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Conditions of Pennsylvania During the Year 1755

A TRANSLATION OF A FRENCH PAMPHLET
FOUND IN THE
DUCAL LIBRARY AT GOTHA, GERMANY

READ BEFORE THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY

BY

JULIUS F. SACHSE

AT THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY
AT LANCASTER, PENNA., NOVEMBER 13, 1914

LANCASTER, PA.

1917

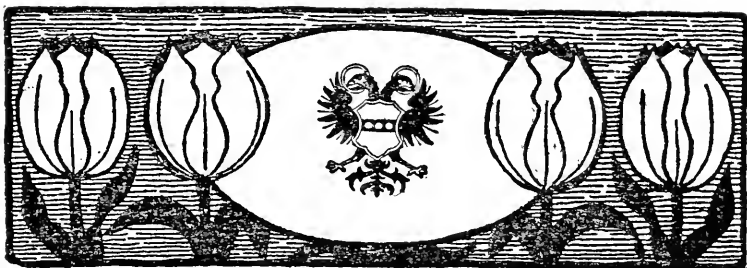
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THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



E Berdoock



The Braddock Expedition.



DURING the summer of 1913, while delving among the literary treasures housed in the ducal library, in the ancient palace Friedenstein, on the Schlossberg, which overlooks Gotha, the capital city of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, there was found a small French duodecimo volume of 128 pages, which professed to give an account of the conditions in Pennsylvania, from about the time of Braddock's Expedition in 1755 against the French at

Fort Duquesne at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers in western Pennsylvania (now Pittsburgh) down to the time when Oswego was captured and destroyed during the same year by the French under the Marquis de Montcalm, commander-in-chief of the French forces in Canada.

Although these events covered but a few months, they

brought about a most critical and portentous period for both the political and proprietary interests in the Penns' province on the Delaware.

Prior to these military movements little was known about Pennsylvania in France. The victories of the French and the defeat of Braddock excited a certain interest in France about the Quaker colony south of Canada, and along whose western borders they had established a chain of forts, which became the chief cause of the war between French and English in America.

The writer of the above account states in his preface that a couple of years ago (*i. e.*, prior to Braddock's defeat) Pennsylvania was known only to about three hundred Frenchmen.

The reports of the French and Indian victories, however, aroused much inquiry about the Quaker colony, in both official and civil circles. To meet this demand the above duodecimo was published. The name of the author is not given upon the title page.

By the authorities at the ducal library it was supposed that this account was written by one of the French or German officers in the French army operating in Pennsylvania at the time, a statement which was accepted by the present writer. By careful investigation, however, after returning to America, it was found that this pamphlet was merely a paraphrase of an English pamphlet by the Abbe De la Ville who was the first commissioner to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The French work was published in the year 1756 and was supplemented with a unique map of eastern Pennsylvania, showing parts of New York, New Jersey and Maryland. At the instance of Dr. R. Ewalt, chief librarian of the ducal library, permission was given by His Royal High-

ness, Ernst, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to have a copy made of the map, as well as a translation of the text.

The writer of the French account intimates that the work is a translation from an English letter, sent from Philadelphia to England, and published there. This naturally started an investigation as to who this Philadelphia writer was, if such statement was correct. A careful search among the literature published during the year showed that there were two pamphlets published in London on the conditions in Pennsylvania, both anonymously. The first of these pamphlets bore the title: "A Brief Statement of the Province of Pennsylvania, etc." The second, and evidently the one used by De la Ville as a basis for his "Tableau," was "A Brief View of the Conduct of Pennsylvania for the year 1755, etc."¹ Both of these two pamphlets were written by no less an authority than Rev. Wm. Smith, the first provost of the College of Philadelphia.

This paper is of special interest to us as it shows the means and argument taken by Franklin in this very city of Lancaster to intimidate the German settlers, independent of their religious convictions, and force them by threats to furnish horses, cattle and teams for the use of the army. Further, as a matter of fact, most all of the teams and teamsters for the Braddock expedition were furnished by the German settlers in the eastern counties of our state.

The title of the French pamphlet reads:

¹ Copies of both pamphlets are to be found in the Philadelphia Library and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. *Vide* also "Life of Rev. William Smith, D.D.," by Horace W. Smith, Vol. 1, pp. 122-124.

ÉTAT PRÉSENT

D E

LA PENNSILVANIE,**OÙ L'ON TROUVE LE DÉTAIL***de ce qui s'y est passé, depuis la défaite du
Général Braddock jusqu'à la prise d'Oswego,
avec une Carte particulière de cette Colonie.*

M. DCC. LVI.

TITLE PAGE OF THE FRENCH PAMPHLET IN THE
DUCAL LIBRARY, GOTHA, GERMANY

Present State
of
Pennsylvania

WHEREIN THERE IS TO BE FOUND IN DETAIL THE HAPPENINGS
THERE FROM THE DEFEAT OF GENERAL BRADDOCK TO THE
CAPTURE OF OSWEGO, WITH A PARTICULAR MAP OF
THIS COLONY

MDCCLVI

THE text is made up of a preface of four pages, and a short account of Pennsylvania covering thirteen pages. Most of this matter is evidently taken from "*Dumont's Historie et Commerce des Colonies Anglaises.*" Then follows the "tableau" of eighty-seven pages and closes with nineteen pages of the statute approved November 25, 1755: "*An Act for the better ordering and regulating such as are willing and desirous to be united for Military Purposes within this Province.*"

This statute, which does not appear in the "Votes of the Assembly," was presented by Benjamin Franklin, November 18, 1755, viz.:

"By the leave of the House, Benjamin Franklin, a member of this House, brought in a Bill, entitled, *An Act for the better ordering and regulating the Military Force of this Province* which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the Members."

Upon the afternoon of the next day, November 19, the the bill was again read and considered, and after consider-

able time spent therein, the same was committed to John Hughes, Benjamin Franklin, Griffith Owen and others for alteration and amendment.

“On the next morning, being amended by the committee and an alteration made in the title, was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading.”

The bill was finally approved by Governor Morris and became a law, November 25, 1755.

Preface

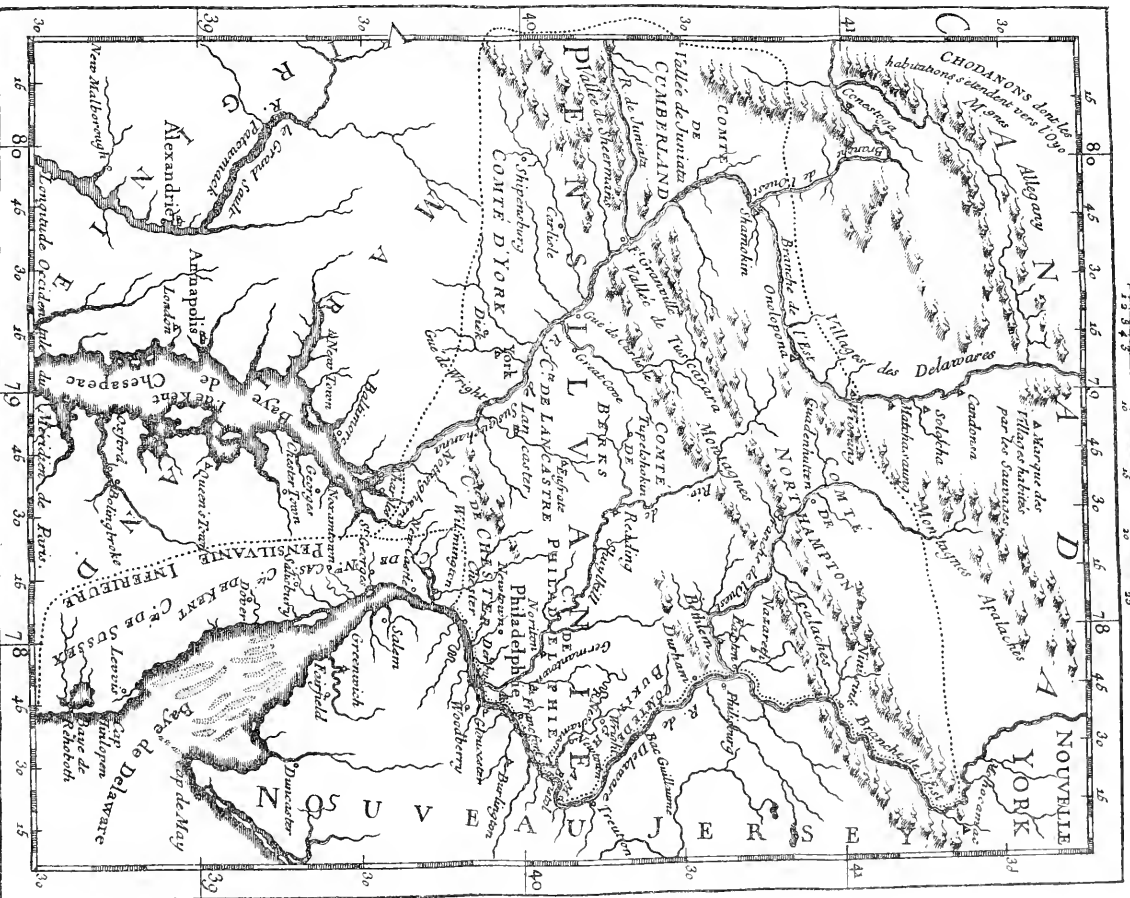
DURING the past year there has been much discussion in France about Pennsylvania. Two years ago the name of that country was known to hardly three hundred Frenchmen. This colony is one of the most flourishing of the English possessions in North America, and has suffered more than any of the other colonies, in consequence of the defeat of General Braddock. It is only from these misfortunes that this colony has become known to us. The interest which our public now takes in all that relates to the war against England has encouraged us to impart some extracts from an English pamphlet published in London some months ago, wherein there is to be found an account of all that happened in that colony during the past year, and showing the extreme objections of its inhabitants to warfare.

Had the people of the other English colonies as peaceable and less ambitious feelings, peace between the two crowns would still exist.

The singular constitution of this colony, as shown distinctly in this sketch, makes it more interesting, as it ap-

CARTE DE LA PENNSYLVANIE.

Échelle de 56 Lignes communes à Paris; l'incise 69 Miles Anglois.



pears more as a republic allied with England than a province subject to the crown.

In order to better inform the French public regarding Pennsylvania, we shall give a short geographical description of it, as a preface to the abstract which is here presented and in order to leave nothing untold as to its present state, we add an account of what happened in this colony up to the end of August last [1755].

A Short Description of Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA, situated between the thirty-ninth and forty-second parallel of north latitude, is one of the most important English possessions upon the American continent. Its boundaries on the east are the Atlantic Ocean, Delaware Bay and New Jersey; on the north by New York and Canada, which also bounds it on the west; on the south by Virginia and Maryland.

The seashore is of but little length. The best and most modern maps extend it about three miles south of Rehoboth Bay. Some writers start the seashore at Cape Henlopen, near Delaware Bay, thence along the southern coast of this bay, where there are to be found the counties or districts of Sussex, Kent and New Castle.

Pennsylvania is very narrow in that part where Maryland forms its boundary on the south and west. Afterwards it widens suddenly, where are to be found the counties of Chester, Philadelphia and Buckingham, the most populous of the colony. It ends in the north and in the west with the counties of York, Lancaster, Berks and Northampton, as the colony continues widening in these latter districts.

I do not speak here of the chimerical boundaries given to Pennsylvania by the English, extending it beyond the Ohio and as far north as Lake Erie.

The most remote settlements in the interior of the Province, prior to the outbreak of hostilities, were Gnadenhutzen in the north, a hamlet about thirty miles distant from Philadelphia. In the west, the settlements on the Susquehanna, there were up the river near the forks where it receives another, which has been very improperly named the "West Branch."

Finally there are some settlements on the Juniata River above Shippensburg. Accordingly, the true extent of the colony, at its greatest length, is sixty miles, and forty miles as its greatest breadth.

Philadelphia is the only important town of this colony; it is also the capital. It has about 12,000 inhabitants.

There are no fortifications for defence of any sort. Its situation between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, which are both navigable for trading vessels, is favorable to commerce.

Upon the other hand, these rivers make conditions very unhealthy. Inflammation of the lungs, pleurisy and intermittent fevers and other diseases are greatly prevalent there.

The other towns in the colony are very small and would scarcely merit the name of boroughs.

The principal towns are: Lewis, the chief town of the county of Sussex; Dover of Kent; New Castle and Chester, of the counties of the same name; Darby and Germantown near Philadelphia; Bristol, the chief town of the county of Bucks or Buckingham; Newtown is in the same county; Lancaster and York are chief towns of the counties of the same name.

Before the war the population of Pennsylvania increased daily. In the year 1750 alone there arrived and settled there no less than 4,317 Germans, and more than a thousand English and Irish.

Therefore by a census taken of the inhabitants of the colony early in the year 1755 the number of white settlers was stated to be about 250,000. This number did not include about 30,000 negroes. We do not, however, affirm that these estimations are really correct.

So large a population seems astonishing when we consider the fact that it was only in 1681 that William Penn received a charter of concessions for this Province, and that when he took possession of it there were only a small number of inhabitants (mostly Dutchmen and Swedes) settled along the shores of Delaware Bay.

Although this colony is upon the same latitude as Portugal, there is a great difference in the climate. The winters especially are long and cold.

In Pennsylvania the soil is not so good. A great part of it is very sandy and stony. The best and most fertile soil is in the interior of the colony, near the rivers. The country abounds in provisions of all kinds, and are the source of the Pennsylvanian's wealth, and the chief source of their commerce.

But little tobacco is grown in this colony; a few vine-trellises are to be found in the gardens, but the grapes are not pressed. Lumber, furs and hides are also exported in small quantities.

So as to form a conception of the commerce of Pennsylvania we give a summary of the number of vessels which arrived and cleared at the harbor of Philadelphia during the last ten months of the year 1749:

<i>Arrived</i>	<i>Cleared</i>
62 trading vessels	64 trading vessels
72 brigantines	68 brigantines
25 two-masters	26 two-masters
25 corvettes	21 corvettes
119 sloops	112 sloops
303	291

A fifth of these vessels, and of course the largest, came from England and Ireland, and returned thence.

The Messrs. Penn are the proprietors of this colony, and from which they derive much profit, as they grant no land without direct taxes or rent. They appoint the Governor of the Province, who is confirmed by the King.

As to the political constitution of the colony, the Governor has the executive power, but this is greatly limited by the authority of the Assembly. Of these there are two—one for Pennsylvania proper, so-called, and a special one for the three lower counties on the Delaware called the territories or Lower Pennsylvania.

These assemblies are composed of representatives of the various counties. They are elected for only one year, by the people, who renew these elections in the beginning of October. It is in these chambers that all bills are passed, but they only acquire legality after they are approved by the Governor. The same spirit prevails in both Pennsylvanias, and their laws are nearly the same.²

The public revenue of the colonies is not very extensive, as the Assembly has taken care to avoid burdening the people with taxes. The revenue does not amount to over £8,000 (180,000 *livers tournois*) up to the present day, no troops having been maintained in time of peace, in

² Copies of both pamphlets are to be found in the Philadelphia Library and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. *Vide* also "Life of Rev. William Smith, D.D.," by Horace W. Smith, Vol. 1, pp. 122-124.

Pennsylvania. The above amount has been sufficient for the salary of the Governor and officials, together with all expenses of the government, including the present annually given to the Indians.³

From the foregoing one will be able to form a proper idea of the present state of the colony.⁴

Tableau

Of the Conduct of Pennsylvania, during the year 1755, So far as it affected the General Service of the British Colonies, particularly the Expedition under the late General Braddock.

IN my last letter, sir [says the writer to him to whom he addressed his pamphlet], I remarked that I could not remain silent nor look calmly at the dangers to which the colony I live in has been exposed. I observed too that our enemies, sure of meeting with no resistance, in the province, on account of the religious principles of the Quakers or Tremblers who govern us, had conceived the plan for conquering us.

³ (Footnote in original pamphlet.) M. Dumont in his book bearing the title of "Historie et Commerce des Colonies Anglaises," p. 173, mentions Frankfort as the second town of Pennsylvania. He says that it has as many inhabitants as Bristol. It is of course Bristol in Pennsylvania he speaks of, for I do not think that he intends to compare this village to Bristol in England, a city having more than 50,000 inhabitants.

"Two miles northeast of Philadelphia there is a little river which flows into the Delaware. It is called Frankfort Creek. A mile from its mouth there is to be found a church of Sectarians, and many habitations are scattered near it. But this place has never shown any approach to a town, and I do not know whether there is any other settlement in Pennsylvania bearing the name of Frankfort."

⁴ (Footnote in original pamphlet.) "This charter is dated from March

Besides I remarked to you that there was no hope for diverting the members of the Assembly from their obstinacy, since they had brought over to their side, the foreigners⁵ who formed about one half of the population of Pennsylvania.

All that I feared has happened—since the defeat of General Braddock. The enemies have invaded the province and are masters of nearly all of the country between the Ohio and the Susquehanna.

In the beginning of December bands of savages advanced within twenty miles of Philadelphia, and it is to be feared that they intend to take up a fortified position as near as possible to this town. They have massacred and scalped a great number of families. Several thousand of the inhabitants near the borders of the colony left their homes taking refuge in the interior of this Province. A panic reigns among the people, and if some citizen enlist to face the enemy it is impossible to keep them under discipline, as the martial laws are not popular.

The result of all this will be the inevitable ruin of this rich and useful colony, if the King and Parliament do not interpose their authority to redress that grievance. Therefore, I have now much stronger reasons than formerly to rise up against the weak measures taken for the safety of this Province. I see my poor fellow-citizens, still covered with blood, left to their sufferings; our capital scarcely saved from the incursions and snares of the enemy, not farther from us than a day's journey.

The chief Quakers or Tremblers meet in this colony

4, 1680, old style, which has made several writers err, who fixed the date of the charter at 1680, not paying attention to the fact that, according to the old style, the year does not begin before Easter."

⁵ *I. e.*, the Germans.—J. F. S.

every month, and beside this once more during the year. Religious questions are not the sole object of these meetings, as they have degenerated into political intrigues, where they fix the elections of the members of the Assembly, and issue their orders to the different meetings of that sect.

The Tremblers have bribed the Germans, persuading them that they would be rendered slaves, if it ever happened that any one not a Trembler should be elected a member of the Assembly. There is no lie nor malevolent insinuation concerning these elections which has not been told these foreigners. The number of Germans of different sects has of late greatly increased in this Province. They have most all objected against the carrying of arms, on account of their religious principles. In these sentiments they are encouraged by the Tremblers. For this purpose they have from time to time distributed among the Germans, books and pamphlets, written in a manner to fortify them in their principles never to resist an enemy—principles which will only result in the ruin of society.

But of all these papers the German newspaper is the most pernicious. Lately, at the time when alarm was spread around us and the danger greatest, people were assured in this newspaper that there was nothing to be feared from the enemy, and that if the French and their Indians should enter our territories, he would be blessed who would open unto them the doors of their houses and offer them bread and milk, and that by resisting them and having recourse to the weak weapons of man, would be a sin of most evident pride.

This doctrine was not alone that of the press. The preachers of the Tremblers stopped at nothing in their endeavor to get this into vogue throughout the whole colony. At the first news of General Braddock's defeat,

when terror appeared upon all faces, when our women and children were seen bursting out into tears, and when all honorable men shuddered at the situation of our country, the most famous preacher of the Tremblers of Philadelphia exhorted his audience to stand firm in their belief and principles of their faith, and not to do anything to defend themselves, nor to contribute anything that could procure the safety of this country, for, said he, "If weak fragments of an earthen pot clash together, what does that concern us?"

Having seen this excess of fanaticism of the Tremblers, we shall not be astonished that in the Assembly they publicly declared, they would not do as their neighbors and furnish money for the general defence of the colonies. Therefore the Governor, Mr. Morris, presenting to them the dangers resulting from such unwarranted conduct, said to them: "It seems to me that you have taken all the measures necessary in order that you might prevent any bill passing which fixed the raising of money for the defence of the colony. Should I have any doubt about it, when the Tremblers whose pressure you are following, publicly declared they would like better to suffer the trials of war than contribute anything for such an object, when you refused to furnish even horses and wagons to the late General Braddock for his expedition?"

This latter reproach [the writer continues] will astonish you, sir, who have read in the English newspapers, that all support of that kind has been furnished him promptly by Pennsylvania.

But I am giving you the facts as they actually occurred. When the general had arrived at Fort Cumberland he had hoped to find there all things necessary for his march to Fort Duquesne. Virginia and Maryland had promised to

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Benj. Franklin

furnish some vehicles; but these colonies could not keep their word, vehicles being very scarce there and the horses very bad. Pennsylvania was the only province to furnish the needed number of vehicles and the necessary provisions.

Therefore our governor, before and after the arrival of General Braddock, had asked the Assembly to vote funds for that expedition. It should have granted this demand, much more readily as the neighboring colonies had furnished troops for the general service at great expense, while our Assembly did not give a single soldier. It contented itself with sending some presents of provisions and horses to the officers of the army, trying thus to win back their good graces, as they had loudly complained of its conduct. But whatever remonstrances Governor Morris made, it was impossible to obtain anything more.

General Braddock saw the season advancing without the least hope of being able to perform what he had planned. He expressed to Sir John Sinclair, quarter-master-in-chief, his dissatisfaction at having vexations everywhere. Sir John Sinclair, seeing that there was nothing to be gained except by force, threatened into the colony as into a hostile country, if the number of horses and wagons necessary for the service of the army were not forthwith sent to him.

In the meantime Benjamin Franklin, postmaster in the north of America, was with the army. This worthy citizen, seeing that if wagons were taken by military force in the Province, and without the assistance of the civil authorities, it might result in bad consequences; supposing, moreover, that it would be possible to induce the people to give whatever was wanted, provided they were only asked for it properly. He thought it his duty to speak about it

to General Braddock and asked him for the necessary time to induce his countrymen to furnish what he desired.

The general approved his proposition, gave him money, and authorized him to make a bargain for 160 wagons and a suitable number of draught horses.

Mr. Franklin went with all possible speed to the small market-town of Lancaster in the centre of the colony, where he happily met Mr. Allen, the chief justice, and two other judges. At that time there was a large concourse of people there, as the assizes were in session, where civil and criminal cases were judged in last resort. He told Mr. Allen of his plan, who cheerfully promised to help him. When therefore the people were assembled at the opening of the court, the chief justice drew a vivid picture in a pathetic manner, of the burdens required by duty to their King, who for the public safety had undertaken so expensive an expedition. Therefore he ordered the commissioners of police of every small market-town to assemble the inhabitants and to send him promptly an exact list of such horses and vehicles as they could furnish.

This plan was followed by the judges sitting at the same time in the county of York.

Mr. Franklin, on his part, published a broadside in German and English, in which he explained to the inhabitants that this furnishing would enable them to earn much money during the campaign. He did not forget to give them to understand that if, in consequence of their refusal, they obliged Sir John Sinclair to enter the colony, this Hussar would treat them as those among them who had come from Germany had been by the dragoons in their own country; that he would force them to obey and that they would deprive themselves of the occasion of showing their zeal for the welfare of their country and for the glory of their king.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



Wm. Allen

The menace of two persons who had as much influence as Mr. Allen and Mr. Franklin over the spirit of the people and the care which the magistrates of the different counties of the colony took, provided the required number of teams without delay; and if it had been necessary, to furnish four times the number with the same facility.

The Assembly did not contribute anything. It was not even prorogued at that time. Mr. Franklin had the commission from the Assembly—only one from General Braddock. Those who had furnished their teams should not be paid by the colony, but by the King. To this day he still owes much money to the poor inhabitants who during this unfortunate expedition lost their horses and wagons, which were, to a great number of them, the only resource which they could rely on for the support of their families.

That is what really happened. Therefore we must not confer the praise upon the Assembly, given to the Province for having furnished General Braddock with the teams he needed. Upon the contrary, they must be blamed by everyone, for as our colony was able to furnish these teams, our Assembly is inexcusable for not having taken measures while it was convoked; and surely at the first demand of our Governor they should have fixed the price for these teams. Had it been necessary to employ authority, a simple justice of the peace, at the first notice of the general, might have sent him all the teams he required. By these means he could have found himself able to advance before the trees were covered with leaves, and to arrive at Fort Duquesne, long before the garrison had been reinforced, which undoubtedly would have enabled events to take another course.

The Assembly made many other mistakes; refused to give their consent to the offers made, in the name of the

proprietors of the colony, to grant territory west of the Allegheny Mountains, as by settlements established there the French might more easily be forced to retire beyond the Ohio. These lands should be given to officers and soldiers, who, far from paying anything for them, should even be exempt from any rent during a term of fifteen years, from the first of March, 1756.

These concessions made to these military men should pass on to their heirs and assigns without any rent or taxes except that of surveying; but on condition that they settle on them within three years, after the French were forced to retire from these districts.

The Assembly answered to these propositions that their offers were illusory; that the Governor was not authorized to make them; that, if they were accepted, the proprietors, after the patents of the concessions had been delivered, might exact a rent higher than the value of the lands; that the territories inhabited in Virginia were also good, more convenient, and to be had on conditions more advantageous.

But these were not the only quarrels between the Governor and the Assembly. Those which existed for two years as to the means of raising money in the colony were renewed and maintained with equal temper. Even after the defeat of General Braddock, everybody hoped that the Assembly, touched by the critical state in which their country then was, would promptly provide for its safety and avoid all that would raise many contentions. But from this we saw a new dispute arise regarding the tax of the possessions of the proprietors, and the Assembly manifested, by a notification sent to the Governor, that they would not deliberate about anything unless this point was settled. Meanwhile the colony was in a terrible danger, and the Assembly knew very well that legal questions were

involved in these debates. This question could not be decided without the opinion of the proprietors, who were in England. These gentlemen had never thought that so momentous a crisis should arise, which would impose taxes upon their estates. The more so, as the course of action was not alone contrary to the action of the previous assemblies but was also contrary to the laws of the colony.

This induced the Governor to refuse his consent to the bill sent to him on the occasion to raise a sum of £50,000 by a tax upon the real and personal property of the colony. No reproach can be made to him because of this refusal, for he, being bound by his instructions, could not swerve from them.

The principal inhabitants of Philadelphia and many other inhabitants of the different counties, full well feeling the dangers to which they were exposed, were so much alarmed that they thought that there was no other resource but to appeal to his Majesty. They resolved to have recourse to this, and therefore addressed a petition in which, having set forth the consternation of the inhabitants at seeing the colony of all, and without any defence, they showed the King how afflicting it was for them to see an unhappy police-system acting against nature—tying the arms of several thousand brave citizens, who would have applied themselves earnestly to drive back the enemy. They added that the savages, our allies, seeing us of such peaceable disposition, and being without any support had forsaken us—that this desertion had encouraged our enemies to continue their ambitious schemes and that as it seemed our colony would not adopt different principles, as long as the Tremblers who absolutely reject the carrying of arms, would find ways and means of retaining the seats they occupy in the Assembly. As it was seen that they abused their influence

over the foreigners settled amongst us—that under these circumstances the Petitioners did not see any other recourse for saving the colony than by the authority of his Majesty, by whose interference the colony would be enabled to defend itself for the present and provide for its safety in the future.

The petition was signed by the chief inhabitants of the town and some of the neighboring counties, and sent by a vessel sailing for London. If there had been time enough it would also have been signed by a large body of the settlers of the outlying counties, who were even more interested in the proposed measure. But, alas, before the copies sent to them could have reached them, all fears of the dangers therein set forth had already been realized.

Towards the middle of October a large body of Indians composed mainly of Shawanese and Delawares, invaded the province by different routes, nearly at the same time, massacring, burning and ravaging. Nothing was to be seen but a sad picture of destruction and devastation, in the five counties of Cumberland, York, Lancaster, Berks and Northampton, which included more than half of the territory of the colony.

The loss which these counties suffered, the abandoning of the plantation passes all valuation and fails to describe the terrible misery of the poor inhabitants. A great number have been obliged to flee from their homes without delay, where they enjoyed an abundance of all necessaries of life. Now they are exposed to the severity of the approaching winter, and find themselves compelled to beg for bread. As for those who fell into the hands of the savages, there is not to be found in history any event which compares with the horrible cruelties inflicted upon them.

At Gnadenhutzen, a small Moravian settlement in North-

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ON THE WAR PATH

ampton County, while the settlers were seated peaceably at their supper, those cruel murderers, under cover of the night, which was as dark as their infernal plan, fell upon them stealthily, massacred them, and scalped them. They were set all on fire, consuming in the flames the bodies of the unfortunate settlers; their stores, provisions, horses, and about sixty head of horned cattle, which were destined for the Moravian brethren at Bethlehem. Thus, when the day was breaking there was nothing but a heap of cinders left.

At the "Cove" in Cumberland County, at Tulpehokin in the county of Berks, and in several other places, the savages exceeded all bounds—men, women, children and cattle were all destroyed, and in places where everything was not reduced to ashes, there were to be seen the bodies of men and animals torn to pieces and scattered about the ground. When the savages are victorious they celebrate their victory by perpetrating the most abominable cruelties in cold blood. Many particulars of their expeditions have been told to me; but I have been too much affected by those which follow not to repeat them.

A family consisting of the husband, wife and a new-born babe, were found murdered and scalped. The woman was found stretched out upon her bed; her body mutilated and her babe put under her head as a pillow. Near by lay the husband on the ground, his body opened with entrails protruding.

In another place a woman, nursing her baby, finding that she was ambushed, amidst the fear of inevitable death, threw herself down with her face to the ground, covering the child with her body. The savage then rushed forward from the spot where he had cowered, struck her with his tomahawk and scalped her, after which he fled to the

forest without seeing the baby, which shortly afterwards was drawn alive from beneath the body of its mother and is still alive.

In these various incursions, the savages have led away as captives a considerable number of our wives and daughters. They are, perhaps, destined to more cruel tortures than those whose death we have just reported. Would there be anything astonishing in fearing it? The savages are more cruel to their captives than to those on whom they vent their first rage.

59 After so many misfortunes, Scarroyady, one of the chiefs of our allied savages, a man of a very rare faith, bravery and intrepidity, came to find the Governor. Having been admitted to the Assembly he made a very touching speech to excite the members to defend the colony thoroughly and bravely. But he spoke in vain. It seemed that nothing was able to touch their hearts.

Complaints
of the inhab-
itants of the
borders.

60

At last the inhabitants of the borders of the colony lost patience. They presented petitions, made remonstrances, even threatened they would march to Philadelphia and massacre the members of the Assembly if they were not assisted immediately. They complained that it was an evident injustice not to allow the frontier-counties a convenient and proportional number of representatives in the Assembly and this was the reason why the legislative Assembly did not pay attention to their interests, and that their misfortunes in time of calamity were not paid attention to.

Defects in
the Constitu-
tion of the
Colony.

61

There are, in fact, with any free nation, few examples of disproportionate inequality such as are to be found in the way in which the people of this province is represented in the Assembly. Our colony is divided into eight counties.

The Assembly consists of thirty-six members⁶ or representatives. The three oldest counties, where all Tremblers are settled, have the privilege of electing twenty-six of these members, while the five other counties, peopled by inhabitants of different religions, chiefly by Presbyterians from the north of Ireland, send but ten. This arrangement, made since the erection of these five counties, is a political move of the Tremblers. By it and by their influence over the Germans settled in the colony they always have the majority of votes in the Assembly, although they form only the fifth part of the people.

62

The Tremblers, seeing their peaceable system attacked by the demands and threatenings of the people of the frontier counties, presented, on the sixth of November, 1755, a petition to the Assembly, where they besought it to persevere in all they had done till now and not to order anything contrary to their religious principles. This petition clearly shows which was the spirit influencing the considerations of the Assembly, and that all the contests with the Governor were nothing but pretexts to gain time and to favor the party of the Tremblers. For as these had declared openly that they would rather suffer than contribute to the defence of the colony, the members of the Assembly did not venture to impose taxes on them, the produce of which would be applicable on these grounds; they feared to lose their seats in the Assembly through the influence of the Tremblers at the election.

Petition of
the Trem-
blers to the
Assembly.

63

64

Most of the inhabitants of Philadelphia read the petition of the Tremblers with indignation. It was considered as a step of intolerable boldness and people felt well

The greatest
number of
the inhab-
itants is of-

⁶ The author here only speaks of real Pennsylvania or Upper Pennsylvania; for the three counties on the Bay of Delaware, which are called the territories or Lower-Pennsylvania, appoint eighteen additional members to represent them.

fended by it. that, if it was taken notice of, the lot of most of the inhabitants of the colony was sacrificed to the illegitimate advantage of the band of fanatical madcaps.

65
Remonstrances of the inhabitants of Philadelphia to the Assembly.

This determined the mayor of the town to invite the inhabitants of all positions to come to see him on the twelfth of November in order to give him their opinion about the present situation of affairs and to join with him in making remonstrances to the Assembly. He proposed as a remedy against the principles of the Tremblers to insist not only in imposing taxes, applicable to the defence of the colony, but also in urgently demanding the introduction of a military law, that the country should no longer be sacrificed to the interests of a party. In consequence of this, on the twelfth of November, the appointed day, they wrote a remonstrance where the necessity of establishing a military power in the colony was proved by arguments, without any further word. The chief inhabitants signed them and they were immediately delivered to the Assembly by the mayor in their name.

66

Remonstrances of the representatives of the town.

67

These representations were followed by very strong remonstrances, delivered some days after by the representatives of the town as a political body. In a word, everybody in the colony was irritated against the Assembly, and the dexterity of their members did not succeed in extinguishing the flames which appeared from everywhere. The people whose sufferings were increasing demanded to be protected. They were not willing to listen to what they were insinuating to them about the danger to their liberty and their privileges at a time when the enemy was ready to thrust his sword into the breast of the citizens, would deprive them of it as of their lives. This was a good opportunity to purify our Assembly forever from the representatives of the Tremblers: but as our constitution did not

give the Governor the power of dissolving the Assembly, there was no possibility of diminishing it and of proceeding to new elections. 68

Our Assembly saw very well that people were driven to despair and were not to be trifled with. Every day there were brought requests and remonstrances signed by a great number of inhabitants. They all insisted on passing a law establishing a militia, an absolutely necessary thing to reunite our natural forces and to be able to make use of them. It would have been a very dangerous decision to defer the answer to this justifiable request for a moment: but to yield to them was to destroy the party of the Tremblers. There remained only one possibility to avert the danger which threatened it, which was to enact a military law so framed that the Governor was reduced to the following alternative: 69

Firstly, if he refused to pass it, such as it was, and if he intended to make some modifications, the representatives of the Tremblers in the Assembly were resolved not to consent to any, but to pick a quarrel over the bill hoping to put an end to the cries of the people against them. Then they would have said that they had been ready to pass a military law but that the Governor had not wished to accede to it. 70

Secondly, if he had given his assent to the bill, they would have blended into it their interests so well and made it such as to deprive the King of his most essential prerogatives.

The Governor found out their intentions. But thinking that this bill was only to last eleven months, he believed that meanwhile people, noticing the mistakes, would be the more convinced of its absurdity than by all the efforts made by him to reveal them at the present time. Therefore he passed the bill immediately, which not a little mortified the members of the Assembly, who would have liked better 71

The Assembly is compelled to enact a military law.

The Governor gives his assent.

that debates should have arisen between him and them on account of it.

The people complain of this law.

As soon as the law⁷ had been published, the people, seeing in what spirit it had been made, was indignant at it. Nobody would act according to it and there has not yet been any citizen who has regarded it as a duty to conform to it. Some counties, on the contrary, have assembled already and dressed up remonstrances against this law, protesting that they would not consent to it nor coöperate in its execution. So we are in a worse situation than ever. We surely hope that by the intervention of his Majesty in consequence of our most respectful request we shall have a law establishing in our colony a militia such as our safety demands. This military law was passed on the twenty-fifth of November, in the evening. In the morning the representatives of the town had presented their remonstrances mentioned above; this finally determined the Assembly.

72

73

The most important inhabitants of the borders come to Philadelphia.

The day before, about 400 inhabitants, mostly Dutchmen, and the most wealthy of those who live on the borders of the colony, seeing themselves too much exposed to remain any longer in their habitations, came to Philadelphia to implore the protection of the Assembly and to pray it to interrupt every fruitless dispute. Deep sorrow was expressed by their features and showed their misery.

They go to the Governor.

First they called on the Governor, who spoke to them with kindness and with all possible consideration. He told them it was not his fault that they remained without any help or protection; that he himself had ever been ready and was still so to give his consent to every reasonable law which would provide for their defence, if it was presented by the Assembly. At the same time he told them that two

74

⁷ There is to be found at the end of this book the translation of this law.

days before he received a letter from the proprietors of the colony, who begged him to make in their name a gift of £5,000 (nearly 114,000 livres) and to employ it for assistance in the present state of affairs. He showed this letter to some of the chief personages of the people. This happy news made them mad with joy and they left him, loading him with blessings. 75

From there they went to the Assembly, and having been admitted after many difficulties they stated their griefs to them. The members of the Assembly tried to lay the blame for what had happened on the Governor, and asked them if they were very happy at losing their liberty. The people replied that they did not wish to enter into the disputes which occupied them; that they wanted to be defended, and that they did not understand what they were told about the danger to public liberty when the safety of the lives of the citizens was not provided for. The members of the Assembly, seeing how things went on, thought it necessary to appease these inhabitants, promising them that they should be helped immediately, and consequently a bill was passed by which £60,000 (1,360,000 livres) were accorded to them, in which were included the £5,000 of the present of the proprietors. This bill was sent to the Governor the next morning. He immediately gave his consent to it. Surely he would have consented four months before if the members of the Assembly at that time had agreed to all that concerned the use of the employment of this money, and once at least abandoned the unjust pretension of taxing the proprietors of the colony, whom they did not represent, two points on which they yielded at last, on seeing there was no more possibility of disputing them. 76

They are admitted to the Assembly.

Subsidy accorded by the Assembly.

77

78

These are the misfortunes which have afflicted the poor

inhabitants of the borders of Pennsylvania, who, having committed no fault, have been cruelly plundered, tortured and massacred by a most terrible enemy. And all this without having any possibility of resisting them, or the advantage of being protected, as they had the right to demand to be by those who were established to watch over their safety. May we imagine their misfortunes or think of their misery without being moved by compassion? If we consider the Tremblers as simple citizens, they merit the esteem which they gained by their modest exterior, the moderation of their conduct to all those with whom they have affairs, and by the honorable simplicity which accompanies all their actions. But if we consider them as legislators, they will not appear to us to the same advantage. The maxims which have to regulate the actions of statesmen are not the same as those according to which an individual should conduct himself.

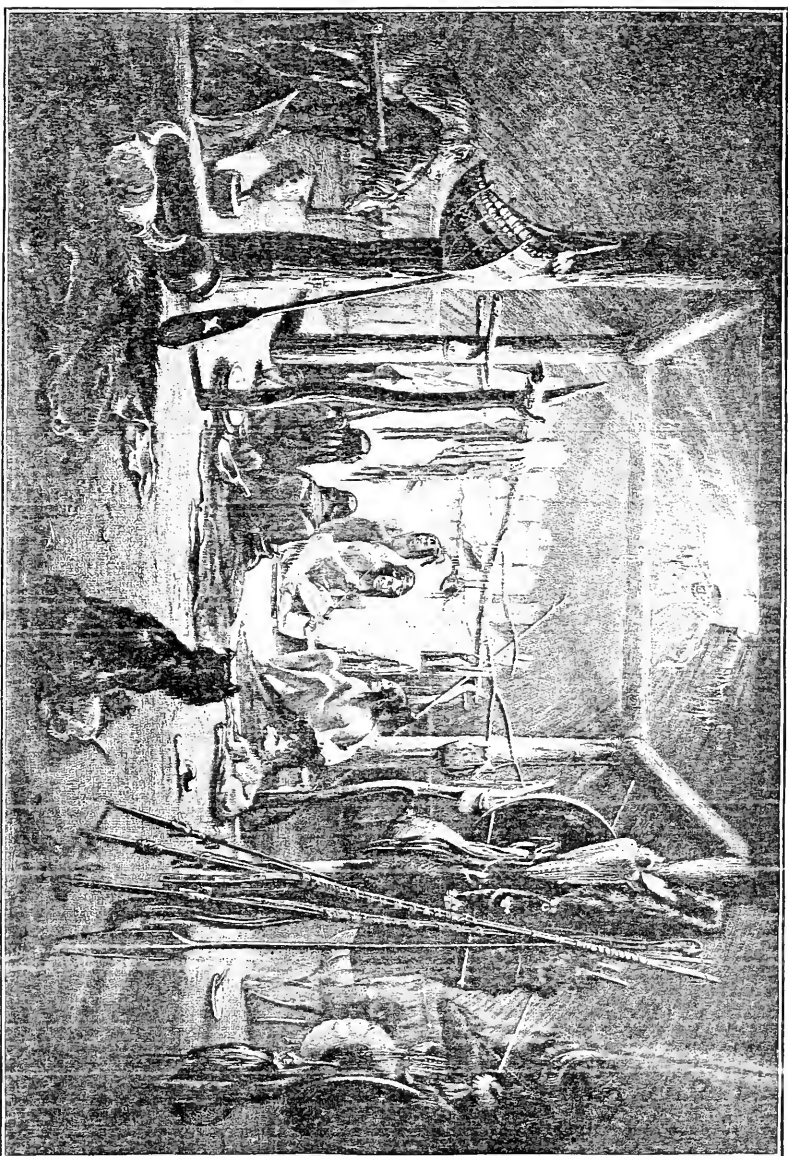
The spirit of this sect is too inflexible to be adapted for the circumstances of time, and for the rapid revolutions to which all society is exposed and to which every system must adapt itself.

Report

Containing the continuation of what happened in Pennsylvania from the first incursions of the savages, Chuanons and Delawares, to the end of August, 1756.

THE defeat of General Braddock having quite decided in the interests of France, the savages living on the banks of the Ohio, some bands of these made a few inroads on the borders of Pennsylvania where they knew that the English were not on their guard. They tried to win the Delawares who had their dwellings in the vicinity

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.



INTERIOR OF A TEPEE OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.



of this colony and on its borders. And when these savages hesitated before they took a part, the imprudence of the English determined them to declare themselves against them. Here is what gave rise to it.⁸

Some Englishmen had been sent out as scouts and had come to Shamokin. Shortly after a small detachment of Frenchmen and savages arrived from the banks of the Ohio in the vicinity. Scarrogady, one of the chiefs of the Iroquois tribes, warned the English to retire, and advised them to go back the eastern bank of the river. Therefore they decided to return, but, instead of taking the way by the eastern side of the river, they passed by the western side. This made them fall into ambuscade which the French band had laid them. Four of them were killed; the others fled away.

Immediately after the defeat of these Englishmen, a trader⁹ of the same nation came to Wyoming and told the the savages, the Delawares, of this village that it was well known that they had killed his countrymen and that the English would avenge themselves on their nation. These words moved a great number of Delawares to meet at Wyoming in order to make head against the English, if they came attacking them. This meeting of the savages was regarded by the English as the first step in declaring hostilities which they intended to begin against them. Accordingly, without making any further inquiries and without waiting till the Delawares had attacked them, they seized all those who were settled in the colony and arrested 232 of them, of both sexes and all ages.

One of these prisoners escaped and gave his countrymen notice of what had just happened in Pennsylvania. Hear-

The Delawares declare themselves against the English.

83

84

85

⁸ Account of the conferences of Johnson with the Iroquois.

⁹ Those who trade with the savages in their villages are called traders.

ing this they were still more on their guard and sent out scouts to see if some bands of the English did not advance to begin hostilities.

86

They put the English representatives to death.

Meanwhile four Englishmen arrived. They were deputed but too late to arrange with the savages about the disension. When they had given an account of their mission and made some proposition for an arrangement, the savage who had escaped out of prison, seeing that the Delawares were ready to negotiate with them, cried: "Do not believe in what these men tell you, they only intend to deceive you in order to take you prisoners or to put you to the edge of the sword." At once the savages, interrupting the conference, rushed to their battle-axes and put the four representatives to death. So hostilities began. A part of the fatal consequences which they had for the English was already to be seen; the savages continued to attack them

87

They destroy Ninisinks.

with the same success. In the January of the present year they fell upon the village of Ninisinks, where they put to death 78 persons and burnt 43 habitations.¹⁰ One of the chiefs of the Delawares, called Captain Jacob, having distinguished himself chiefly in these incursions, a price was set on his head at Philadelphia, just as on that of some other chiefs of the savages, which made them hate the English still more.

88

All these hostilities made arrangements in Pennsylvania go more quickly. The law for the establishment of a militia in this colony was not very successful; nobody hastened to enlist. In fact, this would have been a trick. As the Tremblers, the Anabaptists, and all those who on principle of conscience have declared against carrying arms, even as those of other religions who did not want to engage

¹⁰ Extract from a letter written in Virginia last February 4th.

in it, were not on that account subjected to any charge or special tax. The result of it was that those who would have enlisted in the militia, had had as only compensation the honor of serving their country at their own expenses and of providing for the surety of those who had not the same willingness. 89

But this law served at least as a plan of levying bodies of infantry maintained entirely on a war-footing; and the subsidy of 1,365,000 livres (£60,000) awarded by the Assembly at the end of November was employed for their pay and equipment, and for the building of forts to protect the colony and to put an end to the incursions of the savages. 90

Levy of troops in Pennsylvania.

In the beginning of May there were already 1,500 men levied. They only thought of remaining on the defensive, these troops having little experience. Besides there was want of muskets in the colony to arm them conveniently. The arrival of a ship which brought two thousand guns for the government removed this inconvenience.

Towards the end of May the Assembly resolved that there once more a sum of £40,000 (910,000 livres tournois) should be levied by a tax on estates, and ordered that it should be applied to the defence of the colony.¹¹ All this did not pass without debates. The disputes of the Assembly with the Governor still continued and public affairs suffered much delay. The Tremblers did not desist from their system of non-resistance, in spite of the bad situation of the colony. Their fanatic and strange obstinacy, however, discredited their party. Six members of this sect, apparently fatigued of finding so much opposition to their opinions, resigned their place in the Assembly on June 3. 91

The Assembly grants a new subsidy.

¹¹ Letter from Philadelphia last May 31st.

About the same time their most celebrated preachers, seeing the hatred which their peaceful sermons attracted them from the other sects, came to the decision to leave the colony and to pass over to Ireland. At that time some deputies of the Tremblers from London were expected and there was hope they would appease these troubles.

The English
try to recon-
cile them-
selves with
the Dela-
wares.

93

Although war against the Delawares had been declared in due form, in the beginning of spring, in the meantime, they let the colony remain rather quiet for about six weeks. These advantages were owing to the negotiations of Sir William Johnson.¹² He had exerted his influence over the Iroquois to engage them in bringing the Delawares and the Shawanese or Chouanons to peace again. The Iroquois have a great ascendancy over these savages; they conquered and subjected them in earlier times. To-day they regard them as their allies and they call them cousins in their harangues. The proceedings of Johnson were highly assisted by the intervention of some of the most important Tremblers who persuaded a tribe of the Iroquois with whom they had held a conference to take part in bringing about the same end. The English profited by this time of tranquility to again take some places they had abandoned and to fortify themselves there. They even planned to build a considerable fort at Shamokin on the Susquehanna, an important passage near the Allegheny Mountains, about 150 miles (54 lieues communes) in the northwest of Philadelphia. Four hundred men were to be sent there for this purpose. But the news of the taking of Fort Bigham spread consternation and depression among them.

94

The fort situated in the valley of the Tuscorara protected

¹² He is the one that commanded the English in the battle fought last autumn near Lake Holy Sacrement.

the colony on that side. On June 11 it was assailed, carried by storm and burnt down by the savages; all those who were in were put to death or led away as prisoners. After the retreat of the enemies there was no whole body to be found except that of a pregnant woman who had been murdered and scalped¹³ near the fort.

This new loss did not stop the negotiations with the savages. Mr. Morris proclaimed on the sixteenth at Philadelphia that the hostilities against the Delawares should cease for thirty days or at least till the result of the measures taken to reconcile them firmly with the English had been published. Sir Johnson who had left his estate above Albany¹⁴ on June 3 to continue his negotiations with the savages passed several villages of the Iroquois. Having assembled their most important chiefs at Onondago, he made them such fine promises that several assured him not only to remain faithful to the English but even to make all their efforts to reconcile them with those of their brethren and their friends who had taken their battle-axes against them. The Tremblers of Pennsylvania¹⁵ encouraged by these hopes exerted themselves again to obtain a conference with the chiefs of the Delawares, and got the permission to send a deputation into the village where their chiefs generally assemble when treating on questions interesting the people. This deputation was rather kindly received and many speeches were made on both sides. William Penn, when establishing the first settlements of Pennsylvania, had had the policy of obtaining influence with the savages and attaching them by presents. His memory is

96

The peace negotiations with the Delawares continue.

97

98

They receive a deputation.

¹³ Letters of Philadelphia, June 17.

¹⁴ Letters of Albany, June 11.

¹⁵ Letters of Philadelphia, July 22, and account of the conferences of Sir Johnson.

still held in veneration by them. When they speak of him they call him "Onas," a surname for a friendship given him during his lifetime. The deputies of the Tremblers announced themselves as his descendents, having the same peaceful feelings as he and the same faithfulness in keeping their word. The Delawares showed much grief at all that had happened. Presents were given them. A project of a treaty was agreed upon and it was resolved to meet at Bethlehem, a village twenty-five miles to the northeast of Philadelphia, in order to sign it. Therefore, in the middle of July, two deputies of the Council and three deputies of the Assembly set out to go to Bethlehem, taking with them about fifty of the chief Tremblers, as the savages had declared they would not sign any treaty without them. Several chiefs of the Delawares with a hundred warriors went to the same place. We are assured that peace was signed with them and that they promised to show themselves opposed to all those of their nation who would trouble the children of Onas and that they would treat them as their own enemies.

99

The English
make peace
with the Del-
awares.
100

Taking of
Fort Gran-
ville.
101

The treaty for which Captain Jacob, on whose head a price had been set at Philadelphia, surely had not been called did not detach him from France. In the beginning of August he again spread terror in the colony.¹⁶ He was one of the principal chiefs of a party of savages near the Ohio and the Delaware, at the head of whom some Frenchmen of the garrison of the forts of these parts were. This body, having left their baggage and horses about five days' journey from the inhabited places in Pennsylvania, divided in order to make incursions into this colony. The most considerable detachment, consisting of about a hun-

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¹⁶ Private letters of Philadelphia, August 19.

dred men, amongst whom there was Jacob, entered the county of Cumberland and marched towards Fort Granville, which protects the valley of Sheerman. Captain Ward had just left this fort with his ensign and the strongest part of his company; he had only left his lieutenant with twenty-three men to protect some reapers who worked in the valley. The detachment of the Frenchmen and savages first harassed Captain Ward on his retreat. But their leader, judging by this meeting that the garrison of Fort Granville could not be considerable, came to the decision to attack it at once. The Frenchmen and the savages, having passed the night in the forests, marched the next day along the river Juniata, and having arrived quite near the fort, they picked up combustible materials and set the palisades enclosing it on fire. Armstrong, lieutenant of Ward, who commanded there, came running up to put this fire out; he himself and an English soldier were killed and three were wounded. The French then offering to give the English quarter if they surrendered themselves, they at once opened the gates of the fort. There was only one savage slightly wounded during this attack; twenty-two soldiers, three women, and six children were taken prisoners. The French, after having raised their standard on the fort, shared their prisoners with the savages. They loaded them with sugar and the very best they found in the fort and went away. When at some distance, the troops made a halt and the French commander sent back Captain Jacob with his savages to burn and destroy the fort, which he did. The French, arriving at the place where they had left their baggage, found there ten savages and some English prisoners, who told them that other savages having come back from their incursions, had already returned towards the Ohio with a great number of prisoners.

106

During the expedition against Fort Granville some small bodies of savages appeared in the other districts of the county of Cumberland. Two soldiers were killed and one wounded near Fort Dowell, August 5; on the seventh, one inhabitant was killed in the same district, on the eighth, another was put to death, and four of his children were carried away. All the inhabitants of the valleys of Juniata and Sheerman were abandoned on account of these incursions, and there was general consternation in the colony.

107

But it is astonishing that all these troubles and alarms were the work of two tribes of savages, the Chouanons and the Delawares, who have scarcely eight hundred warriors altogether. What, therefore, have not the English to fear now, as the taking of Oswego or Choueguen opens their colonies to the incursions of all the tricks of savages who are allied to us? The destruction of the forts they had erected there, is all the more important as, through this station, in the center of Canada, they kept the whole colony in check. It will not be necessary now to have strong garrisons in the Forts Frontenac, Niagara and others on Lake Ontario. A great many of the troops and the savages, who had to be there for their safety, may now be employed to attack the English. I shall not add here any idea of my own. I leave to those who read this book the pleasure of making speculations on the new successes which we are expecting from the courage and the willingness of our troops, of our Canadians, and of the savages who are our allies. If, in addition, the English have begun hostilities in southern America, with the most resolute audacity, they have supported the but little favorable idea which people had of their bravery.

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COMPILED AND EDITED BY

JOHN EDGAR BURNETT BUCKENHAM, A.M., M.D.

TREASURER

AND

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1917

The
Pennsylvania-German
Society

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, FOUNDERS,
ANNUAL MEETINGS, OFFICERS AND
MEMBERS DURING THE FIRST
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF
ITS EXISTENCE

NARRATIVE AND CRITICAL HISTORY AND CHURCH RECORDS
PUBLISHED IN THE FIRST TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES
OF ITS PROCEEDINGS



LANCASTER, PA.

1917

The Pennsylvania-German Society

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED APRIL 15, 1891

WITH AMENDMENTS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I—NAME

The name of this organization shall be "The Pennsylvania-German Society."

ARTICLE II—OBJECT

The object of the Society shall be:

First: To perpetuate the memory and foster the principles and virtues of the German ancestors of its members, and to promote social intercourse among the latter.

Secondly: To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy and history of the Pennsylvania-Germans, and from time to time publish them, particularly such as shall set forth the part belonging to this people in the growth and development of American character, institutions and progress.

Thirdly: To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Pennsylvania-Germans.

Fourthly: To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on questions in the history or genealogy of the Pennsylvania-Germans.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. First: The members of the Society shall consist of three classes, viz.: Regular, Associate and Honorary.

Secondly: No one shall be eligible as a regular member unless he be of full age, of good moral character, and a direct descendant of early German or Swiss emigrants to Pennsylvania.

Thirdly: No one shall be eligible as an associate member unless he be of full age, good moral character, and of German descent not native in this State, or a foreign-born German naturalized and resident in this State not less than ten years. The rights and privileges of an associate member shall be the same as those of a regular member, except that he shall be ineligible to office, and shall have no vote on questions of property or location.

Fourthly: Persons who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc., of the Pennsylvania-Germans a special subject of study and research, and any other persons eminent in their profession or calling, to whatever nationality they may belong, who have shown themselves in sympathy with the Pennsylvania-Germans, shall be eligible to honorary membership.

Sec. 2. The mode of electing members shall be as follows: Candidates may be proposed in writing to the Executive Committee. Such nominations, with a written statement of the name, address, occupation and descent of each candidate, shall be considered at the next meeting of said Committee after the nomination has been made, who shall pass thereon. If no objection be made the said committee shall report favorably upon the nomination, and the candidates shall be considered as duly elected; but if any member of the Executive Committee demand a ballot, the election shall be by ballot, and a two-thirds vote of the members of the Committee present shall be necessary to elect.

Sec. 3. The annual dues of regular and associate members shall be two dollars.¹ In both cases payment must be made in advance. The payment of twenty-five dollars constitutes any regular a life member.²

¹ At the Bethlehem meeting October 16, 1895, the following was offered as an amendment to the by-laws, and adopted:

That the annual dues of the members be increased from \$2.00 to \$3.00, beginning with

Regular and associate members must pay their first annual dues and sign this Constitution, before entering upon the enjoyment of the rights and privileges of membership.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS

Section 1. First: The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer and an Executive Committee of eleven members.

Secondly: The President, Vice Presidents and Treasurer shall be elected at each annual meeting; and the President shall be ineligible for re-election.

Thirdly: The Secretary shall be elected for a term of three years and shall be *ex-officio* a member of the Executive Committee.

Fourthly: The Executive Committee elected at the first election shall divide itself into five classes. The first class of two members shall hold office for five years; the second class of two for four years; the third class of two for three years; the fourth class of two for two years, and the fifth class of two for one year. At each annual meeting thereafter successors shall be chosen to the class whose terms shall then expire.

Sec. 2. All elections shall be by ballot, under the direction of inspectors, to be appointed by the President, and a majority of votes shall elect.

the close of the present meeting, and that each member, who has fully paid up all his dues in accordance with the rules of the Society, shall receive gratis, a copy of the printed "Proceedings," beginning with Volume VI, of 1896, or with the volume of the year for which he made his first payment of annual dues, at the increased rate.

² At the Philadelphia meeting October 15, 1896, the following was offered as an amendment to the by-laws, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Life Membership fee be increased from \$25 to \$50, and that Section 3 of Article III of the By-Laws be amended accordingly.

Sec. 4. Should any member neglect to pay his annual dues for one year after the same shall become due, he shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member of the Society, unless, upon a satisfactory excuse being given, and the payment of all arrearages, the Executive Committee shall see fit to remit the penalty.

Sec. 5. The Executive Committee shall have power, by a vote of a majority of its members, to suspend or forfeit the membership of any member of the Society for conduct likely to endanger the welfare and interests of the Society, an opportunity being first given such member to be heard before the Executive Committee in his defense.

Sec. 6. Any person who shall cease to be a member of the Society shall forfeit all right or interest in the property of the Society.

ARTICLE V—DUTIES OF OFFICERS

First: The duties of the President shall be those usually pertaining to that office; and also to deliver an address at the annual meeting.

Secondly: The duties of the Vice President shall be the same as those ordinarily belonging to that office.

Thirdly: The duties of the Secretary shall be to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society; to inform officers and new members of their election; to countersign all drafts made on the Treasurer; and to call and arrange for all writings of the Society, under the direction of the Executive Committee; he shall also act as Librarian and Curator, and have the keeping of all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, and personal articles pertaining to the Society.

Fourthly: The duties of the Treasurer shall be to collect, and under the direction of the Executive Committee disburse the funds of the Society and to keep regular accounts thereof, which shall be subject to the examination of the President and the Executive Committee. He shall submit a statement thereof to the Executive Committee at each regular meeting, and his accounts shall be audited once every year.³

Fifthly: The Duties of the Executive Committee shall be to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contemplated in this Constitution; to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society, and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the Constitution. It shall also have power to fill any vacancy which may occur from death or resignation among the officers of the Society, for the unexpired term of the office so vacated.

Sixthly: The Executive Committee shall, from time to time, make by-laws, rules and regulations, and appoint standing committees and sub-committees on matters not herein determined.⁴

³ October 11, 1893, at the York meeting, an amendment was offered, which was approved at the Reading meeting, Oct. 3, 1894, making the Treasurer an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Committee.

⁴ The minute-book of the Executive Committee shows the appointment of the follow-

ARTICLE VI—MEETINGS

1. The Society shall hold one regular meeting each year, to be known as the anniversary meeting, which shall be characterized by special exercises, including a banquet, to be arranged for by the Executive Committee.

2. The Executive Committee shall have authority to call three additional meetings of the Society each year, time and place to be designated by the Executive Committee, at each of which the current business of the Society may be transacted, and one or more papers or essays shall be read on questions in the genealogy or history of the Pennsylvania-Germans.

3. The Executive Committee shall hold its regular meetings on the same dates as the regular meetings of the Society, and special meetings, whenever called by its chairman, notice of which must be given to each member of the Committee not less than ten days prior to the meeting.⁶

ARTICLE VII—HEADQUARTERS

The Headquarters of the Society shall be located in

ARTICLE VIII—AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

1. To amend the Constitution an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at the annual meeting shall be requisite.

2. Amendments to the Constitution can be offered only at the annual meeting, and no amendment shall be voted upon at the same meeting at which it is offered.

ing sub-committees: Membership, Dues and Deliveries, Editorial, Proof and Indexing, Printing and Illustrating, Genealogy, History and Tradition, Finance, Insignia⁵ and Stationery, Pennsylvania-German Dialect Literature, and Pennsylvania-German Anthology.

⁵ The following resolution was adopted at the Bethlehem meeting October 16, 1895: That the Executive Committee be directed and empowered to get up a suitable insignia for the Society, the details of same to be left to its judgment.

⁶ February 26, 1891, the Executive Committee passed a resolution, to hold its meetings quarterly on the second Wednesday of January, April, July and October in each year.

BY-LAWS⁷

I—ORDER OF BUSINESS

At all meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading and Adoption of the Minutes of the Previous Meeting.
2. Reports of Officers and Committees.
3. Miscellaneous Business.
4. Reading of Papers or Delivery of Addresses.
5. Adjournment.

II—ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Society shall be held on the second Wednesday of October at such place and hour as the Executive Committee shall appoint,⁸ and at least ten days' notice of the same shall be sent to each member by the Secretary.

III—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

All committees except the Executive Committee and its sub-committees shall be appointed by the President or the Chairman of the meeting, unless specially named in the resolution creating the committee; and the person first named shall be chairman of each committee.

IV—THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee shall each year divide itself into the following sub-committees: A Committee of Three on Finance; a Committee of Three on Genealogy; and a Committee of Five on History and Tradition. These committees to be appointed by the Chairman.

V—THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance shall, at least once in each year, and oftener, if they choose, audit the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Society, and report upon the same at the annual meeting of the Society, and oftener to the Executive Committee, as they may see fit, or as the latter may order.

⁷ Adopted by the Executive Committee, July 8, 1891.

⁸ Resolution offered at the Bethlehem meeting, October 16, 1895, and adopted: That the matter of fixing upon a time for the annual meetings be left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

VI—THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY

It shall be the duty of the Committee on Genealogy to collect and preserve, in accordance with the Constitution, information and documents relating to the Genealogy of the members of the Society, and of the German and Swiss Settlers of Pennsylvania and of the American colonies. The Committee may expend the funds of the Society for this purpose, subject to the subsequent approval of the Executive Committee.

VII—THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORY AND TRADITION

It shall be the duty of the Committee on History and Tradition to collect and preserve, in accordance with the Constitution, information, documents, books, and monuments relating to the history and traditions of the members of the Society, and of the German and Swiss settlers and their descendants in Pennsylvania and the rest of the United States, and to print and publish the same; and papers and essays relating to the same, copyrighting original publications for the benefit of the Society. The Committee may expend the funds of the Society for this purpose, subject to the subsequent approval of the Executive Committee.

VIII—ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Neglect on the part of any member of the Executive Committee to attend the meeting of said Committee for three consecutive meetings, shall be a tender of his resignation from that Committee. But the Committee may excuse any member for such absence if good and sufficient reasons therefor be given.

IX—AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws can be altered, amended or abrogated only at a regular meeting of the Executive Committee, by the affirmative vote of six members of the said Executive Committee.

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY

Twenty-Five Years of History

After an agitation of the subject, in the early winter of 1891, by the editors of papers in Lebanon, Lancaster, Berks and Carbon Counties, and the formal issuance of a Call, a Convention for the purpose of organizing a Pennsylvania-German Society met in Lancaster on April 15, 1891. It adopted a constitution, and effected a permanent organization, with officers and an Executive Committee.

The First Annual Meeting was held on October 14, 1891, in Harrisburg. Similar historical, festive and social meetings have followed without a break, and have included pilgrimages to the Ephrata Cloister, the institutions at Bethlehem, Washington's Headquarters at Valley Forge, the historical sites at Germantown and on the Wissahickon, and last, but not least, through Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

The Society at present numbers 396 members, residing in different States. The treasury always has shown a large balance to its credit. The Society has published annually a volume of Proceedings, in which are treated the history and influence of the early German settlements, with many interesting and delightful papers. The work of the Society, usually, is planned by its Executive Committee, whose meetings are held regularly four times a year. The Society has published various old church records, and has made its influence felt in the careful preservation of documents in the Archives of the State of Pennsylvania.

In this quarter of a century the Society has become strongly rooted, and is in a very healthful condition. It looks forward to enlarge usefulness, and advises its members to make sure that their children have taken their places in this work that it may be continued into future generations.

FOUNDERS

- Honorable Edwin Albright⁹
Reverend Herman A. Brickenstein
Robert Koch Buchle, Ph.D.
Frank Ried Diffenderffer, Litt.D.
Honorable Maurice C. Eby¹⁰
William Henry Egle, M.D.¹¹
Lee Light Grumbine, Esq.¹²
Reverend J. Max Hark, D.D.
Honorable Jeremiah S. Hess
Reverend Abraham R. Horne, D.D.¹³
Reverend Franklin Klein Levan, D.D.¹⁴
E. Winfield Scott Parthemore¹⁵
Captain Edward Henry Rauch¹⁶
Julius Friedrich Sachse, Litt.D.
Reverend Theodore Emanuel Schmauk, D.D., LL.D.
Reverend Paul deSchweinitz, D.D.
Reverend John Summers Stahl, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
Hiram Young¹⁷

⁹ Died December 13, 1902.

¹⁰ Died April 4, 1914.

¹¹ Died February 19, 1901.

¹² Died August 18, 1904.

¹³ Deceased.

¹⁴ Died November 13, 1894.

¹⁵ Died April 25, 1909.

¹⁶ Deceased.

¹⁷ Died July 13, 1905.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

1891-1915

Lancaster, County Court House.....	April 15, 1891
Harrisburg, Young Men's Christian Association.....	October 14, 1891
Lebanon, County Court House.....	October 12, 1892
York, County Court House.....	October 11, 1893
Reading, Hall of McLean Post, No. 16, G. A. R.....	October 3, 1894
Bethlehem, Young Women's Christian Association.....	October 16, 1895
Philadelphia, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.....	October 15, 1896
Lancaster, Orange Street Opera House.....	October 22, 1897
Allentown, Euterpean Club.....	October 14, 1898
Ephrata, Bethany Reformed Church.....	October 20, 1899
Easton, First Reformed Church.....	October 26, 1900
Harrisburg, Board of Trade Building.....	October 25, 1901
Norristown, Young Men's Christian Association Hall....	October 3, 1902
Lebanon, Salem Memorial Lutheran Chapel.....	October 22, 1903
Germantown, Market Square Presbyterian Church.....	October 25, 1904
Reading, Chapel of St. Paul's Memorial Reformed Church	October 27, 1905
Allentown, Chapel of Muhlenberg College.....	November 2, 1906
Philadelphia, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.....	November 8, 1907
Lancaster, Chapel of Franklin and Marshall College....	November 6, 1908
Bethlehem, Moravian Sunday School Building,.....	October 29, 1909
York, Parish House of Christ Lutheran Church.....	October 14, 1910
Harrisburg, Senate Chamber of the State Capitol.....	October 20, 1911
Riegelsville, St. John's Reformed Church.....	October 4, 1912
Philadelphia, Auditorium, Houston Hall, Univ. of Penn..	October 17, 1913
Lancaster, First Reformed Church.....	November 13, 1914
Reading, Young Men's Christian Association Hall.....	October 15, 1915

OFFICERS

1915-1916

President

PROF. GEORGE TAYLOR ETTINGER, Ph.D.

Vice-Presidents

COLONEL HARRY C. TREXLER

FRANK SHALTER LIVINGOOD, A.B. (Harvard)

Secretary

DANIEL WUNDERLICH NEAD, M.D.

(P. O. Box 468, Reading, Pa.)

Treasurer

JOHN EDGAR BURNETT BUCKENHAM, M.D.

(Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.)

Executive Committee

REVEREND THEODORE EMANUEL SCHMAUK, D.D., LL.D., Chairman

JOHN EDGAR BURNETT BUCKENHAM, M.D., *Ex-Officio*

REVEREND L. KRYDER EVANS, D.D.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FACKENTHAL, JR., Sc.D.

HARRY WINSLOW FEGLEY

GEORGE ALBERT GORGAS, Ph.G.

NAAMAN HENRY KEYSER, D.D.S.

ULYSSES SIDNEY KOONS, LL.B.

DANIEL WUNDERLICH NEAD, M.D., *Ex-Officio*

PROF. ALBERT GEORGE RAU, Ph.D.

CHARLES RHOADS ROBERTS

JULIUS FRIEDRICH SACHSE, Litt.D.

WILLIAM KOPP TRITLE SAHM, M.D.

REVEREND NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER, D.D., LL.D.

ABRAHAM S. SCHROPP

PORTER WILLIAM SHIMER, Ph.D.

REVEREND JOHN BAER STOUT

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE FIRST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF ITS EXISTENCE.

PRESIDENTS

1891	HON. GEORGE F. BAER, LL.D. <i>Pro Temp.</i> ¹⁸
1891-1892	WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D. ¹⁹
1892-1893	HENRY L. FISHER, Esq.
1893-1894	REVEREND GEORGE CRIDER HECKMAN, D.D., LL.D.
1894-1895	HON. SAMUEL WHITAKER PENNYPACKER, LL.D.
1895-1896	FRANK RIED DIFFENDERFFER, Litt.D.
1896-1897	REVEREND THEODORE EMANUEL SCHMAUK, D.D., LL.D.
1897-1898	REVEREND NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
1898-1899	E. WINFIELD SCOTT PARTHMORE. ²⁰
1899-1900	REVEREND FRANKLIN JACOB FOGEL SCHANTZ, D.D.
1900-1901	REVEREND THOMAS CONRAD PORTER, D.D., LL.D. ²¹
1901-1902	PROFESSOR CHARLES FRANCIS HIMES, Ph.D., LL.D. ²²
1901-1902	REVEREND JOSEPH HENRY DUBBS, D.D., LL.D.
1902-1903	REVEREND JOSEPH AUGUSTUS SEISS, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D.
1903-1904	REVEREND JOHN SUMMERS STAHR, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
1904-1905	HON. JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER, LL.D.
1905-1906	HON. GUSTAV ADOLPH ENDLICH, LL.D.
1906-1907	BENJAMIN MATTHIAS NEAD, Esq.
1907-1908	HON. JOHN WANAMAKER, LL.D.
1908-1909	THOMAS C. ZIMMERMAN, Litt.D.
1909-1910	GENERAL JOHN EDWIN ROLLER

¹⁸ At the organization meeting held on April 15, 1891, Hon. George F. Baer, LL.D., President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, presided until the election of officers and a permanent organization was effected.

¹⁹ At the organization meeting Dr. Egle, Librarian of the State of Pennsylvania, was elected president and at the annual meeting held on October 14, at Harrisburg, was reelected.

²⁰ Advanced to the office of President to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Albright, who was elected but declined to serve as President.

²¹ Elected October 26, 1900; died April 27, 1901.

²² Elected Vice-President October 26, 1900, and appointed President July 19, 1901, by the Executive Committee.

1910-1911	REVEREND HENRY EYSTER JACOBS, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D.
1911-1912	LIEUT. HENRY MELCHIOR MUHLENBERG RICHARDS, Litt.D.
1912-1913	BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FACKENTHAL, JR., Sc.D.
1913-1914	JULIUS FRIEDRICH SACHSE, Litt.D.
1914-1915	HON. WILLIAM UHLER HENSEL, LL.D., Litt.D. ²³
1914-1915	WILLIAM FREDERICK MUHLENBERG, M.D., LL.D. ²⁴
1914-1915	HON. HARMAN YERKES
1915-1916	PROF. GEORGE TAYLOR ETTINGER, Ph.D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

1891-1892	HENRY AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Esq. HON. EDWIN ALBRIGHT
1892-1893	HON. EDWIN ALBRIGHT JACOB H. REDSECKER, Ph.M.
1893-1894	HON. JOHN B. WARFEL CAPTAIN EDWARD HENRY RAUCH
1894-1895	GENERAL JOHN PETER SHINDEL GOBIN REVEREND NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.
1895-1896	REVEREND FRANKLIN JACOB FOGEL SCHANTZ, D.D. RIGHT REVEREND JOSEPH MORTIMER LEVERING, D.D.
1896-1897	HON. JAMES ADDAMS BEAVER, LL.D. REVEREND MATTHIAS HENRY RICHARDS, D.D.
1897-1898	REVEREND THOMAS CONRAD PORTER, D.D., LL.D. HON. JOHN BAYARD MCPHERSON, LL.D.
1898-1899	REVEREND JOSEPH HENRY DUBBS, D.D., LL.D. E. WINFIELD SCOTT PARTHMORE ²⁵
1899-1900	HON. GUSTAV ADOLPH ENDLICH, LL.D. HON. CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, LL.D.

²³ Elected November 13, 1914, died February 27, 1915.

²⁴ Elected Vice-President November 13, 1914; appointed President by the Executive Committee; died August 25, 1915.

²⁵ Advanced to the Office of President to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Albright declining to serve as President.

- 1900-1901 REVEREND JOSEPH HENRY DUBBS, D.D., LL.D.
 PROFESSOR CHARLES FRANCIS HIMES, Ph.D., LL.D.²⁶
 REVEREND JOSEPH AUGUSTUS SEISS, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D.²⁷
- 1901-1902 REVEREND JOSEPH AUGUSTUS SEISS, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D.
 JOHN PETER KELLER, D.D.S.
- 1902-1903 HON. IRVING P. WANGER
 REVEREND PAUL DESCHWEINITZ, D.D.
- 1903-1904 HENRY CLAY GRITTINGER, Esq.
 IRA CHRISTIAN SCHOCK
- 1904-1905 BENJAMIN MATTHIAS NEAD, Esq.
 ETHAN ALLEN WEAVER, C.E., M.S.
- 1905-1906 ISAAC HIESTER
 BISHOP NATHANIEL BERTOLET GRUBB
- 1906-1907 GEORGE TAYLOR ETTINGER, Ph.D.
 PROFESSOR JOHN EYERMAN, F.Z.S. (London), F.G.S.A.,
 F.A.G.S., M.I.M.E.
- 1907-1908 JAMES McCORMICK LAMBERTON, Esq.
 CARL HESS NIEMEYER, C.E.
- 1908-1909 HON. WILLIAM UHLER HENSEL, LL.D., Litt.D.
 REVEREND PHILIP C. CROLL, D.D.
- 1909-1910 LIEUT. HENRY MELCHIOR MUHLENBERG RICHARDS, Litt.D.
 JOHN FRANKLIN MENTZER, M.D.
- 1910-1911 ROBERT CABEEN BAIR, Esq.
 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FACKENTHAL, Jr., Sc.D.
- 1911-1912 HON. FRANK M. TREXLER, LL.D.
 GEORGE ALBERT GORGAS, Ph.G.
- 1912-1913 ALFRED PERCIVAL SMITH, A.B. (Haverford and Harvard)
 LL.B.
 REVEREND GEORGE WASHINGTON SANDT, D.D.
- 1913-1914 EDGAR DUBS SHIMER, Ph.D., LL.D.
 HON. CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, LL.D.²⁸

²⁶ Appointed to the office of President July 19, 1901, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Reverend Thomas Conrad Porter, D.D., LL.D., who died April 27, 1901.

²⁷ Appointed July 19, 1901, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Professor Himes to the office of President, caused by the death of Dr. Porter.

²⁸ Died October 9, 1914.

1914-1915	WILLIAM FREDERICK MUHLENBERG, M.D., LL.D. ²⁹ HON. HARMAN YERKES ³⁰ ALBERT K. HOSTETTER, Esq. ³¹
1915-1916	COLONEL HARRY C. TREXLER FRANK SHALTER LIVINGOOD, A.B. (Harvard)

SECRETARIES

Elected.		Retired.
Apr. 15, 1891	FRANK RIED DIFFENDERFFER, Litt.D. . . .	Oct. 3, 1894
Oct. 3, 1894	LIEUT. HENRY M. M. RICHARDS, Litt.D.	Oct. 29, 1909
Oct. 29, 1909	GEORGE TAYLOR ETTINGER, Ph.D.	Oct. 15, 1915
Oct. 15, 1915	DANIEL WUNDERLICH NEAD, M.D.	

TREASURERS

Elected.		Retired.
Apr. 15, 1891	JULIUS FRIEDRICH SACHSE, Litt.D. . . .	Oct. 17, 1913
Oct. 17, 1913	JOHN EDGAR BURNETT BUCKENHAM, AM., M.D.	

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE³²

Elected.		Retired.
Apr. 15, 1891	Reverend J. Max Hark, D.D., <i>Chairman</i>	Oct. 3, 1894
Apr. 15, 1891	Lee Light Grumbine, Esq.	Oct. 15, 1896
Apr. 15, 1891	Henry Augustus Muhlenberg, Esq.	Oct. 12, 1892
Apr. 15, 1891	Captain Edward Henry Rauch	Oct. 3, 1894
Apr. 15, 1891	Hon. Jeremiah S. Hess	Oct. 11, 1893
Apr. 15, 1891	E. Winfield Scott Parthemore	Oct. 11, 1893
Apr. 15, 1891	Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D.	Oct. 3, 1894
Apr. 15, 1891	Clement Zwingli Weiser, D.D.	July 18, 1895
Apr. 15, 1891	Christian Philip Humrich	Apr. 23, 1895

²⁹ Advanced to the office of President on the death of Hon. William Uhler Hensel, LL.D., Litt.D. Died August 25, 1915.

³⁰ Advanced to the office of President on the death of William Frederick Muhlenberg, M.D., LL.D.

³¹ Appointed Vice-President to fill the vacancy caused by the advancement of Judge Yerkes to the Presidency.

³² The members of the first Executive Committee were elected on April 15, 1891, and reelected on October 14, 1891.

Apr. 15, 1891	Hon. A. Hiestand Glatz	Oct. 12, 1892
Apr. 15, 1891	Frank Ried Diffenderffer, <i>ex-officio</i>	Oct. 3, 1894
Oct. 12, 1892	Reverend Theodore Emanuel Schmauk, D.D.	Oct. 15, 1896
Oct. 12, 1892	Thomas C. Zimmerman	Oct. 22, 1897
Oct. 11, 1893	E. Winfield Scott Parthemore	Oct. 14, 1898
Oct. 11, 1893	Samuel Miller Sener	Apr. 14, 1896
Oct. 3, 1894	Reverend J. Max Hark, D.D.	Oct. 20, 1899
Oct. 3, 1894	Captain Edward Henry Rauch	Oct. 20, 1899
Oct. 3, 1894	Lieutenant Henry M. M. Richards, <i>ex-officio</i>	Oct. 29, 1909
Oct. 3, 1890	Julius Friedrich Sachse, Litt.D., <i>ex-officio</i> ³³	Oct. 17, 1913
Jan. 9, 1895	Frank Ried Diffenderffer, Litt.D.	Oct. 15, 1896
Oct. 16, 1895	Reverend Matthias Henry Richards, D.D.	Dec. 12, 1898
Oct. 16, 1895	Morton L. Montgomery, Esq.	Oct. 26, 1900
Oct. 16, 1895	Henry Edwin Slaymaker	Oct. 15, 1896
Apr. 14, 1896	Reverend Nathan C. Schaeffer, Ph.D., D.D.	Oct. 22, 1897
Oct. 15, 1896	Daniel Wunderlich Nead, M.D.	Oct. 26, 1900
Oct. 15, 1896	Frank Ried Diffenderffer, Litt.D.	Oct. 25, 1901
Oct. 15, 1896	Lee Light Grumbine, Esq.	Oct. 25, 1901
Oct. 15, 1896	Rev. Franklin Jacob Fogel Schantz, D.D.	Oct. 22, 1897
Oct. 22, 1897	Rev. Theo. E. Schmauk, D.D., <i>Chairman</i> ³⁴	Oct. 14, 1898
Oct. 22, 1897	Rev. Franklin Jacob Fogel Schantz, D.D.	Oct. 20, 1899
Oct. 22, 1897	Thomas C. Zimmerman	Oct. 3, 1902
Oct. 14, 1898	Rev. Theodore Emanuel Schmauk, D.D.	Oct. 22, 1903
Oct. 14, 1898	Rev. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Ph.D., D.D. ..	Oct. 22, 1903
Jan. 17, 1899	Reverend L. Kryder Evans, D.D.	Apr. 13, 1899
Oct. 20, 1897	Abraham Sebastian Schropp	Oct. 3, 1902
Oct. 20, 1899	Hon. Maurice C. Eby	Oct. 26, 1900
Oct. 20, 1899	John Franklin Mentzer, M.D.	Oct. 25, 1904
Oct. 26, 1900	Hon. Maurice C. Eby	Oct. 27, 1905

³³ By an amendment to the constitution, adopted October 3, 1894, the Treasurer is now a member, *ex-officio*, of the Executive Committee.

³⁴ In 1897, Dr. Schmauk, then President of the Society, was Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee from April 20th to January 18th, 1898, on which date he became Chairman of the Executive Committee and has held that office, by annual reëlection, to the present time.

Officers.

19

Oct. 26, 1900	Daniel Wunderlich Nead, M.D.	Oct. 27, 1905
Oct. 25, 1901	Frank Ried Diffenderffer, Litt.D.	Oct. 27, 1905
Oct. 25, 1901	Lee Light Grumbine, Esq.	Aug. 18, 1904
Oct. 3, 1902	Thomas C. Zimmerman.....	Nov. 8, 1907
Oct. 3, 1902	Abraham Sebastian Schropp	Nov. 8, 1907
Oct. 22, 1903	Rev. Theodore Emmanuel Schmauk, D.D.	Nov. 6, 1908
Oct. 22, 1903	Rev. Nathan C. Schaeffer, Ph.D., D.D. ..	Nov. 6, 1908
Oct. 25, 1904	Reverend L. Kryder Evans, D.D.	Oct. 29, 1909
Oct. 25, 1904	John Franklin Mentzer, M.D.	Oct. 29, 1909
Oct. 25, 1904	William Kopp Tritle Sahn, M.D.	Nov. 2, 1906
Oct. 27, 1905	Daniel Wunderlich Nead, M.D.	Oct. 14, 1910
Oct. 27, 1905	Hon. Maurice C. Eby	Oct. 14, 1910
Oct. 27, 1905	Ethan Allan Weaver, M.S., C.E.	Nov. 2, 1906
Nov. 2, 1906	Naaman Henry Keyser, D.D.S.	Oct. 20, 1911
Nov. 2, 1906	William Kopp Tritle Sahn, M.D.	Oct. 20, 1911
Nov. 8, 1907	Thomas C. Zimmerman, Litt.D.	Nov. 6, 1908
Nov. 8, 1907	Abraham Sebastian Schropp	Oct. 4, 1912
Nov. 6, 1908	Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk, D.D., LL.D.	Oct. 17, 1913
Nov. 6, 1908	Rev. N. C. Schaeffer, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.	Oct. 17, 1913
Nov. 6, 1908	Prof. George Taylor Ettinger, Ph.D.	Oct. 4, 1912
Oct. 29, 1909	Reverend L. Kryder Evans, D.D.	Nov. 13, 1914
Oct. 29, 1909	John Edgar Burnett Buckenham, A.M. ..	Nov. 13, 1914
Oct. 29, 1909	George Taylor Ettinger, Ph.D., <i>ex-officio</i> ..	Oct. 15, 1915
Oct. 14, 1910	Daniel Wunderlich Nead, M.D.	Oct. 15, 1915
Oct. 14, 1910	Hon. Maurice C. Eby	Jan. 17, 1913
Oct. 14, 1910	Reverend John Baer Stoudt	Oct. 15, 1915
Oct. 20, 1911	Albert George Rau, Ph.D.	Oct. 4, 1912
Oct. 20, 1911	Reverend Ammon Stapleton, D.D.	Oct. 17, 1913
Oct. 20, 1911	Charles Rhoads Roberts	Nov. 13, 1914
Oct. 20, 1911	Reverend John Baer Stoudt	Oct. 15, 1915
Oct. 20, 1911	Naaman Henry Keyser, D.D.S.	Nov. 2, 1916
Oct. 20, 1911	William Kopp Tritle Sahn, M.D.	Nov. 2, 1916
Oct. 20, 1911	Benjamin Franklin Fackenthal, Jr., Sc.D.	Nov. 2, 1916
Oct. 4, 1912	Abraham Sebastian Schropp	1917

The Pennsylvania-German Society.

Oct. 4, 1912	Albert George Rau, Ph.D.	1917
Oct. 4, 1912	Porter W. Shimer, Ph.D.	1917
Oct. 17, 1913	Rev. Theodore E. Schmauk, D.D., LL.D.	1918
Oct. 17, 1913	Rev. N. C. Schaeffer, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.	1918
Oct. 17, 1913	Ulysses Sidney Koons, LL.B.	1918
Oct. 17, 1913	John Edgar Burnett Buckenham, A.M., M.D., <i>ex-officio</i> ³³	
Nov. 13, 1914	Julius F. Sachse, Litt.D.	1919
Nov. 13, 1914	Rev. L. Kryder Evans, D.D.	1919
Nov. 13, 1914	Charles Rhoads Roberts	1919
Oct. 15, 1915	George A. Gorgas, Ph.G.	1920
Oct. 15, 1915	Rev. John Baer Stoudt	1920
Oct. 15, 1915	Harry Winslow Fegley	1920
Oct. 15, 1915	Daniel Wunderlich Nead, M.D., <i>ex-officio</i>	



MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY
OCTOBER 15, 1915

Honorary

Rosengarten, Joseph G., LL.D.	Elected April 12, 1898
1704 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	

Life

Buckenham, John Edgar Burnett, A.M., M.D.	October 25, 1900
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Capp, Seth Bunker	January 17, 1913
P. O. Box 2054, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Gorgas, William Luther	April 13, 1892
Harrisburg, Pa.	
Krick, Reverend Thomas Henry	January 21, 1903
Coplay, Lehigh Co., Pa.	
Schmauk, Reverend Theodore Emanuel, D.D., LL.D.	April 15, 1891
Lebanon, Pa.	
deSchweinitz, Reverend Paul, D.D.	April 15, 1891
Bethlehem, Pa.	
Smith, Alfred Percival	July 21, 1896
6391 Overbrook Avenue, Overbrook, Pa.	
Weaver, Ethan Allen, C.E., M.Sc.	January 9, 1895
251 Harvey Street, Germantown, Pa.	

Regular

Achey, Frederick Augustus	January 15, 1897
Lancaster, Pa.	
Acker, A. Lincoln	April 28, 1903
1843 Venango Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Adams, Joseph Weaver	January 17, 1899
South Bethlehem, Pa.	
Amer, William M.	July 9, 1891
Lititz, Pa.	
Anewalt, Lewis Lincoln	November 1, 1906
814 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pa.	
Anspach, Paul B.	January 10, 1901
61 North Fourth Street, Easton, Pa.	

Appel, William Nevin	January 18, 1898
33 North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.	
Arndt, John Stover	April 20, 1897
Ardmore, Pa.	
Atlee, John	June 24, 1915
Parkton, Md.	
Bachert, Augustus Ellsworth, C.E., M.E.	October 28, 1909
1260 Lincoln Avenue, Tyrone, Pa.	
Bachman, John A.	October 25, 1900
Phillipsburg, New Jersey.	
Baer, Samuel Adams, Ph.D.	April 15, 1891
Frostburg, Md.	
Bair, Robert Cabeen	October 26, 1905
30 South Beaver Street, York, Pa.	
Bartholomew, Reverend Allen R., D.D.	April 20, 1897
4527 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Basehore, Samuel E.	October 19, 1911
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	
Bausman, John Watts Baer	April 15, 1891
Lancaster, Pa.	
Beckel, Clarence E.	May 1, 1912
112 Market Street, Bethlehem, Pa.	
Bechtel, John Clemmer	October 26, 1905
103 West Nippon Street, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Bechtel, Joseph B.	November 1, 1906
4912 Knox Street, Germantown, Pa.	
Behm, John William	July 19, 1904
420 Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Benze, Reverend C. Theodore, D.D.	November 1, 1906
Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Bernd, Reverend Franklin K.	October 21, 1907
Kutztown, Pa.	
Bertolet, Benjamin	October 2, 1902
2112 Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Bertolet, Ira D.	October 24, 1904
3546 North Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Bieber, Reverend Milton James	January 17, 1899
Mount Joy, Pa.	
Bittenger, Hon. John Wierman.....	October 11, 1893
York, Pa.	
Bittner, Frank D.	January 17, 1899
1101 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pa.	

Members.

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Blanck, Joseph E., M.D.	April 30, 1915
P. O. box 28, Green Lane, Pa.	
Bobb, Henry, M.D.	November 5, 1908
East Greenville, Pa.	
Body, Frederick Rapp	October 3, 1912
First Avenue and Chestnut Street, Lebanon, Pa.	
Borhek, Morris Augustus	October 26, 1905
211 North Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.	
Borneman, Henry Stauffer	January 15, 1897
801 Franklin Bank Building, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Bower, John Lincoln, M.D.	January 17, 1899
Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Boyer, Reverend Charles Clinton, Ph.D.	January 9, 1895
Kutztown, Pa.	
Brandt, Jacob Luther	April 24, 1906
Trenton, Missouri.	
Brecht, Prof. Samuel K.	October 19, 1911
205 East McKinley Avenue, Lansdowne, Pa.	
Brendlinger, Peter Franklin, C.E.	October 2, 1902
1009 Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Bricker, Luther Jackson	October 26, 1905
1181 Hague Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.	
Brillhart, Jacob Herbst	October 28, 1909
1433 North Beckley Avenue, Station A, Dallas, Texas.	
Brodhead, Albert	January 16, 1896
131 Centre Street, Bethlehem, Pa.	
Brower, William, M.D.	January 11, 1893
Spring City, Pa.	
Brownback, Garrett Elwood	October 14, 1915
Linfield, Pa.	
Brumbaugh, Gaius Marcus, M.S., M.D.	April 25, 1907
908 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.	
Brumbaugh, Hon. Martin Grove, Ph.D., LL.D.	October 21, 1897
254 West Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.	
Bruner, Alfred Cookman	October 24, 1901
Columbia, Pa.	
Bruner, Owen M.	June 26, 1912
1508 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Brunner, Franklin Henry	January 16, 1896
108 West Broad Street, Bethlehem, Pa.	
Buckenham, John Edgar Burnett, A.M., M.D., Life Member	October 25, 1900
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.	

The Pennsylvania-German Society.

- Burgess, Reverend Ellis BeaverNovember 7, 1907
501 Vine Street, Connellsville, Pa.
- Burgin, George Horace, M.D.October 24, 1901
63 West Cheltenham Avenue, Germantown, Pa.
- Burkholder, Albert NorthOctober 26, 1905
1340 Mineral Spring Road, Reading, Pa.
- Butterwick, Reverend Robert ReubenOctober 24, 1901
Mountville, Pa.
- Capp, Seth Bunker, Life Member January 17, 1913
P. O. box 2054, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Closson, James Harwood, M.D.October 24, 1904
53 West Cheltenham Avenue, Germantown, Pa.
- Conrad, Hon. Henry C., LL.D.October 17, 1913
Georgetown, Delaware.
- Conyngham, RedmondApril 30, 1915
134 Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.
- Cooper, Reverend Charles Jacob, D.D.July 13, 1898
28 South Thirteenth Street, Allentown, Pa.
- Croll, Edward EverettOctober 19, 1911
5403 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Croll, Reverend Philip C., D.D.October 3, 1894
Beardstown, Illinois.
- Croll, Sylvester EdwardJuly 18, 1895
40 Fifteenth Street, Buffalo, New York.
- Crone, Hon. Frank L.April 30, 1915
Manila, P. I.
- Dannehower, William F.April 16, 1891
828 West Marshall Street, Norristown, Pa.
- Dapp, Reverend Charles Frederick, Ph.D.October 20, 1914
232 Yost Avenue, Spring City, Pa.
- Deatrick, Reverend William Wilberforce, Sc.D.January 9, 1895
Kutztown, Pa.
- Dechert, Hon. Henry MartynNovember 7, 1907
3930 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Deisher, Henry K.January 18, 1898
Kutztown Pa.
- Dempwolf, J. A.October 13, 1910
York, Pa.
- Derr, Andrew FeinJuly 18, 1892
Miners Bank Building, Wilkes-Barré, Pa.
- Detwiler, Thomas Craig, M.D.July 17, 1906
346 West Chestnut Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Members.

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- Dickenshied, Eugene Henry, M.D. July 17, 1906
111 North Eighth Street, Allentown, Pa.
- Diefenderfer, Walter Benneville, M.D. April 14, 1896
Tyrone, Pa.
- Dietrich, William Joseph November 7, 1907
Allentown, Pa.
- Diffenderfer, Reverend George Michael July 20, 1900
229 West Pomfret Street, Carlisle, Pa.
- Diffenderfer, Frank Ried, Litt.D. Founder
542 North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.
- Dubbs, Henry Alfred January 18, 1898
716 Foster Building, Denver, Colorado.
- Dumn, Harry Jacob October 26, 1905
136 North Eleventh Street, Reading, Pa.
- Edelman, William October 28, 1909
18 Charlotte Street, Pottstown, Pa.
- Edelman, Reverend Willis J. October 14, 1915
342 North Tenth Street, Lebanon, Pa.
- Eggert, Henry Benjamin October 28, 1909
151 Church Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
- Emhardt, William Henry November 5, 1908
5521 Germantown Avenue, Germantown, Pa.
- Endlich, Hon. Gustav Adolph, LL.D. January 12, 1894
1537 Mineral Spring Road, Reading, Pa.
- Eshelman, Edgar Moyer July 14, 1903
Takoma Park, D. C.
- Ettinger, George Taylor, Ph.D. October 15, 1896
Allentown, Pa.
- Evans, Reverend L. Kryder, D.D. January 18, 1898
221 King Street, Pottstown, Pa.
- Everhart, Villias H. October 17, 1913
203 Monroe Street, Easton, Pa.
- Fackenthal, B. F., Jr., Sc.D. July 13, 1898
Riegelsville, Pa.
- Falkenstein, Reverend George N. October 21, 1907
Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa.
- Fegley, Harry Winslow July 15, 1902
952 North Fifth Street, Reading, Pa.
- Fegley, William January 18, 1898
921 North Third Street, Reading, Pa.
- Fehr, Oliver Lewis October 29, 1900
19 South Fifth Street, Easton, Pa.

- Fritsch, D.D., M.D.October 20, 1911
Macungie, Pa.
- Flory, Prof. John S.June 29, 1911
Bridgewater, Va.
- Fogel, Edwin Miller, Ph.D.January 16, 1896
College Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Forney, Joseph Gochnawer,April 13, 1899
Lancaster, Pa.
- Fortenbaugh, AbrahamOctober 19, 1911
1713 North Second Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Foster, William Davis, M.D.April 16, 1891
522 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.
- Fretz, Henry AugustusOctober 21, 1903
Doylestown, Pa.
- Fretz, John Edgar, M.D.January 17, 1899
Easton, Pa.
- Fretz John StoverOctober 24, 1901
Doylestown, Pa.
- Fretz, Thomas J.November 11, 1906
525 Chew Street, Allentown, Pa.
- Fry, Reverend Jacob, D.D., LL.D.January 9, 1895
Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Funk, Hon. Henry S.October 13, 1910
Springtown, Pa.
- Gerdsen, Reverend Herman Augustus, D.D.November 5, 1908
36 West Orange Street, Lancaster, Pa.
- Glander, Herman C.May 6, 1908
West Alexandria, Ohio.
- Gleim, John StambaughJanuary 19, 1909
31 North Shippen Street, Lancaster, Pa.
- Glessner, James GrahamJanuary 12, 1894
York, Pa.
- Gobrecht, Neander AugustusJanuary 15, 1902
309 East Grant Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
- Gorgas, George Albert, Ph.G.April 13, 1892
Harrisburg, Pa.
- Gorgas, William Luther, Life MemberApril 13, 1892
Harrisburg, Pa.
- Gotwald, Reverend Frederick GebhartJanuary 21, 1903
York, Pa.
- Graff, William KnappJuly 15, 1902
1775 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

- Green, Edgar Moore, M.D.October 21, 1897
222 Spring Garden Street, Easton, Pa.
- Grimm, DanielApril 14, 1909
1311 Buffalo Street, Franklin, Pa.
- Grittinger, Henry Clay, Esq.April 12, 1899
Lebanon, Pa.
- Grossart, Lewis J. H.April 17, 1913
Allentown, Pa.
- Grosscup, Hon. Peter StengerJanuary 27, 1910
Congress Hall, Chicago, Illinois.
- Grubb, Reverend Nathaniel BertoletOctober 2, 1902
715 Berks Street, Philadelphia Pa.
- Gruber, Reverend L. FranklinOctober 28, 1909
1213 Hague Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.
- Gruber, Michael AlvinMay 6, 1908
932 O Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Guthrie, Harry JonesOctober 17, 1913
612 Harrison Street, Wilmington, Delaware.
- Haak, Isaac BenjaminApril 19, 1900
Myerstown, Pa.
- Haldeman, Horace L.July 18, 1895
Marietta, Lancaster Co., Pa.
- Harper, Benjamin FranklinNovember 5, 1908
234 East Penn Street, Germantown, Pa.
- Hartman, Edwin M., A.M.April 16, 1901
Franklin and Marshall Academy, Lancaster, Pa.
- Hassler, Hon. Aaron BilyeuNovember 1, 1906
50 East Orange Street, Lancaster, Pa.
- Hauser, James J.November 1, 1906
Macungie, Pa.
- Hayden, Reverend Horace EdwinJanuary 11, 1893
32 Mallery Place, Wilkes-Barré, Pa.
- Heckman, Frederic CreiderJanuary 9, 1895
P. O. Box 16, Wernersville, Pa.
- Heckman, Prof. Samuel B., Ph.D.October 21, 1903
College of the City of New York, New York City.
- Heilman, Samuel Phillips, M.D.April 15, 1891
Hathaway Park, Lebanon, Pa.
- Heilman, U. HenryApril 16, 1901
920 Walnut Street, Lebanon, Pa.
- Heller, Llewellyn J.October 28, 1909
220 East Broad Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

- Heller, William JacobJanuary 18, 1898
Easton, Pa.
- Heller, William JohnJuly 15, 1908
156 South New Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
- Herbst, George Edwin M., M.D.October 26, 1905
Oley, Berks Co., Pa.
- Hershey, Andrew HiestandJanuary 11, 1893
447 West Orange Street, Lancaster, Pa.
- Hess, Hon. AbrahamApril 15, 1891
Lebanon, Pa.
- Hess, Hon. Jeremiah S.Founder
Hellertown, Pa.
- Hess, Reverend Warren CarpenterOctober 14, 1915
130 East Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa.
- Hiester, IsaacJanuary 9, 1899
530 Washington Street, Reading, Pa.
- Hilliard, ClintonOctober 25, 1900
214 North Third Street, Easton, Pa.
- Himes, Prof. Charles Francis, Ph.D., LL.D.January 15, 1897
Carlisle, Pa.
- Himmelwright, HowardApril, 20, 1911
1143 Lincoln Avenue, Tyrone, Pa.
- Hinke, Reverend William John, Ph.D., D.D., Associate Member.....July 13, 1899
156 North Street, Auburn, New York.
- Hodge, Hugh BayardOctober 17, 1913
420 West Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.
- Hoffman, Charles GriffithNovember 1, 1906
222 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Holstein, OttoOctober 19, 1911
P. O. box 1216, San Antonio, Texas.
- Horn, Frank MelchiorApril 12, 1898
Catasauqua, Pa.
- Hostetter, Albert KellerJanuary 18, 1898
715 North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.
- Hostetter, Harry B.January 29, 1915
715 North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.
- Hottenstein, Hon. Marcus S.June 24, 1915
Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
- Houck, Hon.. HenryApril 13, 1892
Lebanon, Pa.
- Huntsinger, Emanuel M.October 26, 1905
Hegins, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

Members.

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- Illick, Prof. Joseph S.April 17, 1913
Mont Alto, Pa.
- Jacobs, Reverend Henry Eyster, D.D., LL.D., S.T.D.October 15, 1896
Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Jacobs, Michael WilliamJanuary 18, 1898
P. O. box 37, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Johnson, Elmer Ellsworth SchultzJanuary 10, 1901
Neuerweg 19, Wolfenbüttel, Germany.
- Jones, George MillerJanuary 18, 1898
52 North Fourth Street, Reading, Pa.
- Keck, Winfield ScottJanuary 16, 1896
129 South Second Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.
- Keim George deBennevilleMay 6, 1908
Edgewater Park, New Jersey.
- Keiser, Henry P.October 14, 1915
1530 Mineral Spring Road, Reading, Pa.
- Keiter, Reverend William D. C., D.D.October 28, 1909
414 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pa.
- Kelker, Luther R.October 19, 1899
128 Walnut Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Keller, Reverend Eli, D.D.January 9, 1895
1312 Chew Street, Allentown, Pa.
- Keller, William HuestisJuly 19, 1900
Lancaster, Pa.
- Kepner, W. ClintonOctober 24, 1901
Orwigsburg, Pa.
- Keppelman, John A.October 13, 1910
540 Court Street, Reading, Pa.
- Kern, Reverend Robert M.October 3, 1912
Allentown, Pa.
- Keyser, Naaman Henry, D.D.S.April 10, 1902
33 High Street, Germantown, Pa.
- Klahr, Lewis W.April 11, 1904
644 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Klick, Reverend Ira WernerOctober 21, 1903
Marietta, Pa.
- Klein, H. M. J., Ph.D.October 19, 1911
Franklin & Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.
- Klein, Hon. Theodore BerghausJanuary 17, 1899
264 Boas Street, Harrisburg, Pa.
- Klein, Warren Frantz, M.D.October 21, 1903
801 Walnut Street, Lebanon, Pa.

Kline, Hon. Charles Howard	November 7, 1907
1002 Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Kline, Clarence Winfield	January 9, 1895
141 West Diamond Avenue, Hazleton, Pa.	
Kline, Reverend Harry Charles	October 21, 1903
27 South High Street, Bethlehem, Pa.	
Kline, James Nourse	January 19, 1904
519 West Fourth Street, Williamsport, Pa.	
Kline, Reverend John Jacob, Ph.D.	July 20, 1900
Pottstown, Pa.	
Kline, Reverend William H.	October 13, 1910
West Hazleton, Pa.	
Klopp, Eli Leinbach, M.D.	January 18, 1898
Eighth Street, and Oak Lane, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Knappenberger, Reverend J. William, A.M.	January 16, 1902
Niantic, Conn.	
Knauss, James Owen	January 18, 1906
Department of Public Instruction, Harrisburg, Pa.	
Knipe, Irvin P.	April 16, 1901
50 East Chestnut Street, Norristown, Pa.	
Kolb, Reuben	October 25, 1900
Easton, Pa.	
Koons, Ulysses Sidney, LL.B.	July 13, 1899
4707 Cedar Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Kotz, Adam L., M.D.	October 25, 1900
32 South Fourth Street, Easton, Pa.	
Krause, Edward John	October 21, 1903
67 Lehigh Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.	
Krause, John Samuel	October 28, 1909
Bethlehem, Pa.	
Kreider, Reverend Charles Daniel	April 13, 1899
Lititz, Pa.	
Krick, Reverend Thomas Henry, Life Member	January 21, 1903
Coplay, Pa.	
Kriebel, Howard Wiegner	July 20, 1894
Lititz, Pa.	
Kriebel, Reverend Oscar Schultz, D.D.	January 16, 1896
Pennsburg, Pa.	
Krout, Jacob Henry	July 19, 1904
Glenolden, Pa.	
Kuebler, Harry J.	27, 1910
Easton, Pa.	

Members.

Kuhns, John	April 30, 1915
Haverford, Pa.	
Kuhns, Prof. Levi Oscar	July 18, 1892
Middletown, Conn.	
Lambert, Reverend James Franklin	April 25, 1907
Catasauqua, Pa.	
Lambert, Prof. Marcus Bachman	April 16, 1901
1816 Fairmont Street, Allentown, Pa.	
Landes, Gared C.	April 17, 1913
2026 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Landis, Hon. Charles Israel	July 14, 1903
140 North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.	
Landis, David Bachman	November 1, 1906
38 East Chestnut Street, Lancaster, Pa.	
Landis, Harrison	October 28, 1900
Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Landis, James Miller	July 18, 1899
Room 509, 1001 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Laubach, George Abraham	October 25, 1900
Easton, Pa.	
Laubach, John R.	October 17, 1913
341 South Broad Street, Nazareth, Pa.	
Leibensperger, Reverend Ambrose William	April 19, 1899
Lebanon, Pa.	
Leinbach, Reverend Paul Seibert, D.D.	October 20, 1911
Easton, Pa.	
Leinbach, Reverend Thomas Hoch	July 13, 1899
136 Clymer Street, Reading, Pa.	
Lemberger, Joseph Lyon	January 11, 1893
Lebanon, Pa.	
Leopold, Reverend Elmer O.	October 11, 1911
Allentown, Pa.	
Leshner, Pierce	July 13, 1899
226 West Chestnut Street, Lancaster, Pa.	
Lessig, Othniel Bliem	April 28, 1903
Pottstown, Pa.	
Light, Arville Gelbach	October 24, 1904
425 North Eighth Street, Lebanon, Pa.	
Light, Simon	January 11, 1893
J	
Lightfoot,	January 17, 1905
5935 Montgomery, Ph.D. reet, Germantown, Pa.	

Livingood, Frank Shalter 536 Court Street, Reading, Pa.	January 9, 1895
McClintock, Andrew Hamilton 34 South River Street, Wilkes-Barré, Pa.	April 20, 1897
McMinn, Joseph Henderson 425 Locust Street, Williamsport, Pa.	October 13, 1910
March, Matthias Levengood Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., Pa.	October 25, 1900
Martin, George Castor "Allardyce," Asbury Park, New Jersey.	May 1, 1912
Mechling, Benjamin Franklin Seventh & Glenwood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.	October 15, 1896
Mechling, Benjamin Schreiber Riverton, New Jersey.	October 15, 1896
Mechling, William Harrison Wingohocking Heights, Germantown, Pa.	October 15, 1896
Meily, George E. 38 North Ninth Street, Lebanon, Pa.	October 19, 1911
Mentzer, John Franklin, M.D. Ephrata, Pa.	October 11, 1893
Metzler, Christian Eby 67 Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.	April 21, 1904
Meyers, Hon. Benjamin Franklin Harrisburg, Pa.	April 25, 1891
Miller, David A. 218 North Fifth Street, Allentown, Pa.	April 28, 1903
Miller, David Willoughby 617 West Race Street, Pottsville, Pa.	November 5, 1908
Miller, E. Augustus 1604 North Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	July 20, 1900
Miller, James Alfred New Tripoli, Lehigh Co., Pa.	July 20, 1900
Miller, J. Henry Lebanon, Pa.	October 21, 1903
Miller, Lemon E. Lincoln, Lancaster Co., Pa.	July 13, 1899
Minnich, Reverend Michael Reed 4935 Larchwood Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.	January 9, 1895
Monnette, Orra Eugene 308 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California.	January 17, 1913
More, Reverend Wilson Franklin, D.D. Bethany Orphans Home, Womelsdorf, Pa.	October 24, 1901

Mull, Prof. George Fulmer, Litt.D.	April 15, 1891
Lancaster, Pa.	
Mylin, Samuel M.	July 13, 1899
Herrville, Lancaster Co., Pa.	
Nead, Benjamin Frank	October 19, 1911
254 Boas Street, Harrisburg, Pa.	
Nead, Benjamin Matthias	April 15, 1891
Harrisburg, Pa.	
Nead, Daniel Wunderlich, M.D.	April 15, 1891
P. O. Box 468, Reading, Pa.	
Neifert, William Washington	July 17, 1906
United States Weather Bureau, Hartford, Conn.	
Niemeyer, Carl Hess, C.E.	October 24, 1901
505 South Negley Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Ohl, Reverend Jeremiah Franklin, Mus.D.	October 24, 1901
826 South St. Bernard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Opp, Charles Benjamin	January 16, 1896
1522 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Orth, Henry C.	January 11, 1893
223 State Street, Harrisburg, Pa.	
Oswald, Amandus	January 21, 1903
Centre and Front Streets, Freeland, Pa.	
Parsons, Hon. John Fribley	October 24, 1901
Emporium, Pa.	
Pastorius, Daniel Berkley	November 5, 1908
5603 Greene Street, Germantown, Pa.	
Pastorius, Samuel Nice	October 17, 1913
6305 Germantown Avenue, Germantown, Pa.	
Pennypacker, Hon. Samuel Whitaker, LL.D.	April 15, 1891
Pennypacker's Mills, Pa.	
Plitt, Prof. George Lewis	January 19, 1904
921 Farragut Terrace, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Rath, Reverend Myron O.	January 16, 1896
211 North Sixth Street, Allentown, Pa.	
Rau, Prof. Albert George, Ph.D.	November 1, 1906
63 Broad Street, Bethlehem, Pa.	
Reed, Willoughby H., M.D.	October 15, 1896
Jeffersonville, Montgomery Co., Pa.	
Reichard, Prof. Harry Hess	October 13, 1910
16 North Sovereign Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey.	
Reider, W. A. Herbert	October 14, 1915
340 Chestnut Street, Reading, Pa.	

- Reinhard, Osman FranklinOctober 28, 1909
515 North Linden Street, Bethlehem, Pa.
- Reist, Henry Gerber, M.E.October 2, 1902
110 Avon Road, Schenectady, New York.
- Reninger, Edward HenryJanuary 17, 1899
41 South Fifth Street, Allentown, Pa.
- Renninger, Reverend Josiah S.October 19, 1911
R. F. D. No. 3, Allentown, Pa.
- Richards, Reverend H. BransonJanuary 18, 1898
Lebanon, Pa.
- Richards, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, Litt.D. (late Lieut. U. S. N.)....July 8, 1891
Lebanon, Pa.
- Richardson, Edgar SnyderOctober 14, 1915
Reading, Pa.
- Richardson, William H.July 21, 1896
250 Union Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.
- Rick, JamesJanuary 9, 1895
632 Centre Avenue, Reading, Pa.
- Riegel, William GeorgeOctober 28, 1909
Bethlehem, Pa.
- Rhoads, Thomas Jefferson Boyer, M.D.January 9, 1895
Boyertown, Pa.
- Ritter, Francis O., M.D.January 16, 1900
1430 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
- Roberts, Charles RhoadsJuly 15, 1902
520 North Sixth Street, Allentown, Pa.
- Rogers, George HippeeApril 20, 1897
Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Rohr, GeorgeJanuary 19, 1909
154 South Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.
- Rohrer, Samuel AshmeadOctober 24, 1904
"Wallingford," Easton, Md.
- Roller, General John EdwinJanuary 16, 1896
Harrisonburg, Va.
- Rosenberger, Randle C., M.D.September 15, 1908
2330 North Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Rosenberger, Seward M.November 7, 1907
4451 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Ross, GeorgeMay 6, 1908
Doylestown, Pa.
- Rothermel, Abraham HeckmanJanuary 9, 1895
538 Court Street, Reading, Pa.

Members.

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Rothermel, Prof. John Jacob	January 18, 1898
1450 Girard Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.	
Rothrock, Reverend Jacob Jonathan	October 24, 1904
Lansdale, Pa.	
Ruebush, Joseph K.	October 3, 1912
Dayton, Virginia.	
Rupp, Henry Wilson	October 10, 1895
1220 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Sachse, Julius Friedrich, Litt.D.	Founder
4428 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Sahm, William Kopp Tritle, M.D.	October 15, 1896
124 Union Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Sandt, Reverend Charles Milton	October 10, 1901
3418 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Sandt, Reverend George Washington, D.D.	January 18, 1898
1904 Tioga Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Sauber, Charles Alvin	January 29, 1915
221 South Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.	
Schaadt, Hon. James L.	January 9, 1895
536 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.	
Schadt, Thomas A. J.	January 21, 1903
Cementon, Pa.	
Schaeffer, D. Nicholas	January 9, 1895
1532 Mineral Spring Road, Reading, Pa.	
Schaeffer, Reverend Nathan C., Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.	July 20, 1894
Lancaster, Pa.	
Scheffer, Reverend John Amos	November 1, 1906
245 North Sixth Street, Allentown, Pa.	
Scheidy, Reverend George M.	January 27, 1910
Allentown, Pa.	
Schmauk, Reverend Theodore Emanuel, D.D., LL.D., Life Member	Founder
Lebanon, Pa.	
Schmidt, Reverend Ambrose Matthias	October 2, 1902
Bellefonte, Pa.	
Schmoyer, Reverend Melville Benjamin Charles	July 9, 1901
Macungie, Pa.	
Schneider, Reverend Charles Bowman, D.D.	April 16, 1901
129 North Eighth Street, Shamokin, Pa.	
Schnerer, Franklin Elser	October 24, 1904
R. F. D. No. 5, Lititz, Pa.	
Schnure, Howard Davis	October 19, 1899
Selingsgrove, Pa.	

Schnure, William M.	October 17, 1913
Selinsgrove, Pa.	
Schoch, Ira Christian	January 18, 1898
Selinsgrove, Pa.	
Scholl, Charles R., D.D.S.	October 26, 1905
Second National Bank Building, Reading, Pa.	
Schropp, Abraham Sebastian	July 20, 1894
107 East Market Street, Bethlehem, Pa.	
Schwab, Prof. John Christopher, Ph.D., LL.D.	November 7, 1907
New Haven, Conn.	
Schwartz, John Loeser	October 25, 1900
Hillcrest, Port Hope, Ontario, Canada.	
Schwartz, Leon David	October 20, 1914
Siegfrieds, Pa.	
deSchweinitz, Reverend Paul, D.D., Life Member	Founder
Bethlehem, Pa.	
Seibert, William A., M.D.	July 13, 1899
43 North Fourth Street, Easton, Pa.	
Seiler, Felix G.	July 14, 1903
30 East Lincoln Street, Shamokin, Pa.	
Seip, Asher	October 25, 1900
1309 Washington Street, Easton, Pa.	
Seltzer, A. Frank, Esq.	July 18, 1892
Lebanon, Pa.	
Shea, Joseph Bernard	July 9, 1901
c/o Joseph Horne Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Sheip, Henry H.	November 7, 1907
Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Shenk, Christian	April 15, 1891
Fourth and Cumberland Streets, Lebanon, Pa.	
Shenk, Harry Jacob	October 21, 1903
314 Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa.	
Shenk, Jacob M.	January 11, 1893
Lebanon, Pa.	
Sherk, Charles Penrose	November 7, 1907
602 Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa.	
Shick, Robert Porter	April 20, 1897
320 South Forty-third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Shimer, Edgar Dubs, Ph.D., LL.D.	October 15, 1896
104 Union Avenue, Jamaica, New York.	
Shimer, Joseph Rosenbery	October 15, 1896
Phillipsburg, New Jersey.	

Shimer, Prof. Porter William, E.M., Ph.D.	October 15, 1896
Easton, Pa.	
Shindel, William L., M.D.	April 24, 1906
28 North Front Street, Sunbury, Pa.	
Shoemaker, Samuel	June 26, 1912
Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Shull, John Dolen, M.D.	October 25, 1900
Union Station, Baltimore, Md.	
Siegrist, Henry Warren	July 15, 1897
842 Walnut Street, Lebanon, Pa.	
Small, Samuel, Jr.	January 18, 1898
York, Pa.	
Smith, Alfred Percival, Life Member	July 21, 1896
6391 Overbrook Avenue, Overbrook, Pa.	
Smith, Edgar Fahs, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D.	October 17, 1913
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Smoll, Reverend Edwin Harrison	January 21, 1903
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	
Snyder, Henry Steinman	October 19, 1899
150 Church Street, Bethlehem, Pa.	
Snyder, Reverend Howard Elias	January 29, 1915
104 Wurts Street, Kingston, New York.	
Spangler, Adam Franklin	October 19, 1899
Ephrata, Pa.	
Spangler, Reverend Henry Thomas, D.D.	October 11, 1893
Collegeville, Pa.	
Sperry, Henry Muhlenberg	October 24, 1904
P. O. box 1052, Rochester, New York.	
Stahr, Reverend John Summers, D.D., LL.D.	Founder
Lancaster, Pa.	
Stapleton, Reverend Ammon, M.S., D.D.	October 19, 1899
1429 Erie Avenue, Williamsport, Pa.	
Stein Reverend James Rauch	January 21, 1903
Bethlehem, Pa.	
Stein, Reverend Samuel H.	January 26, 1911
119 South Duke Street, York, Pa.	
Steinman, Andrew Jackson	April 12, 1898
301 East Orange Street, Lancaster, Pa.	
Steinman, George	April 15, 1891
Lancaster, Pa.	
Steinmetz, Hiram Erb, A.M.	July 13, 1899
Zion Home, Lititz, Pa.	

Stem, Reverend George P.	October 3, 1912
Siegfrieds, Pa.	
Stevens, Hon. William Kerper	October 26, 1905
1220 Perkiomen Avenue, Reading, Pa.	
Stickler, Franklin Adam	October 2, 1902
709 Haws Avenue, Norristown, Pa.	
Stocker, Reverend Harry C.	October 3, 1912
456 Elm Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.	
Stoeber, William Caspar, Esq.	January 18, 1898
727 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Stonecipher, Reverend John Franklin, D.D.	October 25, 1900
25 North Second Street, Easton, Pa.	
Stopp, Reverend S. A. Bridges	June 28, 1914
Allentown, Pa.	
Stoudt, Reverend John Baer	July 19, 1905
Northampton, Pa.	
Stout, John Kennedy	July 15, 1897
"The Garland," Washington, D. C.	
Strassburger, Perry B.	January 8, 1914
New Stock Exchange Building, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Summers, William	July 20, 1900
Conshohocken, Pa.	
Trexler, Edwin G.	October 28, 1909
927 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.	
Trexler, Hon. Frank M., LL.D.	November 1, 1906
1115 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pa.	
Trexler, Col. Harry C.	January 16, 1896
Allentown, Pa.	
Tyson, James, M.D., LL.D.	October 17, 1913
1506 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Ulrich, Henry Heilman	October 17, 1913
152 North Eighth Street, Lebanon, Pa.	
Umbenhen, Reverend J. H., Ph.D.	October 19, 1899
Pottsville, Pa.	
Unger, Prof. Maurice Simon Henry	November 1, 1906
216 West Seventy-second Street, New York City.	
Updegrave, Jacob Davidheiser, M.D.	January 16, 1900
Monroe & Wagner Streets, Easton, Pa.	
Vanderslice, Charles Mussina	November 1, 1906
602 South Main Street, Phoenixville, Pa.	
Wagner, Jacob Alvin	January 17, 1913
Des Moines, Iowa.	

- Walter, Frank K. January 10, 1901
 New York State Library, Albany, New York.
- Wanamaker, Hon. John January 10, 1901
 Philadelphia, Pa.
- Wanger, George F. P., C.E. January 17, 1899
 Pottstown, Pa.
- Wanger, Hon. Irving P. April 16, 1901
 827 West Main Street, Norristown, Pa.
- Waring, Reverend Luther Hess January 8, 1914
 1503 Thirtieth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
- Wayland, Prof. John Walter January 17, 1907
 Harrisonburg, Va.
- Weaver, Ethan Allen, C.E., M.S., Life Member January 9, 1895
 251 West Harvey Street, Germantown, Pa.
- Weber, Reverend Adam Monroe January 18, 1898
 Boyertown, Pa.
- Weidman, Grant, Esq. October 21, 1903
 Lebanon, Pa.
- Weidman, Martin L. July 13, 1899
 Ephrata, Pa.
- Weiser, George U. October 20, 1911
 York, Pa.
- Weller, Reverend Harvey A., D.D. April 19, 1900
 Orwigsburg, Pa.
- Weirick, Charles Donges October 23, 1903
 517 Chestnut Street, Lebanon, Pa.
- Wenner, Thomas P. November 1, 1906
 540 North Sixth Street, Allentown, Pa.
- Wenrich, Reuben David, M.D. October 21, 1903
 Wernersville, Pa.
- Wentz, Prof. Abdel Ross, Ph.D. June 4, 1913
 Gettysburg, Pa.
- Wetzel, John Wise July 15, 1902
 20 South Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa.
- Wieand, Reverend Charles Samuel October 2, 1902
 209 Chestnut Street, Pottstown, Pa.
- Wissler, Samuel H. July 13, 1899
 Lincoln, Lancaster Co., Pa.
- Witmeyer, Daniel P. October 24, 1901
 Lebanon, Pa.
- Wolle, Clarence A. October 28, 1909
 803 Prospect Avenue, Bethlehem, Pa.

Wolle, Reverend Edward Samuel	October 26, 1905
601 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Wonsetler, Franklin Bean	October 28, 1909
1348 DeKalb Street, Norristown, Pa.	
Wuchter, Reverend Aston Clinton	January 21, 1903
Toledo, Ohio.	
Wurts, John S.	January 26, 1911
1224 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa.	
Yeager, Reverend James Martin, D.D.	July 15, 1897
Lewistown, Pa.	
Yehl, Reverend E. A.	October 19, 1911
Bangor, Pa.	
Yerkes, Hon. Harman	January 17, 1899
Doylestown, Pa.	
Young, R. I.	October 24, 1901
Middletown, Pa.	
Zern, Jacob G., M.D.	April 12, 1894
203 South Third Street, Lehigh, Pa.	
Zerbey, Joseph Henry	October 26, 1905
Pottsville, Pa.	
Zimmerman, Henry S.	April 28, 1903
135 North Eighth Street, Shamokin, Pa.	

TOTAL 396.

DECEASED MEMBERS

Honorary

Died.

Coxe, Hon. Eckley Brinton	May 13, 1895
Kell, James	June 4, 1899
Latimer, Hon. James W.	July 22, 1899
Stillé, Charles Janeway, M.D., LL.D.	August 11, 1899

Life

Eby, Hon. Maurice C.	April 4, 1914
Schwartz, James Ernest	May 16, 1900
Smith, Alfred	October 10, 1902

Regular

Albright, Hon. Edwin	December 13, 1902
Artman, Col. Enos Reeser	September 3, 1912
Baer, George F., LL.D.	April 26, 1914
Beaver, Daniel Benjamin DeWalt, M.D.	March 6, 1910
Beaver, Hon. James Addams, LL.D.	January 31, 1914
Borhek, Ashton Christian	March 6, 1898
Boyd, Peter Keller	November 27, 1901
Boyer, Benjamin Franklin	January 3, 1908
Bricker, Major John Randolph	October 15, 1906
Bruner, Daniel Pastorius	August 29, 1901
Brunner, Frank Riegner, M.D.	January 13, 1908
Burkert, Oliver Christian	October 29, 1908
Clymer, Hon. William Heister	June 5, 1914
Darmstaetter, Reverend J.	July 2, 1909
Davis, Captain Samuel T., M.D.	October 23, 1908
Diehl, Tilghman H.	May 10, 1913
Dotterer, Henry Sassaman	January 10, 1903
Dreher, Hon. Samuel S.	June 26, 1893
Dubbs, Reverend Joseph Henry, D.D., LL.D.	April 1, 1910

Dunmire, George Benson, M.D.	November 2, 1905
Eberly, Adam John	August 5, 1901
Eby, Hon. Maurice C.	April 4, 1914
Egle, William Henry, M.D.	February 19, 1901
Ermentrout, Hon. Daniel	September 17, 1899
Ermentrout, Hon. James Nevin	August 19, 1908
Fisher, Reverend Charles Gutzlaff, D.D.	February 25, 1896
Flores, Lieutenant Philip Wetzel	February 27, 1908
Fon Dersmith, Charles Allen	April 12, 1909
Franklin, Walter Mayer	June 27, 1913
Funck, Captain Josiah	July 17, 1896
Gilbert, Reverend David McConaughy, D.D.	October 16, 1905
Glatz, General A. Hiestand	December 28, 1894
Gobin, General John Peter Shindel	May 1, 1910
Gretzinger, William Christian	February 19, 1909
Grumbine, Lee Light, Esq.	August 18, 1904
Hanold, Frank Wildbahn	January 7, 1909
Hanold, Hiester Muhlenberg	May 23, 1901
Hartman, John Markley, M.E.	September 4, 1910
Heckman, Reverend George Crider, D.D., LL.D.	March 5, 1902
Heilman, Henry Snavely	January 20, 1911
Heinitsch, Charles Augustus, M.D.	December 29, 1898
Hensel, Hon. William Uhler, LL.D., Litt.D.	February 27, 1915
Herr, Martin Luther, M.D.	February 8, 1902
Hertz, Daniel Rhine D.D.S.	October 1, 1905
Heydrick, Hon. Christopher, LL.D.	October 9, 1914
Hobson, Freeland Gotwalts	January 11, 1906
Holls, Hon. George Frederick William, D.C.L.	July 23, 1903
Hostetter, Abraham F.	June 15, 1911
Huff, Hon. George Franklin	April 18, 1912
Humrich, Christian Philip	January 5, 1906
Kauffman, Andrew John	May 19, 1899
Kelker, Rudolph Frederick	October 3, 1906
Kelker, William Anthony	February 15, 1908
Keller, Christian Kunkel, M.D.	December 7, 1913

Deceased Members.

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Keller, John Peter, D.D.S.	December 23, 1907
Klock, Henry Albright, M.D.	February 1, 1908
Klotz, Hon. Robert	May 1, 1895
Koch, Thomas J.	February 10, 1915
Konigmacher, Jacob	November 6, 1912
Kulp, George Brubaker	February 15, 1915
Krotel, Reverend Gottlob Frederick, D.D., LL.D.	May 17, 1907
Lamberton, James McCormick	March 28, 1915
Landis, Henry, M.D.	October 18, 1898
Lanius, Captain William H.	January 21, 1913
Laubach, William	July 30, 1914
Lehman, Samuel Kaufman	June 4, 1893
Levan, Reverend Franklin Klein, D.D.	November 13, 1894
Levan, Louis Sebastian	December 26, 1896
Levering, Rt. Reverend Joseph Mortimer, D.D.	April 4, 1908
McKnight, Milton Brayton	July 9, 1910
Marks, Prof. Clement A.	October 23, 1912
Marr, Addison Graham	July 4, 1909
Maurer, Daniel C.	December 31, 1901
Mauser, Jacob B.	December 28, 1906
Meily, James	April 20, 1905
Meily, Hon. John	April 3, 1902
Meily, Richard	March 31, 1906
Miller, Daniel	August 1, 1913
Miller, Prof. Franklin Pierce	January 2, 1909
Miller, Henry Grant	May 11, 1907
Mish, John Weidman	June 14, 1906
Muhlenberg, Francis, M.D.	September 8, 1894
Muhlenberg, William Frederick, M.D., LL.D.	August 25, 1915
Mumma, Hon. David	June 20, 1893
Nichols, Henry Kuhl, C.E.	November 22, 1904
Oberholtzer, George Rieger	February 8, 1913
Ott, Charles Henry, M.D.	November 1, 1909
Parthemore, E. Winfield Scott	April 25, 1909
Pflueger, Reverend Oscar Erwin	July 22, 1912

Porter, Reverend Thomas Conrad, D.D., LL.D.	April 27, 1901
Rau, Robert	July 30, 1906
Reeder, General Frank	December 7, 1912
Reeder, Colonel Wilbur Fisk	August 28, 1904
Redsecker, Jacob H., Ph.M.	April 20, 1909
Reinhold, Lieut. Henry Sherk	August 7, 1891
Reinoehl, Major Adam Cyrus	December 13, 1900
Reinoehl, Hon. Adolphus	September 29, 1893
Reist, Levi Sheaffer	May 29, 1892
Richards, George Henry	December 23, 1894
Richards, Reverend Matthias Henry, D.D.	December 12, 1898
Rohrer, Major Jeremiah	October 23, 1910
Rutter, Amos	August 15, 1902
Saeger, Thomas William	November 19, 1913
Santee, Eugene Irving, M.D.	June 15, 1915
Sandt, Charles Albert	May 5, 1909
Schaeffer, Reverend William Ashmead, D.D.	July 27, 1907
Schantz, Charles Oscar	July 26, 1911
Schantz, Reverend Franklin Jacob Fogel, D.D.	January 19, 1907
Sheeleigh, Reverend Matthias, D.D.	July 15, 1900
Schuler, Henry A.	January 13, 1908
Schwab, Gustav Henry	November 12, 1912
Seidensticker, Oswald, M.D.	January 10, 1894
Seiss, Reverend Joseph Augustus, D.D., LL.D., L.H.D.	June 20, 1904
Shea, Christian Bernard	November 18, 1900
Shimer, Jacob Schantz, M.D.	July 27, 1898
Shimmel, Lewis Slifer, Ph.D.	March 9, 1914
Shindel, Colonel Jacob Andrew	February 16, 1895
Shonk, Hon. George Washington	April 14, 1900
Slaymaker, Henry Edwin	September 1, 1905
Slaymaker, Colonel Samuel Cochran	February 2, 1894
Smith, Reverend Oliver Peter, D.D.	October 15, 1911
Stauffer, David McNeely, C.E.	February 5, 1913
Steinmetz, Hon. Jacob Lieber	February 15, 1904
Stichter, Franklin Goodhart	August 6, 1907

Deceased Members.

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Stober, Hon. Jeremiah Albert	January 17, 1910
Sütter, Daniel	November 23, 1900
Titzel, Christian Edgar	March 30, 1913
Unger, John Frederick, C.E.	April 11, 1908
Urner, Isaac Newton, LL.D.	July 9, 1904
Warfel, Hon. John B.	April 19, 1908
Weidler, Prof. Albert Green	February 17, 1907
Weidman, Major Grant	November 11, 1895
Weiser, William Franklin	April 1, 1906
Weiss, Hon. John H.	November 22, 1905
Welles, Edward	March 8, 1914
Weygandt, Cornelius Nolen	February 17, 1907
Yohe, Samuel Straub	October 21, 1902
Young, Colonel James	May 4, 1895
Zahm, Samuel Hensel	February 5, 1893
Zieber, Eugene B.	June 6, 1897
Zimmerman, Thomas C., Litt.D.	November 3, 1914

NARRATIVE AND CRITICAL HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Among the objects of the Society as set forth in the Constitution are "To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy and history of the Pennsylvania-Germans, and from time to time publish them, particularly such as shall set forth the part belonging to this people in the growth and development of American character, institutions and progress."

The purpose set forth in the last part of the above extract from the constitution is being carried out under the title "Pennsylvania: The German Influence in its Settlement and Development. A Narrative and Critical History."

The work has been planned to extend over a number of years and has been divided into important subjects, each of which will be treated in an exhaustive manner by some writer whose studies and researches have qualified him as an authority on his particular subject.

The first two parts of this series of history appeared in volume VII of the *Proceedings*, published in 1897, and up to the present time twenty-five parts have been published in the succeeding volumes.

The following parts have appeared in the volumes of *Proceedings** so far published:

Part I. THE FATHERLAND: (1450-1750) showing the part it bore in the Discovery, Exploration and Development of the Western Continent, with special reference to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania By Julius Friedrich Sachse, pp. 224, plates 19, maps 2.

Part II. THE GERMAN EXODUS TO ENGLAND IN 1709. (*Massen=auswanderung der Pfälzer*). By Frank Ried Diffenderfer, pp. 157, plates 16.

Part III. THE GERMAN EMIGRATION TO AMERICA 1709-1740. By Rev. Henry Eyster Jacobs, D.D., LL.D., pp. 124, plates 12.

Part IV. THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMANTOWN PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BEGINNING OF GERMAN IMMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA By Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D., pp. 300, plates 26, map 1.

* A complete detailed descriptive list of the *Proceedings* may be had on application to the Treasurer.

Part V. THE GERMAN EMIGRATION FROM NEW YORK PROVINCE INTO PENNSYLVANIA By Rev. Matthias Henry Richards, D.D., pp. 102, plates 8.

Part VI. THE DOMESTIC LIFE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN PIONEER By Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D.D., pp. 97, plates 10, facsimile 1.

Part VII. THE GERMAN IMMIGRATION INTO PENNSYLVANIA THROUGH THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, from 1700 to 1775. Part II. THE REDEMPTIONERS. By Frank Ried Diffenderfer, pp. 348, plates 22.

Part VIII. THE GERMAN BAPTIST BRETHREN OR DUNKERS. By George N. Falkenstein, pp. 148, plates 11.

Part IX. THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN PENNSYLVANIA (1638-1800) By Theodore Emanuel Schmauk, D.D. Vol. I., pp. 366, plates 20.

Part IX. A HISTORY OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN PENNSYLVANIA (1638-1820) By Theodore Emanuel Schmauk, D.D., pp. 256, plates 18. (Continued from volume XI.)

Part X. THE REFORMED CHURCH IN PENNSYLVANIA By Joseph Henry Dubbs, D.D., LL.D., pp. 371, plates 19.

Part XI. THE MUSIC OF THE EPHRATA CLOISTER Also Conrad Beissel's Treatise on Music as set forth in a preface to *The Turteltaube* of 1747 By Julius Friedrich Sachse, Litt.D., pp. 108, plates 5.

Part XII. THE SCHWENKFELDERS IN PENNSYLVANIA, a Historical Sketch. By Howard Wiegner Kriebel, pp. 246, plates 17.

Part XIII. AMERICAN HISTORY FROM GERMAN ARCHIVES with Reference to the German Soldiers in the Revolution and Franklin's Visit to Germany By J. G. Rosengarten, pp. 101, plates 14, facsimile 1.

Part XIV. DANIEL FALCKNER'S CURIEUSE NACHRICHT FROM PENNSYLVANIA The book that stimulated the great German Immigration to Pennsylvania in the early years of the XVIII Century translated and annotated by Julius Friedrich Sachse, Litt.D., pp. 264, plates 13, facsimiles 2.

Part XV. THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR By Henry Melchior Muhlenberg Richards Late U. S. N., pp. 559, plates 17, facsimile 1.

Part XVI. THE WRECK OF THE SHIP NEW ERA UPON THE NEW JERSEY COAST NOVEMBER 13, 1854 By Julius Friedrich Sachse, Litt.D., pp. 61, plates 6.

Part XVII. GOVERNOR JOSEPH HIESTER A Historical Sketch By Henry Melchior Muhlenberg Richards, pp. 53, plates 2.

Part XVIII. THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR 1775-1783 By Henry Melchior Muhlenberg Richards Late U. S. N., pp. 554, plates 15.

Part XIX. DIARY OF A VOYAGE FROM ROTTERDAM TO PHILADELPHIA IN 1728 Translated by Julius F. Sachse, pp. 25, plates 3.

Part XX. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE COLONY OF NEW SWEDEN BY CAROLUS DAVID ARFWEDSON, 1825, pp. 44, plates 8, map 1.

Part XXI. AN ACCOUNT OF THE MANNERS OF THE GERMAN INHABITANTS OF PENNSYLVANIA by Benjamin Rush, M.D. with an introduction and annotations by Theodore E. Schmauk, and with the notes of I. D. Rupp revised pp. 130, plates 11.

Part XXII. EARLY GERMAN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS By Daniel Miller, pp. 107, plates 2.

Part XXIII. THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN NEW HANOVER, (Falckner Swamp) Montgomery County, Penna. By Rev. J. J. Kline, Ph.D., pp. 446, plates 6, facsimiles 2.

Part XXIV. THE WAYSIDE INNS ON THE LANCASTER ROADSIDE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER. By Julius F. Sachse, pp. 77, plates 19. (to be continued.)

Part XXIV. THE WAYSIDE INNS ON THE LANCASTER ROADSIDE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER (concluded.) By Julius F. Sachse, pp. 111, plates 7.

Part XXV. THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN IN THE SETTLEMENT OF MARYLAND By Daniel Wunderlich Nead, M.D., pp. 312, plates 17, maps 2.

Part XXVI. THE BEGINNINGS OF THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN YORK COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA By Abdel Ross Wentz, B.D., Ph.D., pp. 217, plate 1.

Part XXVII. THE DIARIUM OF MAGISTER JOHANNES KELPIUS with annotations by Julius Friedrich Sachse, pp.

CHURCH RECORDS

The following Church Records, containing births, deaths and marriages, have been published in different volumes of the *Proceedings*:

Birth and Baptismal Register of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Pa., pp. 104.

Birth and Baptismal Register of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Pa. (continued.), pp. 61.

Birth and Baptismal Register of The First Reformed Church, Lancaster, Pa., pp. 44.

Births and Baptismal Register of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Pa. (continued.), pp. 95.

Kirchen-Matricul: der Evangelisch Lutherischen Gemeinde in Neu Providenz, Pennsylvania, (Augustus Ev. Luth. Congregation, Trappe, Pa.) translated, collated and arranged by Julius Friedrich Sachse, pp. 90, plates 2.

Births and Baptismal Register of Trinity Lutheran Church, Lancaster, Pa. (concluded.), pp. 34.

Augustus Ev. Lutheran Church Trappe, Pa. Record of Marriages Confirmations and Burials with a list of the Contributors to Pastor's Salary Nov. 27, 1760, pp. 58.

The Records of St. Michaelis and Zion Congregation of Philadelphia, pp. 43.

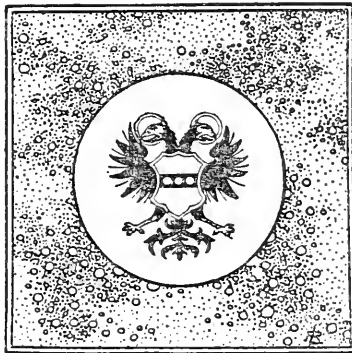
Church Register of the United Reformed and Lutheran Church, Called Blimyrs, in Hopewell Township, York County, Pa., Commenced March 19, 1767, by Rev. Geo. Bager (Lutheran), and William Otterbein (Reformed), pp. 42.

The Records of St. Michaelis and Zion Congregation of Philadelphia. (Continued from Vol. VII.), pp. 26.

The Records of St. Michaelis and Zion Congregation of Philadelphia. (Continued from Vol. VIII.), pp. 20.

Record of the Marriages in the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Philadelphia Commenced Anno 1745 (Continued from Volume IX.), pp. 141, plates 3.

Church Records of the Williams Township Congregation, pp. 102.



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