

F

157

HISTORY

OF

LEHIGH COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA.

HAUSER.



Class 175

Book 117

Copyright N<sup>o</sup> 117

**COPYRIGHT DEPOSIT.**





A

# HISTORY

—OF—

## LEHIGH . COUNTY . PENNSYLVANIA

From The Earliest Settlements to The Present  
Time including much valuable information

FOR THE USE OF THE

**Schools, Families and Libraries,**

BY

JAMES J. HAUSER.



EMAUS, PENNA.,  
TIMES PUBLISHING CO.,  
1901.

*James J. Hauser*

57  
L. E. H. H.  
1901

THE LIBRARY OF  
CONGRESS.  
TWO COPIES RECEIVED  
AUG. 2. 1901  
COPYRIGHT ENTRY  
*June 7, 1901*  
CLASS OF XXG. No.  
*1002*  
COPY A.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1901,  
By JAMES J. HAUSER,  
In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.  
All rights reserved.

#### OMISSIONS AND ERRORS.

- On page 20, the Lehigh Valley R. R. omitted.
- Page 29, Swamp not Swomp.
- Page 28, Milford not Milfod.
- Page 34, Population not Populatirn. .
- Page 39, the Daily Leader of Allentown, omitted.
- Page 88, Rev. Solomon Neitz's E. name omitted.
- Page 92, The second column of area of square miles should begin with Hanover township and not with Heidelberg.





W. M. P., 1880, 26, 1917

## INTRODUCTION.



It is both interesting and instructive to study the history of our fathers, to fully understand through what difficulties, obstacles, toils and trials they went to plant settlements which struggled up to a position of wealth and prosperity.

These accounts of our county have been written so as to bring before every youth and citizen of our county, on account of the growth of the population, its resources, the up building of the institution that give character and stability to the county.

It has been made as concise as possible and everything which was thought to be of any value to the youth and citizen, has been presented as best as it could be under the circumstances and hope that by perusing its pages, many facts of interest can be gathered that will be of use in future years.

Hoping that any shortcomings of the work will be kindly passed by, by a generous public.

It is now presented to the public for its careful perusal and that the youth of our country will be benefitted thereby, and that the teachers of our public schools will find much valuable aid of which the author has tried to gather while engaged in the schoolroom, and that by perusing its pages the grand principle of patriotism and love of country will be instilled into the minds of our youth which will never be forgotten.

In preparing this work I acknowledge the assistance of aid given by Profs. Rupp, the county supt. of schools, J. O. Knauss of the Department of Public Instruction, Clinton A. Mohr of the Emaus Times, Mr. Steltz and others.

This volume is now dedicated to the teachers, pupils and fellow citizens of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania,

EMAUS, PENN'A, MAY 11, 1901.

J. J. HAUSER.

## CHAPTER I.

### Treaties with the Indians.

**L**EBHIGH COUNTY embraces the beautiful Kittatinny Valley, lying between the Lehigh or South Mountains on the south and Blue Mountains on the north, which is dotted with thriving towns and villages, fertile fields, running streams of water flowing through every part of the valley, making the soil very productive, also part of the beautiful and romantic Lehigh Valley stretching along the Lehigh River, and the fertile Saucon Valley south of the Lehigh or South Mountains. The advent of the white settler and his adventures with the Indians are full of incidents and hairbreadth escapes showing at a glance that our forefathers had to undergo the same trials and cares as his western friend had in building up the country. The Aborigines or Indians living in what is now Lehigh county were the Minsies or Delaware tribe of Indians, who were the owners of our beautiful and fertile Lehigh county. It was undoubtedly included in the second purchase of land from the Indians. It will perhaps be of interest to the reader to know the different purchases and what was acquired at each.

The first purchase of land was made in 1682 by William Markham, Deputy Governor of the colony, before the arrival of Penn, this included the country between the Neshaminy Creek and Delaware River to Wrightstown, and Upper Wakefield.

The second and third purchases were made by William Penn himself and included the land along the Pahkehoma (Perkiomen). In 1686, it is claimed another treaty was made with the Indians, but no copy of the treaty is known to exist. The treaty of 1684 was made by William Penn and Maughaughsin (Macungie), the leading chief of the Delawares, and was for a consideration of two Matchcoats, four pairs of Stockings and four bottles of Sider. The Indian deed is as follows:

"Upon my own desire and free offer, I, Maughaughsin, in consideration of two Matchcoats, four pairs of Stockings and four bottles of Sider, do hereby grant, make over all my land upon the Pahkehoma, to William Penn, Propr. and Govern'r of Pennsylvania and territories, his heirs and Assignees forever, with which I own myself satisfied and promise never to molest any Christian so call'd yt shall seat thereon by his orders.

Witness my hand and seal at Philadelphia ye third day of ye fourth month 1684.

The mark of Maughaughsin.



Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us,

Philip Thomas Lehman, Thomas Hobnes, John Davers, George Emlin.

The Indians removing beyond the Blue Mountains, only a few remaining on their old hunting grounds, the beautiful Kittatinny Valley.

The purchase of 1686 was said to include all the land beginning at the line of the former purchases to as far northwest as a man could ride in two days, but as no copy of the treaty was preserved, the claim was disputed by the Indians, and the purchase undecided, but settlers began to flock into the new region which they had supposed was purchased from the Indians, who believed that their rights were being encroached upon held several meetings with the proprietors of the colony to fix definitely the limits of the ceded territory.

The first meeting was held in Durham, several miles below Easton, 1734. The second meeting was held at Pennsbury, 1735, and the last meeting was held at Philadelphia, which resulted in an agreement that the treaty of 1686 should be followed, and the purchase should be decided in a novel way, namely, the colony of Pennsylvania should receive as much land as was included in a line drawn northwest from a point at Wrightstown as a man could walk in a day and a half. This treaty is known as the "Walking purchase," subsequent to the treaty, the proprietors caused a trial walk to be made to ascertain what amount of land could be obtained, this trial walk was made in April 1735, and the trees along the route were blazed so that the parties engaged in making the walk deciding the ownership of the land would have the advantage of a marked pathway. So when the treaty was signed August 25th, 1737, the Receiver General of the colony, James Steel, secured the man who held out best in the trial walk. Edward Marshall, who with James Yeates and Solomon Jennings all noted for their power of endurance, one of whom the champion of the trial walk. The sheriff of Bucks county Timothy Smith and John Chapman the surveyor, accompanied the two walkers provided their meals etc. The time set for the walk according to the treaty was September 12th, 1737 but was postponed until September 19th. It had been agreed that the Indians should send some of their young men along to see that the walk was fairly made. The compensation for each of the walkers was 5 pounds in money and 500 acres of land. The point of starting was at a large chestnut tree near the fork of the Pennsville and Durham roads at the meeting house in Washington, Bucks county, very close to the Markham purchase. The three walkers stood close to the tree their hands resting upon it, and as the sun rose, sheriff Smith gave the signal for starting. The route was as straight as could possibly be on account of the ground and obstructions in the way, led along the Durham road. Yeates led the way with an easy step, followed by Jennings with two Indian walkers followed by Marshall at a distance swinging a hatchet and walking with an easy and careless step. In 2½ hours they reached Red Hill, Bedminster, where they took dinner with Wilson the Indian trader, Durham creek to where the old furnace stood was followed and crossed the Lehigh a mile below Bethlehem at Jones Island, passed to the Blue Ridge at Smith Gap, Moore township, Northampton county, slept at night on the northern side of the mountain, returning to their work at sunrise the next morn-

ing and concluded their walk at noon. Marshall alone held out and threw himself, his whole length upon the ground and grasped a small tree which was marked as the end of the line. Jennings was the first one to give out about 2 miles north of Tohickon and followed the others slowly till the Lehigh River was reached.

He left them there and went to his home on what is now the Geissinger farm a few miles north of Bethlehem, what is now Salisbury township, where he lived for 20 years after. He was a famous hunter and woodsman, one of his sons, John Jennings was sheriff of Northampton county in 1762 to 1768.

Yeates gave out at the foot of the mountain on the morning of the second day, when picked up was nearly blind and died 3 days after. While Marshall the champion walker was not the least injured by exertion, lived to be 79 years old, dying in Tinicum, Bucks county.

The Indians were dissatisfied with the walk and frequently said to the walkers that they should not run and were so disgusted with the walk, that they left before it was completed. The distance walked was about 61½ miles. When the end of the line had been reached in a northwest direction, it still had to be run to the Delaware River, which made another disagreement between the Proprietors and Indians, the Indians thought that the line would be drawn in a straight line to the river from the nearest point but they ran the line at right angles reaching the river at the Laxawaxon, making about twice as much territory as the other way, the survey embraced nearly all the land between the forks of the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers, including all the land south of the Blue Mts., comprising 500,000 acres of land.

The Receiver General, James Steel, wrote to a friend of his in 1737, said that it took 4 days to walk from the upper end of the "Long Walk" (day and a half) and very little good land for settlement was to be seen.

This walking purchase as it was called gave a great deal of dissatisfaction to the Indians and was one of the principle causes of the council held at Easton in 1756 where it was ably discussed. The complaint of the Indians was 1st, that the walkers walked to fast, 2nd, that the walkers should have stopped to shoot game and smoke, 3rd, that they should have walked as the Indians do when on a hunt, 4th, that the line was not drawn to the river as it should have been drawn, 5th, they claimed the line should have been drawn from the nearest point to the river, 6th, accused the Proprietors of trickery and dishonesty.

Whether true or not, "the Walking purchase" drew upon them the hatred of the Indians and was the beginning of a feeling which was fanned in'o stirring events a generation later creating great havoc among the settlers in the region now composed of the counties of Lehigh Northampton and Carbon.



## CHAPTER II.

### The First White Men.

**L**EBHIGH COUNTY was a part of Bucks county, hence one of the three original counties established in 1682, hence its first settlers were for the most part settlers who pushed northward. The first white men who came within the present limit of Lehigh county were the traders in the seventeenth century, who came and went, transacting their business with the Indians, sometimes creating animosity between Indians and white men. As early as 1701, these men were brought to the notice of the Proprietors by the troubles they made, the same time the Seneca Indians made incursions in view of harassing the more peaceful Delawares.

The first settlement within the present limits of the county was made near the Swamp Church, Lower Milford, in 1715 by some German emigrants, as is shown by the inscription upon an old stone building which bears the above date.

The first settlement of which an authentic knowledge is known, was made in 1730, in the Lehigh Valley. In 1734, the whole was thrown open for settlement. When the newly arrived settlers from Germany began to flock thither, that the settlers were enterprising is shown that they began to secure good roads, as early as 1735, the emigrants came rapidly to the county so when it became a part of Northampton County in 1752, it had population of 2800 souls, as follows: Milford, 700, Upper Saucon, 650, Macungie, 650, Whitehall, 800, including about 200 which resided in Hanover making the entire number 3000.

In 1773 some thirty years after the first settlement had been made, the county showed great improvements as can be seen by the following number of acres of cleared land in what is now Lehigh County namely, 37,394, 8,869 acres of grain, 886 farmers. Slowly and slowly the red man receded before the coming of the white man, as few Indians were remaining in what is now Lehigh Co., after 1740. They had nearly all passed beyond the Blue Mountains, only here and there a family or individual Indian remained in tent upon some chosen spot on the ancient hunting ground. One of chief of these was Kolapechka an old chief residing on the creek which bears his name, Coplay.

He was on friendly terms with his white neighbors and was frequently employed by the government to carry messages and act as interpreter. The last Indian living in the county was in 1742, when the last of the Delawares was compelled to remove from this region to the Wyoming Valley.

After that date it was still the common custom of the Indians to come from the north and pass down into Lehigh and wander much as they chose to do in former times, when they were at peace with the other tribes of Indians. They brought usually game and peltry for trading purposes and purchased such articles as they needed for their primitive life in the forest. But after the second Indian raid they were never seen any more.

## CHAPTER III.

### Indian Raids.

**I**N the first Indian raid 1755, the settlers escaped the Indians wrath, which fell so furiously upon the settlers of Carbon and Northampton, which resulted in the massacres of the Moravians in Carbon Co., and other atrocious murders. One of the principal cause of the raid was the Walking Purchase of 1737, which it seems to the Indians ever to be a dissatisfaction, and which seems to have been the chief influence for it. But the defeat of Braddock in 1755, operated powerfully as a stimulus in the minds of the red man, arousing hatred and incite murderous desire. So when peace was made in 1758, it gave a sense of relief to the settlers again which lasted for about five years.

When the conspiracy of the powerful chief Pontiac incited once more their hatred for the white people, and which had much to do with the Indian raids of 1763 in the county and the massacres of a number of settlers. As it seems that the settlers in Whitehall were entirely innocent having always treated the Indians with kindness in their dealings with them.

It seems if the Indians had lost confidence in the descendents of Penn, whose memory they revered. They may have longed for regaining their ancient hunting grounds. It is doubtful if they would have commenced hostilities against the settlers if they had not been incited by the French. It was they more than any others that provoked the conflict between the white and Indians.

The first war was provoked by the intrigues of the French, in which the colony of Pennsylvania was involved with the red man. The French knew very well that by securing the aid of the Indians as allies living in Pennsylvania there was a chance of carrying on successfully their military operations in the Ohio Valley, for that reason they flattered and cajoled the Delawares and other tribes of Indians. This course of action had the effect of winning the allegiance from the English and was the cause of many deeds of bloodshed in the white settlements of the frontier. The massacre of Guadenhütten led to others nearer at home on the south side of the mountain.

Every day some new murder was committed by the wily Indian. The whole frontier was in a state of alarm, settlers began to forsake their homes fleeing to more secure places. The people at Bethlehem were in suspense as they had seen the lurid glare beyond the mountains made by the burning of the buildings and knew that bad news awaited them. The first news of the massacre came after midnight by those who fled from the disaster, during the day, eight white settlers and from 30 to 40 Indian Brethern including men, women and children arrived from New Gnadenhutzen at Bethlehem. From this time for several days the people of the remote settlements began to flock to the more secure settlements abandoning everything.

They were all filled with the wildest alarm many coming only with enough clothing to shield their bodies from the cold, while all were destitute of the necessities of life. Hundreds of farms were abandoned in Lehigh and Northampton counties by their occupants. They were kindly cared for by the Brethern at Bethlehem and other places. The following are some of the incidents of the Indian raids in Whitehall. There were Indian villages near Schnecksville on Laurence Troxell's land James Scheuerer, Hilarius Kernal and Jerry Kuhns, numerous burial grounds of the red men are found in the above vicinity.

The relation between the settlers and the Indians were of the most friendly character. But after Bradlock's disastrous defeat in 1755, the hatred of the Indians was aroused and the settlers were constantly disturbed, before retiring at night, often went out with rifle in hand, ascend some high knoll near his house to look for blazing cottages, they were kept in constant alarm till 1758, when peace was made, which lasted till 1763, when the troubles broke out anew.

One of the main causes of the Whitehall massacres were as "Heckewelder says, That some Indians who had come to Bethlehem in the summer of 1763 to trade, when returning, they stopped at John Stenton's tavern, Allen township, Northampton county over night, the place being about 8 miles from Bethlehem, where they were badly treated and robbed of some of their most valuable articles they had purchased, returning to Bethlehem, they lodged complaints with a justice of the peace who gave them a letter in which he strongly urged that they should return the Indians' property to their owners. But instead of getting their property they were driven from the house, this they did, meeting some other Delaware Indians on the banks of the Susquehanna who had been treated in the same way. They resolved to take revenge in their own way for the insult they had received as soon as their nation would make war upon the colonists.

Captain J. N. Wetherhold with his soldiers murdered Zachary, his wife and little child and a woman named Zippora in Aug. 1763, near the Lehigh Gap. Zachary was a friendly Indian who had come to adjust the difficulties and while engaged in this act of humanity, was killed like a dog. These and many others like the above led the Indians to take the war path.

Among the first places they attacked was Stenton's tavern and killed all the inmates among which was Captain Wetherhold who had claimed he was Vulcra-ble (kuglefest). They robbed the house of every thing from there they went to the house of Andrew Hazlett who tried to defend his home but was killed with his family, from there they went to the homes of James Allen and Philip Kratzer which they plundered. Undoubtedly the inmates had heard of the Hazlett's tragedy and fled. The Indians now proceeded to the Whitehall settlements in true Indian style.

On October 8, 1763, a bright and beautiful autumn day a small band of Indians crossed the Lehigh at Whitehall fresh from their attack on the settlers in Allen township, and went to John J. Mickley's place finding three of his children in the woods gathering chestnuts, killed two of them, from there they went to the homes of Hans Snyder and Nicholas Marks, killing Snyder, his wife and three children, wounding two daughters of Snyder leaving both for dead, and one of them taken

captive and never restored. The daughters recovered from their wounds. The Assembly passed a bill for their relief as they were very poor, never afterwards enjoyed good health the one that was scalped was a pitiable sight to see with her scalped head.

The Mickley's children that had been killed were buried at the foot of a large chestnut tree, the place being still pointed out where they had been buried. Nicholas Marks' family escaped, they had seen the Indians coming. The Indians set fire to their house and among others of the settlers that were killed by the Indians were Jacob Alleman's wife and child who were found dead in the road scalped.

The number of settlers that were killed were twenty, the others escaped fleeing to Deschler's fort, about two miles from the scene of murder. The fort is standing and well preserved, it is a substantial stone building strongly built, having heavy walls to serve for other purposes than merely for a ordinary dwelling, was built in 1760, adjoining the same was a large frame dwelling, where twenty soldiers could be quartered and a large quantity of military stores be kept. The frame part has passed away, the place was a kind of a military post during the Indian troubles and was furnished free by Mr. Deschler who was one of the most liberal and humane men of the settlement. It stands on a little eminence overlooking the Copley creek. The building was 40 feet long, 30 feet wide, 2½ stories high, the walls are 18 inches and two feet thick supported by heavy timbers in the interior. There were a few small window in the sides with four panes of glass, in the gables were loop holes. A large hearth was in the middle of the building, each story was divided into two apartments and in the mantle piece can be seen the bullet holes made by the Indians. It was a place of refuge for the neighborhood.

A number of the settlers were taken captive by the Indians, and those with black hair and eyes were spared and adopted. Among them was one Mayer his wife and son who were adopted into a tribe. Margaret Frantz was taken prisoner while engaged in washing flax with another girl named Solt whom they took along to near where Ballietsville now stands. Margaret was 15 years old when taken captive and was with them seven years. Before she was exchanged, her father was killed by the Indians and she was married two years after return from captivity to Nicholas Woodring. She was known far and wide for her knowledge of herbs, which she had acquired from the Indians. Her services for relieving the sick were in great demand, she always journeyed on horseback. She died in 1829, at the age of 78 years, among her descendents are the Ritters, Steckles and Browns. Her companion Solt lived with an Indian as his wife and had two children, when she returned from captivity she was allowed to take her little girl along.

The settlers of South Whitehall had their share of Indian troubles like the other settlements, the dangers were so great that it was impossible for the delegates to attend the meeting of the Lutheran Synod held at Philadelphia in 1753. And the Synod was asked to pray for the safety of the Pastor (Rev. Schartier) of the Jordan's congregation and the settlers.

The Governor in his message to the Assembly said "Their houses are burn-



ed. farms laid waste, etc." Another incident happened which showed how cunning the Indians were to capture young children, some children were playing "Hide and Seek" in the barn when several Indians who had lurked around and when the child- ing had hid themselves and at the proper time they came forth and took captive all they could lay hold on, only a few escaped to tell the tale when the settlers arose and followed as best they could, but were unable to rescue the young captives. The children were kept in captivity for some time before they were released and restor- to their anxious parents



## CHAPTER IV. The First Settlers.

THE first settlers of the county came principally from the older parts of the colony who pushed their homes northward from Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester counties. Others came from Germany seeking homes in this new country where there was no religious persecution and could worship God in accordance to the dictates of their conscience. More than threefourth of the inhabitants of the county are Germans or their descendents, and the localities in which they settled were generally named in honor of the Fatherland as Hanover, Weissenberg, Heidleberg, etc.

They came principally from Bavaria, Bolen, Alsace, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Darmstadt and Palatinate, while of the townships which bear English names have been germanized by the Germans encroaching upon their English neighbors, as can be seen by the intercourse with the people of Lowhill, Milford, Whitehall, etc., which are just as German as the rest of the county. They speak a dialect of the German language which is akin to the language of their forefathers who came from Palatinate where the same language is spoken. It is not "High German, as it is just as old or perhaps older, and often more expressive than the High German as a spoken language, as it was from time immemorable in the South German dialects. Some of its roots of words can be traced back to older roots than the High German, for example, colt, English, füllen, High German, which is derived from Greek and Latin roots, while hutsch and hutschli, a young colt from Wasserwald huzz, Lausatian, huzche, Swabian, hutschle, is more purely german than the High German, horse, E.; pferd, H. G.; Gaul, P. G.; calf, E.; kalb, H. G.; homeli, P. G.; pig, E.; Schwein, H. G.; sou, P. G.; potato, E.; kartoffel, H. G.; grumbeer, P. G.; etc. are some of the derivations.

If as has been said as an index to their character, then the expressions as proverbs, adages songs and sayings handed down from one generation to the other are very original and expressive, they by frequent repetition have made strong impressions upon the people to influence their life and character. Their songs are delightful, spirited and impressive. Here are some of the sayings of the Pennsylvania Germans. "Wie mers mocht so hut mers. Die kinner un die norra sawga die wohret. Fors denka kann em niemont henka. Gross gekrisch un wenig woll. Gut gewetst is halver gemeht. Eh eer is die onner werth. Wer awhalt gewinnt. Mer hut nix unna druel. Die morga sehtund hut gold im mund. Zub on deiner egna naws. Mer muss leva un leva lossa. Wer net konnt zu rechter zeit muss nehme was iwwerich bleibt". And many other sayings show that they have saying which for beautiful thought etc., compare well with the High German and the English languages.

Then the poems of Dr. Henry Harbaugh, written in the Pennsylvania German language, compare with the best poems of any language. His most touching and beautiful poems are the following: "Das Alt Schulhaus An Der Krick." (The Old Schoolhouse At The Creek.) Heemweh, (Homesickness,) the last one a most beautiful poem, descriptive of the sweet rest of Heaven etc., and others. The people are as a whole a religious people. When they first came they built side by side church and schoolhouse. By which it can be seen that both the spiritual and temporal wants of the young were attended to, and they were early brought into the church. The greater part of the Pennsylvania Germans are farmers and hardy, robust, strong, healthy and industrious. They are sociable, performing many works in common, assisting each other in whatever way they can.

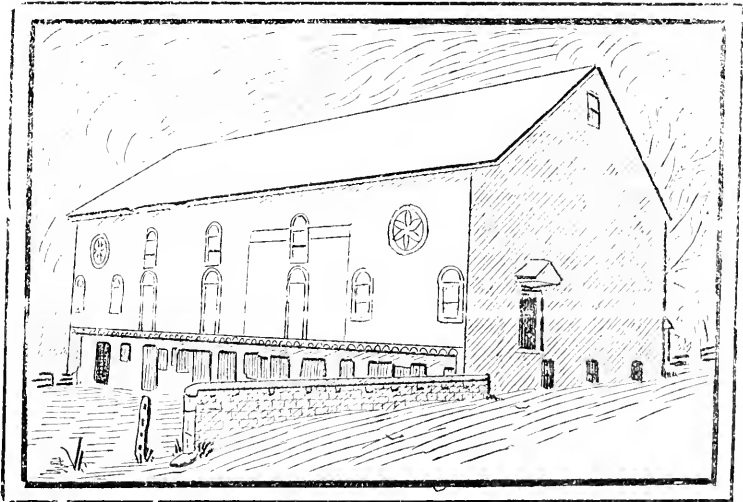
In former times, during haymaking and harvest time there were a number of workmen together, at nine o'clock they would take lunch, relate anecdotes in which both men and women engaged in. At breakfast, dinner and supper, the tables were always laden with food which were keenly relished by them all. At noon came the Ruhe schtund, (hour rest,) which was spent by sleeping, telling stories under the shady tree or grinding the scythes. After Feier ovet, (after the days work) all enjoyed themselves very much, sitting upon the porch, reclined against some tree enjoying themselves well after their hard days work, taking for their proverb, Nuch der erwet is gut zu ruhe.

Corn husking was another enjoyable feature of former times, when a large number of young men and women went to a neighbor and assisted him in husking corn. Quilting and applebutter parties were some of the other pastimes of former days, where old and young gathered and helped each other in quilting and making chnitz, pared apples in the afternoon, in the evening the young folks spent the time in a lively manner such as music, dancing and other amusements.

Battalion drills was another institution of days gone by. The Militia had their drills in Spring and the weapons used were usually cornstalks, hoe handles and broomsticks. So when the Battalion Day came in May everything was in readiness of which these were the preparatory exercises. When the day came, Infantry and Cavalry were on hand. The officers that were in command were the Generals, Colonels, Majors and Captains with their cocked hats and plumes, epaulets on their shoulders fully uniformed. The command was generally given in thundering tones, "Atten -shone, company! The brave and gallant Lieutenants repeated the words Pennsylvania German, "Gebt Acht Baya Now Horecht bosst uff A finer and more imposing sight was never seen or command given. Oh! what a time were those old fashioned Badolga (Battalion,) Daga. At the age of 18, every one was compelled to become a soldier, the very age when the young maidens were at liberty to marry. Every one went to the Battalion day, old and young, and when the young people were strangers to each other, they were introduced not exactly like in polite society, but in blunt Pennsylvania German, as Des ist der Bill, Des ist die Sall, Kum her, huekt dich omma zu mir. All was fun, in the evening there was dancing which lasted till early morning. The holidays (Feierdaga,) of the Pennsylvania Germans are worthy of notice. On Christmas was a pleasant time.

Christmas trees were found almost in every home, and the churches were beautifully and tastefully decorated with evergreens. Their Krischt kindli is not the fantastic St. Nicholas, but the Giver of good gifts. When the children met each other on Christmas morning, they did not ask where is my Christmas present but "Wo ist mei Krischt kindli," meaning a gift of God in Jesus the Christ child.

New Year was another of their festivals. At that time they shot out the old year and shoot in the New year, a practice that is not common anymore. The shooting was not all of it, beautiful verses of the scriptures and hymns were committed to memory, and repeated under the windows of those who were visited by them, they went through storm and snow. En glickselig nei yohr was heard on all sides, each vying with each other to be first in the greeting among friends or strangers.



Model Lehigh County Swiss Barn.

## CHAPTER V.

### War Record

**R**EVOLUTIONARY PERIOD. At the time of the Revolution, Lehigh county was a part of Northampton county, but raised its full share of quotas for the American Army. At the outbreak of the war, a company was raised in what is now Lehigh county, every one enlisting in the company received a bounty of three pounds (\$8.00). The company formed a part of the 2nd Pennsylvania Battalion of which Colonel Arthur St. Clair was the commander. Captain Thomas Craig was captain of the company, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1776. Rudolph Brunner succeeded him as captain of the company.

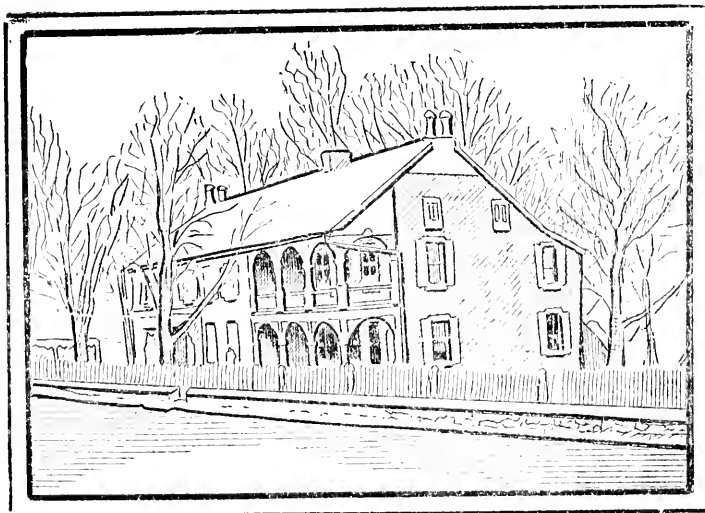
The Flying camp of 1776, was formed by Captain John Arndt, and took part in the battle of Long Island, August, 27, 1776 in which the company suffered heavily in killed and wounded, losing in all 21 men. At the battle of Fort Washington it again suffered heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners, Nov., 16, 1776, losing in all 37 men.

Washington, after his defeat at Harlem Heights, New York, retreated across the North River and through New Jersey by the way of Newark, Princeton and Trenton where he crossed the Delaware River into Pennsylvania. General John Warren, Surgeon General, sent the following communication to Bishop Ettwein of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem. "According to his Excellency, General Washington's Orders. The General Hospital of the army is removed to Bethlehem, and you will do the greatest act of humanity by immediately providing proper buildings for its reception." Bethlehem had been selected as the most advantageous location by Washington when it had been found necessary to remove the hospital from Morristown, New Jersey, in the summer of 1777. Allentown was the centre of operation for the formation of the Wagon Brigade, the bells of Christ Church, Philadelphia, State house bell were removed to Allentown for concealment when the British took possession of Philadelphia. Allentown was also the depot where the Revolutionary army got its supplies, cartridges manufactured, muskets repaired, etc.

After 1778, the seat of war was transferred from the banks of the Delaware to the North and South, after that the beat of the drum and the tramp of the armies no more resounded through the valley of the Lehigh. General Charles Lee with his division of the American army were encamped for some time at Bethlehem. General La Fayette, after being wounded in the battle of Brandywine, was brought to Bethlehem and there nursed till he got well. At one time or other many of the American officers stopped at the Sun Hotel, Bethlehem. The citizens of that town and throughout the county were ever ready to help the American cause in whatever way they could.

The next important event was the Friess' Rebellion. In 1797, Congress passed certain laws which were objectional to the people, among them were the Alien, Sediton and the House Tax Laws which were regarded as unjust and burdensome. The people arose to resist the enforcement of them and an Insurrection broke out in Milford, Bucks county under the leadership of John Friess, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary army, he was ably seconded by Fred. Heany and John German, the oppositon of Friess prevented all assessments in Milford township that year. The Insurrection spread rapidly into Northampton county, also into what is now Lehigh county, where the Assessors were chased from one township to another. Sometime after the above occurrences, 17 of his followers were captured and imprisoned in the Sun Hotel, Bethlehem. Friess went to their help and rescued them.

The President, John Adams sent troops to quell the Insurrection, when they came Friess went into hiding and a month afterwards was captured near Bunker Hill, Bucks county. He and a number of his followers were placed on trial for treason, were convicted and sentenced to death, but were pardoned by the President. Friess returned to his home near Trumbauersville, Bucks county, and resumed his occupation of crying public sales. Thus ended the Insurrection, also known as the Milford Rebellion, The Hot Water War, The House Tax War. After that there was no determined opposition to these laws which were soon after repealed. Then there was peace till the war broke out with England in 1812 During that war the people of the county went forth to the front with an alacrity which was highly commendable. The following companies responded to their Country's call. Captain John F. Ruhe's Company of Light Infantry, Co., 5th, 2d



Model Lehigh County Farm House.

Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Legion Infantry, 1st Brigade, 2nd Division was raised in Whitehall.

Captain Abraham Gangewere's Company of Rifle men, (Co. 1st) First Brigade, Second Division, Pennsylvania Militia, Brigadier General H. Spring, commanding the brigade, Major General Stütz, commanding the Division, Captain Abraham Rinker's Company of Rifle men, 1st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Rifle men, Colonel Thomas Humphrey, commanding, Captain Peter Ruch's Light Horse Company were raised in the Whitehalls, and Capt. John Dornblaser's Co. of Infantry raised in Lehigh, Northampton and Pike counties, and Captain Joseph Wilt's Company raised in Upper Milford. By which it can be seen that Little Lehigh at the very beginning of its existence, nobly sent forth her sons to defend the nation's honor. A few went to the Mexican war, 1845—48, but the same martial spirit was displayed as in former wars. Among those who went to the war was Colonel Harry C. Longecker.

After a period of peace of 13 years the tranquility was broken by the firing upon Fort Sumter by the South Carolina soldiers and the capture of the fort by the same was wired over the entire country April 12th, 1861. On that day the Governor of Pennsylvania received the following telegram. "The war has commenced the batteries opened fire upon Fort Sumter at 4 A. M. this morning."

This conflict began by the people of the North and South placing different construction to the Constitution of the United States, of the Slave question and by continually agitating the same, at last each section came to distrust each other and regard each other with contempt. The North believing that the South would not dare to go to war and fight for the cause they advocated. While the North would never dare to strike a blow against the South.

When actual the hostilities commenced many of the North said that it would only be a breakfast, but before the war was over they had in addition to breakfast, dinner and supper. While the South said we will capture Washington and bring the Government to terms in very short time, and have our independence acknowledged by the Government. But how sadly were both sides disappointed and how through four long and sad years each side contented for the mastery which at last fell to the lot of the North, "Stars and Stripes," which had cost an enormous amount of money and great loss of life.

But which taught both North and South a lesson which they had not known before, they learned to know each other better and by that struggle showed foreign nations the true valor of the American citizen. And Slavery extinguished forever from American soil.

On April 15th, 1861, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling out the Militia of the several states, to quell the Rebellion. Pennsylvania was called upon to furnish 16 Regiments, two of which were wanted within three days to defend the National Capital which was unprotected. One of the first companies to respond to the call of the President were the Allen Guards Captain Thomas Yeager of Allentown, they offered their services to the Governor, April 17th, and mus-

## CHAPTER IV. The First Settlers.

THE first settlers of the county came principally from the older parts of the colony who pushed their homes northward from Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester counties. Others came from Germany seeking homes in this new country where there was no religious persecution and could worship God in accordance with the dictates of their conscience. More than three-fourth of the inhabitants of the county are Germans or their descendants, and the localities in which they settled were generally named in honor of the Fatherland as Hanover, Weissenberg, Heidleberg, etc.

They came principally from Bavaria, Baden, Alsace, Wurtemberg, Switzerland, Darmstadt and Palatinate, while of the townships which bear English names have been germanized by the Germans encroaching upon their English neighbors, as can be seen by the intercourse with the people of Lowhill, Milford, Whitehall, etc., which are just as German as the rest of the county. They speak a dialect of the German language which is akin to the language of their forefathers who came from Palatinate where the same language is spoken. It is not "High German, as it is just as old or perhaps older, and often more expressive than the High German as a spoken language, as it was from time immemorial in the South German dialects. Some of its roots of words can be traced back to older roots than the High German, for example, colt, English, füllen, High German, which is derived from Greek and Latin roots, while hutsch and hutschli, a young colt from Wesserwald huzz, Lausatian, huzebe, Swabian, hutschle, is more purely German than the High German, horse, E.; pferd, H. G.; Gaul, P. G.; calf, E.; kalb, H. G.; homeli, P. G.; pig, E.; Schwein, H. G.; sou, P. G.; potato, E.; kartoffel, H. G.; grumbeer, P. G.; etc. are some of the derivations.

If as has been said as an index to their character, then the expressions as proverbs, adages, songs and sayings handed down from one generation to the other are very original and expressive, they by frequent repetition have made strong impressions upon the people to influence their life and character. Their songs are delightful, spirited and impressive. Here are some of the sayings of the Pennsylvania Germans. "Wie mers mocht so hut mers. Die kinner un die norra sawga die wohret. Fors denka kann em niemont henka. Gross gekrisch un wennig woll. Gut gewest is halver gemcht. Eh eer is die onner werth. Wer awhalt gewinnt. Mer hut nix unna druel. Die morga sehtund hut gold im mund. Zub on deiner egna naws. Mer muss leva un leva lossa. Wer net kommt zu rechter zeit muss nehme was iwwerich bleibt". And many other sayings show that they have saying which for beautiful thought etc., compare well with the High German and the English languages.



Then the poems of Dr. Henry Harbaugh, written in the Pennsylvania German language, compare with the best poems of any language. His most touching and beautiful poems are the following: "Das Alt Schulhaus An Der Krick." (The Old Schoolhouse At The Creek.) Heemweh, (Homesickness,) the last one a most beautiful poem, descriptive of the sweet rest of Heaven etc., and others. The people are as a whole a religious people. When they first came they built side by side church and schoolhouse. By which it can be seen that both the spiritual and temporal wants of the young were attended to, and they were early brought into the church. The greater part of the Pennsylvania Germans are farmers and hardy robust, strong, healthy and industrious. They are sociable, performing many works in common, assisting each other in whatever way they can.

In former times, during haymaking and harvest time there were a number of workmen together, at nine o'clock they would take lunch, relate anecdotes in which both men and women engaged in. At breakfast, dinner and supper, the tables were always laden with food which were keenly relished by them all. At noon came the Ruhe schtund, (hour rest.) which was spent by sleeping, telling stories under the shady tree or grinding the scythes. After Feier ovet, (after the days work) all enjoyed themselves very much, sitting upon the porch, reclined against some tree enjoying themselves well after their hard days work, taking for their proverb, Nuch der erwet is gut zu ruhe.

Corn husking was another enjoyable feature of former times, when a large number of young men and women went to a neighbor and assisted him in husking corn. Quilting and applebutter parties were some of the other pastimes of former days, where old and young gathered and helped each other in quilting and making chnitz, pared apples in the afternoon, in the evening the young folks spent the time in a lively manner such as music, dancing and other amusements.

Battalion drills was another institution of days gone by. The Militia had their drills in Spring and the weapons used were usually cornstalks, hoe handles and broomsticks. So when the Battalion Day came in May everything was in readiness of which these were the preparatory exercises. When the day came, Infantry and Cavalry were on hand. The officers that were in command were the Generals, Colonels, Majors and Captains with their cocked hats and plumes, epaulets on their shoulders fully uniformed. The command was generally given in thundering tones, "Atten-shone, company! The brave and gallant Lieutenants repeated the words Pennsylvania German, "Gebt Acht Buva Now Horecht bosst uff A finer and more imposing sight was never seen or command given. Oh! what a time were those old fashioned Badolga (Battalion,) Daga. At the age of 18, every one was compelled to become a soldier, the very age when the young maidens were at liberty to marry. Every one went to the Battalion day, old and young, and when the young people were strangers to each other, they were introduced not exactly like in polite society, but in blunt Pennsylvania German, as Des ist der Bill, Des ist die Sall, Kum her, huekt dich omma zu mir. All was fun, in the evening there was dancing which lasted till early morning. The holidays (Feierdaga,) of the Pennsylvania Germans are worthy of notice. On Christmas was a pleasant time.

After the surrender of General Lee, the Regiment did garrison duty at Savannah and Charleston. Mustered out of service after serving 4 years and 4 months doing very hard service, during the time it was in the field, saw service in 7 states marched 1200 miles, made 12 sea voyages, lost during the time it served in killed, wounded and prisoners, 500 men. The 92nd, Regiment, the Ninth Cavalry, saw service in Kentucky and Tennessee in the battles of Bowling Green, Lebanon, Sparta, Moore's Hill, Tompkinsville, Richmond, Shelbyville, Perryville, Watauga, Holston River, Franklin, Rover, Middletown, Cowan, Lafayette, Chickamauga, Dandridge, New Market, Mossy Creek, Fair Garden, McMinnville, and with General Sherman in his march to the sea. And was engaged in the battles of Lovejoy Station, Macon, Bear creek, Waynesboro, Buckhead creek, Buckhead church, Aiken, Lexington, Black Stakes Station, Averysville, Bentonville, Hillsboro and Morrisville. This Regiment had the honor of firing the last gun before the surrender of General J. E. Johnston at Bentonville and received the flag of truce sent by General Johnston, asking for the surrender. Mustered out of service, July 12th, 1865, seeing 4 years of hard service, and losing in killed, wounded and prisoners many of its men. It was engaged in the capturing of the rebel General J. H. Morgan when he was on his raids in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

The 128th, Regiment saw service in Virginia, was in the battles of Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, in the last named battle it was reduced to 172 men, more then 200 men were taken prisoners. Mustered out of service, May 12th, 1863, at the expiration of its term of service, having done faithful service. The 176th, Regiment of drafted militia entered into the service, November 1862, engaged in doing garrison duty in Virginia, North and South Carolina. Mustered out of service, August 18th, 1863, at the expiration of term of service. The 202nd, Regiment saw service in the Shenadoah campaign where it shared with the rest of the of the army the laurels of the same. Mustered out August 3rd, 1865. The 209th, Regiment fought in the battles of Chapin Farms, Fort Steadman and the battles around Petersburg and the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House. Mustered out May 31st, 1865.

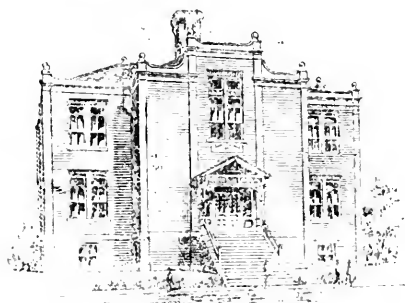
**THE MILITIA.** The 5th, Regiment was called out in 1862, to repel the invasion of the Rebel army, and the rapidity with which they moved showed that they knew well the import of their mission. The 27th, Emergency Regiment of 1863, were recruited to help to guard the border of the state from the invasion of General Lee, did not see actual service, but fulfilled its part well. The 38th, Regiment of militia of 1863, was also called out to defend the border too, which duty it performed faithfully. The 41st, Regiment which shared with the others the trials of the campaign and fought with great gallantry, at South Mountain.

The Allen Guards and the 9th, Regiment were engaged in doing guard duty and paving the way for the others to do the work they so nobly commenced by responding so quickly to their Country's call. Thus it will be seen the sons of noble Lehigh were in every way in full for their share of the work of bringing and subduing the discontented states and by it we see that they performed their part of the work faithfully, showing that they possess the true qualities of a faithful citizen.

which when called upon in the hour of need, responded nobly. And if needed, lay down their lives upon the altar of freedom that the nation might live.

Then after an interval of 33 years of peace, war broke out between the United States and Spain, on account of Spain's mode of warfare in Cuba, and at the call of the President, Little Lehigh responded nobly by sending two full companies and others who enlisted in other companies. Companies B, Captain Metzgar and D, Captain Angler, 4th, Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania, the Regiment was commanded by Colonel D. B. Case of Lancaster, Lieutenant Colonel O'Neill of Allentown. The Regiment saw services in Porto Rico, and they gave a good account of themselves, showing the same spirit of patriotism as the forefathers did in the Revolutionary war, War of 1812, Mexican war and Civil war, ready at a moments notice to answer to their country's call in the hour of need.

During the War Times many things happen which are both funny and heart-renting, showing the anxiety of the people. Some are full of life and seem indifferent, while others taking a more serious view of the matter are wishing they could stay at home with their friends. It is a sad thing when the time for parting comes when the wife and children bid husband and father goodbye, friend bids friend goodbye, etc., with the thought on their minds that perhaps they would never to see each other anymore. No one who has not witnessed the departure of the soldiers to the seat of war, can comprehend it. Waving of hands and handkerchiefs, cheering amid the sobs and cries of the dear ones that left. But when the soldiers came back from the war the scene was different, everybody in cheerful glee and trying to do all they could to give the brave defenders of their country and flag a royal welcome.



## CHAPTER VI.

### Internal Improvement.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS of the county were begun with the advent of the first settlers. The principal works of improvements are the Lehigh Canal which was built from above Mauch Chunk to Easton for bringing the Carbon county coal to the Philadelphia and other markets, and by its construction it brought into operation the iron industries along the Lehigh Valley. The destruction of the same by the great freshet, June, 1862, led the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company who owned the canal, to abandon the idea of rebuilding their dams and docks above Mauch Chunk and substitute a railroad in its place. Thus began the Lehigh and Susquehanna Rail Road, all the improvements had for their object the development of the Lehigh Valley.

1838, the Hamburg, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton R. R. Company was chartered by the Legislature. It was begun near Hamburg, passing through Kutztown to Allentown and from there to Bethlehem and Easton. The road was to be commenced within five years and completed in ten years, the road was never built, the building of the other roads led the projectors to abandon it. The Perkiomen R. R. Company was chartered in 1852 and finished in 1876, passing through the lower end of the county. The Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. Company was chartered in 1853, and finished in 1857. It passes through the center of the county and an outlet for the iron mines, and crosses the Jordan Valley by the celebrated iron bridge in South Whitehall township, a distance of 1165 feet, consisting of 11 spans of 100 feet each. It connects the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. and R. R. R. at Alburdis and with the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Rail roads at Catasauqua.

The East Pennsylvania R. R. Company was chartered in 1857, connects Allentown and Reading and has a large and increasing traffic for freight and coal.

The Ironton R. R. Company was chartered in 1859, and connects Coplay and Ironton, it was built by the Coplay to bring their ore the furnaces. The Berks and Lehigh R. R. Company was chartered in 1871 and connects Reading and Slatington and runs through the upper part of the county and is an outlet for the products of that section. Besides there are many other improvements as can be seen in the cultivation of the farms and the improvement of the public roads, and the various manufactories, mines, quarries, etc.,



## CHAPTER VII.

### Education.

THE earliest schools of the county were almost without exception, established at or in connection with the Lutheran and Reformed churches and the pastor was the teacher. In most cases the school houses preceded the churches and served the double purpose of church and school. These schools were not strictly church schools, they were not supported by the church. Each parent who sent children to school, had to pay in proportion to the number of days sent. In those days the teacher generally boarded around. Instruction was given in reading, writing and little arithmetic.

The first school in the county was established in 1725 in connection with the Swamp Church, Lower Milford township, and remained opened until recently. The Mennonites opened a school in Upper Milford, near Zionville between 1735 and 1749, a little later a school was established by the same denomination in a fine grove between Centre Valley and Coopersburg. At Dillingersville, Lower Milford a school was established by the Lutherans in 1743, the congregation selecting a tract of land of about 30 acres, a little west of the village, for which they received a patent thereon in 1770, and erected a school house which served the double purpose of church and school until 1791, after that only for school purposes and known as the Upper Milford School house.

By Act of Assembly, this property was sold in 1871, for the sum of 4050 dollars, which amount is placed on interest as a special school fund, giving the sub-district at present a 10 months term. The children, living within 2 miles from the school-house are entitled to attend the school during the summer term, giving them a great advantage over the surrounding districts. The Moravians commenced a school at Emaus in 1746, one year previous to their organization of the church in 1747. Christopher and Mary Heyne were the first teachers at Emaus, in 1752 the Moravian school at Oley, Berks county was removed to Emaus, and in 1753, both were removed to Bethlehem on account of the Indian troubles in the county.

At Egypt, Whitehall township, a school was established in 1732. At New Tripoli, Lynn township, the oldest school in the upper part of the county was established in 1750, at the same time schools were established at the Lehigh church, Lower Macungie, and at Heidelberg church.

In 1790, John and Jane Wetzel conveyed by deed to the trustees and their successors, 2 acres of land for school purposes at Centreville, near the borough of Macungie. The property was sold in 1868 on ground rent reservation, and the annual receipts therefrom, amount to 150 dollars which with the sum otherwise provided enables the district to have a 10 months school term annually now. Andrew Eisenhard, Cornelius Hughes and John Heraman in 1790, donated 2 acres of land

at East Texas for school purposes and erected thereon at their own expense a school house, this property was sold in 1874 for 3,700 dollars. The district derives the sum of 226 dollar. annually, a portion of which is expended in maintaining a summer school.

In 1760, a great drawback was made in the schools of the county, caused by the teachers leaving their profession and entering the ministry, as many of the congregations could not secure regular pastors. And less qualified teachers took their places as teachers, consequently the schools suffered much from the change. When the schools were first started the instruction was exclusively in the German Language till 1800. In 1820, the English Language was introduced in most of the progressive schools of the county, and taught in connection with the German. During the same period very few entirely English schools had been established in the county.

The first entirely English school was established at Egypt in 1809, and Jacob Kern was the first teacher at a salary of 14.00 dollars a month, the school was kept open until 1857. The English School Society of New Tripoli was organized in 1812 and opened a school there which was kept open until 1859. At the same time English schools were opened at Allentown and Balliettsville in 1816, In Upper Saucen in 1833. When the free School System in 1834 was first put into operation it met with fierce opposition, but which soon passed away and since that time the schools have made rapid progress. There are many graded schools in the county, outside the boroughs. The schools are under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Public Schools, who is elected for 3 years by the School directors of the county, the first Tuesday in May every 3rd. year. His duties are to hold examinations for examining applicants for teachers certificates and grants the same to those who pass the examination successfully. He has power to grant two grades of certificates, the first one is a provisional certificate, good for one year only and cannot be renewed. The second one is a professional certificate which holds good during his term of office and is good for one year under the new superintendent, is granted only to those who have acquired professional skill in the art of teaching.

He holds teachers and directors meetings, the county teachers institute, local institute and other meetings that seem necessary for the benefit of the schools under his supervision. He has charge of all the schools outside of Allentown, and his entire time is given to the attention of the schools under his charge.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### Soil, Animals, Etc.

The soil of the county is very fertile and suitable for raising all of the grains pertaining to the temperate zone. The grains raised are wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, etc. Dairying and Trucking are carried on a large scale. The products raised find a ready market in Allentown and surrounding towns. The climate is delightful and healthy, well suited for the industry of the people, and the natural resources are great, nowhere can be found a people that are more industrious and frugal than the people of Lehigh county. The principal industries are cotton and wollen, boot and shoe, silk and knitting manufactories, hardware, cutlery, breweries, furnaces, founderies, flour mills, tobacco, etc. which give employment to many of the people. The other employments are farming, mining, dairying and trucking.

The geological ages are as follows: 1st, Azoic, 2nd, Palaeozoic, 3rd, Mesozoic 4th, Camozoic (new life), representing three periods and four divisions. To the Azoic age belong the South Mountain belt of rocks, extending from Easton on the Delaware to Reading on the Schuylkill in a broken line, where they sink under a plain of the next higher order or Palaeozoic age, which constitute in our county, the limestones and slates in the valley and the sand rocks in the Kittatinny Mountains. In the past ages the South or Lehigh Mountains, now averaging 1000 feet above the sea level, were an immense mountain system of 5 miles in height, covered by 30,000 feet of newer rocks, comprising the limestones and slate of the Lehigh Valley, the sand rocks of the Blue Mountains, the shales, hydraulic limestones and sand of Stroudsburg and Lehigh Valley. The red and white sandstones of the Mauch Chunk Mountain and the north of it. Remnant of the Palaeozoic age are still found in the patches on the South Mountains. The character of these rocks are principally of two kinds: 1st- strictly stratified, thick bedded, massive gneiss, a mixture of granular quartz, white or pink feldspar with the absence of mica; belonging to that variety of gneiss called granulite. 2nd, stratified syenite, a mixture of hornblende feldspar, little or no quartz, magnetic oxide of iron is found abundantly in the hornblende rocks. In Lehigh county, the mountain mass is split in two, by the Saucon Valley, the western half is called the Lehigh Mountains, is a belt 2 miles wide composed chiefly of the harder syenitic gneiss, extending from Bethlehem through Upper Saucon, Salisbury and Upper Milford townships. The other belt is mostly confined to portions of Upper Saucon and Lower Milford townships.

The Palaeozoic rocks in the county are the Poysdam sandstone of which only two members have been found in the county, the sandstone, the upper slate, magnesian limestone and others. The Mesozoic age is found along the Bucks county line in Upper Saucon and Lower Milford townships. The Camozoic is the new age

and is found sparingly in the mud and gravel along the Lehigh river.

**MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.** The Blue Mountains form the northwest boundary of the county, the Lehigh or South Mountains in the southern part are the only mountains within the county. There are several hills or knolls which will be mentioned under the head of the township in which they are located. **RIVERS AND CREEKS.** The Lehigh River is the only river in the county, and forms the boundary between the Lehigh Gap and the north line of Hanover township, Lehigh county and of Northampton county, and from there forms the boundary line between Hanover and Salisbury townships. Its most important branches in the county are the Trout creek, which rises at the foot of the Blue Mountains in Heidelberg township, flows east into the Lehigh River 2 miles below the Lehigh Water Gap, turning a number of mills. Antelawney or Maiden creek rises in Lynn township flows west along the Blue Mountains into Berks county where it empties into the Schuylkill River. It turns many mills. Coplay creek rises in North Whitehall township flows south east into the Lehigh River, between Catasauqua and Hokendauqua about 5 miles north of Allentown, turning several mills but often fails in the dry season. Jordan creek rises at the foot of the Blue Mountains in Heidelberg township flows in a very crooked course southwest into the Lehigh creek at Allentown about 100 feet above its mouth. This stream turns many mills and the quantity of its water depends on the season. The Little Lehigh creek rises in Lower Macugie township flows east into the Lehigh River at Allentown. Many mills are along its banks, there are numerous smaller streams in the county, which are principally in the townships where they will be described.

**ANIMALS.** The following wild animals are found in the county, the red and grey foxes, raccoon, mink, rabbit, opossum, woodchuck, skunk, cat, flying, ground red and gray squirrel, chipmunk and weasel. **BIRDS.** The birds are the eagle, turkey buzzard, screech and great horned owl, fish hawk, heron, whippoorville, night hawk, mocking bird, swallow, quail, blue bird, black bird, crow, robin, gold finch, oriole wren, jay, crane, cat bird, sparrow and others. **BOTANY.** Among the plants that are found in the county are the daisy, calomel, mullein, bitterwort, thistle, burdock, golden rod, aster, balsam, belladonna, bloodroot, buttercup, catmint, chamomile, etc.

**TREES.** The forest trees are white, red, black, burr, and scrub oak, chestnut, maple, hickory, birch, beech, pine, walnut, wild cherry, etc, the fruit trees are the apple, apricot, peach, plum, cherry, pear, quince, crabapple, and others. **RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.** The following denominations are found in the county: Lutheran, Reformed, Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical, United Brethern, Mennonite, Mennonite Brethern in Christ, Free Methodist, Swedenborgian, Catholic, Moravian and Episcopal.



## CHAPTER IX.

### Geography of Townships.

**HANOVER.** This township lies east of the Lehigh River, and is bounded on the north and east by Northampton county, south and west by the Lehigh River. **POPULATION.** The population was at the last census, 1900, 3324.

**STREAMS.** The Lehigh River and Monocacy creek are the principal streams that water the township. **SOIL.** The soil is fertile and of limestone formation, the land is level and the principal occupation of the people is farming, stock raising, dairy, trucking, and there are also iron works, flour mills, tanneries, bricks, fire brick works, lime is burned and limestones quarried, silk mills, etc.

**VILLAGES.** **RITTERSVILLE**, a town midway between Allentown and Bethlehem, on the A and B turnpike and the Lehigh Traction Road, the Traction company have their shops here, has a fine park and a nice summer resort for the city people, has numerous stores, hotels, churches, schoolhouses, cemetery and post office. It was founded in 1808 by Michael Ritter. The population in 1900, was 525.

**SCHOENERSVILLE**, situated on the boundary line between Hanover township, Lehigh county and Hanover township Northampton county. Population 1890, 135, 1900 estimated about 200. Contains a store, hotel, post office and about 50 dwelling houses, founded in 1784 by Adam Schoener.

**EAST ALLENTOWN**, founded in 1828 is a suburb of Allentown, containing a number of stores, hotels, mills, tanneries, fire brick works, lumber yards and limestone quarries. The Lehigh Canal, the Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R. and the Traction road pass through the place. It is connected with Allentown by a fine large bridge. Population in 1890, 522, 1900 estimated at 1200. Post office—Allentown.

The earliest schools in the township were at Schoenersville, Rittersville and West Bethlehem. The free school system was accepted in 1834, while the other townships in the county rejected it in that year. The schools of the township are in an excellent condition, they are both graded and ungraded, term is 8 months and the salary \$45 per month.

**EARLY ROADS.** The first road in the township was the one leading from Bethlehem to Gnadenhütten, (now Lehighton), was laid out by order of the court of Bucks county, 1747, and used as a military road from 1755 to 1761. The next one was from the Philadelphia road in Salisbury township, crossing the Lehigh River by a ford near the old house on the Geissinger's farm, passing through what is now Rittersville and Schoenersville.

**EIDELBERG.** This township is bounded on the north by Carbon county, east by Washington tshp., south by Lowhill tshp., west by Lynn tshp. **POPULATION** was in 1900, 1411. It was organized as a township in 1752, including Lynn and Washington townships, and lies in the northern part of the county.

**SOIL.** The surface is hilly and the Blue Mountains cross the northern part of the

township, Bake Oven is situated in the northwestern part, the soil is white gravel and is however, if well cultivated, capable of producing good crops. **STREAMS.** The principal streams that drain the township, are the Jordan and Trout creeks with a number of smaller streams, and furnish abundant water power for mills and manufactories.

**SETTLERS.** The settlers were of German descent and were kept constantly in alarm, during the Indian war in the colonies, 1755—56, the township was nearly deserted by the settlers, who fled to Bethlehem and other places for refuge from the savages who had threatened their lives and properties. The next alarm was when the settlers heard of the North Whitehall massacres, 1763.

They belonged to the Lutheran and Reformed denominations, and churches were found all over the township and were well attended, they strictly adhered to the faith of those churches, and tried their best to bring their children up in the precepts of Christianity. They were honest to the core; as the following illustration will show. When a man loaned \$500 or \$1000 from his neighbor the lender did not take a note but merely marked down the amount of the money and the time opposite. When the amount or interest was paid it was marked with a piece of chalk upon one of the house joists or on the large house clock. When the money with interest was due it was always forthcoming and there was hardly a failure. It was considered a crime if one failed to fulfill his agreement. They held to the old maxim "His word as good as his note" was true of the people in this township.

The oldest church in this township is Heidelberg church, organized in 1740 and is one mile east of Saegersville nearly in the centre of the township. Rev. J. F. Schertlein, first Lutheran pastor and Rev. P. J. Michael, first Reformed minister.

The settlers of this township were nearly free from Indian incursions, scarcely a murder was committed while nearly all the surrounding settlements were destroyed. Fathers Longnour, Kemmerer and others went to Gnauden hütten and assisted in burying the dead after the massacre there. Father Bachman from Millersvalley near Lynnville, when he heard of the Lynn township murder hastened to the scene and assisted the wounded and burying the dead. Among the ones that were masacred by the Indians were Zeislof and his family. The reason that the settlers were so free from Indian troubles was due to the Providence of God and the fact that no Indian village stood within the limits of the township. The nearest one was in Lynn township on the other side of the Blue Mountains and south of the Blue Mountains on the other side of the Lehigh river.

An Indian path led in a straight line from Lehigh Gap through Saegersville over the Schochary Mountains, where a spring was on the lands of Christian Miller, the path passed the principal Indian villages from the Lehigh Mountains to the Blue Mountains. The first public road laid out, was in 1770, and during the later years many good roads were made in this township. The highest point in the township is Bake Oven on the top of the Blue Mountains, 1560 feet above the sea level it being the center of the county line of Lehigh and Carbon counties, it has been for years a signal station in the United States Coast Survey, a grand view can be had from its summit. Bear Rock, 2 miles west from Bake Oven, is an

other point, 1550 feet above the sea level, there are three rocks standing in a row, connected by smaller ones piled on top of each other, it is the dividing line between Lehigh, Carbon and Schuylkill counties, a fine view can be had from its summit, looking southwest the city of Reading can be seen, the smoke as it pours forth from the stacks of the numerous furnaces, factories, mills, etc., by the naked eye. Looking south over our county, Allentown and the beautiful Kittatinny valley dotted with thriving towns and villages can be distinctly seen by the naked eye, 20 miles distance. Viewing Carbon county, Switch Back, Delaware Water Gap, etc. are seen distinctly. Tourists who have travelled the world over express themselves thus, that with the exception of the Alps scenery, the scenery that one can see from Bear Rock presents the grandest view that can be met with anywhere.

**MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.** In 1832 a rifle factory was established by Philip Hessler, ½ mile west of Ballietts furnace on a road leading from the road from Saegersville to Lehighton across the mountains, the road is still known as the factory road it was in successful operation for a long time and is now used as a distillery. The first grist mill was erected in 1808 by John J. Snyder, on Jordan creek now known as Kressley mill. **EDUCATION.** The schools compare favorably with the schools of the other townships in the county, and are steadily advancing, the teachers are progressive, and the Board of Directors are energetic, doing the best for the school under their supervision.

**VILLAGES.** **SAEGERSVILLE,** a post village situated 6 miles west of Slatington, contains a carriage factory, hotel, several stores, post office, which was established in 1829, daily mail, and tannery. It was founded in 1760, population was in 1900, 460. **DEIBERTSVILLE** is situated 2 miles east of Saegersville, contains a post office and a number of dwellings, founded in 1842, population in 1900 was 60. **GERMANSVILLE,** 1 mile west of Saegersville contains a store, hotel, machine shop, brick kiln post office, on the Schuylkill and Lehigh R. R. Founded in 1742, by Adam German, population in 1900 was 120. **PLEASANT CORNER** is 1½ miles southwest of Saegersville, contains a store, hotel, grist mill, founded in 1744, by John Rice, population in 1900. The Schuylkill and Lehigh R. R. passes through the township, giving an outlet to the farmers for their products.

**TOWNER MACUNGIE.** Bounded on the northeast by Salisbury township, southeast by Upper Milford township, northwest by Upper Macungie township, southwest by Berks county. **POPULATION** was in 1900, 2920. **SOIL.** It is one of the richest townships in the county, the soil is very fertile and productive, and is of a limestone formation, rich and valuable hematite ore are found and the Flats near East Texas in this township, are very rich in iron ore. **STREAMS.** The principal streams that drain the township are the Little Lehigh and Swabia creeks. **INDUSTRIES** are the Lockridge furnace near Alburtis, Macungie furnace, flour mill. The people are largely engaged in farming, mining, dairy and trucking. **EDUCATION.** The schools are in a fine condition and compare favorably with the schools of the county, the teachers and directors are working together for the welfare and advancement of the schools under their supervision. **SETTLEMENT.** The first set-

tlement was made in 1738, by some German settlers led by Michael Schaeffer, near Macungie.

**VILLAGES.** **CENTERVILLE** is a suburb of Macungie, contains a hotel, store, schoolhouse and a number of dwelling houses, the Electric road passes through the town, post office, Macungie, population, 1900, was 360. **ALBERTUS** on the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. and R. Railroad and the terminus of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Branch of the same railroad, is a thriving town, and has several stores, hotels, silk mill, and other factories, post office, schoolhouse, containing three schools, its population in 1900 was 780, founded in 1857. **EAST TEXAS**, a small village 7 miles from Allentown, the Allentown and Kutztown Electric road passes through it, it contains a store, hotels, schoolhouse, post-office, population, 1900, 60. **WESCOESVILLE**, a small village, 5 miles from Allentown, has a store, hotel, church and school house, the A. and K. Electric road passes through the village, population, 1900, 70.

**TOWNSHIP MILFOD.** Lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded on the northeast by Upper Saucon township, southwest by Bucks county, northwest by Upper Milford township, southwest by Montgomery county. **POPULATION** according to the census of 1900 was 1233. Organized as a separate township in 1847. **SOIL** The soil is very fertile, being shale and gravel and productive, the surface is very irregular, farming is the principal pursuit of the people, Iron ore is found in some parts of the township, **HILLS**, the following hills are within the township, Hosensack Hill (Muehlberg) in the southern part, Chestnut Hills in the northeastern part, Mossers Ridge (Dillingers) in the northwestern part, Mill Ridge in the central part. **CREEKS.** Hosensack creek rises on the west side of Chestnut Hill, flows south into the Perkiomen creek, Dubbs, Eberhard, Dickensied, Schantz, Walter, Indian, Trump, Swamp, Hickens, Saucon, Krauss and Ortt's creeks are the others that drain the township. **SETTLEMENTS.** The first settlement was undoubtedly made in 1715, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of the Swamp Church, the building was still standing a few years ago and the date 1715 could be still seen on the mantel piece, the early settlers came principally from Germany as can be seen by the names of Schuler, Eberhard, Ortt, Yeakel, etc.

**OLD LAND MARKS.** The old roads are, Old King's High Road and the Great Philadelphia Roads pass through the township, Walbert's tavern near Kraussdale was founded in 1735, is now abandoned, Laroseh's tavern, between Hosensack and Zionsville on the property of the late Dr. John Ziegler, was opened in 1786, and is now abandoned, the Swamp Church built first in 1730, near the county line of Lehigh and Bucks counties, on the road leading from Dillingersville to Spinnersville, it belongs to the Reformed Denomination. Chestnut Hill Union Church (L and R. Denominations) was founded in 1740, Schwenkfelder's Church was founded in 1755. **EDUCATION.** Schools were early established and among the first schools were those at the Swamp Church, 1725—30, Hosensack, 1734, Chestnut Hill is not known, Kraussdale, 1842, the schools at the present time compare favorable with the schools of the other townships, there are 11 schools and the term is 7 months. **INDUSTRIES.** John and Andrew Krauss, sons of Baltzer Krauss jr. built their

first Organ in 1790, and continued the business in the vicinity of Kraussdale until 1840, when they moved their manufactory to Palm, Montgomery county and there continued by George S. and Edwin B. Krauss for a long time.

The first grist mill was built in 1745 near Hosensack on the Hosensack creek, and was known as the Kriebel's mill, Schantz's mill, 1800, Gehrhard's mill, 1785, Stauffer's mill, 1786, Heiler's mill. 1780, Heist's (Walter's) mill, 1790 and Dubb's mill, 1800, are the mills that were built over a century ago. Among the other industries were Antrim's Casement mill, Dubb's Pottery, Dillinger's Oil mill, Burkhalter's and Dubb's Tanneries and Dubb's Forge. Limestones are found in large quantities and limekilns for burning lime found everywhere. There are four Creameries in the township: namely, at Hosensack, Kraussdale, Limeport and Plover, all of which are doing a large business.

**VILLAGES.** **DILLINGERSVILLE** is situated on the road leading from Zionsville to Spinnersville, was founded in 1735, contains a store, hotel and post office, is the election place of the township. Population, 1900, 50. **HOSENSACK** is situated on the old King's High Road, 12 miles southwest of Allentown, and it was founded in 1759, contains a store, hotel, creamery and post office. The Farmer's Alliance of the lower end of the county have their headquarters here and are in a good condition. Population, 1900, 75. **LIMEPORT** is on the road leading from Allentown to Steinsburg, founded in 1825, and contains 2 stores, 2 hotels, post office, creamery, limestone quarries and lime kilns. Population in 1900, 100. **KRAUSSDALE**, on the old King's High Road, founded in 1735, contains a creamery, grist mill and the machine shops of Krauss Brothers were until lately located here. Population in 1900, 30. **CORNING**, on the Perkiomen R. R. contains a store, post office and coal yard. Population in 1900, 30. **PLOVER**, on the road leading from Dillingersville to the Swamp Church, contains a store, creamery and post office, founded in 1881, by W. R. Schuler. Population in 1900. 25.

**LOWHILL.** Bounded on the north by Heibelberg and Lynn, on the east by North Whitehall, on the south by Upper Macungie and South Whitehall and on the west by Weisenberg. **POPULATION**, 1900, 715. It is the smallest township in the county, was organized in 1753. **STREAMS.** The principal streams flowing through the township are Jordan and Lyon Creeks they furnish water power for a number of mills. **SOIL.** The soil is very fertile, the principal grains are raised and potatoes extensively cultivated. The surface is hilly and abounds in springs. The principal occupation of the people is farming. **EARLY SETTLEMENTS.** The first land warrant was made in 1743 to John Conrad Redd. The other settlers were Henry Hauser, Michael Kimbald, Richard Vodgas, John Rifle and others,

**OLD LAND MARKS.** Mosser's mill (Hollenbach's) built in 1760. Baltzer Fritz kept the first store in the township on the road leading from Fogelsville to Clausdale. Lowhill church was built in 1769, in the northwestern part of the township. The third building was erected in 1858. Morganland churee is in the southeastern part, was built in 1858, the first publec house was opened before the Revolutionary War at Leather Corner Post, and one of the first public roads was

laid out in 1813, from Christian Hartman's house to the Great Philadelphia road. EDUCATION. The schools are comparing well with the schools of the surrounding townships, the first schools were established in connection with the church, among the earlier teachers were John David jr. Jacob Hart, John Benner and Isreal Benner.

The first public house was opened before the Revolutionary war at Leather Corner Post. One of the first public roads was laid out in 1813, from Christian Hardman's house to the Great Philadelphia Road.

VILLAGES. WEEDSVILLE, founded in 1765. POPULATION, 1900, 100. Contains a store, hotel, grist mill, saw mill and post office. LYON VALLEY, founded in 1845. POPULATION, 1900, 200. Contains a store, hotel and post office. CLAUSSVILLE, founded in 1891. POPULATION, 1900, 132. Contains a store, hotel and post office. LEATHER CORNER POST, the oldest village in the township contains a store and hotel.

LYNN. Bounded on the north by Schuylkill county, east by Heidelberg, south by Weisenberg, west by Berks county. POPULATION, 1900, 2366. Organized in 1752. SOIL. The soil is productive, grain and other cereals are raised. The principal occupation of the people is farming. The first mill in the township and probably the first in the county was erected on Switzer's Creek in 1740, 1 mile below where Greenwald's mill now stands. The first english school was established in 1812, other schools connected with the congregations existed earlier. Free School system adopted in 1838. Ebenezer Church at New Tripoli erected in 1761. Jacob's church, Jacksonville was first built in 1750, St. Peter's church, south of Lynnvillle, was built in 1857.

VILLAGES. NEW TRIPOLI, founded in 1812, was first called Saegersville and was changed in 1816 to New Tripoli in honor of the success of the American navy at Tripoli, 1815. The town is regularly laid out the streets running north and south, east and west at right angles and mostly named after prominent men of the United States. Has a number of stores, hotels, post office and mills. Population in 1900, 400. JACKSONVILLE, founded in 1820, contains stores, hotels, post office and a church. Population, 1900, 329. STEINSVILLE, founded in 1756, and is situated in the center of slate quarries, contains stores, hotels, post office, marblyard, mills and foundery. Population was in 1900, 596. LYNNVILLE, founded in 1806, contains a store, hotel, post office and a schoolhouse. Population, 1900, 168. OSWALDSVILLE, now Raber's Corner was founded in 1860, contains a store and hotel. Population, 1900, 26. LYNNPORT, founded in 1814, contains a store, hotel, post office mantel factory and a schoolhouse. Population, 1900, 138. NEW SLADEDALE was founded in 1854, being in the center of the township, is the election place since 1879, contains a store, hotel, and post office. Population, 1900, 100.

NORTH WHITEHALL. Bounded on the northeast by Northampton county and Whitehall, southeast by South Whitehall, north west by Washington and southwest by Lowhill. POPULATION was in 1900, 3280. Organized in 1753. SOIL. The surface is undulating and the soil is very fertile, and all the principal grains are raised. MINERALS. iron ore, limestone and slate are found in large

quantities. **STREAMS.** The principal streams that drain the township are the Jordan, Rock, Fell's, Mill and Coplay creeks, on the banks of the Mill creek were committed the Indian massacres of 1763. The people are engaged in farming, mining and manufacturing.

**EDUCATION.** The schools are among the best in the county, the first school was established in 1754, what is now Unionville, the first English school was established at Balliettsville in 1816. Union church is the oldest church and was built in 1750, the first Reformed minister was Rev. John D. Gross, and the first Lutheran minister was Rev. John H. Schaum.

**VILLAGES.** **BALLIETTSVILLE**, founded in 1749 by Paul Balliett, contains a store, hotel and post office, its population in 1900 was 120. **UNIONVILLE**, founded in 1815, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 100. **IRON-TON**, founded in 1860, is situated in a rich mining district and connected with Coplay by the Iron-ton R. R., contains stores, hotels and post office. Population, 1900 300. **RICH-VILLE**, founded in 1800, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 112. **SIEGERSVILLE**, founded in 1750, contains a store, hotel and post office, is situated in a rich mining district. Population, 1900, 125. **SCHNECKSVILLE**, founded in 1845, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 20. **LAURY**, founded in 1832, contains stores, hotels, Lehigh Valley Supply house and Repair shops, flour mills and post office, and Laury's Island in the Lehigh River is a wellknown summer resort. Population, 1900, 250. **ROCKDALE**, founded in 1856, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 150. **KERN-SVILLE**, founded in 1806, contains a store and hotel. Population, 1900, 60.

**SALISBURY.** Bounded on the northeast by the Lehigh River, northwest by Whitehall, southeast by Upper Saucon, southwest by Upper Milford and Lower Macungie. **POPULATION**, 1900, 4583. Organized in 1753 as a township.

**SOIL.** The surface is rolling and the soil very fertile and productive. The Lehigh Mountains form the southern boundary, between Salisbury and Upper Saucon. **STREAMS.** The most important streams that drain the township are the Little Lehigh, Trout and Little Trout creeks. **OCCUPATIONS.** Farming, manufacturing and mining. Iron ore is found along the Lehigh Mountains. **SETTLEMENTS.** The first settlement was made in 1736, on what is now the Geissinger's farm on the Lehigh River, by Solomon Jennings.

**OLD LAND MARKS.** The first public house licensed in 1786, and kept by Martin Ritter. Salisbury church built in 1741 is situated on a hill overlooking the Little Lehigh creek,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Emaus, the first Lutheran minister was the Rev. J. W. Straub, the first Reformed minister known was the Rev. J. P. Leydich, Jerusalem church, tradition says that over a hundred years ago a church stood on the site of the present one, the graveyard belonging to it is still in use, the present church was erected in 1843, the first Lutheran minister of the present church was the late venerable Rev. Joshua Yeager, the first Reformed minister was the Rev. Max Stem, the Mountainville Evangelical church was built in 1893.

**EDUCATION.** Salisbury had a few schools originally, those living near

Bethlehem sent their children to that place, those living near Emaus to that place and those living in the vicinity of the Salisbury church to that place. One of the oldest schoolhouses was Markle's built in 1820, the schools are in a fine condition and compare well with the other schools of the county.

**VILLAGES.** **MOUNTAINVILLE**, founded in 1856, contains stores, hotels, church, carriage factory and post office, is on the Allentown and Coopersburg Turn pike and Allentown and Emaus Electric Road. Population, 1900, 250. **SOUTH ALLENTOWN**, a suburb of Allentown, contains a number of stores, hotels, churches flour mill, furnace, and the Allentown and Bethlehem Electric Road passes through it. Population, 1900, 1000. The State Fishery in the western part of Salisbury, is a fine place for pleasure parties and the fish hatchery is well worth visiting.

**SOUTH WHITEHALL.** Bounded on the northwest by North Whitehall, north east by Whitehall, southeast by Salisbury and southwest by Upper and Lower Macungie. **POPULATION**, 1900, 2472. **SOIL.** The surface is generally level with the exception of Huckleberry Ridge which runs east to west for about 2 miles, the soil is very fertile and productive. Organized as a separate township in 1810, and was formerly included in Whitehall township, (which included the three Whitehalls). **STREAMS.** The two principal streams are the Jordan creek which flows through the northern part, Cedar creek which flows through the southern part. **SETTLEMENTS.** The first settlement was made in 1735, by Nicholas Kern. The Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. passes through the township and is an outlet for the numerous iron mines along its route, it crosses Jordan creek by the famous Iron Bridge which spans it, the length of which is 1165 feet, consisting of 11 spans of 100 feet each supported by a series of suspension trusses.

**OLD LAND MARKS.** The old roads are the Allentown and Easton and the Mauch Chunk roads. The Jordan Lutheran church is the oldest in the township, founded in 1744, the minister was the Rev. Berkenstock, Jordan Reformed church founded in 1752, the first minister was the Rev. J. H. Goetehius, Cedarville Union church founded in 1855, the first Lutheran minister was Rev. Jeremiah Schindel, the first Reformed minister was Rev. Joseph Dubbs. The same year the Evangelical church was built.

**EDUCATION.** The earliest schools of the township were those that were connected with the Jordan Lutheran and Reformed churches and were opened the same time. The schools of the township are up with the other schools of the county.

**VILLAGES.** **CEDARVILLE (CETRONIA)**, founded in 1850, by Charles Mertz contains a store, hotel, 3 churches, flour mills and post office. Dorney's Fish Wi- er and Park a quarter mile west, is a fine summer resort, the Allentown and Kutz- town Electric Road passes the village and Dorney's Park. Population, 1900, 150. **CRACKERSPORT**, a small village contains a store, hotel and carriage factory. Pop- ulation, 1900, 90. **GRIESEMERVILLE**, founded in 1806, by Abraham Griesemer, con- tains a hotel, limekilns and the Duck Farm is located here, the A. and K. Eclectic road passes through it. Population, 1900, 150. **GUTHSVILLE**, founded in 1780 contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 50. **MECHANICSVILLE**, founded in 1823 by John Scheirer, contains a store and hotel. Population, 1900



125. OREFIELD, founded in 1813 by Joseph Kera, contains a store, hotel, post office, etc. Population, 1900, 164. WENNERSVILLE, founded in 1837 by William Wenner, contains a store, hotel, schoolhouse and church. Population, 1900, 40. SNYDERSVILLE, founded in 1835 by George Snyder, contains a hotel and some dwellings. Population, 1900, 25. GUTH'S STATION, on the C. and F. R. R., contains a store, hotel, etc. Population, 1900, 40.

**UPPER MACUNGIE.** Bounded on the northeast by South Whitehall, southeast by Lower Macungie, northwest by Lowhill and Weissenberg and on the southwest by Berks county. The meaning of the word Macungie is of Indian origin and means the "eating place of bears." When food became scarce upon the mountains the bears came to the valleys below for food, hence the name. POPULATION was in 1900, 2084. Organized as a township in 1742. SETTLEMENT. The first settlement was made in 1729 at Spring Creek near Trexlertown, later known as the Schwartz farm by Jeremiah Trexler and children. The first public road through the township was made in 1732, from Trexlertown to Goshenhoppen. SOIL. The surface is level, the soil is fertile and productive, and is of limestone formation. MINERALS. Iron ore and limestones are found in large quantities in the vicinities of Fogelsville, Breinigsville and Trexlertown, the Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. passes through the township and is an outlet for the same. STREAMS. The principal streams that drain the township are the Macungie creek which flows southeast into the Spring creek, Spring creek flows into the Little Lehigh creek, Haas creek flows in the northern part and empties into the Jordan creek, Cedar creek, in the southeastern part rises in Schantz spring, and empties into the Little Lehigh creek at Schreiber's Mill, turning many mills in its course. Schantz Spring is a very large spring, such a volume of water comes forth that a grist mill and a saw mill are running by the water power furnished by the same.

**VILLAGES.** BREINIGSVILLE, contains stores, hotels, schools, churches and post office, and the A. and K. trolley line passes through the village. Population, 1900, 213. CHAPMAN'S, on the C. and F. R. R., contains a store, hotel, post office and a coal and lumber yard. Population, 1900, 60. TREXLERTOWN, the oldest town in the township and is on the C. and F. R. R. and on the A. and K. trolley line, 8 miles from Allentown, contains stores, hotels, a Lutheran and Reformed church, post, office, coal and lumber yards, graded school and Masonic Hall. Population, 1900, 345. FOGELSVILLE, founded in 1798 by Judge John Fogel, contains stores, hotels, churches, schools, post office and a coal, grain and lumber depot, on the C. and F. R. R. Population, 1900, 638.

**UPPER MILFORD.** Bounded on the northeast by Salisbury and Upper Saucon, southeast by Lower Milford, northwest by Lower Macungie, southwest by Berks county. The form is rectangular and formed into a separate township in 1852. POPULATION was in 1900, 2712. SOIL. The surface is hilly and the soil is fertile, being principally gravel and red shale, productive. Iron ore of different kinds are found. STREAMS. Perkiomen creek flows through the western part in the form of a horse shoe, Leibert's creek is in the northeastern part and

flows through Leibert's Gap and empties into the Little Lehigh creek, Fetterman's creek is in the northern part empties into Leibert's creek at Vera Cruz, Miller's creek is in the northern part empties into the Little Lehigh creek. **SETTLEMENTS.** The first settlement was made at or near Old Zionsville in 1733, by the Mennonites. The township was organized in 1734, included at first in Bucks county.

**OLD LAND MARKS.** The first road was the King's High road leading through Shimerville and Zionsville from Trexlertown to Goshenhoppen, 1736, the second road was the Great Philadelphia road, laid out in 1740. it began at the King's High road to Mauch Chunk, the third road was laid out at the same time from Emaus to Chestnut Hill. Among the old sites are Fisher's tavern between Shimerville and Macungie, on the King's High road, opened prior to 1795, by Jacob Fisher, the property being now owned by the late Hon. C. H. Foster of Jacksonville, Lehigh county, Seider's tavern, opened in 1785 by George Seiders, on the Great Philadelphia road upon the property now owned by the Hon. U. H. Wicand. The early churches were Zionsville Reformed church founded in 1750, Rev. John E. Hecker was the first minister. Zionsville Lutheran church founded in 1735, Rev. L. H. Schrecke was the first minister. The Mennonite church founded in 1735. the first minister is not known, St. Peter's church founded in 1843, Revs. D. Kohler and H. Bassler the first Lutheran and Reformed ministers. The Evangelical founded in 1830 by Bishop John Seybert; the Mennonite Brethern church founded in 1857 by the Rev. William Gehman, who had withdrawn from the Mennonite church on account of differences of religious doctrine.

**EDUCATION.** The first schools were established in connection with the founding of the first settlements, in 1735 by the Mennonites at Zionsville, the schools of the township compare well with the schools of the rest of the county, there are at present 15 schools both graded and ungraded, term 7 months.

**VILLAGES.** **OLD ZIONSVILLE**, founded in 1734, on the old King's High road and Hereford & Shimerville turupike, contains 4 stores, a hotel, 2 churches and post office. Population, 1900; 160. **ZIONSVILLE**, founded in 1876, on the Perkiomen R. R., contains a store, hotel, coal yard, flour and feed store and post office. Population, 1900, 100. **SHIMERVILLE**, on the old King's High road and H. and S, turnpike, founded in 1734 by Durk Jansen, contains a store, hotel and post office, Population, 1900. 40. **POWDER VALLEY**, on the Indian creek, contains a store, pottery and post office. Population, 1900, 25. **SIGMUND**, situated in the Perkiomen valley and on the site where Hampton Furnace stood and whose ruins can still be seen, contains a store, creamery and post office. Population, 1900, 20. **VERA CRUZ**, on the Great Philadelphia road, founded in 1763, contains a store, hotel, creamery and post office. Population, 1900, 106. **VERA CRUZ STATION**, on the Perkiomen R. R., contains a flour and feed store, coal yard and depot. Population, 1900, 30. **DILLINGER'S**, Perkiomen R. R., contains a store, flour and feed store, coal yard and post office. Population, 1900, 20. **WEST EMAUS**, a sub-urb of Emaus, contains several hotels, Printing office, pipe works, furnace, meat market, 2 coal and lumber yards and Miller's Park. Population, 1900, 500.

**UPPER SAUCON.** Bounded on the northeast by Lower Saucon township, Northampton county, southeast by Springfield township, Bucks county, northwest by Salisbury, southwest by Upper Milford. POPULATION, in 1900, 2271

**SOIL.** The surface is diversified, the Lehigh or South Mountains are in the northern part. The valleys are of limestone formation, the soil is very fertile and highly cultivated and large crops are raised, **MINERALS.** Iron ore, limestones are found in quantities, and the famous zinc mines of Friedensville are in this township.

**STREAMS.** The township is well drained by the numerous small streams that flow through it, Saucon creek is the principal one and a number of mills are turned by it.

**SETTLEMENTS.** The first settlement was made near Coopersburg in 1730, by English, German and Welsh settlers. Organized as a township in 1743.

**OLD LAND MARKS.** The first public road was laid out in 1750, from Heller's tavern, Lanark across the Lehigh Mountains. The Mennonite Meeting House near Coopersburg was first built in 1738, Blue church, (Lutheran and Reformed) founded in 1740, the first Lutheran minister was Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg, the first Reformed minister was Rev. Mr. Hoffmeier, Friedensville church founded in 1793, the first Lutheran minister was Rev. John C. Yeager, the first Reformed minister was Rev. John H. Hoffmeier, the Mennonite Brethern in Christ Meeting House founded in 1863, the Rev. Abel Strawn, first minister, M. E. church, Friedensville was founded in 1863 by Rev. M. B. Durrell, Free Methodist church, Centre Valley was founded in 1883 by Rev. Manshart.

The Spring House and Bethlehem, and Allentown and Coopersburg turnpikes pass through the township. The North Pennsylvania branch of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R., passes also through it, affording an easy outlet for the products raised and produced by the farmers.

**EDUCATION.** The first school was established in 1738 near Coopersburg, the schools are in an excellent condition and keep pace with the schools of the other townships of the county.

**VILLAGES.** CENTRE VALLEY, on the North Pennsylvania R. R., contains a number of stores, hotels, a church, a mill and post office. Population, 1900, 527. FRIEDENSVILLE, contains several stores, hotels, churches and post office, and the famous Zinc mines are located here. Population, 1900, 363. LOCUST VALLEY SPRING VALLEY and LANARK, small post villages and contain each a store and a hotel. There are also several creameries within the township.

The following anecdote of the early settlers has been told the writer by one whose grandfather had been at the place where happened. On a certain day an Indian came to the blacksmith shop at Lanark, to have some work done, when the blacksmith told him that if he would furnish the fuel he would do the work, and the Indian said if that was all that was required he would get him some coal, and he went away and soon returned with coal enough to have his work done, where about he got his coal is a mystery till this day, rumor has spread time and time again that the Lehigh Mountains contain a deposit of coal and search for it has been made in vain thus far to discover the place where the Indian got his coal.

**WASHINGTON.** Bounded on the north by Carbon county, northeast by Northampton county, southeast by North Whitehall, west by Heidelberg. **POPULATION, 1900, 3096.** Organized as a township in 1847. **SOIL.** The surface is generally level, the soil is very fertile and the grains raised are similar to those of the surrounding townships, and slate is the principal industry, they are found in large quantities all over the township, the slate are used for roofing slate, school slates, black board surface, etc. **STREAMS.** The principal streams that drain the township are the Trout and Little Trout creeks. **SETTLEMENT.** The first settlement was made in 1742, between Unionville and Slatington by Casper Peters.

**EDUCATION.** The first school of which there is any record was established in 1812, and the schools at the present time are equal to the schools of the surrounding townships, they are steadily advancing.

**VILLAGES.** **FRIEDENSVILLE,** founded in 1847 contains a store and a church, (Lutheran and Reformed). Population, 1900, 100. **SLATEDALE,** on the Berks and Lehigh R. R., contains stores, hotels, churches and post office. Population, 1900, 400. **WILLIAMSTOWN,** contains a store, hotel and church. Population, 1900, 150. **FRANKLIN,** contains a store, hotel and slate mantel factory, etc. Population, 1900, 100.

**WHITEHALL.** Bounded on the north by North Whitehall, east by Northampton county and Hanover, south by Allentown, west by South Whitehall. Organized in 1867. **POPULATION, 1900, 7935.** **SOIL.** The soil is very fertile and of limestone formation, slate and gravel, iron ore and slate are found in large quantities. **STREAMS.** The principal streams that drain the township are the Jordan, Coplay and Mill creeks. The Lehigh Valley and Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. Rs., pass through the township and afford an easy outlet for the products of the farmers, the iron ore, slate and cement. **SETTLEMENT.** The first settlement was made near Egypt in 1733, by some emigrants from Germany.

**EDUCATION.** The first school in the township was in connection with the Egypt church, 1733, the schools of the township are among the best in the county, there are both graded and ungraded, term 9 months.

**OCCUPATION.** The people are employed in farming, dairying, mining, quarrying and manufacturing. Cement works are found at Egypt and Cementon.

**VILLAGES.** **WHITEHALL,** founded in 1770, by John Siegfried, contains stores, hotels, churches, post office and is on the Lehigh Valley R. R. Population, 1900, 300. **WEST CATASAUQUA,** a suburb of Catasauqua and contains stores, hotels, founderies, manufactories of various kinds and graded schools. Population, 1900, 1500. **FULLERTON,** founded in 1862, contains car shops, wheel and forge works, rolling mill, foundery, stores, hotels, churches, schools and post office. On the Lehigh Valley R. R. Population, 1900, 650. **EGYPT,** founded in 1733, contains stores, hotels, churches, schools and post office, the first church in the township was built at this place in 1733. Population, 1900, 380. **Cementon, Laury's, Mickley's** are growing towns along the Lehigh Valley R. R. and have post offices.

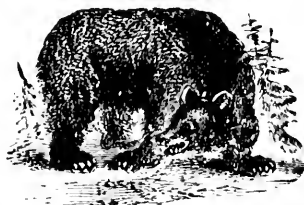
Catasauqua, Egypt, Fullerton and Siegfried are connected with Allentown by Electric roads.

**WEISSENBURG.** Bounded on the northeast by Lowhill, southeast by Upper Macungie, northwest by Lynn, southwest by Berks county. POPULATION, 1900, 1366. SOIL. The surface hilly and broken, the soil is gravel, being well cultivated usually large crops are raised. STREAMS. The following streams drain the township, the Jordan, Spring, Schaffer's run, Haas, Lyon, Willow, Weiss, Holben, Sweitzer and Silver creeks. Farming and manufacturing are the principal pursuits of the people. Tanneries and distilleries are the principal SETTLEMENTS. The first settlement was made in 1734, in the vicinity of the Ziegler's church by people from Palatinat and Switzerland.

**OLDLAND MARKS.** Ziegler's church founded in 1744, Rev. Jacob Schertlein was the first Lutheran minister and Rev. P. J. Michael was the first Reformed minister, Weissenberg church in the northeast corner of the township was founded in 1754, Rev. Jacob F. Schertlein was the first Lutheran minister. Rev. R. Kidenweiler was the first Reformed minister.

**EDUCATION.** The first schools were established as soon as the first settlements were made, the schools of the township are making the same progress as in the surrounding townships, term is 7 months.

**VILLAGES.** SEIPSTOWN, founded in 1820, contains stores, hotel, church, post office. Population, 1900, 200. HYNEMANSVILLE, founded in 1740, is in the central part, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 100. SEIBERLINGSVILLE, founded in 1790, contains a store, hotel post office, Population, 1900, 25. NEW SMITHVILLE, founded in 1812, contains a store, hotel and post office. Population, 1900, 30. WERLEYSVILLE, founded in 1838, contains a store, hotel etc. Population, 1900, 30.



## CHAPTER X.

### County Seat and Boroughs.

**ALLENTOWN.** The only city in Lehigh county is the county seat, Allentown, the Queen city of the Valley, was founded in 1762 by James Allen from whom it received its name. The first settlement was however made in 1751, is beautifully situated on the west banks of the Lehigh river and the mouths of Jordan and the Little Lehigh creeks. Is beautifully laid out, the streets run north and south, east and west, crossing each other at right angles, Hamilton street running east and west is the principal thoroughfare and over two miles long. It has a fine public square at 7th and Hamilton streets formerly called Centre Square, now called Monument Square on account of the beautiful monument erected there to the memory of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Civil War, 1861-65.

The high flood of 1841, the failure of the Northampton Bank in 1843 and the great fire of 1848, is known as the disastrous decade, out of which the city like a magic sprung forth and was more substantially built. The building of rail roads helped to advance the growth of the city. Among the public buildings are the Court house, banking buildings, business houses, market house, fine hotels, Opera houses, Hospital, fine large public school buildings, the Fair Grounds and Buildings of the Lehigh county Agricultural Society and Cemeteries.

**MANUFACTORIES.** The city has many and various kinds industries, among which are the following; furnaces, founderies, wire mills, boiler works, silk mills, breweries, thread mills, cigar factories, carriage factories, shoe factories, fire brick and building bricks, flour mills, machine shops, planing mills, oil refineries, blank book manufactory, furniture factories, etc., which give employment to many people.

**NEWSPAPERS,** The oldest paper published in the county is the *UNABHAENIGE REPUBLIKANER*, established in 1810 by C. J. Hutter, has a large circulation among the German reading public. *FRIEDENSBOTE*, a German paper established in 1812 by Joseph Ehrenfried and Henry Ebner. *WELT BOTE*, founded in 1854 by B. F. Trexler, both of the last named papers have large circulations, the *Lecha Patriot*, a weekly paper founded in 1828 by John D. Roney, and the *Lecha Bote*, a tri-weekly founded in 1869, have been discontinued. The English papers published are the *Democrat*, 1837, the *Lehigh Register*, 1846, are two large weeklies and have large circulations, the dailies are the *Chronicle and News*, *City Item and Morning Call*, all of which have large circulations. The following papers had been published and merged into the other daily papers; *Daily News and Daily Herald*. Several religious papers are also published. The *National Educator*, 1860 by Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne, an educational paper which has a large circulation among the teachers of Lehigh and neighboring counties.

**EDUCATION.** Schools were early established and instruction was given in both the English and German languages. The English teachers came from the Irish settlements, Allen township, Northampton county. Mr. Brown was the name of the first teacher known, and taken as a whole the teachers were able instructors. The schools were kept in private houses until 1773, when the first schoolhouse was erected in the rear of what is now Zion's Reformed Church, and was in the shape of an Octagon. The schools of that time were all subscription schools. A school for girls was opened in 1813, night schools were in operation from 1813 to 1816. Allentown Academy was opened in 1831, a Ladies Seminary, in 1848. By Act of Assembly, the borough of Allentown, Salisbury and Northampton townships paid \$421.71 in 1824, for the instruction of their poor children. In 1833, Allentown alone paid for the same purpose \$431.77.

The free school system was adopted in 1831, and since then the schools have made rapid progress and are at present in the front rank of the schools of the state. The schools are under the supervision of the city superintendent of schools. The high school was established in 1858. The first principal of the high school was Prof. R. W. Alpine, the first city superintendent of schools, Prof. R. K. Bucherle, the first graduating class of the high school in 1869. Muhlenberg College belonging to the Lutheran church, and Allentown Female College belonging to the Reformed church, are two well and widely known institutions of higher learning, and afford all the requirements necessary for a complete collegiate education, and the Allentown and the American Business Colleges are located in the city and are well patronized by the community.

**DENOMINATIONS.** The following religious denominations have a strong foothold in the city, the Lutheran, Reformed, Presbyterians, Baptist, United Brethren, Free Methodist, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical, Methodist Episcopal and Catholics, all of which have fine church edifices. The Jews, Mennonite Brethren in Christ, Moravians and others are represented but have no churches of their own and worship in halls and other places.

**SOCIETIES.** There are many secret and beneficial societies which have a large membership. And the city has several of the finest bands that can be found in any city, and other fine musical organizations.

**TRANSPORTION FACILITIES.** The following rail roads terminate and pass through the city, giving it great facilities for traveling and for transportation, east, west, north and south, to New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, the coal regions and other points; the Lehigh Valley R. R. and Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R. give it communication with the east and west, the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. with its branches connects it north and south, and the Perkiomen R. R. to Philadelphia. And Electric roads connects it with Bethlehem, Bangor, Catasauqua, Coplay, Easton, Egypt, Emaus, Hellertown, Macungie, Nazareth, Siegfried and intermediate points.

**HISTORY.** Incorporated as a borough in 1811, called Northampton, the name changed to Allentown in 1838, became the county seat in 1812, made a city in 1867; its limits include the township of Northampton and adjacent parts of Sal-

isbury and Whitehall townships, containing 3.14 square miles or 2011.27 acres. The first store was opened by Peter Snyder in 1794, the second store, by George Graff near the Monument Square in 1795, in a red building, which was taken possession of in 1800 by James Wilson and continued by the same until 1815 when he took into partnership Mr. Selfridge, trading as Wilson & Selfridge till 1845. The first hotel was opened in 1764 by George Wolf, the first post office established in 1812, before that time the people received their mail at Bethlehem. George Savitz, the first postmaster. First Burgess, Peter Rhoads, 1811, the first Mayor, Samuel McHose, 1867. Population, 1900, 35,416.

**CATASAUQUA.** This thriving borough is situated on the left bank of the Lehigh river, 3 miles north of Allentown with which it is connected by an Electric road, the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna R. R.s, and the eastern terminus of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. It was founded in 1839. Population, 1900, 3,963. It derived its name from the creek of the same name which empties into the Lehigh river below the town, it is an Indian name. Incorporated as a borough in 1853.

It is busy manufacturing town, the following are the principal works; the Crane Iron works founded by David Thomas, Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, founderies; Rolling mill, Horseshoe works, Fire brick works, Planing mills, Grist mills, Gas works, Water works, Silk mills and several Newspapers.

The Religious Denominations of the town are the Lutheran, Reformed, Congregational, Presbyterians, Baptist, Evangelical Association, United Evangelical and Catholic.

**EDUCATION.** Before it was incorporated as a borough, the schools of the township were embraced in the Hanover School district, the first school within the borough was located on Race street. All the school buildings are of brick structure and of modern improvement. The High school was established in 1863, R. C. Hammersly was the first principal of the high school.

**COPLAY,** Founded in 1853, Population, 1900, 1581. Is situated on the same side of the Lehigh river as Hokendauqua, and was the seat of the Coplay iron works and has Cement works, a number of stores, hotels, churches, graded schools and the Lehigh Valley R. R. passes through it, and is connected with Allentown by an Electric road.

**COOPERSBURG.** Founded in 1818. Population, 1900, 556. on the North Pennsylvania R. R. contains stores, hotels, factories, churches, graded schools and Cooper's Stock farm. Incorporated as a borough in 1879.

**EMAUS.** Founded in 1747 by the Moravians. Population, 1900, 1468. Is on the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. and R. Railroad and the Perkiomen Railroad, contains stores, hotels, silk mill, cigar factories, furnace, foundery, graded schools and churches. Incorporated as a borough in 1859. And connected with Allentown by the Allentown and Emaus Electric road.

**FOUNTAINHILL.** A suburb of South Bethlehem, founded in 1850. Population, 1900, 1214. Contains stores, hotels, brick yards, etc. the Electric road connects it with Allentown and Bethlehem.



**HOKENDAUQUA.** This thriving town is situated on the right banks of the Lehigh river, founded in 1854. Population, 1900, 1500. The seat of the Thomas Iron Works, has number of stores, hotels, churches and graded schools is an independent school district. On the Lehigh Valley R. R. and connected with Allentown by an Electric road.

**MACUNGIE.** Founded in 1776 and is 4 miles west of Emaus, with which it is connected by the Allentown and Emaus Electric road and is its western terminus. Population, 1900, 692. Contains stores, hotels, furnaces, factories, foundry, churches and graded schools, and is on the East Pennsylvania Branch of the P. and R. Railroad, and was incorporated as a borough in 1857.

**SLATINGTON.** Founded in 1851 and is situated on the right bank of the Lehigh river, on the Lehigh Valley R. R. and is the eastern terminus of the Berks and Lehigh R. R. 20 miles north of Allentown, by which it is connected by the Allentown and Slatington Electric road. Population, 1900, 3773. Incorporated in 1864, contains numerous stores, hotels, water works, rolling mill, factories, several newspapers, national bank, churches and graded schools, the high school was established in 1864, H. A. Kline was the first principal of the high school. It is in the center of the Lehigh slate region and the slate quarries and slate factories where are manufactured school, mantel, blackboard, etc. of all kinds, is the principal industry of the place.

**WEST BETHLEHEM.** Founded in 1869, is situated on the left bank of the Lehigh river and Monocacy creek. Population, 1900, 3465. Incorporated as a borough in 1880, contains stores, hotels, silk mill, factories, founderies, churches graded schools. connected with Allentown by an Electric road and turn pike, and Bethlehem by a fine iron bridge.

**EDUCATION.** The schools of all the boroughs are in a fine and flourishing condition, having a regular course of study and the pupil of the high schools, passing through a four years course of study graduate therefrom and are able to enter the schoolroom as teachers or enter other vocations. The schools compare with the best in the state and are under a supervising principal, the schools are also under the supervision of the County Superintendent of Schools.



## CHAPTER XI.

### County Officers.

**COUNTY OFFICERS. COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.** There are three County commissioners elected for three years, they correct the assessment or valuation of taxable property, fix the rate of the county tax. They pay the county bills by orders drawn on the county treasurer, erect the county buildings, as well as the larger bridges. They are paid \$3.50 per day actual time spent in the discharge of the duties of their office. No person can vote for more than two commissioners so as to allow the minority party to elect one commissioner.

**COUNTY TREASURER.** He is elected for three years, and cannot be re-elected to succeed himself, he receives the state and county taxes, pays the former to the State Treasurer, the latter he uses to pay such bills as are approved by the commissioners. He receives a certain percentage on all the money paid out of the treasury, which is fixed by the commissioners and approved by the auditors. He also receives a percentage on all the state tax that pass through his hands, as well as on special taxes that may come into his hands. He gives a heavy bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

**SHERIFF.** He is elected for three years and is the county's chief executive officer, he serves writs and summons of the court, suppresses serious disturbances and protect property, he sells property for debit of the owner, when execution has been ordered by the court. He makes arrests and has charge of the criminals during their trials and delivers them to the jails or penitentiary, in the smaller counties is the jailer, and with the jury commissioners he draws the juries and summons those whose names have been drawn. He gives notices of the elections by advertisements in the newspapers or hand bills. His salary is fixed by laws and are paid in fees, he gives bonds for the faithful performance of his duties, he cannot be re-elected to succeed himself.

**PROTHONOTARY.** He is elected for three years and is clerk of the court of Common Pleas, he makes up and keeps records of the court, issues its writs and summons and calls up the jurors and administers the oaths to the witnesses. He enters in books the judgments, mechanics liens and keeps a record of the state and national elections returns. His salary is paid in fees fixed by law.

**CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.** He is elected for three years and keeps a record of this court, calls up jurors and administer the oaths to witnesses, he has charge of laying out of roads, the granting of liquor licenses and keeps a record of all township, borough and city elections held in the county. His salary is paid by fees fixed by law.

**CLERK OF ORPHAN'S COURT.** He is elected for three years and keeps a record of the Orphan's court. His salary is paid by fees.

**REGISTER OF WILLS.** He is elected for three years, probates the wills left by citizens of the county at their death, he issues to the executors letters testamentary, and if no executor or executors have been appointed by the will, appoints administrators, issues to them letters of administration, copies the wills in books and keeps the wills safely themselves. He gives a bond for the faithful performance of his duties, he is paid by fees.

**RECORDER OF DEEDS.** He is elected for three years, records all deeds and mortgages, and his salary is paid by fees.

**CORONER.** He is elected for three years, inquires into the cause and manner of death of any person who is slain, or is accidentally killed or dies suddenly by summoning a jury of 6 men, if the jury finds any one guilty of homicide, it is the duty of the coroner's jury to commit him to jail. The Coroner performs the duties of the sheriff in case of the latter's death or removal from office, until a new sheriff is appointed. His salary is paid by fees.

**DISTRICT ATTORNEY.** He is elected for three years and is public prosecutor, conducts the trials of persons charged with committing crimes. He must be a lawyer and is paid by fees by the county.

**COUNTY SURVEYOR.** He is elected for three years and is the official county surveyor.

**JURY COMMISSIONERS.** There are two Jury commissioners elected for three years, a person can vote only for one candidate so that each party is represented. They with the sheriff draw the jurors from the list of persons selected by the jury commissioners and the judge. They receive \$2.50 for each day spent in the discharge of their duties.

**DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.** They are elected for three years and have oversight of the poor and the management of the Alms or Poor house. Their salary is \$100 per year.

**MERCANTILE APPRAISER.** He is appointed by the county commissioners for one year, he makes estimates on the amount of business done by the dealers in the county, upon which a state tax is paid. He receives 75 cents for visiting each place of business.

**COUNTY AUDITORS.** They are elected for three years and one can vote for only two of them so as to give minority party a member too, they have the disbursement of the public fund. They see that the taxes and other duties are collected and accounted for. Their salary is \$3,00 for each day they spent in the discharge of their duties.

**PRISON INSPECTORS.** They are appointed by the court and the county commissioners for one year, they have charge of the prison affairs. They receive a small salary.

**COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.** He is elected by the school directors of the county for three years, he has charge of the schools of the county, he holds teachers examinations and grants a provisional certificate to those that successfully pass the examination which is good for one year only, he also grants a

professional certificate to those that have acquired skill in the art of teaching, good for during his term office of three years and can be renewed without examination by him, and is good for one year under his successor. He holds the annual county Teachers Institute and local institutes, collects and transmits the reports and statistics of the schools to the Department of Public Instruction. Salary, \$1500.

**TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. ASSESSOR.** He is elected for three years and makes an assessment of the real estate and other property in the township, and reports the same to the county Commissioners, upon which all taxes are laid. He prepares each year a list of all the voters of the township, a copy of which he must place on the door of the building where the elections are held. His salary is \$2.00 per day for actual work done.

**SUPERVISORS.** They are elected for one year except where otherwise the law directs, their duties are the making and repairing the roads and bridges of the township. They fix and collect a road tax to pay the expenses of the same, they represent the township in its corporate body in all things except school matters. They receive from \$1 to \$2 per day for the time spent in work and 5 per cent for collecting the road tax.

**SCHOOL DIRECTORS.** Every year two school directors are chosen who serve for 3 years, making 6 directors in all, their duties are to provide school facilities for all the children of school age in the township between the age of 6 and 21 years, they build and care for the schoolhouses and grounds, employ the teachers, fix their salaries and the length of school term at not less than 7 months, adopt the books that are to be used and make rules for the government of the schools and supervise their work. They determine the school tax to be levied for school purposes, have the right to borrow money for erecting school buildings or purchasing grounds, they receive no pay for their services.

**TAX COLLECTOR.** He is elected every year and collects the state and county tax, his commission is from 2 to 5 per cent on all the money collected.

**TOWN CLERK.** He is elected for one year and serves as clerk to the supervisors, keep the township record and the record of stray animals. This officer has few if any duties to perform and is not deemed of much importance.

**AUDITORS.** One Auditor is elected every year to serve for three years, the three Auditors meet once a year and audit the accounts of the township officers, which they post in written or printed handbills, detailing the receipts and expenditures of the township officers in different parts of the township, they receive \$2.00 a day for each day of actual duty.

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.** Each township elects two Justices of the Peace for terms of 5 yrs., commissioned by the governor, has jurisdiction anywhere within the county, issues warrants of arrest and for minor offences inflicts punishment by fine, rarely by imprisonment, generally he sends the case to court. For light crimes he may release the prisoner on bail until court, if he cannot get bail, he must await trial in jail, for grave crimes the justice must send the accused to jail, when he can only be released by the Judge through a writ of habeas corpus, suits for debts not exceeding \$300.00 may be brought before a justice of the peace and where his de-

cision involves not more than \$5.33 it is final, if more it can be appealed to court. Administers oaths or affirmations, acknowledges deeds and other papers, issues search warrants, authorized to perform the marriage ceremony, his pay is from fees paid by the parties interested and are fixed by law.

**CONSTABLE.** He is elected for three years, preserves the peace of the township, makes arrests upon warrants issued by the justice of the peace, takes persons to jail if committed by the justice, serves subpoenas upon witnesses, and summonses in civil suits. He makes searches of suspected premises for stolen goods, seizes and sells debtors property upon the justice's execution. He gives official notice by posters of township elections and four times a year is required to attend the court of Quarter Sessions and report violations of law of which he has any knowledge. He is paid by fees which are fixed by law.

**TOWNSHIP TREASURER.** He is elected for one year and has charge of the funds of the township and gives bail for the performance of his duties.

**BOROUGH OFFICERS, CHIEF BURGESS.** He is the executive officer of the borough, he enforces the ordinances of the Council, preserves the order and the peace of the borough. He may punish offenders by fine and short imprisonment, term is 3 years and is elected by the people of the borough.

**COUNCIL.** They are elected for three years, one third going out of office every year, they have control of the streets and sidewalks, of the nuisances, provide for the lighting of the streets, water for general use, for protection from fires, lays taxes for paying the borough expenses, may borrow money for borough improvements. The other officers are the school directors, constable, treasurer, supervisor auditors whose duties are the same as those of the township.

**CITY OFFICERS, MAYOR.** The executive officer of a city is the Mayor, his duties are executive and judicial. The other officers the Aldermen, controller, assessors, collector of taxes, street commissioner, treasurer, solicitor, health officer police, auditors, superintendent of schools, sometimes other officers.

A city is divided into wards of convenient size and the officers are similar to those of the township. The laws are called ordinances and are enacted by the select and common councils and signed by the mayor or if he has any objections to the same, he vetoes them. A city has a charter under which it operates.



## CHAPTER XII.

### Civil List.

#### Members of Congress from Lehigh county.

⚡ The figures at the end of each name represent in which congress he served; for example, Joseph Frey, 1827-1831. 20 and 21 mean that he was a member of the 20th and 21st congress.

Joseph Frey, 1827-1831. 20 and 21. Henry King, 1831-1835. 22 and 23. Peter Newhard, 1839-1843 26 and 27. Jacob Erdman, 1845-1847. 29. John Hornbeck,* 1847— 30. Samuel Bridges,† 1847-1849. 30. “ “ 1853-1855. 33. “ “ 1877-1879. 45. H. C. Longecker, 1859-1861. 36.	Thomas B. Cooper,* 1861 37. John D. Stiles,‡ 1862-1865. 37 and 38. “ “ “ 1867-1871. 41. James S. Biery, 1873-1875. 43. Wm. H. Sowden, 1885-1889 49 & 50. C. J. Erdman, 1893-1897. 53 and 54. *Died in office. †Succeeded the Hon. John Hornbeck, dec'd. ‡Succeeded the Hon. Thos' B. Cooper, dec'd.
---	---

#### State Senators from Lehigh county since 1812 to the present time.

⚡ Members under the first constitution, 1790, were elected for 8 years, under the constitution of 1835 for 3 years and under the constitution of 1874 for 4 years.

Henry Jarrett, 1813-1815. 1 term 2 yrs. Joseph Frey, 1817-1821. 2 “ 4 “ Henry King, 1825-1829. 2 “ 4 “ W. C. Livingstone, 1831-3. 1 “ 2 “ John S. Gibbons, 1840-43. 1 “ 3 “ Jacob D. Boas, 1846-1849, 1 “ 3 “ William Frey, 1852-1855, 1 “ 3 “	Jacob Schindel, 1858-1861. 1 term 3 yrs. Geo. B. Schall, 1864-1867. 1 “ 3 “ Edw. Albright, 1870-1876. 2 “ 6 “ Evan Holben, 1876-1882. 2 “ 6 “ M. C. Heminger, 1882-94, 3 “ 12 “ Harry G. Stiles, 1894-1906. 3 “ 12 “
--	---

#### Members of House of Representative from 1813 to 1901.

⚡ Under the Constitution of 1790 and 1838, the members were elected annually and under the Constitution of 1874 for two years.

Abraham Rinker, 1813-1817. 4 years. Philip Wint, 1813-1813. 4 “ Peter Newhard, 1817-1819. 2 “ Wm. Fenstermacher, 1817-22. 5 “ John J. Knanss, 1820-1822. 2 “ Geo. Eisenhard, 1823. 1 “ Samuel Mayer, 1824. 1 “ Peter Newhard, 1824-26-29. 3 “ Jacob Dillinger, 1826-1828 2 “ Geo. Miller, 1816-1828. 2 “ W. C. Livingstone, 1829. 1 “	Daniel Edgar, 1830. 1 year. Peter Knepley, 1830-31-33. 3 “ Christian Pretz, 1831. 1 “ John Weida, 1832-1833. 2 “ Jesse Grim, 1834. 1 “ Jacob Erdman, 1834-36-37. 3 “ Alexander Miller, 1835. 1 “ William Stahr, 1835. 1 “ Geo. Frederick, 1836-1842. 2 “ Martin Ritter, 1837-38-39. 3 “ Benjamin Fogel, 1839-40-41. 3 “
---	---

Peter Haas, 1840-44.	2	"	Boas Hausman, 1872.	1	year.
Geo. S. Eisenhard, 1842.	1	"	Robert Steckel, 1872-1873.	2	"
Reuben Strauss, 1843-44-45.	3	"	James Kimmitt, 1873-1874.	2	"
M. Jarrett, 1843.	1	"	George F. Gross, 1874-1876.	2	"
Jesse Samuels, 1845.	1	"	F. B. Heller, 1876-1878.	2	"
David Laury, 1846, 50, 51, 52, 53.	5	"	Ernest Nagel, 1876-1878.	2	"
Peter Bauman, 1846-1847.	2	"	Charles Foster, 1879-1880.	2	"
Samuel Marx, 1847-48-49.	3	"	Patric Boyle, 1880-1882.	2	"
Robert Klotz, 1848-1849.	2	"	Amandas Sieger, 1880-1882.	2	"
James S. Reese, 1854-1855.	2	"	W. B. Erdman, 1880-1882.	2	"
Joshua Frey, 1854-1855.	2	"	Hugh Crilly, 1884-1886.	4	"
Herman Rupp, 1856-1857.	2	"	M. B. Harwick, 1884-1888.	4	"
Tilghman Good, 1858-1860.	2	"	M. R. Schaffler, 1884-1886.	4	"
Samuel Balliett, 1858-1860.	2	"	D. D. Roper, 1886-1888.	4	"
Samuel J. Kistler, 1850-61.	2	"	Jeremiah Roth, 1886-1892 1898-1900.	8	"
W. C. Lichtenwalner, 1860-4.	2	"	H. C. Wagner, 1888-1890.	4	"
Samuel Camp, 1862-1863.	2	"	M. N. Bernhard, 1890-1894.	4	"
Nelson Weiser, 1863-1864 1865.	3	"	Alvin Kern, 1894-1896.	4	"
James F. Kline, 1864-1864 1865.	3	"	John H. Pascoe, 1892-1893.	2	"
John H. Fogel, 1866-1867 1868-1874.	4	"	Joseph C. Rupp, 1892-1896.	4	"
Daniel Creitz, 1867-1868 1869.	3	"	M. J. Lennon, 1890-1894.	4	"
Adam Woolever, 1869-1870 1871.	3	"	Perry Wannenmacher, 1894 1895.	2	"
Herman Fetter, 1870-1871.	2	"	M. J. Kramlich, 1896-1898.	4	"

## Judges from 1812 to 1901.

Robert Porter, 1812-1831.	22	years.
Gurriek Malbury 1831-1836.	5	"
John Banks, 1836-1847.	11	"
J. Pringle Jones, 1847-1851.	4	"
Washington McCarty, 1851-56.	5	"
Henry D. Maxwell, 1856-1867.	4	"
John K. Findlay, 1857-1862.	5	"
John W. Maynard, 1862-1867.	5	"
J. Pringle Jones, 1867-1868.	1	"
A. B. Longaker, 1868-1878.	10	"
Edward Harvey, 1878-1879.	1	"
Edwin Albright- 1879—		

## Associate Judges from 1812 to 1874.

John Fogel, 1815-1823.	8	years.
Jacob Stein, 1823-1838.	16	"
John F. Rufe, 1838-1839.	1	"
Joseph Saeger, 1839-1840.	1	"
Peter Haas, 1840-1843. 1848-1849, 1851-1852.	5	"
Jacob Dillinger, 1843-1848. 1852-1855.	5	"
John F. Rufe, 1849-1851.	2	"
Charles Keck, 1855-1856.	1	"
Willoughby Fogel, 1856-1866.	10	"
Joshua Stahler, 1856-1866.	10	years

James Frey, 1866-1871		Reuben Guth, 1866-1867.	1 year
1871-1864.	8 years	S. J. Kistler, 1868-1871.	3 "
Jacob Erdman, 1866-1868.	2 "	David Laury, 1868-1878.	8 "

\*The office of Associate Judges was abolished by the Constitution of 1871.

### County Superintendents of Public Schools.

From 1854 to 1901. Term, 3 years.

Charles W. Cooper, 1854-55.	1 year	Jacob Ross, 1862-63.	1 year
Tilghman Good, 1855-57.	2 "	E. J. Young, 1863-72.	7 "
H. H. Schwartz, 1857-60.	3 "	J. O. Knauss, 1872-93.	21 "
Tilghman Good, 1860-62.	2 "	Alvin Rupp, 1893—	

\*Salary from 1851 to 63, \$500, 63 to 66, \$800, 66 to 69, \$1000, 69 to 93, \$1300, and 93 to— \$1500 per year

### City Superintendents of Schools of Allentown.

From 1868 to 1901. Term, 3 years.

R. K. Buehrle, 1868-78.	10 years	L. B. Landis, 1881-93.	12 years
George Desh, 1878-81	3 "	F. D. Raub, 1893—	

\*Salary 1868, \$900. From 1893 to— \$1500.

### County Officers.

#### Sheriff.

From 1812 to 1901. Term  
3 years.

The Sheriffs were appointed until 1830, when the office became elective.

Peter Hauck.  
George Klotz.  
Anthony Musiek.  
Charles L. Hutter.  
Abraham Rinker.\*  
Daniel Mertz.  
Jacob Hagenbuch.  
Jonatha D. Meeker.  
George Wetherholt.  
David Stein.  
Charles Ihrie.  
Joseph F. Newhard.  
Nathan Weiler.  
Henry Smith.  
Charles B. Haines.  
Herman M. Fetter.  
Jacob Holben.  
John P. Miller.  
Owen W. Faust.  
Edwin Zimmerman.  
Thomas B. Morgan.

George Bower.  
Charles B. Maberry.  
Frank Rabenold.  
Frank Bower.  
Frank C. H. Schwoyer.  
Wayne Bitting.  
\*Served two terms.

#### Prothonotaries.

From 1812 to 1901. Term  
3 years.

John Mulhollen.  
Henry Wilson.  
Christian Beitel.  
Charels L. Hutter.  
Daniel Kreamer.  
E. W. Hutter.  
Charles Craig.  
Jacob Dillinger.  
Jesse Samuels.  
Daniel Mertz.  
Nathan Miller.  
Francis E Samuels.  
James Lackey.  
Isaiah Rebrig.  
Jacob S. Dillinger.  
Henry Saylor.

Henry Wagner,  
Tilghman D. Frey.  
James Hausman.  
Edwin Stein.  
Rufus E. Erdman.  
William H. Snyder.  
John F. Stein.

#### Recorder of Deeds.

From 1812 to 1901. Term  
3 years.

Leonard Nagel.  
George Marx.  
James Hall.  
John Wilson.  
William Boas.  
A. Gangewere.  
George Stein.  
Nathan German.  
Charles Gross.  
Benjamin Krauss.  
George S. Gross.  
Joseph Saeger.  
Jonathan Trexler.  
Silas Camp.  
John F. Seiberling.



Edwin Bieder.  
Dallas Dillinger.  
Joseph C. Rupp.  
Henry J. Gackenbach.  
Morris Stephens.  
E. R. Benner.  
W. Mattias Ritter.

### Register of Wills.

From 1812 to 1901. Term  
3 years.

Leonard Nagel.  
George Marx.  
James Hall.  
John Wilson.  
William Boas.  
Samuel Marx.  
Tilghman Good.  
Edward Beck.  
Joshua Stahler.  
Samuel Colver.  
Jacob Slemmer.  
S. R. Engelman.  
E. R. Newhard.  
Henry German.  
E. B. Horlacher.  
Tilghman F. Keek.  
Obadiah Peiffer.  
James B. Smith.  
Henry Heilman.  
Franklin Weaver.  
H. F. Longecker.

### Clerks of Court of Quarter Sessions.

From 1812 to 1901. Term  
3 years.

John Mulhollen.  
Henry Wilson.  
Christian F. Beitel.  
Fred. Hyneman.  
Henry Jarrett.  
Jacob Dillinger.  
Henry W. Knipe.  
Charles S. Busch.  
W. Selfridge.

John D. Lawall.  
Nathan Metzger.  
James Mickley.  
Boas Hausman.  
George W. Hertzell.  
J. E. Zimmerman.  
A. L. Ruhe.  
Joseph Hunter.  
F. J. Newhard.  
John P. Goundie.  
James H. Crader.  
Allen W. Haines.  
Nathan E. Worman.  
E. L. Newhard.  
Francis Kreitz.  
Oscar P. Werley.

### Clerks of Orphan's Court.

From 1812 to 1901. Term  
3 years.

John Mulhollen.  
Henry Wilson.  
Christian F. Beitel.  
Fred. Hyneman.  
Henry Jarrett.  
Jacob Dillinger.  
Henry W. Knipe.  
Charles S. Busch.  
W. Selfridge.  
John D. Lawall.  
Nathan Metzgar.  
James Mickley.  
Roas Hausman.  
George W. Hertzell.  
J. E. Zimmerman.  
A. L. Ruhe.  
Francis Weiss.  
John Van Billiard.  
Henry W. Mohr.  
Charles B. Klein.  
W. R. Klein.  
L. S. Leuhart.  
Franklin Hartman.  
Martin Klingler.

Albert O. Strauss.

### Coroners.

From 1812 to 1901. Term  
3 years.

Peter Dorney.  
Peter Newhard.  
Henry Weaver.  
Daniel Mertz.  
Andrew Knauss.  
Benjamin Fogel.  
Jacob Schantz.  
Peter Miller.  
Daniel Klein.  
Charles Foster.  
Jacob Marx.  
Solomon Gangewere.  
John Eisenhard.  
Charles Troxell.  
John Erdman.  
Jacob Mayer.  
Joshua Stahler.  
Owen Saeger.  
Owen Faust.  
Edwin G. Martin.  
Ephraim Yohe.  
James Busch.  
William H. Romig.  
Americus V. Mosser.  
John Osman.  
Isreal Troxell.  
Thomas F. Martin.  
W. S. Berlin.  
Howard Kramer.  
Alfred J. Yost.  
James Goben.

### Treasurers.

From 1812 to 1901. Term  
3 years.

John Fogel.  
Charles L. Hutter.  
Henry Weaver.  
Jacob C. Newhard.  
Charles Saeger.  
Araham Gangewere.

Michael Eberhard.  
 John J. Krauss.  
 George Haberaecker.  
 George Rhoads.  
 Jacob D. Boas.  
 William H. Blumer.  
 Tilghman H. Martin.  
 Joshua House.  
 Charles H. Martin.  
 Ephraim Yohe.  
 Aaron Troxell.  
 Jacob Fisher.  
 Thomas Steeckel.  
 William Reimer.  
 Reuben Engelman.  
 David Schaadt.  
 J. Franklin Reichard.  
 Simon Moyer.  
 Daniel Bittner.  
 Peter Heller.  
 Peter Hendricks.  
 Charles Keek.  
 John J. Trexler.  
 George Kuhl.  
 Tilghman Buskirk.  
 Daniel Wannemaker.  
 John J. Schaadt.  
 John R. Gosler.  
 James M. Sechler.  
 Sylvester Hartman.

#### Surveyors.

From 1814 to 1901. Term  
3 years.

George Eisenhard.  
 Andrew K. Witman.  
 John Sherer.  
 Jonas Haas.  
 Willoughby Fogel.  
 John Lawall.  
 Solomon Fogel.  
 Jesse Samuels.  
 Tobias Kessler.  
 Francis Weiss.  
 George Blank.

#### Commissioners.

From 1812 to 1901. Term  
3 years.

William Fenstermacher  
 Abraham Greishimer.  
 John Yeakel.  
 Philip Kleckner.  
 Jacob Newhard.  
 Jacob Schaffler.  
 John Yeakel.  
 John Billig.  
 John Spagenberg.  
 John Wannemaker.  
 Abraham Schaffler.  
 Solomon Gangewere.  
 Peter Marx.  
 Conrad Knerr.  
 John Bogert.  
 John Rincker.  
 John Greenewald.  
 Joshua Frey.  
 Henry Pares.  
 Jacob Ward.  
 Casper Petes.  
 Jacob Schwent.  
 William Eckert.  
 J. Smidt.  
 Solomon Greisheimer.  
 Martin Ritter.  
 John Scherer.  
 Jacob Derr.  
 Henry Leh.  
 Philip Pierson.  
 Timothy Weiss.  
 John Yost.  
 Daniel Stahler.  
 Peter Romig.  
 Charles Foster.  
 Samuel Camp.  
 John Lichtenwalner.  
 Benjamin Breinig.  
 Samuel Knauss.  
 Peter Engelman.  
 Daniel Hausman.

Joseph Miller.  
 John Weber.  
 Samuel Sieger.  
 John Erdman.  
 Gideon Marks.  
 Levi Dornblaser.  
 John Peter.  
 Paul Balliett.  
 George Nimeyer.  
 Daniel Bittner.  
 William Gabel.  
 Joseph Newhard.  
 Reuben Danner.  
 Jonas Hollenbach.  
 Daniel Focht.  
 Thomas Jacoby.  
 Henry Pearson.  
 Stephen Kern.  
 John Strauss.  
 Hiram Balliett.  
 Jacob A. Leiby.  
 Jesse Solldiday.  
 Daniel Lauer.\*  
 Alexander Singmaster.  
 Alexander McKee.  
 David L. Barner.  
 Jonathan Barrall.  
 Thomas Casey.  
 George K. Carl.  
 William F. Schmoyer.  
 John Hottenstein.  
 Charles F. Hartzell.  
 W. B. Moyer.  
 W. Stephen Knauss.  
 Daniel Schwoyer.  
 Daniel Weiser.  
 John L. Schreiber.  
 Wayne Holben.  
 Cornelius Acker.  
 Harrison Bortz.  
 Phaon Diehl.  
 James F. Jordan.  
 Milton Kurtz.  
 Stephen Neumoyer.

Richard Klotz.  
 Edward B. Neff.  
 George F. Schlicher.  
 William Brown.  
 Joseph P. Snyder.

**Clerks of County  
 Commissioners.**  
 From 1813 to 1901. Term  
 3 years.

George Rhoads.  
 John Knecht.  
 George Rhoads.  
 James Hall.  
 Josiah Rhoads.  
 Abraham Ziegenfuss.  
 Jesse Line.  
 Edward Beck.  
 Godfrey Peters.  
 Lewis M. Engelman.  
 Victor Barner.  
 Henry C. Wagner.  
 Henry W. Fusselman.

**Auditors.**  
 From 1813 to 1901. Term  
 3 years.

George Eisenhard.  
 John Spangenberg.  
 John Weiss.  
 Henry Weber.  
 George Eisenhard.  
 J. Geiger.  
 John Stein.  
 John Wilson.  
 Samuel Moyer.  
 Janes Hall.  
 George Breinig.  
 Jacob Dillinger.  
 Andreas Schifferstein.  
 John Marx.  
 H. W. Kneiss.  
 Peter Kneppen.  
 Benjamin Fogel.  
 H. W. Kneiss.  
 Jacob C. Kistler.

Henry Guth Jr.  
 Joseph Frey Jr.  
 Daniel Fried.  
 Jacob Moser.  
 Charlec C. Buroch.  
 David Follweiler.  
 John Ritter.  
 George Miller.  
 Benjamin Breinig.  
 John D. Lawall.  
 Nothan Miller.  
 Charles Ritter.  
 Nathan Gerinan  
 Herman Rupp.  
 Paul Balliett.  
 Charles L Newhard.  
 John H. Clifton.  
 George Blank.  
 Jonas Haas.  
 Hiram Schwartz.  
 Franklin J. Ritter.  
 Eli J. Saeger.  
 Samuel J. Kistler.  
 John R. Schall.  
 Daniel H. Creitz.  
 Robert Yost.  
 W. J. Hoxworth.\*  
 Charles Foster.  
 Joel Stettler.  
 Owen Schaadt.  
 George Blank\*  
 Daniel Clader.  
 Abraham Ziegenfuss,  
 Jacob Lichty.  
 Wilson P. Reidy.  
 Solomon F. Rupp.  
 J. Winslow Wood.  
 Franklin Harwick.  
 Franklin D. Acker.  
 Alvin Diefenderfer.  
 Frank J. Peter.  
 George N. Kramer.  
 Jacob S. Renninger.  
 Astor S. Saeger.

Morris Schmidt.  
 Henry Kelchner.  
 Alexander J. Zellner.  
 H. C. Kleckner.  
 Clinton O. Fogel.  
 Charles S. Shimer.  
 Enwin Heilman.  
 Frank Brinker.  
 Milton Schantz.  
 Frank Faust.\*  
 Charles H. Kramlich.  
 Franklin L. Roth.  
 William H. Knauss.\*  
 Thomas P. Roth.  
 Alexander Fatzinger.  
 R. H. Heil.

\* Served two terms.

**District Attorneys.**  
 From 1846 to 1901. Term  
 3 years.

R. E. Wright.  
 C. M. Runk.  
 H. C. Longecker.  
 John D. Stiles.  
 William S. Marx.  
 George B. Schall,  
 Adam Woolever.  
 Edwin Albright,  
 Thomas B. Metzgar.  
 William H. Sowden.  
 C. J. Erdman.  
 M. C. Henninger.  
 Artur Dewalt.  
 J. M. Wright.  
 Marcus C. L. Kline.  
 James L. Schaadt.  
 John L. Schwartz.  
 Clinton A. Groman.

EARLY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. The early justices of the peace, prior to 1804 were the following. Andrew Buchman, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1784. Frederick Laubach, District of Upper Milford township, 1784. Peter Rhoads, District of Northampton and Salisbury townships, 1784. George Breing, District of Macungie and Weissenberg townships, 1786. Jacob Horner, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1787. Ludwig Stahler, District of Upper Milford township, 1788. Peter Kohler, District of Whitehall township, 1791. James Gill, District of Upper Milford township, 1791. Nicholas Sieger, District of Whitehall township, 1794. Abraham Buchman, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1794. John Shimer, District of Upper Milford township, 1795. Henry Kooker, District of Upper Saucon township, 1795. Charles Deschler, District of Salisbury township, 1797. Henry Jarrett, District of Macungie and Weissenberg townships, 1798. Leonard Nagel, District of Salisbury township, 1798. John Van Buskirk, District of Macungie and Weissenberg townships, 1799. Conrad Wetzel, District of Upper Milford township, 1799. Henry Haas, District of Heidelberg and Lowhill townships, 1801. Ambrose Stahler, District of Upper Milford and Upper Saucon townships, 1802.

That part which comprise of what is now Lehigh county was redivided into new districts in 1804, and were numbered and called as follows: District number 4, comprising Nazareth, Bethlehem and Hanover and the justices were from 1804 to 1809, Adam Daniel, George Brader and Jacob Sweishaupt and from 1809 to 1812 was Matthias Gross. District number 7, comprised Salisbury and Whitehall townships, the justice from 1804 to 1812, was George Yundt. District number 8, comprised Macungie and Upper Milford townships and the justices from 1804 to 1808, were John Schuler, Anthony Stahler and Jeremiah Trexler, and from 1808 to 1812, Jacob Klen. District number 10, comprised Heidelberg and Lowhill townships and the justice from 1804 to 1812, was William Fenstermacher. District number 11, the justices from 1804 to 1812 were Daniel Saeger and John Weiss, and comprised Lynn and Weissenberg townships.

Divided again in 1812 into new districts as follows; 1st district, comprising Northampton, Salisbury and Whitehall townships and the justices were Leonard Nagel, Peter Gross, Nicholas Sieger, Charles Deschler 1812, Jacob Diehl and Anthony Murich 1813. 2nd district, comprising Hanover township, the justice was C. F. Beitel, 1812. 3rd district, composed of the townships of Heidelberg and Lowhill, the justice was Conrad German, 1812. 4th district, composed of Macungie and Upper Milford townships and the justices were John Fogel, 1812 and Lorentz Stahler, 1813. 5th district, composed of Lynn and Weissenberg townships, the justice was Peter Haas, 1814. 6th district, composed of Macungie and Lowhill townships, the justice was Henry Haas, 1814.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## List of Soldiers Furnished by Lehigh County.

**WAR RECORD.** Lehigh county, during the Revolutionary war furnished its quota of men to the Revolutionary army, and during the War of 1812 and the Mexican war, 1846-1848, the same martial spirit prevailed as in the Revolutionary war. And when the Great Civil war of 1861 and 1865 broke out the young men were just as eager for the fray as were their forefathers, and Lehigh county sent forth her full quota of men and who crowned themselves with honor and glory and many laid down their lives on many a hard fought field that the nation might live. And the same spirit prevailed in the Hispanian American war, 1898, when her sons went forth with the same alacrity as the boys of 1861 did.

During the Civil war Pennsylvania furnished 387,281 men, of which Lehigh county furnished 2851 men.

French and Indian  
War, 1754-1763.

George Wolf \*  
Abraham Rinker †  
Philip Kogler  
Peter Miller  
Jacob Wolf  
Simon Lagundaeker  
George Nicholas  
David Deschler  
Abraham Savitz  
George Lauer  
George S. Schell  
Michael Rothdroek  
Leonard Abel  
Tobias Dittes  
Lorentz Hauk  
Simon Bremer  
John M. Derr  
Peter Roth  
Frank Kiefler  
Jacob Mohr  
Martin Frederick

John Schreck.  
Daniel Nummenmaecher  
Peter Schwab.  
Frederick Schachler.  
25 men.  
\*Captain. †Lieutenant.

Revolutionary War,  
1775-1783.

1st Company, 2nd Penn  
sylvania Battalion, Colonel  
Arthur St. Clair, Com-  
mander.

Thomas Craig \*  
Rudolph Bumer \*  
Andrew Kaehline †  
Isaac Dunn †  
John Craig †  
James Armstrong †  
Thomas Park  
Abraham Dull  
Robert Marshall  
Peter Smith  
Abraham Horn  
Christian Sheu-

John Cary  
John McMichael  
John Minor  
George Gangwere  
Stephen Fuller  
Peter Byle  
Henry Powleson  
Robert Schearer  
James Sweeney  
Samuel Mann  
John Acker  
Anthony Assur  
Jacob Byle  
Peter Bowerman  
John Boyer  
Adam Branthuwer  
Jacob Davenport  
John Davis  
Thomas Dobbs  
Evan Evans  
Daniel Foulk  
Samuel Grimes  
Leonard Hau-  
William Hirkie

Frederick Horn  
 George Huntsman  
 Nicholas Kautzman  
 George Kuhns  
 Leonard Labar  
 John Mann  
 Lawrence Mann  
 Conrad Menges  
 Jehn Mock  
 Leonard Nagel  
 George Phass  
 Stephen Prang  
 Conrad Rusarch  
 Jonathan Richard  
 Timothy Roger  
 Josiah Crane  
 Butler Crist  
 Alexander Cunningham  
 Peter Daily  
 John Darling  
 David Darling  
 Evan Davis  
 Daniel Diehl  
 John Docker  
 Peter Fleek  
 Henry Freedley  
 Philip Groob  
 John Hindman  
 Ludwig Hoffman  
 John Hubler  
 Jost Martin  
 Charles King  
 Michael Kuhns  
 Melchior Labar  
 Christiau Miller  
 Matthias Miller  
 David Minton  
 Robert Morey  
 Samuel Ney  
 Jacob Powells  
 Thomas Ramsay  
 Daniel Reyley  
 Abraham Rinker  
 Thomas Schaffer

John Schearer  
 Peter Smith  
 Peter Standley  
 George Sterner  
 Robert Wilson  
 John Shannon  
 Philip Smith  
 David Stinson  
 James Thompson  
 Jacob Weiss  
 Felty Yeisley

91 men.

### Baxter's Battalion.

John Arndt \*  
 Peter Kichline †  
 Robert Scott  
 Jacob Kichline  
 Daniel Lewis  
 John McFerren  
 Jacob Wagner  
 Henry Wolf  
 Henry Fatzinger  
 Daniel Sehler  
 Benjamin Depui  
 Henry Unangst  
 James Ferrill  
 George Essig  
 Valentine Yent  
 Jacob Miller  
 Andrew Hejster  
 Thomas Seybert  
 Joseph Stout  
 Martin Derr  
 Metthias Steittinger  
 Philip Arndt  
 Elijah Crawford  
 Peter Richter  
 John Middagh  
 Robert Lyle  
 Samuel McCracken  
 Michael Kehler  
 Isaac Shoemaker  
 Christian Stout

Alexander Sylleman  
 Adam Yohe  
 Conrad Smith  
 John Kestler  
 James Symonton  
 Michael Kress  
 Andrew Kiefer  
 John Dufford  
 Jacob Weidknecht  
 George Frey  
 Henry Bush  
 Peter Bush  
 Peter Blyer  
 Peter Lehr  
 Peter Fress  
 Abraham Peter  
 Laurence Erb  
 Isaac Shimer  
 Henry Althouse  
 Christian Rodt  
 John Ross  
 John Bush  
 Paul Reiser  
 Isaac Berlin  
 Jacob Engler  
 Joseph Keller  
 Fred Wilhelm  
 Frederick Wagner  
 Henry Fretz  
 Henry Straup  
 Christian Harpel  
 Henry Weidknecht  
 Adam Weidknecht  
 George Edinger  
 Peter Kern  
 Anthony Frutchy  
 Philip Bosh  
 Barnett Miller  
 John Harpel  
 Joseph Martin  
 John Arndt  
 John Wolf  
 James Hynshaw  
 Jacob Andrews

Conrad Bittenbender.  
 John Shuck.  
 Frederick Rieger.  
 Lewis Collins.  
 William Warrant.  
 Henry Wolf, Sr.  
 Samuel Correy.  
 Henry Bush, Jr.  
 Isaac Koon.  
 Joseph Minim.  
 Jacob Transfacter.  
 Adam Bortz.  
 Jacob Kreidler.  
 Jacob Chase.

88 men.

Captain. † 1st Lieutenant.  
 † 2nd Lieutenant.

Total number of men  
 furnished during the Rev-  
 olutionary War. 180.

### War of 1812.

5th Company, 2nd Light  
 Infantry.

John Ruhe.\*  
 Jacob Blumer.†  
 S. Fatzinger.  
 William Miller.  
 William Dobbins.  
 George Kauffman.  
 Isaac Gangwere.  
 John Mohr.  
 Daniel Schwander.  
 John Miller.  
 Andrew Keiper.  
 John Klotz.  
 Charles A. Ruhe.  
 George Haveracher.  
 Peter Biery.  
 Peter Keiper.  
 Jacob Mickley.  
 Daniel Keiper.  
 Barthold Balliett  
 Jacob Mohr.  
 Jacob Houck,  
 Charles L. Hutter.

John Wilson.  
 Benjamin Raser.  
 John Stettler.  
 Christian Seip.  
 Peter Keichline.  
 Leonard Nagel.  
 William Weaver.  
 John Weal.  
 David Houck.  
 Henry Stattler.  
 Henry Ebner.  
 Adam Gudeknecht.  
 David Huber.  
 William Keiper.  
 George Mertz.  
 Matthias Schwenk.  
 Jacob Seip.  
 John Good.  
 Samuel Horn  
 Abraham Derr  
 Andrew Klotz  
 William Keichline  
 George Spinner  
 Jacob Gossler  
 Charles Weaver  
 Henry Gross  
 William Ginkinger  
 Henry Reichard  
 John Wagner  
 John Reep

58 men.

1st Company of Riflemen  
 Pennsylvania Militia.

Abraham Gangwere\*  
 Daniel Moyer†  
 Jacob Newhard‡  
 Jacob Stein  
 John Dull  
 Daniel Quier  
 Jacob Quier  
 Joseph Long  
 Joseph Nagel  
 Daniel Quear  
 Daniel C. Daniel

Jacob Schwenk  
 Daniel Keik  
 Joseph Keider  
 Solomon Brobst  
 Abraham Moyer  
 James Yundt  
 Benjamin Shoemaker  
 Daniel Hillman  
 James Kinkinger  
 Peter Hoff  
 Henry Brobst  
 Henry Amheiser  
 George Floats  
 George Kentz  
 Adam Keller  
 Pitkin Minor  
 Abraham Beidelman  
 Abraham Keiper  
 Daniel Bickel  
 Jacob Keiper  
 John Boyer  
 Joseph Rose  
 John Frain  
 Nicholas Moyer  
 Daniel Rhoads  
 George Litzenberger  
 Philip Kuntz  
 Charles Hauer  
 Peter Hoffman  
 Henry Hartman  
 George Fisher  
 Henry Good  
 Jacob Long  
 Matthias Eline  
 Peter Landenschlager  
 George Henry  
 David Huberstine  
 Gottlieb Focht  
 Thomas Gangwere  
 Henry Acker  
 Jacob Shivy  
 William Shriver  
 Gabriel Woodring  
 John Flexer

James Hamor  
 John Miller  
 Jacob Frack  
 John Schantz  
 John Guishler  
 George Hill  
 Michael Freyman  
 Solomon Rownholl  
 Adam Highleager  
 Frederick Heller  
 Peter Minnich  
 Henry Rice  
 George Breder  
 Isreal Troxell  
 John Caldwell  
 Henry Fatzinger  
 John Ehrhard  
 Henry Hering  
 Henry Kemmerer  
 John Laudenschlager  
 George Besh  
 John Diehl  
 John Besh  
 Michael Good  
 Jacob Reichenbach  
 Michael Druckenmiller  
 John Nerfer  
 Jacob Nagel  
 John Miller Jr.  
 Cornelius Reinholt  
 William Schleifer  
 Frederick Rider  
 Peter Kuntz  
 Henry Rish  
 Penry Snyder  
 George Hermer  
 Peter Scip  
 Peter Ebenrider  
 Jacob Koch  
 Jacob Erich  
 Elias Kiefer  
 Jacob Hower  
 Jonathan Ott  
 John Flower

Jacob Mushlitz  
 Michael Sentel  
 Philip Nagel  
 Conrod Well  
 Jacob Hillegass  
 Henry Schantz  
 George Wetzel  
 John Snyder  
 Michael Poe  
 George Lehr  
 Conrod Rau,  
 Abraham Luckenbach  
 Jacob Schantz  
 Jeremiah Heller  
 Solomon Good  
 115 men.  
 18th Section of Riflemen.  
 Abraham Rinker.\*  
 Peter Knauss  
 Peter Lehr  
 Jacob Marek  
 John Strauss  
 John Shiffert  
 George Nunnemaker  
 Conrad Stahl  
 John Keek  
 Ferdinand Woodring  
 Henry Bower  
 Daniel Siegfried  
 Henry Hartzel  
 George Mayer  
 Adam Smith  
 Jacob Hartzel  
 John Reinbold  
 Solomon Lucas  
 George Strauss  
 Jacob Yohe  
 Christian Deily  
 Adam Hartzel  
 Peter Steinberger  
 Conrad Kerschner  
 Charles Dull  
 Solomon Kleckner  
 John Whiteman

Michael Shoudt  
 Henry Nunenmaker  
 David Keek  
 Michael Lehr  
 Adam Lehr  
 Adam Mensch  
 Andrew Hartzel  
 Jonathan Diefenderfer  
 Jacob Deily  
 Nathaniel Yost  
 Jacob Whiteman  
 George Moritz  
 Solomon Hartzell  
 Jacob Gordon  
 Adam Good  
 George Horlacher  
 Lewis Kunkel  
 Jacob Beidelman  
 Adam Hicker  
 Michael Lower  
 Henry Swander  
 Daniel Fetzer  
 George Schaffer  
 John Billig  
 Daniel Eschenbach  
 George Bortz  
 Frederick Newhard  
 Jacob Steinberger  
 Jonas Spangler  
 Adam Sberer  
 Jacob Bachman  
 John Rau  
 Peter Klotz  
 John Ealer  
 Peter Mensch  
 Henry Frantz  
 Peter Moll  
 Peter Cook  
 65 men  
 Light Horse Company.  
 Only partial list is given,  
 as the muster roll has not  
 been preserved.  
 Peter Ruch.\*  
 William Boas.†



Peter Good  
 James Seagus  
 Peter Troxell  
 Solomon Steckel  
 John Deichman  
 Peter Burkhalter  
 Michael Frack  
 John Swartz  
 Jacob Schreiber  
 Daniel Leisering  
 Peter Leisering

13 men

Captain Dornblaser's Co.  
 Not all the members of  
 the company were from  
 Lehigh county, but from  
 Northampton and Pike  
 counties.

John Dornblaser,\*  
 John V. Bush,†  
 John Winters  
 David Smith  
 John Hartzel  
 Nicholas Feil  
 Samuel Stocker  
 Isaac Saylor  
 John Dietz  
 Peter Snyder  
 John Ostertack  
 Joseph Shaffer  
 Samuel Hollert  
 Conrad Walter  
 David Stocker  
 Abraham Miller  
 Freeman Price  
 J. Hutmacher  
 Christian Wineland  
 Jacob Stocker  
 Jeremiah R. Holman  
 Andrew Nye  
 Daniel Miller  
 George Hahn  
 Peter Schick  
 Frederick Gerys  
 John Winner  
 Frederick Fenner

John W. Morrison  
 Jacob Hartzel  
 Henry Barrett  
 William Brady  
 Jonas Hockman  
 George Rape  
 John Ward  
 John Young  
 George Nolf  
 Jacob Bunstein  
 Adam Young  
 George Willower  
 Joseph Wimmer  
 Leonard Kehler  
 Daniel Kehler  
 John Stauter  
 Jacob Gangwere  
 Lawrence Nye  
 Joseph Steiner  
 Peter Hahn  
 George Myer  
 Jacob Keyser  
 Jacob Swartwood  
 Philip Fisher  
 John Crawford  
 David Shebherd  
 David Evans  
 John Barr  
 Leonard Kester  
 Obed Morris  
 Adam Barr  
 William Bureau  
 Samuel Smell  
 John Grover  
 George Serfass  
 Jacob Christman  
 John Mack  
 George Miller  
 James Brewer  
 Jacob Merwine  
 George Rinker  
 Alexander McGammon  
 John Faulk  
 Peter Jayne

Jacob Place  
 Frederick Horemam  
 Sylvester Kincaid  
 Anthony Vanetter  
 Robert Impson  
 Isaac Steel  
 John Beard  
 John Lowman  
 John Stine  
 Philip Keeter  
 Henry Miller  
 Cornelius Van Horn  
 Joseph Cooper  
 John Clark  
 Jacob Arndt  
 Conrad Ehrie  
 Henry Myer  
 Dewald Fisher  
 John Klinetrup  
 Thomas Pasty  
 John Schwenk  
 Christopher Smith  
 John Huston  
 Samuel Reese  
 Peter Strunk  
 Garrett Coolbaugh  
 Barnet Bunnel  
 Jehn Adams  
 Samuel Vandenmark  
 John Howe  
 William Vansieckel  
 Levi Cortright  
 George Watson

107 men

Captain. Lieutenant.  
 1 2nd Lieutenant.  
 Number of men furnish-  
 ed during the war  
 of 1812. 353.

During the Mexican War of 1845 and 1848 not many volunteers went forth from our county, because mostly of them came from the Southern States on account of their nearness to the seat of war. Among those that went from Lehigh county was Henry C. Longecker who served as lieutenant and adjutant of his regiment under General Winfield Scott in his campaign from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, taking part in all the battles leading to the capture of the city by Gen. Scott. Lieutenant Longecker, afterwards served as colonel of the 9th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861 and 1865 and acquitted himself with gallantry and honor.

### THE CIVIL WAR 1861 and 1865.

Allen Guards. Three months' service. Mustered in April 18, 1861.

Thomas Yeager\*  
James M. Wilson†  
Joseph T. Wilt‡  
John E. Webster  
Solomon Goble  
Daniel Kramer  
Charles Dietrich  
Milton H. Dunlap  
Gideon Frederick  
William G. Frame  
James Geidner  
John Houck  
Joseph Hottinger  
J. F. Wilt  
William Wolf  
Ignitz Cressor  
Norman H. Cole  
Henry W. Derr  
William Early  
Nathan R. Fuller  
Edwin Gross  
George F. Henry  
Nathaniel Hillegass  
George Hoxworth  
Edwin M. Hittle  
William Kress  
Martin W. Leisenring  
Edwin H. Miller  
Charles A. Peiffer  
William Rubie  
George W. Rhoads

Samuel Schenck  
Charles A. Schifflert  
Lewis G. Seip  
John F. Uhler  
Allen Wetherheld  
William Wagner  
Benneville Weyandt  
David Jacob  
George W. Keiper  
Franklin Leh  
Henry McNulty  
Jonathan W. Bieber  
Ernest Rothman  
John Romig  
Henry Storch  
M. H. Sigman  
Adolphus Scheidler  
Erville Scheidler  
David Weiss  
Joseph Weiss

51men

Company I, First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mustered in April 20th 1861.

William Gougler\*  
E. P. Rhoads†  
Benjamin C. Roth‡  
Edwin G. Mensch  
Noah Trumbore  
Mablon Frick  
Charles Mertz  
Augustus Ebert  
James Albright  
Wellington J. Blank  
Anthony Behler

Nelson Christ  
Tilghman Dennis  
Perry Egge  
Abeile Heelman  
Henry Fried  
Henry Trumbore  
Daniel C. Miller  
Julius Benkert  
Tilghman Albright  
Henry A. Blumer  
Daniel Bechtel  
David Bergenstock  
William Desh  
John Eichel  
William Ginginger  
Henry Guth  
William H. Gaumer  
Jouas Heldt  
Peter Huber  
William Hillard  
Charles Haines  
David Hardner  
Thomas Keck  
Solomon Kramer  
William Kleckner  
Henry Keiper  
Thomas Laubach  
Tilghman Miller  
Henry Mohr  
William J. Moyer  
John Nummenmacher  
Andrew Nagel  
Peter Remmel  
Tilghman Ritz  
Edward Remmel

Richard M. Saeger  
 Charles Schwenk  
 James Stuber  
 Franklin Trexler  
 Walter Van Dyke  
 Abraham Worman  
 Franklin Wasser  
 Willoughby Gummer  
 Oliver Hiskey  
 William P. Harris  
 Ellis Hammersley  
 Martin Hackman  
 Charles Hackman  
 Henry Haldeman  
 Lewis Kochler  
 Franklin Keck  
 Melchior Konald  
 Alonzo Kuhns  
 Benjamin Kleckner  
 Zomes Leiser  
 Henry Miller  
 Charles Miller  
 James McCrystal  
 Daniel Nunnenmacher  
 Jesse Oels  
 Edwin Roth  
 Lewis Rohr  
 James Seip  
 Christian Stahley  
 Joseph Steele  
 Joseph Smith  
 Henry Trexler  
 George Wenner  
 Henry Wagner

## 81 men

Company D, 6th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Mustered in April 24th 1861. H. C. Longecker, Colonel, Wm. H. H. Haugen, Lieutenant Colonel.

G. D. Hand,\*  
 C. A. G. Keck,\*  
 Enoch Phillips,†

William Semmer  
 Morgan Richards  
 Richard Wilson  
 Granville Hangams  
 William Miller  
 Samuel Barrows  
 Hugh Clement  
 Richard Crogan  
 Henry Detweiler  
 Daniel Daniels  
 James Elliott  
 Benedict Foudran  
 John Grate  
 John Hopkins  
 Francis Henry  
 Robert Hammersley  
 Joseph Jones  
 John Kane  
 Edwin Keiser  
 Tilghman Leister  
 Peter Leister  
 William H. Meyers  
 Charles H. Michael  
 John McCloskey  
 John McHecker  
 Levi Stubler  
 Tilghman Miller  
 Charles Nolf, Jr.  
 William Williams  
 Henry Stresser  
 Samuel Arthur  
 William Baumeister  
 Levi Craft  
 Michael Cooney  
 Isaac Davis  
 Evan Edwards  
 Henry Eckenberger  
 John Graham  
 William Hopkins  
 James Hughes  
 James Hethhenson  
 Jacob Hacker  
 Edward Kramsie  
 Lorentz Kick

William Keiser  
 Samuel Lockwood  
 Thomas Lewellyn  
 John Morrison  
 Lewis Mauley  
 Cornelius McGee  
 Joshua McHose  
 John Patrick  
 William Paul  
 Wilson Rohn  
 Joshua Schwab  
 James R. Snyder  
 William Schlosser  
 Stephen Smith  
 David A. Tombler  
 Charles Vonland  
 Robert Williams  
 Abraham Wolf  
 William H. Pauley  
 David Ruse  
 Augustus Ritter  
 William T. Snyder  
 William H. Sattenfuse  
 Samuel Smith  
 Henry Steinberger  
 James Vausyschell  
 Frank H. Wilson  
 William Werley  
 Francis Xander  
 James Young

## 89 men

Company G., 46th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Three years service, Mustered in Aug. 17th 1861.

Lewis Arnold  
 W. R. Thomas  
 Joseph Matchette  
 Robert Wilson  
 Daniel Davis  
 Morgan Edwards  
 John Moore  
 Robert E. Williams  
 Hugh Lyons

Wallace Price  
 John Leo  
 David Bachman  
 Alexander Donegle  
 Andrew Sinly  
 George Hasson  
 James McQuillen  
 Isaac Davis  
 Edward Cramsie  
 William McMonagle  
 John Patrick  
 John J. Davis  
 John H. Price  
 Daniel Desmond  
 John McQuillen  
 Daniel Dyer  
 John Cannon  
 Philip Hill  
 John Kilpatrick  
 James McLaughlin  
 Patrick Reily  
 W. S. Thompson  
 Patrick Sullivan  
 Philip Gallagher  
 James Adams  
 Cordy Patrick  
 Edward Mullen  
 H. W. Ebret  
 Jeremiah Keef  
 Solomon J. Rowe  
 William McGonegle  
 John Brown  
 William Pritchard  
 David McCandless  
 John A. Richards  
 Frank Ward  
 John Blair  
 Thomas Mooney  
 James McCracken  
 John Reed  
 Samuel Zellner  
 John McFadden  
 Benjamin Beidelman  
 Thomas McMurtrie

Elias Beidelman  
 James McClellan  
 John McMurtrie  
 Edward Rogers

57 men

47th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Three years service. Mustered in from August 17th to September 20th 1861.

Colonel, T. H. Good, Lieutenant Colonel, C. W. Abbott, Majors, Wm. Causler, Levi Stuber, J. W. Fuller, W. H. R. Hangen, James Van Dyke, Francis Z. Heebner, W. H. Ginkinger.

Company B.

E. P. Rhoads\*  
 H. A. Halteman†  
 Allen G. Balliett‡  
 William H. Kleckner  
 Thomas F. Gourwine  
 T. Bergenstock  
 Charles E. Miller  
 Edwin G. Minnieh  
 R. A. Hillard  
 Allen Gaumer  
 John Houck  
 Franklin Fatzinger  
 Oliver Hiskey  
 Matthew R. Tuller  
 John Eisenhard  
 Charles H. Knauss  
 T. Reinsmith  
 Harrison Geiger  
 Allen J. Reinhard  
 Francis H. Strachtley  
 John A. Darrohn  
 Thomas Miller  
 Francis Xander  
 Henry Strominger  
 Alfred Eisenbrown  
 G. Assenheimer  
 John Apple  
 William Bieber  
 Jacob Bast

Frederick Bohlers  
 Henry Beltz  
 H. Bergenstock  
 G. Chamberlain  
 Ephraim Clader  
 John Dingler  
 Solomon Diehl  
 Perry Egggye  
 Peter Ferber  
 George Funk  
 Evan Geidner  
 John Graver  
 Charles Bachman  
 Henry H. Kramer  
 Daniel G. Gehrhard  
 Valentine Fisher  
 George J. Weiss  
 Henry Storch  
 Henry A. Schwartz  
 Lewis H. Seip  
 Aaron Fink  
 Jesse Rimmel  
 James Hamilton  
 Adam Garrett  
 John D. Albright  
 Cornelius Acker  
 Jacob Apple  
 H. Bergenstock  
 Alexander Blumer  
 Lewis H. Brong  
 Josiah Braden  
 James Barry  
 Thomas Cope  
 George Deal  
 Joseph Danohn  
 Ambrose Detrick  
 John Flemming  
 John Fries  
 Edwin Fink  
 William Geist  
 William Gangwere  
 W. H. Ginkinger  
 Daniel E. Hettle  
 John Horn

Joseph Housman  
 Alvin J. Hartzell  
 Peter H. Halteman  
 William H. Hilliard  
 James A. Jackson  
 Thomas James  
 Allen L. Kramer  
 Levi Kuerr  
 Howard King  
 William Kern  
 Leander Labar  
 Josiah R. Lentz  
 John D. Lansteren  
 Samuel Lutz  
 George Mennig  
 Dennis Miller  
 Henry Miller  
 Luther Mennig  
 Philip Metzgar  
 Conrad Meirknecht  
 George Nuppenmacher  
 Andrew Osmrn  
 Henry Pauley  
 Edwin Pammer  
 George Reichard  
 Christian Reinhard  
 Allen P. Rhoads  
 Ernest Ruttman  
 Nathan George  
 Franklin Hiskey  
 Thad. Heckworth  
 William H. Hillard  
 Francis Z. Hubuer  
 Levenas Hedrick  
 George Jacob  
 John Johnson  
 John King  
 Henry Knauss  
 Henry Kramer  
 Phaon Kein  
 Alonzo Labar  
 Martin Leisenring  
 James F. Liegen  
 James Lutz

Charles Labold  
 Albert Miller  
 Barnett Morgan  
 Levi Martin  
 Joseph Mentz  
 Charles A. Martin  
 John T. Nixon  
 Allen Newhard  
 Charles Pfeiffer  
 Obidiah Pfeiffer  
 Tilghman Ritz  
 Peter Rimmel  
 Edwin Rimmel  
 George Rich  
 Samuel S. Rogers  
 J. D. Rabenold  
 Edwin Reichard  
 Franklin Rhoads  
 George Shaneberger  
 John E. Shaffer  
 Isaac N. Smith  
 Benjamin Smith  
 William Smiley  
 Casper Schreiner  
 Aaron Serfass  
 Charles Siegfried  
 Wjllam Stuber  
 August C. Scherer  
 Charles Swenk  
 Joseph Smith  
 Charles Savity  
 Allen W. Trexler  
 James Tice  
 Oliver Van Billard  
 Charles Wagner  
 William J. Weiss  
 John Wieand  
 Abraham Wolf  
 Dallas Xander  
 Josepe Young  
 Henry Reinhard  
 Joseph Repshar  
 Haldeman Reymond  
 John Seislove

W. H. Smith  
 Barclay Smith  
 Franklin B. Smith  
 Charles Studley  
 Hiram Schaffer  
 Franklin Sieger  
 James Springer  
 Francis Stuber  
 John Schimpf  
 George Smith  
 Thomas Steffen  
 David Steffen  
 Charles Trexler  
 Christian Ungerer  
 Martin Van Billard  
 Nelson Wilhelm  
 Harrison Wieand  
 William Wieand  
 Benjamin Wieand  
 Franklin Young  
 Daniel Young

190 men

Company F. From Cat-  
 asauqua.

Henry S. Hart\*  
 Edwin Gilbert†  
 George W. Fuller‡  
 Henry H. Bush  
 Thomas F. Lambert  
 Richard H. Schwab  
 John L. Jones  
 Albert H. McHoe  
 James W. Fuller  
 Benjamin F. Bush  
 F. Longenhagen  
 Spencer Tettermer  
 Martin O'Brien  
 Walter Moyer  
 James E. Patterson  
 Joseph H. Schwab  
 Franklin Arnold  
 David Tombler  
 Peter Andreas  
 David A. Akroth

Henry Buss	Addison R. Geho	Franklin Mensch
Philip Bohner	Joseph Gross	Sydney J. Miller
Stephen Beers	William H. Hallenbach	V. Minzenberger
Godfrey Betz	Joseph Hessler	Peter Moser
Alfred Biege	Joseph Heckman	Joel Michael
P. Bartholomew	Henry Hummel	Daniel Newhard
Charles Buss	Joseph Hunsicker	John O'Brien
W. H. Bartholomew	L. Hultzheiser	Edward Reuschmeier
Augustus Eagle	Edwin Haldeman	Francis Roth
James Tait	James Johnson	Charles Rohrbacher
Joseph J. Lilly	Abraham Jassum	Edward Remaly
John W. Heberling	Isaac C. Jacoby	Matthew Smith
William H. Glace	Philip King	Joseph Savitz
William H. Funk	George Kline	Reuben Siegfried
Preston M. Rohn	William Kuntz	Samuel Smith
Joseph H. Walk	Owen Kern	Thomas A. Smith
Geo. H. Longenhagen	John C. Collins	Gottlieb Schrum
Rubert Cunningham	John H. Crotto	Llewellyn J. Steppy
James M. Bush	Michael Deibert	John G. Snyder
Augustus F. Eberhard	William Ebert	Jefferson Kepner
W. H. Van Dyke	Joseph Ebertz	John Laub
James Ritter	William Eisenhard	J. Laudenschlager
Simon P. Kiefer	Martin C. Frey	Alfred Lynn
David Andrews	Frederick Fisher	Tilghman Lehr
George Arnsberg	William H. Fried	Lawrence McBride
Hiram Beidleman	Amandas Fritz	Joseph Mersch
William Barnhart	Joseph Geiger	George Moll
Abraham Bauder	Preston Gettys	Uriah Moyer
Faustin Boyer	Rainy Grader	Philip McCue
E. Bartholomew	Isaac Jacoby	John Merkoffler
Ernest Bender	William Jordan	Peter Moser
William Clader	Edwin Jassum	Albert Newhard
John Curran	William H. Jackson	Michael O'Brien
William Christ	George Kerchner	Thomas B. Rhoads
Frederick Coulter	Reuben Klein	Griff Reinhard
Samuel Dankel	Nicholas Kuhus	Aaron Roeder
Frederick Engel	George King	Matthew Snyder
Augustus Engel	Charles King	David Schaffler
Henry Falk	J. K. Longenhagen	Samuel Snyder
George W. Frame	Peter S. Levay	Francis Schaffler
Orlando Fuller	John Lucky	Lucien Schroeder
David A. Frey	Emery Lindster	John G. Seider
John Guth	James Lilly	John Schreck
Thomas B. Glick	Franklin Laubaeh	Robert M. Sheetz

Michael Smith  
 Peter Shireman  
 Franklin Siegfried  
 James Troxell  
 Jacob Scholl  
 James A. Trexler  
 George Youss  
 Gilbert Whiteman  
 John P. Weaver  
 James M. White  
 John Weiss  
 Ambrose Wesner  
 Hiram Werkheiser  
 Conrad Warneck  
 Franklin H. Wilson  
 Adam Wuchter  
 John Whorley  
 Levi Werner  
 William H. Moll  
 W. H. Moyer  
 William Oilhouse  
 Henry Soltzman  
 Harrison Lilly  
 Charles H. Michael  
 William Reiser  
 Levi H. Getter  
 William H. Heberling  
 George W. Hatter  
 John F. Haldeman  
 Osborne Hauser  
 William Heramu  
 William A. Hauser  
 181 men  
 Company C.  
 Charles Mickley\*  
 John J. Goebel†  
 Thomas B. Leisenring‡  
 William H. Stettler  
 Charles A. Hackman  
 Henry T. Dennis  
 Jacob Worman  
 Daniel Mertz  
 Martin H. Hackman  
 James Crader

Benjamin F. Schwartz  
 Frederick Wilt  
 Constant Losch  
 William Hausler  
 Solomon Becker  
 Solomon Wieder  
 William N. Smith  
 Richard Arnbruin  
 William Buskirk  
 Benjamin Bortz  
 C. W. Huntzberger  
 Charles A. Henry  
 James W. Crades  
 D. K. Diefenberfer  
 John Pratt  
 John G. Helfried  
 John W. Click  
 Harrison Guth  
 George Hepler  
 John Kueller  
 Nelson Coffin  
 R. M. Fornwald  
 Allen Wolf  
 James Guidner  
 Daniel Anspach  
 Peter H. Bernd  
 Jacob Blank  
 Jeremiah Bernhard  
 John Brensinger  
 William L. Borger  
 John Barton  
 Joseph Barber  
 Jacob H. Bowman  
 John Becker  
 Adam Bachman  
 Thomas K. Crader  
 John Curran  
 Timothy Deterline  
 Timothy Donahue  
 Benjamin Diehl  
 Henry Doll  
 Charles Eekert  
 William Eberhard  
 Mantz Eisenhart

Malrai Faust  
 Joseph Fischer  
 William C. Framer  
 James Gaunier  
 Preston B. Good  
 John Great  
 Henry C. Gracely  
 John J. Harte  
 Max J. Hallmeyer  
 George T. Henry  
 Henry Henn  
 Levinus Hillegass  
 Henry J. Hornbeck  
 Philip Hower  
 Jacob Rollinger  
 George P. Butz  
 Hiram Brobst  
 David Buskirk  
 Jacob Beidleman  
 Alfred Boynton  
 Edwin Crader  
 Charles Carter  
 Jacob Diehl  
 Lewis Dennis  
 Alpheus Keck  
 Henry Daisor  
 William L. Eschbach  
 Milton A. Engelman  
 Francis Everett  
 Peter G. Fegely  
 William Frick  
 Ferdinand Fisher  
 Henry Gelter  
 Franklin T. Good  
 William Gupitill  
 William Geissinger  
 William Hertz  
 Ed. H. Hunsberger  
 Jonathan Heller  
 Cornelius Heist  
 Solomon Hillegass  
 Franklin Hoffert  
 John Heil  
 Jacob Hay

John E. Helfrich  
 Charles Kauffman  
 William Keck  
 Lewis Keiper  
 George Knauss  
 John Kremmill  
 William Kennedy  
 John Kuntz  
 D. Leibensperger  
 William Leiby  
 George W. Lightfoot  
 John Lasker  
 Charles Moyer  
 Wellington Martin  
 Frankliu C. Mertz  
 William Martin  
 Henry Meyer  
 Orlando Miller  
 Barney Montague  
 John R. Moody  
 Daniel Mead  
 James Noddins  
 Condy O'Donnell  
 Moses Peter  
 Henry Rice  
 George Reber  
 William C. Reinsmith  
 J. W. H. Stroninger  
 Ambrose L. Schultz  
 Christian Smith  
 Charles Stem  
 Frederick L. Jacoby  
 Daniel T. Keiser  
 Allen P. Kemmerer  
 James H. Knerr  
 William H. Kramer  
 Benjamin S. Koone  
 Jacob Knappenberger  
 Isaac Haas  
 Emanuel Loeffler  
 Benjamin G. Lucas  
 George Lehr  
 John Lynn  
 Nathan Miller

Hiram Mertz  
 William H. Mertz  
 John Meissenheimer  
 Edmund Miller  
 Franklin Moyer  
 Gideon Moyer  
 William Mercer  
 Benjamin F. Neur  
 Franklin Oland  
 Aaron Peter  
 Francis Pfeiffer  
 Jenathan Reber  
 Isreal Reinhard  
 Jonas Scherer  
 Francis Stuber  
 Reuben L. Seip  
 Dauiel Sheetz  
 John Schimpf  
 Francis Schmetzer  
 Erwin Stabler  
 Walter C. Smith  
 Edmuud G. Scholl  
 Henry Smith  
 Carl Shorp  
 W. H. Trumbower  
 Luther M. Tooney  
 John A. Ulig  
 Fred. Vaughn  
 Frederick Walter  
 Edward Wieand  
 George Wooten  
 Reuben Wetzell  
 Peter Weller  
 George Xander  
 William Young  
 Jacob Stangala  
 William Sieger  
 Irwin Scheirer  
 Christian Schlay  
 Jeremiah Strahley  
 Florence Sly  
 Lewis Teichman  
 Nathan Troxell  
 Augustus Upman

J. Martin  
 Simon D. Wolf  
 Frederick Weisbach  
 John E. Webster  
 Jeremiah Westcott  
 David Wieder  
 Joseph Young  
 Engelbert Zanger  
 Henry Zeppenfelt  
 195 men  
 Company I.  
 A. G. K. Coleman\*  
 Levi Stuber†  
 Theodore Mink‡  
 James Stuber  
 William H. Moyer  
 Edwin Camp  
 Owen Kuder  
 Thomas J. Kerr  
 Isreal F. Hartzell  
 Charles H. Dankel  
 Alvin J. Hartzell  
 D. H. Nunnenmacher  
 Allen Lawall  
 William H. Halteman  
 Edwin Keiser  
 Thomas Burke  
 Charles Nolf  
 Stephen Hettinger  
 Joseph Hettinger  
 Jefferson Kunkel  
 Henry Miller  
 T. W. Fritzinger  
 John W. H. Diehl  
 Joseph Kramer  
 William Frack  
 Tilghman H. Desh  
 John Benkhart  
 Frank Allenspach  
 Theodore Anderson  
 John Bush  
 John Bullard  
 William Baker  
 William Baumeister



John Burns  
 Augustus Colvine  
 William H. Dreisbach  
 T. T. Drawbaed  
 Frederick Drester  
 L. Druckenmitler  
 Peter Dopstadt  
 Walter P. Fetzter  
 Francis Farrall  
 Owen Fetzter  
 John Gross  
 Henry Guthart  
 A. Genstenleiter  
 Samuel Guth  
 Francis Gilden  
 Eli K. Hunsberger  
 Granville D. Hangen  
 Francis Daufier  
 Allen Knauss  
 Michael Fitzgibbons  
 Benjamin Huntzberger  
 Whippelt Benkhart  
 George Acher  
 William Burger  
 William Bayne  
 Theodore Baker  
 J. Bondenschlager  
 John Bartholomew  
 James B. Cole  
 John Clemmens  
 Edwin Dreisbach  
 John Dias  
 Samuel Dillingham  
 Conrad Eckhart  
 Joseph Freeman  
 William Fenstermacher  
 Isreal Foy  
 Charles Gross  
 Alexander Great  
 George T. Gross  
 Allen P. Gilbert  
 Solomon Gross  
 Charles Henry  
 Joseph Hawk

David C. Hawk  
 George W. Hartzell  
 Uriah Henry  
 Levi Kraft  
 Xavier Kraff  
 David F. Knerr  
 Charles Klotz  
 Ogden Lewis  
 John J. Lawall  
 Franklin Leffler  
 James Lutz  
 Harrison W. Miller  
 William Martin  
 Aaron McHose  
 Jesse Moyer  
 Philip Miller  
 John McIntire  
 Niholas McKeever  
 Samuel Moss  
 Alfred C. Pretz  
 George Rhoads  
 William Reed  
 William Radeline  
 S. M. Rauvenbush  
 William Schwartz  
 Reuben Snyder  
 David Shaffer  
 Henry C. Snavely  
 Charles G. Sassaman  
 William Smith  
 Stephen Schechterly  
 Frank Siegfried  
 Albert Hiller  
 William F. Henry  
 Daniel Kramer  
 Edwin Keiper  
 Charles Kaucher  
 Solomon Krecho  
 Elvin Knauss  
 Samuel Lutz  
 Peter Lynd  
 David Lost  
 William Mensch  
 Charles Matskowsky

Osear Miller  
 Sylvester McCabe  
 Laender Morrell  
 Jeremiah Metz  
 William McLaughlin  
 Jacob Newhard  
 Jacob Peter  
 Cornelius Rowan  
 Joseph Rockell  
 James C. Roberston  
 Marcus Roth  
 Milton H. Stephens  
 Levi Stein  
 Jacob Seber  
 Henry D. Spinner  
 Frederick Scarbecker  
 Gottlieb Schweitzer  
 Samuel Smith  
 Charles Smith  
 Francis Stick  
 Jonas Snyder  
 Joseph Stephens  
 Isaiah Schloeter  
 Clinton Sage  
 Edwiu F. Trickler  
 John Transue  
 Isreal Troxell  
 Daniel Vansyckle  
 William Walter  
 Henry W. Weil  
 Henry W. Weiser  
 Samuel Wirebach  
 Lewis Warner  
 Nathan Xander  
 Peter Yeager  
 Henry Schlagl  
 Frederick Stepoens  
 Peter Stockschlager  
 Levi Schoitt  
 Henry Trask  
 John Troxell  
 James Van Syckel  
 Eli Wieder  
 Harrison Weil

Gideon Weiser  
 William Whipky  
 Daniel Wannemaker  
 Francis Xander  
 Joseph Yonkert  
 Thomas Ziegler  
 Frederick Ziegler

171 men

Company K.

George Junkert\*  
 Charles W. Abbott†  
 Matthew Miller‡  
 Frederick Beisel  
 Elias P. Benner  
 John Bischoff  
 Samuel Reincat  
 Peter Reinsmith  
 Phaon Guth  
 Edwin Moyer  
 C. Weiderbach  
 William Hinkel  
 Nathan Handwerk  
 David H. Fetterolf  
 Alfred P. Schwoyer  
 George J. Scherer  
 Samuel Kumfer  
 William Landis  
 Conrad Voikanand  
 W. H. Berger  
 Mauoah Carl  
 Edwin Person  
 John Saylor  
 Amos Slutter  
 George Krueck  
 Martin Guth  
 William Knerr  
 Daniel Fritz  
 Benjamin Amy  
 William Barr  
 Francis Boger  
 Henry A. Breinig  
 M. Bornscheier  
 Tilghman Boger  
 William Brecht

John Bower  
 Peter Cope  
 John Delp  
 E. Druckenmiller  
 Daniel D. Dackratt  
 Philip W. Datzins  
 Werner Erbe  
 Charles Fisher  
 Paul Ferg  
 Rudolph Fisher  
 Edward Frederick  
 John Gulty  
 Jesse Geesey  
 Edwin Gross  
 Jacob F. Hertzog  
 Jonas Snyder  
 Joseph Stephens  
 Isaiah Schloeter  
 Clinton Sage  
 Edwin F. Trikler  
 John L. Transue  
 Isreal Troxell  
 Daniel Vansyckle  
 William Walter  
 Henry W. Weil  
 Henry W. Weiser  
 Samuel Wirebach  
 William P. Heller  
 Edward Houser  
 John Hinderer  
 Lewis Benner  
 Joseph Frack  
 William Schubard  
 Valentine Amend  
 Charles Acker  
 Peter Barkemeyer  
 Charles Bower  
 Joseph Bachman  
 William Barber  
 Tilghman Breisch  
 Lewis Berliner  
 William Carl  
 Francis Dankel  
 John Dottery

Alfred Diehl  
 Lewis Dipple  
 William Eastman  
 William Frey  
 John Fersch  
 Joseph Freas  
 Harrison Fegely  
 Gottlieb Fiessle  
 Benedict Glichler  
 Lewis Warner  
 Nathan Xander  
 Peter Yeager  
 Henry J. Schlagle  
 Lewis G. Scip  
 John G. Snyder  
 Levi Stabley  
 James Strauss  
 Evan Strauss  
 Andrew Snyder  
 John Schimpf  
 William D. Schick  
 Matthias Gerrett  
 Charles Grim  
 Charles Heiney  
 Harrison Handwerk  
 Henry Hantz  
 William A. Heckman  
 Paul Houser  
 George Hoffman  
 George Kase  
 William Keiter  
 John W. H. Knerr  
 Frederick Knell  
 Jacob Kentzler  
 William Scherer  
 James Sieger  
 John C. Siegel  
 John Schuchard  
 Josiah Siegler  
 Christopher Ulrich  
 James D. Weil  
 Samuel Woodring  
 Samuel Wolf  
 Benjamin Zellner

Tilghman Sourwine  
 William Snyder  
 Anthony Krause  
 George Killmore  
 John Kolb  
 David Klotz  
 William Leonhard  
 Daniel Long  
 Elias Leh  
 George Leonhard  
 Abraham Landis  
 Harrison Metzger  
 Lewis Miller  
 John Moser  
 Lewis Metzger  
 Paul Strauss  
 Daniel Strauss  
 William Sterner  
 F. Sackenhimer  
 John Scholl  
 Alfred Smith  
 Henry Savitz  
 Franklin Smith  
 Charles Stout  
 Lewis Schneck  
 Augustus Scheirer  
 Henry S' Toole  
 David Moesner  
 John McConnell  
 Patrick McFarland  
 Conrad Nagle  
 Charles Preston  
 Martin Reifinger  
 Charles Resch  
 William Schrank  
 Benjamin Shoemaker  
 Nicholas Hagelgans  
 Jacob Hull  
 Abraham Keiter  
 Edward Keller  
 James E. Knerr  
 John Koffler  
 John Holdhoff  
 John Keiser

Moses F. Klotz  
 Hiram Kolb  
 Julius Landrock  
 W. A. Leibensperger  
 Lewis Long  
 Amandas Long  
 Joseph Louis  
 Solomon Long  
 Jonas Metzger  
 Peter Miller  
 Samuel Madder  
 Alfred Muthard  
 Martin Muensch  
 Jacob Madden  
 William Noll  
 Frederick Nessler  
 Elias Ready  
 Henry S. Romig  
 Charles Richter  
 David Semmel  
 William Shoemaker  
 Lewis Wasser  
 Lovi Wagner  
 Christian F. Wieland  
 William Walbert

193 men

92nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Ninth Cavalry. Three years service. Mustered in the 29th of August, 1861.

Company A.

Samuel Schneck  
 Tilghman Miller  
 Daniel Beckett  
 Ellis T. Hammersley  
 Henry H. Mertz  
 John Masenhimer  
 Edward G. Yeager  
 James R. Hammersley  
 Charles Dickson  
 Augustus Ebert  
 Oscar T. Hoffman  
 Victor Mataner  
 Richard Saeger

13 men

128th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. 9 mos. service. Mustered in the 15th of August 1861.

W. W. Hammersley, Lieutenant Colonel.  
 Company D,  
 John P. Dillinger\*  
 Walter Seip†  
 William Miller‡  
 Franklin C. Wasser  
 Stephen Schwartz  
 William G. Moyer  
 George F. Hawk  
 Tilghman F. Horn  
 Abraham Worman  
 James Albright  
 Frederick A. Boas  
 Henry A. Berger  
 Henry Burger  
 Allen Blank  
 Sylvester Burgen  
 Dallas Dillinger  
 Edwin W. Fried  
 Daniel Fried  
 William Glee  
 Henry Good  
 Peter Hillegass  
 Phaon Hartman  
 J. H. B. Jarrett  
 George Keek  
 William D. Miller  
 John Nagle  
 Benjamin C. Roth  
 George Diefenderfer  
 Frederick A. Ruhl  
 Ignatz Gresser  
 George Hoxworth  
 William Sowden  
 Alonzo Kuntz  
 William Graver  
 Stephen A. Henry  
 James S. Hoffert  
 Philip Helweid  
 Solomon S. Frederick  
 Victor Fahringer

Charles Nagel  
 Peter Romig  
 Charles Snyder  
 Jeremiah Siegfried  
 Jeremiah Transue  
 Herry Wicand  
 William Wagner  
 Richard Grauff  
 Moses L. Klotz  
 Nathan Keifer  
 Emanuel Knauss  
 J. B. Lichtenwalner  
 Henry A. Breinig  
 James A. Bieber  
 Franklin Bower  
 Mahlon H. Beary  
 Edward Bloss  
 Franklin Bloss  
 Aaron Frederick  
 James A. Jackson  
 James Lutz  
 David Maddren  
 Henry Nagle  
 Theodore Siegfried  
 William W. Weaver  
 James Wetzel  
 John George  
 Audrew Gangwere  
 Rinehart Keiffer  
 Harrison Knauss  
 William Kern  
 H. Nunenmaker  
 Henry K. Reiss  
 Daniel Schlegler  
 Henry G. Wagner  
 Joseph Yingling  
 Henry Peiffer  
 Jacob H. Sutton  
 Frederick Weaver  
 Tilghman Peter  
 Jacob Richard  
 John E. Schaffer

84 men

Company G.  
 Peter Huber\*  
 Daniel Miller†  
 James A. Lucas  
 Benjamin F. Leech  
 Preston Brock  
 Charles A. Pfeiffer  
 Reuben D. George  
 John W. Stull  
 James R. Roney  
 Milton H. Dunlap  
 Wellington Martin  
 George W. Hamilton  
 William H. Schlosser  
 Solomon H. Kramer  
 Henry Weller  
 David Hollenbach  
 Lewis Fink  
 Samuel Smith  
 Tilghman J. Keck  
 Willoughby Knauss  
 Elias Andreas  
 Robert Attreed  
 George Berger  
 Tilghman Bloss  
 Thomas J. Brader  
 J. Berkenmeyer  
 Ira Coffin  
 Albert Dorward  
 Daniel J. Dillinger  
 C. Fenstermacher  
 William Fry  
 Andrew Flata  
 Thomas F. Good  
 William A. Goranflo  
 William Haas  
 Henry Huber  
 William Kenner  
 Gabriel Kern  
 James Krum  
 Theodore Knauss  
 John Lentz  
 Henry Lucienbill  
 Daniel Moyer

David Miller  
 William H. Miller  
 Menno Miller  
 Samuel B. Parker  
 David O. Pritchard  
 William H. Reitz  
 Abraham Bechtel  
 Reuben Bittner  
 Henry W. Butz  
 Levi F. Reidy  
 Thomas J. Raynes  
 Franklin S. Ritter  
 Henry Shenton  
 Benjamin F. Smith  
 Henry Stout  
 Jeremiah Sourwine  
 Daniel Strauss  
 John P. Weaver  
 Daniel Weiss  
 Henry Richard  
 William J. Richard  
 Griffith Schindler  
 William Schnerr  
 William G. Smith  
 Henry H. Snyder  
 Reuben Sorben  
 John Watt  
 Hiram Wilt  
 Thomas Zellner  
 Milton W. Beaver  
 Joseph Barriss  
 Lewis Daubert  
 Charles Diefenberfer  
 Hugh O. Davis  
 James Eli  
 Edwin Fretzinger  
 David Gackenbach  
 Aaron Krum  
 L. W. O. Goranflo  
 Mandas Henry  
 Tilghman Jacoby  
 Jeremiah Kern  
 Alfred Klotz  
 James Kunkle

Franklin J. Keck  
 Jacob Long  
 Daniel F. Mertz  
 Howard C. Mauvill  
 Henry Merkel  
 Franklin Moyer  
 William Mertz  
 Emanuel Paules  
 Paul Rehrig  
 Jonathan W. Reber  
 98 men.  
 176th Regiment, drafted  
 Militia. Nine month ser-  
 vice. Mustered in Nov.  
 7th 1862.  
 Company A.  
 Levi Schmoyer\*  
 Monroe H. Miller†  
 Alexander Singmaster‡  
 J. Franklin Mertz  
 Jacob Geary  
 Amatias W. Jacoby  
 James G. Gorr  
 Edward Doll  
 Jacob Hinkel  
 Simon S. Miller  
 Henry Schmoyer  
 John Bleiler  
 Jacob Acker  
 David Dexter  
 Henry Bleiler  
 David Derr  
 William M. Flexer  
 Lewis Eisenhard  
 Levi Giering  
 William F. Seip  
 Lewis H. Reinhard  
 Jonas F. Gorr  
 Charles H. Hiskey  
 Franklin D. Schmoyer  
 Edwin Lorish  
 William H. H. Jarrett  
 John Friess  
 John Seislove  
 Reuben Abner

Benjamin Boyer  
 Frank Christman  
 William David  
 John Eisenhard  
 Augustus Fegely  
 Stephen Fegely  
 William Gorr  
 Edward Harlacher  
 William H. Hiskey  
 James Haines  
 John H. Hoffner  
 Alfred Haaz  
 William Kehm  
 William Albitz  
 Nathan Bortz  
 John Fritz  
 David Frederick  
 Daniel Faust  
 Linneus Gripply  
 Amandas Kuerr  
 L. F. Laudenschlager  
 John Mest  
 William Müller  
 Jacob J. Miller  
 James Neumoyer  
 Benneville Oswald  
 James Richard  
 John F. Romig  
 Alfred Sturk  
 Henry Schaffer  
 Stephen Wieder  
 James Weil  
 John Ruhf  
 Augustus Frederick  
 William Gorman  
 Jacob Horace  
 John P. Haas  
 John Haines  
 Carolus Haas  
 John Kock  
 Amandas Kemmerer  
 John Bernhard  
 Sylvester Engleman  
 Joshua Fritz

C. W. Fenstermacher  
 William Guth  
 Michael Kuder  
 Milton Laudenschlager  
 John Mayberry  
 Jacob Moyer  
 John Mongold  
 Charles H. Nuso  
 Moses Nelford  
 Jacob Ritter  
 William Rano  
 Amandas Stephens  
 Tilghman Schwartz  
 David Stewart  
 William Wieder  
 Josiah Roehel  
 Nathan Rickert  
 Charles Remsen  
 Peter Schiffert  
 Charles Smelsley  
 Henry Smith  
 Peter Shell  
 Jacob Sorber  
 Tilghman Wetzel

87 men.

Company B  
 Samuel D. Lehr\*  
 Daniel Knauss†  
 John L. Culberston‡  
 Franklin C. Balliett  
 B. Frank Abbott  
 Aquilla Knauss  
 John A. Long  
 John Fahringer  
 John Lehman  
 Milton J. Guth  
 Samuel Roth  
 Moses L. Schaadt  
 William H. H. Acker  
 John Beidler  
 Solomon Blank  
 William Cope  
 Alexander Kepple  
 James Kline

Nathan Adam  
 Jacob Bast  
 Charles Frantz  
 Alfred Guth  
 William Herman  
 William Kratzer  
 Andrew Keek  
 James Kichlue  
 Solomon Long  
 Andrew Loughridge  
 Adam Miller  
 Joseph Moyer  
 Milton Nunenmaker  
 Daniel Roth  
 Evan Strauss  
 Lewis Schaller  
 Esekias Wisser  
 Henry Schuler  
 Henry Smith  
 Peter Weaver  
 Henry Lehr  
 Solomon Miller  
 William J. Minnich  
 Frederick Oswald  
 John David  
 Alvin Fink  
 Daniel F. Fink  
 William Fry  
 David D. Gilbert  
 Charles Hensingner  
 Thomas Hoffman  
 Samuel J. Kramer  
 Tilghman Keinert  
 William Kerr  
 Solomon Ritter  
 Aaron Beisel  
 Joseph N. Ruch  
 James Kuder  
 James Knauss  
 Charles Beltz  
 Aaron Fahringer  
 Lewis Gaumer  
 Daniel George  
 Henry W. Jarrett

Daniel Kerschner  
 Edwin Koch  
 Charles Kichline  
 Levi Levan  
 Alfred Moyer  
 Tilghman Beisel  
 Allen J. Troxell  
 Uriah Sanders  
 Edward Steyer  
 Alfred T. Bernhard  
 William Schaffer  
 Edward Bauer  
 Ferdinand Buchman  
 Benneville Bart  
 John Deily  
 Edward Y. Eugelman  
 Charles Frick  
 Abraham Miller  
 John Moyer  
 A Nunenmaker  
 Edwin J. Sell  
 Lewis Sell  
 Jeremiah Speigle  
 Charles Smith  
 Madison Strauss  
 Daniel Taylor  
 James A. Yeager  
 Elias Laser  
 Nathan Muthard  
 Franklin Miller  
 Daniel Ferver  
 Phaon H. Guth  
 Joseph Gackenbach  
 Michael Hauser  
 Josiah Knerr  
 Franklin Kline  
 John Kuhus  
 Daniel Pattison  
 Joel Steines  
 102 men  
 Company D.  
 David Schaadt\*  
 Charles L. Koch\*  
 Samuel A. Brown†

John Morgan‡  
 Silas T. Biery  
 Joseph Koch  
 Jacob Herling  
 John Lindenmuth  
 William J. Frantz  
 Henry Lorish  
 Isaac George  
 Gideon Moyer  
 Charles Menuingle  
 Robert Newhard  
 Herman Peter  
 Joseph Protzellen  
 Henry Schaffer  
 Thomas Scheirer  
 Philip Siegle  
 Reuben Snyder  
 Frederick Scherer  
 Aaron Wenner  
 Henry Lauer  
 Charles Miller  
 Peter Miller  
 Patrick Nugent  
 Henry Oisander  
 Jacob Roth  
 Frederick Schermer  
 Isreal Schmoyer  
 Tilghman Smith  
 Edwin Trively  
 Joseph Younkert  
 Isaac Moyer  
 Adam Miller  
 Samuel Oldt  
 Willoughby Peter  
 Amandas Reinert  
 Lewis Scheirer  
 Edwin Biehl  
 Andrew Buder  
 Edwin Diehl  
 Christian Flarkle  
 Charles Gross  
 Moses Hauser  
 Jehn Herman  
 Evan Holben

Nathan Hauser  
 Renados Kleckner  
 Lewis R. Brown  
 Francis Carter  
 Franklin Snyder  
 William Smith  
 Milton Snyder  
 Adam Tuckert  
 William Wright  
 John Link  
 Abraham Miller  
 Nathaniel Moll  
 Edmund Newhard  
 Solomon J. Rawe  
 Allen Roth  
 Matthew Schwerer  
 Moses Semmel  
 Philip Storm  
 James Friez  
 William Harmony  
 William Hunt  
 John Kifle  
 Isaac Laub  
 George Loeb  
 William Merckley  
 Josiah Kern  
 Jesse Wambold  
 Reuben Helfrich  
 Josiah Saeger  
 Lewis Miller  
 Joseph Miller  
 Frank Gorden  
 Alexander Brown  
 James Bates  
 Peter Bowman  
 M. Druckenmiller  
 George Eisenhard  
 Anthony Fogel  
 William Hauser  
 Henry Hausman  
 Charles Holy  
 William Wilson  
 Alfred Miller  
 John Martin

David Lauchner  
 Jacob Kopple  
 Jacob Kromer  
 Philip Horn  
 James Fucherty  
 Phaon Diehl  
 Samuel Clader  
 Louis Kratzer  
 Stephen Keehline  
 Lewis Hopper  
 101 men.  
 Company E.  
 Tilghman Sleiker\*  
 Peter Graybill†  
 Henry Wierbach‡  
 John Hohe  
 John Albright  
 Charles Rockel  
 Joel Roth  
 Larus Koch  
 Charles Hohe  
 Henry Sleiker  
 Samuel Furry  
 Lucas Baumer  
 William Ziegler  
 William Hohe  
 Christian Neuchler  
 Frederick Binder  
 Charles Breisher  
 James Carroll  
 John Derr  
 Francis Dimmel  
 J. Fenstermacher  
 Samuel Faust  
 William O. Hartman  
 George M. Hoffman  
 Jacob Hopper  
 Levi Knerr  
 Samuel Kern  
 Paul Michael  
 John Bergland  
 William Brown  
 David Ehrig  
 Nathan Ebert

Franklin Fincy  
 Edward Garlich  
 Adam Klauss  
 George D. King  
 Frederick Martin  
 Samuel Mack  
 Charles Ziegenfuss  
 Henry Billard  
 John Albright  
 Alfred Butz  
 Hiram Burger  
 Henry Chron  
 Edward Dallas  
 Willoughby Egner  
 Franklin Fritzingen  
 Charles Ferguson  
 John Hower  
 John Hartman  
 John Johnson  
 Isaac Kloughertz  
 Reuben D. Long  
 Joseph Moory  
 John Boyd  
 James Crader  
 Henry Ehe  
 William Ebertz  
 Edwin Gernet  
 Alfred George  
 John A. Kuerr  
 Edward Kluuss  
 David Mack  
 Tilghman Rebert  
 Cyrus Reifenderfer  
 Edwin Rex  
 Henry H. Rex  
 Elias Schneck  
 Jeremiah Schneck  
 Henry W. Steibling  
 Henry Smith  
 Conrad C. Wolf  
 Valentine Wright  
 Alfred Yehl  
 Samuel Yehl  
 Lewis Zerfas

Elias Roth  
 Ephraim Schreiber  
 Harrison Simons  
 Peter Snyder  
 Tilghman Stehley  
 Joseph Rickert  
 Reuben Roth  
 Willoughby Schaffer  
 Hilary Schneck  
 Johu Samuel  
 John Wittmer  
 Jonas Wright  
 Charles Yehl  
 William Wright  
 Joseph Yehl  
 Mano Rockel  
 Oliver Roth  
 Moses Steininger  
 Samuel Smith  
 Josiah Steckel  
 Matthew Winsch

98 men

## Company I.

Alfred F. Creitz\*  
 Lewis Harmony†  
 William Grosscup‡  
 Wm. H. Cassler  
 Stephen Stiegerwalt  
 Levi Stiegerwalt  
 Manassah Behler  
 Allen Xander  
 Amandas Harmony  
 Henry B. Creitz  
 Daniel Moose  
 David Horn  
 David Wartman  
 Michael Bachert  
 Owen Grosscup  
 Reuben Daubert  
 Levinus Smith  
 Thomas Everett  
 Daniel Bachman  
 Charles Smith  
 Elias Herber

Thomas Brauscher  
 Henry Billig  
 C. Druckenmiller  
 Joseph Dengler  
 Jonas Grim  
 Henry Hartrauft  
 Levi Greenawalt  
 William Henninger  
 Anthony Coleman  
 Willoughby Camp  
 William Freed  
 Edwin Hermany  
 Owen Krauss  
 David Kistler  
 Edwin Koenig  
 Jacob Moser  
 John Miller  
 Robert McDaniels  
 Samuel Sechler  
 Samuel Arnold  
 Lewis Schultz  
 Dennis Northstein  
 Levi S. Follweiler  
 Reuben Hunsicker  
 John Shappel  
 Jacob Hartman  
 Samuel Follweiler  
 Daniel Billig  
 Jacob Brobst  
 Charles Deppe  
 Edward Everett  
 Joseph Hausman  
 William Eckroth  
 Daniel Heintzelman  
 Jefferson Kunkel  
 Daniel Creitz  
 John Camp  
 Joseph Handwerk  
 Samuel Knecht  
 Benjamin Kunkel  
 Stephen Leh  
 Samuel Loch  
 John Miller  
 Lewis Miller

Daniel Olenwine  
 Isaac Oswald  
 Jonas Phillips  
 Solomon Riegel  
 Reuben Phillips  
 Charles F. Reed  
 Harry Snyder  
 Daniel Smith  
 John F. Snyder  
 Benjamin Weida  
 Elias Zellner  
 Solomon Zettlemoyer  
 Jacob Oswald  
 Benjamin Rauch  
 Thomas Ruch  
 Adam Ruppel  
 Jacob Schoedler  
 Benneville Smith  
 Samnel Wagoner  
 William Sicks  
 Henry Schwens  
 Henry Sizelove  
 Charles Winderholder

88 men.

## Company K.

S. C. Lee\*  
 George Neitz\*  
 Edwin Seibert†  
 Philip W. Flores‡  
 George G. Rodenberg  
 Daniel Schantz  
 Charles Heil  
 William M. Roeder  
 Willoughby Stoudt  
 Henry Bower  
 Robert Groman  
 William Williams  
 William E. Benedict  
 Willoughby Bauder  
 George Repp  
 William H. Wieand  
 James F. Smith  
 Eugene T. Tool  
 John F. Fegely



Thomas F. Mohr  
 George Knoll  
 John Dice  
 Martin Ackerman  
 Benjamin Roth  
 Elias Diehl  
 Josiah Doney  
 Franklin Dieter  
 David Fisher  
 Charles Furry  
 Addison Fry  
 David Gery  
 Richard T. Jones  
 William Heil  
 John Brecht  
 Franklin Flores  
 Franklin Weidner  
 Levi Schuler  
 Charles H. Staudt  
 Joseph Koons  
 Amandas Rick  
 William Shiffert  
 John Trombauer  
 William B. Williams  
 Samuel Schaffer  
 George Schmoyer  
 Jeremiah Swartz  
 G. Laudenschlager  
 David Rudolph  
 William Sicher  
 Solomon Fritz  
 Tobias Gehrhart  
 William Knoll  
 Isaac Klein  
 David Kriebel  
 John Lewis  
 Henry Mohr  
 Amos Miller  
 John T. Roberts  
 Michael Nuss  
 Lewis Reinbold  
 Francis Schaffer  
 Edwin Weil  
 John Wolf

Nathan Seibert  
 Jacob D. Stauffer  
 Jeremiah G. Steichter  
 Daniel Thomas  
 George Y. Stein  
 John D. Schell  
 Charles Schell  
 S. Rothenberger  
 Gottlieb Phlueger  
 Solomon Mill  
 Seth Miller  
 Jesse Mangold  
 Willoughby Doney  
 William Ettinger  
 Charles J. Fegely  
 Euoch Field  
 Eli George  
 William Heft  
 Solomon Hallman  
 Jonathan H. Bickel  
 Bernhard Behringer  
 S. Leibenspoerger  
 James Kidd  
 John Knoff  
 William Jones  
 Daniel Heimbach  
 John A. Griffith  
 Jonas Fritz

76 men.

202nd Regiment, Penn-  
 sylvania volunteers. One  
 year service. Mustered  
 in August 30th 1864.  
 Company E.

Walter H. Seip\*  
 Benjamin C. Roth†  
 James A. Lucas‡  
 Alfred Mellin  
 Jeremiah Transue  
 Henry Weiaud  
 George Benson  
 Henry Wittenmeyer  
 Frankl.n Brobst  
 Madison Coles  
 Lewis Fluck

John D. Gangwere  
 David Gackenbach  
 Albert Herman  
 Franklin J. Kromer  
 Harrison S. Kern  
 Adam Koch  
 Willoughby G. Kuhns  
 William Knauss  
 Levi Kraft  
 Aaron Moyer  
 John Nagle, Sr.  
 Theodore Nagle  
 William Reinhard  
 William F. Reinhard  
 Joel Sterner  
 Augustus Schitz  
 John Schaffer  
 Joseph Trumbower  
 Depue Ueberoth  
 Henry Burger  
 William Boeker  
 Frank Ernst  
 Thomas Baker  
 Franklin Doyle  
 William Fusselman  
 Amos Giees  
 John Gorman  
 Edwin Hess  
 William Kieffer  
 Anthony Kleinsmith  
 James Kern  
 Edwin Knechel  
 John Keiffler  
 Henry Knerr  
 David M. Miller  
 Aaron P. Nagle  
 John Pettitt  
 Lewis F. Ruhf  
 Emanuel Reinhard  
 Aaron Fredeick  
 Milton W. Reichard  
 C. Laudenschlager  
 Henry D. Brown  
 Jacob H. Burger

Jeremiah Beidelman  
 George H. Good  
 Alfred Smith  
 William H. H. Trexler  
 John Knerr  
 Eugene Stettler  
 Milton Kiehlne  
 Henry Smith  
 Hiram F. Schaffer  
 Edwin Troxell  
 Jeremiah Biery  
 Henry E. Burger  
 Augustus Bechtel  
 Henry Derr  
 Nathan Gaumer  
 Amandas Hackman  
 Charles Hartman  
 James J. Kunkel  
 William Lentz  
 Jesse Lehman  
 James Moore  
 Harrison Miller  
 Lewis Miller  
 William Osman  
 Herman Stettler  
 Franklin Smith  
 Milton Saeger  
 Edwin Schertinger  
 George Wolf  
 Harrison Young  
 Moses Hoffman  
 Henry Kleckner  
 Uriah Keck  
 Charles Lick  
 William A. Lynn  
 Nathan Miller  
 Addison J. Knauss  
 Augustus W. Memmig  
 Eli L. Fatzinger  
 Allen D. Burger  
 George Burger  
 J. Bartholomew  
 John Young  
 John Vogel

Jacob A. Smith  
 Jacob Strickler  
 Frederick Saxenheimer  
 Hiram Parker  
 John Nagle Jr.  
 David Miller

106 men

209th Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. One year service. Mustered in September 14th 1864. Company H.

William H. Miller\*  
 William Kerry  
 Lewis Fink‡  
 Albert Dorward  
 John Lutz  
 William Marshall  
 A. O. Frankenfield  
 Penrose Rex  
 William Coffin  
 Paul Michael  
 David Overholt  
 William Morton Jr.  
 William Keener  
 Cornelius Fagen  
 Tilghman Wagner  
 James Snyder  
 Levi Ziegenfuss  
 Lewis Kratzer  
 Thomas Arnold  
 Moses Allender  
 George Blocker  
 Jacob Christ  
 John Darrohn  
 Jacob Ebert  
 William Edwards  
 Milton Eckert  
 Jarrett Ferber  
 William Greissley  
 Jeremiah Geiger  
 Tilghman Hartzell  
 Charles Holy  
 Aaron Handwerk  
 Michael Herley

John Kressler  
 Francis Kuhns  
 Albert Kleckner  
 Hiram Kratzer  
 Jonathan Klotz  
 Henry Levan  
 Cornelius Lentz  
 James Mace  
 Ephraim Michael  
 Amandas Moyer  
 Joseph Arnold  
 Reuben Brader  
 Wilson Benninger  
 William Clark  
 Francis Develin  
 John Eastman  
 C. F. Engelman  
 O. H. C. Fallweiler  
 William German  
 Amandas Gernett  
 Anthony Gebrig  
 Tilghman Handwerk  
 James N. Hersh  
 Hezekiah Hipple  
 John Jones  
 Charles Krauss  
 Josiah Klotz  
 Jacob Koch  
 Samuel Keiffer  
 James Kane  
 Jehn Lawrence  
 Edwin Loch  
 Moses Metzgar  
 Henry Meyers  
 Thomas Murray  
 Samuel Mace  
 William McDonald  
 William Nagel  
 Elisha Oswald  
 Robert Ohl  
 Joseph Rex  
 Samuel Roth  
 William Ruhe  
 William Rex

Edwin Rex  
 Tilghman Rober  
 John Snyder  
 Henry Sell  
 David Y. Williamson  
 Thomas West  
 Francis Weaver  
 Patrick McCann  
 William Nicholas  
 Robert Newhart  
 Peter Oswald  
 Emanuel Paules  
 Francis Rabenold  
 Alfred Ritter  
 Robert F. Roberts  
 Lewis Rex  
 Irvin Rober  
 Amandas Roth  
 Charles Shiffert  
 Simon Snyder  
 Henry Weiss  
 Henry W. Weiss  
 Matthew Zimmerman

98 men

## MILITIA

5th Regiment was organized, September 13th 1862  
 The field and staff officers were H. C. Longecker Colonel, J. B. Clemens Lieutenant Colonel, Melchior Horn, Edwin D. Lawall, Milton J. Kramer, George Mish, William M. Culver, Thomas Metzgar, Elisha Forest, Jacob Wolle Geo. C. Hand.

## Company C.

Isaac N. Gregory  
 B. J. Hagenbach  
 Benjamin Sweitzer  
 William Kress  
 Simeon Price  
 Tilghman Kemmerer  
 William Desch  
 John Stepp  
 Ireal Yingling  
 Charles Arthur

William Basher  
 Jeremiah Beidleman  
 William Burnham  
 James Christ  
 Henry Cole  
 George Dieller  
 Milton Eckert  
 Edward Y. Engleman  
 Franklin Freed  
 Amos Guth  
 Walter Getter  
 Peter Hartman  
 Henry Heckman  
 Solomon Helfrich  
 Moses Kehm  
 William Keyser  
 Daniel Koiper  
 Daniel Keyser  
 Francis Kramer  
 William Lind  
 Benjamin Lucas  
 David Miller  
 Charles Present  
 Solomon Reinsmith  
 Charles Reinsmith  
 James Ritter  
 Joseph Ruhe  
 Henry Scagreaves  
 Edwin Hittle  
 Edward Young  
 E. F. Powell  
 Alfred Ettinger  
 E. Roth  
 Edward Shiffert  
 Charles Apple  
 Jeremiah Biery  
 Henry Bitting  
 J. Burger  
 Washington Christman  
 Dennis Diefenderfer  
 Solomon Dorney  
 Edwin Strauss  
 Paul Wald  
 Benjamin Weaver

Henry Weikel  
 John Weiss  
 John O. Yingling  
 Gabriel Keper  
 William Knauss  
 Stephen Lutz  
 Edward Lucas  
 Augustus Manning  
 Tilghman Ozman  
 Charles Egge  
 Frederick Frantz  
 Peter Grim  
 Uriah Guth  
 George Hagenbach  
 Joseph Hecker  
 Henry Heimbach  
 Simon Houck  
 George Kautlman  
 Charles Quier  
 Walter Reinsmith  
 Franklin Rinker  
 Adolphus Rosstaischer  
 Uriah Sanders  
 William H. Simons  
 Charles Wagner  
 Thomas Wenner  
 Milton Weaver  
 Francis Weidner  
 Henry Wuchter  
 Emanuel Yohe

84 men

## Company E.

William Marx  
 Charles Mertz  
 William Wannemacher  
 Charles J. Haines  
 James Smith  
 Thomas Ruhe  
 Alfred J. Breinig  
 Allen A. Huber  
 Henry A. Evans  
 Charles Mohr  
 Frederick A. Baldwin  
 Jonathan Becker

John Bergland  
 Jacob S. Dillinger  
 Jacob Goebel  
 John Hartzell  
 Benneville Hine  
 Benjamin F. Jacoby  
 William Laubach  
 Edward D. Lawall  
 Eugene Master  
 Daniel H. Miller  
 S. R. Missly  
 Esaiiah Rehrig  
 Warner Ruhe  
 Thomas Keck  
 Amandas Wagner  
 Elisha Forest  
 Samuel B. Anewalt  
 Joseph E. Balliett  
 Henry Gangwere  
 Jacob Blumer  
 J. A. Aikens  
 John Bechtel  
 Samuel Becker  
 James Cahoon  
 Conrad Enig  
 W. H. Hagenbuch  
 Solomon Hartzell  
 Edward C. Heiber  
 John Krauss Jr.  
 Edward Laubach  
 Walter Losch  
 Thomas B. Metzgar  
 Harrison Miller  
 John Nunnenmaker  
 Wm. H. Roney  
 Alfred G. Saeger  
 Charles G. Sassaman  
 David O. Saylor  
 Richard Snyder  
 George Terraberry  
 Peter Wanner  
 Henry Worman  
 Milton Sassaman  
 Peter Shutz

Samuel Smith  
 Willoughby Trexler  
 Wilson Wieder

59 men

Company G.  
 George B. Schall<sub>‡</sub>  
 Thomas Snyder<sub>†</sub>  
 Sylvester Weller<sub>‡</sub>  
 Cornelius Fagen  
 Franklin Beck  
 Elias Shingler  
 Milton H. Beidler  
 George Engelman  
 Daniel Gilbert  
 Francis Strachley  
 Alfred Adam  
 Benneville Ecker  
 Owen Fatzinger  
 Amandas Greenawalt  
 George Hand  
 William Hertz  
 Isaac Hummel  
 William Kuder  
 Henry Kercher  
 Tilghman Kramer  
 James Kuder  
 Allen Mohr  
 William Mohr  
 James Neff  
 Charles Richter  
 Tilghman Ruhe  
 Tilghman Reinhart  
 Henry Schwartz  
 John Sykes  
 Jacob Snyder  
 Leonard Smucker  
 Stephen Smith  
 Alfred Smith  
 Edwin Troxell  
 Jacob Wint  
 Jesse Wombold  
 Hezekiah Weiser  
 Edwin Yeager  
 William Burger

Matthew Bliche  
 James S. Biery  
 Edward Clauss  
 Tilghman Daubert  
 Henry Diener  
 Allen P. Steckel  
 James P. Roder  
 Allen Newhard  
 Charles Shout  
 Jacob R. Wolle  
 Allen Pfeiffer  
 Edwin L. Young  
 Joseph Moll  
 Allen Burger  
 Jacob Bast  
 James Beck  
 Jonathan Bear  
 Benneville Christman  
 Henry Daubert  
 Jacob Eckert  
 Robert Fatzinger  
 Peter Fegely  
 James Gernart  
 Daniel Hood  
 William Hintz  
 Herman Haverly  
 William Leibensperger  
 Tobias Kessler  
 Milton Kramer  
 Solomon Long  
 Samuel Miller  
 Tobias Moser  
 Edwin Peter  
 Charles Ruhe  
 Peter Yoder  
 John Ross  
 Peter Reinhard  
 Augustus Schitz  
 George Schaffler  
 John Snyder  
 Henry Schaffler  
 Charles Schaffler  
 Reuben Schout  
 Esaias Trumbore

Charles Wolf  
Augustus Weber  
84 men.

Company H.  
William Hoffman\*  
Franklin Stellert  
Abiel Heilman†  
Henry Ritter  
Henry E. Rube  
Franklin Trexler  
Henry Schwartz  
Owen Mertz  
Moses Schenck  
Almon Nagle  
Henry Borneman  
Peter Cortright  
George Daufer  
Edwin Eisenhard  
George Fried  
Daniel Fink  
Wilson Gross  
Charles Herzog  
William Hufert  
Jonathan Knauss  
Isreal Lehr  
Tilghman Miller  
Henry Odenheimer  
Solomon Raut  
Lewis Roth  
William Rube  
Hermon Schuon  
Henry Fried  
D. F. J. Deschler  
George Hoffman  
Henry Trexler  
William Mininger  
Benjamin Fleckner  
Franklin Hersh  
Allen F. Barber  
Samuel Baum  
Jacob Cleaver  
Charles Erdman  
Charles Everett  
Tilghman Frederick

Daniel Fritz  
Martin Heft  
Gottlieb Herzog  
William Henry  
Robert Latimore  
Hiram Mertz  
John Nelig  
William Raut  
William Roth  
William Ritter  
William Reinhard  
Morris Stemler  
Daniel Shitz  
John Sowers  
William Sassaman  
Francis Smith  
Lewis Shetton  
Peter Stark  
Daniel Trump  
Edwin Wicand  
Jacob Weaver  
Henry Zink  
Edward Sherer  
Nathan Snyder  
Reuben Steble  
Tilghman Snyder  
Charles Sane  
Francis Troxell  
Frederick Wilt  
Benjamin Wonderly  
William Yohe

71 men

37th Regiment; Emergen-  
cy troops. Mustered in  
June 19th 1863.  
Company H.

Isaac M. Gregory\*  
Edward B. Young†  
Benjamin K. Sweitzer‡  
Edwin Hittle  
Charles H. Dankel  
Samuel Anewalt  
Joseph Balliett  
Jacob Bass  
James Mosser

Edward Schiffert  
Henry F. Ames  
Owen Bachman  
Daniel Beidelman  
Samuel P. Bliss  
Reuben Dösch  
William Dicht  
Charles Eckert  
William Reiser  
Thomas Keek  
Theodore Siegfried  
Alfred Ettinger  
John Stopp  
William Baucham  
John H. Johnson  
John Anthony  
Hiram E. Bectelman  
Charles Beahn  
Milton Brong  
Michael Correll  
Alpheus Dösch  
Milton Eckert  
Jacob Friess  
Peter Fegely  
Franklin Grim  
Walter Guetter  
William Knauss  
Wilson Kistler  
Charles Knauss  
Constantine Martin  
Hiram Mertz  
Augustus Minnich  
Allan Moore  
George Reeder  
Walter Reinsmith  
Benjamin Smith  
Eugene Stettler  
Hiram Shimer  
Levi Ziegenfuss  
Christian Smith  
Aaron Tice  
John Weiss  
Alfred V. Willenmeyer  
Francis Weimer

Milton Weaver  
 Henry Wittenmeyer  
 Eli Fritzingcr  
 Amos Guth  
 Solomon Helfrich  
 Charles Kauffman  
 Lewis Kistler  
 Frank Laubach  
 Harrison Miller  
 Frank Mertz  
 Theodore Mohr  
 David Overholt  
 William Rees  
 Daniel Reinhard  
 Reuben Seip  
 Franklin Smith  
 John A. Shaffer  
 John Shimer  
 Franklin Troxell  
 Theodore Taylor  
 Charles Wagner  
 M. Wetherold  
 Allen Wolfinger  
 Edwin Wiand  
 Edwin Yeager

78 men.

35th Regiment, Emergen-  
 cy militia. Mustered in  
 July 3rd 1863.

Company B.  
 Melchior H. Horn, Colo-  
 nel.

Joshua Hunt\*  
 Edwin Micklely†  
 John Morrison‡  
 Henry Welty  
 William Williams  
 Charles G. Earp  
 William Andreas  
 John H. Nolf  
 Milton Berger  
 Charles Graffin  
 John Courtney  
 Reuben A. Boyer  
 John Barr  
 John Black

David W. Bowen  
 William H. Bates  
 John Case  
 Jacob Case  
 John Conway  
 James Moran  
 Tilghman Michael  
 William Miller  
 James McCleary  
 James McNab  
 David Davis  
 Owen Eastman  
 Charles Fuller  
 Jacob Funk  
 Barthold Fritchey  
 Adam Fulton  
 John Gross  
 Thomas Hunt  
 George Hopkins  
 William Hoek  
 Joseph Humphries  
 Samuel Kieffer  
 Uriah Kurtz  
 John Kieffer  
 Charles Lantz  
 William Stewart  
 Robert Stewart  
 Frederick Eagle  
 William McKibben  
 Llewellyn Thomas  
 Samuel McKeague  
 John McClenaghan  
 Godfrey Osenheimer  
 Jonathan Price  
 Henry Raup  
 J. H. Stoillet  
 Franklin Smith  
 Charles Troxell  
 William R. Thomas  
 Evan Williams  
 Daniel Yoder  
 George Matchett  
 Daniel Milson  
 Evan Edwards

Franklin Eckensperger  
 Charles Andreas  
 David P. Bowen  
 Joseph Broudseller  
 William Boyle  
 James Blair  
 John Cane  
 Joseph Cane  
 William J. Craig  
 John Church  
 John Hunter  
 Joseph McMullen  
 Joseph McPetridge  
 Jacob Donecker  
 Morgan Emanuel, Jr.  
 James Fuller  
 Orange Fuller  
 Adam Freund  
 Samuel Friess  
 Joseph Forrest  
 Lewis Gutenday  
 John Hille  
 David McPetridge  
 Dennis McFadden  
 Enoch Pkillips  
 Thompson Parter  
 William Rankin  
 John Snyder  
 John Stewart  
 John J. Thomas  
 Benedict Vantram  
 David Williams  
 Peter Hunt  
 Thomas James  
 William Krone  
 Peter Keeling  
 Allen Kurtz  
 Tilghman Moyer

97 men

Company C.

William Biery  
 Tilghman Breisch  
 Franklin Bower  
 John Campbell

William Hopkins  
 Samuel Wolle  
 William Horn  
 Simon Kester  
 George Minnich  
 William Wheeler  
 F. P. Laubach  
 John Keifel  
 Alfred Lynn

13 men

41st Regiment, Emergen-  
 cy militia. Mustered in  
 July 1st 1863.  
 John H. Oliver, Major,  
 A. B. Longaker, Quarter  
 master.

W. H. Seip\*  
 Benjamin C. Roth†  
 James A. Lucas‡  
 Henry Stanton  
 James Roney  
 John Nagel  
 James Lutz  
 Henry E. Burger  
 Henry Wiand  
 Andrew Gangwere  
 John D. Albright  
 Augustus Bechtel  
 Madison Cole  
 Solomon Fatzinger  
 John Grotz  
 William Schlosser  
 Harrison Butz  
 George T. Young  
 Daniel Miller  
 John Laekey  
 Charles Landenschlager  
 Aaron Frederick  
 Dallas Nauder  
 Adam Beers  
 Henry D. Custer  
 Edward T. Engelman  
 Nathan Gaumer  
 Frederick Gangwere  
 Jacob Goebble

Henry J. Horn  
 Charles Huber  
 William Ibach  
 Henry L. Kenner  
 Benjamin Ibach  
 Benjamin Kleckner  
 Emanuel Knuss  
 Isreal Lehr  
 Jesse Lehman  
 Lewis P. Levan  
 Gottlieb Lutch  
 William Mohr  
 James Nagel  
 Edward Ochs  
 Lewie P. Queen  
 George Reese  
 Charles Richler  
 William Roth  
 Henry Roth  
 Augustus Scherer  
 Tilghman Snyder  
 Jeremiah Scherer  
 Walter Scholl  
 Jeremiah Shuman  
 Jesse Smith  
 Otto Geier  
 Henry A. Heckman  
 Uriah Hartzell  
 Henry Ibach  
 Moses Kehm  
 Peter Kroner  
 Christian Kuntz  
 Edward Lucas  
 Daniel Lehr  
 Jacob Leibensperger  
 Milton Landenschlager  
 Wellington Martin  
 George Nunnemacher  
 Jesse Ochs  
 Charles Preston  
 Reuben Raub  
 William Reinhard  
 John Ross  
 William A. Roney

Tilghman S. P. Reiss  
 Benjamin F. Schwartz  
 Isreal Schneck  
 Peter Schultz  
 Peter Schreiber  
 John L. Schreiber  
 Clinton P. Trexler  
 James H. Unger  
 Frederick Wilt  
 Henry Weinsheimer  
 Henry E. Willenmeyer  
 Depue Ueberoth  
 Peter Wenner  
 Peter Weller  
 William Young

90 men

Company I.

Charles Keck\*  
 Daniel H. Kline†  
 Stephen Smith‡  
 Abner A. Campbell  
 James A. Bieber  
 Daniel Reinsmith  
 Benjamin Schlosser  
 David Deily  
 David Pfaff  
 John Roth  
 Jacob H. Berger  
 William Bergemoyet  
 Eugene Breyfogel  
 Lewis Baer  
 Francis Balliett  
 Solomon Bachman  
 Peter Coop  
 James DeLong  
 John Evans  
 William Fry  
 Levi Krauss  
 George Diefelderfer  
 Alfred G. Peter  
 Gideon Smith  
 Joseph Hough  
 Leon F. Roeder  
 Irwin Raber

John Ratley  
 Eli Reinert  
 Paul Smith  
 Charles Leinberger  
 Daniel H. Snyder  
 Benjamin Allender  
 James Bachman  
 Peter Benner  
 Sylvester Bieber  
 Samuel Balliett  
 Alfred Biege  
 David Clause  
 Wilson Druckenmiller  
 Aaron Druckenmiller  
 Josiah Fatzinger  
 Josiah Fry  
 Lewis Frack  
 Jonas Gery  
 John Greber  
 Elias Hartman  
 Stephen Hallman  
 Ephriam Keeser  
 John Long  
 Ellis J. Peter  
 Asher T. Queer  
 Jacob Seiss  
 Daniel Snyder  
 David Steffan  
 Aaron West  
 John Wilbert  
 Phaon George  
 John Groff  
 Levi Haaf  
 Phaon Hausman  
 Milton Kachline  
 Jonas Ludwig  
 Jacob Oswald  
 Alfred Peter  
 James Reinsmith  
 Samuel Ritter  
 Joseph Ray  
 Solomon Reinsmith  
 Sebastian Silliman  
 Joseph Snyder

Levi Smith  
 Willoughby Shoemaker  
 Horace Troxell  
 Philip Werley  
 Robert Young

76 men

Company K.

Charles Mertz\*  
 Abiel Heilman†  
 Henry Freed‡  
 Thomas Snyder  
 John A. Young  
 Henry C. Huber  
 Daniel Smith  
 Jeremiah Transue  
 William Haas  
 Sylvester Weller  
 Charles C. Moore  
 Blackford Barnes  
 Adolph Claus  
 Edwin Desch  
 Tilghman Frederick  
 Benjamin Fatzinger  
 Benjamin Fink  
 Andrew Gangwere  
 James Gallagher  
 Moses Hoffman  
 Solomon Heberly  
 Henry Hardner  
 John Hill  
 Edwin Jacoby  
 Henry Kemmerer  
 William J. Reichard  
 William G. Moyer  
 Henry Trexler  
 Milton Bieber  
 David Hardner  
 John Lentz  
 Stephen A. Henry  
 Samuel Apple  
 Charles Bennett  
 Hugh Cassily  
 John Eisenhard  
 Robert Fatzinger

Daniel Fritz  
 Charles Gorr  
 John Gorr  
 Charles Hart  
 George Hand  
 David Howard  
 Philip Hill  
 Philip Helvert  
 Charles Kramer  
 Harrison Kern  
 Willoughby Kern  
 John LaRoche  
 George Minnich  
 Henry Moore  
 John Manhart  
 Aaron Moyer  
 John Musonheimer  
 Andrew Nagle  
 Tilghman Ott  
 Werner Ruhe  
 Edward Reichard  
 Christian Stahley  
 Hiram Schaffer  
 Joseph Stemple  
 William Landis  
 Josiah Leferre  
 Owen Metz  
 William Moore  
 John Moyer  
 Josiah Doll  
 Wilson Moyer  
 Theodore Nagle  
 William Ruhe  
 Lewis Roth  
 Amandas Sieger  
 Tilghman Steinberger  
 Ludwig Schultz

75 men.

\* Captain. † Lieutenant.  
 ‡ 2nd Lieutenant.



The whole number of men furnished by Lehigh county during the Civil War of 1861 to 1865, was 2863. The number of men killed in battle were 83, number of men wounded in battle 64, number of men that died in camp were 233, number of men captured by the Confederates were 257, number of men that were drowned were 3, number of men, missing in action were 49, and 183 men mentioned as killed and wounded and missing, making a total loss of 1218 men.

**ALLEN GUARDS.** They were one of the first companies that responded to the Nation's call for volunteers for the defense of Washington. The First Regiment did garrison duty but not engaged in any battles. The Ninth Regiment did also garrison duty and was not in any battles. The Forty sixth Regiment was in the following battles: Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw, Peach Tree creek, Pine Knob, Marietta, Atlanta. The loss of the Regiment while in the service was 241 men. The Forty-seventh Regiment was in the following battles, St. John's Bluff, Jacksonville, Pocotaligo, Red River expedition, Shenadoah campaign, and loss during its service was 538 men. The Ninety-second Regiment was in the following engagements, Lebanon, Moore's Hill, Tompkinsville, Richmond, Ky., Shelbyville, Perryville, Franklin, Rover, Middleton, Cowan, LaFayette, Chickamauga, Dan bridge, Newmarket, Mossy creek, Fair Garden, McMinnsville, Lovejoys, Macon, Bear creek, Waynesboro(2), Buckhead creek, Buckhead church, Aiken, Lexington, Black Stakes, Av. erysboro, Bentonville, Raleigh, Hillsboro, Morrisville. Their loss was very heavy. This Regiment had the honor of firing the last gun before the surrender of General J. E. Johnston. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment was in the battles of Antietam, where it lost 34 men in killed and 85 men wounded, and at Chancellorsville where 250 of their number were taken prisoners. The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment did garrison duty at Newberne, N. C. and Hilton-Head, S. C. The Two Hundred and Second Regiment was in the battle of Salem and guarding rail roads in the Shenadoah valley, during General Sheridan's campaign. The Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment fought in the battle of Chapin's Farm, Mead Station, Petersburg and Appomattox court house. The Fifth and Twenty-seventh Regiments (Militia of 1862) were organized to aid in repelling the invasion of the Confederate army. The Thirty-eighth Regiment (Militia of 1863) guarded property, repairing rail roads and gathering Confederate stragglers after the battle of Gettysburg. The Forty-first Regiment (Militia of 1863), saw service at South Mountain and guarding property.

### THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, 1898.

Companies B. and D., 4th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers were from Lehigh county. The officers from our county were Charles O'Neill, Lieutenant Colonel; W. D. Mickley, Major; Morris F. Cawley, Surgeon Major; Frank D. Beary, Adjutant; J. Howard Martz, Sergeant Major; Harry Bower, Quartermaster Sergeant.

Company B.	William F. Weiss	George Wicand
James A. Medlar*	Otto R. Wollmuth	George A. Rex
Charles D. Rhoads†	Lewis Spangler	James F. Wicand
Orlando Miller‡	Edward Fried	William Bower
Oswell W. Reidy	Wilson Desch	William Smith

CHAPTER XIV.

Post Offices, Attorneys, Physicians, Etc.

POST OFFICES.

Alburtis*	Lanark	Sigmund
Allentown † (c h)	Laury's Station	Slatedale*
Balliettsville	Lehigh Furnace	Slatington†
Best	Limeport	Standard
Breinigsville*	Litzenberg	Steinsville
Catasauqua†	Locust Valley	Stettlersville
Cementon	Lowhill	Stines Corner
Centre Valley*	Lynnport	Switzer
Cetronia	Lynnvile	Trexlerstown*
Claussville	Lyon Valley	Vera Cruz
Coopersburg*	Macungie*	Walberts
Coplay*	Mickley's	Wannamaker
Corning	Minesite	Weidasville
Deibertsville	Minnich	Weissenberg
Dillinger	Mosserville	Werleys Corner
Dillingersville	Mountainville	Wescoesville
East Texas	Neffs	Zionsville
Eckert	Newhard	
Egypt*	New Tripoli	* Money order offices.
Emaus*	Old Zionsville	† International money order offices. c h Court house.
Emerald	Orefield	
Fogelsville*	Plover*	ATTORNEYS.
Friedensville†	Powder Valley	From 1812 to 1901
Fullerton*	Ringers	Henry Wilson
Germanusville	Risingsun	John Ewing
Guth's Station	Rittersville	Charles Davis
Haafsville	Rockdale	Samuel Runk
Hoffman's	Saegersville	John S. Gibbons
Hokendauqua*	Saucona	John J. Wurtz
Hosensack	Schaadts	John S. McFarland
Hynemansville	Sebidy	Samuel A. Bridges
Ironton	Schnecksville	Jesse W. Griffith
Jacksonville	Seiberlingsville	Augustus F. Boas
Jordan	Seipstown	Robert E. Wright
Jordan Valley	Shimerville	John D. Stiles
	Schoenersville	Nathan Miller
		Robert S. Brown

Frederick J. Heller	Levi Schmoyer	Morris Hoats
Henry King	Wm. H. Deschler	John Ulrich
John Evans	Henry S. Floyd	S. S. Duffly
John D. Roney	C. J. Erdman	W. LaMonte Gillette
Henry Jarrett	Eli G. Schwartz	Henry German
Andrew L. King	David Roper	Thomas Gross
Silas H. Hickox	H. C. Hunsberger	Wm. J. Stein
John W. Hornbeck	Wm. H. Glace	J. M. Wright
Phaon Jarrett	Samuel A. Butz	F. G. W. Runk
Peter Wickoff	W. D. Luckenbach	Philip McNulty
H. C. Longecker	George H. Rupp	T. F. Dietenderfer
William P. Miller	R. E. Wright	F. M. Trexler
Silas E. Buzzard	James S. Biery	E. F. Schoch
Charles M. Runk	Joseph Hunter	Henry O'Neill
Charles W. Cooper	Wm. S. Young	A. P. Crilly
James S. Reese	J. Winslow Wood	E. H. Renninger
J. Depuy Davis	M. L. Kaufman	H. A. Weller
Edmund J. Moore	George K. Wilson	Enos Erdman
Elisha Forrest	James B. Deschler	M. E. Schaadt
William S. Marx	E. A. Muhlenberger	Jonas Kline
Henry W. Bonsall	E. A. Lochman	E. F. Lichtenwalner
Gilbert G. Gibbons	Harry F. Kramer	Morton Martin
James R. Struthers	Wm. P. Snyder	D. R. Horne
Abam Woolever	J. M. McClure	Clinton Groman
Uriah Brunner	Willis J. Forrest	Oscar Stein
John H. Oliver	Nathaniel M. Orr	E. E. Butz
William H. Ainey	Oscar E. Hollman	F. T. L. Keiter
George B. Schall	M. C. L. Kline	A. L. Biery
H. H. Schwartz	John M. Kessler	Austin Glick
A. B. Schwartz	M. G. Hemminger	A. N. Ulrich
R. Clay Hammersly	W. H. Muschlitz	Wilson Mohr
Arnold C. Lewis	Edwin Stine	J. J. Snyder
Robert S. Leyburn	A. G. Dewalt	A. H. Sieger
Henry A. Bigler	Thomas Foley	Frank Jacobs
A. W. Leyburn	R. A. B. Hausman	Reuben Butz
Evau Holben	Henry W. Rose	Samuel Kistler
Edwin Albright	Albert Erdman	John Schwartz
Jacob S. Dillinger	James Schaadt	Robert Schifflert
Thomas B. Metzgar	A. B. Longaker	Ralph Metzgar
F. A. R. Balbwin	Charles Runk	Calvin Arner
Mahlon H. Biery	Harry Stiles	Leo Weiss
Wm. H. Sowden	J. L. Marsteller	C. D. Thomas
John Rupp	W. Lichtenwalner	Francis Lewis
Edward Harvey	Allen Focht	George Lutz

H. Cyphers  
 Robert Taylor  
 James Bowen  
 J. T. Schantz  
 Frederick Wittman  
 Joseph Stofflet  
 Malcolm Gross  
 Max Erdman  
 Joseph Slough  
 O. R. Leidy  
 George Spang  
 Marcus Hottenstein  
 Ira Erdman  
 John Diefenderfer  
 Jacob Erdman  
 Victor Tice  
 George Aubrey

PHYSICIANS.

J. D. Christman  
 John Koehler  
 Thomas Martin  
 P. E. Stem  
 James Graver  
 Henry Saylor  
 John Hendricks  
 Josiah Kern  
 Solomon Bernd  
 Abraham Fetherolf  
 Samuel Young  
 Eugene Dickenshied  
 D. Fritch  
 William Herbst  
 Charles Keim  
 John Romig  
 Frank Schlough  
 William Erdman  
 M. E. Hornbeck  
 Henry Riegel  
 William Schlough  
 S. C. D. Fogel  
 Henry Helfrich  
 William Hassler  
 Thomas Cooper  
 J. A. Fetherolf

F. W. Quig  
 Henry Grim  
 W. Histler  
 Philip Palm  
 Aaron Miller  
 Edwin Martin  
 Wilson Berlin  
 Constantine Martin  
 Robert Young  
 Harvey Horn  
 George Romig  
 N. T. Halman  
 W. J. Lochman  
 Peter Meyer  
 Frank Erdman  
 William Romig  
 John Helfrich  
 Albert Erdman  
 William Romig  
 Alfred Martin  
 Daniel Yoder  
 Monroe Holben  
 S. A. Apple  
 John Laross  
 Robert King  
 M. J. Kline  
 Thomas Nagle  
 Charles Martin  
 Charles D. Martin  
 John Trumbauer  
 Jacob Miller  
 Eugene Mohr  
 John Diller  
 Thomas Strasser  
 Louis Collins  
 D. W. Follweiler  
 E. L. Reichard  
 Ralph Sowden  
 Orlando Fegely  
 Charles Apple  
 William Hartzell  
 Charles Meyer  
 Mahlon Hill  
 Tilghman Koons

Daniel Hiestand  
 Francis Ritter  
 Albert Miller  
 Joshua Seiberling  
 Henry Clemens  
 Edwin Miller  
 J. D. Erdman  
 Josiah Koch  
 Fred Seiberling  
 Daniel Shade  
 Francis Frictag  
 John Dickenshied  
 E. S. Beaver  
 L. B. Balliet  
 Wilson Kistler  
 E. G. Steinmetz  
 Jeremiah Bowers  
 H. T. Trumbauer  
 Nathaniel Ritter  
 F. M. Laubach  
 W. E. Loyd  
 James Cole  
 Roger Hunt  
 Palm Helfrich  
 Thomas Scherer  
 W. H. Hamersly  
 William Rentzheimer  
 Abraham Kistler  
 Agnes Schlough  
 B. P. Backus  
 John Brobst  
 Harvey Bean  
 Charles Brobst  
 Augustus Bancroft  
 Louis Berkenmeyer  
 Oscar Blank  
 Cornelius Bartholomew  
 A. J. Becker  
 Elmer Bruch  
 William Brader  
 Albert Bittner  
 Joseph Blanck  
 Alfred Barrall  
 Robert Blaksley

G. E. Fox	William A. Riegel	David William
Jacob Feisel	Albert Sovereign	John Williams
Gerhard Frick	Oscar Schaefler	Mitchell Walter
Robert Frey	Edward Sell	Henry T. Wickert
Harry Feller	William Schantz	Martin Yost
Ambrose Gery	Augustus Soper	Norton Yeager
William Garvin	Charles Schaefler	Alfred Yost
Frank Garis	Peter Steltz	Nathan Ziegentus
E. A. Gearhart	Dankel Shade	Roderick Albright
Edward Grewer	Harvey Snyder	M. J. Backenstoe
Nathaniel Guth	Charles Slei	E. M. Bingaman
William Hacker	W. O. Smith	John S. Behm
C. L. Johnstonbaugh	Harry Snyder	John N. Baner
Edwin Kirkpatrick	George Soeberling	Jacob T. Butz
Alvin Kern	John Siggins	Henry Carmichael
John Kressly	Samuel Swavely	Leo F. Elson
Bertram Klotz	Peter Bleiler	Howard Fohn
Eugene Kistler	Morris F. Cawley	Robert Fly
Nelson Kistler	Anna C. Clarke	Irvin Huebner
Edgar Klotz	Charles Darc	James L. Hornbeck
Isaac I. Kalbach	Henry Dunnell	George Hubbell
Morgan Kern	William Estes	William Hertz
Frank Kessler	Horace Erb	Henry Keim
Jesse Kistler	William Eschbach	Allan Kisner
John A. Laros	Edwin Eshleman	Palmer Kress
F. M. Laubach	John Egge	George Kraus
E. J. Longshore	Roger Hent	LeRoy Lechner
Henry Leh	John A. Helfrich	George Lazarus
James Lowright	A. H. Howard	H. A. Litzenberger
John Lehr	William Hertzog	Wallace Lowright
Andrew Lieb	George Haas	E. S. Mantz
William Laros	Henry Herbst	R. C. Peters
Walter Leyan	Irvin F. Huff	Franklin Scheerer
Charles A. Moyer	Franklin J. Holben	Robert Strasser
Miles MacLaggart	Emanuel Howerter	H. T. Wickert
Howard Miekley	A. Eugene Heimbach	EMINENT DIVINES
Jason Moore	Mattie M. Hassler	Joseph H. Dubbs R
John Mack	John Trumbauer	N. S. Strassburger R
Thomas Nagle	Dallas Trumbauer	A. J. G. Dubbs R
Nathaniel Peter	A. H. Trumbauer	William H. Helfrich R
James Pelles	Peter Wickert	Eli Keller R
Welcome Powell	Joseph Weller	E. J. Fogel R
Henry Riegel	Samuel Weam	A. R. Bartholomew R
John A. Roth	Charles Weida	

J. H. Dubbs R  
 W. H. Richards L\*  
 Joshua Yeager L\*  
 S. K. Brobst L\*  
 J. Schindel L\*  
 W. H. Rath L\*  
 T. L. Seip L  
 J. D. Schindel L  
 S. A. Repass L  
 J. A. Singmaster L  
 Wm. Wackernagel L  
 C. J. Cooper L  
 J. Wood P\*  
 W. H. Heil U. E.  
 C. K. Fehr E  
 J. C. Bliem E  
 A. R. Horne L  
 J. A. Little P  
 M. C. Peters R

Deceased. R. Reformed, L. Lutheran, P. Presbyterian, U. E. United Evangelical, E. Evangelical Association.

#### TEACHERS.

Teachers that were granted Permanent Certificates from 1868 to 1901.

R. K. Buehrle  
 R. Clay Hammersley  
 F. W. Siegfried  
 F. G. Bernd  
 J. O. Knauss  
 G. W. Brinker  
 E. D. Rhoads  
 Anna M. Smith  
 Kate M. Smith  
 George P. Bates  
 Miss E. J. Haines  
 Miss A. E. Reichard  
 William K. Derr  
 Henry G. Palf  
 Samuel C. Lee  
 B. C. Snyder  
 R. A. Little  
 A. F. K. Krout

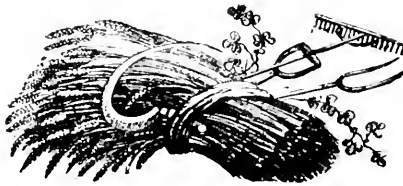
J. F. Jacoby  
 Rebecca Sigley  
 Edwin H. Breder  
 Charlotte Bear  
 Cecelia Wonderly  
 F. S. Hartzell  
 Owen K. Wilt  
 Wm. T. Morris  
 William H. Albright  
 Joel P. Geiger  
 Theodore Smith  
 Edward Hermany  
 Wm. R. Henninger  
 Edwin Heilman  
 George M. Kunkel  
 E. A. Troxell  
 E. J. Young  
 F. B. Heller  
 Mrs. C. H. Stoneback  
 M. N. Bernhard  
 Lewis P. Hecker  
 B. F. Abcott  
 L. B. Landis  
 R. H. Kramm  
 Ella T. Gabriel  
 Annie F. Schwartz  
 Lewis H. Jacoby  
 A. N. Ulrich  
 Peter A. Lantz  
 Frank J. Stettler  
 Clara A. Unger  
 Miss E. J. Young  
 Wm. H. Knauss  
 J. Winter Rogers  
 Miss L. J. Busse  
 M. R. Schaller  
 J. H. Muschlitz  
 T. F. Frederick  
 Alvin Rupp  
 F. D. Raeb  
 M. F. Cawley  
 P. B. Oswald  
 Laura E. Busse  
 J. George Kerschner

C. H. Rhoads  
 Solomon F. Rupp  
 Henry F. Rupp  
 H. F. Rosenberger  
 H. S. Schell  
 Sarah J. McIntyre  
 M. Lizzie Steltz  
 Margaret Sykes  
 Wm. S. Erney  
 E. A. Nunnemacher  
 I. A. Conrad  
 A. R. Ritter  
 O. J. Heilman  
 Mary M. Craig  
 Hannah Davis  
 J. J. Hauser  
 George Kilpatrick  
 Henry D. Andreas  
 P. J. Lantz  
 Anna Goth  
 F. A. McCafferty  
 M. V. McCafferty  
 James F. Guth  
 P. B. Nuss  
 Maggie Roberts  
 Chester A. Frantz  
 N. N. Benfield  
 E. R. Hottle  
 Carrie Koons  
 Clinton N. Bander  
 W. H. Nunnenmaker  
 W. B. Neumoyer  
 W. O. Lichtenwalner  
 S. K. Wetzel  
 O. P. Leh  
 Samuel Kern  
 Maurice Schmale  
 H. W. Stephen  
 A. G. Romig  
 Annie Haas  
 A. J. Herber  
 R. D. Wotring  
 Kate Lees  
 Amanda Funk

D. W. Benedict  
Miss Sarah McHenry  
R. McMonagle  
J. W. Gernert  
W. E. Hoffmau  
Annie Conaghan  
C. S. Kunkel  
Henry Kistler  
Carrie Wotring  
Lizzie Overfield  
Annie Kistler  
W. G. Gehman  
Jennie Wieder  
A. L. Christman  
Wilson Rex  
Frank Beary  
Belle Fulton  
Alonzo Hittle  
Sallie Heckrote

George Haas  
Wm. Heilman  
S. E. Heilman  
Alice Kern  
Elmer Kistler  
Tillie Mann  
Jane Reichard  
John Ritter  
Mary Roth  
Orville Ritter  
Lewis Snyder  
Lillie Warmkessel  
Mary Weaver  
Emma Weida  
Margaret Horne  
Mamie Diehl  
Aaron Greenwald  
Blanche Hallman  
Laura Mull

H. J. Schaller  
S. F. Gehring  
George Ross  
Miss Alice E. Ayres  
I. H. Bartholomew  
Robert Norgang  
Minnie Blank  
Mary Diebert  
Hattie Dreifoo  
Gertrude Keiper  
Lutie Smith  
E. Jane Sykes  
Joseph Brunnet  
S. C. Schmoyer  
Charles Ott  
W. A. Henry  
Elsie Bittner  
Elsie Engle  
Sallie Hartman



### POPULATION OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM 1790 TO 1900

1790, 131,373; 1800, 602,365; 1810, 810,091; 1820, 1,047,507; 1830, 1,318,233;  
1840, 1,721,033; 1850, 2,311,786; 1860, 2,906,215; 1870, 3,521,951; 1880, 4,282,821  
1890, 5,258,014; 1900, 6,302,115.

### POPULATION OF LEHIGH COUNTY FROM 1820 TO 1900.

1820, 18,895; 1830, 22,256, an increase of 3,361, increase per cent of 17.7  
1840, 25,787, an increase of 3,531, increase per cent of 11.3; 1850, 32,179, an  
increase of 6,392, increase per cent of 25.9; 1860, 43,753, an increase of 11,574,  
increase per cent of 31.7; 1870, 56,796, an increase of 13,043, increase per cent of 29.8;  
1880, 65,969, an increase of 9,173, increase per cent of 16.1; 1890, 76,631, an  
increase of 10,662, increase per cent of 16.1; 1900, 93,893, an increase of 17,262, in-  
crease per cent of 22.5.

Governors of Pennsylvania from 1790 present time.

NAME	BORN	WHERE BORN	OCCUPATION	TIME	YRS.	DIED	AGE
Constitution of 1790							
Thomas Mifflin	1731	Philadelphia	Merchant	1790—1799	9	1809	76
Thomas McKean	1731	Chester County	Lawyer	1799—1808	9	1817	83
Simon Snyder	1739	Lancaster County	Farmer & Miller	1808—1817	9	1819	60
William Findlay	1768	Franklin County	Lawyer	1817—1820	3	1816	78
Joseph Hoopes	1752	Berks County	Merchant	1820—1823	3	1822	80
John Andrew Schultz	1775	Berks County	Lath. Preacher	1823—1829	6	1852	77
George Wolf	1777	Northampton County	Lawyer	1829—1835	6	1810	63
Joseph Ritner	1780	Berks County	Farmer	1835—1839	3	1839	59
Constitution of 1838							
David H. Porter	1788	Montgomery County	Iron Manufacturer	1839—1845	6	1867	79
Francis R. Shunk	1788	Montgomery County	Lawyer	1845—1848	3 <sup>1</sup>	1848	60
William F. Johnston	1808	Westmoreland County	Lawyer	1848—1852	3 <sup>1</sup>	1872	64
William Bigler	1813	Cumberland County	Printer & Mer.	1852—1855	3	1880	67
James Pollock	1810	Northumberland Co.	Lawyer	1855—1858	3	1890	80
William F. Packee	1807	Centre County	Printer	1858—1861	3	1870	63
Andrew G. Curtin	1817	Centre County	Lawyer	1861—1867	6	1891	74
John W. Geary	1819	Westmoreland County	Twil Engg. & Mill.	1867—1873	6	1873	54
John F. Hartman	1830	Montgomery County	Lawyer & Mill.	1873—1879	6	1889	59
Constitution of 1873							
Henry M. Hoyt	1830	Luzerne County	Lawyer	1879—1883	4	1892	58
Robert E. Pattison	1850	Maryland	"	1883—1887	4	Hyung	
James A. Beaver	1837	Centre County	" A Miller	1887—1891	4		
Robert E. Pattison	1850	Maryland	"	1891—1895	4		
Daniel H. Hastings	1819	Centre County	"	1895—1899	4		
William A. Stone	1816	Luzerne County	"	1899—			
Lieutenant Governors.							
Constitution of 1873							
John Latta	1836	Westmoreland Co., Pa.	Lawyer	1875—1879	4		
Charles W. Stone	1813	Middlesex Co., Mass.	"	1879—1883	4		
Chamney F. Brock	1839	Sommerset Co., Pa.	"	1883—1887	4		
William T. Davis	1831	Hammonshire, W.	"	1887—1891	4		
Levi A. Warren	1851	Lockawanna Co., Pa.	"	1891—1895	4		
Walter Lyon	1856	Allegheny Co., Pa.	"	1895—1899	4		
J. S. G. John	1837	Scrubey, Pa.	" A Miller	1899—			

NOTE: Under the Constitution of 1790, a Governor could serve 6 years out of 12 yrs. Under the Constitution of 1838, he could serve 6 years out of 9 years. Under the Constitution of 1873, he could serve 1 term of 4 years only and he cannot be re-elected to succeed himself



POPULATION.

TOWNSHIPS. DATE.	POPULATION.									
	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Hanover	866	1102	1178	1762	2380	2801	3813	3863	3924	3924
Heidelberg	1900	2208	2308	1589	1369	1441	1567	1437	1417	1417
Lower Macungie	2802	3323	2156	3036	3438	3661	3952	3657	2920	2920
Upper Macungie				1562	1761	3061	3023	2511	2081	2081
Lower Milford	2416	2829	2838	1236	1418	1505	1563	1424	1233	1233
Upper Milford				1718	1936	2015	2475	2391	2712	2712
Lowhill	702	808	851	1021	1034	997	914	763	715	715
Lynn	1664	1747	1895	1997	2321	2375	2678	2635	2366	2366
North Whitehall	1807	2008	2231	2916	3575	4170	3215	2847	3280	3280
South Whitehall	1623	1952	2290	2913	4085	2748	2884	2204	2472	2472
Whitehall						3318	3929	5511	7935	7935
Salisbury	1165	1342	1188	1381	2216	2860	3078	4100	4585	4585
Upper Saucon	1642	1905	2072	2372	2043	3187	3228	2832	2271	2271
Norampton	1432	1767								
Washington				1862	2037	2461	2516	2668	3096	3096
Weisenberg	1175	1285	1427	1726	1823	1641	1627	1514	1366	1366
CITY AND BOROUGHS										
Allentown City	Formed.	1814	1511	2433	3779	8925	13881	18063	25238	35416
Catasauqua	1852				1653	2853	3065	3701	3963	3963
Coopersburg	1879					392	556	454	454	454
Cooplay	1869					728	771	880	1581	1581
Emmaus	1859				277	177	847	883	1468	1468
Fountain Hill	1892								1214	1214
Macungie	1857				110	186	701	641	692	692
Slatington	1864					1508	1634	2716	3773	3773
West Bethlehem	1880						1411	2759	3465	3465

Included in Allentown.

## SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1901.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.	When Formed.	Area Square M.	First Settled.	Schools.	Term. Months.	Male Pupils	Female Pupils.	Total.	Teachers' Salary.
Allentown City	1867		1751	115	10	2382	2632	4663	\$52.49
Catasauqua Borough	1852		1839	14	10	313	339	652	66.98
Coopersburg "	1870		1918	3	9	56	68	124	13.00
Coplay "	1869		1854	6	9	139	143	282	50.00
Emmaus "	1859		1740	5	9	118	140	258	44.00
Fountain Hill "	1892		1745	4	10	92	93	185	47.50
Macungie "	1857		1776	3	9	61	59	129	44.25
Slatington "	1864		1851	17	10	427	408	835	72.50
West Bethlehem Borough	1889		1869	13	10	313	307	620	66.08
Hanover Township	1812		1740	15	8	312	297	609	42.00
Heidelberg "	1812	13.00	1740	10	7	200	145	345	27.50
Lowhill "	1812	26.3	1743	6	7	90	73	163	30.00
Lower Milford "	1847	13.8	1715	11	7	195	137	332	32.00
Lower Macungie "	1832	19.5	1738	21	7	352	307	659	26.00
Lynn "	1812	23.6	1740	20	7	383	359	742	30.00
North Whitehall "	1812	40.0	1730	19	8	330	325	655	36.50
Salisbury "	1812	20.6	1736	18	8	411	343	754	37.50
South Whitehall "	1812	19.9	1735	14	7	265	341	506	35.50
Upper Macungie "	1832	21.9	1729	18	7	255	213	468	32.00
Upper Milford "	1812	24.5	1733	15	7	306	225	531	33.00
Upper Saucon "	1812	19.5	1743	12	8	288	234	522	36.00
Washington "	1847	23.8	1742	16	7	367	264	640	28.00
Weisenberg "	1812	25.5	1743	11	7	190	143	330	28.00
Whitehall "	1867	27.0	1730	23	8	504	505	1009	38.50
Grim's Independent	1867	13.0		1	7	22	15	37	35.00

## VALUATION OF LEHIGH COUNTY FOR 1901

Allentown, Taxables, 13,042; Real estate valuation, \$20,290,311; County assessment, \$20,591,216; County tax, \$45,307.11; State tax, \$18,778.94; Money on interest, \$1,691,729. Catasauqua, Taxables, 1,266; Real estate valuation, \$1,715,715; County assessment, \$1,770,915; County tax, \$3,896.00; State tax, \$1,961.14; Coopersburg, Taxables, 222; Real estate valuation, \$266,310; County assessment, \$288,300; County tax, \$633.25; State tax, \$969.41. Coplay, Taxables, 617; Real estate valuation, \$501,495; County assessment, \$543,655; County tax, \$1,194.69; State tax, \$113.29. Emaus, Taxables, 539; Real estate valuation, \$433,745; County assessment, \$478,835; County tax, \$1,052.99; State tax, \$602.14. Fountain Hill, Taxables, 374; Real estate valuation, \$700,525; County assessment, \$776,530; County tax, \$1,268.36; State tax, \$592.26. Macungie, Taxables, 337; Real estate valuation, \$271,661; County assessment, \$287,281; County tax, \$632.01; State tax, \$573. Slatington, Taxables, 1,315; Real estate valuation, 1,070,256; County assessment, \$1,178,995; County tax, \$2,593.79; State tax, \$519. West Bethlehem, Taxables, 1595; Real estate valuation, \$1,326,663; County assessment, \$1,308,928; County Tax, \$3,099.63; State Tax, \$773.49.

Hanover, Taxables, 1,370; Real estate valuation, \$1,473,798; County assessment, \$1,525,618; County tax, \$3,356.36; State tax, \$1,255.26. Heidelberg, Taxables, 486; Real estate valuation, \$569,088; County assessment, \$604,034; County tax, \$1,320.05; State tax, \$5,691.32. Lower Macungie, Taxables, 1076; Real estate valuation \$1,360,906; County assessment, \$1,450,106; County tax, \$3,190.24; State tax, \$599.46. Lower Milford, Taxables, 507; Real estate valuation, 701,593; County assessment, \$736,480; County tax, \$1,620.25; State tax, \$651.81. Lowhill, Taxables, 256; Real estate valuation, \$315,307; County assessment, \$325,917; County tax, \$717.02; State tax, \$206.58. Lynn, Taxables, 686; Real estate valuation, \$1,131,860; County assessment, \$1,177,212; County tax, \$2,589.85; State tax, \$587.61. North Whitehall, Taxables, 1,165; Real estate valuation, \$1,250,561; County assessment, \$1,335,721; County tax, \$2,938.59; State tax, \$672.40. Salisbury, Taxables, 1789; Real estate valuation, \$1,776,864; County assessment, \$1,898,819; County tax, 4,177.40 dollars; State tax, 582.96 dollars. South Whitehall, Taxables, \$20; Real estate valuation, 1,459,755 dollars; County assessment, 1,596,955 dollars; County tax, 2,315.30, State tax, 780.97 dollars. Upper Macungie, Taxables, 756; Real estate valuation, 1,168,864, dollars; County assessment, 1,216,904, dollars; County tax, 2,677.18 dollars; State tax, 460.49 dollars. Upper Milford, Taxables 1042; Real estate valuation, 1,505,367 dollars; County assessment, 1,683,271 dollars; County tax, 2,383.20 dollars; State tax, 845.77 dollars. Upper Sancom, Taxables, 1024; Real estate valuation, 1,140,040 dollars; County assessment, 1,233,775 dollars; County tax, 2,714.31 dollars; State tax, 967.67 dollars. Washington, Taxables, 1,044; Real estate valuation, \$25,025 dollars; County assessment, \$96,396 dollars; County tax, 1,972.07 dollars; State tax, 567.72 dollars. Weissenberg, Taxables, 492; Real estate valuation, 591,535 dollars; County assessment, 607,048 dollars; County tax, 1,335.50 dollars; State tax, 349.39 dollars. Whitehall, Taxables 2,646; Real estate valuation, 3,398,340 dollars; County assessment, 3,512,635 dollars; County tax, 7,728.02 dollars; State tax, \$57.14 dollars.

Total valuation, Taxables, 34,625; Real estate, 41,735,91 dollars; County assessment, 46,233,726 dollars; County tax, 101,711.12 dollars; State tax, 31,767.96 dollars; Cleared land, 171,957 acres; Timber land, 48,475 acres. Co. debt none.

# CONTENTS



## CHAPTER I.

Treaties with the Indians - - - - - Pages 1-1

## CHAPTER II.

The first white men - - - - -

## CHAPTER III.

Indian Raids. The causes which led to the same - - - - - 6-5

## CHAPTER IV.

The first settlers and settlements. - - - - - 10-12

## CHAPTER V.

War Record. French and Indian war, The Revolutionary war, War of 1812, Mexican war, The Civil war and The Spanish-American war. - - - - - 13-19

## CHAPTER VI.

International Improvements. Rail roads, Manufactories, etc. 20

## CHAPTER VII.

Education. Early Schools and Present Schools. - - - - - 21-22

## CHAPTER VIII.

Soil, Animals, Trees, etc. - - - - - 23-24

## CHAPTER IX.

Geography of the Townships. - - - - - 25-37

## CHAPTER X.

County seat and Boroughs. . . . . 38-41

## CHAPTER XI.

Duties of County, Township, City and Borough Officers. . . . . 42-45

## CHAPTER XII.

Civil List. Containing a list of the County Officers from 1812 to 1901. 46-52

## CHAPTER XIII.

List of Soldiers of Lehigh county from 1754 to 1898. - - - - - 53-82

## CHAPTER XIV.

List of Post Offices, Attorneys, Physicians, Divines, Teachers, Population, etc. - - - - - 83-93







LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 312 794 1