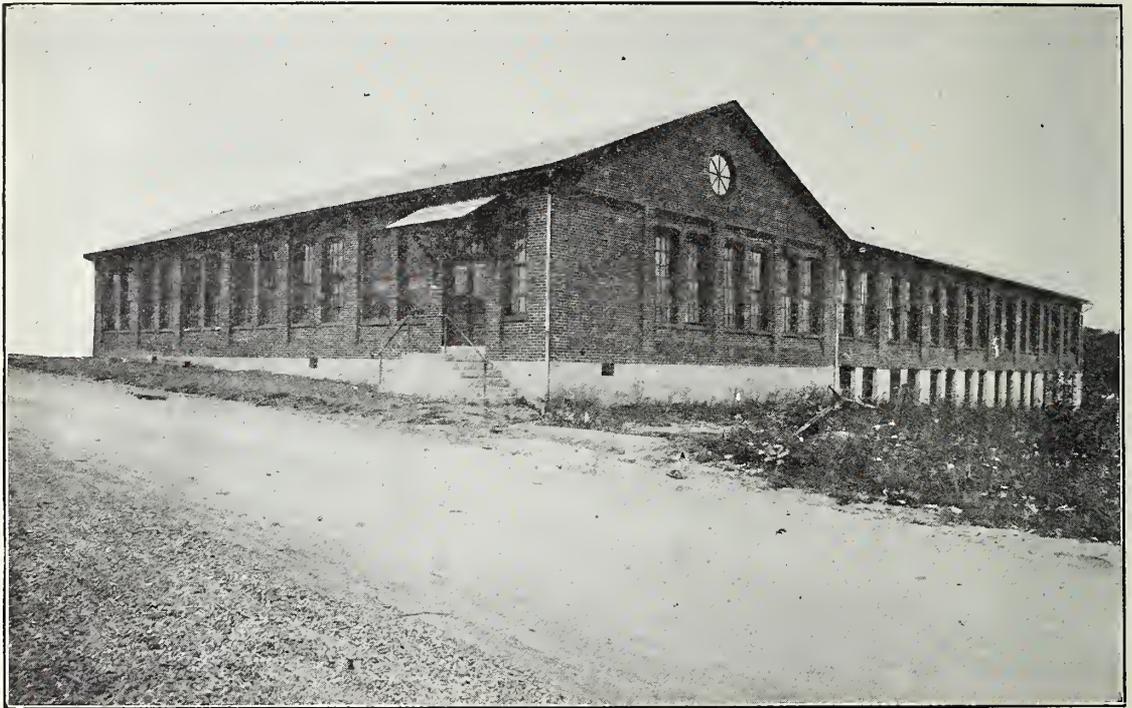
H. J. FELDHEGE SILK Co., EGYPT, PA.

corporation was organized in 1901, and operates three prosperous mills in Lehigh county at Allentown, Slatington and Slatedale. The mill at Allentown is 210 by 210 feet, operates 280 looms, employs upward of 200 hands, and produces large quantities of broad silk.

QUEEN CITY SILK CO. was organized and incorporated in 1907, at Allentown, by Thomas H. Kinney, Leo Schimpff, and John McCollum, Sr., with the first-named as manager. The plant is situated at Twenty-first and Linden streets, and equipped with the necessary machinery, in-

prise in the borough of Macungie, and produces annually large quantities of silk bindings and ribbons, amounting to \$60,000. It was organized in 1908 by G. Byron Kleppinger as the manager, with Dr. D. D. Fritch as the president. The plant consists of a one-story brick building, 50 by 74 feet, with a brick annex, 50 by 80 feet, and employs upward of 30 hands. It is run by electric power, day and night, on two shifts.

MCBRIDE SILK MILL.—In August, 1911, John and William J. McBride (brothers), of Catasauqua, established a silk-mill at Fullerton, a



MCBRIDE BROS. SILK MILL, FULLERTON.

cluding 100 looms for the manufacture of silk ribbons, employs 260 hands, and has an annual production of \$700,000.

STATE SILK CO. was incorporated in 1911 by H. Kahn, of New York City, and I. Saperstein, and Charles Saperstein, of Allentown, for the manufacture of broad silks. They run 50 looms and employ 40 hands.

WIDMER SILK CO. was organized in 1913 by Godfrey Widmer and George Van de Water for manufacturing broad silks, with Mr. Widmer, of Allentown, as president and general manager. They run 60 looms and employ 40 hands. Their plant is at Fourteenth and Liberty streets.

MACUNGIE SILK CO. is a prosperous enter-

one-story brick building, 84 feet long by 42 feet wide, with a two-story brick annex, 108 feet long by 48 feet wide, and a brick building for engine and boilers. The plant is situated at the corner of Quarry and Mulberry streets and they have since carried on the manufacture of broad silks and linings, under the name of McBride Brothers. They employ 65 hands.

H. J. FELDHEGE SILK COMPANY.—In 1912 the H. J. Feldhege Silk Company of Egypt, was organized by H. J. Feldhege and E. T. Zellner, where they employ 250 people. The following year the same people started a mill at Siegfrieds. Besides these mills, Mr. Feldhege is the sole proprietor of two silk mills at Walnutport, which

were started in 1913. The company manufactures broad silk and employ 600 hands at the four mills.

SILK MILL SUPPLIES.—In 1900, Isaac A. Hall, of Paterson, N. J., erected a large five-story brick building along the L. V. R. R., south of Hamilton street, near the passenger station, for the purpose of manufacturing reeds, loom harness, and silk mill supplies, and has since carried on a successful business, employing 70 hands. His trade extends in the states of Pennsylvania and New York. His residence is at Paterson. The local manager since 1912 has been Franklin Van Gieson.

BOBBIN WORKS.—In August, 1901, H. A. Mack, James K. Bowen, and Avon Barnes associated together as the H. A. Mack Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of high grade silk bobbins as a specialty, including train, organ, and doubler bobbins, made under the Mack patents. In 1902, they became incorporated as the Allentown Bobbin Works; and in 1904 located at Nos. 417-31 North Fourteenth street, where they erected a two-story brick building, 40 by 160 feet, and equipped it with special machinery. They employ 75 hands and their trade reaches throughout the United States.

SHUTTLES.—G. Pavia, L. Pavia, C. C. Sacco, and P. Rescinguo, have traded as the Pavia Shuttle Company since 1906, at Hall and Maple streets, in the manufacture of weaving shuttles and silk loom supplies; employ 10 hands; forward product to all parts of United States. This is one of the largest factories in the country wholly devoted to shuttles.

NATIONAL WARPING AND WINDING CO.—In August, 1914, Leonard Orcurto and Alphonse Lova, of Philipsburg, N. J., located at Allentown, and began trading as the National Warping and Winding Company, for the manufacture of silk goods. They secured a large ware-room on Hall street, south of Hamilton, which is being equipped with the necessary machinery and will employ from 25 to 50 hands.

BRADFORD WINDING CO. is at 613 Court street, Allentown, with 40 machines, run by electric power. They employ 30 hands, and ship their cones to all parts of the country.

NATIONAL SILK DYE WORKS.—Edward Lotte was born at Paris, France, in 1811, and became a leather merchant. He identified himself publicly with the Republican movement there and, in 1855, was obliged to emigrate. He was in England three years, then proceeded to Pennsylvania and located at Reading, but soon after moved to Philadelphia, where he embarked in the business of stamping and embroidery. His

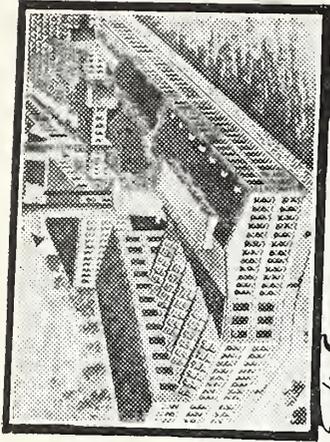
son, Edward A., born at Paris in 1845, learned the trade of skein silk dyeing at Philadelphia, and was employed at different dye-works until 1879, when he engaged in the business for himself, and continued until his decease, in 1884. His sons, Edward F. L. and Charles E., then carried on the business under the name of Lotte Brothers, until 1899, when they sold the plant and located at Allentown, where they have since been engaged most successfully until the present time. Besides the works at Allentown, they have established large works at Williamsport, Pa., and Paterson and Dundee Lake in New Jersey. On Jan. 1, 1909, these several works were incorporated under the name of the National Silk Dyeing Co. and employ 3,000 hands. At Allentown they employ 700, and the manager is Walter C. Lotte. They dye large quantities of goods from mills in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and the New England States.

ALLENTOWN SILK DYEING WORKS.—In 1864 William Ross embarked in the business of dyeing silk materials and established a plant at 345 North Seventh street, which he carried on there until 1888, when it was removed to 417 Sumner avenue, where it was continued by him until 1895. His son, Richard F., became his successor, and has since conducted the business under the name of Allentown Silk Dyeing Works. He employs 15 hands.

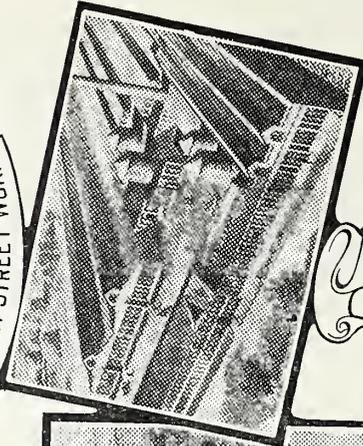
PICKUP & KEAN started in 1910, to mercerize and dye cotton yarns. They have a large three-story building, 75 by 175 feet, on Sumner avenue, and employ 45 hands.

THE ALLENTOWN SPINNING COMPANY, located at the northwest corner of Gordon and Jordan streets, was established in 1886, by Robert Barbour, the father of the present president. It is a Pennsylvania corporation and the capital originally invested was \$200,000.00, and the number of employees was about 300. The concern has now an invested capital of more than \$1,000,000, and employs 700 people. A superior grade of jute yarns and twines are manufactured which have a ready market in this country and in Canada. The business consumes a floor-space of 170,000 square feet. The buildings are all modern, and a 1700-horse power engine furnishes the power that runs the machinery.

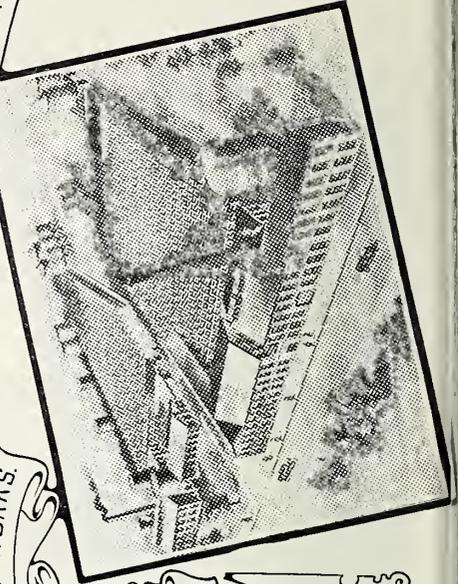
The present officers are: President, J. E. Barbour; vice-president and general superintendent, D. R. Malcolm; secretary, Malcolm Hain; and treasurer, John Edwards. All the officers except D. R. Malcolm reside in Paterson, New Jersey, where the same company has a branch factory, where a similar grade of product is manufactured and 150 people are employed



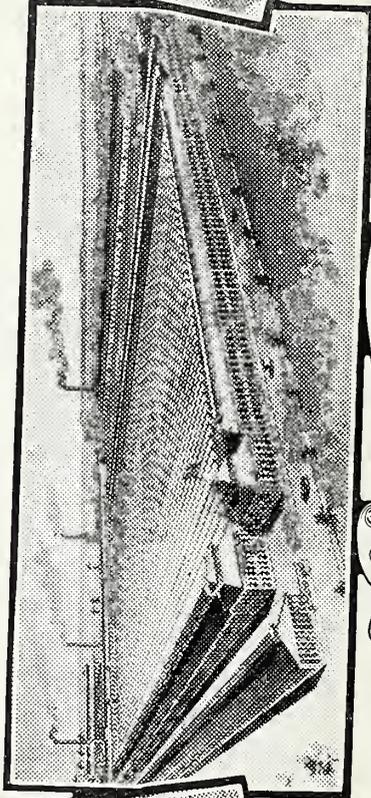
VAN HOUTEN STREET WORKS.



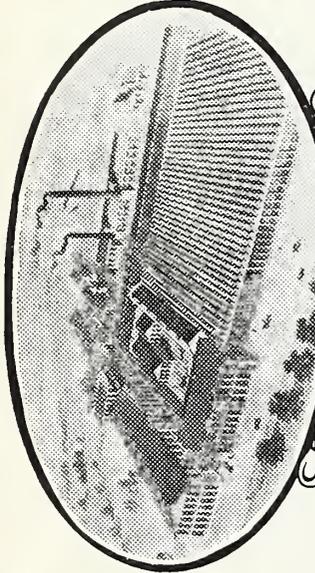
WOOD STREET WORKS.



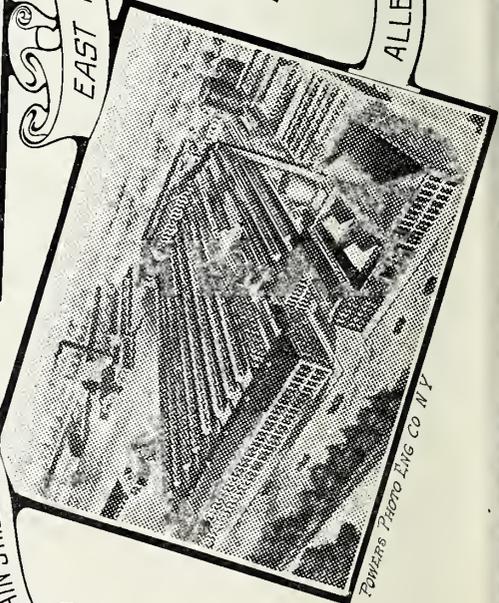
ALLEN WORKS.



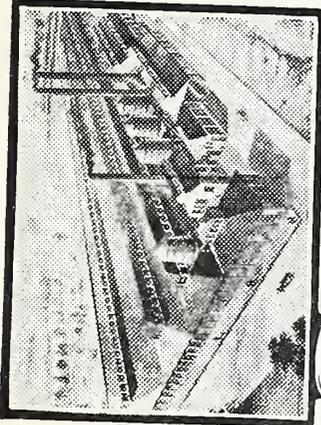
EAST FIFTH STREET WORKS.



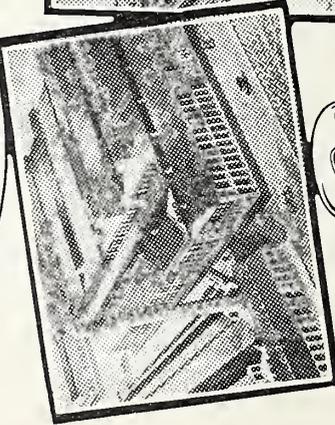
DUNDEE LAKE WORKS.



EAST MAIN STREET WORKS.



WILLIAMSPORT WORKS.



VALLEY WORKS.

Powers Photo Eng Co N.Y.

by them. D. R. Malcolm is connected with this concern since the year 1890. His son, James F. Malcolm, is the assistant superintendent of the Allentown plant, in which city he and his father reside since coming to this country.

ALLENTOWN KNITTING CO. was organized by Andrew K. Jacks, C. W. Knouse, and Wilson M. Gift, for manufacturing ladies' and children's knit underwear, with Mr. Gift as the superintendent. Their plant is at 36-38 South Church street, Allentown. They employ 32 hands, run 21 knitting and 14 sewing machines, and produce daily 300 dozen.

SWISSONIA KNITTING MILLS were erected in 1903 by John J. Taylor, at No. 32 North Fountain street, for the manufacture of ladies' light knit underwear. The plant consists of a three-story brick building, 60 by 110 feet, where 37 knitting machines and 60 sewing machines are in constant operation, affording employment to 120 hands.

In 1913, A. M. Sanderowitz started a plant at 157 Gordon street for manufacturing nainsook underwear and jean drawers, and afterward removed it to 25 North Hall street. He employs from 20 to 25 hands.

In May, 1914, Louis Dennison and Maurice Sanderowitz started a plant at 954 Jackson street for manufacturing loose-fitting underwear, and have since traded as the D. & S. Manufacturing Company. They employ from 30 to 40 hands, and sell their product to jobbers at New York City; also in the southern states.

In the summer of 1914, Patterson & Humes, at 113 South Seventh street, started making knitted underwear.

In February, 1914, C. E. Brooke began trading as the C. E. Brooke Knitting Company, for the manufacture of children's waists. His factory is at No. 722 Linden street, and he employs from 30 to 35 hands. His trade extends throughout the United States.

In 1902, E. A. Hirner, A. F. Henninger and O. H. Mink incorporated the Novelty Hosiery Company for the manufacture of fine silk half hose. They erected a three-story brick building, 260 by 340 feet, and equipped it with the necessary machinery; and have since conducted a large business, employing from 200 to 300 hands. Their trade extends over the United States.

The Alacrity Knitting Mill Company was incorporated in 1910 by J. C. Smith, William Sinwell, and William Stuber, with a capitalization of \$15,000. The factory is located at 824 Cherokee street, Fountain Hill, where they employ 28 people in the manufacture of a fine grade of seamless hosiery. The building, a two-story

brick, 22 by 100 feet, is equipped with electricity and steam power. The product is sold direct to firms in the large cities.

CEMENT MILLS.

To the general public cement is usually associated with the numerous works of the Romans; but the mortar used in their constructions was not cement, but a mixture of slaked lime and pozzolana, a volcanic dust, which was found in large quantities in Italy. It was not until the end of the Eighteenth Century that the true principles of hydraulic cement were discovered by Smeaton.

The first class, or natural, was made by Joseph Parker, in 1796, who discovered what he called "Roman Cement." This was practically the first cement of commerce and gave excellent results. Investigations by Gen. Sir William Paisley and, contemporaneous with him, by Vicat, a French engineer, resulted in the production of Portland cement, artificially made by calcining mixtures of chalk and clays at high temperatures to incipient vitrification.

While these experiments were going on Joseph Aspdin, a brick-layer or plasterer, took out a patent in England, in 1824, on a high grade artificial cement, which was the first Portland cement on the market. It obtained its name from its resemblance to the celebrated Portland stone, one of the leading building materials in England.

Natural cement was used in the United States as early as 1818. In the construction of the Lehigh Canal it was manufactured at Lehigh Gap, from 1826 to 1830, and at Siegfried's, from 1830 to 1841, by Samuel Glace, employed by the canal company as supervisor, and a resident of Catasauqua from 1841 to the time of his decease, in 1892.

FIRST CEMENT MILLS.—The first cement mill in this section of country was at Lehigh Gap, between the canal and river, opposite Craig's hotel. The kilns were four in number, 10 to 15 feet in height, conical in shape and built against the bank of the canal. The rock was hauled by teams six miles from the ridge above Palmerton to the mill. The deposit became exhausted until 1830, when the mill was abandoned. It was destroyed by the flood of 1841.

While constructing the canal at Siegfried's, another deposit of cement-rock was found, and thereupon, in 1830, Mr. Glace erected a second mill at that place with four kilns, which was operated by him until 1841. The capacity was ten barrels per day. Subsequently, about 1860, this mill was leased by Messrs. Menninger,

Kohl, Eckert, and Ackerman, and operated for a time, when it was sold to the Lawrence Cement Co., and abandoned. The ruins can still be seen along the river bank. These facts have been taken from a small pamphlet, published by William H. Glace, Esq., of Catasauqua, Mr. Glace's son, in 1912, entitled "A Narrative of Hydraulic Cement in the Lehigh Valley," which shows that his father was the first person who made cement in the great Lehigh region.

COPLAY WORKS.—Excavations made by the L. V. R. R. Co., along the west side of the river, laid bare an extensive formation of cement-rock similar to what had been discovered on the opposite side of the river twenty-five years earlier. The value of the deposit was soon recognized by David O. Saylor, Esaias Rehrig and Adam Woolver, who organized the Coplay Cement Co., in 1866, and secured a large amount of desirable property. They built two small kilns for burning the stone and fitted out an old distillery building near the railroad station for a grinding mill. The business was started in a small way, but, finding it profitable, the owners enlarged the plant, in 1869, by erecting a mill near-by and two additional mills, which increased their capacity to 250 barrels a day. In 1870 they opened a new quarry, and in 1871 put up an additional mill.

Until this time, only natural cement had been made; then Mr. Saylor discovered a process, secured a patent, and named it "Anchor." In 1873 they started the manufacture of "Portland" cement and named it the "Saylor Portland," which became popular and in great demand, which necessitated other enlargements in 1874, 1875, 1877, and 1882, which gave them altogether 17 kilns, 13 for "Portland" cement and 4 for "Anchor," with a daily production of 600 barrels, and employees numbering 150.

This company is recognized as the first to have made "Portland" cement in large quantities, and its quality is equal to the best foreign brands. It has been extensively used for many years in the construction of government works. In 1890 it produced 170,000 barrels in six months.

In 1892 and 1893 the methods of manufacturing cement underwent a change. The rotary kilns were introduced by some companies and by the Coplay Co. in 1899; but this company favored the Schoefer process, known as the "Dutch Kilns," and they used them until 1904.

In 1914, electric power was introduced for operating the plant. Mill A was dismantled in 1906 and used for a bag-house until 1914, when it was destroyed by fire. Mill B contains three 100-foot rotary kilns with a daily capacity of

1,700 barrels. Mill C contains ten 60-foot rotary kilns with a daily capacity of 2,800 barrels.

The company owns and operates two large quarries, in which the rock materials are recognized as of the best in the cement belt, one opened by Mr. Saylor along the Lehigh river, and the other on the Schaadt farm in West Coplay, which they purchased in 1900 for the sum of \$100,000. The company employs 400 hands. The chief chemist is H. S. Hartzell.

The superior Saylor Portland Cement has been in extensive use for a period covering forty years, which evidences the popularity of this company's product. Architects and builders throughout the country have given it preference in the construction of piers, sewers, bridges, aqueducts, reservoirs, factories, and massive buildings of all kinds. Many medals have been awarded to the company for the excellence of the samples of their cement placed on exhibition at expositions.

The officers of the company are: President, Ferdinand L. Loeb; vice-pres. and general manager, C. H. Breerwood; secretary, George A. Christ; treasurer, Joseph L. Berg. Capitalization, \$3,000,000.

AMERICAN WORKS.—The American Portland Cement Co. was organized in 1885, by Frank Thompson, Alexander McGough, Dr. Filbert, Robert W. Leslie, John W. Trinkle, John W. Eckert, and James Brand, and purchased 400 acres of land in Whitehall township, near Egypt, comprising parts of the Lazarus, Kohler, Rhoads, Schadt, and Woodring farms, besides other tracts, on which they established four large mills, with a combined capacity of 1,800,000 barrels a year. In 1898, the plant was sold for \$3,000,000.

In 1912 the company was re-organized under the name of Giant Portland Cement Co., with a capital of \$4,000,000. The officers in 1914 were: President, Charles F. Conn; vice-pres., Charles J. Rhoads; secretary, J. F. Lennig; treasurer, F. J. Jiggins, and the main office is at Philadelphia. A second plant is also operated at Norfolk, Va. The total daily production is 6,500 barrels.

LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT CO.—The Lehigh Portland Cement Company was organized by capitalists from Allentown, in 1897, and established a plant for the extensive manufacture of cement at Ormrod, one mile west of Egypt, in North Whitehall township, along the Iron-ton R. R., where they secured a tract of 150 acres with inexhaustible deposits of cement rock.

The company now owns eleven mills and its annual capacity is 12,000,000 barrels. Among the largest works upon which this cement was

used was the Galveston Causeway, two miles long and 119 feet wide, in the construction of which 100,000 barrels of this cement was used.

Col. H. C. Trexler is the president; George Ormrod, 1st vice-president; E. M. Young, 2d vice-president; C. E. Gower, 3d vice-president; George G. Sykes, secretary; Alonzo F. Walters, treasurer, and R. R. Bear, chief engineer. The works of the company are located at Ormrod, West Coplay, Fogelsville, Newcastle, Pa., Mitchell, Ind.; and Mason City, Iowa.

THE WHITEHALL PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, at Cementon, is capitalized at \$550,000, and has a daily production of 4,200 barrels. The president is W. H. Harding; vice-president, W. O. Lentz; secretary and treasurer, W. C. Kent, and superintendent, Arnold Hochstrasser.

PRODUCTION IN 1913.—According to returns received by the U. S. Geological Survey up to January 12, 1914, it is estimated by Ernest F. Burchard, that the quantity of Portland cement manufactured in the United States in 1913 was approximately 92,406,000 barrels, compared with 82,438,096 barrels in 1912, an increase of about 9,967,900 barrels, or 12 per cent. On account of a large surplus of production over shipments, stocks of cement at the mills apparently increased more than 45 per cent., or from 7,811,329 barrels, in 1912, to 11,375,000 barrels, at the close of 1913. In 1913 the relation between production and shipments were the reverse of those for 1912, when shipments exceeded production.

Although few definite statements as to selling prices are at hand it is evident that the average value per barrel was appreciably higher than in 1912. Increases of 10 to 25 cents a barrel are reported from several plants in the Central and Eastern States, but there were slight decreases reported from a few plants in the Rocky mountain district.

The following table gives the estimated production, shipments and stocks for 1913 and the actual production, shipments, and stocks for 1912, together with the per cent. of change.

	Lehigh District		Eastern Pa. and Western N. J.	
	1912	Estimate 1913	1912	Estimate 1913
Production,	24,762,083	27,079,000	27,079,000	Increase 9.4
Shipment,	26,013,891	26,734,000	26,734,000	Increase 2.8
Stock,	1,927,495	2,332,000	2,332,000	Increase 21.0
	Total.			
Production,	82,438,096	92,406,000	92,406,000	Increase 12.1
Shipment,	85,012,556	88,853,000	88,853,000	Increase 4.5
Stock,	7,811,329	11,375,000	11,375,000	Increase 45.6

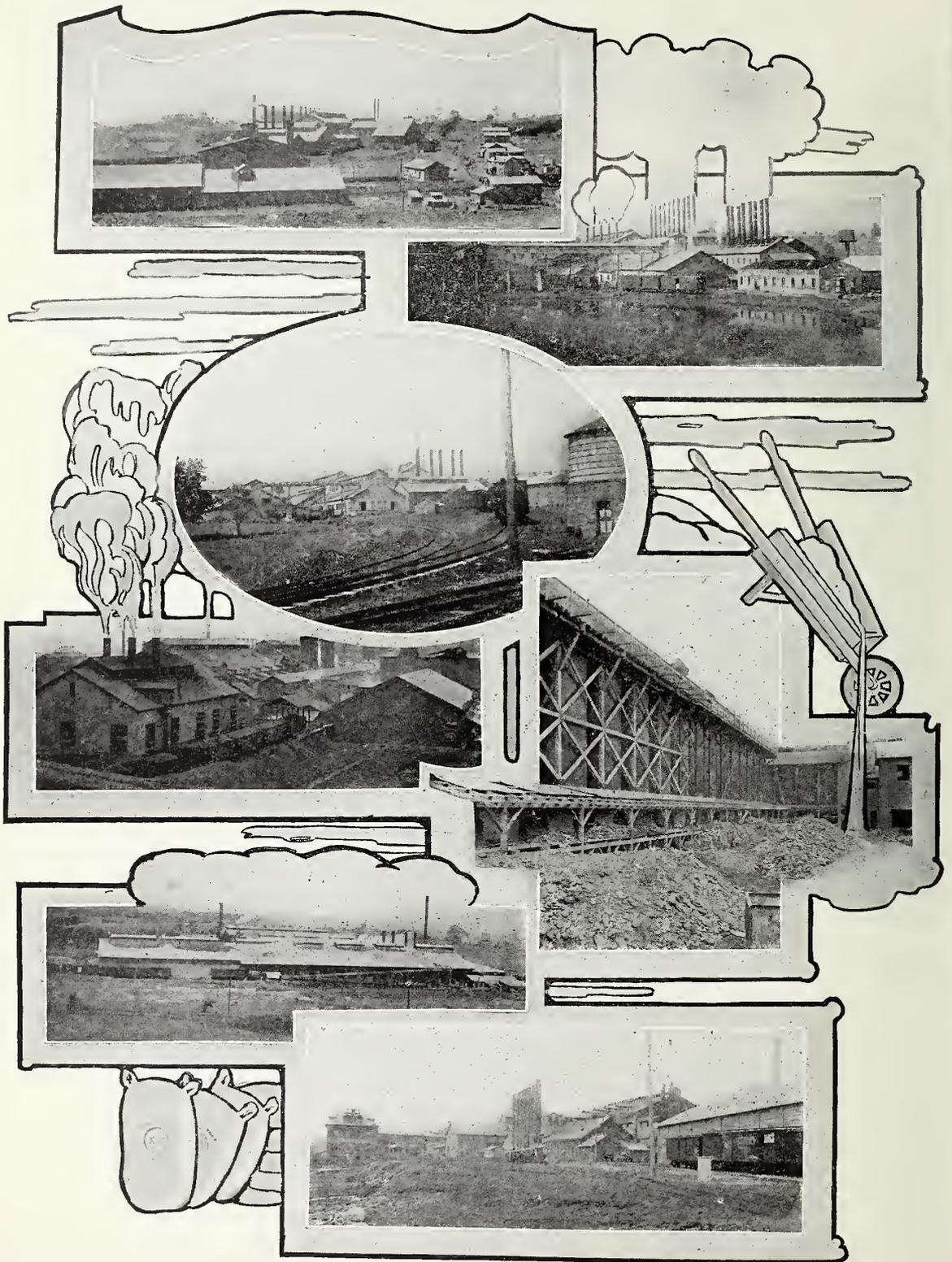
The Lehigh District (comprising eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey), has, except in four years, shown a steady increase in production of Portland cement from 1890 to the present time. The years in which slight decreases were

recorded are 1893, 1908, 1911, and 1912. The first two decreases were coincident with years of general business depression, but the decrease in 1911 and 1912 may perhaps be attributed in large part to an overproduction in 1910 and to the building of many mills in other parts of the United States which have restricted the trade territory of the Lehigh district. The production for 1913 was 27,139,601 barrels and the shipments were 26,659,537 barrels, valued at \$22,342,102, or 83.8 cents a barrel. This production represented an increase in quantity of 1,897,454 barrels compared with the production for 1912, and an average increase in price of 16.4 cents a barrel. The production of white Portland cement from two plants in this district is included in the figures for 1913. Both the production and shipments in this district reached a new high record in 1913.

The following table shows the annual production of Portland cement in the Lehigh district since 1890, the total production for the country, and the percentage of the Lehigh district output each year compared with the total production:

Portland cement production in the Lehigh district and in the United States, 1890-1913, in barrels.

Year.	Lehigh district output.	Total output, United States.	Percentage of total manufactured in Lehigh district.
1890,	201,000	335,500	60.0
1891,	248,500	454,813	54.7
1892,	280,840	547,440	51.3
1893,	265,317	590,652	44.9
1894,	485,329	798,757	60.8
1895,	634,276	990,324	64.0
1896,	1,048,154	1,543,923	68.1
1897,	2,002,059	2,677,775	74.8
1898,	2,674,304	3,692,284	72.4
1899,	4,110,132	5,652,266	72.7
1900,	6,153,629	8,482,020	72.6
1901,	8,595,340	12,711,225	67.7
1902,	10,829,922	17,230,644	62.8
1903,	12,324,922	22,342,973	55.2
1904,	14,211,039	26,505,881	53.7
1905,	17,368,687	35,246,812	49.3
1906,	22,784,613	46,463,424	49.0
1907,	24,417,686	48,785,390	50.0
1908,	20,200,387	51,072,612	39.6
1909,	24,246,706	64,991,431	37.3
1910,	26,315,359	76,549,951	34.4
1911,	25,072,108	78,528,637	33.1
1912,	24,762,083	82,438,096	30.0
1913,	27,139,601	92,097,131	29.5



VIEWS OF CEMENT MILLS IN LEHIGH COUNTY.

EARLY MENTION OF CEMENT.—The following mention was made of cement in 1828, by Mrs. Anne Royall, in her book describing a trip from Philadelphia to Easton and vicinity, entitled: "Mrs. Royall's Pennsylvania":

"The tavern where we breakfasted stands between the Blue Ridge and the stream just mentioned (the Aquashicola). Over this creek, there is a very handsome bridge. The stream runs very swiftly over a bed of rocks, and has its hills parallel to it. A little beyond the creek, in full view of the tavern, the canal and several of the locks appear: also kilns where the cement used in constructing the walls is burnt, and likewise the mills in which it is ground. I walked on to the canal not yet walled up, and the kilns and mills for preparing the cement being mentioned I can add nothing more, as I would not have had time to examine them before the stage would call. I saw a great dust flying out of the mills and the men who carried the ground cement away in bags, to load the wagons, were covered with dust. I saw a few carpenters at work upon wood, but could not discover their object. The canal seemed to be nearly the size of other canals and the workmanship of the locks seemed to be skillfully done. This cement is a sort of stone which, when prepared, is used in masonry and answers a better purpose "than lime, so it is said. I never heard of it until this day and great quantities of it are said to lie in the neighborhood. The enterprising Mr. White, of the Lehigh Company, is said to have discovered the cement."

BOOTS AND SHOES.

At the Pennsylvania State Shoe Manufacturers' Association meeting held at Allentown on March 6, 1900, Henry Leh, senior member of the firm of H. Leh & Co., shoe manufacturers of Allentown, presented the theme, "Shoemaking in Allentown, the Old and the New Way," as follows:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania Shoe Manufacturers' Association, and distinguished guests:

"Fifty years ago in going along our main thoroughfare at the noon hour one would not meet a single team and very few persons. Look at the throng of mankind moving at this same time of day now! Then we were a town of 3,500, now we have 35,000, and with the surroundings can easily swell it to double the number. Now we have single industries in our midst that employ as many people as there were men in our town fifty years ago.

In a conversation several days ago with one of the head men of a cement mill nearby I was informed that their mill shipped more than one

hundred and fifty carloads of cement daily during the last year, and when the buildings they are now erecting are completed, they will in the near future produce two to three hundred carloads, or from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels of cement a day, being the largest cement mill in the world. This is only one of the many similar industries surrounding us.

"But to come to the subject of shoemaking a half a century ago, we find great changes compared with to-day.

Then the manner of dress was different from that of to-day. Men all wore boots. Children, four or five years old, who were the pride of the family, were not in full dress without a pair of boots. Women wore shoes made of lasting, mostly in colors, like brown and grey. Some were made out of Tampico pebble goat and brush kid.

"For every-day wear ladies wore shoes made out of extra heavy kip and calf, that had nearly all hand-pegged bottoms. All heavy boots and brogans were made out of the heaviest wax upper and kip, and were pegged; and the fine Sunday boots out of domestic calf and French calf, were hand-sewed and pegged.

"In those days boots and shoes were made to last a year, so that the heaviest leather that was made was always selected by the customer. A manufacturer whose product did not wear a year was not considered a good shoemaker, and those who got shoes that did not wear this length of time were considered to be deceived and thought they did not receive full value, and as a rule claimed a deduction when they bought the next pair. A shoe manufacturer had a back seat who could not supply such a demand.

"How does it compare with the present, as we are making them to-day?

"Mining shoes were made out of the very heaviest wax upper, as thick as harness leather, which were made mostly hand-sewed, and which were sold at wholesale at \$24 a case of twelve pair and were retailed at \$2.75 to \$3 a pair.

"After the Civil War women's grain shoes were sold by Eastern manufacturers at \$2.50 a pair. Similar shoes have been sold since at 80 cents a pair. At that time we could readily see a profit. Now, as most of you shoe manufacturers will bear me out, we do not know on which side the balance is struck.

"Most of our uppers were cut in our building ready for the shoemaker. Soles were marked on the side of the leather. These were then taken twenty to thirty miles in the country to shoemakers, who finished them. Shoes were then all made only in one width to a size. Individual cartons were unknown in those days.

"Then there were no railroads in this vicinity. A journey to Philadelphia was made by stage, starting from Allentown at two o'clock in the morning, arriving in the city early the next evening. A trip to New York occupied at least a week, as the nearest railroad was at Somerville, N. J. Freights came mostly by boat, and some by team and stage.

"On selling trips the product was taken along, as the wagon was specially built for the purpose, and delivered immediately on being sold. The storekeeper would come out to the wagon and make his selection. As this was a hard and inconvenient way improvements were considered and later shoes were sold from samples.

"During the Civil War our firm had one of the first army contracts. The committee came to Allentown on the Sabbath to ascertain whether we had shoes on hand, and on the following day they sent us an order for the shoes in stock and besides instructed us to make more, which was the start of our army work.

"At this time we went to the numerous tanners in all of Lehigh and adjoining counties, bought and contracted for all the wax upper leather finished and in the vats. This leather was very plentiful and low in price, but in a very short time it was worth one dollar a side more. Quite frequently we sold large quantities of this upper leather to our highly esteemed and deceased friend, Mr. Mundell, of Philadelphia, who was one of the best army shoe manufacturers in the Civil War. Mr. Mundell, who was kindly disposed and open-hearted, gave us help and advice that was highly appreciated.

"The first McKay machine successfully run was in about 1861. The first machine-sewed shoes were bought by us from Ziegler & Sutton in 1862. Mr. Ziegler, the senior member of the present firm of Ziegler Bros., of Philadelphia, was a member of that firm. Most of the McKay sewed shoes at that time had extra heavy soles and had two rows of sewing, as one row was not considered sufficient to hold the heavy sole to the upper.

"About thirty-five years ago, when we started to manufacture by machinery, there was no factory in Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, and none from here to Cincinnati. Look at the factories in the same section to-day. A great many small towns are supplied with one or more shoe factories and the product of Pennsylvania is increasing yearly, so that we are a lively competitor with the East.

"I will not attempt to discuss shoemaking of the present day, as most of you are around it daily and are sufficiently acquainted with it, without my alluding to it."

In the absence of Mr. Leh his paper was read by his son, John Leh.

H. Leh & Co. was the first shoe manufacturing firm in the city, having been established in 1850. William S. Young and Henry Leh formed a partnership for the manufacture of shoes in 1859. In 1866 John E. Lentz was admitted to the firm, which became John E. Lentz & Co. in 1871.

John E. Lentz, in 1867, embarked in the business of manufacturing misses' and children's shoes and carried on the business very successfully for upwards of thirty years, until 1901. He was succeeded by a brother, Silas Lentz, and one of his travelling salesmen, Lewis M. Bleich, who traded as Lentz & Bleich for eight years, when the senior partner died and the partnership was terminated. B. F. Nickum followed them and has since carried on the business under the original name, "Honest Shoe Manufacturing Company." He is located on three floors at 18-22 South Sixth street, and employs 46 hands.

The American Shoe Manufacturing Company was organized in 1856, for the manufacture of gents', youths' and boy's McKay shoes, and the business was carried on successfully for fifty years, when it became incorporated, with W. K. Long as president; Wm. J. Koons, secretary; and J. M. Schwoyer, treasurer. Their factory comprises a three-story brick building, 28 by 105 feet, at Twelfth and Maple streets, where they employ 75 to 80 hands, and produce daily 800 pairs of shoes.

L. L. Roney and C. E. Berger traded as Roney & Berger Company from 1878 to 1904, in manufacturing ladies', misses' and children's shoes. Then A. H. Boas and J. J. Hauser purchased the plant and have traded since under the same name. The factory is at Hall and Maple street, and they employ 150 hands.

N. A. Haas, H. E. Haas, Robert E. Haas, and Charles E. Berger have traded as the Haas-Berger Company since 1912, in the manufacture of shoes for misses, children and growing girls as a specialty. The factory is at Hall and Maple streets, where they employ from 60 to 70 hands.

The Allentown Shoe Manufacturing Company, at 20 North Eighth street, was organized in 1892, and incorporated in 1893. They manufacture boy's and youth's shoes and have an average output of 2,000 pairs a day. They sell to the jobbing trade only. Jacob H. Burger is the president; W. J. Hartung, vice-president; C. J. Burger, secretary; Henry J. Grim, treasurer; and Joseph Hartung, superintendent.

N. A. Haas, H. H. Farr, and J. L. Farr started in 1898 in the shoe business at Allentown, under the name of the Lehigh Valley Shoe Com-

pany, for the manufacture of youths' and little gents' shoes, to which were subsequently added men's, boys' and Goodyear-welt shoes. They produce upward of 5,000 pairs weekly and employ 175 hands. Their present factory is a four-story brick building, situated at Chestnut and Howard streets, 40 by 100 feet, which was erected in 1905.

The Wolfe Shoe Manufacturing Company, located at the corner of Hall and Court streets, Allentown, Pa., was established in 1888, by Frank C. Wolfe and Wilson Muschlitz, under the name of Wolfe & Muschlitz. The firm continued thus until 1891, when George F. Wolfe, father of Frank C., purchased the interests of Wilson Muschlitz, and the firm adopted the firm name of Wolfe Shoe Manufacturing Company. About a year afterward F. C. Wolfe retired, when George F. continued the business alone under the same name. After the death of George F., in 1909, his three sons, George W., Charles F., and Samuel T., purchased the business from their father's estate and continued under the same name. The company makes a specialty of manufacturing women's and boys' shoes, and employs fifty people.

The firm of Philip Schneider Company was established in 1890 and was then known as the Philip Schneider Shoe Manufacturing Company. Mr. Schneider erected the brick factory building, which measures 110 by 50 feet, and continued in business until his death in 1908. The firm manufactures an average of 950 pair of ladies', misses', boys' and youths' shoes per day, and employs 150 people. The firm sells direct to retail trade, and the middle Atlantic states constitute the bulk of this trade. After the death of Mr. Philip Schneider, the Philip Schneider Company was organized by James M. Schneider, Milton Kline, and Howard F. Weaver, constituting a partnership concern. The factory is located in the Eleventh ward, on the corner of Wayne and Jefferson streets.

The C. F. Stahler Shoe Company, located at 1133-39 Maple street, Allentown, was organized on April 1, 1910, by C. F. Stahler and son, Harold B. After continuing in business for one year Harold B. Stahler died and was succeeded in the partnership by Morris D. Bauer. The factory is a brick building, measures 40 by 75 feet, has three floors and a basement, which space is all utilized by the enterprising firm. The firm makes a specialty of manufacturing men's and boys' shoes and finds ready market for its product throughout the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; however, the largest markets constitute the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and

Washington, D. C. Mr. Stahler personally supervises the interests of the first two cities, and is assisted by three men employed as travelling salesmen. The firm gives employment to fifty people.

The partnership of Callahan & Meyers, shoe manufacturers of Allentown, was established in June, 1906. It is the outgrowth of William C. Callahan, who had first been established at High Bridge, N. J., where he has been in business about two years prior to 1906. His associate is J. Meyers, who was a retail shoe merchant at Penn Argyl, Pa., for fourteen years prior to his association with Mr. Callahan. Upon the removing of the factory building from High Bridge, N. J., to this city in 1906, Mr. Meyers associated himself with Mr. Callahan. The firm manufactures women's, children's, and small gents' shoes. In 1911 the firm erected the six-story brick factory building, located at the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Liberty streets, and occupies it since January, 1912. They employ 100 people.

The Greenburg & Miller Shoe Company, during the summer of 1914, secured the Southdown Knitting Mill at Jordan and Tilghman streets, which they converted into a plant for the manufacture of misses' and children's shoes, with a specialty of children's sandals.

SHOE HEELS.—John O'Keefe embarked in the business of manufacturing leather shoe heels at Newark, N. J., in 1902, and carried on this industry for five years, when he removed to Allentown. He has since conducted a successful plant at No. 1219 Monroe street, employing from 12 to 15 hands. He disposes of ten tons of leather boards monthly, and fifteen tons of top pieces, made from shoulder leather. He uses special patented machinery for cutting, compressing and stamping the pieces which form the heels. This is a unique industry in this section.

BRICK-MAKING.

BUILDING BRICK.—The manufacture of brick at Allentown was started soon after the county was erected in 1812, and the county seat was located here. The yards were in the southern section near the Little Lehigh, on the site of the wire mill, and the early brick-makers there were John Nonnemacher, Henry Worman and Jacob Egge. The flood of 1862 caused its suspension and then kilns came to be established in the northern section, at Gordon, Allen and Tilghman streets.

Jacob W. and Albert P. Grim conducted a yard south of the Little Lehigh and west of Eighth street from 1888 to 1907, when they were succeeded by the Ochs & Frey Brick Company.

John and Lewis Nonnemacher had a yard at

Twelfth and Liberty streets from 1886 to 1902, employing 25 hands and producing 30,000 brick daily. They were followed by Wm. H. Hausman from 1902 to 1911.

William Mattern started in the business at Tenth and Allen about 1860. He was succeeded by his son, David, for upward of thirty years. His grandson, Edward, has followed it since 1906. He employs 20 hands and produces 18,000 brick daily.

Daniel Swoyer carried on a plant at Ninth and Allen streets from 1876 to 1900. Then his sons, Oscar D., Wm. J., and Moses E., located at Fourteenth and Allen. After carrying it on until 1904, they became incorporated as the Swoyer Brothers Brick Company, and have since carried on a very successful business, employing 75 hands and producing daily 70,000 brick.

Richard L. and Robert J. Frederick have operated a plant at Fifteenth and Allen since 1902. They employ 30 hands and produce annually five million brick.

FIRE-BRICK.—In 1854 a large fire-brick works was established by Samuel McHose and O. A. Ritter at the foot of Gordon street, along the L. V. R. R., and extending to Chew, and they conducted a successful business for twenty years under the name of McHose & Ritter. Then D. O. Saylor secured the interest of McHose and the large plant was continued for upward of twenty more years under the name of Ritter & Saylor, Charles T. Ritter having taken his father's interest upon the father's decease. Saylor's interest was then purchased by Eugene Gardner, and the business was carried on under the name of Ritter & Gardner until 1900, when it was discontinued. The dimensions of the building were 210 by 260 feet, including four kilns with a total capacity of 134,000 brick, and an annual production of 3,500,000 brick of every description for blast furnaces, rolling mills, steel mills, foundries, and gas works. The clay was obtained at the Wood-bridge mines in New Jersey. In its earlier history, the plant employed from 80 to 100 hands, but in its later history from 40 to 50.

The Industrial Fire-brick Works was established by Downing and Lewis in 1873 in East Allentown. In 1875, Joseph Downing became the owner and he carried on the business successfully for upward of twenty years, when he was succeeded by his nephew, William Downing, who has continued operations there until the present time. The hands employed number from 20 to 30, and the monthly production is about 100,000 fire brick of various kinds.

GRANITE AND TILE WORKS.

Wentz & Company, extensive manufacturers of

granite and marble work of all kinds and dimensions at Kutztown for many years, located at Allentown in the spring of 1914, having removed their plant to a tract of land on Hamilton street at Twentieth, just beyond the city limits, along the trolley line at Griesemerville, in South Whitehall township. They employ 30 to 40 hands. Their monuments and stone work are shipped to all parts of Pennsylvania. The officers and directors of the company are Wm. Wentz, president; P. L. Hentzinger, secretary and treasurer; James Wentz, Laurence Rupp, Harry Bascom, Charles Hollenbach, and E. F. Ebbert.

In 1901, John Kline and George Sacks started in this business at 433-39 North Thirteenth street. They employ from 30 to 35 hands. Their trade extends through eastern Pennsylvania.

Among the early marble workers here were Jacob Biebighouse, John Eisenbrown, and P. F. Eisenbrown, Henry Breinig, Jacob M. Romig and brother, R. H. Kramm, Tilghman Schmeier, E. H. Lentz, and Walter Losch.

In 1898, Fulton Bowman and son, Earle, engaged in the business of setting up wood and tile mantels of all styles and putting down all kinds of tile, terrazzo, marble mosaic, and interior marble and slate work, and have since carried it on successfully, extending their trade throughout Lehigh and adjoining counties. They were located at No. 829 Hamilton street until 1908; since then they have been at No. 944. They employ from 5 to 10 hands.

Belfi Brothers, of Philadelphia, in the same business, have maintained an office at Allentown since 1908.

HOTELS.

HOTEL ALLEN.—The first boniface of Allentown was George Wolf, who kept a tavern on the site of the Hotel Allen from 1762 to 1768. In 1773, the house was known by its sign, "The King of Prussia." About 1800, John Fetter built a two-story structure on the site, and in 1810, George Savitz became the proprietor and called the inn, "The Square and Compass." He was landlord until 1818 and was succeeded by Daniel Kramer. Subsequent proprietors were George Haberacker, Charles Seagreaves, Samuel Gumpert, 1836-40; David Heller, Reuben Moyer, Charles Ihrle, David Stem, T. H. Good, 1849-53; William Craig, David Kiefer, Reed & Yohe, J. F. Newhard, Robert D. and W. C. P. Kramer, 1869-77; W. C. P. Kramer, 1877-78; Col. T. H. Good, 1879-85; Mullen & Ross, 1886-1890; and John H. Harris, 1890-1906. In 1906, John C. Schwartz and Carson W. Masters became the proprietors, and the property was improved, so that to-day there is no better equipped



LAFAYETTE HOTEL, ALLENTOWN.



CITY HOTEL, 26-30 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ALLENTOWN.

hotel in the Lehigh Valley. The building is of six stories, with a frontage of 40 feet on Hamilton street, and a depth of 100 feet on Seventh street. It contains 150 rooms, some with private baths, with all modern conveniences, and the service and cuisine are of the best. During the summer months, the "rustic porch garden," where an excellent orchestra entertains the guests, is a great attraction.

AMERICAN HOTEL.—In 1810, Abraham Gangawere built a two-story frame building at Sixth and Hamilton streets, where he kept a tavern for many years. He was succeeded by Jacob Stem, Charles Craig, John Gross, and Jonathan Kolb. Charles Seagreaves then became the owner and called the place, "The Northampton Inn." He enlarged the building by adding two stories and a brick addition. The stage coach line, of which Mr. Seagreaves was one of the owners, made its headquarters at the tavern. An alley formerly adjoined the hotel on the east, which space was later added to the building. The hotel is now five-story, 90 by 220 feet, and is owned by George W. Seagreaves, son of Charles. After Charles Seagreaves relinquished the management, the landlords were John Y. Bechtel, 16 years; Col. T. H. Good, 1865-67; Tilghman W. and W. P. C. Kramer, 1867-69; Jos. F. Newhard, 1870-84; Howard A. Hayden, and the owner, George W. Seagreaves. The present proprietor is J. Frank Jones. The hotel is noted for its excellent cuisine and is well patronized by commercial salesmen and the travelling public.

PENN HOTEL.—In 1810, George Rhoads opened a hotel in a frame building on the present site of this hostelry, which was later kept by Adam Miller, in 1845; Thomas Ginkinger, Ephraim Yohe, Samuel Henry, Tigher & Henning, and John Cole. The building was then occupied as a grocery store for eight years, and re-opened as a hotel in 1879 by Bittner & Hartman. Joseph Hartman, the owner, was proprietor for some years, and was succeeded by Wm. J. Gilbert. Later C. D. Strauss conducted it, and the present landlord is H. M. Hillegass. The building, a four-story brick structure, is located at Seventh and Linden streets.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.—The first tavern on this site, at 133-137 North Seventh street, was built by John Moll about 1812. It was then known as "The Black Horse Tavern," and was later kept by Daniel Moyer, and Aaron Shifferstein. A Mr. Gangaware then conducted it for some years, followed by his son-in-law, Samuel Moyer. Owen Keiper then became the owner and conducted it until his death, after which his son, Allen, conducted it until his death. The widow, Mrs. Ann Keiper, then conducted it until 1885,

when Kressley & Guth became the proprietors until 1893, when Albert J. D. Guth became the sole proprietor, and conducted it until his death in March, 1904. He was succeeded by the present proprietors, his sons, Elmer A. and George E. K. Guth, conducting the business as Guth Brothers. The hotel has 60 rooms and all modern conveniences.

HAMILTON HOTEL.—This building was erected as a private residence by John Evans, Esq., in 1819. At his death, a few years later, it was converted into the "Court House Hotel," by George Haberacker, who kept it a number of years, and was succeeded by men named Kramer and Bittenbender. In 1855, Hon. Henry King purchased the property and resided there, and in 1865, Hon. John D. Stiles became the owner and resided there until his death. His son, C. Fred Stiles, re-established it as a hotel and the present proprietor is H. H. Smith.

CITY HOTEL.—In 1871, William Yohn built this hotel, who kept it for a time, and was succeeded by B. F. Yost and others. It was then called the Centennial House, which name was changed to the Kramer House by W. P. C. Kramer in 1879, and subsequently to the Merchants Hotel and the City Hotel. C. C. Kocher is the present proprietor.

The Bellevue Hotel, at 402-404 Ridge avenue, the West End, at Chew and Madison, and the Walton, at Eighth and Tighman streets, are the largest among the hotels in outlying sections of the city. Other hotels are: Union, Franklin, Germania, Columbia, Sterling, Lehigh, First Ward, Mansion, New Bingham, Acorn, Fairview, Grand, and Mt. Airy, with others of lesser size.

Several hotels that existed for many years are worthy of mention. The Eagle Hotel, at the northwest corner of Seventh and Hamilton streets, was built in 1832, by Jesse Grim. Its landlords were Christian Copp, Jacob H. Ritter, Reuben Strauss, Tilghman Good, George Wetherhold, James Trexler, under whom it was burned down in 1848 and rebuilt, Eli Steckel, James Eschbach, Thomas Lichtenwalner, Henry Bachman, Moses Schneck, Valentine Weaver, Sieger & Weaver, Sieger & Hottenstein, Levi Hottenstein, and Hottenstein & Sons.

A famous hostelry of the past that existed over 130 years, was the Cross Keys, at the northwest corner of Eight and Hamilton streets. As early as 1772, Henry Hagenbuch kept a tavern there in a stone building, later replaced by a brick building, and owned by Jacob, Benj. J. and Chas. Hagenbuch until 1872, when Reuben M. Gernert became the owner.

The Black Bear Hotel stood on the site of

Hess Bros. store. In 1869, it was called the Balliet House, kept by Asa Balliet. In 1879, W. R. Drumbore was the proprietor. It was succeeded by the Grand Central Hotel, kept by Victor D. Barner.

A hotel at the southwest corner of Seventh and Linden streets was kept by John Nicholas Fox from 1772 to 1809. Other landlords were Jacob Mickley, Michael and Peter Schneider, Abr. Beidelman, Abr. Gangewere, Michael Rice, Reuben Moyer, and Henry Leh, under whom it burned down about 1859 and was not rebuilt.

The Golden Lamb, on Water street, near Lawrence, was kept by Caspar Kleckner, Fred. Kocher, Gideon Fusselman, and Thomas Totten until 1830. Barthol Hittel kept a tavern at the southwest corner of Eighth and Hamilton streets in 1781, where Elizabeth Kauffman conducted it in 1812.

Capt. John F. Ruhe kept a tavern from 1812 to 1820 at the east side of Seventh street, between Hamilton and Linden, called "The Rainbow," and later in a building on Union street, above Seventh. The "Hornet's Nest," on the northeast corner of Seventh and Walnut, was a famous hostelry, kept by John Miller and John Weil. The Mansion House, formerly known as "The Spread Eagle," was kept from 1815 to 1825 by Derheimer Bros. Henry Gross kept a tavern on the site of the Germania as early as 1812. The "Bull's Head," the resort of gamblers, was built about 1829, at Fifth and Linden, by John Reaser. It was kept in 1814 by Wm. Rinker and in 1840 by Michael Rice. The Rising Sun was at Tenth and Hamilton, and the Anchor at Seventh and Liberty. Caspar Kleckner built the "Lumberman's House," near the Lehigh, about 1817, which stood until a few years ago, and in 1833 built the Lehigh House, which he kept until 1841, when his son-in-law, John G. Schimpf, kept it until 1858. In 1843, D. H. Washburn opened a temperance house in J. F. Ruhe's former hotel on Union street. A tavern was kept at Worman's Spring from 1821 to about 1855 by Conrad and Abraham Worman, and Edwin Keiper, and in 1867, the Mansion, later the Fountain House, was built there by James Crader and Peter Burns. It was kept by R. P. and W. P. C. Kramer from 1872 to 1875, and later by Samuel Adams, and was in operation about twenty years.

BREWING AND BOTTLING.

LIEBERMAN BREWERY.—In 1845, John Oberly embarked in the business of brewing lager beer at Allentown, and then established his brewery at the northwest corner of Sixth and Union streets. He carried it on until 1864, when Joseph Lieber-

man became the owner. The place was then called the "Eagle Brewery," and Mr. Lieberman conducted it successfully until his decease in 1900. His sons, Joseph A. and Charles L., then continued the business under the name of Joseph Lieberman's Sons until 1910, when an incorporated company was organized as The Lieberman Brewing Company, which has carried on the business until now. Employees number 18; the annual capacity is 20,000 barrels. A bottling works is connected with the brewery.

KERN BREWERY.—The next brewery was started about 1860 by Leopold Kern on Lawrence street, between Seventh and Eighth and he carried it on for twenty years. A man named Franklin, of Easton, then became the owner, and Charles Ritter carried on the business as lessee for several years, when it was suspended and the building was converted into dwellings.

DAUFER BREWERY.—This brewery was started on North Eighth street, No. 16, in 1869, and the beer vault was established on a large lot at Jefferson and Laurence streets, by Henry Koenig and his brothers-in-law, George D. and Francis Däufer, who traded under the name of H. Koenig & Company. They continued the business there until 1876, when the plant was removed to the lot where the vault was situated and they erected a brick hotel building and a two-story frame brewery. The enlarged plant was carried on under that name until 1890, when it was changed to Däufer & Company, and it was conducted by Däufer & Company until 1911, when it was sold to Martin E. Kern. In the beginning the capacity was 2,000 barrels of lager beer; this was gradually increased and in 1911 it was 12,000 barrels. The Däufer Brewing Company was then incorporated and the plant was rebuilt, enlarged and equipped with the latest improvements. Employees number 24; capacity 40,000 barrels. A bottling department is attached.

NEUWEILER BREWERY.—In 1878, Benedict Nuding built the Germania Brewery on South Seventh street, at the rear of the hotel of this name, with a capacity of 4,000 barrels, and conducted it until 1900; then Lewis F. Neuweiler became associated with him and they traded under the name of the Nuding-Neuweiler Brewing Company until 1900. The capacity was increased to 20,000 barrels a year. Neuweiler purchased Nuding's interest and substituted his two sons, Charles and Louis, Jr., in his place, and since then the business has been carried on in the name of L. F. Neuweiler & Sons. Owing to their rapidly increasing trade, a block-square of land was secured at Front and Gordan streets in 1911, when a new plant was started, thoroughly equipped

with the latest and best machinery and completed by April, 1913; and they removed to their new quarters on April 28th. They employ 40 hands. Their annual capacity is 50,000 barrels. The bottling department was started in 1906; its daily capacity is 100 barrels.

WISE BREWERY.—James Wise established a

was followed by Knauss & Lichtenwalner, M. D. Lichtenwalner, and J. J. Hottenstein to 1882, when the brewery was discontinued. Frederick Horlacher rented the bottling works and conducted them to 1896, and his son, Frederick H., to 1905. Different parties have been there since, the last, Milton Neuman, since 1912.



ESTABLISHMENT OF LEWIS D. CLAUSS.

small brewery in 1866 for the manufacture of ale and porter at the northeast corner of Fourth and Hamilton streets, which included a bottling works. He carried on the place until 1875. He

Daniel Wise, the father of James, after conducting bottling works at several places, located at Allentown in 1850. He established a place at Sixth and Union streets, which he carried on until

1860, and his son, James, followed him until 1866, when he removed the plant to Fourth and Hamilton streets.

CLAUSS BOTTLING WORKS was established by L. D. Clauss at 318-20 North Franklin street, Allentown, in 1900, for manufacturing and distributing "soft drinks." The building is three-story, 60 by 120 feet. He employs eight hands and has two teams and two auto trucks for distributing his production throughout Lehigh county and the adjacent territory of the surrounding counties.

GOUNDIE, MOLL & Co.—In 1898, Goundie, Moll & Company began a bottling business in East Allentown. In 1902, they were succeeded by Frank Guth, who carried on the works for three years. Then Charles H. Wittman became the owner and he has since operated the place, employing from 7 to 10 hands.

Nearby, at Front and Court streets, Arbogast & Bastian have carried on a factory since Dec. 1, 1911, employing two men, who make 300 barrels weekly.

The Lehigh Barrel Works was started by Levi Uhler in 1905 and operated by him for three years. He was succeeded by Schaffer, Christ & Piehl, from 1908 to 1911; by Charles Sauber from 1911 to 1912; and by Harvey & Ward from 1912 to 1913, when it became a repair shop.

BOTTLE WORKS.—The manufacture of flint bottles at Allentown was started in 1901 by the Standard Bottle & Glass Company, at Sumner avenue and North Sixteenth street. The plant was operated two years, when it was purchased by the Allentown Flint Bottle Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, capitalized at \$20,000. In 1905, the plant was destroyed by fire, but it was rebuilt immediately and enlarged to sixteen shops.



KEYSTONE BARREL WORKS, ALLENTOWN.

KEYSTONE BARREL WORKS.—Joseph Hitzel started the manufacture of kegs and barrels in 1905 at Nos. 11-27 North Railroad street, and carried on the small factory for a short time, when he was succeeded by H. & M. Swoyer, who conducted the place till 1910; they were succeeded by Moses Swoyer from 1910 to 1913; and since then Frank Hitzel, son of Joseph, has conducted it as a branch of his Bethlehem factory. He employs in the several plants about twenty people. The success of Mr. Hitzel is due in large measure to his own detailed knowledge of the manufacturing end of the business. He had learned the cooper trade from his father, Valentine, when a lad of fourteen. The trade which Mr. Hitzel built up extends all over eastern Pennsylvania and into New Jersey.

The product is medicine, liquor and soda bottles, in sizes varying from one-half ounce to a quart, and the trade is mostly local. This enterprise employs 140 men and boys. It is situated along a branch of the L. V. R. R. The officers are: E. W. Fox, Reading, president; L. R. Roth, treasurer; and C. F. Nester, secretary, both of Allentown.

CIGARS.

Some of the earliest manufacturers of cigars at Allentown were John Eckert, Owen Blumer, Samuel Nonnermacher, John F. Ruhe, and Charles Ruhe. John F. Ruhe was succeeded by his son, Charles A., and Charles A. Ruhe by his sons, Joseph, Charles, and Frederick, who

were followed until now by Edward, John and George.

William Nonnermacher (son of Samuel), was in the business from 1870 to 1910, with James Smith as a partner for the first several years. The factory was on Hamilton, near Hall. He sold the store to the United Cigar Co., but his son, Frank S., and Frank W. Bear became his successors and they have since manufactured cigars on Lumber street, north of Chew.

The oldest surviving cigar-maker, aged over 80 years, is Simon Snyder, on Seventh street, south of Walnut.

Josiah Werley has been in the business at No. 939 Hamilton street since 1887; and Edwin S. Gerhart at No. 31 North Tenth street, since 1894.

HUNSICKER & Co.—In 1882, Francis P. Hunsicker embarked in the manufacture and

completion of their building at Ridge avenue and Green street, in 1911. The factory is 120x42 feet. It is a three-story brick building. The firm employ about 200 people. They manufacture the famous "Councillor Cigar."

Recent extensive manufacturers at Allentown are Victor Thorsch Company, Bondy & Lederer, "44" Cigar Company, and Bayuk Bros. Company.

There are about forty small manufacturers.

The U. S. Revenue from cigars made at Allentown for the year 1913-14 was \$482,505.

CIGAR BOXES.—In 1876, John M. Stevens embarked in the business of manufacturing cigar boxes on South Church street and he carried it on until he died in 1900. Then A. H. Balliet became the owner and removed the plant to Lumber and Chestnut streets, where he conducted it successfully until 1907, when his increasing trade required him to provide larger quarters. He ac-



ALLENTOWN FLINT BOTTLE COMPANY.

sale of cigars at 727 Hamilton street, and continued there with increasing success and trade, gradually extending throughout Lehigh and the surrounding counties for thirty years. Then enlarged accommodations became necessary, and in this behalf he secured the premises on North Seventh street, adjoining the Allentown National Bank building, where he erected an 11-story stone structure, the highest, if not the finest, store and office building in the prosperous city of Allentown, which has become generally recognized as the "Queen City of the Lehigh Valley," on account of its fine stores and banks, and its enterprising merchants and manufacturers. He employs 17 hands, and produces annually five millions of high-grade cigars.

ALLEN R. CRESSMAN SONS, extensive cigar manufacturers of Pennsylvania, have a branch factory located in Allentown since 1909. The firm was located in the Nagle building until the

cordingly erected a large and substantial five-story brick factory at the corner of Franklin and Warren streets, 80 by 160 feet, and equipped it with the most improved machinery. He has a large local trade and employs from 250 to 275 hands. He also produces large quantities of pyrographic boxes and novelties, and hosiery boards. Since 1907 he has also been engaged in producing cigar box lumber, importing the cedar logs from Cuba. His yard extends to Fifteenth street, where great and costly piles of logs can be seen in stock. The annual capacity of his plant is 12,000,000 feet. Frederick W. Doll has been superintendent of the works since 1904; and C. S. Frederick manager in the office since 1910.

In 1892, Edwin H. Diefenderfer started manufacturing cigar boxes at the rear of No. 727 Hamilton street, where he continued until 1905. He then removed to the rear of his home, No. 219 North Jefferson street, where he has car-

ried on the business until now. He employs several hands. His trade is local.

PAPER BOXES.—Wm. H. Ryan, Wm. R. Klein, and E. W. Gilbert have traded since 1879 under the name of W. H. Ryan & Company, in manufacturing paper boxes of all kinds; employ from 50 to 70 hands.

H. T. Rose and R. M. Rex were also engaged in the business for some time.

Allentown Paper Box Company was organized in 1914 (March) by Louis E. La Roche, H. O. Ritter, and R. H. M. Rhoda. Their plant is at 42 South Church street, Allentown. They employ 35 hands and manufacture daily upwards of 5,000 paper boxes of various sizes.

GAS WORKS.

Gas was first introduced in the town by Dr. William F. Danowsky, who erected small works on his own lot for household use in 1850.* Not long after this he was induced to supply a few merchants and others in his immediate neighborhood, and for this purpose laid zinc mains along the north side of the street in the block in which he resided, Hamilton street, between Seventh and Eighth. His experiments proved completely successful, and a great desire was kindled among the people to have this method of lighting generally adopted. The capacity of the works was of course small, yet a portion of those desiring gas in various parts of town could readily have been accommodated if it had not been for Dr. Danowsky's inability to meet the heavy expense of laying street mains. The novel idea was suggested in this emergency that persons desiring the use of the gas should provide themselves with gum or leather receptacles to be kept in their cellars or other convenient places to connect with the house or service pipes, and these receptacles were then filled as often as they became exhausted from a huge rubber bag, which, after being filled at the works, was carted about to the residences of consumers. Such was the beginning of the use of gas as an illuminator in Allentown.

In the course of a year or so Dr. Danowsky, yielding to the requests of many citizens, erected works on a much larger scale than the original ones, on the old school lot next to the jail. Zinc mains were laid along Hamilton street to Ninth, and on several other prominent streets. The business grew steadily and prosperously. In 1853, Mr. Nathan Laudenslager became asso-

ciated with the originator of the works, and soon assumed superintendence of them. Dr. Danowsky having numerous applications to erect gas-works in other towns, concluded to sell out his interest here, and to accept the engagements offered him elsewhere, which proved to be quite remunerative. He found ready purchasers in Messrs. Blumer, Line & Co., who, with Mr. Laudenslager, became the sole owners in 1859. Prior to this time, however, Danowsky and Laudenslager erected the works on Jordan creek, at Fourth and Hamilton streets, which were rendered necessary by the increased consumption of gas in stores and dwelling-houses.

Mr. Laudenslager remained in partnership with Messrs. Blumer, Line & Co. until 1871, when he sold to them his half-interest. There were at that time about eight miles of iron pipe in use, the zinc ones having been discarded in 1854. The consumption reached nearly a million cubic feet per annum, which was paid for at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents per thousand feet. About this time a charter was granted for a new company, but no organization was made under it, and the only effect was to cause a reduction in the price of gas. In 1872-73 the gas-works, near the depot, were built, and the company thus obtained greatly increased facilities for the production of gas. The company had a large number of patrons, and did quite a successful business, but at length became very seriously involved in other enterprises they were carrying on and failed. The works were sold by the sheriff in 1878, and William W. Kurtz, of the firm of W. W. Kurtz & Co., bankers and brokers of Philadelphia, became the purchaser. The business was conducted by him until 1882, when the works passed into the possession of a company, incorporated January 3d of that year, under the title of the Allentown Gas Company, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The incorporators were William W. Kurtz, William B. Kurtz, M. L. Kauffman, Robert Iredell, Jr., C. W. Cooper, A. J. Martin, E. S. Martin, William H. Sowden, and H. K. Kurtz.

Bethlehem and Catasauqua became merged with Allentown, Dec. 23, 1913, and from that time the business has been conducted under the name of the Allentown-Bethlehem Gas Company.

The total production at Allentown for the year 1913 was 180,000,000 feet of gas. The plant at Allentown comprises four gasometers with a total capacity of 1,400,000 cubic feet. The total length of mains is sixty miles.

John A. Frick has filled the position of vice-president and manager at Allentown since 1908.

*It may interest some to know that the first city in the United States lighted with gas was Baltimore, in 1821. Boston followed in 1822, and in 1823 the New York Gas-Light Company was started, although not in operation until 1827.

His predecessor for twenty years was A. F. Bigelow.

John Shafer has been in the continuous service of the company at Allentown since 1876, a period covering thirty-eight years, mostly as foreman; William Ziegler, as gas-maker for nineteen years; William Watkins as street foreman for seventeen years. E. H. Reninger, Esq., has been the solicitor for upwards of twenty years.

The office has been in the Commonwealth building since 1905. It was at No. 540 Hamilton street from 1888 to 1905.

The first location of the gas plant was at No. 707 Hamilton street; the second, near Fifth and Linden; the third, on the site of the L. V. R. R. station; and the fourth, where it now is, at Third and Union streets, since 1876.

ELECTRICITY.

Electric lighting in Allentown was started by William A. Roney in 1882. He was then running a shoe factory, and the engine which supplied the power there in the daytime was used to operate a 10-arc light dynamo in the night time. He furnished light in this manner until March 14, 1883, when the Allentown Electric Light & Power Company was organized with a capital of \$50,000, and Mr. Roney as president. Subsequently the capital was increased to \$300,000, and the plant at Penn and Maple streets was enlarged to a capacity of 350 arc lights and 500 incandescent lights, requiring seven engines of 450 horse-power. But the demands kept increasing, a new plant came to be established by the Lehigh Valley Traction Company, which purchased the other, and has since carried on the electric lighting of the city and supplied its patrons with electric power. The public lights number 430½ arc (the one-half of the Lehigh river bridge light being paid by the county commissioners), and 489 incandescent. Further particulars are given in connection with the electric railway system.

TELEGRAPH.—Soon after 1850, the telegraph service began to be operated in this section of country by local companies, which were extended from city to city, and in 1854, the first telegraph wire entered Allentown. It was strung on poles along Hamilton street to the building at No. 616, and Daniel Klotz received the first message as the operator. He maintained an office there for some years.

The rates between the cities then were practically prohibitory, because the cumulative rates of the several companies, over whose lines the message had to pass, amounted in some cases to \$15 for ten words, and the time of delivery was uncertain, even doubtful. The progress until

now, a period of 60 years, has become so marked that the maximum rate for ten words covering a distance of 3,000 miles has been reduced to \$1, with the assurance that the message will be delivered.

W. U. Co.—The Western Union Telegraph Company secured the plant here in 1875, and the office was moved to No. 532 Hamilton street, and additional wires were put up to meet the increasing demands of the business. The hours of business extended from 8 a. m. to 12 p. m.

In 1882 the office was removed to No. 704 Hamilton street, and in 1895 to No. 619, by which time the wires to New York City had increased to nineteen, including connections to Philadelphia, Reading, Harrisburg, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, and Buffalo, and the employees in the office from three to six.

In 1905 the office was removed to larger quarters in the basement of the Allentown National Bank building, at Centre Square, and the wires were increased to thirty-six. From 1910 to 1913 this office came to be a repeating centre for Reading, Pottsville, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. In July, 1914, there were twelve employees and fifteen messengers; and the office handled monthly as a relay centre, about 18,000 messages.

The following have been the managers in the Allentown office: Daniel Klotz, Harry E. Moss, 1875-82; Kirk de Belle, 1882-86; Edward Derr, 1886-95; Thomas Hagenbuch, 1895-1902; G. R. Daniels, 1902-10; H. L. Hilton since 1910.

The present efficient local manager started with the company as a messenger boy in the office at Wilkes-Barre, and by his fidelity and studious application, he was promoted from one place to another until he came to fill successfully the present important position. Miss M. M. Earich entered the service of the company as a clerk in 1900, and recently was promoted to the responsible position of cashier. The chief operator, Clarence Ulmer, started with the company as a messenger boy in 1902.

Postal-Cable Co.—In 1882, an independent telegraph line was established in the East Penn Valley by the Lehigh Telegraph Company, with its general office at Macungie, and the promoter of this enterprise was K. O. Markley. This was absorbed by the Bankers and Merchants Telegraph Company in 1889; and two years afterward, this became merged in the Postal Telegraph Cable Company.

The first office was located in the Hotel Allen, at Allentown, and the first manager was C. H. Rockel, who started in 1886. Subsequently the offices were removed to No. 647 Hamilton street, Centre Square (Chronicle and News building), No. 612 Hamilton street, until 1907, when they

were changed to the basement of the Second National Bank building, on Centre Square, and there they have continued until the present time. Subsequent managers at Allentown have been Daniel E. Lerch, C. O. Stager, and E. H. Breinig (since 1911).

The monthly business at Allentown numbers from 6,000 to 8,000 messages, requiring three operators and clerk, and from five to nine messengers.

This telegraph line connects with the Commercial Cable Company, and extends three-fourths of the way around the earth. It has connections with all the wireless systems of the world.

TELEPHONE.—The telephone was introduced at Allentown about 1880 by Samuel Cortright and Mr. Clute, of Mauch Chunk, where they had previously started the enterprise. Mr. Clute was the electrician who attended to its proper establishment and operation, and Mr. Cortright secured the patrons and looked after the financial end. About fifty patrons were obtained, including the Allentown National Bank; Second National Bank; Kauffman & Renninger, attorneys; Thomas B. Metzger, Esq.; James K. Mosser, M. S. Young; Yeager & Culbertson; Allen Hotel; and American Hotel. It was looked upon as an experimental enterprise; but the promoters were persistent and persevering and soon satisfied the business men of the city that it was both useful and necessary.

The first exchange was located near Sixth and Hamilton streets. In 1890, it was at No. 544, in what is now the Kramer building, and when the large new buildings on the corner were destroyed by fire, Oct. 13, 1893, it was removed to above Sixth, where the moving picture show is operated. Thence it was transferred to Linden and Hall streets, where it has continued until now.

Bell Company.—Previous to 1908, the business was carried on in the name of the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, then it was changed to the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, which has since operated the plant in a most successful manner, with daily calls numbering about 25,000, and employees about 70. A superior fire-proof three-story brick structure was put up in 1914, which is equipped with the best appliances and the most recent improvements in telephony, at an expense of \$20,000. It displays in a remarkable manner the modern facilities for the prompt dispatch of business.

Besides Mr. Clute, two of the early local managers were Charles A. Matcham and Charles Smith. Ernest Ritter served from 1904 to 1912; and Edward J. Coover has served since February, 1912.

Consolidated Co.—In the latter part of 1899, the Lehigh Telephone Company was organized at Allentown, and the active parties in its organization were Thos. J. Daugherty, Wilson J. Hartzell, George Albright, Frederick E. Lewis, Charles Mans, E. C. Clymer, Franklin Hersh, Samuel J. Ritter, and Robert E. Wright, who constituted its board of directors, with the first-named as president. F. A. Demarest, an experienced telephone line builder, established its lines north to Siegfried and south to Macungie, and business was started in August, 1900, with five hundred subscribers. Within two years the subscribers increased to several thousand, which evidences the great appreciation of this local enterprise. Afterward a consolidation with other lines was effected, which had established exchanges at Slatington, Lehigh, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, Carbonale, and Reading, and the combination came to be known as the "Consolidated Telephone Company of Pennsylvania."

In 1906, the "magneto" system was abandoned at Allentown, and the "automatic" introduced; and this was the first "four-party service" in the United States, which is still in use. The subscribers have been increased to 4,000, and the lines of this company now reach every community in eastern Pennsylvania, with extensions into New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland.

On Oct. 1, 1913, the company was re-organized under the name of the "Consolidated Telephone Company." The monthly business has been developed to 600,000 messages. To meet increasing demands, the company is now re-building its entire plant at Allentown at a cost of \$130,000, which will embrace the removal of all exposed wires to cables underground, and the erection of a new fire-proof building at the present location, No. 110 North Seventh street, fully equipped with the most recent improvements. The local men in the management of the company are Col. H. C. Trexler, and E. M. Young, of Allentown; and Leonard Peckitt, of Catasauqua.

Herbert H. Weibel has efficiently filled the position of district superintendent since 1905. The local agent is A. T. Frederick, who has been employed by the company since 1900, he having secured the first contracts to supply its service to patrons in this community. The office and exchange have been at No. 110 North Seventh street from the beginning of the company.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

H. LEH & CO.—Henry Leh embarked in the shoe business at Allentown in 1850, and continued it for thirty years. Then he located his store at 626 Hamilton street, and added dry goods

He carried on a successful business until his death in May, 1910, having in this time purchased the business of Breinig & Leh. He was succeeded by his two sons, George H. and John, and his son-in-law, H. B. Koch, who have since traded as H. Leh & Company. In 1912 they erected a superior and commodious modern 5-story department store, which is recognized as one of the finest stores in the country. They have 25 departments and employ from 150 to 200 hands. Their patrons come from all parts of eastern Pennsylvania.

ZOLLINGER-HARNED Co.—Wm. R. Lawfer started a general dry goods store in 1865 and carried on a large and successful business until 1902, when the corporation of Zollinger-Harned Company was organized. The store has been since developed to comprise 26 departments, which employ from 120 to 150 hands.

HESS BROS.—Max Hess and Charles Hess, merchants of Perth Amboy, N. J., embarked in the dry goods business at Allentown in 1897, when they secured one-half of the Grand Central Hotel on Hamilton street, below Ninth. They have since traded as Hess Brothers, and gradually enlarged their store until it has come to be one of the largest, finest and most complete department stores in Pennsylvania. It comprises 46 departments and employs 500 hands, and its trade extends into all parts of eastern Pennsylvania. The large and flourishing business was incorporated in 1911 with the following directors: Max Hess, Charles Hess, Solomon Hoffman, Wm. T. Harris, W. H. Behringer, and John Diefenderfer, and a capitalization upwards of a million dollars.

GLOBE STORE.—Cleland, Simpson & Taylor established a dry goods store at the southeast corner of Centre Square in 1883, and soon after removed to the northwest corner. In 1896, John Taylor purchased the interest of Messrs. Cleland and Simpson, and the firm became John Taylor & Company. It was incorporated in 1906 with Mr. Taylor as president and treasurer, and E. E. Knerr as secretary. The firm occupies four floors, employ 100 clerks, and has a large retail trade.

BITTNER, HUNSICKER & Co.—In 1857, Owen Hunsicker and Elias Bittner began to trade as Hunsicker & Bittner, at Pleasant Corner, in Lehigh county, in conducting a general country store, and they continued four years, when Hunsicker died and Bittner's brother, Peter, became associated with him and they traded together as E. & P. Bittner until 1872. In the meantime Henry W. and James F. Hunsicker had moved to Allentown and carried on a dry goods business as Hunsicker Bros. Then Elias Bittner also removed to Allentown, and the three began a

wholesale and retail business at 813 Hamilton street, under the name of Bittner & Hunsicker Bros, which was continued for fourteen years, Frank D. Bittner (son of Elias) having become a partner in 1882. In 1886, the retail department of the business was discontinued and the firm name was changed to Bittner, Hunsicker & Company, which has been used until the present time. In 1891, the firm put up a new store building at 16-18 North Seventh street, but remained there only five years when they were obliged to secure larger quarters and accordingly established themselves in a new and superior four-story brick building on the opposite side of the street, at Nos. 23-25, 30 by 270 feet, and there they have since carried on a very large and successful wholesale dry goods business, with trade reaching throughout Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and also part of New York. In 1903 their store and property were destroyed by fire, but the building was rebuilt by them without hesitation and the store replenished with a new and complete stock in every line of goods. They have twenty travelling salesmen on the road securing orders, and employ from 30 to 40 hands in the store. In 1914, the firm was constituted of Elias Bittner, James F. Hunsicker, and Frank D. Bittner.

KOCH BROS.—In 1876, Franklin W. Koch and Wilson C. Shankweiler engaged in the clothing business at Allentown at 618 Hamilton street, after having learned this branch of trade under the firm of Breinig & Leh, and they traded as Koch & Shankweiler. In nine years they had prospered so much that they were able to buy the old Allen Hotel property at the northeast corner of Central Square, and then they erected a modern five-story brick building, 47 by 110 feet, to take its place, the store to occupy the first floor and the hotel the other stories. In 1886, the junior partner died and his interest was purchased by Thomas J. Koch, brother of the senior partner. The business was then developed gradually to large proportions under the firm name of Koch Bros., which necessitated the enlargement of the building in the shape of an L towards Church street. They continued together for twenty years when the senior partner was accidentally killed in a railroad wreck in England. The surviving partner purchased his brother's interest, but he has since continued the large and flourishing business under the name of Koch Bros. The adjoining properties on the east (641 and 643) have since been purchased with the view of enlarging the building for the accommodation of the increasing trade of the Hotel Allen, as well as of the clothing establishment. Patrons come from all parts of eastern Pennsylvania, and

200 hands are employed in carrying on the business.

BREINIG & BACHMAN.—In 1888, George F. Breinig and Alfred P. Bachman associated together and began to trade as Breinig & Bachman, at Allentown, in the clothing business. They started at No. 632 Hamilton street, but their success was so marked that in three years they purchased the Weinsheimer property on the southeast corner of Sixth and Hamilton streets, and erected a fine new five-story brick store building, with the stories above the first floor set apart for office purposes. To the surprise of the city and the amazement of the young, enterprising merchants, their superb structure was destroyed by fire on Oct. 13, 1893; but to such indomitable spirits the shock was only momentary, for they immediately set about to resume business and rebuild their great clothing emporium. This was accomplished in 1894, and there they have since conducted a most successful business as gents' clothiers and furnishers. They employ from 30 to 50 hands.

SHANKWEILER & LEHR.—In 1890, Lewis O. Shankweiler and William C. Lehr started dealing as Shankweiler & Lehr in the clothing business for men and boys. They began doing business at No. 643 Hamilton street, but in two years they secured the valuable southeast corner property at Center Square and erected a commodious four-story brick building to meet the demands of their increasing business and there they have continued until the present time in a most successful manner. On Feb. 23, 1914, their establishment was visited by the "Fire Demon," but not disheartened, they made immediate repairs and resumed business with increased determination and enterprise. They occupy the entire building and employ from 50 to 60 hands.

KUHNS & KERSCHNER was established in 1898 by B. F. Kuhns and D. J. Kerschner, with Lewis Sourwein, who retired in 1910. They conduct a large furnishing and clothing store at 719-21 Hamilton street and employ twenty-five people. A men's hat department has recently been added and the firm now carry in stock everything in men's furnishings except shoes.

M. S. YOUNG & Co.—In 1843 Stephen Barber embarked in the general hardware business at No. 740 Hamilton street, and shortly afterward Joseph Young was admitted as a partner, when they traded as Barber & Young. M. S. Young then became a partner, and upon the decease of Mr. Barber, his interest was secured by E. B. Young and Reuben P. Steckel, and the partners then traded under the name of M. S. Young & Company, which name has been continued until now. In 1896, the partners were Reuben P.

Steckel, E. M. Young and Wilson P. Ludwig. In 1907 Mr. Steckel retired, and the remaining partners have since retained the old and influential name of M. S. Young & Company. They employ 42 hands and their large trade extends throughout eastern Pennsylvania and western New Jersey.

F. HERSH HARDWARE CO.—In 1858, Franklin Hersh started at Allentown in the hardware business. In 1865, the partnership was Hersh, Mosser & Co., and in 1876, it was F. Hersh, Sons & Company, consisting of the father, two sons, (Henry D. and George T.), and O. S. Grim; and by 1896, A. R. Lewis took the place of Mr. Grim. The founder, Franklin Hersh, died Jan. 29, 1900. In 1903, the firm was incorporated as F. Hersh Hardware Company, comprising Henry D. Hersh, George T. Hersh, Arnold R. Lewis, Wm. N. Eberhard, and John F. Hersh. The superior site at Hamilton and Lumber streets was secured in 1884, and the firm erected a large brick building, 61 by 230 feet for the business (the corner half being occupied by the firm and the other half by Hersh Brothers, who are engaged in the stove, tinware and graniteware business). They employ 35 hands and their trade extends through eastern Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey.

EBBECKE HARDWARE CO.—In 1881, M. C. Ebbecke began trading as a hardware merchant at No. 606 Hamilton street, and continued by himself for five years, when Samuel S. Moyer became a partner. In 1895, the business was incorporated under the name of Ebbecke Hardware Company, with Mr. Ebbecke, John F. Ebbecke, Wm. B. Fogelman, and Charles Kramlich as the interested parties. In August, 1914, a re-organization was effected with John F. Ebbecke, president; Wm. B. Fogelman, secretary and treasurer; Henry B. Arnold; and Charles A. Kemmerer as the managers, and owners of the store. They employ seven hands and their trade is local.

C. Y. SCHELLY & BRO.—In 1883, Cyrus Y. and Joel P. Schelly associated together as C. Y. Schelly & Bro., to carry on a general hardware business at Allentown. They located at 32 North Seventh street, and there the store has been maintained in a successful manner until the present time, covering a period of thirty years. In 1911, the firm was constituted of Cyrus Y. Schelly, James Y. Schelly, and W. J. C. Troxell, who have continued the old name. They employ from 25 to 30 hands, and their trade extends throughout eastern Pennsylvania.

ARBOGAST & BASTIAN.—In 1887, Wilson Arbogast and M. C. Bastian established an abattoir at the foot of Hamilton street along the Lehigh

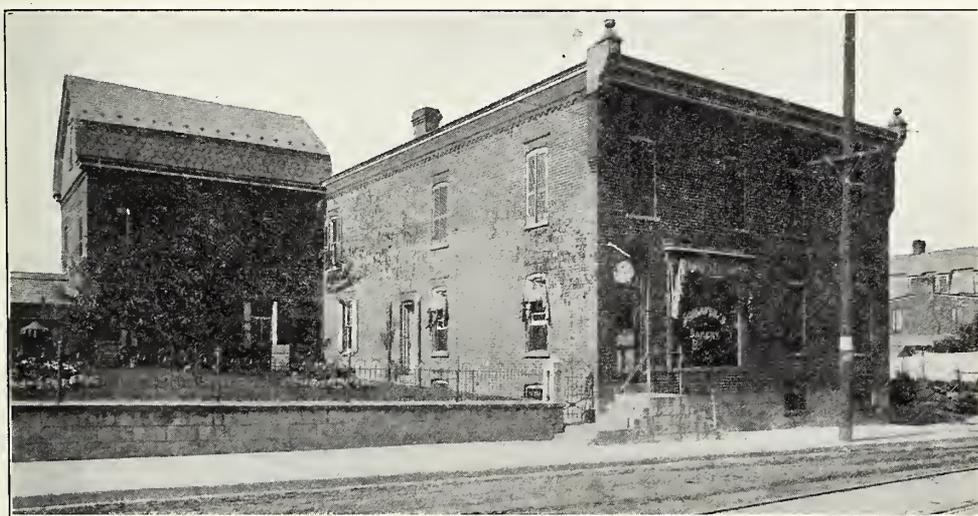
river, and began the slaughter of live stock and the sale of all kinds of fresh and smoked meats to the retail trade at Allentown and in the surrounding country for many miles. Their first building was only 30 by 40 feet, but by 1894 they had enlarged it to 140 by 250 feet, and come to slaughter weekly from 400 to 500 hogs, 70 to 100 steers, and 40 to 50 lambs and calves each. During the succeeding twenty years until now their plant was extended and improved at different times to meet the great demands of their increasing trade, accordingly slaughtering more live stock and employing more men. They have a complete refrigerating plant, and also supply the public with large quantities of artificial ice.

BUTZ PRODUCE HOUSE.—In 1886, the Butz

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

APRONS.—In August, 1913, A. Karol and J. Finberg started the manufacture of ladies' and children's aprons and petticoats at No. 443 North Second street, under the name of Royal Apron and Petticoat Company. In October following, they removed to No. 414 Gordon street, and then G. Karol and S. Carl became associated with them in the enterprise. They employ from six to ten hands.

ART GLASS WORKS.—J. F. Wallace, after following the manufacture of art and stained glass work, mirrors, and beveled plate glass at Philadelphia for twelve years, located at Allentown in 1906, and has since carried on the business in a



SCHLAFER BAKERY, 806 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, ALLENTOWN.

Brothers, of Allentown (D. Alvin, Oscar E., and T. Ambrose), engaged in the wholesale fruit, produce, fish and oyster business on North Seventh street, and continued there until the firm removed to their four-story cement block building, 61 by 61 feet, at 716-20 Turner street, which was erected in 1906. Oscar E. Butz withdrew from the firm in 1904. They have a large trade and employ 15 hands.

GOMERY PRODUCE HOUSE.—In 1894, Albert D. and John E. Gomery, trading as Gomery Bros., began a wholesale business in groceries and fruits at 18 North Tenth street. They continued there until 1901, when they secured the Evangelical church at 919-21 Linden, which they remodeled and enlarged and here they have since conducted a very large trade, with the assistance of 32 hands.

successful manner under the name of Allentown Glass and Mirror Works. He employs from four to six hands. His shop is at 717-19 Linden street. His trade is mostly for churches and fine mansions in eastern Pennsylvania. He has been identified with this special business for 30 years.

Melvin B. Neff started in March, 1903, and in November following, W. F. Neff, J. B. Chattoe, and Charles Seem became incorporated as Neff, Chattoe & Company, for the manufacture of art and stained glass work for churches, residences and public buildings. They employ from 5 to 10 hands, and their trade extends throughout eastern Pennsylvania. The factory is at 429-31 North Howard street.

SCHLAFER'S BAKERY is located at the corner of Sixth and St. John streets, Allentown. The proprietor, John Schlafer, in 1910, bought the

property and good-will from Stephen Kline, who built the large brick building in 1906, seen in the illustration. Mr. Schlafer owns a half block of ground on Sixth street with a depth of 75 feet on St. John street. Mr. Schlafer is a native German and one of those industrious and enterprising men who have helped to build up many American communities. His bakery is conducted along modern lines and is a model of cleanliness, giving employment to a number of men.

BAND HORNS.—William Kaempffe emigrated from Germany to America in 1866. He located at Allentown in 1911 and engaged in the manufacture and repair of band instruments at No. 453 Gordon street, and has since followed the business there.

BEDS AND BEDDING.—In 1910, Lewis Dennison, of Allentown, organized the Lehigh Star Bedding Company, for the manufacture of all kinds of beds and bedding, and they secured the "Car Barn" on Lehigh street at the Little Lehigh creek, where they have since conducted a successful business with hands numbering from 75 to 80. Their trade extends throughout Pennsylvania. Mr. Dennison has since been the president and manager.

BOOK-BINDERS.—Jas. H. Wright & Company have been making blank books, election supplies, book-binding, ruling leaves, etc., since 1877; on Centre Square since 1910; employ 5 hands.

Homer G. Berkemeyer, is in the same business since 1899, and at No. 113 South Seventh street, since 1911. He employs 10 hands, and supplies firms throughout Pennsylvania.

Chas. E. Searle and John W. Dressler engaged in this business in 1905. In 1911, Wm. B. Bachman became a partner, and the firm became incorporated as Searle, Dressler & Company. They then established their plant—two-story brick building—at No. 1210 Turner street, and have since carried on a large business, employing from 30 to 40 hands, with illuminated calendars as a specialty. Their trade is mostly in the Middle States.

BOYS' CLOTHING.—F. Schwartz began the manufacture of boys' clothing at No. 20 North Seventh street in 1888, and carried on the business there until 1892, when he removed his factory to Hamilton, near Ninth, and continued there three years. His son, Edwin G., then became a partner and the firm located at Seventh and Turner streets until 1907, when they erected a fine substantial three-story brick building, 80 by 115 feet, at 1013-1019 Linden street, where they have since employed from 120 to 130 hands. Their trade extends through the Middle States.

BRUSHES.—Charles C. Clauss, a German immigrant, located at Allentown in 1858, and be-

came the first brush maker in this inland town. He then opened a shop and embarked in the business and carried it on very successfully until 1875, employing 5 hands and extending his trade throughout Lehigh and surrounding counties. He taught a number of young men how to make all kinds of brushes and they too, came to embark in the business at Allentown. His place, for the greater part of the time until 1875, when he retired, was on Chew street, between Eighth and Ninth street. He is still living in retirement at an advanced age, beyond four-score years.

Benedict Oswald was one of Clauss's apprentices. He was engaged in making brushes at No. 342 North Fifth street from 1870 to 1902, when he died. He employed from eight to ten hands and his production was shipped throughout Lehigh and adjoining counties. He was succeeded by his son, Edward, who has continued the business until now. He employs four hands. He also sells many brushes made elsewhere.

George M. Bernhard has been engaged in this business at No. 421 Pine street, from 1879 to the present time. He employs four hands.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.—The extensive business of this prosperous chinaware firm at Allentown, No. 20 North Seventh street, was founded in 1875, by Leshar H. Yeager and J. M. Culberson, who traded together as Yeager & Culberson for five years, when Mr. Culberson retired and the business was conducted very successfully by Mr. Yeager under the name of L. H. Yeager & Company for thirty-two years, until Jan. 1, 1912, when he retired from the business and his son, Charles H. Yeager became his successor, who then organized and incorporated the L. H. Yeager Company for the purpose of conducting the same business, wholesale and retail, and this the company has done in an equally successful manner until the present time. The large stock in the three-story establishment comprises all varieties of china, glass and queensware, lamps and fixtures, silver-plated ware, statuary in bronze of attractive designs, and cutlery of every description. This store is one of the largest, most attractive, and best equipped in eastern Pennsylvania, with a reputation for honest dealing and complete satisfaction not surpassed by any other.

ALLENTOWN CROCKERY CO.—In 1893, W. M. Gift, A. K. Jacks, and C. W. Knouse associated together to carry on the business of dealing in china, glass, silver, queens and earthen-ware of all kinds, and located at 37-41 South Seventh street. They are importers and jobbers and conduct a large wholesale and retail trade. They occupy a three-story brick building, 60 by 230 feet. The firm was incorporated in 1904 as the Allen-

town Crockery Company. (Part of the building in the rear is taken up by the Allentown Knitting Company, which is composed of the same members.)

Barr and Bachman, electrical contractors of Allentown, were established in November, 1911, and were first located at 724 North Seventh street, but removed to 1033 Hamilton street on May 1, 1912. The firm employs ten people and makes a specialty of installing electric lighting systems for country homes. They carry a full line of electrical supplies, and installed the electrical apparatus in the Lyceum theatre, Allentown; The Fretz Clothing Company, Pipersville, Bucks county; and an equally large contract for the same company at Bedminsterville, and the Durham Valley Rolling Mills at Durham, Pa.

ROLLER-SMITH CO.—This is a New York corporation, who have a manufacturing plant located in Hanover township, near Bethlehem. They employ upwards of 125 people, and occupy a brick factory building, two stories high, 80 by 100 feet in dimensions, with an addition of 80 by 20 feet, a one-story building. The firm are manufacturers of electrical apparatus, which include measuring instruments, volt meters, resistance measuring apparatus, circuit breakers, and switch board protective apparatus. The concern is a consolidation of the Switch Board Equipment Company, of Bethlehem, and the Whitney Electrical Instrument Company, of Penacook, N. H. Recently they also took over the business of the Columbia Meter Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana. The officers are: President, F. W. Roller, of East Orange, N. J.; vice-president, D. R. Smith, of Stanley, N. Y., and treasurer P. V. R. Van Wyck, of Summit, N. J. H. D. Bean, is the factory manager.

FLORISTS.—E. N. Kroninger started in 1889 at Fogelsville, and in 1892 removed to Salisbury township, along the Emaus road, where he has since conducted a wholesale green-house business. He has ten hot houses, with 120,000 square feet of glass, and employs fourteen men, with from 10 to 15 extra hands in the busy season. His specialty is carnations, shipping many thousands to New York, Boston, and other large cities. He also produces large quantities of fine tomatoes for which he has a large trade.

John F. Horn engaged in the business of raising all kinds of flowers at Rittersville in 1892. In 1900, his brother, Charles H., became associated with him and they have since traded as J. F. Horn & Bro., in a most successful manner. Their plant has been enlarged to embrace sixteen green-houses, and to cover 15 acres of ground requiring the employment of 10 to 20 hands. Their trade is local. Their salesrooms at Allentown

have been at No. 20 North Sixth street since 1900. Previously they were located on Hamilton street, opposite the Court House.

Andrew Yeager started in the business in 1893, at the southwest corner of Sixth and Green streets, on ground occupied previously by his father and grandfather for many years. The lot is 120 by 270 feet. He employs three hands.

Otto Swoyer engaged in the flower business at 424 North Eleventh street in 1905. His premises are 118 by 180 feet, with three hot houses, devoted to the cultivation of carnations, chrysanthemums, and bedding plants. He employs several hands and his trade is local. He succeeded Charles Fetzer, who had carried on the place for twelve years.

John H. Sykes started a new hot-house for flowers of all kinds at 920 South Tenth street in 1906, on four acres of ground. He now has nine hot-houses, thoroughly equipped and employs from five to ten hands. His trade is local. He had been in the employ of J. F. Horn & Bro. for seven years. He has in use 25,000 square feet of glass.

Ernest Ashley, from Gloucestershire, England, located at Allentown in 1900. He established a "hot-house" at Fourth and Tilghman streets, where he continued until 1910, when he removed to a larger plant in Hanover township, along the Bethlehem pike, now in the Fourteenth ward, to accommodate his increasing trade. He employs nine hands. His store has been located at No. 943 Hamilton street since 1912. It was previously at the northwest corner of Eighth and Hamilton streets.

GRIST MILLS.—David Deshler's grist-mill, built prior to the Revolution, on the Little Lehigh, was operated after his death by John Wagner and John Wagner & Son, and later by A. A. and J. D. Wagner. In 1835, another mill was built opposite the first, and it was operated in 1853 by G. C. Von Tagen, when both mills were bought by the Allentown Water Company, to secure additional water-power for pumping water to the reservoirs.

Daniel and Jacob Saeger built, about 1814, a stone mill that stood south of the present C. R. R. of N. J. passenger station, from which they sent large quantities of flour by water to Philadelphia. John Romig, Sr., and William Roth were succeeding owners, followed in 1845 by Christian Pretz and Henry Weinsheimer. In 1828, Jacob Saeger and George Keck built the Hanover Mill, between the canal and the Lehigh. In 1836, it was purchased by Charles and William Saeger, and Sol. L. Keck. William Saeger became the sole owner and his sons converted it into a merchant roller mill in 1882.

It is now known as the Saeger Milling Company, and conducted by John F. Saeger, son of Jacob H., and grandson of William Saeger.

Schreiber's Mill, on the Little Lehigh, was built about 1830 by Henry Fried. George Edelman added a distillery, and the last operator was Edward Schreiber.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.—Geo. D. Fister, grocer, in 1912, organized the Allentown Merchants' Ice Company, which established a plant, 100 by 127 feet, at Fifth street and Sumner avenue, and this has since been in successful operation. They produce daily 100 tons for local consumption and employ from 12 to 15 hands. The directors and officers are: George D. Fister, president; Francis Gildner, secretary; H. M. Gangavare, treasurer; H. G. Kramlich, E. E. Fenstermacher, E. N. M. Minnich, and V. F. Frey.

The Allentown Ice Company, and Arbogast & Bastian are also engaged in the manufacture and sale of large quantities.

ICE CREAM.—Peters and Jacoby embarked in the business of manufacturing ice cream and fancy cakes in 1888, at No. 627 Hamilton street, and as they extended it, additional places were located at No. 122 North Seventh street, and at Catasauqua. In 1894, they became separated, L. P. Peters taking the Seventh street stand, and the other partners taking the other stands.

The latter continued the old name and were incorporated in 1906, with W. G. E. Jacoby, as president; H. S. Kramer, secretary; and A. L. Peters, treasurer. The Hamilton street stand was injured by fire in the fall of 1913 and immediately repaired in a most attractive manner. They employ 45 hands and have developed a large trade, including catering.

Other large producers are Loux Creamery Company, Asa H. Neimeyer, Wm. Kohler, John W. Arnold, E. H. Beltz, and W. S. Rank.

STAR LAUNDRY was organized in August, 1909, by A. W. Schmeyer and son, Harry W., under the firm name of H. W. Schmeyer & Company, and trading as the Star Laundry. The laundry is located at the corner of Hall and Court streets and employs fifteen people.

ELECTRIC LAUNDRY, located at Fountain Hill, was established in 1895, by A. M. Hollenbach, who is the owner and proprietor. It is located at the corner of Bishopthorpe and Cherokee streets. The building is a two-story brick, 50 by 90 feet in dimension. It affords employment to 25 people.

MEDICINE CAPSULES.—In 1896, J. K. Bowen and others organized the Grape Capsule Company for the manufacture of gelatin capsules and bougies suppositories, and have carried on the business at 349-59 Union street, with 15 to 20

hands. Their trade extends throughout the United States.

MUSIC HOUSE.—In 1876, Gerhard C. Aschbach embarked in the business of supplying musical instruments and publications, and located at No. 810 Hamilton street. Soon afterward he removed to a store below Sixth street, and he continued in that locality until 1891, when he purchased the Reichard property at No. 539, and there the business has been carried on until now. He died in 1913 and was succeeded by his son, Gerhart C.

Horace S. Schultz started in the music business at Quakertown in 1878. In 1885 he removed to Allentown, where he has since dealt in musical instruments and sheet music. He also tunes pianos.

Fred Kramer has followed this line of business for thirty-four years. He located at 544 Hamilton street in 1892. His store was burned down in 1893; then he erected a commodious four-story brick building to meet the increasing demands of his trade. He started with a few hands and his employees were gradually increased until now he has seventeen, which evidences the growth and volume of his business.

ORGANS.—Pipe organs for churches were made here from 1850 to 1870 by Chas. F. H. Hantzelman at Ninth and Walnut streets; and cabinet organs from 1870 to 1880 by Christian Scheffle, Peter Neff, and John Florey. Pianos were made by Simon Sweitzer from 1830 to 1870 at 928 Hamilton street.

PET STORE.—Pet Supply Company was incorporated in 1914 by Harvey H. Heiney, Samuel J. Heiney, Wm. H. Smith, and John D. Payne, with a capital of \$15,000, for dealing in all kinds of pet birds and animals. Their rooms are at No. 122 North Seventh street, Allentown.

POTATO CHIPS.—John Yoder removed from Freemansburg, N. J., to Allentown in 1892, and embarked in the manufacture of potato chips at No. 431 Green street, and traded as the Keystone Potato Chip Company for a year. Then T. B. Clewell and his son, Aaron F., became the owners and they have since conducted a successful business with four and six hands. Their trade extends throughout Pennsylvania.

POTTERY.—Charles W. Bach, a German, was engaged in carrying on a small pottery at Allentown, on North Penn street, No. 416, from 1883 to 1908, when he died.

PRINTERS.—Haas Printing House was established in 1903, at No. 312 North Jefferson street, by H. Ray Haas, when not yet 17 years of age, starting with a small foot-press in a little room. In 1904, his father, Milton Haas, became associated with him, and in 1910 they erected a

three-story building and equipped it with modern machines and types for book and job printing.

Charles M. Rehrig started in the printing business at Catsauqua in 1890, and in 1892 removed to Allentown, where he continued until his decease in 1913. His son, Richard D., became his

Oliver A. Iobst began the printing business in the *Morning Call* building on South Sixth street, and continued there until 1910, when he removed to 123 North Seventh street, and has since traded as the Francis Printing Company, employing five hands.

In 1911, H. W. Roberts organized the Allen



H. RAY HAAS & COMPANY.

successor and has since traded under the name of Rehrig & Company. The shop has been at Sixth and Walnut since 1905. He does all kinds of commercial printing and manufactures rubber stamps. He employs five hands.

Harvey H. Knerr has been trading since 1899 under the name of the Knerr Printing Company, at 20 South Eighth street. He does general printing and employs fifteen hands.

Printing Company, at 713 Linden street, for general printing and making rubber stamps and stencils. In October, 1913, the office was removed to 1011 Hamilton, where he employs eight hands.

B. F. Fenstermaker started a printing shop in May, 1897, at 524 Hamilton street, but two months afterward he was succeeded by O. K. Mohr, who carried on the business at 727 Turner

street, until May, 1914, when O. T. Weaver became the proprietor and he has since traded as the O. K. Printing Company. He does all kinds of commercial printing, with town and city directories as a specialty. He employs ten to fifteen hands.

Berkemeyer, Bechtel & Company started a general printing business at Allentown in 1895. R. N. Keck purchased the interest of Mr. Bechtel, and Francis M. Berkemeyer, that of C. F. Berkemeyer, and the business has since been carried on as Berkemeyer, Keck & Company, at Ninth and Hamilton streets.

Searle, Dressler & Company, David H. Jacks, Levi J. Andres, Fred W. Bohlen, Horace Heist, Daniel Holben, Elmer E. Knittle, Harry W. Osmun, Wm. F. Schlechter, Edwin C. Snyder, B. G. Stauffer, Chronicle and News Publishing Co., and Welt-Bote Publishing Co., are also engaged in this business.

HOME SUPPLY COMPANY.—In December, 1912, Henry S. Haltzell, of Allentown, and capitalists of Scranton, organized the Standard Home Supply Company, for the purpose of carrying on a general order business, and of publishing catalogues and magazines, and of handling all kinds of mailing lists. They secured the large three-story brick building on the northeast corner of Green and Penn streets, formerly occupied by the Alvarez Cigar Company, and equipped it with all the necessary printing, stereotyping and adding machines, at an expense of \$35,000. The magazine, *Spare Moments*, is published here; which has an issue of 250,000 copies. They employ now 30 hands; but the plant is being improved for its special purposes and many more hands will be employed. The company is capitalized at \$750,000. Mr. Haltzell has been the general manager.

SADDLIERIES.—F. G. Sieger and Henry Stettler embarked in the business of manufacturing of harness at Hamilton and Hall streets in 1869, then in Odd Fellows building, and continued there until 1875, when they removed to No. 712 Hamilton street. They employed from eight to ten hands. In 1876, Stettler died. Sieger continued the business until he died in 1909, when his son, A. H. Sieger, became successor, who has carried on the stand until now. He employs six hands. He deals extensively in trunks, satchels, etc.

L. A. T. Wartman was in the business from 1870 to 1899 at Eighth and Hamilton, with his son as a partner. His son-in-law was also connected with the firm for a time. Then George J. Guth and his brother, Harry S., became the purchasers and conducted the business under the name of L. A. T. Wartman Company until 1911,

when the name was changed to George J. Guth & Bro. In 1910, the store was removed to No. 832, where it has been carried on until now. They employ eight hands.

Previous saddlers for many years were Peter Huber and Levi Woodring.

SHIRTS.—In 1899, Harvey J. Weiss began the manufacture of shirts under the name of the Allentown Shirt Company. He was at Sixth and Hamilton until 1909, and Eighth and Hamilton until 1914. Since then he has been located at 237 Madison street, filling orders by cutting the shirts and having them sewed by nine employees at their homes.

SOAP WORKS.—Samuel M. Miller and his son, J. Robert, started in 1905, the manufacture of plain soap in a building on South Third street, along the Little Lehigh creek, and the business was carried on by them until they died; since, the son's widow, Mrs. Anna M. Miller has conducted the works.

Victor De Journo has been in this business at Twentieth and Walnut street for several years; and Painter & Spahn since April, 1914.

TANNERIES.—A tannery was established in Allentown on the east side of Lehigh street, near the Little Lehigh, by David Deshler, about 1770. It was located on the lower end of the Nonnemacher property. Thomas Mowharter became the owner about 1786 and he operated it for twenty years. Subsequent parties there were: David Mertz and William Mosser until 1850; and Jacob Messer from 1850 to 1855. Then Wm. F. Mosser, James K. Mosser, and Peter K. Grim, organized a partnership which traded there as Wm. F. Mosser and Company, but only for a year, when James K. Mosser withdrew. The plant was discontinued and other partners established a tannery on the rear of the opposite lot and there carried on the business as Mosser & Grim until 1881, when Mosser died and his estate continued the tannery for several years. They employed 15 hands and prepared upwards of 300 hides a week, which were shipped to New York and Boston. In the Boston fire of 1873 they suffered a loss of \$10,000.

When Jas. K. Mosser withdrew from Wm. F. Mosser & Company in 1856, he associated with Thomas Keck in establishing a large tannery on the east side of the Lehigh river (now East Allentown), below the Bethlehem pike, along the L. V. canal, and a very extensive business was carried on for about forty years. The main building was 42 by 366 feet with two wings, and the hands employed number from 50 to 75. The annual product was about 30,000 hides. They had large warehouses at New York and Boston.

In 1852, William Grim engaged in the busi-

ness of furnishing hides at Allentown. He carried on the business at 808 Hamilton street for six years. Then Walter J. Grim became the purchaser and he carried it on very successfully until 1891 at the northwest corner of Ninth and Hamilton street.

A number of tanneries were conducted in different parts of Lehigh county until about 1890, when they were compelled to suspend operations. Most of them had dealings with Walter J. Grim.

GEORGE L. WEISEL MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS, located at the corner of Pike and Church streets, Rittersville, was established in 1900, by Mr. Weisel, the present proprietor, who learned the trade of stone-cutting in 1870. His establishment is equipped with all modern machinery and his work is of a superior quality.

eries, 11 bricklaying contractors, 11 brokers, 27 building contractors, 52 butchers, 18 carpentering contractors, 10 carpet cleaners, 2 cattle powder dealers, 18 cementers, 2 chemists, 3 chinaware dealers, 3 chiropodists, 65 cigarmakers, 8 civil engineers, 19 clothing stores, 34 coal and wood dealers, 34 retail and 5 wholesale confectioners, 12 creamery products dealers, 3 crushed stone dealers, 3 cut stone dealers, 3 cutlers, 3 department stores, 29 dentists, 106 dressmakers, 24 drug stores, 32 dry goods stores, 3 dry cleaners, 9 dyers, 9 electrical contractors, 2 express companies, 2 fertilizer dealers, 8 fish dealers, 16 flour and feed dealers, 4 fruit dealers, 13 furniture stores, 2 furrriers, 5 garages, 100 grocers, 12 hair dressers, 6 hardware dealers, 6 hat dealers, 3 hide dealers, 2 horse dealers, 8 horeshoers, 83 hotels and saloons,



GEORGE L. WEISEL RESIDENCE AND MARBLE WORKS, RITTERSVILLE.

WHIPS.—In 1911, Jacob D. Shade removed from Philadelphia to Allentown to continue making flexible leather team and cart whips. His place is on Linden, below Sixth. He was engaged at Philadelphia for thirty years. He also made leather fly-nets during the summer season. But both of these productions have been much reduced since the more general use of automobiles. His trade is at Allentown and Philadelphia.

In 1914, the classification of the business men of the city as dealers and in various occupations was as follows:

Four accountants, 1 agricultural implement dealer, 4 architects, 1 art dealer, 1 artesian well digger, 5 artists, 4 auctioneers, 14 auto dealers, 1 auto livery, 5 auto supply dealers, 4 awning makers, 23 bread bakers, 8 pretzel bakers, 2 biscuit bakers, 4 banks and 4 trust companies, 75 barbers, 5 belting dealers, 3 bicycle and motorcycle dealers, 9 blacksmiths, 5 book-binders, 7 book and stationery dealers, 7 bottlers, 5 brew-

18 ice cream dealers, 63 insurance men, 17 jewelers, 1 junk dealer, 6 ladies' tailors, 10 laundries, 70 lawyers, 12 lime dealers, 7 liquor dealers, 9 liverys, 4 loan companies, 10 local express companies, 3 lumber dealers, 12 machinists, 3 mantle and tile dealers, 8 masseurs, 35 milliners, 10 musical instrument dealers, 54 music teachers, 4 meat dealers, 3 news agencies, 10 newspapers, 28 nurses, 5 oil dealers, 10 opticians, 4 osteopaths, 8 paint dealers, 31 painters and paperhangers, 10 plastering contractors, 10 photographers, 83 physicians, 13 piano tuners, 26 plumbers, 8 poultry dealers, 4 powder dealers, 21 printers, 80 real estate dealers, 3 rubber stamp dealers, 5 saddlers, 3 sewing machine agents, 17 shoe dealers, 10 shoe factories, 6 sign painters, 2 screen makers, 2 slaters, 1 storage room, 22 stove dealers, 2 public stenographers, 35 tailors, 1 taxidermist, 4 tea and coffee stores, 4 typewriter dealers, 7 undertakers, 4 upholsterers, 4 veterinary surgeons, 3 vulcanizers, and 6 wall paper dealers.

CHAPTER XLIX.

DIRECTORY OF FAMILY REUNIONS.

For the history of these families see volume II.

BITTNER-WERLEY.

The first reunion was held at Pleasant Corner, Sept. 8, 1900. The officers for 1912 were: President, F. D. Bittner, Allentown; vice-president, P. W. Bittner, Pleasant Corner, Pa.; secretary, A. E. Bittner, Allentown; historian, A. J. Bittner, M. D., Allentown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Bittner, Pleasant Corner, Pa.

BORTZ.

The ninth annual reunion of the Bortz family was held at Dorney Park, Friday, Aug. 17, 1912. Officers: President, Edwin H. Bortz, Allentown; vice-president, Marcus Bortz, Allentown; secretary, Clinton Bortz, of near Schantz's Spring; treasurer, William Bortz, Wescoesville.

BUCHMAN.

The Buchman family held their sixth annual reunion at Sand Spring Park, Aug. 14, 1912. Officers: President, A. J. Buchman, Allentown; vice-president, George A. Buchman, Stewartsville; secretary, George E. Newhard, Allentown; treasurer, Ulysses H. Buchman, Orefield; historian, George A. Buchman, Allentown.

BUTZ.

The second annual reunion was held at Dorney Park, August, 1913. Officers: President, Rev. C. A. Butz, Bethlehem, Pa.; vice-presidents, Oscar W. Butz, Allentown; Frank Butz, Allentown; Howard E. Butz, Huntingdon, Pa.; James Leiby Butz, Esq., Newport, Pa.; secretary, Erwin F. Keck, Allentown; treasurer, Elmer W. Butz, Breinigsville; historian, Elmer E. Butz.

CARL.

The fourth annual reunion of the Carl family was held at Macungie, Pa., the last Saturday of July, 1912. Officers: President, Michael Carl, Macungie; vice-president, George Carl, Emaus; secretary, Morris Carl, Emaus; treasurer, John Carl, Emaus.

CLAUSS.

The tenth annual reunion of the Clauss family was held at Waldheim Park, July 30, 1912.

Officers: President, David Clauss; vice-president, Harold K. Marks; secretary, E. P. Clauss; treasurer, J. D. Clauss; historian, George F. Knerr, Allentown.

DRUCKENMILLER.

This family held its annual reunion at Dorney Park, Wednesday, July 30, 1912. Officers: Rev. G. D. Druckenmiller, of Hamburg, Pa., president; S. F. Druckenmiller, of Weatherly, Pa., vice-president; C. A. Truckenmiller, of Reading, secretary; J. Myron Shimer, of Philadelphia, historian.

DRIESBACH.

The first annual reunion of the Driesbach family was held at Central Park, Sept. 3, 1910. The association publishes a family magazine, of which Rev. Luther D. Lazarus, of Bethlehem, Pa., is the editor. Officers: President, A. P. Driesbach, Allentown; vice-president, M. L. Driesbach, Allentown; secretary, F. S. Driesbach, Allentown, Pa.; treasurer, C. Wilson Dech, Allentown; historian, Rev. S. A. Bridges Stopp.

FREEMAN.

The first annual reunion of the Freeman family was held at Central Park, Aug. 10, 1912. Officers: President, Rev. Joseph Freeman, Allentown; vice-presidents, Amos D. Freeman, Easton; secretary and treasurer, Miss Caroline Freeman, Easton. Rev. Charles Freeman, of Hamburg, was appointed historian.

FINK.

The eighth annual reunion of the Fink family was held Aug. 11, 1912, at the farm of William Fink, in Salisburg township.

GREENAWALT.

The sixth annual reunion of the Greenawalt family was held at Waldheim Park, Aug. 24, 1911. Officers: President, William Frantz, of Center Square, Pa.; vice-president, William Bernhard, of Lynne Valley, and Harry Greenawalt, of Los Angeles, Cal.; secretary, Mrs. Findley Braden, Doylestown; corresponding secretary, Miss May A. Frantz, Philadelphia; treasurer, William J. Greenawalt, Allentown.

GEHRIS.

The fourth annual Gehris and Gackenbach reunion was held June 16, at the residence of H. C. Fegley, south of Breinigsville.

GUTH.

The sixteenth annual reunion (1912) of the Guth family, was held on the old Lorenz Guth homestead, at Guth's Station. Officers: President, L. H. Guth, Walberts; vice-president, Elias Guth, Guth's Station; secretary, John Guth, Allentown; treasurer, Elias J. Guth.

HANDWERK.

This family held its first reunion this year (1912) at Neff's Park. Officers: President and historian, E. M. Handwerk, Germansville; vice-president, Henry C. Handwerk, Slatington; secretary, William F. Handwerk, Egypt; treasurer, Nathan Handwerk, Saegersville.

HAAS.

The annual reunion of the Haas family was held at Neff's, on Saturday, Aug. 19, 1911. Officers: Peter Haas, Bethlehem, president; Joshua Haas, Schnecksville, vice-president; Benjamin Haas, Allentown, secretary; and Frank Haas, Fogelsville, treasurer.

The descendants of Philip Haas held their fourth annual family reunion at Dorney Park, Aug. 9, 1911. Officers: Henry Mohr, Allentown, president; Mrs. Oliver Weaver, Allentown, vice-president; M. W. Romig, Allentown, secretary; and Charles E. Kern, Allentown, treasurer.

JACOBS.

The fifth annual reunion (1912) of the Jacobs family was held at Sand Springs Park. Officers: Clement A. Jacobs, president; Rev. J. G. Kerschner, vice-president; Roger S. C. Riedy, Rev. H. A. I. Benner; Wesley Wotring, treasurer, Osman Reinhard.

KERCHNER.

The Kerchner family held its fifth annual (1912) reunion at Waldheim Park. Officers: George F. Kerchner, of Lower Macungie, president; Simon Eisenhard, of Vienna, Bucks county, and Dr. Q. D. Arner, of Allentown, first vice-presidents; and George H. Welty, of Nazareth, vice-president; Kate Faust, secretary; and Peter Faust, treasurer.

KNECHT.

The first reunion of the Knecht family was held at Waldheim Park in 1908; annual reunions were held for the next three years. In 1911, the association decided to meet biennially. Officers:

President, Rev. Thomas Knecht, Sr.; vice-president, Evan Knecht; secretary and historian, Dr. D. George Knecht, Allentown; treasurer, Hiram Knecht.

KLOTZ.

The Klotz family held their twelfth annual reunion at Neffsville Park, Aug. 14, 1912. Officers: President, Richard Klotz, of Fogelsville; vice-president, Ed. Klotz, of Lowhill; secretary, Phaon S. Klotz, of Walnutport; treasurer, George Klotz, of Lowhill.

KRAUSE.

The John Krause family held its annual reunion at Neff's, July 30, 1912. Officers: President, John J. Krause; vice-president, Richard Krause; secretary, Granville Krause, all of Allentown; treasurer, Paul Krause, of Newside, Pa.

The Frederick Krause reunion was held at Neff's, Aug. 6, 1912.

KISTLER.

The annual reunion of the Kistler family was held at Neff's, Aug. 21, 1912. Officers: President, Henry D. Kistler, New Tripoli; vice-president, Edwin D. Kistler, Stony Run; recording secretary, Elmer C. Kistler, Lynnville; corresponding secretary, Dr. W. P. Kistler, Allentown; assistant recording secretary, P. W. Kistler, Centreport; treasurer, C. K. Kistler, New Tripoli. This reunion is always very largely attended.

KUHNS.

The descendants of Dewalt Kuhns held their seventh annual reunion on the old homestead near Walbert's Station, July 26, 1912.

LAMBERT.

The Lambert family held its annual reunion for 1912, at Central Park, Aug. 17, 1912. Officers: President, Rev. W. A. Lambert, of South Bethlehem; vice-president, Amandes L. Lambert, of Centre Valley; secretary and treasurer, Frank E. Lambert, of Catasauqua.

LICHTENWALNER.

Officers: James P. Lichtenwalner, Jr., president; Charles Lichtenwalner, vice-president; John H. Lichtenwalner, secretary; Hiram A. Lichtenwalner, treasurer; and the late E. J. Lichtenwalner, Esq., was historian. In 1914 he was succeeded by his sister, Mrs. Elda De Belle.

LUTZ.

The Lutz family reunion of 1910 was held in the grove on the old Lutz farm, now belonging to Rev. J. O. Oswald, near Kempton. Officers:

President, W. L. Lutz; vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Mosser; secretary, John O. Baer; assistant secretary, A. R. Greenawalt; treasurer, Allen Lutz.

MILLER.

The Miller family of the lower end of Lehigh county held their annual reunion for 1911 in Miller's Grove, Zionsville. Officers: A. S. Miller, Zionsville, president; Addison Miller, Allentown, vice-president; Ambrose Miller, Reading, secretary; Thomas Krause, Powder Valley, treasurer; Mrs. Kate Klint.

The fifth annual reunion of the Miller family of the upper end of the county was held at Neff's, Aug. 22, 1912. Officers: President, Henry Miller, Siegfrieds; vice-presidents, Dr. Mahlon Miller, Northampton; George Miller, Ormrod, David A. Miller and Warren K. Miller, Allentown; secretary, Harvey C. Reinhard, Coplay; assistants, John Miller, Northampton, and Alex Miller, Coplay; treasurer, Monroe Miller, Northampton; historian, Rev. George Miller, Pottstown; historical committee, William T. Koehler, Fullerton; D. A. Miller, Allentown; John H. Miller, Northampton; Harry G. Miller, Slatington; George A. Miller, Slatington; and Wesley P. Miller, Coplay.

NICHOLAS.

The fifth annual reunion (1912) of the Nicholas family was held at Dorney Park. Officers: Samuel Nicholas, of Northampton, president; Ephraim Nicholas, of Coplay; Alonzo Nicholas, of Doylestown, and Rev. Henry Nicholas, of Summit Hill, vice-president; Clasko Hallman, of Coplay, secretary; D. D. Nicholas, of Cherryville, assistant secretary; Thomas Nicholas, of Cherryville, treasurer.

NEWHARD.

The fourth annual reunion of the Newhard family was held at Dorney Park, Wednesday, Aug. 15, 1912. Officers: James D. Newhard, Allentown, president; George B. Newhard, Allentown; Capt. Thomas Newhard, Stroudsburg; E. W. Newhard, Lehigh; B. Waller Newhard, Shamokin; Stephen Newhard, Cherryville; William J. Newhard, Northampton, vice-presidents; Rev. J. E. Reichard, Packerton, recording secretary; Charles R. Roberts, Allentown, corresponding secretary; Joseph P. Fry, Allentown, treasurer; Charles R. Roberts, Allentown, historian.

REX.

The Rex family held their annual reunion at Neff's Park, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1912. Officers: President, C. A. Rex, Mauch Chunk; vice-presi-

dent, William H. Rex, Lehigh; secretary, Wilson A. Rex, Slatedale; assistant secretary, C. M. Rex, Lehigh; treasurer, Fred. W. Rex, Lehigh.

REINHARD.

The first reunion of this family was held at Waldheim Park in 1912. Officers: Alvin Reinhard, of Hellertown, president; W. H. Reinhard, of Stroudsburg, vice-president; Prof. Reinhard, of Catasauqua, treasurer; and Osman F. Reinhard, of Bethlehem, secretary.

SCHMOYER.

Officers: President, A. I. Schmoyer, Allentown; vice-president, Rev. George A. Kercher, Norristown; secretary, Jacob A. Schmoyer, Trexlertown; treasurer, J. J. Schmoyer, Macungie; historian, Rev. M. B. Schmoyer.

SENSINGER.

The eighth annual reunion of this family was held at Neff's, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1912. Officers: President, A. A. Driesbach; vice-president, W. A. Fritzing, Slatington; recording secretary, Alvin Weiss, Slatedale; corresponding secretary, Malcolm Hummel; treasurer, Joseph Sensinger, Schnecksville.

SECHLER.

The fifth annual reunion of the Sechler family was held in the orchard at the home of George Sechler, at Jacksonville in 1912. Officers: President, Mendon B. Sechler; vice-president, Joseph Sechler; treasurer, George F. Sechler; recording secretary, William Sechler, Mahony; corresponding secretary, William Sechler, Kutztown.

SCHERER.

The Scheirer family, which bears the distinction of having introduced the idea of family reunions into Lehigh county, held their nineteenth annual reunion at Neffsville, Aug. 13, 1912. Officers: President, Joseph H. Scheirer, Pleasant Corner; secretary and treasurer, Rev. David Scheirer, of Weaversville.

SEIPEL.

The Seipel family held its annual reunion on the campus of the Allentown College for Women Aug. 21, 1912. Officers: President, Dr. Samuel C. Seipel, Easton, Pa.; vice-president, Rev. William F. Curtis, Allentown, Pa.; second vice-president, Levi H. Seipel, Easton; secretary, William F. Seipel, Easton, Pa.

WESCOE.

The descendants of Philip Vesqueau (Vescoe) a Huguenot refugee, met in their first annual

reunion at Waldheim Park. The officers elected were: Robert P. Wescoe, Allentown, president; Milton H. K. Laros, and Jacob Swartz, Allentown, vice-presidents; Edwin C. Jacoby, Allentown, secretary; C. Herbert Wescoe, Allentown, assistant secretary; William H. Walbert, of Emaus, treasurer; Ralph E. Shaner, Jr., of Pottstown, historian.

WOTRING.

The eighth annual reunion of the Wotring family was held at Sand Spring Park, Aug. 10, 1912. Officers: President, R. D. Wotring, Allentown; vice-president, Robert Wotring, Neff's; secretary, George F. Wotring; treasurer, R. D. Wotring, Allentown; executive committee, R. D. Wotring, George F. Wotring, and Robert Wotring; poet, Rev. Albert Peters, Lancaster; historian, Rev. W. H. Wotring, Nazareth, Pa.

WETZEL.

The fifth annual reunion of the Wetzel family was held in Barner's Grove, Macungie, in August, 1912. Officers: S. K. Wetzel, president; R. F. D. 1, Macungie; Dallas Graber, vice-president, East Greenville; John Dierolf, second vice-president, Barto; John Wetzel, secretary, R. F. D. 6, Allentown; David Wetzel, assistant secre-

tary, Siesholtzville; George Bear, assistant secretary, 243 North Tenth street, Allentown; J. P. Bear, assistant secretary, East Greenville; Sylvanus Mohr, treasurer, Vera Cruz.

WILT.

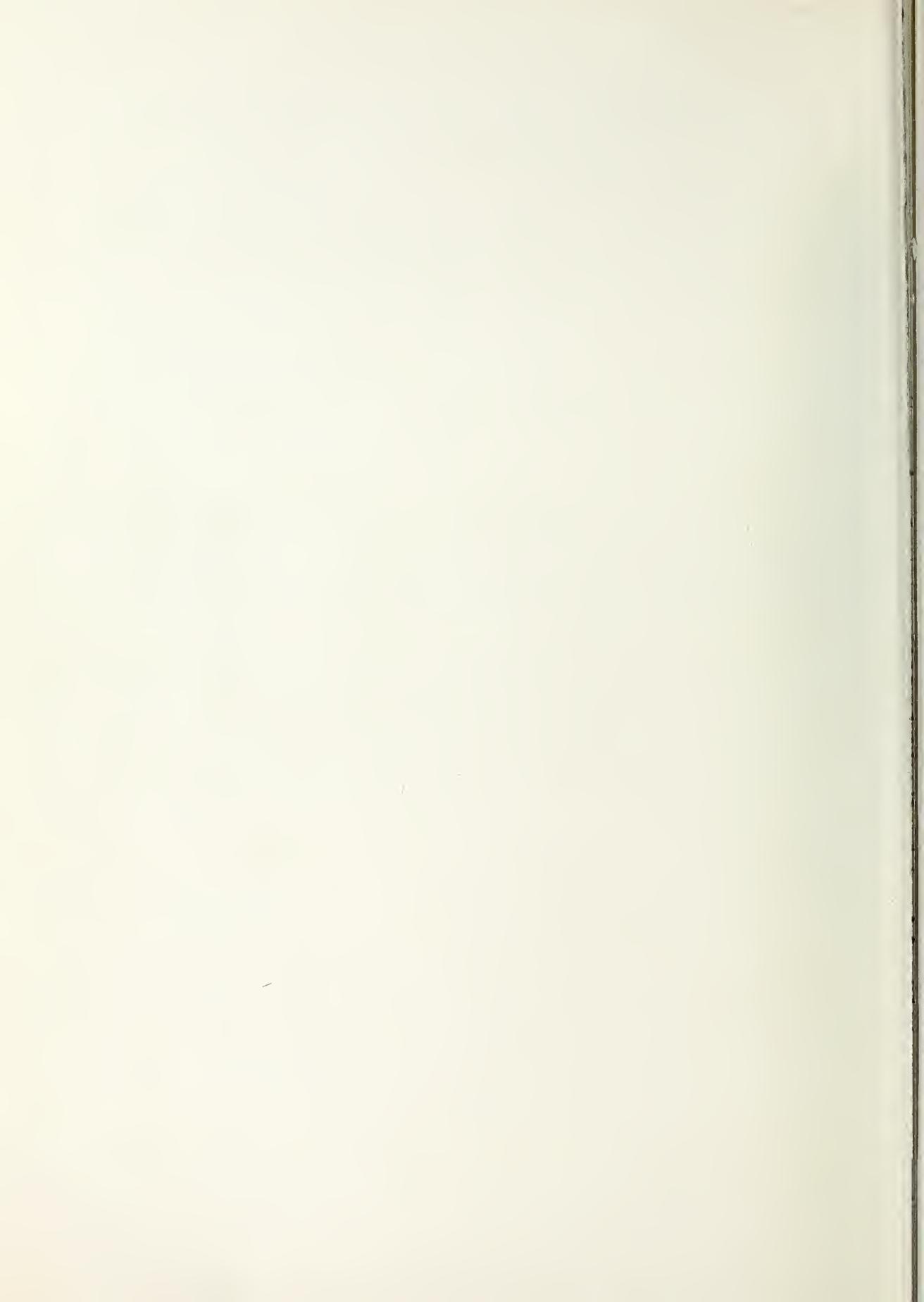
The descendants of Joseph Wilt held their annual reunion at Waldheim Park, July 27, 1912. Officers: President, Prof. J. O. Knauss, Emaus; Prof. Owen R. Wilt; treasurer, Abner S. Wilt, Allentown.

WIEDER.

The Wieder family held its third annual reunion at Waldheim Park. Officers: President, H. J. Wieder, Allentown; vice-president, William Romig, East Texas; treasurer, John Koch, Wescoesville; secretary, Emma Kratzer, Emaus, assistant secretary, Miss Schaffer, Emaus; historian, Levi Wieder, Allentown.

WETHERHOLD.

The Wetherhold family held its seventh annual reunion at Neff's Park, Aug. 20, 1912. Officers: President, John Wetherhold, Balliettsville; secretary, Joseph Beck, Allentown; treasurer, James Wetherhold, Schnecksville; historian, Oscar Wetherhold, Reading, Pa.



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