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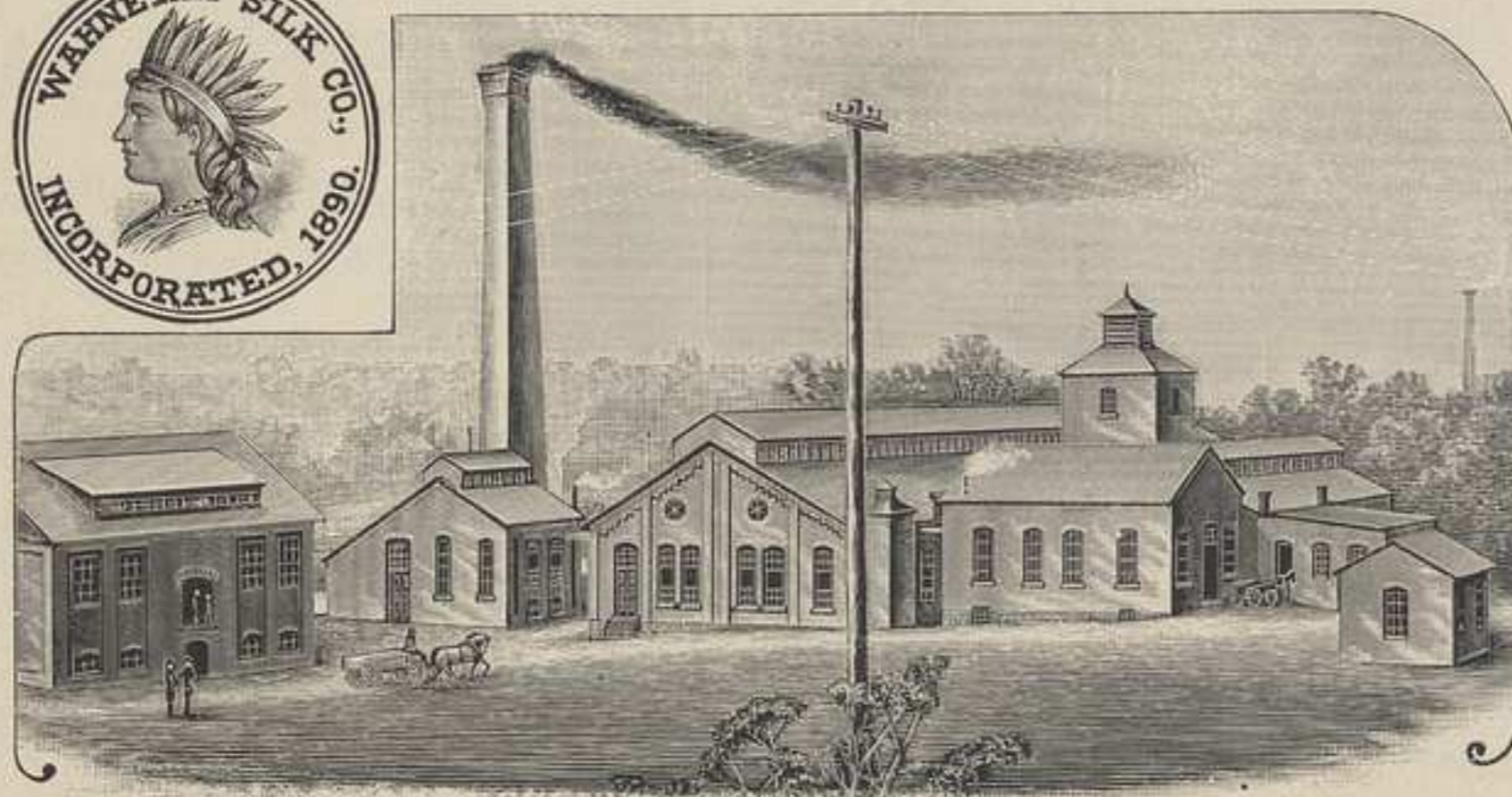
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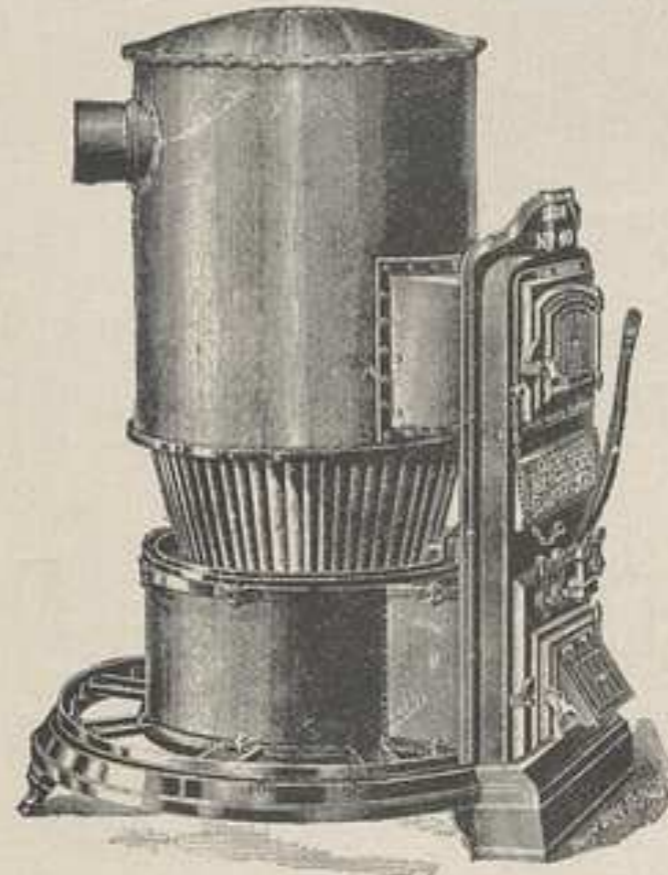
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# 24

NORTH · SIXTH · STREET,  
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KOONS'  
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY  
... OF THE ...

LEHIGH VALLEY

ALBERT A. KOONS, Publisher,  
CATASAUQUA, PA.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF ALLENTOWN.

SITUATED on a lofty promontory, leading down to the banks of the Lehigh River on the East, and extending to the West in a lovely landscape of undulating plains and rugged hills, we find the beautiful city of Allentown, the county seat of Lehigh. In the State of Pennsylvania there are very few cities that can compete with Allentown in the loveliness of its situation and the grandeur and magnificence of its natural scenery. In one of the most fertile agricultural districts of the State, with its suburbs rich in their extensive yield of iron ore, which supplies the material for the several furnaces within the city limits, Allentown stands prominent for its large and numerous manufacturing and mercantile industries—one of the most important and enterprising cities in the Keystone State.

In tracing back the history of this city through the numerous and wonderful changes which it has undergone since the time of its foundation, we find that prior to the middle of the eighteenth century the spot where Allentown now stands was a dense wilderness, where the primitive red man roamed and hunted in all the wildness and freedom of his savage state; without the least vestige of civilization, or the slightest work to show that human foot had ever trod within the shadows of those primeval forests. There was not a habitation of man within miles of this region, and the nearest settlement was Bethlehem. Scattered throughout the surrounding country were the houses of pioneer settlers, who had cleared small tracts for themselves, and were endeavoring to bring the soil into a state of cultivation, but those dwellings were very scarce and separated from each other by a distance of many miles.

In the year 1739 Judge William Allen, an extensive land speculator, of Philadelphia, received a grant of thirteen hundred and forty-five acres of land in the present counties of Lehigh and Bucks. He afterwards continued to purchase property in

this section, and in 1760 he was the owner of three thousand acres. In the year 1762, James Allen, a son of Judge William Allen, came into possession of this tract, and in the same year he laid out the city of Allentown, which derived its name from him.

In reviewing the history of Pennsylvania, we find that the Allens were a most notable family in the Eastern portion of the State during the eighteenth century. William Allen was a prominent resident of Philadelphia and one of the most eminent leaders in political circles. In the year 1750 he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court, and for many years he held that distinguished office. His father's name was also William.

Proun's *History of Pennsylvania* says: "William Allen was the son of William Allen, who died in Philadelphia in 1725. He had been an eminent merchant in the city, and a considerable promoter of the trade of the province, a man of good character and estate." The Allen and the Penn families were on terms of the most intimate friendship, and a daughter of William Allen, Jr., was united in matrimony to Governor John Penn. The younger William Allen was noted for his great care and shrewdness in land speculations, and in reference to this Secretary James Logan, in a letter to Thomas Penn in England, says that "he had a method of procuring a knowledge of the quality or worth of



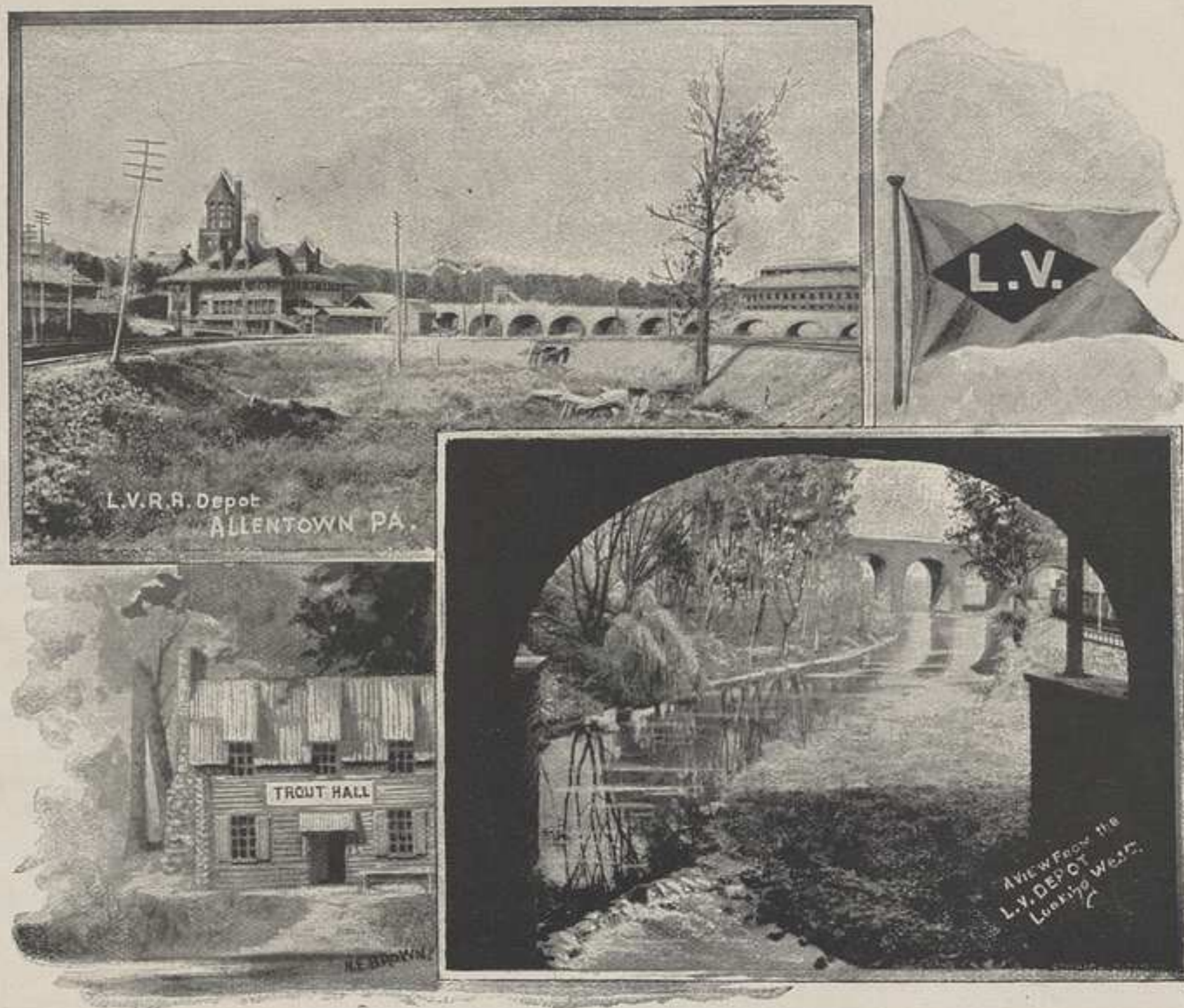
COURT-HOUSE, LEHIGH COUNTY, ALLENTOWN.

the lands, which he effected by private agreements he made with the surveyors who traversed the wild lands of Northampton county, to whom he gave douceurs. In this manner he became the wealthiest of the land speculators, as persons desirous of purchasing good tracts would purchase from him in preference to all others." Judge Allen had three sons: Andrew, James and William. James, the second son, was the founder of Allentown, and one of the principal promoters of civilization in the region where the city now stands. He had three daughters: Mrs. Greenleaf, Mrs. Tilghman, and Mrs. Livingston. His

death took place in Philadelphia in 1777, he bequeathing all his possessions at Allentown to his children, from whom it devolved upon their descendants, who resided in Allentown for many years. They were the most prominent persons in this section, as well as the wealthiest, and were the owners of several beautiful residences in the town. Judge Allen did not sympathize with the movements of the revolution, and accordingly returned to England in 1777, as did also his two sons, Andrew and William. The judge died in England in 1780.

The first building of any note which was erected on the site where Allentown now stands, was the residence of James Allen, familiarly known as "Trout Hall." This name seems to have had its origin from the fact that it was customary

this country only a short time. They were very poor and in an almost helpless condition. They were exceedingly slow in erecting dwellings, and what they did build were only log structures of the most miserable kind, scarcely affording sufficient protection from the inclemency of the weather; each man being compelled to be his own architect and builder, and tools were very scarce and of an inferior kind. The number of families in the year 1766 was thirty-three, and in 1774 the number had increased to forty-nine, and 1776 there were fifty-four houses, seven of which were taverns, or one to every eight houses, all of which were prosperous. In the same year, James Allen received the ground-rent for seventy-one lots. At that time he possessed six hundred acres, valued at about \$250. In



among the members of the Allen family to assemble at this their sylvan rendezvous at the proper season, for the purpose of hunting and fishing. They usually brought with them also numerous friends, and, forming into large parties, engaged in fishing and went in search of game, which at that time was to be found in great abundance. Judge Allen was quite frequently among those parties. "Trout Hall" was built about the year 1753, and stood for many years. The popularity of the owner made the place very famous throughout the thinly populated section, and visitors to the place were very numerous.

The population and the number of habitations increased very slowly, and in 1764 there were but thirteen houses. The inhabitants were mostly German immigrants, who had been in

1776 the inhabitants numbered about three hundred and thirty. In 1782 there were fifty-nine dwellings in the town, and the population did not exceed four hundred. Up to this time the progress of the town was very slow, and few settlers came to find a home within its limits. The year 1763 was characterized by the strenuous exertions to have the seat of justice of Northampton county removed from Easton to Allentown. Naturally, James Allen did all in his power to effect this removal, which would do honor to the town which bore his name and in which he was so deeply interested. He might have succeeded in his efforts but for the fact that Easton was the private property of the Penn family, and this circumstance prevented what might have been of the most beneficial importance to Allentown, and

have marked an interesting era in the history of this city.

In reviewing the early history of Allentown, we find that it had originally received the name of Northampton. This is stated in the assessment list from 1762 to 1800. This assessment list of 1764 shows the taxable inhabitants to have numbered but twelve, and in 1765 six names were added to the slowly increasing list.

Among the most notable of those families who at that time resided in the town, we find that of David Deshler. Mr. Deshler's parents settled in Whitehall Township about the year 1730, and they soon had acquired for themselves a considerable tract of land which they cultivated, the father pursuing the occupations of a farmer. David came to Allentown, or rather Northampton, and made his home in this town; he soon amassed considerable wealth, and in 1782, we find that he owned four houses and several tracts of land in the vicinity where the city now stands.

Dr. Gottfried Bolzius is notable as being the first physician in the town. He came here about the year 1766. However, it appears that the practice of his profession did not prove very lucrative and was entirely insufficient for his support, and shortly after his arrival, he purchased the beer-shop of David Deshler and entered into the business of a tavern keeper. He also performed the duties of town physician when required, but, as the people were generally healthy, his services in that capacity were seldom needed.

The Rinkers were another prominent family at the time of which we speak, and the members held an honorable position in the county. The most noteworthy of this family was Abraham Rinker, who is mentioned as lieutenant of the little army raised in 1763, to resist the invasions by the Indians. His name is also found as a captain in the Revolution, and he was famous for his great bravery and military skill. His son Abraham took part in the war of 1812.

The Nonnermacher and Rhoads, or Roth, families were also some of the earliest settlers, as were the Keifers and Newhards. The members of each of these families were holders of prominent positions in the county, and were numbered among the leading personages in this section. Their descendants are still residents of Allentown. Prominent among the Nonnermacher branch we find the name of A. W. Nonnermacher, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the P. & R. Railroad system, located at South Bethlehem. W. R. Roth & Sons, brick manufacturers at Allentown, are representatives of the early settlers of the Rhoad family.

Another family of early settlers was that of Hagenbuch, who were residents of the town as early as 1773. In that year Henry Hagenbuch was the keeper of a tavern in Allentown. Benjamin

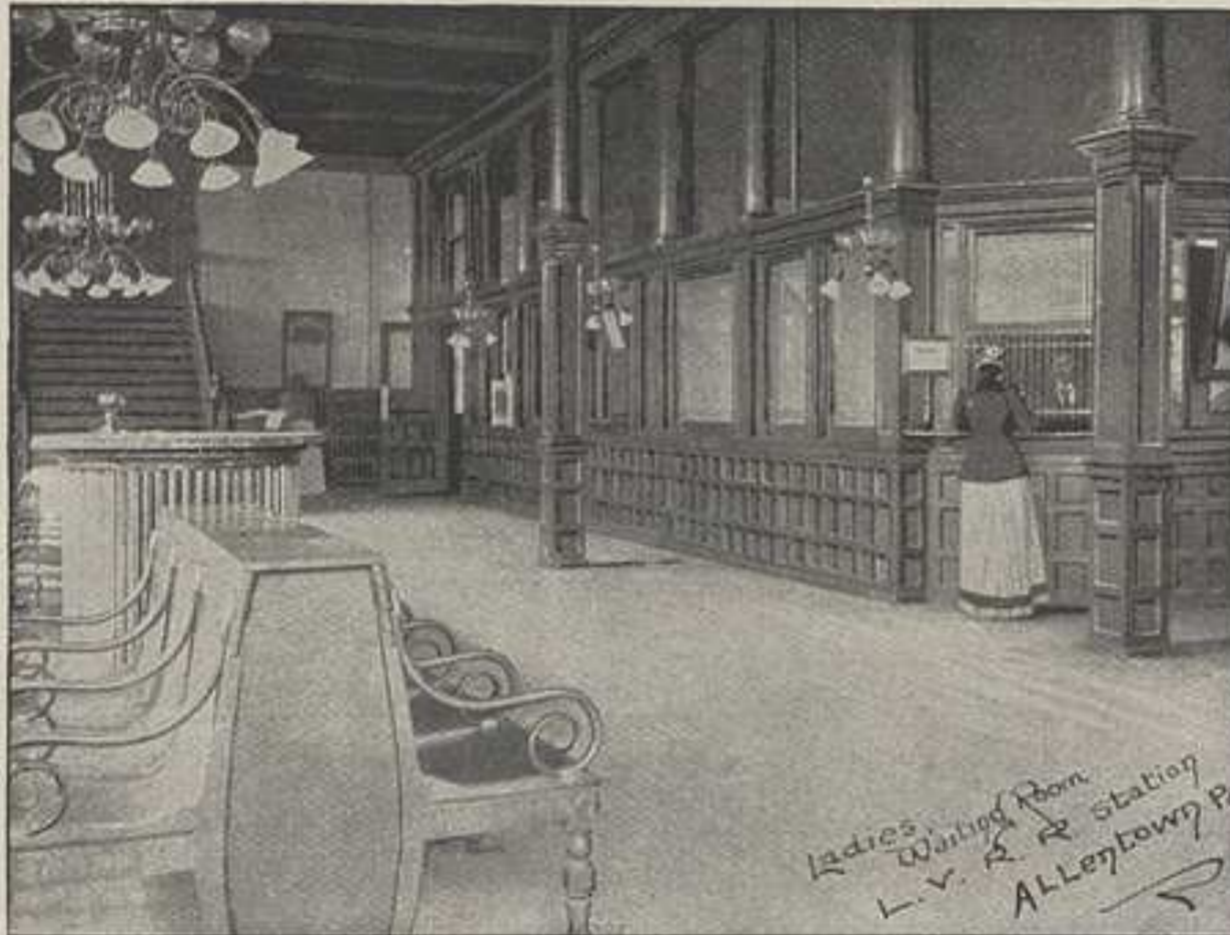
J. Hagenbuch, who died a few years ago, was a descendant of Henry. The late wife of Rev. Fritzing, of Allentown, was also a member of this family. The remaining descendants have long since departed from this section and made their homes elsewhere.

Another family worthy of mention is that of Moll. From the records we learn that John Moll came to Northampton about the year 1770. He was a gunsmith by trade and built a shop on Seventh street, between what are now known as Turner and Linden streets, near the Lafayette Hotel. Upon the death of Mr. Moll, his son John Moll, also a gunsmith, continued the same business, and lived to see Allentown gradually improve and enlarge itself, and finally develop into a beautiful and enterprising city. He died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, at the old homestead, in the summer of 1883. His son William Moll, who followed the trade of his forefathers, then took charge of the business and conducted it in the same building in which his grandfather manufactured fire-arms before the Revolution. The father of John Moll, Sr., was William

Moll, also a gunsmith, who worked at the craft as early as the year 1747. His great-grandson, William Moll, who at present resides in Allentown, has in his possession a device for making threads on screws, which is an heirloom descended from his great-grandfather, and which is now used for the same purpose for which it was employed nearly one hundred and forty years ago. The building in which the members of this notable family succeeded each other in the trade, which we might almost call hereditary, was, upon the settlement of the estate of John Moll, Jr., sold to Mr. Constantine F. Losch,

who caused the structure to be torn down in 1884, and he has erected several frame buildings upon the site. Several of the Moll descendants are at present residents of Allentown.

Although the population of Allentown was very small at the time of the Revolution, the inhabitants exhibited the most intense patriotism, and entertained strong sympathy with the cause of the war. We find from the records that about one hundred and twenty recruits from Allentown and vicinity entered the service and joined the army from Northampton county, known as the "Flying Camp," and which was ten thousand strong. Thus Allentown, although an insignificant little village at the time, can still boast of being comparatively well represented in the field of battle during the dark and bloody years of strife, in the struggle for liberty and independence. So great was the devotion of those men to the freedom and prosperity of the country, that often threats were made by the militia of Allentown and vicinity against the town of Bethlehem and its inhabitants, owing to the tendency towards Tory principles, exhibited by the Bethlehemites.



Nothing of any particular importance took place in the town from the close of the Revolution until several years of the nineteenth century had passed by. However, it may be of interest to make a few remarks concerning the state of affairs in Allentown during the intervening period.

Allentown contributed quite a large force to the company of "Northampton Blues," which served during the war of 1812. This company was commanded by Capt. John F. Ruhe, whose descendants are numerous in this city at present, and many of whom are ranked among the most prominent and influential citizens. The most thickly settled portion of this town was in the vicinity of what is now Water street. This was owing to the close proximity to the water, which in the upper part of the town was only obtained by hauling it from the river or streams, or by drawing it from very deep wells. Where Centre Square now is there were only a few houses, and the scene presented in that vicinity was a very dreary and barren one. The "Rainbow" tavern occupied the site where the Allen House stood; the latter was lately torn down and replaced

by an imposing new building, known as the Hotel Allen. A large pool of water covered the spot where the building long known as the Eagle Hotel now stands. The latter, being abandoned for Hotel purposes in the early part of this year, 1892, has since been remodeled, and is now occupied for business purposes by Wasser & Haring, clothiers, and others. The inhabitants still adhered somewhat to the old superstitions of their forefathers, and they stood in great awe of witches and persons supposed to be endowed with powers of a supernatural order; however, this foolish belief was rapidly becoming weaker and most of the people did not place any faith in it; still some credited the stories and firmly believed that such wicked persons were really in existence. One of the most prominent persons said to be possessed with those spiritual powers was a Mrs. Hertz, who kept a bakery, S.W. corner of Seventh and Hamilton streets, where H. A. Stillwagon & Co's Dry Goods establishment is now located. She was a terror to the village, and was shunned by nearly all of her neighbors. A store owned by Daniel Snyder was built at the place where the Allentown National Bank now stands.

The first attempt at journalism in this city was made by a man named Bruckman, who, at irregular intervals, published a small paper containing news and topics of interest.

The "Hornets' Nest" tavern was at Seventh and Walnut streets, and was kept by John Miller, more commonly known by the distinguished sobriquet of "Hand-cheese" Miller. His popularity was widespread and his house was a favorite resort at which the male portion of the inhabitants assembled to discuss the leading topics of the day, while sipping their favorite "apple-jack." The first fire in Allentown of which any account is given, was that which destroyed the house of Peter Herz, which was located somewhere in the vicinity of what is now North Eighth

street. The fire was not a very large one, as the house was rather small, but it was entirely consumed. Herz took the misfortune very unconcernedly, and during the progress of the fire, he jokingly remarked that he thought this was a certain destruction for the bugs, which seem to have infested the house. This fire occurred about the year 1795. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was seven hundred and five, and, at that time, was ninety-five greater than the population of Bethlehem.

A most important event in the history of Allentown took place in 1811. In this year the town was incorporated by an act of Assembly, and the act was sanctioned by Governor Simon Snyder, who at that time occupied the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania. In 1812 the town was created the county seat of Lehigh county. The date of incorporation was March 18th, 1811, that being the day on which Governor Snyder affixed his signature to the act which made Allentown, or rather Northampton, a borough. The name Northampton was given to the town, but it seems that the inhabitants did not approve of this, as the name Allentown was

more suitable to their taste, besides many mistakes were occasioned by this change. After repeated efforts and solicitations, the people were finally successful in having the name Allentown resumed by an act of Legislature on the 16th of April, 1838. The first election ever held in Allentown was on May 6th, 1811. The polls were situated at the tavern of George Savitz. This was a small two-story building which stood for several years and occupied the site where the Allen House was formerly situated. The election spoken of resulted in the choice of Peter Rhoads as burgess. Those chosen as members of Town Council were as follows:—George Graff, chairman, Jacob Martin, John Miller, John Keifer, Leonard Nagle; town clerk. Geo. Rhoads; high constable, J. F. Ruhe; road and street commissioners, John Mohr and Conrad Huber.



CREEK EMPTYING INTO LEHIGH RIVER.

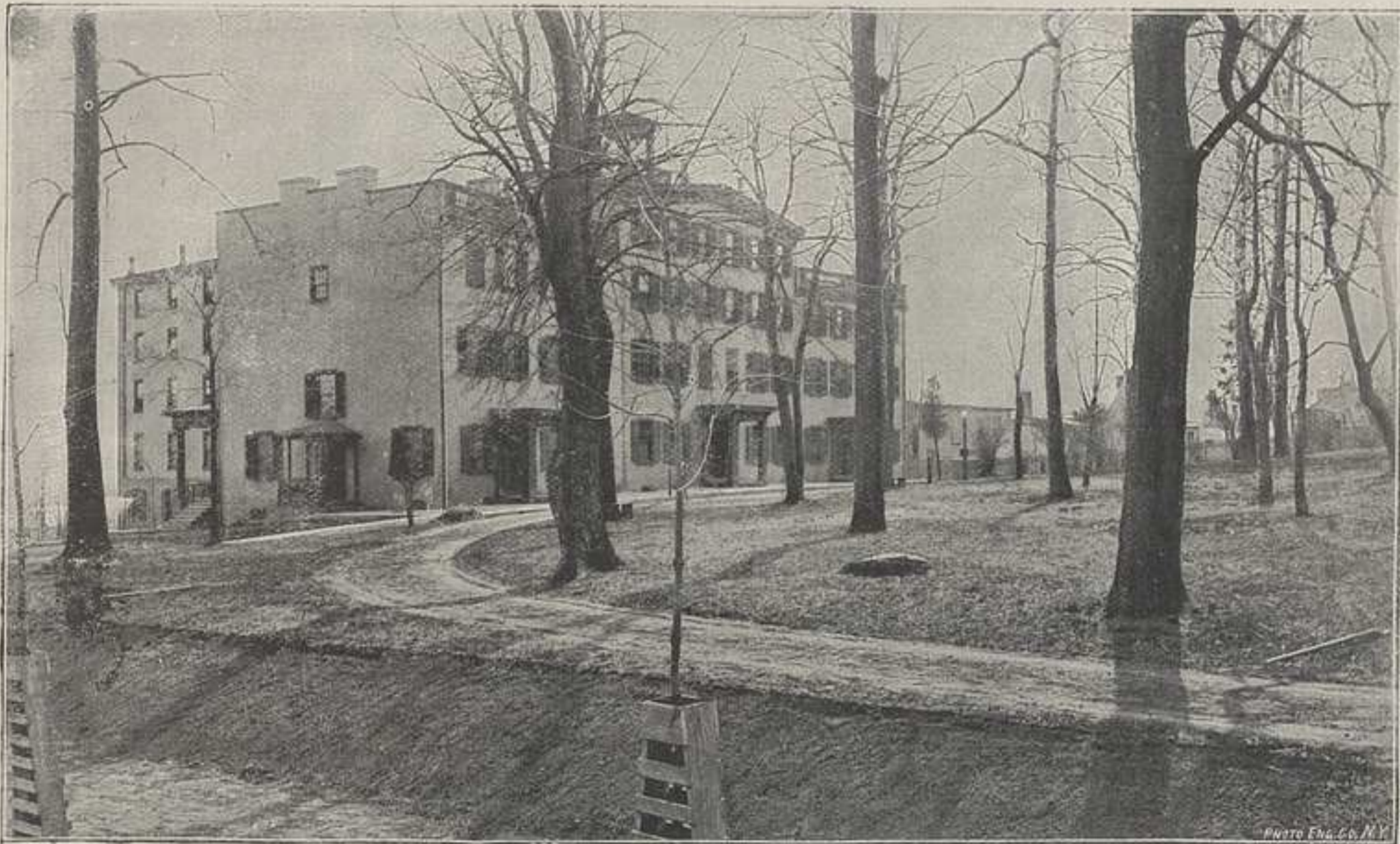
One great drawback to the prosperity of Allentown was the great difficulty in procuring water. Water was peddled on the streets in wagons, but as this was very inconvenient, the people saw the great necessity in having a suitable means by which to supply themselves with water. Drinking water was obtained from a few wells of great depth, which had been dug by some of the inhabitants. In 1816 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of a water company in Allentown; the project made very slow headway and some difficulty was encountered in obtaining persons willing to purchase stocks, and it was not until 1828 that success crowned the labors of those who were the prime movers in the work. In this year the water works were constructed, and pipes laid in the principal streets of the town. During later years, great improvements have been made in the means of supplying Allentown with water. The whole cost of the works as they now are is estimated at over five hundred thousand dollars. The spring from which the water is obtained is capable of supplying a city of many times Allentown's size, and

over one million gallons of pure and sparkling water are daily supplied to the city.

A great calamity befell the town in the year 1843. The Northampton Bank, the only financial institution in Allentown, created the most intense excitement and indignation by its disastrous failure. The bank had been in existence for nearly thirty years, and was considered perfectly safe and reliable. A large majority of the residents had money deposited in this institution. The public feeling ran high at the time, and the most violent threats were made against the officials of the ruined bank.

Scarcely had the people recovered from the shock occasioned by the failure of this bank, when the town was again cast into a deep gloom by a great conflagration which destroyed the principal business portion of Allentown. This catastrophe, for a time, threatened to overthrow all the good prospects of the town, and

hand of an incendiary; the latter, however, is highly improbable, and scarcely entitled to any credence whatever. \* \* \* \* The whole number of buildings destroyed is about eighty; dwellings and stores, thirty-five. The aggregate amount of loss has been very little, if any, less than \$200,000, about \$40,000 only of which is covered by insurance. Truly such a calamity has rarely befallen any community; it has struck a blow at the prosperity and happiness of Allentown (and especially to the immediate sufferers), which calls loudly for the exercise of the spirit of benevolence on the part of other towns and cities, which alone can alleviate distress, and wipe the trace of sorrow from the brow of the prostrate sufferers." The fire occurred on June 1st, 1848. It was afterwards ascertained that the origin of the flames was in the stable of John Eckert, and was caused either through the carelessness of children or by the hand of an incendiary. On the morning after the fire a meeting of the



MUHLENBERG COLLEGE, ALLENTOWN, PA.

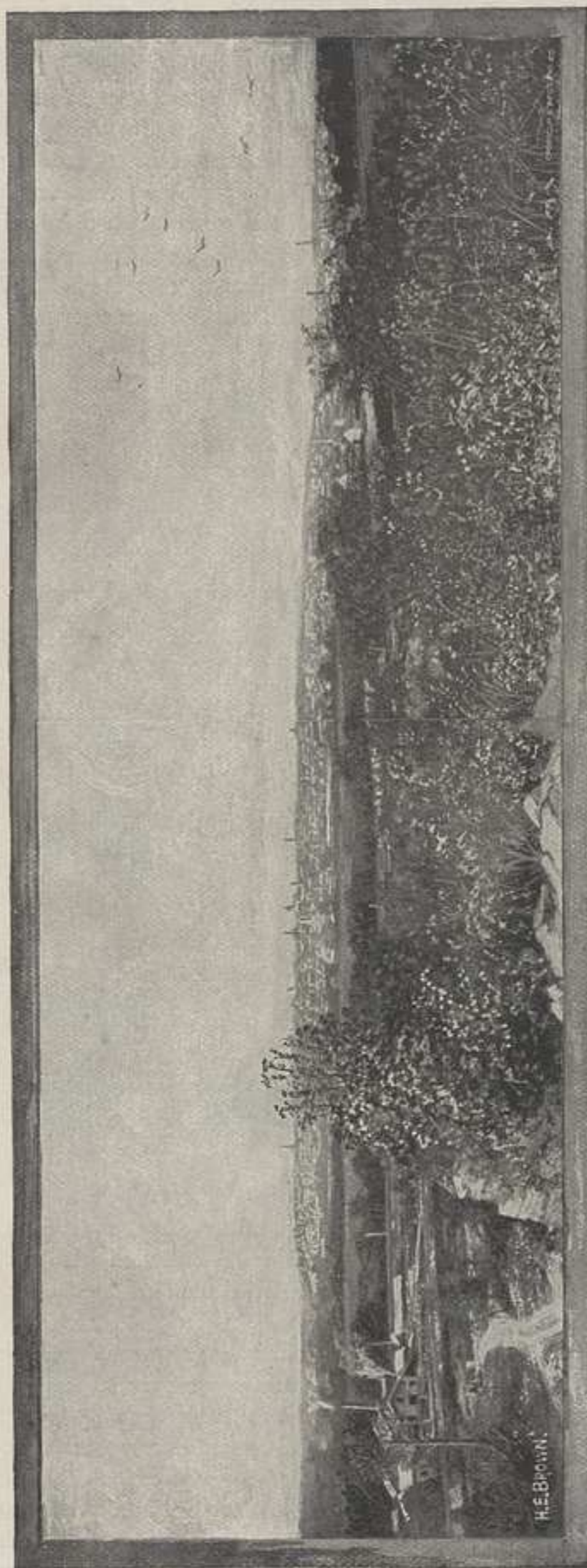
entirely obliterate all traces of the bright prosperity which during the last few years had gained such excellent headway. We can best illustrate the scene of this horrible event by an extract from the Allentown *Democrat* of June 10th, 1848, which reads as follows:—

"We hasten to announce to our readers the painful intelligence of the most disastrous fire that has ever occurred in our borough. That beautiful square commencing at the market house and extending up to Hagenbuch's tavern on Hamilton street, taking in both sides of the street, and ranging far enough down to include all the back buildings on either side, which yesterday morning presented so fine a business aspect, now lies in ruins, presenting to the eye an unsightly mass of smouldering ashes and blackened walls. How the fire originated is yet a mystery. One story is that some boys were playing in a barn with matches; another, that the fire is supposed to have been lighted by the

citizens was held and measures were taken to apply to the country for succor for those who were so sadly afflicted. It was also decided to begin work immediately in demolishing the walls of the ruined buildings.

Although it at first seemed that this great work of destruction would be an almost fatal blow to the progress of the town, it eventually proved to be more of a blessing than a curse. The buildings destroyed were mostly frame and of very small proportions, but the enterprising spirit of the citizens now exhibited itself and they went to work with a determination to rebuild the destroyed portion of the town and erect buildings which far exceeded the former ones in beauty and value. On the site of the old houses were erected large and stately edifices which greatly improved the appearance of the town, and considerably enhanced the value of property. Business began to prosper, the population steadily increased, and everything pointed

forward to the most unbounded success. Just about this time the Lehigh Valley and the East Pennsylvania Railroads made an entrance into the town, and this important addition to the business facilities did much to augment the commercial interests.



DISTANT VIEW OF ALLENTOWN, PA.

The town continued to improve wonderfully. People from all parts of the country came here to settle and make for themselves a home; thus the number of inhabitants soon became very large, and in 1860 the population was estimated at 10,000.

Buildings began to go up at a rapid rate and the town began to assume a most beautiful appearance. A most important event took place on March 12, 1867. On this day by an act of Assembly, Allentown was created a city. It was then divided into six wards. An election for mayor was held shortly afterwards, and the honor of being first mayor of the city fell upon Samuel McHose. He served for two years and was succeeded in the office by Col. Tilghman H. Good, who served from 1869 to 1873. Next came Theodore C. Yeager in 1873, but he only lived until February, 1874. Thus did Allentown bewail the death of the only mayor who has ever died in office. Col. T. H. Good was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the demise of Mayor Yeager. The mayors following those already given were: 1876, Edward B. Young; 1878, Alfred J. Martin; 1880, E. G. Martin, and he was re-elected in 1882; 1886, W. K. Ruhe; 1888, H. W. Allison. The present holder of the office of mayor is S. D. Lehr, who was installed in 1890.

The most important of all industries upon which Allentown has always depended for its support, and to which the city is indebted for its growth and prosperity, is the manufacture of iron. The iron trade was at one time very flourishing in this city, and we now look back to that time as one of the most prosperous that Allentown has ever seen. Mr. Samuel Lewis may, indeed, be called the genesis of the iron manufacture in this section. He is a native of Chester county, born in 1805, and, as his father was engaged in the iron business, young Samuel also engaged in the same industry, and at a rather early age became quite an experienced ironmaster. He engaged in this interest in several parts of the State, and in 1845 he was employed by Bevan & Humphries, of Philadelphia. This firm was seeking a good region where they could make profitable investments. As Mr. Lewis had an extensive knowledge of the mineral regions of the State, as well as such an admirable acquaintance with the manufacture of iron, Messrs. Bevan & Humphries employed him to select a location for the erection of an iron works. He soon succeeded in accomplishing the task assigned to him, and in the latter part of 1845 he reported to his employers and named Allentown as a favorable place for the building of a furnace. In April, 1846, Messrs. Bevan & Humphries purchased seventy-two acres of land from Adam Sterner, and at once began the erection of their works. So great was the vigor and rapidity with which the work was pushed forward, that in October, 1846, the company produced its first pig-iron. A good trade was soon established and the industry became very prosperous.

In 1851 the works were sold to the Allentown Iron Company, a chartered corporation, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. The company was composed of the leading capitalists of Allentown, as well as several parties from other parts of Eastern Pennsylvania. Mr. Samuel Lewis assumed the duties of superintendent of the works, and it is to his efforts that the company is indebted for the great success with which the furnace was conducted for a number of years. In 1884, the property was sold to a Philadelphia party and soon thereafter a number of capitalists, mostly of Philadelphia, organized a company and obtained a charter under the name of the Allentown Iron Company. They remodeled and repaired the plant and now continue the manufacture of iron. Mr. Samuel Lewis, the former superintendent of the works, resigned that position in 1878, and retired into private life, to spend his remaining years

away from the cares and trials of business. He is now a venerable man of some eighty-odd years, honored and respected by the whole community.

The Allentown Rolling Mill Company was organized in 1860. Work was carried on successfully for a number of years, and in 1878 it absorbed the interests of another industry established in 1855. The Lehigh Rolling Mill was built in 1861, by Samuel Lewis. It met with rather poor success, and, after passing into the hands of several different parties, it was finally purchased by the Allentown Rolling Mill Company in 1868. What is known as the Roberts Furnace was established in 1862. The works consist of two blast furnaces. This was also merged into the Allentown Rolling Mill Company in 1871. Business was

elected president and Tilghman H. Moyer was the first cashier. Mr. Jacob A. Blumer succeeded the latter in that position, and held the place until the failure of the bank. The news of the mismanagement of the bank spread rapidly and was at first supposed to be a false rumor. But it soon became evident that the state of affairs was as bad as represented. The depositors were mostly composed of the poorer class of people, and they at once made a determined effort to obtain their money, but all to no avail. Public feeling was aroused to the highest state of excitement, and threats of violence were made against the officials of the ruined institution. It is estimated that the whole amount lost by the depositors was upwards of half a million of dollars. Mr. Wm. H. Blumer shortly afterwards removed to



ALLENTOWN NATIONAL BANK.

continued under the latter company until 1882, when the Allentown Rolling Mills obtained a charter, and the business has since then been conducted by the corporation then organized.

The Lehigh Iron Company was established in 1867. The works are situated at Aineyville, a short distance outside of the city limits, and consist of two anthracite blast furnaces. This, like the other iron industries of Allentown, enjoyed great prosperity until the late panic set in, when the business was considerably diminished. Hon. Wm. H. Ainey is president of the company and Mr. Harrison Bortz is superintendent of the works.

In the spring of 1877, the citizens of Allentown were startled by the news that the First National Bank had failed. This institution was founded in 1864. Mr. Wm. H. Blumer was

Nebraska, where his death occurred in 1884. The failure of this bank took place during the great panic which had such an injurious effect upon the whole country. Allentown was a severe sufferer from this financial depression, and the heavy losses sustained by the depositors of the First National Bank served only to augment the trials and sufferings of the people, and many months elapsed before the citizens had fully recovered from the effects of the sad affliction.

As the year 1880 approached, the prospects for better times became brighter, and the various industries which had been lying idle during the long years of sorrow and want, gradually began to resume operations, and Allentown again presented a busy and prosperous appearance. The iron works were re-started and employment given to hundreds of men who had long been

without work and whose families were, in consequence, in the most extreme want.

The 6th of January, 1881, is a day long to be remembered by the citizens of Allentown, and will mark a most mournful epoch in the history of this city. On this day a terrible calamity occurred in the Allentown Rolling Mill. About nine o'clock in the evening the boiler of furnace No. 15 of the big puddle mill was discovered to be leaking. Orders were immediately given to



SCENE ALONG THE LEHIGH.

draw out the charge in the furnace, and the boiler-tenders at once proceeded to make an investigation. Suddenly the boiler exploded with a loud crash. It was broken in two parts, and those, taking opposite directions, passed through the roof of the building and were carried with great force for a distance of several hundred yards. The part hurled in the direction of the railroad came within a few feet of colliding with a passing passenger train. But inside of the mill was a scene of dread and horror. When the explosion occurred the furnace was blown to

pieces, and bricks, iron and a huge mass of debris was hurled among the crowd of employees who had gathered around to render assistance or to ascertain the state of affairs. The accident had done most deadly work. The cries and groans of the wounded and dying were enough to strike terror to the stoutest heart. Scattered throughout the mill could be found the wounded men, groaning and writhing in the most terrible agony. One man was instantly killed and many others were seriously injured. Twelve of the latter died within a few days after the accident had taken place. This was indeed one of the most doleful catastrophes that has ever befallen the people of Allentown, and it cast the city in the deepest sorrow and mourning. The coroner's jury endeavored to their utmost to search into the origin of the accident, but for the want of sufficient evidence, it was impossible to determine the cause of the explosion. Some time subsequent to this, the Keystone Council, No. 1, stationary engineers, of Philadelphia, after a thorough investigation of the circumstances connected with the explosion, finally came to the conclusion that the causes were owing to defective workmanship on the boiler.

It will not be out of place to mention here another great misfortune which enveloped the entire city in a cloud of gloom and sadness. This event was in the form of a most disastrous fire. About ten o'clock on the night of Thursday, February 6, 1884, the alarm of fire was sounded, and the department hastened to the scene of the conflagration which was confined to the large planing mill and furniture factory of Messrs. Grossman & Kleunter, situated on Union street, between Third and Fourth streets. The fire had been in progress for some time before it was discovered, and the interior of the building was pretty well burned out before the fire companies arrived upon the scene. The firemen set to work with their usual energy and spirit, but it was soon evident that the large edifice was doomed to destruction. But the brave firemen still entered the burning building and endeavored to save all the property that they could. While the fire was at its height, the cry suddenly ran through the large crowd assembled that the building was

falling. A rush was made in all directions and a panic ensued. The people had scarcely time to get to a place of safety when the walls of the great building fell with a tremendous crash. The roof of the mill had been arched and was held together by heavy iron bracing. The heat was so great that those braces expanded to such an extent as to press the walls outward, causing them to fall. Several of the firemen were in the building at the time the walls fell, while many others were either on ladders placed against the factory or were working on the ground close by.





SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

When the building gave way several of those were buried in the burning debris, while others were struck by the flying missiles. Work was at once commenced to reach the bodies of the unfortunate men who were entombed in the mass of fire. The work

was continued throughout the whole night, and by noon of the next day four bodies were exhumed. Three of those were the remains of firemen, while the other was that of an employee of the firm. It was thought that others had also perished in the ruins, but after diligent search it was ascertained that this was not the case. The origin of the fire was involved in deep mystery, and many were the different theories advanced as to the cause which led to the destruction of the works, but the most plausible of those opinions was that the fire had started in the engine room of the factory. However, from circumstances which have since come to light, it is plainly evident that the fire was of incendiary origin. This calamity caused the greatest excitement among our people, and the citizens soon began to speak of having a proper system by which a fire alarm could be more promptly communicated to the department. This eventually resulted in the city receiving the Gamewell Telegraphic Fire Alarm system, which was put up in the summer of 1884. Ten alarm boxes were scattered throughout the city; lately increased to thirty.

Allentown was scarcely supplied with its new fire alarm when it was put into practical use. On the first of September, 1884, a great conflagration occurred in the eastern part of the city, where a large furniture factory was destroyed. Several fires which followed this in quick succession soon convinced our people that the city was infested by that soulless fiend—the incendiary. No less than five large fires were witnessed during the month of September, besides several smaller ones, and numerous unsuccessful attempts to burn other buildings. Public excitement was roused to its highest point at the time, and this was still more increased by the receiving of several anonymous postal cards, threatening to lay the

whole city in ashes. A meeting of the citizens was called by the mayor, and it was resolved that measures be taken immediately to protect our citizens from the work of the incendiaries, and, likewise, that earnest endeavors be made to apprehend the culprits and bring them to justice. A large number of firemen were selected to guard the city at night. They were scattered throughout every part of the city, and the greatest vigilance was observed. This had the desirable effect and the demoniacal practice of the miscreants was considerably abated. Two suspicious characters were arrested for complicity in the crimes. They were subsequently tried and sentenced to five years each in the Eastern Penitentiary; however, they were afterwards granted a new trial, and, for want of the necessary evidence against them, were acquitted. The incendiaries were evidently intimidated by the determined efforts of the citizens to ferret out the mystery and capture the guilty parties, and the fire-bugs soon discontinued their malicious work, leaving peace and quietness once more reign over the city.

Allentown at the present day is a beautiful and prosperous city. The prospects for the future are of the brightest character, and in a short time work will be commenced on the building of another silk mill, which will employ several hundred hands, and greatly enhance the business standing of the city. Allentown has also been selected as the site for the location of various other factories and business enterprises, and in the course of a very short time many more factories will be in operation here.

Extensive building operations are also being pushed forward in every part of the city, which, in consequence, is rapidly growing in size. The old Allen House was recently torn down, and on the site a new five-story brick hotel erected which has all the modern improvements and accommodations, and is conducted on the plan of the first-class hotels of larger cities.

A new opera house was built at Sixth and Linden streets. The buildings lately erected by Messrs. F. Hirsh & Sons, Hon. John D. Stiles, G. C. Ashbach, Breinig & Bachman and V. C. Barner's Grand Central Hotel are also worthy of mention and are among the most beautiful within the city. The past few years have witnessed the addition of numerous handsome buildings, which serve as attractive ornaments as well as being of the greatest benefit to the city, which now comprises a multitude of magnificent and stately edifices of which the inhabitants can well feel proud. The present population of Allentown reaches nearly 35,000, and is continually increasing. The city has admirable railroad facilities, connecting it with all parts of the country. Every industry seems to meet with success, and the energetic and enterprising

character of the people serve to make the city an important commercial centre. This, in connection with the grand and picturesque natural scenery which characterizes the city, as well as the numerous handsome buildings within its limits, make it a place of the greatest attractiveness. Judging from all the numerous and excellent advantages which the city possesses, and the many inducements which are offered for the furtherance of industrial enterprises, we must say that the prospects are most brilliant, and there is little doubt that before many years have elapsed Allentown shall have developed into a flourishing metropolis.

#### ALLENTOWN CITY GOVERNMENT.

*Mayor*—Col. S. D. Lehr.

*Treasurer*—A. L. Reichenbach.

*Controller*—Jas. B. Hausman.

*Solicitor*—John Rupp.

*Health Officer*—

Dr. P. L. Reichard.

*Chief of Fire Department*—

Geo. R. Kline.

*Chief of Police*—D. S. Gift.

*Supt. of Water Works*—

Peter Brown.

#### SELECT COUNCIL.

*President*—A. L. Reichenbach.

*Clerk*—C. J. Green.

*Members*—First Ward, E. J. Lumley; Second Ward, Jno. Non-nemacher; Third Ward, Geo. Drifer; Fourth Ward, J. C. Anwalt; Fifth Ward, A. L. Reichenbach; Sixth Ward, Patrick Harrity; Seventh Ward, A. D. Dresher; Eighth Ward, Edwin Kincaid.

#### COMMON COUNCIL.

*President*—John H. Pascoe.

*Clerk*—R. B. Housman.

*Members*—First Ward, John H. Pascoe, C. G. Weiss; Second Ward, Winslow Ward, Fidel Tritchler; Third Ward, Geo. A. Bear, Geo. B. Shelly; Fourth

Ward, Wm. H. Eckert, Wm. H. Wolf; Fifth Ward, Wm. Rice, N. H. Dill; Sixth Ward, Michael Lennon, J. J. McCafferty; Seventh Ward, F. H. Hirsh, Chas. A. Bachman; Eighth Ward, Frank P. Ritz, Milton H. Walt.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Allentown has an excellent volunteer fire department. The members are always ready to respond to the call of duty and to put forth their greatest efforts to save the properties of the citizens. The department consists of seven companies, as follows:

America Hose Company, No. 2. Organized in 1864. Two four-wheeled hose carriages. About one hundred and twenty members.

Good-will Steam Fire Company, No. 3. Organized in 1850. Silsby steamer and one-horse hose carriage. About one hundred members.



SCENE NEAR ALLENTOWN.



CHIEF OF POLICE D. S. GIFT.

Columbia Steam Fire Company, No. 4. Organized in 1853. Silsby steamer and one-horse hose carriage. About sixty members.

Liberty Steam Fire Company, No. 5. Organized in 1869. Silsby steamer and four-wheeled hose carriage. About one hundred and twenty members.

Hibernia Hose Company, No. 6. Organized in 1871. Four-wheeled hose carriage. About seventy members.

Allen Steam Fire Company, No. 7. Organized in 1871. Amoskeag steamer and four-wheeled hose carriage. About sixty-five members.

Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, No. 8. Organized in 1881. One hook-and-ladder truck. About fifty members.

The companies are all located in large and suitable buildings.

The various companies were united under one organization on February 9, 1870. Simon P. Snyder was elected the first chief. W. K. Ruhe assumed the office in 1872, and was succeeded by J. S. Reninger in 1875. John P. Dillinger was elected to the office in 1878. The present incumbent is Geo. R. Klein.

The Gamewell telegraphic fire alarm system is in use, and the city is supplied with twenty-five alarm boxes. The bell is in the cupola of the Goodwill building, on South Eighth street.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The police force consists of Chief D. S. Gift and eight policemen. They report at the Mayor's office, at the north-east corner of Fifth and Hamilton streets.



H. S. SMITH, DETECTIVE.  
L. V. Div. P. & R. System.

POST OFFICE.

The post office building is located at the N. E. corner of Fifth and Hamilton streets. John Stopp is the present postmaster. The free delivery system was established in 1882, and there are at present eleven letter-carriers.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Allentown National Bank was originally established as a State bank in 1855,

and was called the Allentown Bank. The first president was Jacob Dillinger. He died in 1861, and was succeeded by William Saeger. This bank surrendered its State charter on August 1, 1865, and the same day organized as a national bank, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. William Saeger continued as president. In 1870, the capital of the bank was increased to five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Saeger resigned in 1883,

and was succeeded by Esaias Rehrig, who held the position until his death, which occurred in 1885. Charles W. Cooper, who had been cashier of the bank since its foundation, was then elected president, which office he held until his death, when Hon. Robt. E. Wright, the present incumbent, was elected to the presidency. Charles M. W. Keck is cashier and Joseph E. Balliet is teller. The present banking house was erected in 1871 on the site of the old Northampton Bank building, at the north-east corner of Seventh street and Centre Square.

The Second National Bank of Allentown was organized in 1863, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The capital was increased to two hundred thousand dollars in 1864, and several years later to three hundred thousand dollars. This is the oldest national bank in Lehigh County. Mr. Wm. H. Ainey was elected president at the time the bank was established and has ever since continued in that position. The first cashier was Charles H. Bush, who resigned in 1865. The office was then assumed by Francis E. Samuels, who occupied the place until his death in 1875, when Reuben Stahler was elected, who was succeeded by the present incumbent, William R. Klein. The present handsome bank building, on the south-east corner of Centre Square, was erected in 1881.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Allentown has two military companies, both of the Fourth Regiment.

Co. B, Allen Continentals, Captain James



MAYOR S. D. LEHR.



DISTRICT ATTORNEY HARRY G. STILES.



DR. F. J. SLOUGH.

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Great attention has always been devoted to the cause of education in Allentown, and the city can boast of having one of the best and most successful public school systems in the State. There are ten beautiful and spacious school buildings in the city at present. The present city superintendent is Prof. L. B. Landis.

Muhlenberg College is widely known for the many learned and useful men who come forth from its doors. This institution was organized in 1867, and was originally designed as a Lutheran seminary. But the classes now comprise theology, jurisprudence, and medicine. This institution is the successor of the Allentown Seminary, which was established in 1848. Muhlenberg College derives its name from Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, one of the early promoters of the Lutheran church in this country. Theodore L. Seip, D.D., is president of the college, and Rev. Chas. J. Cooper, treasurer.

The Allentown Female College dates its establishment back to the year 1867. The institution is under the supervision and



DR. JOHN C. FOELKER, VET. SURG.

L. Schaadt. 1st Lieutenant, Jas. A. Medlar; 2d Lieutenant, F. G. Roth.

Armory in Yeager's Building, Nos. 42 and 44 N. Seventh street.

Co. D, Allen Rifles, Captain Wm. D. Mickley. 1st Lieutenant, Charles Spangler; 2d Lieutenant, E. Widemeyer.

Armory in Kline's Hall, Centre Square.

direction of a board of trustees. Rev. Wm. M. Reily is president.

The Allentown Business College is specially intended for teaching the commercial course, and to aid the student in acquiring a knowledge of business life. Professor William L. Blackman is principal.

## SOCIETIES.

## MASONIC BODIES.

Barger Lodge, No. 333, F. and A. M., meets at Masonic Hall. Chas. S. Craig, W. M.; John M. Stevens, S. W.;

S. J. Kistler, J. W.; Russell J. Thayer, Treasurer; Armat W. Lee, Secretary; H. K. Hartzell, C. J. Erdman, Benj. M. Krause, Trustees; Dallas Dillinger, Tyler.

Greenleaf Lodge, No. 561, F. and A. M. John F. Wenner, W. M.; C. H. Stiles, S. W.; C. W. Wolfertz, J. W.; Phaon H. Stettler, Treasurer; Augustus F. Shick, Secretary; Edward Harvey, W. H. Ryan, Jas. R. Roney, Trustees; D. Dillinger, Tyler.

Allen Chapter, No. 203, R. A. M. J. A. Heimbach, M. E. H. P.; S. J. Kistler, King; C. A. Marks, Scribe; R. A. Thayer, Treasurer; A. W. Lee, Secretary; G. M. Bertolet, W. F. Schlechter, D. Z. Walker, Trustees; Dallas Dillinger, Tyler.

Allen Council, No. 23, R. and S. M. John M. Stevens, T. I. G. M.; W. H. Hartzell, D. I. G. M.; J. F. Wenner, P. C. of W.; R. A. Thayer, Treasurer; E. J. Balliet, Recorder; A. F. Shick, Recorder; G. T. Hersh, H. H. Hubit, Trustees; Henry K. Hartzell, Marshall; J. A. Heimbach, C. of G.; D. Dillinger, Sentinel.

Allen Commandery, No. 20, K. T. Geo. T. Hersh; Em. Com.; M. Z. Charles, Generalissimo; Chas. S. Neisser, Captain-General; Chas. H. Ruhe, Treasurer; A. F. Shick, Recorder; J. M. Roeder, W. F. Schlechter, H. R. Hartzell, Trustees; Dallas Dillinger, Sentinel.

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Allen Lodge, No. 71,  
Lehigh Lodge, No. 83.  
Vienna Lodge, No. 847.  
Unity Encampment,  
No. 12.

## BNAI BRITH.

Allentown Lodge, No. 364, I. O. B. B.

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Local Assembly, No. 9105.  
Silk Assembly, K. of L.  
Altetale Council, No. 4, D. of P.

## IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Lecha Wonk Tribe, No. 201, I. O. R. M.

DR. H. HERBERT HERBST,  
Pres. Board of Health.

DR. HARVEY W. HARTZELL.

Red Hawk Tribe, No. 55, I. O. R. M.  
 Lecha Wonk Haymakers' Association, No.  
 201½.  
 Maumee Council, No. 36, D. of P.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Allentown Lodge, No. 90.  
 Greenleaf Lodge, No. 257.  
 Donaw Lodge, No. 347.  
 Lehigh Division, No. 9, U. R. K. of P.

KNIGHTS OF GOLDEN EAGLE.

Allentown Castle, No. 55.  
 Livingston Castle, No. 258.  
 St. Mary's, Commandery, No. 7.  
 Lecha Castle, 272.

KNIGHTS OF FRIENDSHIP.

Allen Lodge, No. 1764.  
 Deborah Franklin Chamber, No. 3.  
 Franklin Chamber, No. 9.  
 Knights of Honor, No. 656.  
 Royal Arcanum, No. 422.  
 Order of Tonti, No. 106.

TEMPERANCE.

Nine Lodges—Nos. 13, 380, 85, 10, 9, 1164.  
 Girls' Parlor and Reading Room, Young  
 Women's Christian Temperance Union,  
 Women's Christian Temperance Union.

GRAND ARMY AND SONS OF VETERANS.

Yeager Post, No. 13. Thos. F. Yeager,  
 No. 10. E. B. Young, No. 87. Allen  
 Camp, No. 6, Sons of Veterans. Union  
 Veteran Legion. Women's Relief Corps,  
 No. 47. Women's Relief Corps, No. 37.  
 Ladies' Grand Army Republic.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD FELLOWS.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

Washington Camp, No. 63.  
 " " " 115.  
 " " " 196.  
 " " " 406.

Lehigh Commandery, No. 6.  
 Daughters of Liberty.  
 Washington Council, No. 12.  
 Welcome Council, No. 13.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Allentown Lodge, No. 130, B. P. O. E.  
 Allentown Council, No. 335, O. U. A. M.  
 Carroll Council, No. 170, O. U. A. M.  
 Allen Athletic Club.  
 Jahn Social Club.  
 Keystone Athletic Club.



DR. T. T. MARTIN,  
 County Physician.

CHURCHES.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.  
 This church is situated on South Eighth  
 street, and was erected in 1855. The first  
 pastor of the congregation, before the build-  
 ing of the present church edifice, was Rev.  
 John Joseph Roth. The present pastor is  
 Rev. Alexander Singmaster.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.  
 Situated on South Fifth street. Erected in  
 1855. First pastor was Rev. B. M. Schmucker.  
 Present pastor is Rev. S. A. Repass, D. D.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church.  
 Situated at Ridge road and Chew street.  
 Erected in 1867. First pastor, Rev. K.  
 Schlenker; present pastor, Rev. G. F.  
 Gardner.

St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran  
 Church. Situated at Ninth and Turner  
 streets. Erected in 1877. First pastor,  
 Rev. B. W. Schmank; present pastor,  
 Rev. G. F. Spieker, D. D.

REFORMED CHURCHES.

Zion's Reformed Church. Situated at  
 Hamilton and Church streets. Erected in  
 1847. On this site was erected the first  
 church in Allentown. During the Revolu-  
 tionary War the Liberty Bell was, for a time,  
 hidden in Zion's Church, the people of  
 Philadelphia fearing the bell might fall into  
 the hands of the British. First pastor, Rev.  
 J. Daniel Gross, D. D.; present pastor,  
 Rev. Thos J. Hacker.



MAJOR M. L. KAUFFMAN.

Ph. Sheridan Council, No. 287, Jr.  
 O. U. A. M.  
 St Alban's Commandery, Knights of  
 Malta, No. 46.  
 St James Commandery, Knights of  
 Malta, No. 68.  
 St. Ledger Club.  
 Clover Club.  
 Livingston Club.  
 Lehigh Agricultural Society.  
 Young Men's Christian Association.  
 Cigarmakers' Beneficial Society.  
 Franklin Beneficial Society.  
 Gellert Lodge, No. 202, D. O. D. H.  
 James A. Mann Assembly, No. 1877.  
 Liberty Beneficial Association.  
 Emerald Beneficial Association.  
 St. Joseph's Beneficial Society.



CAPT. JAS. L. SCHAADT.

SHIMER & LAUB'S  
LEADING  
Carpet House,  
CURTAINS, PORTIÈRES  
—AND—  
FINE DRAPERY  
A SPECIALTY.

637 Hamilton Street,  
ALLENTOWN, PA.

W. J. FREDERICK & BRO.  
CLOTHIERS,

FINE MERCHANT TAILORS,  
MEN'S FINE FURNISHERS.



Suits, \*  
Overcoats,  
Neckwear,  
Half Hose,  
Gloves, \*  
Suspenders, \*  
Sweaters,  
Shirts,  
Collars,  
Cuffs, \*  
&c., &c.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY  
816 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

KLINE & BRO.  
FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED  
DUNLAP'S  
SILK DERBY AND MACKINAW STRAW HATS,  
AND A COMPLETE LINE OF ALL THE BEST MANUFACTURED  
HATS AND CAPS IN THE COUNTRY.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.



605 Hamilton Street, Allentown,  
(TIGER HALL.) PENN'A.

THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST  
*Millinery and Ladies'*  
*Furnishing Goods Store*  
IN THE  
LEHIGH VALLEY.

All that is latest in Millinery, together with the largest stock at prices that are bound to make you a permanent customer. In Ladies' Furnishings this is exactly the place to get just what is needed. Fancy Work a specialty. With one price and uniform courtesy, we respectfully solicit your trade.

M. A. & M. P. SCHANTZ,  
608 Hamilton Street.

St. John's Reformed Church. Situated at Sixth and Walnut streets. Erected in 1867. First pastor, Rev. S. Philips; present pastor, Rev. Samuel G. Wagner; C. E. Wagner, assistant. This church has a grand set of chimes, consisting of nine bells.

Salem Reformed Church. Situated on Chew street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Erected in 1876. First pastor, Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, who still occupies that position; Rev. M. H. Richards, assistant pastor.

Christ Reformed Church. Situated on Second street, near Hamilton. Erected in 1876. First pastor, Rev. Jarious Fritzinger; present pastor, Rev. M. H. Diefenderfer.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church is situated at Fifth and Court Streets. Erected in 1831. First pastor, Rev. Mr. Heberton; present pastor, Rev. J. F. Pollock.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION CHURCHES.

Salem's Church. Situated in Linden street, above Ninth. Erected in 1857. First pastor, Rev. John Schell; present pastor, Rev. A. M. Stirk.

Immanuel Church. Situated on Turner street, below Second. Erected in 1870. First pastor, Rev. W. K. Wiand; present pastor, Rev. B. F. Bohner.

Ebenezer Church. Situated on Turner street, below Seventh. Erected in 1868. First pastor, Rev. S. S. Chubb; present pastor, Rev. J. W. Hoover.

Zion's Evangelical Church. Situated on Liberty street, above Eighth. Erected in 1875. First pastor, Rev. John Schell; present pastor, Rev. Charles H. Egge.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church is at Sixth and Chew streets. Erected in 1859. First pastor, Rev. Joseph L. Sagebeer; present pastor, Rev. B. G. Parker.

UNITED BRETHREN.

The United Brethren Church is situated on Linden st., below Ninth. Erected in 1868. First pastor, Rev. D. S. Hoffman; present pastor, Rev. W. H. Uhler.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

Free Methodist Church. Situated at Eighth and Chew streets. Erected in 1867. First pastor, Rev. William Parry.

Methodist Episcopal Church. Situated on Linden street, below Sixth. Erected in 1844; rebuilt in 1869. First pastor, Rev. Newton Heston; present pastor, Rev. William Bamford.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Grace Episcopal Church. Situated at Fifth and Linden streets. Erected in 1866. First pastor, Rev. E. N. Potter; present pastor, Rev. R. H. Kline.

Episcopal Church of the Mediator. Situated on North Front street. Erected in 1869. First pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Karcher.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Situated at Fourth & Pine streets. Erected in 1869. First pastor, Rev. E. O. Hiltermann; present pastor, Rev. John B. Maus.

Church of the Immaculate Conception. Situated on Ridge road, near Liberty street. Erected in 1884. Rev. Father Fuboly was the first Catholic priest stationed in Allentown, and conducted services in a small brick church, which is yet standing. The present pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church is Rev. P. F. Donegan.



F. HERSH & SONS,  
825 & 827 Hamilton Street.

NEWSPAPERS.

The *Daily City Item* (Dem.) is published every day, except Sunday, by the Item Printing Association, at 607 Hamilton street. The proprietors are Messrs. Cyrus Kuntz and Charles A. J. Hartman. It is the only Democratic Daily in Lehigh County.

The *Chronicle and News* (Rep.) is published every day at 638 Hamilton street. Robert Iredell, Jr., is the editor and publisher.

The *Critic* is published every day, except Sunday, at No. 720 Hamilton street (morning paper). The editor and publisher is Mr. Samuel S. Woolever.

The *Allentown Democrat* is published every week at 632 Hamilton street. Messrs. Haines & Ruhe, proprietors and publishers.

The *Unabhaengiger Republikaner* (Ind. Rep.) is a German weekly, published by Messrs. Rinn & Schlechter, at 607 Hamilton street.

The *Welt-Bote*, weekly; *Friedens Bote*, weekly; and *Lecha Bote*, tri-weekly, are three German papers published by Messrs. Trexler & Hartzell, at 613 Hamilton street.

Many unsuccessful attempts have been made to establish newspapers in Allentown, but the majority met with great disasters, and passed into obscurity after a short existence. There are several other papers, besides those mentioned, of more or less importance, published in Allentown.



GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,  
835 & 837 Hamilton St.



G. C. ASCHBACH,  
539 Hamilton St.

**PETERS, JACOBY & PETERS**  
**LADIES' DINING ROOMS**  
 —AND—  
**ICE CREAM PARLORS**

*627 Hamilton St. and 122 N. 7th St.,*

ALLENTOWN, PA.

*AND 215 FRONT STREET, CATASAUQUA, PA.*

ARE JUSTLY POPULAR.

NEATLY FURNISHED.

**OPEN FROM 6 A.M. TO 10 P.M.**  
 (EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

We have on hand and make to order anything in  
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Manufacture Ice Cream (for wholesale and retail),  
 as *good* as the best, and

Make a Specialty of Catering to Weddings and Parties

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 Paper, Paper Bags, Twines,  
 Ropes, Brushes, Brooms, Oils,  
 Oil Cloth, Etc., Etc.

20 N. 7th and 19 N. Hall Streets,  
 ALLENTOWN, PA.



**GENERAL**  
**UPHOLSTERING.**


ALL WORK DONE  
 ARTISTICALLY.

**J. E. S. BEARY,**

232 Hamilton Street - ALLENTOWN, PA.

—FOR—

*High Class Dress Goods,*  
*Silks, Etc.,*

CALL AT THE 

“Old Corner Store”

—OF—

**H. A. STILLWAGEN & Co.**

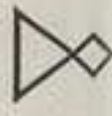
**7th and Hamilton Sts.,**

ALLENTOWN, PA.

—BLACK GOODS A SPECIALTY.—

**CHARLES H. WOLF,**

*Manufacturer of and Wholesale  
 and Retail Dealer in*

**CONFECTIONERY** 

No. 324 North Seventh Street,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

COFFEE AND PEANUT ROASTING.

**J. M. GRIMLEY,**

**CARPETS,**

**804** Hamilton St.,  
 Allentown, Pa.



## THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONCLAVE

OF THE

GRAND COMMANDERY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
HELD IN THE CITY OF ALLENTOWN, MAY 24 TO 26, 1885.

A grander or more imposing sight than was presented by the Knights Templar in their parade on May 26, 1885, has seldom been seen in Allentown. There were 1245 Knights in line, accompanied by 507 musicians. The handsome uniforms worn by the Knights and splendid banners carried by the various commanderies, together with the most excellent music furnished by the different bands, all of whom were the best musical organizations to be had in the locality from which the commanderies hailed, made the spectacle one long to be remembered by all who were so fortunate as to witness it. The following report of the conclave is from the local press:

The city of Allentown looked as though an army of occupation had invested it. Over 1200 Knights Templar, resplendent with glittering uniforms and brilliant insignia, are here, accompanied by bands of music and hundreds of followers from all parts of the State. New Jersey, too, has sent its representatives. Mounted Knights on richly caparisoned steeds, looking as gay and gorgeous as any cavalcade that went with the Crusaders to wrest the cross from the crescent, were to be seen dashing through the streets carrying or taking dispatches to the Right Eminent Grand Commander, Sir Edwin G. Martin. Unmounted Knights in hundreds were parading the streets, headed by their bands, which lent life and animation to an already animated city and performing the beautiful and intricate evolutions peculiar to Templary. The city is in its gayest attire and all along Hamilton street, from Fourth to Tenth, there is the flutter of flags. A crowding of masses on the sidewalks, on decorated awnings, in windows, on housetops—that was the scene to-day.

From the first blush of morn the carriages and wagons and all manner of conveyances came crowding along the country roads into the city. The trains, regular and special, added thousands to the number of sight-seers. Philadelphia, Reading, Norristown, Easton, Wilkes-Barre, Bethlehem, and innumerable other points had their representatives, and the perpetual encounters of friends and acquaintances on the sidewalks, with incidental intro-

ductions, created little eddies in the stream of humanity that flowed ceaselessly and with ever-increasing volume through our streets. The hotels are crowded and running over into adjacent houses, with mattresses on the floor and cots in the hall. The hotel men are doing the best they can and doing it nobly.

The crowds were simply immense, and such good-natured crowds, too. All were bent on sight-seeing and prepared to be jostled and pushed and jammed and squeezed and to in turn jostle and push and jam and squeeze. And the music—there were oceans of it, of the very best kind. Bands vied with each other in the variety and style of their selections and the length of time they could play. All this amused and edified the listeners and contributed to the general animation of the day. Centre Square and Hamilton street, from Seventh to Fifth, seemed to be the favorite stamping grounds of the multitude, and before ten

o'clock it was almost impossible to make one's way through the dense mass of people. The hundreds of flags, the gay streamers, the showy banners of Commanderies, the Masonic decorations, made a beautiful show in the bright sunlight. From an elevated point of observation the sight was grand in the extreme and one the memory of which will not soon be effaced. The weather was as near perfection as possible—not too hot, not too cool, just right for marching and for sight-seeing.

To make the pa-

rade the grand feature of the conclave the people of Allentown appeared to be as assiduous as the Masons of the city, for nearly all the stores and many residences along the line of march were decked and ornamented as tastefully as skill and abundant material could make them. The line along the greater part of the route was packed with humanity on both sides, and every window was thronged. The appearance of the Knights was all that they or their officers could wish, and the manœuvres of the various Commanderies were skillfully executed and elicited frequent rounds of applause.

## THE GRAND PARADE.

The Commanderies formed at half-past ten o'clock on North Seventh street, right resting on Hamilton street, and marched over the following route: Down Hamilton to Fifth, down Fifth to Walnut, down Walnut to Fourth, out Fourth to Chew, up Chew to Sixth, in Sixth to Hamilton, up Hamilton to Thirteenth,



WASSER & HARING, CLOTHIERS, N. W. COR. SEVENTH AND HAMILTON STREETS.

# C. Y. SCHELLY & BRO.

## HARDWARE

Cutlery,

Nails,



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Oils,

GLASS, ETC.

Mechanics' Tools and Builders' Hardware a Specialty.

32 North Seventh St., and 31 North Hall St., ALLENTOWN, PA.

AGENTS FOR

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.  
John T. Lewis & Bro's White Lead.  
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Baldwin Refrigerators.  
John Lucas & Co's Ready Mixed Paints.  
Champlain Horse Nails.

### CANDIES.

We are the agents in Allentown for

*The Delicious*

Brand of FINEST CHOCOLATES and BON BONS. Celebrated for purity, flavor and fine workmanship. The finest stock of candies at reasonable prices in the city. Our popular home-made goods are as excellent and choice as ever. Our arrangements are ample to wait promptly upon all, no matter how great the rush may be.

**GEORGE NONNEMACHER,**  
614 Hamilton Street.

SCHNURMAN \*

\* AND SAMUELS

Noted for selling good goods cheap.

### MILLINERY

AND THE LARGEST STOCK OF

*Ladies'*

*Furnishing Goods*

IN THE

LEHIGH VALLEY.

713 Hamilton St.,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

R. E. Wright, Pres. C. M. W. Keck, Cashier.

THE  
Allentown National Bank  
ALLENTOWN, PA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS . . . . . \$600,000  
DEPOSITS OVER . . . . . 1,250,000

The Oldest Bank in the County.  
Largest Deposits in the Lehigh Valley.  
County, City and Court Depository.

County, School and Municipal bonds and good business paper purchased at ruling rates. Good public and corporate bonds, mortgages and local securities generally on hand and for sale. Safe deposit boxes in use and burglar-proof vaults to rent at half the usual rates. We have now good municipal 4 per cent. bonds for sale, at from .98 to \$1.03.

**DIRECTORS:**

R. E. Wright, J. E. Lentz,  
Geo. O. Albright, Alfred J. Martin,  
Solomon Boyer, W. K. Ruhe,  
Jonas German, R. Peter Steckel,  
Wm. Herbst, Thomas Steckel,  
A. W. Lerch, David Williams,  
Alexander Singmaster.

countermarch to Seventh and dismiss. The line was reviewed by the Grand Commander at the corner of Seventh and Hamilton streets. The Commanderies in passing the Grand Commander marched in double sections, swords at carry, officers and colors saluting.

The parade was led by the following, all mounted: R. E. Grand Commander, Dr. Edwin G. Martin; V. E. Deputy Grand Commander, Joseph Alexander, Jr.; Em. Sir Geo. S. Graham, Grand Generalissimo; Em. Sir Lee L. Smith, Dep. Grand Captain-General; Em. Sir Richard M. Muckle, Grand Treasurer; Em. Sir Chas. E. Meyer, Grand Recorder; Em. Sir Wm. W. Allen, Senior Grand Warden; Em. Sir Torrence C. Hipple, Grand Junior Warden; Em. Sir John C. Kelly, Grand Warder; Em. Sir Edward W. Mills, Grand Sword Bearer; Em. Sir Aug. F. Shick, Grand Standard Bearer; Em. Sir J. A. Vanderslice, Grand Captain of the Guard; Right Em. Sirs George W. Kendrick and J. P. S. Gobin, Past Grand Commanders.

Aid to Grand Commander, Sir Morris L. Kauffman.

Chief of Staff, Em. Sir John J. Wadsworth.

Aidsto Grand Captain-General, Em. Sirs Chas. W. Cooper, Joseph S. Wright, N. P. Ramsey and William Conway.

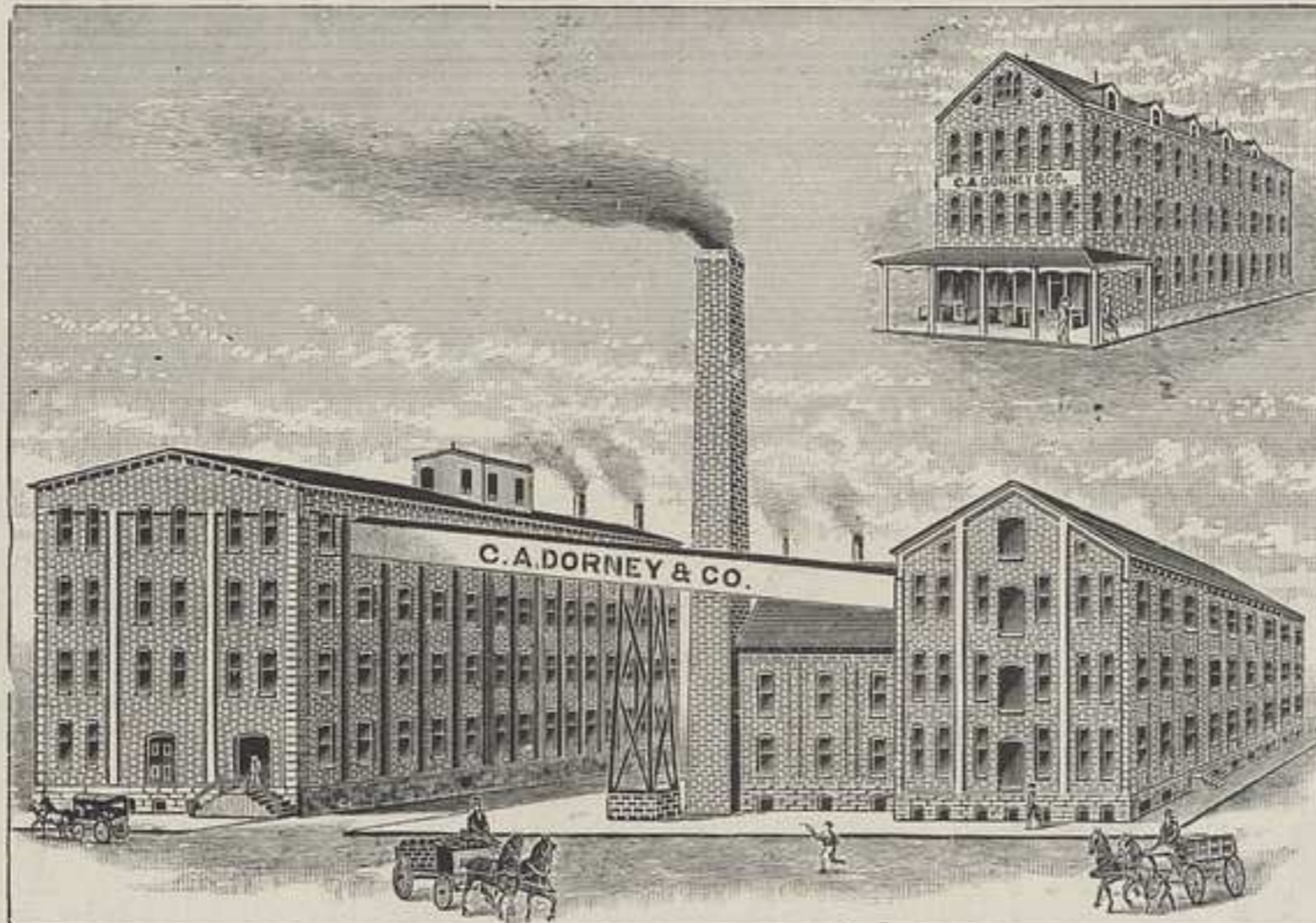
FIRST DIVISION.

Eminent Sir W. W. Allen, Grand Senior Warden in command.

Weccacoe Band, 20 men.

Philadelphia Commandery, No. 2, 60 men.

Edward H. Crane, Eminent Commander; W. L. Weatherly, Generalissimo; Evan Klautschek, C. Gen.



C. A. DORNEY & CO., ALLENTOWN, PA.

- Athletic Band, 25 men.
- St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Philadelphia, 60 men.
- John S. Sipler, Em. Com.; Daniel E. Hughes, Gen.; Edward P. Knipe, Capt. Gen.
- Singer Cornet Band, Mechanicsburg, 24 men.
- St. John's Commandery, No. 8, Carlisle, 52 men.
- Jas. D. Rea, Em. Com.; J. R. Carvell, Gen.; S. R. Claudy, Capt. Gen.
- Liberty Cornet Band, Reading, 26 men.
- De Molay Commandery, No. 9, Reading, 50 men.
- Wm. Koch: Em. Com.; A. Seivard, Gen.; Harry Laucks, Capt. Gen.
- Pilgrim Commandery, No. 10, Harrisburg, 25 men.
- J. D. Lemer, Em. Com.; E. A. Tennis, Gen.; J. C. Jennings, C. G.
- City Band, Lancaster, 20 men.
- Lancaster Commandery, No. 13; 84 men.
- C. A. Fondersmith, Em. Com.; Wm. O. Marshall, Gen.; J. L. Lyte, Capt. Gen.
- Arion Band, Lehigh, 16 men.
- Palestine Commandery, No. 14, Carbondale, 40 men.
- C. McMullen, Em. Com.; J. W. Dimmick, Gen.; D. R. Nicol, C. G.
- Phoenixville Military Band, 22 men.

- Jerusalem Commandery, No. 15, Phoenixville, 40 men.
- N. C. Vanderslice, Em. Com.; S. R. March, Gen.; F. B. Rhodes, C. G.
- Germania Band, Towanda, 19 men.
- Northern Commandery, No. 16, Towanda, 36 men.
- G. E. Davis, Em. Com.; C. L. Tracy, Gen.; J. McGowan, Capt. Gen.
- Bethlehem Band, 22 men.
- Cour de Lion Commandery, No. 17, Scranton, 40 men.
- E. H. Ruppel, Em. Com.; J. Ferguson, Gen.; G. W. Childs, Capt. Gen.
- Phillipsburgh Band, 19 men.
- Hugh de Payne, No. 19, of Easton, 55 men.
- C. Hilliard, Em. Com.; R. H. Lerch, Gen.; W. H. King, Capt. Gen.

SECOND DIVISION.

- Eminent Sir Torrence C. Hipple, Grand Junior Warden, in command, Allentown Band, 25 men.
- Allen Commandery, No. 20, 90 men.
- E. J. Balliet, Em. Com.; P. H. Stettler, Gen.; J. Davis, Capt. Gen.
- Repasz Band, of Williamsport, 24 men.
- Baldwin II. Commandery, No. 22, Williamsport, 39 men.

J. Wood Wussina, Em. Com.; Joseph C. Long, Gen.; William H. Bloom, Capt. Gen.

Lebanon Band, 28 men.

Hermit Commandery, No. 24, Lebanon, 45 men.

M. W. Reinckel, Em. Com.; J. D. Brown, Gen.; A. Hess, Capt. Gen.

Republican Band, of Phila., 18 men.

Kadosh Commandery, No. 29, Philadelphia, 25 men.

Stockton Bates, Gen.; John Sterling, Capt. Gen.

Citizens' Band, of Mahanoy City, 12 men.

Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 31, Tamaqua, 21 men.

Phaon Hermany, Em. Com.; Samuel Palmer, Gen.; J. Holland, Capt. Gen.

Norristown Band, 22 men.

Hutchinson Commandery, No. 32, Norristown, 33 men.

Sam'l J. Long, Em. Com.; Wallace Boyer, Gen.; Wm. Singluff, C. G.

Pioneer Band, of Catasauqua, 25 men.

Mary Commandery, No. 36, Philadelphia, 55 men.

John H. Dye, Em. Com.; Alex. McCune, Gen.; Ezra S. Bartlett, C. G.

Third Brigade Band, of Pottsville, 31 men.

Constantine Commandery, No. 41, of Pottsville, 50 men.

C. H. Reist, Em. Com.; Wm. H. Pollard, Gen.; E. Robinson, C. G.

Salls Brothers' Band, of Paterson, N. J., 16 men.

Melita Commandery, No. 13, of Paterson, N. J., 40 men.

D. Demorest, Em. Com.; L. L. Green, Gen.; E. C. Wells, Capt. Gen.

THIRD DIVISION.

- Eminent Sir J. C. Kelley, Grand Warden, in command.
- Minnehaha Band, of Womelsdorf, 20 men.
- Reading Commandery, No. 42, of Reading, 60 men.
- Dr. H. Landis, Em. Com.; Jno. Barbey, Gen.; Wm. H. Runkle, C. G.

# CIRCLE CAFÉ

The Leading Restaurant in the Lehigh Valley

LION HALL BUILDING,

*S. E. Cor. Centre Square, Allentown, Pa.*



CHAS. A. BOWMAN, PROPRIETOR.

This Popular Restaurant has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and the general accommodations are of a superior and inviting character. All the delicacies of the season served at moderate rates. The Bar is supplied with none but the best brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, ALES, CIGARS, &c.

—Ladies' Dining Room in the Rear. —

# SHIMER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## CARPETS,

OIL CLOTH, &c.

609 HAMILTON STREET,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

## LEVI NICKUM

MANUFACTURER OF

*Fine Cigars.*

MANUFACTURER OF THE

CELEBRATED

El Buen Puro,

La Rosa, Brillante

—AND—

La Flor Brand.

12 S. EIGHTH ST.,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

## Second National Bank

Oldest Bank in the County.

Capital - - \$200,000

Surplus - - 95,000

WM. H. AINEY, President.

WM. R. KLEIN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

REUBEN STAHLER,  
CHAS. H. MARTIN,  
M. C. L. KLINE,  
MARTIN KEMMERER,  
CHAS. H. RUHE,  
DAVID L. BARNER,

L. H. YEAGER,  
DAVID KUNTZ,  
W. B. POWELL,  
MARTIN L. YOST,  
CHAS. J. APPEL,  
JEREMIAH ROTH.

## UNION

## HOTEL

WM. J. SWOYER,

Proprietor.

Corner Sixth and Union Streets,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

The Bar always supplied with the Choicest  
Liquors, Wines, Cigars, &c.

Always Prepared for Boarders.

Seltzer Band, of Lock Haven, 22 men.  
 Hospitaller Commandery, No. 46, of Lock Haven, 60 men.  
 Geo. A. Brown, Em. Com.; J. Schuyler, Jr., Gen.; Geo. McRea, C. G.  
 Metropolitan Band, of Philadelphia, 20 men.  
 Kensington Commandery, No. 54, of Philadelphia, 60 men.  
 J. G. Brueckmann, Em. Com.; Alfred Clegg, Gen.; C. C. Tull, C. G.  
 Thistle Band, of Pittston, 18 men.  
 Wyoming Valley Commandery, No. 57, of Pittston, 35 men.  
 Theo. Hart, Jr., Em. Com.; J. H. Mosser, Gen.; John D. Green, C. G.  
 Temple Commandery Band, 18 Men.  
 Temple Commandery, No. 60, of Tunkhannock, 40 men.  
 Draper Billings, Em. Com.; F. H. Bayard, Gen.; Jas. W. Bayard, C. G.  
 Corinthian Chasseurs, (mounted), No. 53, of Philadelphia, 35 men.  
 W. R. Peddle, Em. Com.; J. P. Wyman, Gen.; W. F. McCallum, C. G.

An election for officers for the ensuing term resulted in the choice of the following:

THE GRAND OFFICERS.

R. E. Grand Commander—Sir Joseph Alexander, Jr., of Carbondale.  
 V. E. Deputy Grand Commander—Sir George S. Graham, of Phila.  
 E. Grand Generalissimo—Sir Lee S. Smith, of Allegheny.  
 E. Grand Captain General—Sir William W. Allen, of Philadelphia.  
 Grand Prelate—Sir Wm. Henry Platt, of Lewistown.  
 Grand Senior Warden—Sir Torrence C. Hipple, of Lock Haven.  
 Grand Junior Warden—Sir John J. Wadsworth, of Erie.  
 Grand Treasurer—Sir Mark Richards Muckle, of Philadelphia.  
 Grand Recorder—Sir Charles E. Meyer, of Philadelphia.



THE INSTALLATION.

The public installation of the officers elect took place in the Academy of Music in presence of a vast assemblage of invited ladies and gentlemen. The ceremony, which was very imposing, lasted one and a half hours. The Allentown band of this city was selected for the orchestral work, and its selections excited rapturous applause.

RECEPTION AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

The reception and promenade concert tendered by Allen Commandery in honor of the thirty-second annual conclave and visiting Sir Knights was held at the Olympian Rink. The length of the main floor is 175 feet and the width 80 feet, the standing room of which would accommodate 8000 people if pretty well packed. The rink was elaborately decorated with flags and festoons of bunting and Chinese and Japanese designs. On the right of the building a large music stand was constructed midway between the west and east ends. Adjoining on the north side of the main building a special structure, 40 by 150 feet, was erected for the refreshment room, and in this three long tables were set which accommodated two hundred and seventy-five people at a time.

At nine the splendid Eureka Orchestra of twenty-five pieces, under the direction of E. Lehman Ruhe, opened the promenade concert and rendered an excellent programme.

The music was rendered exquisitely and the commendations of the orchestra were general.

At ten o'clock the grand match was formed under Marshal Sir William R. Klein, who, with his aids, took the right of column. The orchestra played the music to military marching time and the hundreds of Knights in full Templar uniform, accompanied by richly dressed and beautiful ladies, keeping time to the spirited music, presented a grand and inspiring spectacle, such as has never been excelled in this city. Then the dancing began with a beautiful waltz, and a well-arranged programme was rendered most delightfully by the orchestra and danced most gracefully by the gallant and courteous Knights and their fair ladies. In point of decorum and gentlemanly conduct the affair was altogether most admirable and reflected high credit upon the order. Visitors from abroad, who were accustomed to attending large assemblages arranged in high style, were gratified with the success of this reception and were profuse in their expressions of admiration for the generous hospitality dispensed and the complete arrangements made for their comfort and entertainment. There was no occurrence during the whole evening which did not do honor to the gentlemen having the affair in charge.

The visitors, one and all, expressed themselves delighted with the city and their reception and entertainment. Excellent weather favored the conclave and applauding thousands looked on. The parade was one of the most imposing made by the Knights for years. The hotel accommodations, while tested to more than their capacity, handled the visitors well. Allen Commandery was universally praised by the visitors for its tireless efforts in seeing that the thousand and one details were looked to. The visitors conducted themselves admirably and the order has been strengthened in public estimation thereby. Altogether there appears to be cause for congratulations all around. It was a grand occasion and will be long remembered, and its complete success will be a lasting gratification to Allen Commandery.



JOHN M. STEVENS.  
 14, 16, 18 Church Street.



JOHN H. RITTER.  
 20 S. Eighth Street.

# HISTORY OF CATASAUQUA.

ITS LOCATION, HISTORY, COMMERCIAL FACILITIES, INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c.

CATASAUQUA is situated on a triangular plot of ground formed by the junction of Catasauqua Creek with the Lehigh River, about 20 miles above where it empties into the Delaware River. With the surface of the ground sloping toward the Lehigh River on the West and the Catasauqua Creek on the east and south, affording the very best natural advantages for perfect drainage; a healthier and more pleasant spot upon which to locate a town could not well have been chosen. The borough limits are restricted on the west by the Lehigh River, on the east and south by the Catasauqua Creek, while on the north the dividing line between Lehigh and Northampton counties runs diagonally through a thickly built-up portion of the town. In size, Catasauqua ranks first among the towns of Lehigh county, and is divided into two wards. The population of the borough proper is about 4000, to which should be added West Catasauqua, in Whitehall township, having about 1000 inhabitants; East Catasauqua, in Hanover township with a population of about 500, and that portion of Allen township adjoining the borough on the north side with over 1000 inhabitants, making a total of more than 6500 inhabitants.

The town is regularly laid out, the streets graded and curbed, with brick or flagstone pavements on both sides. The town is noted for the absence of the uncleanness and generally dilapidated appearance common to iron-manufacturing towns, a condition to which the founders of the first iron works contributed very materially, by insisting on sobriety and supplying the means of self-culture to their workmen. With sobriety, economy went hand in hand, and quite a number of workmen own the houses they live in, while the sons of some of the earlier laboring men to-day hold positions of trust, not only in this place, but in other parts of the State.

Never-failing springs of the purest water abound, the underlying strata being limestone, which have openings on the north and east connecting with unfailing reservoirs.

The town was incorporated February 1, 1853, at which time there were but few buildings north of Bridge street, which is now below the centre of the town. The first borough officers were David Thomas, Burgess; Owen Rice, Secretary; Joshua Hunt, Treasurer; Charles Sigley, High Constable; and James S. Reese, Esq., Solicitor. Prior to its incorporation, the village was known as Craneville. The earliest settlers had given the place



BURGESS, W. A. BORGER.

the name of Biery's Ferry; afterwards, in 1824, a chain bridge having been built across the river, it was called Biery's Bridge and Bierysport. The place owes its rapid growth to the establishment of the furnaces for smelting iron ore with anthracite coal. A party of Philadelphia capitalists interested in the Lehigh Canal, which had been constructed for carrying anthracite coal from the mines above Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, hearing that iron had been successfully manufactured with anthracite coal in Wales, conceived the idea that the establishment of furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron with anthracite coal would be a paying business in the Lehigh Valley. With this object in view, they purchased a property, now within the borough limit, and erected thereon the first anthracite iron furnace in the Lehigh Valley. The first pig-iron was made in 1840. The practicability of making pig-iron with anthracite coal having been established, the company erected other furnaces, and in 1860, had six in blast. Since then improvements have been made and the number of furnaces reduced to four, with, however, an increased capacity for the production of pig-iron.

The borough is divided into two wards since 1877. The borough government consists of a burgess, and town council of six members—three elected from each ward. The treasurer, clerk, and policemen are elected by the council. The following gentlemen have held the office of burgess: David Thomas, 1853; John Boyer, 1854; Uriah Brunner, 1855; David Thomas, 1856-57; William Getz, 1858-59; A. C. Lewis, 1860; John Williams, 1861-69; James C. Beitel, 1870-71; John Williams, 1872; Melchoir H. Horn, 1873-74; George Bower, 1875; William H. Glace, 1876; Henry Davis, 1877-81; Philip Storm, 1882-84; Robert E. Williams, 1885-87; John W. Hopkins, 1888-89; Thomas Jones, 1890-91, and W. A. Borger, 1892. Without detracting from the merits of any of the above gentlemen, we desire to say a few words in reference to ex-Burgess Philip Storm, who came to the town a little over twenty years ago and procured employment in the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company's rolling mill as a day laborer. Being a careful and industrious man, he was soon made foreman of a gang of outside laborers. By strict economy and self-denial he amassed a competence, and is now one of the town's most liberal and public-spirited citizens.

Mr. A. C. Lewis entered the army soon after the outbreak of the War of Secession, and laid down his life that his country might live.



CHIEF OF POLICE, C. E. SHECKLER.



JOHN WILLIAMS, EX-BURGESS.

beneficial and serviceable to the general public the town does not lag behind.

The water supply of the town is one of the best in the State. The water works were erected in 1845 by the Crane Iron Company. The object at first was to get a water supply for the company's houses occupied by the men employed by the company, but the demand became so general that the pipes were laid along each of the principal streets, and the entire town supplied at a very low cost to the citizens. The capacity of the works, owing to the increase of population, proving inadequate to supply the increased demand for water, they were considerably enlarged, a new reservoir and stand-pipe were built, and larger pipes laid, replacing the small pipes at first put down, and



MAJ. ARNOLD C. LEWIS, EX-BURGESS.

A town hall was erected in 1868, in which the town council meets, and where most public meetings and entertainments are held.

Up to 1891 the town was well lighted with gas, supplied by the Catasauqua Gas Company, incorporated in 1856. The gas was made of coal until within the last few years, when the Lowe water process of manufacturing gas was adopted. Although gas is still used in many buildings, the streets are now illuminated by electricity, which is furnished by the "Catasauqua Electric Light and Power Company," of which Mr. James Thomas, of the firm of Davis & Thomas, is president. In this as in all other matters that are



COL. M. H. HORN, EX-BURGESS.

gig, and two hose carriages, the property of the borough, and is housed on the first floor of the town hall, where the company has a finely furnished meeting-room. The Southwark Fire Company was organized February 4, 1873. They were named in honor of the old Southwark, No. 9, of the Philadelphia Volunteer Department, whose apparatus they had in charge until a few years ago, it having been purchased by the Crane Iron Company, who built a fine two-story brick building in which to house the apparatus and for a meeting place of the company. They now have a splendid new steamer, purchased by the company with voluntary contributions of the citizens. The fact that two new steamers of the best makes were purchased in one year shows the wide-awake spirit of this thriving

covering the borough more fully. The capacity of the reservoir is 200,000 gallons, a quantity sufficient to meet the demands of a population three times as large as that of Catasauqua.

The fire department of the town is one of the most efficient in the State. There are two fire companies, both volunteer organizations, the membership being made up of the able-bodied young men of the town. Finer and more gentlemanly fire companies, as an organization, are seldom met with; such a thing as a row at a fire being entirely unknown. The Phoenix Fire Company, the older of the two companies, was organized April 22, 1866; it now has a very large active membership. The apparatus consists of a new steamer, a hook and ladder truck, a



THOS. JONES, EX-BURGESS.



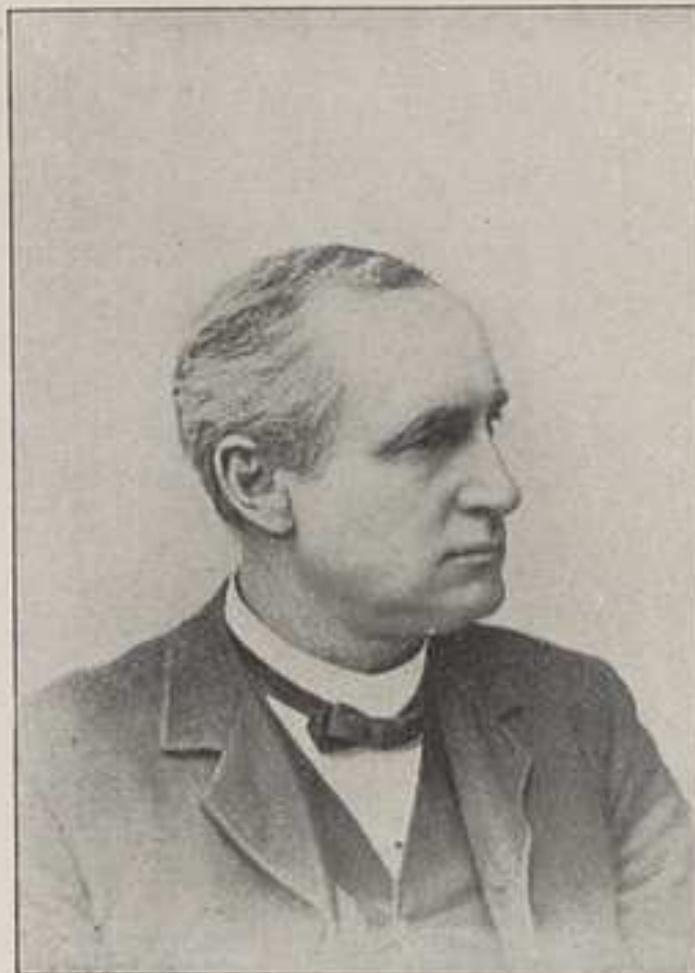
ROBT. WILLIAMS, EX-BURGESS.



C. CHAPMAN, PRES. SCHOOL BOARD.

coal fields of Pennsylvania and the great commercial centres—New York and Philadelphia. The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Division of the Philadelphia and Reading system brings the products of the great hematite ore districts of Lehigh and Berks counties to the furnaces at Catasauqua and neighboring towns. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's canal gives the slower, but none the less sure communication with the anthracite coal fields of Carbon and Luzerne counties and the fire-clay deposits of New Jersey. Communication with the iron, coal, limestone, and fire-clay deposits being assured, the industrial establishments of the town have been very successful.

In 1838 the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company offered to give to any party that would establish a furnace for the purpose of making pig-iron, using anthracite coal exclusively for fuel, laying out for the same the sum of \$30,000, and successfully run the furnace for three months with anthracite coal, the valuable water privileges extending from the dam in the Lehigh River at Hokendauqua to dam in the same river at Allentown, a distance of about four miles.



JAMES THOMAS, SCHOOL BOARD.

borough. In addition to these regular organizations the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company has a fire brigade, composed of employes of the company, and own a hose truck and large supply of hose.

Catasauqua is blessed with ample commercial facilities. The Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Divisions of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad system giving rapid and reliable communication with the anthracite and bituminous

A party of Philadelphia capitalists formed a company in the same year, and sent one of their number, Mr. Erskine Hazard, to Ynisedwin, in Wales, where pig-iron had been successfully made with anthracite coal and engaged Mr. David Thomas to come to this country and build the furnace and take charge of the same when completed. Mr. Thomas broke ground in July, 1839, and one year thereafter, July 4, 1840,

the first furnace, number one, was blown in, and proved a success. A superior quality of pig-iron being manufactured, the demand increased rapidly and number two furnace was built in 1841, number three in 1846, numbers four and five in 1850, and number six in 1856. The company when first organized was known as the Lehigh Crane Iron Co., but some years later the name was changed to Crane Iron Co. which is the title it is now known by.

This company was the pioneer in the anthracite pig-iron business in the United States. The blast was at first received from blowers driven by water, but as more furnaces were added the water power was found to be inadequate, and immense engines were erected for supplying the necessary blast. These engines, at the time of their erection, were the largest stationary engines in the country, and they are now exceeded by but few. The company has always endeavored to keep in the fore-front of the anthracite pig-iron business, and aimed to make none but the very best quality of metal. At their works this company erected the first Whitwell hot-blast stove in use for making anthracite iron. While the construction of these stoves requires a very much larger expenditure of money in their erection than the ordinary cast-iron hot-blast stoves, the superior quality of iron which can be produced by their use justifies the outlay. The company found the first one so successful that they have since constructed two more, removing one of the older furnaces to make room for one, and now, with four furnaces, produce more and better pig-iron than formerly with six furnaces and the cast-iron hot-blast stoves.

The company's office is in Philadelphia, Mr. Samuel Dickson being the president, and George T. Barnes, secretary and treasurer. The officers at the works are Leonard Peckett, superintendent; David Davis, cashier.

Where there are so many factories using machinery, it is but natural that other establishments to meet the requirements in that line should arise. In 1865 the Spring



DAVID DAVIS, SEC'Y SCHOOL BOARD.



DR. H. H. RIEGEL, SCHOOL BOARD.





E. CLAY HAMERSLY, BOROUGH SOLICITOR.

Dale Foundry was established by Messrs. Davies, Thomas & Co. The works were continued by this firm until 1868, when Mr. Daniel Davies, the senior partner, and his son, purchased the interest of Mr. Thomas, and the business was continued by them under the firm name of Davies & Son until, in 1876, death removed the senior partner, when the present co-partnership was formed. Mr. James Thomas, the junior partner, being a man

of large experience in the manufacture of iron and machinery.

The works are located on the east bank of Catasauqua Creek, just without the borough limits. General foundry and machine works, with a facility for doing work well, economically and in large quantities that is unsurpassed by any concern in the State. Foundry floor has an acreage of 30,000 square feet and cupola or melting capacity of 100 ton per day. The proprietors are both practical mechanics and have personal supervision of the entire works.

Catasauqua has two weekly newspapers, the *Catasauqua Dispatch* and the *Valley Record*. The first newspaper venture was the *Catasauqua Herald*, by Kelchner & Fry, succeeded by Lewis & Bro. a few years later. In 1861 A. C. Lewis, the editor, entered the army, and the paper soon after discontinued publication. After the war the *Journal* had a short existence. The *Record* was started in 1870 and the *Dispatch* in 1871. The *Record* is Democratic and the *Dispatch* Republican.



CAPT. JOSEPH MATCHETT.

With the different elements which go to make up the population of Catasauqua, a variety of religious opinions is to be expected, and the town has a larger number of religious organizations than are usually found in a town of its size. The original settlers were Germans, and were about equally divided between the Reformed and Lutheran churches. With the advent of the canal and the public works a German Catholic element was introduced. The Welsh are divided

between the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Methodists. The Scotch are, as a rule, Presbyterians. The Irish are divided between the Catholics and Presbyterians. The few Swedes are nearly all Lutherans.

The first regularly organized congregation in the settlement was the First Presbyterian. The first church edifice was erected by this congregation on Church street, west of Howertown road. The corner-stone of this building was laid by the Rev. Robt. W. Landis, on the last Sunday in 1839. The structure was of frame, weather-boarded perpendicularly and battened, twenty-five by thirty-five feet in size, afterwards enlarged by an addition of ten or twelve feet. On the twenty-second day of March, 1840, it was dedicated. This first church building was a very different structure from the fine edifice now occupied by the congregation at the corner of Second and Pine streets; it had no steeple, the bell which called the worshippers together being hung in the forked limbs of a large oak tree which shaded a part of the church building. This building was used as a house of worship until 1856, when the congregation removed to their new church edifice on Second street, of which the corner-stone had been laid with appropriate ceremonies September 23, 1854. The new church was built of brick in semi-Gothic style, the main building being forty by sixty-three feet, with transept twenty by thirty feet on the south, and one on the north ten by twenty feet, in which is a fine organ, the gift of David Thomas.

To commemorate the reunion of the old and new school Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, a memorial chapel, thirty-five by eighty-two feet, was built in 1871. The corner-stone was laid May 13, 1871, and the building dedicated December 10, 1871.

The congregation have a beautiful and well-arranged parsonage built of brick, forty feet north of the church building, fronting on Second street.



A. F. KOONS, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.



LEONARD PECKITT, SUPT. CRANE IRON CO.



F. M. HORN, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL BANK.

Lewers, who died August 23, 1868. The Rev. William Fulton was chosen to succeed him, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. D. Harbison, the present pastor. The congregation own a parsonage built of brick.

Emanuel's German Evangelical Church was built in 1848 on Howertown road, between Union and Wood streets. It was a brick structure, thirty by thirty-eight feet in size. In this building the congregation worshipped until 1870, when the accessions to the congregation had become so numerous that the room was too small to meet the wants of the members. A lot was purchased at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, whereon the congregation erected the present handsome and capacious structure. The building is of brick, forty-five by eighty feet in size. Its erection was supervised by William Michel, David Tombler, Owen Swartz, C. G. Schneller, and Aaron Glick, the then trustees of the congregation. An adjoining lot and conveniently arranged two-story frame building was purchased in 1874, and has been in use ever since as a parsonage. The following ministers have served the congregation since its organization: Revs. William Hessart, William Hoffman, John Kramer, Henry Bucks, Noah McLain, Michael Singlinger, Samuel Rhoads, Christian Hummel, Jacob Gross, Christian

The Bridge Street Presbyterian Congregation was organized by the Rev. Leslie Irwin in 1850, and a handsome church edifice was erected on Bridge street west of Howerstown road. The Rev. L. Irwin served the congregation acceptably until 1865, when he was succeeded by Rev. James

Myers, Geo. Knerr, Moses Dessinger, George Haines, John Schell, John Kehl, James Lehr, C. B. Fleger, George Kuen, Jacob Adams, George Haines, C. Bryfogel, Ruben Lichtenwalner, B. F. Bohner, H. J. Glick, T. L. Wentz, J. K. Seyfrit, and D. S. Stauffer, the present incumbent.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church was built on Front street, above Walnut, in 1859, and dedicated on Christmas Day of that year. The basement only was finished

at that time, and it was not until 1867 that the congregation was able to finish the auditorium, when it was again dedicated. It was not until 1864 that the congregation had a regular pastor, the Rev. C. H. Bickley being appointed, and served until 1865. His successors were: H. F. Iselt, 1865; S. B. Best, 1866; J. J. Jones, 1869; W. P. Howell, 1871; Jeremiah Pastorfield, 1874; G. Oram, 1876; D. M. Young, 1879; L. B. Hoffman, 1881; S. O. Garrison, 1881; John Stringer, 1884; A. J. Amthor, 1887; Charles H. Rorer, 1889; C. M. Simpson, 1892.

Under the pastorate of Rev. Rorer the old church was sold to

Catasauqua Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and is now used by that order for meeting purposes. During Rev. Amthor's pastorate a plot of ground was purchased by the congregation, at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, and a fine brick parsonage erected thereon. But it was left to his successor to take part in the erection, alongside of the parsonage, of one of the finest and most complete church edifices in the Lehigh Valley. The building is built of square blocks of blue limestone, and extends from Walnut street along Fifth street to Oak alley, and consists of the main auditorium, a lecture and Sunday-school room, a room for the infant department, a parlor, a library and several class rooms.

The first church building on the present site of St.



C. R. HORN, CASHIER, NATIONAL BANK.



NATIONAL BANK OF CATASAUQUA, 161-163 FRONT STREET.

Paul's Lutheran Church, on Howertown road, south of Bridge street, was built in 1852, the corner-stone being laid July 4, and the dedication services held on Christmas Day of that year. The building was of brick, forty-five by sixty-five feet in size. It was built for and used as a union church by the Lutherans and Reformed congregations; Messrs. Samuel Koehler and George Breinig representing the Lutheran congregation, and Solomon Biery and Charles Wolf the Reformed congregation on the building committee. The Reverend Jeremiah Schindel served the Lutheran congregation as pastor until 1854, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. William Roth, who resigned July 7, 1861. Up to this time the services had always been held in the German language, but as the congregation grew in numbers and the younger members became a large factor in the congregation, a demand for



RESIDENCE OF JOHN WILLIAMS, SR., BRIDGE STREET.

is also of brick, with a basement for Sunday school and other meeting purposes. In 1891 a handsome brick parsonage was erected alongside of the church, and the congregation may well feel proud of its well-arranged quarters.

The Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, on Bridge street, at the corner of Third street, was built in 1873-74, the corner-stone being laid in the fall of 1873 and the church dedicated in the spring of 1874. The building is of pressed brick, fifty by seventy feet, built in modern style. The Rev. J. K. Plitt was elected the first pastor of the church in 1873, and continued in that relation until the fall of 1877. For six years the Rev. M. H. Richards was the missionary supply. In 1883 the Rev. Geo. W. Sandt, of Easton, was elected, and served until 1885, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. Kohler, who served until 1887, when Rev. D. M. Henkel took charge of the congregation until September, 1889. The Second Conference supplied the pulpit until October of that year, when the present pastor, Rev. J. D. Roth, was elected.

The Reformed Church, on Third street, corner of Walnut, was built in 1869. Internal dissension hindered the growth of the congregation, and they had several times been on the verge of dissolution. In 1880 the property was sold by the sheriff, and was bought in by the reorganized congregation under the title of Salem's Reformed Church. Under the able management of the pastor, the Rev. J. J. Crist, the congregation



REFORMED CHURCH, COR. FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

English service grew up, and to satisfy this demand the Rev. F. J. F. Schantz was elected as pastor, and served the congregation acceptably until 1866. For a year the conference supplied the congregation. June 1, 1867, the Rev. J. D. Schindel, a son of the first pastor, was installed, who served the congregation until 1887, when he resigned and J. W. Mayne was elected to take his post. In 1892 Rev. Mayne resigned to accept a call at Easton, Pa., whereupon the congregation elected James F. Lambert, of Philadelphia, who at this time of writing has not yet formally accepted the call. The church continued to be used as a union church until 1868, when the Lutheran congregation bought out the interest of the Reformed congregation. In 1887 the old church building was torn down and a much larger structure erected in its place. The new building occupies the site of the old one and



RESIDENCE OF JOHN WILLIAMS, JR., FOURTH STREET.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES CHAPMAN, FOURTH STREET.



RESIDENCE OF DAVID DAVIS, THIRD STREET.

succeeded, in 1883, in freeing their property of debt. In 1885 failing health caused Rev. Crist to hand in his resignation, which was not accepted, but leave of absence was granted on condition that as soon as his health warranted it, he should again resume his former relation as pastor. During the following year Revs. T. N. Reber and J. Fritzinger, both of Allentown, supplied the pulpit, the former in English and the latter in German. In 1886 it was found that Rev. Crist's health gave no hope for further dependence on his services, when Rev. W. F. More was elected, and under his pastorate the congregation has been very prosperous, as the increased membership and the beautified and enlarged church building clearly evince.

The Bethel Welsh Congregational Church was built in 1883, the cornerstone being laid June 17, 1883, and the completed edifice dedicated December 2, 1883. The church building is thirty by fifty feet, fronting on Pine street, with a wing fronting on Fourth street, sixteen by twenty feet, built of brick in Gothic style with a neat open spire. The church started with a membership of thirty communicants, which has increased under Rev. David R. Griffiths' ministration to a member-

ship of nearly one hundred communicants. A flourishing Sunday School is connected with the church.

The Saint Lawrence Roman Catholic Church, corner of Second and Chapel streets, built of brick, thirty-six by seventy feet in size, was commenced in 1856 and dedicated May 16, 1858, the Right Reverend John N. Newman, Bishop of Philadelphia, officiating. The Rev. Lawrence Aloysius Brennan was its first pastor, and remained in charge until November, 1860, when, owing to ill health, he was obliged to sever his connection with his charge, and was succeeded by Rev. Francis O'Connor, who was in turn

succeeded by Rev. L. J. Miller in 1861. Rev. Miller remained in charge until February, 1863, when he was succeeded by Rev. Edward McKee. Shortly after Rev. McKee took charge the church building proved too small for the wants of the congregation and was by him enlarged and renovated. In October, 1883, owing to failing eyesight, Rev. McKee was obliged, after a continuous pastorate of over twenty-two years, to relinquish his charge, and was succeeded by Rev. C. A. McFadden, who was in turn succeeded by Rev. B. J. Conway, the present pastor, in January, 1885.



RESIDENCE OF DR. L. A. SALADE, FOURTH STREET.

The Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Second and Union streets, was built in 1857. It was a frame structure, which stood until 1878, when it was torn down, and a new brick church was erected and dedicated August 7, 1878. Present pastor is Rev. A. Seimetz.

In 1872 a Welsh Baptist Church was organized, and a frame structure was erected corner of Third and Chestnut streets. Owing to depression in the iron industry consequent upon the panic caused by Jay Cooke & Co.'s failure, the congregation disbanded and the building was sold, and for a time was used as a Salvation Army Barracks and later changed to tenement houses.

brick building erected at corner of Second street and School alley. A three-story frame building, which had been erected for a carriage factory, on corner of Front street and School alley, was leased and used as a school building until the completion of what is now the High School building—a three-story brick building having six school-rooms, corner of Walnut and Second streets—in 1859. In 1868 a lot was purchased on Front street, below Wood street, and a two-story four-room brick building was erected. The schools of the district are in charge of a competent corps of teachers, and rank high among the public schools of the State.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES W. FULLER, CORNER BRIDGE AND FOURTH STREETS.

Catasauqua School District—This district, prior to the incorporation of the borough, was included in Hanover township. A mixed school was established on what is now Union street, corner of Railroad alley, in 1840. In 1848 the Presbyterian congregation bought a lot of ground, corner of Bridge street and Howertown road, and erected a two-story brick building which was used as a school-house. Upon the incorporation of the borough this property was purchased by the district. A select school was taught by Mr. John Hudden, and afterwards by his wife, in the basement of the Bridge Street Presbyterian Church building. Many of the prominent business men of the town remember this school, and look back to the time spent there with pleasure. In 1854 a lot was purchased and a two-story

The late Colonel M. H. Horn served as president of the board for many years and he always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of the schools. The schools of both wards are under one board of directors which is at present composed as follows: C. W. Chapman, president; David Davis, who has been secretary for sixteen years; Rev. D. R. Griffiths, George Davies, Dr. H. H. Riegel and William Weisley.

The Pioneer Cornet Band was organized in 1873 and incorporated in 1881. It is a first-class musical organization, and its services are in request on festive occasions, they frequently furnishing music for Philadelphia societies.

Catasauqua has a number of fine business houses, the principal ones being Fuller's Block, on Front street, corner of Church

street, which has four large store-rooms. The building is of brick, three stories in height, and arranged for business on first floors and living rooms on first and second floors, while the third floor of each is arranged for societies to meet. The building of the Catasauqua National Bank is a fine three-story building, built of pressed brick, containing the bank-rooms and vault, together with offices on first and second floors, while the third story furnishes very cozy quarters for four secret societies. This bank was organized as a State bank in 1856, its business being conducted at first in the front room of the residence of Mr. Thomas Frederick, on Front street below Union, until 1857, when the bank bought the property on Front street between Union and Wood streets, where it is now located. It was changed to a national bank in 1865. Eli J. Saeger was elected president and M. H. Horn cashier in 1857. Upon the death of Mr. Saeger in 1888, M. H. Horn was elected to the presidency, which position he held until his death in 1890, when the present officials were elected, F. M. Horn, president; C. R. Horn, as cashier.

The town contains a number of very fine private residences, most of them being situated on the high ground bounded by Bridge and Walnut streets, from Second street to Howertown road. The streets are generally well shaded, being lined on both sides, with very rare intervals, by fine shade trees.

Mr. James W. Fuller may well be called the pioneer of the town in the erection of handsome granite residences. Since the completion of his palatial residence at Fourth and Bridge streets, a few years ago, three others have been built of the same material: those of Dr. L. A. Salade and William McKee, on Fourth street, and that of Samuel Thomas, at Second and Pine streets. The latter is a magnificent building, and, like that of Mr. Fuller, will ever remain as a monument to the family.



RESIDENCE OF F. M. HORN, FOURTH STREET.

The late John Williams, for many years treasurer of the Crane Iron Co., added very materially to the beautiful appearance on Fourth street in the erection of three elegant and commodious homes which are occupied respectively by his son, John T., and his sons-in-law, Messrs. Frank M. Horn and E. D. Boyer.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

There are quite a number of secret societies in Catasauqua. The oldest secret organization is Catasauqua Lodge, I. O. O. F., which was instituted October 6, 1847. The first officers were N. G., Reuben Seip; V. G., Aaron Bast; Sec., Samuel Colver; Assist. Sec., David A. Tombler; Treas., Nathan



RESIDENCE OF C. R. HORN, COR. FIFTH AND WALNUT STS.



RESIDENCE OF LEONARD PECKITT, CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STS.

Frederick. Since the institution of this lodge over seven hundred persons have been initiated, and the present active membership is over two hundred. The lodge meets in a well-furnished lodge-room, in a building of their own, situated on Front street opposite the rolling mill.

Fraternity Encampment, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 6, 1867, with George Bower, C. P.; M. H. Horn, H. P.; D. A. Tombler, C. W.; Daniel Gillespie, J. W.; F. M. Eagle, Treas.; A. F. Koons, Scribe; Philip Storm, O. S.; Aaron Snyder, I. S.; Henry Souder, G.; William Biery, 1st W.; John Hunter, 2d W.; F. F. Giering, 3d W.; H. J. Eckensperger, 4th W.; F. Bower, 1st G. of T.; Jas. Hutchinson, 2d G. of T. The encampment is in a flourishing condition.

Porter Lodge, No. 284, F. and A. M., was originally instituted as No. 152, on September 5, 1853, and named after Hon. James M. Porter, and was fully organized June 30, 1854, with the following officers, viz.: W. M., Robert McIntyre; S. W., Levi Kraft; J. W., James McLeary; Sec., A. H. Gilbert; Treas., Charles Wolf; S. D., F. B. Martin; J. D., Charles Allen; S. M. C., Wm. Getz; J. M. C., James Clugstin; Tyler, William Biery. Porter Lodge was an offshoot of Easton Lodge, and is the parent lodge of the four following lodges, viz.: Lehigh, of Trexler-town; Barger, of Allentown; Monoquesg, of Bath, and Slatington, of Slatington. Porter Lodge has one of the finest lodge-

rooms in the valley, comprising the entire upper floor of the Max Ries Building, one of the finest business houses in the town, located on Front street, above Bridge. The present officials are: W. W. McKee, W. M.; A. S. Heckman, S. W.; C. R. Horn, J. W.; Edmund Randall, Sec.; John Matchett, Tyler.

Fuller Post, G. A. R., No. 378, was organized August 19, 1867, when it was known as No. 74. It was named in honor of Lieut. George W. Fuller, who shed his blood to cement our common Union. It was disbanded October 15, 1869, reorganized in 1872, and again disbanded in 1876, to be reorganized on a more enduring basis September 10, 1883. The post meets in a building which it occupies jointly with several other organizations, on Bridge street above Front.

Walker Lodge, I. O. of G. T., and a Division of Sons of Temperance and Cadets of Temperance, also meet in the same building with the G. A. R.

There are also a Senior and Junior Order of American Protestant Association, United American Mechanics, Iron Lodge, Knights of Honor, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Red Men,

The Lawrence Social Club, and several other societies meeting in the various lodge-rooms in town, affording ample opportunity for a man to visit a lodge every evening during the week; and the stranger within its gates who is a member of any of the more prominent secret societies can easily find congenial fellowship.

BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

*Chief Burgess*—W. A. Borger.

*Chief of Police*—Charles Sheckler. *Police*—Wm. Bloss.

COUNCIL.

*President*—A. S. Heckman; Wm. F. Eberhard and Alex. Mitchell, First Ward; C. J. Keim, T. F. Frederick and John Lee, Second Ward.

*Secretary*—Edw. D. Boyer. *Treasurer*—David T. Williams. *Borough Solicitor*—R. Clay Hamersley. *Street Com.*—W. K. Biery. *Borough Auditors*—Jas. Tait, Jr., Peter Eberhard, and F. F. Frederick.

*Justices of the Peace*—A. F. Koons, R. Clay Hamersley, First Ward; A. N. Ulrich, Second Ward.

That the town was thoroughly patriotic during the civil war, is demonstrated by the number of brave men who enlisted therefrom.

We herewith give a list of the men enlisted with Co. F, regretting that we have not the space to give list in full of all companies enlisted here.



RESIDENCE OF W. W. MCKEE, COR. FOURTH AND PINE STREETS.

Co. F., 47th Regiment, recruited at Catasauqua, Pa., August 30, 1861. Three years.

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Henry S. Hart, Captain,        | Preston M. Rohn, Sergeant, |
| Edwin Gilbert, "               | F. Longenhagen, "          |
| Geo. W. Fuller, 1st Lieut.,    | Josiah H. Walk, Corporal,  |
| W. H. Bartholomew, 1st Lieut., | Spencer Tettemer, "        |
| Henry H. Bush, 2d Lieut.,      | G. H. Longenhagen, "       |
| Augustus Eagle, "              | Martin O'Brien, "          |
| Thos. F. Lambert, "            | Robt. Cunningham, "        |
| James Tait, 1st Sergeant,      | Walter Moyer, "            |
| Richmond H. Schwab, Sergeant,  | James M. Bush, "           |
| Joseph J. Lilby, "             | James E. Patterson, "      |
| John L. Jones, "               | Augustus Eberhart, "       |
| John W. Heberling, "           | Jos. H. Schawb, "          |
| Albert H. McHoe, "             | W. H. Vandyke, "           |
| Wm. H. Glace, "                | Franklin Arnold, "         |
| Jas. W. Fuller, "              | James Ritter, "            |
| William H. Fink, "             | David Tombler, Musician,   |
| Benjamin F. Bush, "            | Simon P. Keifer, "         |



W. R. HOUSER, ESQ.



PROF. C. HORST, TEACHER PIONEER BAND.



H. KOSTENBADER, PROP. EAGLE BREWERY.

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Privates.</p> <p>Andrews, Peter<br/>Andrews, David<br/>Akroth, Daniel A.<br/>Armsberg, George<br/>Buss, Henry<br/>Beidelman Hiram<br/>Bohner, Philip<br/>Barnhart Wm. H.<br/>Beers, Stephen<br/>Bander, Abraham<br/>Betz, Godfrey<br/>Boyer, Faustin<br/>Biege, Alfred<br/>Bartholomew, E.<br/>Bartholomew, P.<br/>Bender, Ernest</p> | <p>Privates.</p> <p>Buss, Charles<br/>Clader, William<br/>Curren, John<br/>Collins, John C.<br/>Christ, William<br/>Croots, John W.<br/>Coulter, Fred.<br/>Deibert, Michael<br/>Dunkle, Samuel<br/>Ebrich, William<br/>Eberts, Joseph<br/>Eagle, Frederick<br/>Engle, Augustus<br/>Eisenhart, William<br/>Falk, Henry<br/>Fry, Martin C.</p> | <p>Privates.</p> <p>Frome, George W.<br/>Fisher, Frederick<br/>Fuller, Orlando<br/>Fried, Wm. H.<br/>Fry, David A.<br/>Fritz, Amandus<br/>Guth, John<br/>Geiger, Joseph<br/>Glick, Thomas B.<br/>Gettes, Preston<br/>Geho, Addison R.<br/>Grader, Rainey<br/>Gross, Joseph<br/>Getter, Levi H.<br/>Hallenbach, Wm. F.<br/>Heberling, Wm. H.</p> | <p>Privates.</p> <p>Hesler, Joseph<br/>Hatter, George W.<br/>Heckman, Joseph<br/>Haldeman, John F.<br/>Hummel, Henry<br/>Hunsicker, Joseph<br/>Herman, William<br/>Hultzheiser, L.<br/>Houser, Wm. A.<br/>Haldeman, Edwin<br/>Jacoby, Isaac<br/>Johnson, James<br/>Jordan, William<br/>Jassum, Abraham<br/>Jacoby, Isaac C.<br/>Jackson, Wm. H.</p> | <p>Privates.</p> <p>King, Philip<br/>Kerchner, George<br/>Klein, George<br/>Keim, Reuben<br/>Kuntz, William<br/>Kuhn, William<br/>Kern, Owen<br/>King, George<br/>King, Charles<br/>Kepner, Jeff.<br/>Longenhagen, J. K.<br/>Laub, John<br/>Levan, Peter S.<br/>Laudenslager, J.<br/>Lucky, John<br/>Lynn, Alfred</p> | <p>Privates.</p> <p>Linster, Emory<br/>Lilly, Harrison<br/>Lilly, James<br/>Lehr, Tilghman<br/>Laubach, Franklin<br/>McBride, Lawrence<br/>Moll, William H.<br/>Mersch, Joseph<br/>Mersch, Franklin<br/>Moll, George<br/>Miller, Sidney J.<br/>Myers, Uriah<br/>Moyer, W. H., 2d<br/>Minsenberger, V.<br/>Moser, Peter<br/>McCue, Philip</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|



M. T. HEILMAN.



J. F. MOYER.



C. F. ROTH.

PAST PRESIDENTS, CAMP 301, P. O. S. OF A.





RESIDENCE OF DAVID EMANUEL, FOURTH STREET.

|                   |                     |                 |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| Privates.         | Privates.           | Privates.       |
| Trexler, James A. | Wilson, Franklin H. | Whorley, John   |
| Werkheiser, Hiram | White, James M.     | Wesner, Ambrose |
| Whiteman, Gilbert | Wuchter, Adam       | Werner, Levi    |
| Warneck, Conrad   | Weiss, John         | Youss, George.  |
|                   | Weaver, John P.     |                 |

As one approaches the town from the railway stations, by way of the upper bridge, about the first thing that meets his view is the beautiful three-story, pressed-brick front of Max Reis' building. Through the large, open front may be seen everything in style that is needed to dress a man or boy from head to foot, except boots and shoes. The first and second stories are occupied by Mr. Reis as a clothing and gents'-furnishing store and dwelling, while the third story was expressly designed for and is now occupied by Porter Lodge, No. 284, F. and A. M.

The works of the Union Foundry and Machine Company are located at the corner of Front and Pine streets,

|                     |                   |                     |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Privates.           | Privates.         | Privates.           |
| Markoffer, John     | Reinhart, Griff.  | Smith, Sam.         |
| Michael, Joel       | Rohrbacher, Chas. | Seider, John G.     |
| Michael, Charles H. | Roeder, Aaron     | Smith, Thos. A.     |
| Moyer, W. H., 1st   | Remely, Edward    | Schreck, John       |
| Newhart, Daniel     | Snyder, Mathias   | Schrum, Gotlieb     |
| Newhart, Albert     | Smith, Mathias    | Sheats, Robt. M.    |
| Offhouse, Wm.       | Shafer, David     | Sleppy, Llew'n J.   |
| O'Brien, Michael    | Savits, Joseph    | Smith, Nicholas     |
| O'Brien, John       | Snyder, Samuel    | Snyder, John G.     |
| Reiser, Wm.         | Seigfried, Reuben | Shireman, Peter     |
| Rensimer, Edward    | Shafer, Francis   | Seigfried, Franklin |
| Rhoads, Thomas B.   | Soltzman, Henry   | Sholl, Jacob        |
| Roth, Francis       | Schroeder, Lucian | Troxel, James       |



RESIDENCE OF W. A. BORGER, HURGESS, NO. 30 FRONT STREET.



RESIDENCE OF A. F. KOONS, ESQ., NO. 168 FRONT STREET.



RESIDENCE OF A. S. HECKMAN, NO. 35 FRONT STREET.

extending along Front street to Strawberry alley and along Pine street to Railroad alley, covering nearly an acre of ground. The specialties of this company are all kinds of heavy rolling-

Refrigerator Co. They also build machines for planing or shaving slates for school use. The company have recently introduced new machines of the latest improved patterns for doing



BROOK.

mill machinery, rolls, shears, etc. They also furnished a large amount of castings for the elevated railroads in New York City, and immense quantities of cast-iron discs for the La Vergne

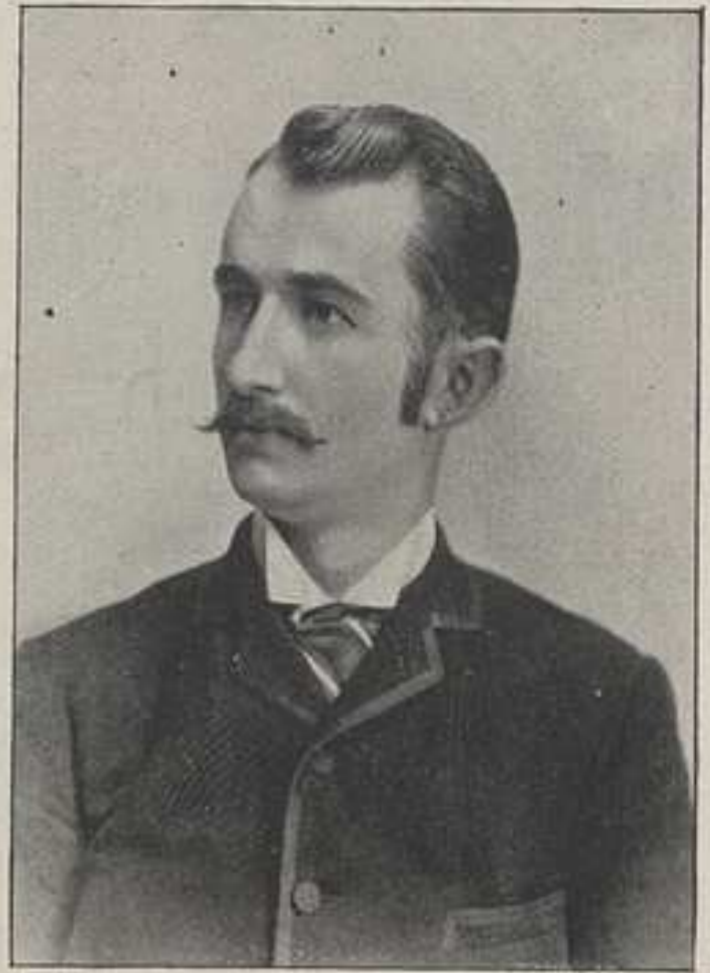
fine work. Their shops are well equipped and can successfully compete with any machine shop in the Lehigh Valley in the specialties which they produce. The officials are David Williams,



M. H. KOONS.



R. O. HEILMAN.



A. A. KOONS.



E. C. KOONS.



A. M. BOYER.



F. T. KOONS.



M. L. KEMMERER.



GEO. W. GRAFFIN.

MAX REIS,  
**Merchant Tailor.**  
 READY-MADE CLOTHING  
 —AND—  
 Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
 Masonic Hall Building,  
 FRONT STREET,  
 CATASAUQUA, PA.  
 ———  
 HATS AND CAPS.

THOMAS QUINN,  
 DEALER IN  
**Dry Goods,**  
 NOTIONS,  
**GROCERIES,**  
 Wood and Willow Ware,  
 QUEENSWARE, Etc., Etc.  
 Cor. Front & Walnut Sts.  
 CATASAUQUA, PA.

C. E. SHECKLER, JR.  
 DEALER IN  
**WALL**  
 \* **PAPERS**  
 BOOKS \*  
 AND  
 FINE  
**Stationery**  
 OPPOSITE  
 CRANE IRON WORKS,  
 CATASAUQUA, PA.

~~~~~

Capital, \$400,000.

**National Bank**  
 —OF—  
 CATASAUQUA, PA.

OFFICERS:  
 FRANK M. HORN, President.  
 CHARLES R. HORN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

CHAS. G. SCHNELLER . . . . .	Catasauqua, Pa.
DR. H. H. RIEGEL . . . . .	" "
JAMES C. BEITEL . . . . .	" "
O. F. FATZINGER . . . . .	" "
JAMES THOMAS . . . . .	" "
DR. DAN'L YODER . . . . .	" "
SAMUEL THOMAS . . . . .	" "
N. LAUDENSCHLAGER . . . . .	Allentown, "
V. W. WEAVER . . . . .	Macungie, "
SAMUEL T. BROWN . . . . .	Bethlehem, "
CHRISTIAN HOHL . . . . .	Allentown, "
FRANK M. HOWER . . . . .	Cherryville, "
FRANK M. HORN . . . . .	Catasauqua, "

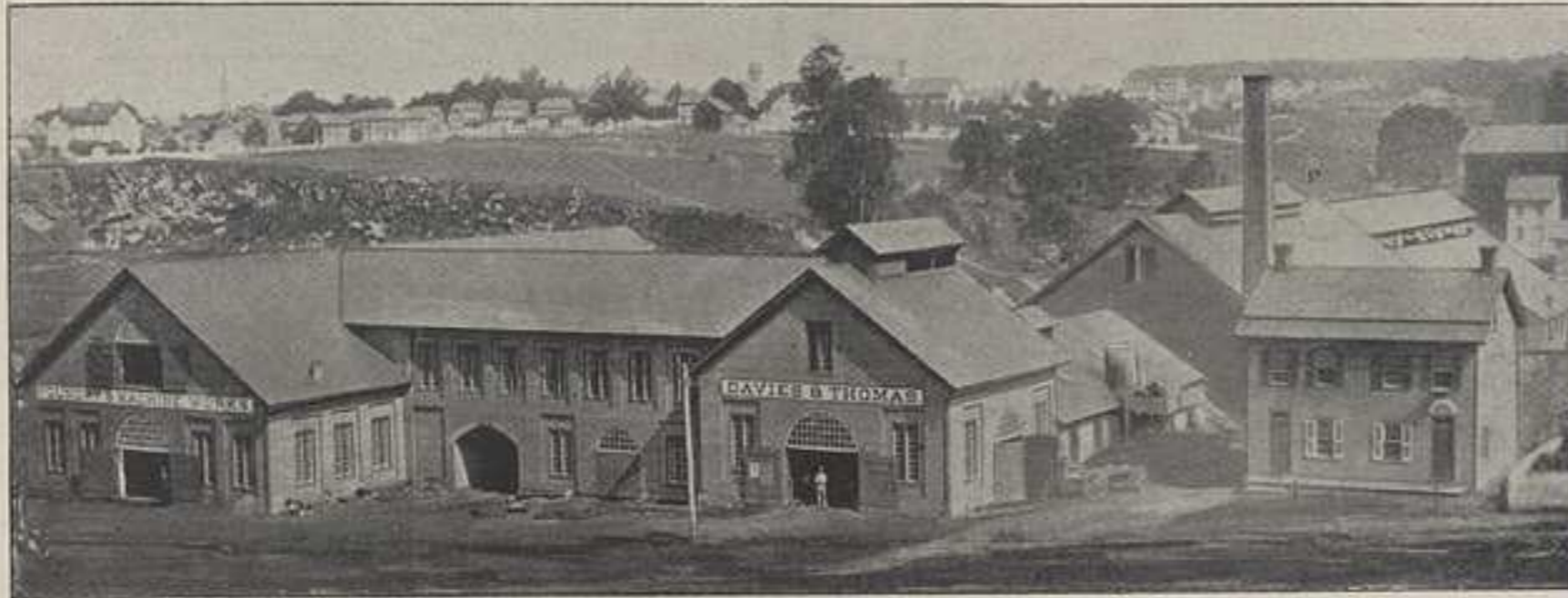
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FRANKLIN H. FRICKERT,  
 FINE  
 Cake and Bread  
**BAKERY** :  
 ALSO  
 Confectionery  
 AND  
**FRUITS,**  
 207 Front Street,  
 Catasauqua, Pa.

President; Oliver Williams, Secretary; J. A. Williams, Treasurer.

Among the building improvements we might mention the American Hotel on lower Front street, of which Benjamin Whitsell is the genial landlord. The American has of late undergone

inches in diameter, in lengths up to forty feet; flat bars from two to ten inches in width, and from one-fourth to four inches in thickness, and a large variety of special shape irons, such as angle bars, chain link blanks, etc. In the merchant mills small rounds,



DAVIES & THOMAS' FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS.

extensive changes and it is now one of the best-equipped hotels in the place, being heated by steam, and containing all the latest improvements.

Herman Kostenbader's Eagle Brewery, on Second street, has also undergone great changes within the last few years. The addition of a large, three-story, brick storage and cooling-house and an ice machine now makes the plant, as well as the product, rank among the first in this section of the country.

The Catasauqua Manufacturing Company's rolling mill was built in 1862. The principal projectors and stockholders were gentlemen interested in the Crane Iron Works. The company at first manufactured armor plate, bar and merchant iron. The close of the war of secession ended the demand for armor plate and the plate mill was changed into a sheet mill for the manufacture of sheet iron, which did not prove as successful as it was

squares, flats, angle-bars, chain link blanks and horseshoe blanks in great variety are manufactured. In 1881 the company erected a new merchant mill with a ten-inch train, in which large quantities of pipe and hoop iron of a superior quality are manufactured. The company has in its Catasauqua mills, 13 puddling furnaces, 6 heating and 2 busheling furnaces, and have a capacity of 25,000 gross tons of finished iron annually.

There are several improvements under way that will exert a great influence in the future on the business and manufacturing industries of Catasauqua and its contiguous towns. The most



AMERICAN HOTEL.  
BENJAMIN WHITSELL, PROPRIETOR.

hoped it would, and the mill was again altered into a plate mill wherein the company now manufactures tank iron and boiler plates from the smallest sizes up to fifty-four inches in width by thirty feet in length, and in thickness from number eighteen wire gauge to one inch. The bar mill is a twenty-inch train and in it the company manufactures square bars from one and one-quarter to four inches square, round bars from one and one-quarter to five



MAX REIS,  
CLOTHIER AND GENTS' FURNISHER.

important to the development of new industries is the branch of the L. S. Branch of the C. R. of N. J., which will soon be completed as far as Davies & Thomas' Foundry and Machine Shop. This branch leaves the main line below the Catasauqua Flour Mills and runs along the Catasauqua Electric Light and Power Company's plant and the Wahnetah Silk Mill, and when completed will open up the Kurtz's Valley, which has all the facilities for a

# R. O. HEILMAN

DEALER IN

## DRY GOODS

—AND—

NOTIONS,

*Groceries and Provisions,*

Wood and Willow Ware,

QUEENSWARE, ETC., ETC.

No. 762 Front Street,

CATASAUQUA, PA.

# Eagle Brewery Saloon

HENRY KIRSCH, Proprietor.

*Complete Line of Choicest Wines and Liquors  
always on hand.*



KOSTENBADER'S

FAMOUS

## LAGER BEER

TAPPED DIRECT FROM THE KEG.

*Second Street, near Mulberry,*

CATASAUQUA, PA.

# H. OSTHEIMER,

Complete Assortment of the Latest Styles in

## Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

No. 132 FRONT STREET,

CATASAUQUA, PA.

# H. A. STEWARD,



## UNDERTAKER

—AND—

Cabinet Maker,

No. 210 Front Street,

CATASAUQUA, PA.

# F. W. WINT & CO.

## PLANING MILL

ALSO, DEALERS IN

## Coal, Wood and Lumber,

FRONT STREET,

CATASAUQUA, PA.

Above Walnut,



SCENE ALONG THE MOUNTAINS.

variety of industries and which needs but the means of transportation to develop them.

The new iron bridge spanning the Lehigh River and L. V. R. R. at the lower end of town, now about being completed, will be a safe highway for the traveling public of this locality. The need of this place has for a long time been a safe and convenient bridge crossing the river and railroads, as both of the two old bridges were much dreaded by those who had occasion to cross them with teams; but this need has now been supplied by the

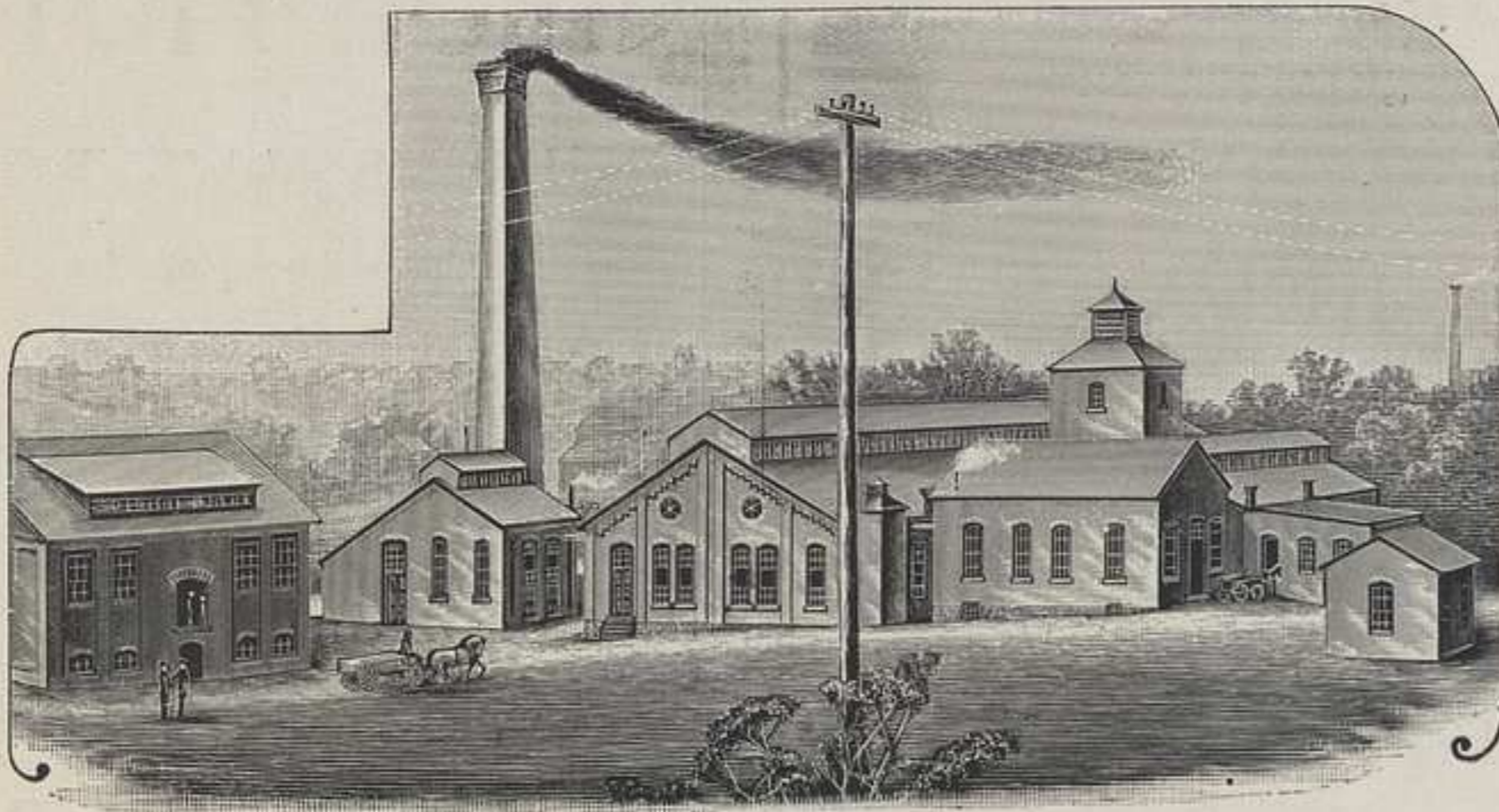
County Commissioners, the Rapid Transit Company and L. V. R. R. jointly building an iron bridge, 325 feet long, 30 feet wide, with a foot-walk, 6 feet wide on the side. The electric-car track will occupy 9 feet, which will leave 21 feet for teams. The unsightly old bridge crossing the canal is also soon to make room for a more sightly and commodious iron bridge, for which much desired improvement the thanks of the community are due to the Rapid Transit Company. The cars of A. & B. Rapid Transit Company have been running to the west end of the bridge for almost a year, and the track was at that time put down along Front Street as far as the borough limits, but not being allowed to cross the old wooden bridges, the connection could not be made. The company did the best they could for the time being, and ran a horse car along the Front street section which connected with every alternate car from Allentown. The accomodation was not adequate to the demand and yet the company was able to run a car every fifteen minutes and passengers were often fortunate if standing room could be secured. As soon as the canal bridge is finished, the connection will be made and judging the future from past experience, the travel will be enormous on this line.

The Wahnetah Silk Company was established in the year 1891. The buildings are of brick, one story high. All the floors throughout the mills are of cement. The engine, driving the machinery, is compound condensing. The looms and machinery are of the latest and most improved kind. The plushes manufactured by them are unsurpassed in quality and are recognized by the trade as being equal in every respect to those made in Europe. This result has been reached so speedily by employing the most skilled men in every department. Mr. Francis Stubbs, the superintendent of the Company, is known to the trade as a man thoroughly qualified for the office he fills, his whole life having been spent in the business and with uniform success.

The officers of the Mill are Jas. Thomas, President; Frank M. Horn, Secretary and Treasurer.

Their New York office is at 56 Worth Street, New York.

Capital Stock, \$200,000.



WAHNETAH SILK MILLS.

C. D. W. BOWER,

DEALER IN

Fresh Beef, Lamb, Mutton,

PORK, VEAL, SAUSAGE, Etc.

Dressed Poultry, ∴ ∴

Smoked and Salt Meats

ALWAYS ON HAND.

*Markets on Bridge and 209 Front Streets,*

CATASAUQUA, PA.

MARY DOWNS,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, ✦

Groceries

—AND—

✦ Provisions,

CHURCH STREET,

CATASAUQUA, PA.

WILLIAM HOCK,

DEALER IN

*Flag, Curbing Stones, Etc.*

None but first-class work done.

ESTIMATES FOR FLAGGING OR CURBING

CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

EAST CATASAUQUA, PA.

O. F. SWENSEN,

DEALER IN

~~~~~  
FURNITURE,  
~~~~~

160 Front Street,

CATASAUQUA, PA.

SAMUEL WINT,

PROPRIETOR.

UNION HOTEL,

FRESH BEER ALWAYS ON TAP,

Choice and complete line of

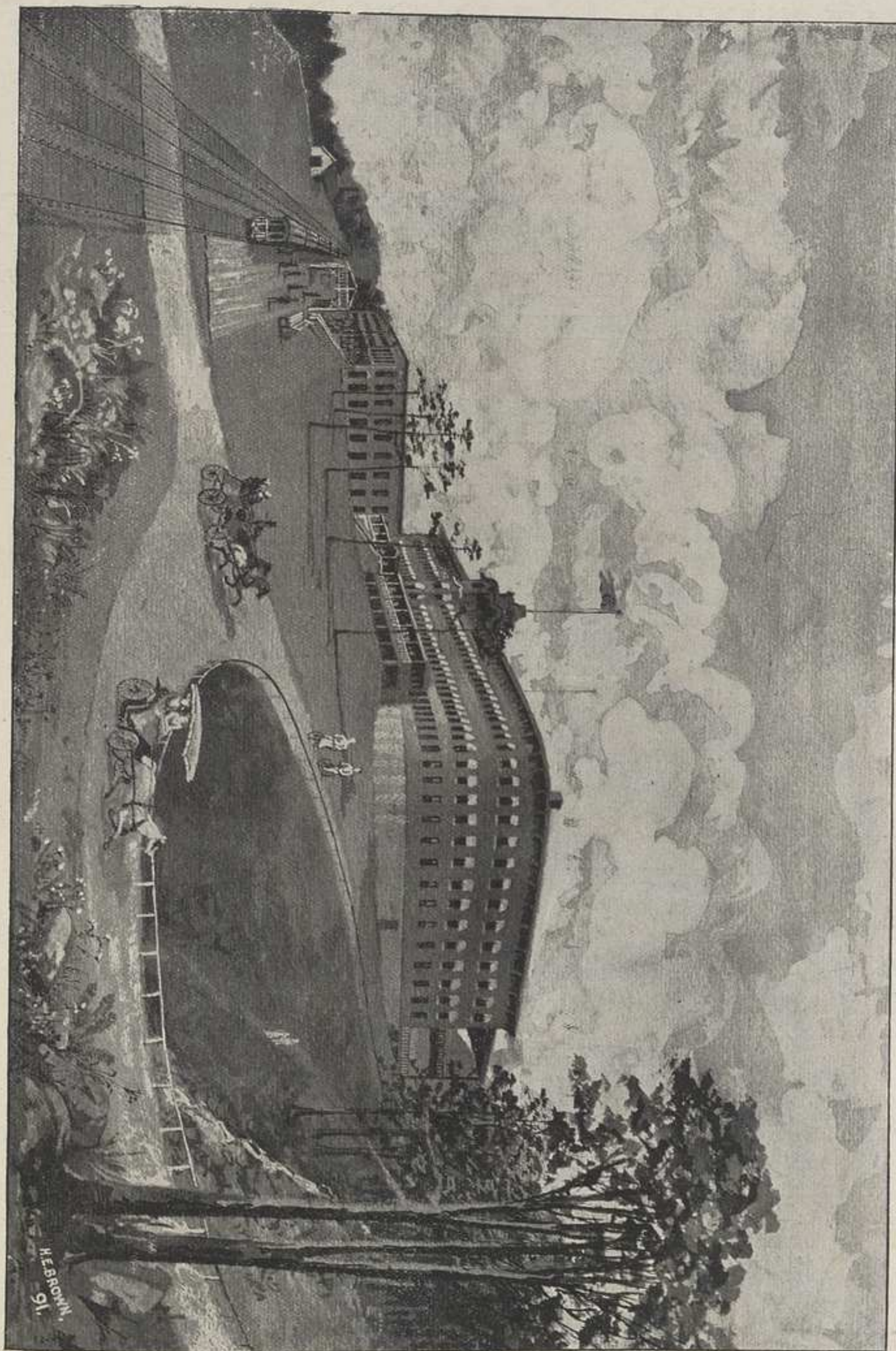
IMPORTED and DOMESTIC LIQUORS

constantly on hand.

COR. 2d, UNION & HOWERTOWN STREETS

CATASAUQUA, Pa.





GLEN SUMMIT HOTEL.

# READING RAILROAD SYSTEM

LEHIGH VALLEY DIVISION.

## AMERICA'S SCENIC ROUTE.

*THE POPULAR LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND  
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, POTTSVILLE, MAHANOV CITY,  
SHENANDOAH, ASHLAND, SHAMOKIN, WILKES-BARRE, PITTSTON,  
SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, WAVERLY, WATKINS GLEN,  
ELMIRA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS,  
TORONTO, DETROIT,*

## CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS WEST

Parlor Cars on all through Day trains and Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars  
on all through Night trains.

The Mountain and Valley Scenery traversed by this Line is unsurpassed  
in grandeur and scenic beauty.

No Smoke. ————— No Dust.

ANTHRACITE COAL IS USED EXCLUSIVELY.

Double track, steel rails, magnificent roadbed and unrivaled equipment  
all combine to make the LEHIGH VALLEY ROUTE a favorite and most  
desirable one between the east and the west.

### TICKET OFFICES:

NEW YORK:—General Eastern Office, No. 235 Broadway; Depot, Foot of Liberty Street. Pullman and  
Chair-Car reservations can be secured at 235 Broadway, and at Jersey City (C. Rd. of N. J.)  
Station.

PHILADELPHIA:—N. E. Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets, N. E. Corner Broad and Chestnut Streets,  
Philadelphia and Reading Depots, Ninth and Green and Third and Berks Streets.

BUFFALO:—Corner Main and Seneca Streets and at Depot, Scott and Washington Streets.

**A. W. NONNEMACHER,**

*Asst. General Passenger Agent,  
South Bethlehem, Penna.*

**C. G. HANCOCK,**

*General Passenger Agent,  
Philadelphia, Penna.*

# HISTORY OF BETHLEHEM.

LOCATION, HISTORY, COMMERCIAL FACILITIES, INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

BETHLEHEM is located on the north bank of the Lehigh River, on both sides of Monocacy creek. Its high ground and excellent water had considerable weight in deciding the founders of the town to choose this locality. The streets are laid out as regularly as the topographical formation will allow, and are well kept and graded, sidewalks of brick or flagging lining both sides of the streets. On the south flows the Lehigh River, on the west the Monocacy Creek defines a part of the borough limits, and on the north and east lies some of the finest farming land to be found in eastern Pennsylvania. The principal business streets are Main street, running north and south, and Broad street, extending east and west, the Bethlehem and Allentown turnpike being a continuation of Broad street westward.

Bethlehem is one of the oldest Moravian settlements in the United States. The land which forms the present site of the

borough having been purchased by David Nitchman and a company of brethren in 1740. The first house was built by David Nitchman, and was completed early in the spring of 1741. This house stood until 1823, when it was torn down to make room for the Eagle Hotel stables. The corner-stone of the second house was laid by "Bishop David Nitchman," September 28th, 1742; seventeen of the brethren were present and had their names inscribed on a parchment scroll deposited in the corner-stone. At the

time these houses were built the country was one vast forest, broken only at rare intervals by small clearings, where the hardy pioneer had erected a home, or the Indian women cultivated their maize. No hum of busy factories, or shriek of locomotive whistles disturbed the slumbers of these hardy pioneers. Desiring to worship God in accordance with the dictates of their conscience, they had sacrificed the comforts of home and forsaken friends and kindred, crossing the wide ocean to find that freedom of conscience denied to them in their European home, and formed an asylum for the persecuted for conscience' sake, who thought as they did, and to avoid discord all others were excluded from the settlement for over a century. Count Zinzendorff, a talented Saxon nobleman of great wealth, and of the Moravian faith, arrived in New York in November, 1741, came on to Bethlehem in December of the same year, and was present at the celebration of the nativity of Jesus Christ, which took place in

the house occupied by Bishop David Nitchman, on the 24th of December. The congregation was organized June 25th, 1742; one hundred and twenty-seven Moravian brethren and sisters being present. The more prominent features of this congregational organization were: an entire coincidence with the doctrines of the Moravian Church in Germany. The same disposition of the sexes and various callings and conditions of life into "choirs" or classes—as was usual in the German congregation—who resided in separate houses, and were each in charge of a special spiritual adviser. Keeping holy both Saturday and Sunday. In this matter the Bethlehem congregation deviated from the German custom, which held holy Sunday only. Count Zinzendorff believed that the command to keep holy the Sabbath day did not apply to Sunday, but to Saturday, while Christ having risen on the first day (Sunday) of the week, he considered all Christians as under obligations to keep it holy also out of reverence to or in com-

memoration of the resurrection of Christ, and to abstain from all unnecessary secular employment on both days. Another feature peculiar to the Bethlehem congregation was the institution of the "economy," which patterning after the example of the first Christian church at Jerusalem, all the proceeds of labor were put into a common stock and the ownership of the soil was vested in the congregation. The economy thus instituted continued twenty years. During its continuance the children were taken

care of in large nurseries by disabled brethren and aged sisters. This was done to enable both the parents to labor all day in clearing, tilling and improving the common property. At a very early age the children were also put to work. The Moravians exercised an especial care to keep the children from any and everything having the least semblance of evil. The doctrinal belief, or creed of the Moravians is not set forth in any distinctive creed or enunciation, the Augsburg confession coming nearest to their belief, is professedly received by them, but they are loth to argue on this point. Their mode of life is preëminently of a moral, practical and social character, which distinguishes them wherever found. They are as a class peaceably disposed, with a settled aversion to anything like a quarrel, any disagreements between members being speedily settled by the good offices of the church authorities. Only one person of any one trade was allowed in a settlement, a feature which insured a diversity of



UNION DEPOT.

employment, and made every settlement an independent and self-sustaining congregation. Only one store, and one tavern, as well as other branches of trade, were found in each place, and these, as a rule, were owned by the Society until within a comparatively recent period. This feature in the Moravian policy led them to form various settlements at points some distance from Bethlehem.

The economy was abandoned in 1762, at which time the Society owned 8960 acres of land, as follows: Bethlehem, Allen, and Saucon townships, 3700 acres; Nazareth tract, 5000 acres; Friedensthal tract, 260 acres. The cleared land on these tracts was

but it was not surveyed until in 1762, when it was a part of Northampton county.

The earliest buildings erected in the settlement were nearly all of stone, generally but one story in height, the economy buildings being two-story structures containing the homes of the single brethren, single sisters, the asylum for widows and the house of the sun dial—structures patterned after the manor-houses and churches of the European homes of their forefathers. The venerable pile of stone dates back to 1742 to 1773, it having been erected at various periods between these dates. In 1748, the single brethren completed the erection of a new choir-



PACKER HALL.

1223 acres on Nazareth tract, 532 acres on the Bethlehem tract, and 500 acres in Allen and Saucon townships, making a total of 2257 acres cleared land as a result of twenty-one years' hard work. At this time the Society owned and operated a fulling mill, tannery, and pottery, which were doing a large and lucrative business. In 1762 the first newspaper was started, but it existed but three years, when it was removed to Philadelphia. The residents of the settlement had petitioned the Bucks county (Northampton county having not been formed at that time) for the formation of Bethlehem township. The petition was granted,

house, now a part of the Young Ladies' Seminary. The erection of these then spacious structures in a new country caused the older settlers to look with suspicion upon their neighbors, whose regulations they were unacquainted with, and looked upon these large, sombre and compactly built houses as representatives of the monasteries and nunneries of Europe. The Society had established settlements at Emaus, Christianbrun, Nazareth, Friedensthal, and Old and New Gnadenhütten, all of which at various times during the French and Indian disturbances found refuge at the mother colony.

The first tavern was the Crown Inn, on the south side of the Lehigh, in 1743. It was kept by the ferryman until 1794, when the bridge was built, and it was made a farm-house, in which use it continued until 1855, when it made way for the Lehigh Valley and North Penn's old depot. The bridge remained standing until 1841, when it was carried away by the great freshet of that year; the present structure was then erected. The Sun Hotel, the first tavern within the present borough limits, was built in 1759-60. It remained in possession of the Society until 1848, when it was sold. It is still one of the principal hotels in the town. Within its hospitable doors many of the most noted men of this country have been entertained; our beloved Washington having been a guest of the house. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and almost every other President down to James Buchanan having been, at various times, guests. Here, also, were entertained nearly every signer of the Declaration of Independence, the greater number of the generals on the American side during the Revolution; peers from England and dukes from France have been entertained within its portals. Most of the persons of note in the earlier history of our country have, at one time or another, graced it with their presence. In all the land there is not a more noted inn, and though within the past few years it has been much improved and modernized, there is still much in and about the house to remind the traveler of the times when houses were built as much for protection from without as for comfort within.

During the Revolutionary War, Bethlehem was designated for the general hospital of the American army, during 1777 and '78, by General Washington. While the hospital was located here the place was frequently visited by Washington, Lafayette, Count Pulaski, John Adams, John Hancock, and other noted men of the times. Those were busy times for the settlement, but better and more tender and skilful nurses than the brethren and sisters of the Moravian Church were hard to find, and many a poor Continental soldier owed his recovery to the tender care and skilful nursing which he received at Bethlehem.

After the close of the Revolutionary War, Bethlehem again settled down to its usual peaceful existence, and the inhabitants, returning to their usual labors with renewed activity, the place began to rapidly grow in population and importance. In 1844 the lease system, which had succeeded the "economy" in 1762, was abrogated, and town lots were sold to members of other

denominations as well as Moravians. The town was incorporated in 1845, and since then has more than doubled its population.

The completion of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opening communication with the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania and the commercial metropolis, New York, and the North Penn Railroad to Philadelphia commenced a new era of prosperity for Bethlehem. The location of the town in the midst of a large iron-producing region, and situated at the connecting-point of important railroad lines, capitalists were not slow in selecting the spot for locating one of the largest iron and steel industries in the country, the Bethlehem Iron Company. The works are situated on the south side of the Lehigh River, in what is now the borough of South Bethlehem, which is treated in this sketch as a part of Bethlehem, the interest of the two being so nearly

identical that it were difficult to treat them otherwise. The works were started in 1860 by the erection of a blast furnace, a puddle mill and an iron-rail mill, to which large additions have at various times been made, until the plant consists of eight blast furnaces, two large rolling and puddle mills, and an extensive Bessemer plant. The new buildings are all massive stone structures, the steel mill being over nine hundred feet in length. The company use immense quantities of foreign and domestic magnetic and hematite ores. The domestic ores and limestone are mined by the company in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, while nearly all the foreign ore is mined in Cuba, where the company owns extensive mines and a railroad

to bring the ore from the mines to the sea coast. The fuel used is mostly anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, and gas; the gas, used in the steel mill, being made in the company's works on the premises. The works employ nearly three thousand men in and around the works, to whom nearly one and a half millions of dollars are paid annually in wages, which makes quite an item in the prosperity of the town. The Lehigh Valley division of the Philadelphia and Reading system and North Penn division passes the works, furnishing ample receiving and shipping facilities. The Lehigh Zinc Company's works, situated in South Bethlehem, were started in 1853, and, until a few years ago, procured all the ore necessary to run the works from the company's mines at Friedensville, about four miles south of Bethlehem, in the Saucon Valley. These mines are very extensive and yield



SCENE ALONG THE LEHIGH VALLEY DIVISION, P. & R. R. R. SYSTEM.



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an ore of unequalled richness, but owing to the great expense of working them, on account of the immense influx of water, the company has been obliged to abandon them, and now get their ore from New Jersey.

The water supply of Bethlehem is procured from a large spring near the banks of the Monocacy creek, at the foot of the hill on whose sides the hardy missionary pioneers built the first log cabin in 1741. Here, in the spring of 1754, Hans Christopher Christiansen commenced the erection of the first water-works. The pump was made of lignumvitæ, and the water was forced through wooden pipes up the hill into a wooden reservoir or distributing tank, in the little square. The pump was started June 20th, 1754, and worked very well, but the wooden pipes would keep on bursting with annoying regularity and amazing persistence, and had to be taken out, and were replaced by lead pipe laid in a brick gutter, imbedded in a cement of pitch and brick dust. In 1761-2 Christiansen constructed a stronger pump, which was started July 6th, 1762. The wooden distributing pipes were gradually taken up and replaced by lead, the last being taken up in 1796. In 1803 the Moravian Church was built upon the site occupied by the reservoir, and it was removed. In 1813 iron pipes replaced the leaden mains. In 1832 a reservoir, constructed on Broad street, replaced the wooden reservoir or standpipe. The Bethlehem Water Company was incorporated February 24th, 1845. This company distributed the borough water supply until 1871, when, in May of that year, the borough bought the company's property and charter rights for \$20,300. A new iron standpipe was erected on North street, east of High street, 149 feet perpendicular height above the water-works, exerting then a hydraulic pressure of eighty pounds to the square inch. In 1874 the present powerful machinery was placed in the water-works, and the wooden conduit, which had seen one hundred and twenty years' service conveying water to the pump-house, was replaced by 18-inch cast-iron pipes. The spring from which the supply is drawn is calculated to be able to furnish 777,700 gallons every twenty-four hours in the driest season. The South Bethlehem water-works are owned and operated by the Bethlehem Iron Company, who furnish an adequate supply of most excellent water. Beth-

lehem has a very efficient fire department, probably one of the oldest in the country, the first engine having been purchased in London in 1762, at a cost of £77 12s. 2¾d. The old hand-engine is still preserved as a curious relic of "ye olden times."

The substantial prosperity of Bethlehem dates from the completion of the railroads which now make Bethlehem one of the most important railroad centres in the valley. The Lehigh Valley division of the Philadelphia and Reading system occupies the south bank of the Lehigh river, and the North Penn division occupying the handsome Union depot. The Lehigh and Susquehanna branch of the Philadelphia and Reading system of railroads is located on the north side of the Lehigh river, and passes through the borough. The Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroad, from Bethlehem to Wind Gap, on the Blue Mountains, is the outlet for the Northampton county slate fields; is also a part of the Philadelphia and Reading system. At Bethlehem the vast stream of anthracite coal, which continually flows down the valley over the Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna divisions, is separated, a large portion being diverted to the North Penn division, which is connected with the Lehigh and Susquehanna and Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroads by a bridge, a little west of the covered bridge connecting Bethlehem and South Bethlehem, and gives these roads a southern outlet to Philadelphia and intermediate points. The offices of the General Eastern Superintendent, H. Stanley Goodwin, and the Assistant General Passenger Agent, A. W. Nonnemacher, of the Philadelphia and Reading system, are in a large brick building west of the Union depot. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation

Company's canal also passes through the borough limits, and gives additional inducements for manufacturers to locate here.

The admirable system of railroads entering here, placing Bethlehem within easy and rapid communication with the commercial and manufacturing centres of the country, has done much to foster and assist the material prosperity of the community and has attracted a most desirable class of people to make their homes here and surround them with all that attractiveness, wealth and good taste can procure; some of the private residences on Fountain Hill are models of elegance and comfort,



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surrounded by grounds laid out with a beauty of design, showing the master hand of the landscape artist.

The Moravians are noted throughout the entire country for their success in educating their youth, and training to a high standard of excellence in the more useful branches. On the 5th of January, 1749, the school for girls was opened, with sixteen scholars, in the central building of the old row, east of the Moravian Church. Here were received the daughters of the missionaries, ministers of the Gospel, and the brethren of the settlement. The institute thus opened continued until 1785, when arrangements were made for the admission of outside pupils. The first applicant was received in 1786, and was soon followed by others from the West Indies, New York, Maryland, Connecticut, and other States. The school increased in numbers so rapidly that in 1791 a new building was erected in the rear of the old row, in which the seminary held its session until 1815, when the pupils were transferred to the choir-house erected for the single brethren in 1747. Large additions were made to the eastern end of this building in 1854, and to the west end in 1856, making the extensive buildings now in use. During the past three-quarters of a century over six thousand of the alumni of this seminary have spread its fame over the land, and it is upon the mature judgment of its alumnae that the school now depends mostly for its support. With the social progress and the advancement of science the seminary has kept pace, making additions to its accommodations and courses of study to keep on an equality with the best educational institutions of the land.

Another widely-known educational institution for young ladies is the "Bishopthorpe," under Episcopal management, but not confined to that denomination exclusively.

In 1836 there were three schools in Bethlehem employing six teachers, a number inadequate to meet the wants of the school population at that time, as we find the directors deciding in 1837 not to admit any children over 14 years of age, nor under 4 years of age. In 1852 the Wall street school-house was built, and in 1870 the Franklin school-building was dedicated. The school children of Bethlehem are well accommodated in the Franklin and Wall street buildings, where, under competent

instructors, they are laying the foundations for future usefulness.

The first school building in South Bethlehem was erected in 1858. It was 20 by 25 feet in size, and was considered sufficiently large for the next twenty years by a member of the building committee; he guessed rather wide of the mark, as before the twenty years were up three large and well-regulated buildings had to be erected, one in 1860; the Penrose building in 1867, and the Melrose school building in 1870. The schools of the town are graded and in charge of competent instructors.

On the gentle slope of the north side of the Lehigh mountain, about one-half a mile from the river, is located one of the fore-

most educational institutions of the State—a glorious monument commemorating the munificence of its founder, stands Lehigh University. Founded by the Honorable Asa Packer in 1866, appropriating a large tract of land and \$500,000 to erect the buildings and procure the necessary apparatus. Since the first donation, the founder has increased his gifts to the institution, and at his death left it the best-endowed educational institution in the country. The principal building, Packer Hall, is of stone, two hundred and thirteen feet long. At the eastern end is a large advanced wing, five stories high, containing the principal lecture and recitation rooms. The central portion, containing the chapel, the museum, and the drawing academy, is eighty by forty feet. To the west, descending the hill, are the residences of the president and the professors—fine, roomy houses in the same style of architecture as the hall. Eastward of Packer Hall is the new library building, a handsome stone



THE OLD MILL.

edifice, methodically arranged, and capable of containing seventy thousand volumes. Near the eastern extremity of the grounds are two large brick buildings—Christmas Hall and Saucon Hall—containing the students' dormitories. West of Packer Hall is the Sayre astronomical observatory, the gift of Robert H. Sayre, Esq., one of the trustees and a member of the Executive committee.

The Lehigh University is polytechnic in character. A common course, for all students, for a year and a half, after which the student can make his choice: 1, general literature; 2, civil engineering; 3, mechanical engineering; 4, mining and metalurgy;



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5, analytical chemistry. The full course is four years, except in mining, when four and a half years are required. The chemical laboratory is one of the finest and most complete in the country. The first president of the university was Henry Coppee, LL.D., who was appointed in 1866.

The Faculty is composed of able specialists, each in charge of a particular department. Applicants for admission must be sixteen years of age, of good moral character, and must pass an examination on the following subjects: arithmetic, complete; algebra, through equations of the second degree; geometry, six books; English grammar, geography and spelling. Tuition is free in all branches, the student being only required to pay his board and provide his books, materials and chemicals. The Founder's Day is annually kept in memory of the late Hon. Asa Packer, its founder. The exercises at this time draw together

Bethlehem. James I. Blakslee, Esq., Mauch Chunk. H. Stanley Goodwin, Esq., South Bethlehem. Charles Hartshorne, Esq., Philadelphia.

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## THE FACULTY.

Robert A. Lamberton, LL.D., President. University Park, South Bethlehem.



ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, SOUTH BETHLEHEM.

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prominent men from all parts of the country, many of them belonging to the Alumni, who desire to do honor to the memory of the gentleman.

There are now over five hundred students in attendance at Lehigh and they are a prominent feature of the every-day life of the Bethlehems, with the people of whom they are very popular. The graduates of Lehigh are scattered all over the world, and they have achieved prominence in many chosen professions, a fact which affords sterling testimony to the far-seeing wisdom with which Judge Packer founded this University intended primarily for the youth of this fair Lehigh Valley.

## THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Board of Trustees of Lehigh University is as follows:

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Severin Ringer, U. J. D., Professor of Modern Languages and Literatures, and of History. 424 New street, South Bethlehem.

Edward H. Williams, Jr., B. A., E. M., A. C., F. G. S. A., Professor of Mining, Engineering and Geology. 117 Church street, Bethlehem.

Joseph F. Klein, D. E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering. 357 Market street, Bethlehem.

William A. Robinson, A.M., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, and Secretary of the Faculty. Ostrum street, South Bethlehem.

Edmund Morris Hyde, A. M., Ph.D., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature. 326 Wyandotte street, South Bethlehem.

The Rev. Elwood Worcester, A. M., Ph.D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Chaplain of the University.

In addition to the Faculty, there is a large staff of instructors, numbering twenty one, and a lecturer in the person of Dr. William L. Estes, M. D., of St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem.

A Preparatory School for the Lehigh University was established by Professor William Ulrich in 1878. This school was started with nine pupils, and at present has over one hundred pupils. Professor Ulrich's school is unanimously and officially recommended by R. A. Lamberton, LL.D., president of the Lehigh University, and the professors comprising the Faculty of that leading institute of learning, whose attention was early attracted to it by its thoroughly efficient work. It is the only Preparatory School which, as such, enjoys the privileged distinction, and the close relations existing between it and the University give it a decided advantage over all other Preparatory Schools, particularly from the fact that it continually receives from President Lamberton and his Faculty such influences and suggestions as help to make the instruction given most thorough and effective.

#### THE CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS

at the Preparatory School consist of instructors and graduates of the University and are therefore especially and eminently well qualified to impart thorough, practical, and satisfactory instruction. Professor William Ulrich, the principal, devotes his personal attention to the classical department, and his assistants are as follows:

Mathematics—This department is strictly in the charge of A. E. Meeker, C. E., Senior Instructor of Mathematics in Lehigh University.

The Physics is entirely under the charge of H. S. Houskeeper, B.A., Senior Instructor of Physics in Lehigh University.

Reginald M. Huse, M. A., Instructor of Modern Languages.

H. A. Foering, B. S., Instructor of Geometry.

Eric Doolittle, C. E., Instructor of Arithmetic.

Professor Frank Lewis, Assistant Instructor in Algebra, Geography and History.

Professor E. J. Overfield, Instructor in Grammar.

#### REGULAR AND SPECIAL COURSES.

Exclusive attention is given to the requirements for admission to Lehigh University, and the course is completed when these requirements have been thoroughly mastered by the students. In all branches, except geometry, algebra and arithmetic, a certificate from this school admits the holder to the University without any further examination, but it is the cherished hope of

Professor Ulrich that in the future these certificates will be deemed sufficient for admission in full standing.

The school year consists of one continuous session, beginning the third Monday in September and closing with the examination for admission to Lehigh University, June 15.

However, in order to enable young men, who are not sufficiently prepared to successfully pass at the June examination of Lehigh University, to pursue the course of studies that will be necessary for them to secure admission to the University in September, it is Professor Ulrich's custom to establish a summer course immediately following the examination in June.

In this course exclusive attention is given to the requirements of the University, and only those students are permitted to enter it who give promise

of successfully passing the examination. This course begins on the first Monday following the fourth day of July in each year.

Another special course begins with the opening of the regular term in September, and is adapted exclusively to the needs of young men whose educational deficiencies in the requirements for admission to the University are so slight that these special advantages afforded by this school will enable the youths to overcome them, and at the same time become prepared for a successful examination in the work done during the first term by the Freshman class, and thereby gain admission to the University in January.



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## MANAGEMENT OF THE SCHOOLS.

This school is most excellently managed, the intercourse between instructors and pupils being social and friendly with a view to the engendering of a feeling of entire respect and confidence. A special endeavor is made to reach the conscience of the pupil by appealing to his reason, and impressing upon his mind a due sense of the moral obligations necessary to be observed in order to secure a happy and prosperous future. Every possible encouragement is extended to the diligent and orderly, and while due allowance is made for thoughtless indiscretions natural in the young, yet a scholar who indulges in vicious habits, and whose example is calculated to have a bad influence upon his associates, is not permitted to remain an inmate of the school. Professor Ulrich feels it to be not only his duty to insist upon diligence and good conduct in the schoolroom, but also to keep himself fully informed of their outside habits and associations, and to correct and prohibit all evil tendencies. He makes it a point to deal with his pupils in a kind and fatherly manner.

Non-resident pupils are admitted as boarders to the house of the Principal, where they are assured every home comfort. The sleeping-rooms are large and cheerful. Only two scholars occupy one room, each sleeping in a separate bed. Free medical attendance is provided in case of sickness. The school is not sectarian, in matters of religion the directions of the parents being followed to the letter. The pupils are taught their duty toward God, their fellowmen, and themselves. Everything tending to corrupt the mind, such as the reading of dime novels and other light literature, is guarded against and prohibited. Any book or publication unfit for the perusal of the young, found in the possession of a student, will be taken from him and destroyed.

Located, as it is, in the centre of so much wealth and business, Bethlehem has two banking institutions—the First National Bank and the Lehigh Valley National Bank. Both institutions occupy fine buildings on Main street, and have competent and

reliable officers. The firm of E. P. Wilbur & Co. do an extensive banking business in South Bethlehem.

The history of the Moravian Church is identical with the history of the borough. The regular church services were held in a large upper room of a wing of the compact group of stone buildings back of the present church edifice, which room was consecrated July 10th, 1751, and used as a meeting-room until 1803, when the present imposing building was erected; severely simple in architectural embellishment, both outside and inside, it stands in sombre majesty, upon an elevated terrace, at the corner of Church and Main streets, confronting the visitor upon

entering the town. Old Chapel, Cedar Square; Laurel Street Chapel, Laurel street. Rev. J. M. Levering, Rev. M. W. Leibert, Rev. William H. Oerter are the pastors.

BETHLEHEM  
CHURCHES.

Ebenezer Church. Laurel street. Rev. F. Haws.

St. Paul's Reformed. North and High streets. Albert Lobach.

Church of Nativity of Our Lord. Union street. Rev. B. Korves.

Christ Reformed Church. Centre street. Rev. G. A. Schwedes.

Wesley M. E. Church. Centre street. Rev. E. E. Burriss.

First Presbyterian Church. Centre street. Rev. A. D. Moore.

First Baptist Church. Corner New and Lehigh streets. L. B. Underwood.

St. John's Evangelical Church. North street. Rev. G. C. Knobel.

Salem Lutheran Church. High street. Rev. Enoch Smith.

Grace Lutheran

Church. Broad street. Rev. Chas. M. Hemsath.

Trinity Church. Market street. Rev. Dr. Geo. Pomeroy Alley, rector.

Bethany Evangelical. New and Goepp streets. Rev. O. L. Saylor, pastor.

## SOUTH BETHLEHEM CHURCHES.

St. Joseph's Chapel, near No. 3 Furnace.

St. Mary's Chapel, Lichanweki Springs.

St. Peter's Lutheran. Vine street. Rev. W. F. Schoener.

Moravian Church. Elm street. Rev. A. Dobler.



MORAVIAN CHURCH, BETHLEHEM.



VIEW OF CALYPSO ISLAND, BETHLEHEM.

Packer Memorial Church. Lehigh University. Rt. Rev. N. S. Rulison, D. D., rector.

First Presbyterian. Fourth street. Rev. J. F. Scott.

Church of the Holy Infancy. Rev. Phillip McEnsoe.

First Reformed. Fourth street. Rev. N. Z. Snyder.

St. Luke's Evangelical. Pawnee and Cherokee streets. Rev. W. H. Stauffer.

Asbury M. E. Church. Broadhead's Hall. Fourth street and Broadhead avenue. Rev. B. F. Powell.

Colored M. E. Mission. Philadelphia road.

Church of the Nativity. Wyandott street. Rev. C. Kinloch Nelson, rector; Rev. Chas. E. Taylor, assistant.

#### WEST BETHLEHEM CHURCHES.

Holy Trinity, Lutheran. On Third avenue. Rev. Wm. D. C. Keiter, pastor.

West Bethlehem Moravian Chapel. Corner Third avenue and Allentown Road. Rev. J. M. Levering, Rev. W. H. Oerter, Rev. H. W. Leibert, pastors.

Bethany Reformed Mission. Fairview School House.

A short distance above the covered bridge in the Lehigh River is Calypso Island, a noted resort for picnics and excursions.

In addition to the covered bridge across the Lehigh at the depot, Bethlehem and South Bethlehem are connected by a substantial iron bridge crossing the Lehigh River and canal at the foot of New street, and the Broad street bridge across the Monocacy, connecting Bethlehem and West Bethlehem, also an iron bridge.

St. Luke's Hospital, on the south side of the Lehigh, has done much good in offering a place for the injured on the lines of the railroads centring here, as well as from the adjacent country districts. It is one of the monuments of Asa Packer's munificence. It is supported by voluntary contributions,

the principal contributors being the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and its employes. Bethlehem has some very fine business houses, especially on Broad and Main streets, the two principal business thoroughfares. The town has also many fine private residences, surrounded by well-kept grounds. Near the centre of the town is the Moravian burying ground. Here all are on an equal footing, whatever may have been the social distinctions in life; here, in death, no distinction is apparent. Rich or poor, white, copper-colored or black, bishop or layman, side by side, according to age, here reposes all that remains of the once living souls in a perfect equality—the horizontal marble slab that covers the grave containing only the impartial record of their lives. To the casual observer this cemetery has the appearance of a well-kept park or extensive private grounds, so neatly is everything kept, and on pleasant days or evenings many parties may be seen strolling along its neat walks or seated in the shade of its fine trees, the close proximity of the graves not seeming to mar their pleasure in the least.

The Lehigh River at Bethlehem is in many places quite romantic and attractive. A wing dam was built in the river just below the town, by the aquatic associations of the town so as to give the river a depth of about five feet at low water at Calypso Island, and giving excellent boating facilities. The annual carnival of the boating clubs is held on this stretch of water, and presents an attraction that always draws thousands of visitors from up and down the valley to view the magnificent pageant. The greater part of South Bethlehem is composed of the homes of the employes of the Bethlehem Iron Company, but the southern portion of the town, built on a gentle slope from the Union depot, called "Fountain Hill," has many fine private residences surrounded by extensive grounds, elaborately laid out. The South Bethlehem Opera House is one of the finest in the valley.



SCENE ON THE LEHIGH.



HIGBEE SCHOOL, BETHLEHEM.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

*Bethlehem and South Bethlehem.*

MASONIC.

F. and A. M., Bethlehem Lodge, No. 283, was constituted in 1854. The present officers are: W. M., James Watters; S. W., Jacob W. McMullen; J. W., Charles H. Neisser; Treasurer, Wm. V. Knauss; Secretary, Chas. H. Newbold.

Zinzendorf Chapter R. A. M., No. 216, was constituted 1868. The present officials are: M. E. H. P., Chas. H. Neisser; King, Frank W. Martinis; Scribe, G. William Riegel; Treasurer, Wm. V. Knauss; Secretary, Matthew J. Schmid.

Bethlehem Council, No. 36, R. and S. M., was also organized 1868. Present officials: T. I. G. M., Frank M. Martinis; D. I. G. M., Morris A. Bornek; P. C. of W., G. William Riegel; M. of Ex., William V. Knauss; Recorder, Marcus C. Fetter.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

G. A. R., J. K. Taylor Post, No. 182, was chartered in 1868. Col. Robt. Oldham Post, No. 257, South Bethlehem, was organized in 1886.

I. O. O. F., Keystone Lodge, No. 78.

“ Wreath of Friendship Lodge, No. 917.

P. O. S. of A., Washington Camp, No. 39.

“ “ “ “ “ 251.

Knights of Pythias, Hobah Lodge, No. 267.

Imp. O. of R. M., Damascus Commandery, No. 280.

“ “ “ Lappawinzoe Tribe, No. 154.

“ “ “ Oppomanyhook Tribe, No. 302.

O. U. A. M., Encouragement Council, No. 89.

“ Hancock Council, No. 547.

K. of the G. E., Goodwill Castle, No. 75.

“ Packer Castle, No. 116.

“ Von Steuben Castle, No. 263.

K. of M., Cupus Commandery, No. 122.

Bethlehem Lodge of Elks.

CLUBS.

|                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Frothsime Club, | Alpha Wheel Club,     |
| Unanie “        | Bethlehem “           |
| L. A. H. “      | Beethoven Mannerchor, |

BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

The present borough officials of Bethlehem are: Paul Kemp Smith, *Chief Burgess*. Geo. A. Reed, *Treasurer*. T. O. Fradeneck, *Secretary*. J. B. Kemerer, *Solicitor*. R. E. Neumeyer, *Engineer*.

COUNCIL.

H. E. Brown, *President*. Geo. A. Chandler, W. H. Deemer, H. B. Eggert, R. H. Fehr, C. W. Fenstermacher, Alvin Hill, Geo. H. Hess, Joseph Johnston, Thos. Laubach, H. J. Walton, James N. Yeakle, Jas. O. Bodder, *Chief of Police*.

SCHOOL BOARD.

H. C. Bailey, *President*; E. D. Schnable, M. D., *Secretary*; C. B. Opp, *Treasurer*; Geo. L. Baum, M. C. Cortright, Peter Detwiller, Jacob Fries, C. F. Hartzell, E. G. Klosè, L. H. Lawall, M. D., M. K. Musselman, E. A. Neumeyer, Thos. M. Farquhar, *Superintendent*.

The present borough officials of South Bethlehem are:

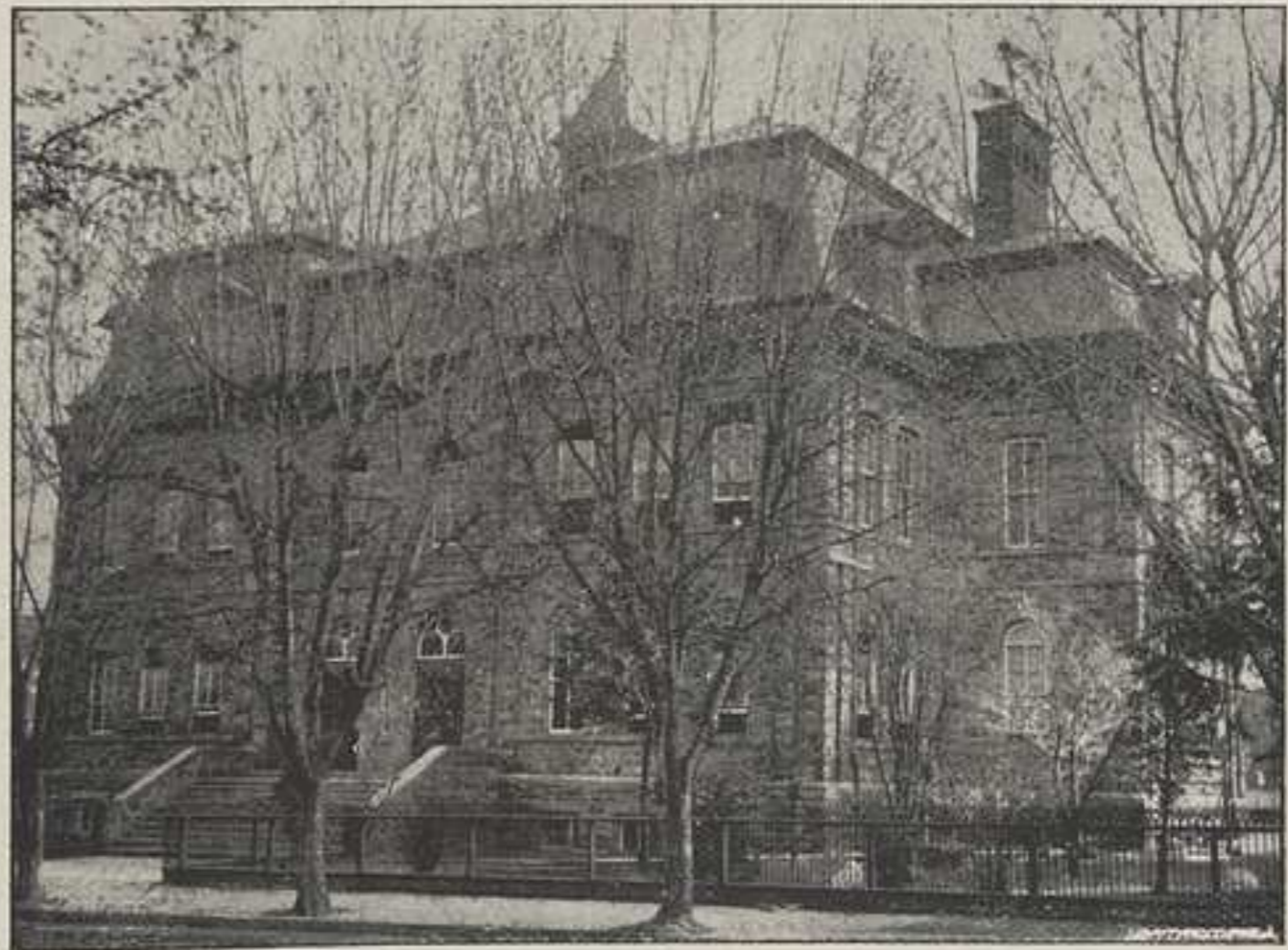
H. Stanley Goodwin, *Chief Burgess*. E. P. Wilbur, *Treasurer*. Thomas Ganey, *Secretary*.

COUNCIL.

Lawrence Broughal, Adam Brinker, Thomas Conroy, Thomas Doran, Martin Dwyre, John Dinan, George Jenkins, John Kline, Milton Lawfer, Edward Murphy, Augustus Rhoad, Robert Schoenen, H. W. Sheets, M. D., Aaron Troxell, Josiah Wilt, J. A. Fenstermacher, *Chief of Police*.

SCHOOL BOARD.

O. D. Swoyer, M. D., *President*; W. F. Stauffer, *Secretary*; John Donegan, *Treasurer*; Patrick Briordy, Alfred Bitting, M. L. Connelly, Albert Canning, William Conroy, H. A. R. Dietrick, Samuel Henry, Burt Keating, J. W. Miller, Charles Quinn, W. D. Spillan, Frank Wagner, Owen R. Wilt, *Superintendent*.



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 TIMES**

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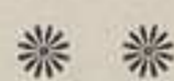
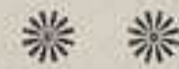
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FLOUR AND FEED,  
CHURCH STREET, COPLAY, PA.

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Gas and Steam Fitting,



Iron Pumps, Hydrants and Rams.

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Extra Bohemian **LAGER BEER**

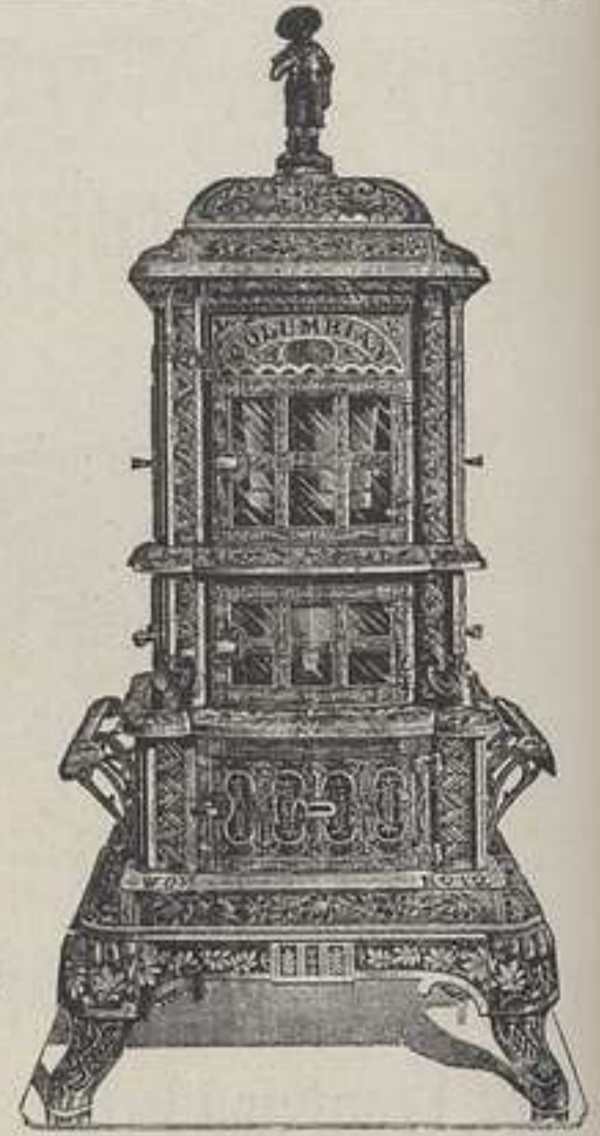
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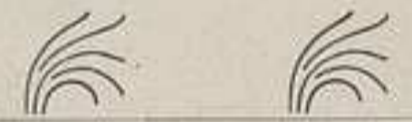
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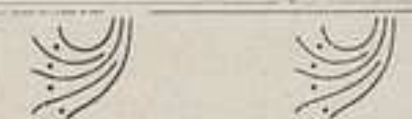
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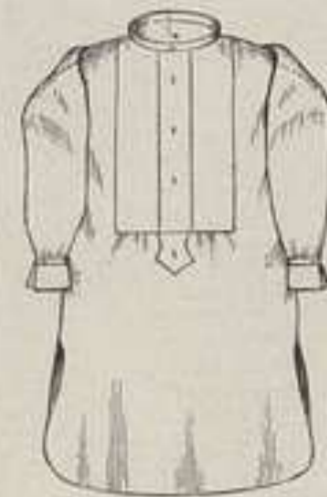
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BEER ON TAP.

# HISTORY OF EASTON.

GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINES, HISTORY, COMMERCIAL FACILITIES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

THE forks of the Delaware was early recognized as a fitting spot for the location of a town. We find Thomas Penn, one of the then proprietors of the colony of Pennsylvania, calling attention to the spot as a suitable place to lay out a town, as early as 1751. The site was located in Bucks county at that time, and a survey of the place had then already been made. On the north flows the picturesque Bushkill, in its course furnishing the motor power for numerous manufacturing enterprises with which its banks are lined. On the east roll the waters of the Delaware, which in the early history of the State was a highway for a valuable lumber trade. On the south flows the Lehigh, down through whose valley now comes an almost inexhaustible stream of coal, both by railroad and by canal. On the west is the open farming country, extending in an almost unbroken level surface to the foot of the Blue Mountains. The ground upon which the town is built is high, especially in the western part; the banks of both the Delaware and Lehigh rivers being so high that the town has seldom suffered any material damage from the periodical freshets in these streams, while the natural slope of the surface is such as to afford the very easiest drainage, giving the town a sanitary reputation equaled but by few towns of its size anywhere. Owing to the peculiar topography of the place, Easton is somewhat irregularly laid out. The principal business streets are Third street, extending from the bridge across the Lehigh river south to and across the Bushkill, and Northampton street, extending from the bridge across the Delaware to and beyond the western limits of the town.

The first survey of the spot on which Easton is now built was made in 1750, and the first houses erected in 1751. In 1752, when Northampton county was formed, and Easton chosen as the county seat, it contained eleven families. In 1753 the county jail was finished, two years before the first church and schoolhouse were erected. Owing to the hostility of the Indians, the growth of the town was at first slow. During the year 1756 business was at a stand entirely, defending themselves against the Indians taking up the entire time and energy of the inhabitants. During the continuance of these disturbances the forks of the Delaware, as the place was then called, held an important place in the negotiations between the whites and the Indians; many of the prominent men of the times, as well as most of the principal Indian chiefs, having met here at various times to negotiate treaties.

In September, 1762, a bridge was built across the Bushkill creek at the northern end of Hamilton street. A Courthouse was also built at this time, and created considerable agitation

throughout the county on account of its inconvenient location, being at the extreme end of the county, a point at that time not so easy of access as at present. Its principal rival for the Courthouse being Northampton, now Allentown, the county seat of Lehigh county, the rivalry between the two places begun thus early has continued down to the present day. In 1773 the number of houses was only sixty-three, an increase of only fifty-two houses in twenty-one years; in 1782 the number had increased to eighty-five. During the Revolutionary War Easton furnished its full quota of men. The first company, numbering sixty-five men, left the place soon after the news of the battle of Bunker Hill had been received. The two largest buildings in the town—the Courthouse and the German Reformed Church—were often filled with sick and disabled Continental soldiers. In 1789 Easton was incorporated as a borough, and received its second charter of incorporation in 1823. The borough limits, according to the organized plan, extended from the Lehigh river on the north to the Bushkill creek on the

south, and from the Delaware river on the east to the "tip of the hill" on the west. The western limits then are now the centre of the town. In 1797 the borough was connected with the New Jersey side of the Delaware by the erection of a substantial wooden, covered bridge at the eastern end of Northampton street, which still remains. The town is connected with South Easton by a beautiful and substantial iron bridge. Over this bridge the Central Railroad of New Jersey has erected an iron railroad bridge, extending across the Lehigh river to a rocky point where the Lehigh

empties into the Delaware, and continuing thence across the Delaware river into New Jersey. The borough is well lighted by gas furnished by a company organized in 1850, and which commenced the manufacture of gas in 1851, and by electricity.

The first water-works were erected in 1817. The water was brought from an elevated spring, about a mile from Easton, to a reservoir on Sixth street, from which the water was distributed through the town. This source of supply filled the wants of the community until 1840, when new and larger works were erected on the Delaware, a short distance above the mouth of the Bushkill creek. In 1854, owing to the increase of population and the rapid building up of the town westward, the capacity of the works was found to be too small, and a new company was started and erected works on the banks of the Lehigh river to supply the western end of the borough with water. The two companies have since consolidated.

Easton has a paid fire department, known as the "call system," whereby the employes are able to follow their usual



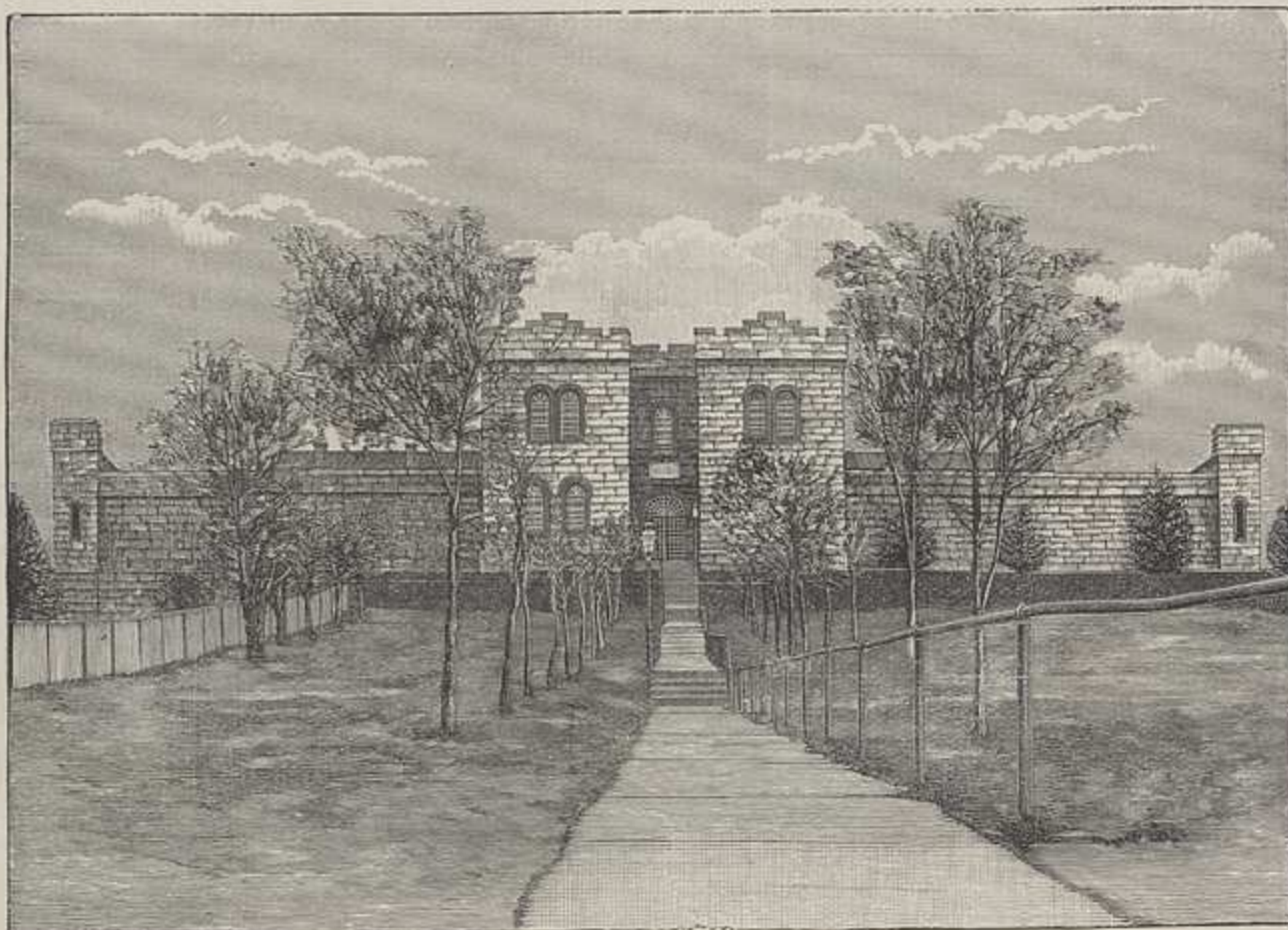
THE OLD COURTHOUSE.

calling, though at the same time subject to the *call* and under the immediate authority of the chief. The fire-alarm telegraph, with twenty street signal-boxes and over ten miles of wire, is in use. The department consists of three engines, four hose-carriages, and one hook-and-ladder truck.

Easton is the commercial centre of quite an extensive district; its enterprising merchants vigorously push their business and control the trade of a large territory which is opened up to them by the various railroads and canals centring here. The Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened in June, 1855, although not the first railroad completed to Easton, is the most important in its bearing on the prosperity of the town, as it opened up the vast anthracite coal-mining districts to the merchants, who were not slow to take advantage of the field thus opened, and they have ever since had a fair proportion of the trade to be had in it. The first railroad opened to Easton was the Central Railroad of

Valley Railroad, now the Lehigh Valley division of the Philadelphia and Reading system, to New York have been built. In addition to these railroads, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's canal, extending from Easton to Mauch Chunk, along the Lehigh River; the Delaware division canal, to Bristol, Pa., and the Morris and Essex canal, through New Jersey to Amboy, furnish facilities for commercial intercourse which have added to the material prosperity of the town.

Easton has outgrown its original limits, and the result has been several smaller boroughs that for all business purposes are practically a part of it. South Easton, on the south bank of the Lehigh river, was incorporated in 1840, and now has a population of over 4000. In South Easton are located the extensive locomotive repair shops and passenger-car erecting shops of the Lehigh Valley Railroad division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad System. The shops were in charge of



EASTON PRISON.

New Jersey, the first train over which road reached Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, July 2d, 1852. The event was the occasion of much rejoicing in Easton. A street parade, and a public meeting in front of the courthouse, participated in by a large number of prominent gentlemen from New York and intermediate points, were held in honor of the event. February 4th, 1854, was another day of rejoicing, railroad communication having that day been established with Philadelphia by the opening of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad. Since that time the Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, extending up through the valley of the Lehigh to White Haven, thence across the Nescopoc Mountains to the city of Wilkes-Barre, in the Wyoming valley, and up to and beyond Scranton, in the anthracite coal fields; the Morris and Essex division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the Easton and Amboy division of the Lehigh

the late John J. Kinsey, M. M., until his death a few months ago, who has erected some of the finest passenger coaches to be found running on any railroad. Mr. Kinsey was an enterprising and energetic gentleman, a thorough mechanic. The shops, in his charge, have developed from a small repair shop to the extensive and handsome shops now in use, and the business, from repairing to building of locomotives and passenger coaches of the most beautiful and luxurious patterns.

Along the river front are extensive saw mills and lumber yards, in which the greater portion of logs rafted down the Delaware river are reduced to merchantable lumber, the product amounting to millions of feet of building lumber annually. A large percentage is manufactured into doors, sashes, blinds, moldings, etc., for buildings. This interest giving employment to a large force of men and using large amounts of money in its prosecution, adds considerable to the material prosperity of Easton.

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Fancy Fruit Baskets, filled with Choice  
Fruit, always on hand; and parties  
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Baskets at short notice.

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Also in Stock a large and fine lot of New  
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Oysters in Every  
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*John J. Carberry, Treas., Philadelphia.*  
*David B. Taylor, Sec'y, Philadelphia.*  
*John H. Reford, Manager and Brew-*  
*Master, Catasauqua.*

Brewers of Ale, Porter, Stout, Lager Beer of Prime Quality, from  
Pure Malt and Hops only, for Export and Home Consumption.

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Insurance,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Harvey O. Wolle,

LADIES' AND GENTS'

CUSTOM

Tailor

No. 725 Hamilton Street,

Second Floor,

ALLENTOWN, PA.



There are also several large furniture factories situated in the town. The banks of the Bushkill are lined with grist mills, planing mills, paint mills and other manufacturing industries, located here to utilize the excellent water power which the stream furnishes.

Educational.—Easton ranks high as an educational centre, the earliest settlers manifesting an interest in educational matters which their descendants have fully maintained, and Easton to-day has one of the very best school systems in the State. The first school-house of which we can find any record was erected in 1755. It was a one-story log structure, built on what is now the northwest corner of Church and Sitgreaves streets. Of the teachers who taught the young idea how to shoot in this old structure, we have no record. In 1794 another school building was erected on the hill, now in the second ward, the trustees giving it the pretentious name of Union Academy. The Union Academy was a private school until 1828, when it passed into the control of the borough authorities. This building is still standing, but no longer in use as an educational institution. The first board of school directors elected under the act of 1834, were chosen at an election held September 25th, 1834, and the public schools were opened January 1st, 1835. In February, 1843, the first superintendent of the borough schools, Rev. John P. Heckt, was elected. Mr. W. W. Cottingham is the present superintendent.

La Fayette College.—The people of Easton early felt the want of an institution wherein the higher mathematics, sciences and languages were taught. In December, 1824, a meeting of the prominent citizens of the town was held at the Easton Hotel, Colonel Thomas McKeen presiding. At this meeting it was decided to establish an institution in which the dead languages, and the various branches of education and science usually taught in colleges, together with the French and German languages, civil and military engineering, and military tactics shall be taught, and it was resolved to name the new institution La Fayette College, as a testimony of respect to General La Fayette.

The first session of the college was formally opened May 9th, 1832, the Reverend George Junkin, D. D., being president. Forty-three students were in attendance, in a leased building still standing on the south bank of the Lehigh river. The trustees immediately took steps to secure a permanent location, and the present site was chosen, and steps were at once taken to erect suitable buildings. The corner-stone of the main building was laid July 4th, 1832, and May 1st, 1834, the first faculty was inaugurated in the hall of the completed building. The charter had been secured March 9th, 1826. In accordance with the provisions of the charter, Hon. James M. Porter was elected president, serving twenty-five years. Joel Jones was elected secretary, and Thos. McKeen, treasurer. Rev. Dr. Junkin resigned in 1841 and the Rev. John W. Yeomans, D. D., was chosen as his successor and served until 1844, when he resigned, and the Rev. Dr. Junkin was re-elected president of the college and continued in office until 1848, when he resigned and the duties of his office were performed by the Rev. Charles W. Nassau, D. D., vice-president of the faculty. The prospects of the college at this time were not very flattering, and its friends almost despaired of success. An overture was made to the Synod of Philadelphia, offering to place the college under the exclusive care of the Synod as a synodical school. The Synod accepted the proposition, and the college was formally turned over to the care of the Synod of Philadelphia, and the Rev. D. V. McLean was inaugurated president in 1851

and served until 1857, when he resigned and was succeeded by the Rev. George W. McPhall, D. D., who for a year performed the duties of president of the college and pastor of one of the Presbyterian churches of Easton conjointly. In 1858 he resigned his pastorate, and was inaugurated president of the college and served until 1863, when he resigned and was succeeded in 1864 by the Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., who was succeeded by the present incumbent, Dr. Warfield.

The early years of the existence of the college were encompassed with difficulties that taxed the energies of the trustees and the faculty to the utmost and needed considerable sacrifices of personal interest to keep it from failure. When the college was placed under the care of the Synod of Philadelphia it was hoped it would improve, but the change did not show any improvement, rather the contrary, and it was not until President Cattell's administration that the college was placed on a firm foundation. He secured the interest of many prominent and wealthy gentlemen in the prosperity of the college, and raised large sums of money. Notably among the friends he raised up for the college was Ario Pardee, who furnished the funds to build Pardee Hall, which was completed in 1873, destroyed by fire a few years later, and been replaced by the present handsome structure. When the war of secession broke out, La Fayette was almost depopulated, and the soil on many a Southern battle-field was stained with the life-blood of young men who had gone forth from La Fayette's class-rooms to offer up their lives as a sacrifice upon the same altar as he in whose honor the institution was named had periled his over eighty years earlier. A magnificent granite monument has been erected on the grounds in memory of those who so nobly responded to their country's call.

Easton has many fine church buildings which bespeak for the people an advanced appreciation of the influences for good exercised by the churches. Our space is too limited to give a historical sketch of the different churches, we therefore append a list of them.

The Third Street Reformed Church, corner of Third and Church streets.

American Reformed Church, Spring Garden street, near Fourth.

St. Mark's Reformed Church, corner Lehigh and Seventh streets.

Grace Reformed Chapel, College Hill.

St. John's Lutheran Church, Ferry street, below Fourth.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Fourth street, above Spring Garden street.

Christ's Lutheran Church, corner Fourth and Ferry streets.

Zion's German Lutheran Church, Fifth street, corner of Church street.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church, College Hill.

First Presbyterian Church, corner Bushkill and Second streets.

Brainard Presbyterian Church, corner Spring Garden and Sitgreaves streets.

Trinity Episcopal Church, corner Spring Garden and Sitgreaves streets.

St. Bernard's Catholic Church, Fifth street, below Ferry street.

Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Second and Pine streets.

Bethel Methodist Mission Chapel, Ferry street, near Ninth.

Trinity Evangelical Church, Northampton street, near Seventh.

Baptist Church, corner Walnut and Ferry streets.

Universalist Church, corner Ferry and Sitgreaves streets.

First-Colored Church, Ferry street, above West.

St. Luke's Lutheran Sunday-school, Twelfth street, near Ferry.  
Stepdown Sunday-school, Delaware street.

The oldest newspaper in Easton is the *Northampton Correspondent*, a German weekly, established in 1801. It is issued from the same office as the *Easton Argus*, established as a weekly in 1827 and daily in 1877. The *Sentinel*, a weekly newspaper, established in 1870. The *Express*, a daily, established in 1855. The *Free Press*, weekly, established in 1855, and daily in 1856. *American Mechanics' Advocate*, monthly, established 1869. *La Fayette College Journal*, monthly, established in 1875. *Council Brand*, monthly, established 1879. The *Northampton Democrat*, weekly, established in 1882.

The oldest banking institution in Easton is the "Easton National Bank," chartered in 1814 as a State bank, with a capital of \$400,000. It was rechartered in 1852, and in 1864, just fifty years after its first organization, it was reorganized as a national bank, and in 1873 increased its capital to \$500,000. It is located in a substantial building on Northampton street, above Centre Square, where it first commenced business. The next bank was chartered in 1857 as a State bank, with a capital of \$400,000. In 1865 it was reorganized as a national bank. It occupies a fine building on Centre Square. The Northampton County National Bank was started in 1869 as the Northampton County Savings Bank, and continued as such until 1878, when it was reorganized as a national bank, with a capital of \$134,000.

The Easton Cemetery was incorporated in 1850. The grounds owned by the association are beautifully located on a high and pleasant tract of land on the banks of the Bushkill creek, about half a mile from the centre of the town. The grounds are quite extensive, and are beautifully laid out in drives and walks. A number of handsome monuments are erected within the limits of the cemetery, one of which marks the last resting place of George Taylor, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Easton Post Office was established March 20th, 1793, the first postmaster being Henry Spering, 1793-97; Hon. John Ross, 1797-98; Thomas B. Dick, 1798-1802; Hon. George Wolf, 1802-03; John Knauss, 1803-13; Philip H. Mattes, 1813-29; Abraham Horn, 1829-39; Abraham Coryell, 1839-48 (during Mr. Coryell's term the office became a Presidential one); John J. Herster, 1848-49; Benjamin F. Arndt, 1849-53; John J. Herster, 1853-57; Col. Wm. H. Butler, 1857-61; Dr. Chas. J. Jennings, 1861-65 (during Dr. Jennings' term the money-order system was extended to Easton); Capt. John J. Horn, 1865-69 (death terminating Captain Horn's term); James L. Mingle, 1869-71; James K. Dawes, 1871 (during Mr. Dawes' term, December 1st, 1873, Easton was designated as a letter-carrier or free-delivery office, and the limits of the office extended so as to include Easton, South Easton, and Glendon, the post office at South Easton being discontinued). Among the letter-boxes in Easton are four of which the citizens are justly proud, these four boxes having been used in the Main Building during the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. The Easton Post Office is the most important office in Eastern Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia, owing to the large number of "routes" for which the mail is here distributed.

Easton possessing, as it does, an active, intelligent and energetic class of business men, with ample capital, and having unrivaled commercial facilities, has a glorious future in store,

## EASTON AND SOUTH EASTON OFFICIALS.

### EASTON.

*Mayor*—Wm. Beidelman. *Clerk*—L. M. Fine.  
*Solicitor*—H. J. Steele. *Controller*—W. R. Francisco.  
*Treasurer*—James McCauley. *Eng., Com. of Hws*—R. H. Fehr.

### CITY COUNCILS—SELECT COUNCIL.

George J. Heck, *President*. Abram Meyer,  
Harry S. Rute, *Clerk*. Howard A. Hartzell,  
H. D. Maxwell, Francis H. Lehr,  
Ervin Klaros, George W. Barnet,  
Chas. L. Hemingway.

### COMMON COUNCIL.

B. Rushfield, *President*. John Leibert,  
L. M. Fine, *Clerk*. Fred. Mutchler,  
H. W. Klusmeyer, Geo. M. Weller,  
J. W. Correll, Lemuel Hoxworth,  
W. E. Buckman, Jacob Schneider,  
J. Whit Wood, S. W. Brinker,  
I. J. Kutz, J. Morris Kiefer,  
D. W. Nevin, E. W. Evans,

Chas. L. Bachman.

### POLICE DEPARTMENT.

*Chief*—H. C. Tilton. *Lieutenant*—Jas. Simons.  
*Sergeant*—Geo. Snyder.

### SOUTH EASTON.

*Chief Burgess*—Frank H. Lerch. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Wilhelm.  
*Solicitor*—H. S. Cavanaugh. *Bor. Constable*—Peter Brady.

### COUNCIL.

C. F. Bokel, W. P. Phillips,  
W. J. Kuebler, J. F. Andrews,  
W. H. Stauffer, James Reynolds,  
John Duffin, Wm. Eynon,  
Geo. Merwarth, Reuben Moyer,  
Daniel Collins, Wm. J. Barr.

## KOONS' COUGH SYRUP

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

*Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness*

AND ALL LUNG DISEASES.

**Safe, Pleasant and Effective.**

**MUST BE TAKEN ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS.**

For a child one year old, 10 drops; two years, 15 drops; five years, 20 drops; adults, 1 teaspoonful. Repeat the dose every two or three hours.

Consumptives find great relief by using this remedy.

**KOONS' DRUG STORE,**

Cor. Fifth and Gordon Streets,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

## HISTORY OF SLATINGTON.

ON THE west side of the Lehigh river, thirty-three miles above Easton, at a point where the famous "Warriors' Path" crossed the Lehigh, one Nicholas Kern, as early as 1737, took up land on which he subsequently made his home.

Here he also built a saw and grist mill on Trout creek. In the year 1761 a wagon road was laid out on the old "Warriors' Path," crossing Trout creek and running through the present site of Slatington. The descendants of Nicholas Kern were the only settlers in what is now Slatington until the discovery of slate, in 1844, by William Roberts and Nelson Labar, while on their way afoot from Easton to Mauch Chunk. They leased the property from John Brenninger, and in the spring of 1845 opened a quarry a little below where Caskie & Emack's works now are, and in August of the same year John Renninger opened quarry No. 1 of the Heimbach vein. A short time afterwards Owen Jones discovered slate on the property of Jonas Kern, and leased the land for fifteen years. He associated William Roberts with himself, and opened what is now known as the "Tunnel Quarry," they agreeing to pay Kern twenty-eight cents per ton of "slate shingles" for each and every

ton of "slate shingles" made, and stipulated that if he desired to go into quarrying slate himself, he could not associate any one but Jones and Roberts with himself.

In 1854 the Slatington Bridge Company was chartered, and in November of the same year their bridge was opened to the public. The Lehigh Slate Company was also chartered in 1854, and added many buildings and other improvements to the town. In 1856 the Lehigh Valley Railroad was opened, and marks the era of rapid growth in the slate trade. In the same year the hotel near the depot was opened, several dwellings erected, and the settlement called Liberty. In 1859 the slate-mantel factory of the Lehigh Slate Company was erected. In 1862 the Riverside Slate Quarry was opened. In 1863 David Williams & Co. opened a quarry near the Lehigh river, and two

years later put up their first school-slate factory, which was burned down in 1874. The present substantial frame structure was erected in 1875.

The borough of Slatington was incorporated September 7th, 1864. The first borough officers elected were Robert McDowell, Burgess; Henry Kuntz, Charles Peter, Jonas Hoffman, Henry Handwerk and Abraham Person, Council. A station-house and council chamber were built in the fall of 1867, and in the spring of 1868 the borough was presented with a fire engine and hose carriage by the Slatington Gift Enterprise Company.

In 1826 a stone bridge was built over Trout creek, which remained in use until 1869, when it was replaced by the present iron structure.

When the slate quarries in this locality were first opened their product was confined to roofing slate; in 1852 slate mantels were made, and in 1865 the manufacture of school slates was commenced by D. & H. Williams, in a small way at first, until now their annual product is 10,000 cases of ten dozen school slates each. In the fall of 1883 the Hyat Slate Company commenced the manufacture of school slate. John D. Emack, of the New York Slate and

Novelty Company, commenced the manufacture of school slate in April, 1883.

In addition to the slate factories and quarries, there are several carriage factories, a grist mill, a marble yard, rolling mill and other manufacturing industries in the town. The post office was located here in 1851, before which time the mail had to be brought from Craig's store, at the Lehigh gap. It was the intention to call the place Waverly, but as there was a Waverly in Pennsylvania that name had to be abandoned.

In 1853 John and George Remaly laid wooden pipes from a spring owned by them down to the town, and supplied several customers with water. In 1859 they leased their pipe system to Moses Kuntz for five years, at eighty-five dollars per year. In 1861 D. D. Jones bought the farm on which these



SCENE NEAR SLATINGTON, PA.



THE NEW BITTNER HOUSE, HENRY BITTNER, PROP.



PETER GROSS, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL BANK.

*News* made its first appearance, Godshalk & Bright, proprietors, editors, etc. After six changes in proprietorship in sixteen years, it passed into the sole ownership and control of L. A. Moyer, 1892. The paper has been considerably enlarged, and makes a specialty of slate news, without overlooking other matters of interest.

In 1870 the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company built a branch road for several miles along Trout creek to Franklin, about two miles above the junction. Since then the Berks County Railroad Company have built a railroad from Reading to Franklin, giving a direct western outlet for the slate. These roads are now leased to and operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

The borough is well lighted by gas and electricity; the latter is furnished by the Citizens' Electric Light and Power Company, which was organized by Mr. F. Horlocher, of Slatington, about three years ago. Mr. Horlocher is also the originator of the Carbon County Improvement Company, who recently procured a charter to build an electric street-car line connecting Weissport, Lehighon and Mauch Chunk.

The National Bank of Slatington was instituted in 1875, with Peter Gross as president and William H. Gish, cashier, which positions they still hold. The directors are: V. W. Weaver, Col. John Craig, Hon. D. D. Roper, Dr. J. A. Miller, Dr. H. H. Riegel, W. Koch, Thomas Kern, E. Peters and Peter Gross. Cash capital of bank is \$100,000.

Evangelical Lutheran Congregation was organized September 19th, 1868. The corner-stone of a union (Lutheran and Reformed) church was laid June 27th, 1869, and the church dedicated December 25th and 26th of the same year. The union arrangement continued until 1880, when it was dissolved—the Reformed congregation purchasing the church property. July 2d, 1881, the corner-stone of the present building was laid;

springs were located, and in 1863 secured Kuntz's lease, which, together with the privilege it conferred, he transferred to the Slatington Water-Works Company, who put in iron pipes and extended the system. In 1883 the borough bought the water works and springs, from which eight-inch pipes were laid. The capacity of the works is about 30,000 gallons per day.

September 2d, 1868, the Slatington

the basement was dedicated November 6th, 1881, and the main auditorium was dedicated December 2d, 1883. The congregation own a parsonage adjoining the church.

M. E. Church.—This congregation was organized in 1869. The corner-stone of the church was laid September 12th, 1869, and the completed building dedicated Dec. 10th, 1869.

The Presbyterian Church.—This congregation was organized in 1850. The corner-stone of the church was laid in July, 1854, and the church dedicated in February, 1855. In 1874 a new church building was begun, and was completed and dedicated September 29th, 1876. The Sunday school in connection with this church was started in 1854 by Robert McDowell with six members. The present pastor is Rev. P. V. Schelly.

Evangelical Association.—This society was organized in 1862, and erected their present church building in 1870.

The Welsh have two churches in Slatington—one a Congregational, corner of Fourth and Franklin streets, and one Presbyterian. Both congregations erected houses of worship in 1883.

The Catholic Church is the latest organized religious denomination. They erected their church in the fall of 1883.

The schools of the borough are in a flourishing condition. In 1868 the present handsome and commodious school building was erected, but was soon too small, and in 1878 a two-story wing was added to it. The schools are in charge of Prof. J. T. Savage. The town at present has a population of about four thousand, and is rapidly growing.

The following gentlemen held the office of burgess since 1864: 1864, Henry Kuntz; 1865, A. P. Stickel; 1866, A. P. Stickel; 1867, D. D. Jones; 1869, Wm. Morgan; 1870, Robt. McDowell; 1871, Robt. McDowell; 1872, D. D. Jones; 1873, D. D. Jones; 1874, Thomas Kern; 1875, David Williams; 1876, David Williams; 1877, Benj. Kern; 1878, David Williams; 1879, David Williams; 1880, Sam'l Caskel; 1881, Joel Neff; 1882, Sam'l Caskel;



WILLIAM H. GISH, CASHIER, NATIONAL BANK.

1883, Joel Neff; 1884, Sam'l Caskel; 1885, Alexander Jacobs; 1886, Frank J. Stettler; 1887, Frank J. Stettler; 1888, John West; 1889, B. F. Peters; 1890, Frank Jacobs; 1891, E. D. Peters; present burgess, Henry Kuntz.

*Council*—John F. Berkemeyer, E. German, William Fritzing, Griffith R. Davis, W. J. Evans and R. W. Mosteller.



DAVID MCKENNA, ESQ.

## HISTORY OF LEHIGHTON AND WEISSPORT.

**OWING** to the early history of the two towns being so closely interwoven, we have concluded to treat them as one. Lehighton is on the west bank of the Lehigh, on a high plateau, the streets are regularly laid out and well graded. Weissport, on the east bank of the Lehigh, is built on a low, flat plain, which the Lehigh river seems to take a particular liking to during its periodical freshets. The town is regularly laid out and the streets, though not graded, are very well kept.

On the Mahoning creek, near Lehighton, in 1746, the first settlement in Carbon county was made by Moravian missionaries. The Mohican Indians having been driven out of Connecticut and New York, sought and found an asylum for a time at Friedenshütten, near Bethlehem, the principal Moravian settlement in the Lehigh valley. The Moravians, not deeming it desirable to have so large a body of Indians so close to Bethlehem, purchased a tract of land of over 200 acres on the Mahoning creek, and dividing it up into lots, removed the Indians thither, giving to each Indian family a separate lot on which to commence house-keeping. To the settlement thus formed, the Moravians gave the name of Gnadenhütten. Houses were erected, and a church or meeting house was built, the settlement becoming a very pleasant town. The road to Wyoming lay through this settlement. This was the famous road over Nescopee Mountain, still known as the Warriors' Path. The missionaries tilled their own ground, and each Indian family cultivated the lot assigned to them. Christian Rauch and Martin Mack were the first missionaries who resided here, and held the first "Love Feast" of the first fruits of the land, August 18th, 1746. The Moravian brethren believed that a frequent change of missionaries might be useful in preventing the Indians from forming too strong an attachment to the missionary, and placing their dependence on them, instead of upon God alone, hence the missionaries were frequently changed. Portions of the sacred scriptures had been translated into the Mohican language; from these the missionary appointed daily texts, in the morning and evening services of song and prayer, with a short discourse upon the text appointed for the day. The holy communion was administered the first Sunday of each month. This was the great day to the Indians, and in the peaceful lives led by these Indian converts, in their settlement at Gnadenhütten, all traces of their former savage condition were rapidly disappearing. The Indian congregation numbered 500 members, making the erection of a larger house of worship a necessity. The new church was built in 1749. The congregation was steadily increasing in size, and the progress toward civilization was rapid. At Gnadenhütten all was peace and prosperity, the united efforts of missionary and converts had made this spot in the wilderness to blossom as the rose, and the earth yielded her increase abundantly. While all was peace and plenty, and harmony reigned supreme in this settlement, a cloud was gathering to the north and west, which was ere long to break over their devoted heads and leave desolation to reign supreme where all was now peace and happiness.

The Delaware and Shawnees, on the Susquehanna, unable to resist the blandishments of the French agents, were already wavering in their allegiance to the English, and preparing to dig up the hatchet on the side of France. It became a matter of importance to them to withdraw their brethren from the missionary settlement

at Gnadenhütten. The Christian Indians were loth to leave their newly-formed homes, to which they had become attached, but the ties of kindred were in many instances stronger than the associations formed in their new condition, and some of them left the settlement and removed to Wyoming. In 1754 the Indian houses were removed to the east side of the Lehigh river, and the Indians removed to New Gnadenhütten. After Braddock's defeat in 1755, the gathering storm burst over Gnadenhütten—the settlement was attacked and eleven settlers were massacred, the Indians at New Gnadenhütten, hearing the shots and seeing the fire, and soon learning the cause, abandoned their homes and fled to the woods. Troops were sent to the forsaken villages, under the command of Benjamin Franklin, who erected a stockade within the present limits of Weissport, on a lot where now stands the Fort Allen House. In the rear of this house is a well dug by Franklin and still in use.

Shortly after the Revolutionary War, Colonel Jacob Weiss, an officer of the Continental army, bought 700 acres of land from the Moravians. On this tract of land is situated the present town of Weissport. In 1785 Colonel Weiss removed his family to his new purchase, and continued to reside there unto the time of his death, which occurred in 1839. The Colonel was an active and enterprising man, his name being found associated with every effort to improve this new country. In 1817 he laid out a town plot and called it Weissport. The spot selected was a somewhat unfortunate one, owing to its extreme lowness and its proximity to the banks of the Lehigh, it frequently suffering quite severely from the Lehigh's periodical floods. The first heavy freshet occurred in 1786, when Colonel Weiss and his family barely escaped, so sudden was the rise. In 1841 it was again visited, the bridge connecting it with Lehighton being partly swept away. The severest visitation was in 1862, when the business industry of the town was almost entirely destroyed, and many of its inhabitants located in Lehighton and elsewhere, refusing to brave the Lehigh floods.

In 1867 the town had regained its population, and upon application to the Carbon county courts, it was incorporated as a borough. The Weissport of to-day is a well-laid out town, containing many fine residences, especially on the streets facing the square, which lies in the centre of the town. The most important manufacturing establishment is the Lehigh Valley Emery-wheel Company. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's canal forms the boundary line of the borough and divides it from a collection of houses and enterprises in Franklin township. The Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey passes through the town. In addition to the emery-wheel works Weissport has a foundry and machine shop, rolling-mill, and a new planing mill, and ice manufacturing establishment both of which were built by the well-known and enterprising Mr. F. Horlocher, of Slatington, Pa. In it are a Methodist church, an Evangelical, a Lutheran and a Reformed church, and a public-school building. The town is governed by a burgess and a council of six members.

Lehighton is an active, energetic business place, situated on the west side of the Lehigh river, opposite Weissport, with which it is connected by a covered bridge. The early history of Lehighton

is given in the history of Gnadenhütten. On the high ground upon which most of Lehighton is built the Moravians had established their missionary station, and here the eleven members were massacred. The settlement was the earliest made in Carbon county. In 1762 thirty-three taxable persons resided within the entire township. The first public road was made from the mouth of Mahoning creek to the King's road near Bethlehem in 1748. About the year 1810 Jacob Weiss and William Henry laid out a town plot at Lehighton, but the project was not a success. When the Lehigh Valley Railroad was completed, in 1855, the population was only about 300. In 1866 it was incorporated as a borough, and in 1870 it had reached a population of 1485, which has since then more than doubled.

There are a number of very fine private dwellings and spacious business houses, a spacious opera house and a number of fine hotel buildings. Mr. F. Horlocher, of Slatington, recently had a fine block of dwellings put up on Main street, opposite the Valley Hotel.

Among the prominent industries of the town are an extensive meat-packing establishment, a stove works, three carriage factories, blacksmith shop and a variety of smaller industries. The Lehigh Valley division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have extensive car shops a short distance above—at Packerton—which furnish employment to many of the inhabitants. The grounds of the Carbon County Agricultural Society are situated here; they are handsomely laid out and kept in good order. The society held its first fair in 1858.

The Lehighton Water Company was incorporated in 1888 with capital stock of \$25,000. A gravity system supplied by mountain stream with reservoirs of 4,000,000 gallons capacity. Entire plant constructed at a cost of \$65,000. The officers are: Wm. E. Ash, president; Howard Seiboldt, secretary; D. H. Straup, treasurer.

On the 24th of December, 1859, eight persons were organized into a Presbyterian Society, to be known as the "Gnadenhütten Presbyterian Church of Lehighton," and were placed under the care of the Presbytery of Luzerne. On the 15th of February it was reorganized by Rev. Jacob Belville, of Mauch Chunk, and Rev. Cornelius Earle, of Catasauqua. A lot was procured and the corner-stone of a suitable church building was laid, May 29th, 1873, and the completed edifice dedicated May 7th, 1874.

The Methodist Episcopal Church Society was organized in 1865, and purchased the building formerly used as the Carbon Academy, in which they worshiped until 1882, when the present brick structure was built. Rev. G. W. Dungan, pastor.

St. Peter's and St. Paul's Catholic Church (German) was organized in 1869. Rev. A. Marsch is present pastor.

Zion's Reformed Church was organized April 29th, 1873, and a church building was erected in 1876. Present pastor, Rev. J. Alvin Reber.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized January 5th, 1873, and the present brick edifice was commenced in 1873 and completed and dedicated November 23d and 24th, 1874. Rev. J. H. Kuder, pastor.

Ebenezer Church of the Evangelical Association was organized

in 1872, and the present church building was dedicated May 21st, 1876. Present pastor, Rev. A. M. Lampsel.

The town has a very fine public-school building, and the schools are well graded and in good condition.

The First National Bank of Lehighton was organized November 3d, 1875, with \$50,000 capital, which was increased to \$75,000, May 16, 1877. Thomas Kemerer, president; W. W. Bowman, cashier.

The *Carbon Advocate* was established by H. V. Morthimer, in 1872. Lehighton is pleasantly located, and with the progressive spirit of its inhabitants we have no doubt it has a glorious future before it.

#### LEHIGHTON BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

*Mayor*—B. J. Kuntz.

*Members of Council*—J. P. Smith, H. D. Straup, L. J. Heldt, J. L. Gabel, Moses Heilman, I. S. Koch; *Treasurer*, Harrison Straup; *Secretary*, G. W. Morthimer.

*Members of School Board*—Wm. McCormick, *President*; M. O. Bryan, *Secretary*; R. L. Koons, *Treasurer*; L. J. Hausman, G. H. Kemerer, Daniel Weiland.

*Overseers of Poor*—Peter Heim, Owen Klotz.

*Assessor*—George W. Deihl.

*Auditors*—George Reichard, L. K. Boyer.

*High Constable*—Edward B. Raworth.

*Justice of Peace*—H. A. Beltz.

*Tax Collector*—Wm. Schadel.

#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

Washington Camp, No. 541, P. O. S. of A. President, W. Andrew Newhart; Secretary, Edwin Ohl.

Carbon Castle, 111, K. G. E. C. J. Montz, Noble Chief; C. W. Bower, Master of Records.

Lehigh Council, 101, Jr. O. U. A. M. C. A. Wagner, Counselor; Chas. Mertz, Secretary.

Gnadenhütten Castle, K. G. E. Wm. R. Laub, Noble Chief; Henry R. Holter, Master of Records.

G. A. R., 484. John Bohn, Post Commander; H. H. Muselman, Adjutant.

Joseph S. Webb Camp, 95, S. of V. Charles McKelvey, Commander; Ted Hibbler, Sergeant.

Major Klotz Commandery, No. 23, K. G. E. President, M. T. Trexler; Secretary, H. V. Morthimer, Jr.

Brotherhood of L. E. Chief Engineer, Charles Miller; F. A. E. H. Blank.

Gnadenhütten Lodge, No. 686, I. O. O. F. E. E. Schmale, Noble Grand; C. W. Bower, Secretary.

Lehigh Lodge, 292, B. of R. R. T. Martin Xander, Master; Francis P. Solt, Secretary.

Germania Sangerbund. C. T. Hagerdorn, President; Henry Zeigler, Secretary; Musical Director, W. Sandhrr.

#### WEISSPORT BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

*Mayor*—Daniel Graver.

*Members of Council*—Daniel Graver, ——— Straussberger, Milton Emery, J. A. Fenner, Oliver Moyer. *Treasurer*—Jacob Straussberger. *Secretary*—A. A. Beltz. *Borough Solicitors*—Rapsher & Cassidy.





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**5c.**

“KING CIGAR”

Solid Havana Filled  
Hand Made.

**F. P. KING,**

MANUFACTURER,

ALLENTOWN, PA.



**A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!**

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**COUGH SYRUP.**

A TRULY WONDERFUL REMEDY.

Relieves Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and All Throat and Lung Troubles almost instantly, and Cures in a surprisingly short time.

Removes that Tightness on the chest and gives Relief to consumptive persons.

**A Trial will Convince the most Skeptical.**

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,

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**KOONS' DRUG STORE,**  
5th and Gordon Sts., Allentown, Pa.

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OPPOSITE AMERICAN HOTEL.

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**Lager Beer and Wines,**

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**Stable.**

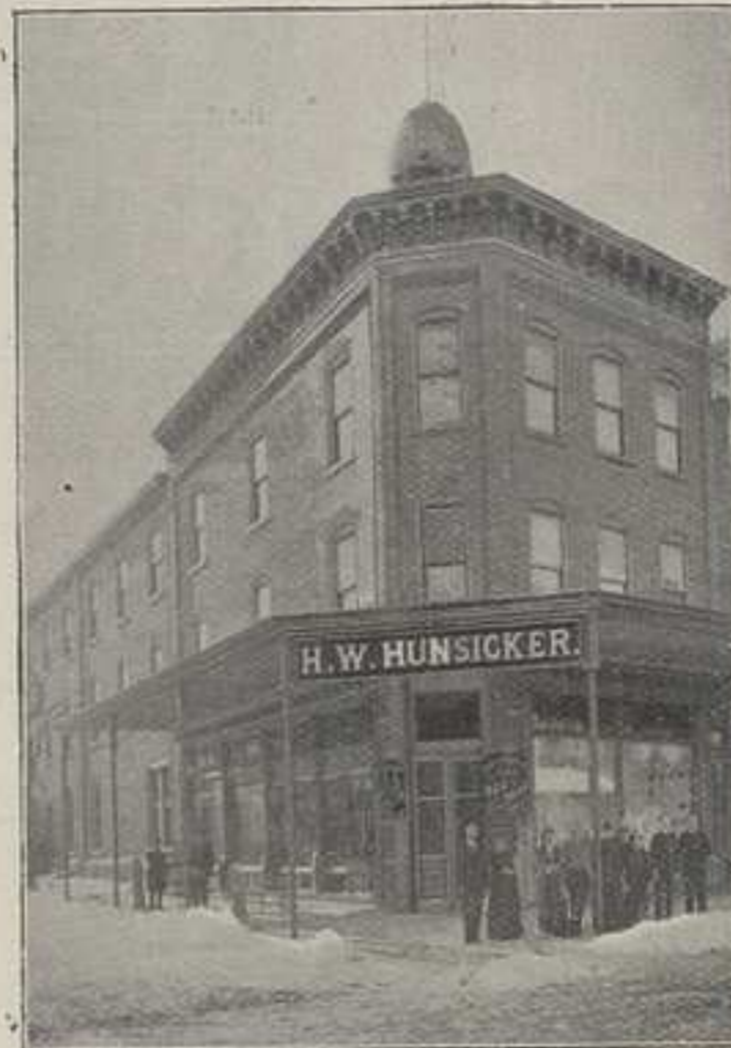
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ALLENTOWN, PA.

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HEADQUARTERS IN THE LEHIGH VALLEY FOR

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SILKS  
DOMESTICS



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NOTIONS, COATS  
CURTAINS  
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OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

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COR. EIGHTH AND HAMILTON STS., ALLENTOWN, PA.

**EDWIN C. SMOYER,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Coal,

*Grain, Flour, Feed,*  
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*Etc.,*

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—AND MANUFACTURER OF—

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242 & 244 LEHIGH ST.,

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## HISTORY OF MAUCH CHUNK.

ON THE right bank of the Lehigh river, forty-six miles above its junction with the Delaware, is located one of the most romantic towns in Pennsylvania—Mauch Chunk—the so-called “Switzerland of America.” Completely hemmed in on all sides by mountains ranging from six hundred to over one thousand feet in height, the houses are mostly built along a single street, the greater part of which is built over a creek, along whose sides a narrow strip of available space was eligible for building sites.

The borough takes its name from one of the mountains overlooking it from the east, called by the Indians “Mock Chunk,” signifying “Bear Mountain.” The other mountains are South Mountain on the south and west; Mount Pisgah, from whose summit the celebrated “Switchback” gravity railroad starts, on the northwest; and Broad Mountain on the north. The town lies in the deep, narrow, winding valley of the Lehigh, on the west side of the stream at one of its many bends. The place is unapproachable except over mountain roads. The banks of the Lehigh here tested the engineering skill of the projectors of the two railroads which are here built along its banks, it being necessary at many points to not only cut into the mountain side, but to build up heavy and costly walls to secure a road bed. From the tops of the mountains

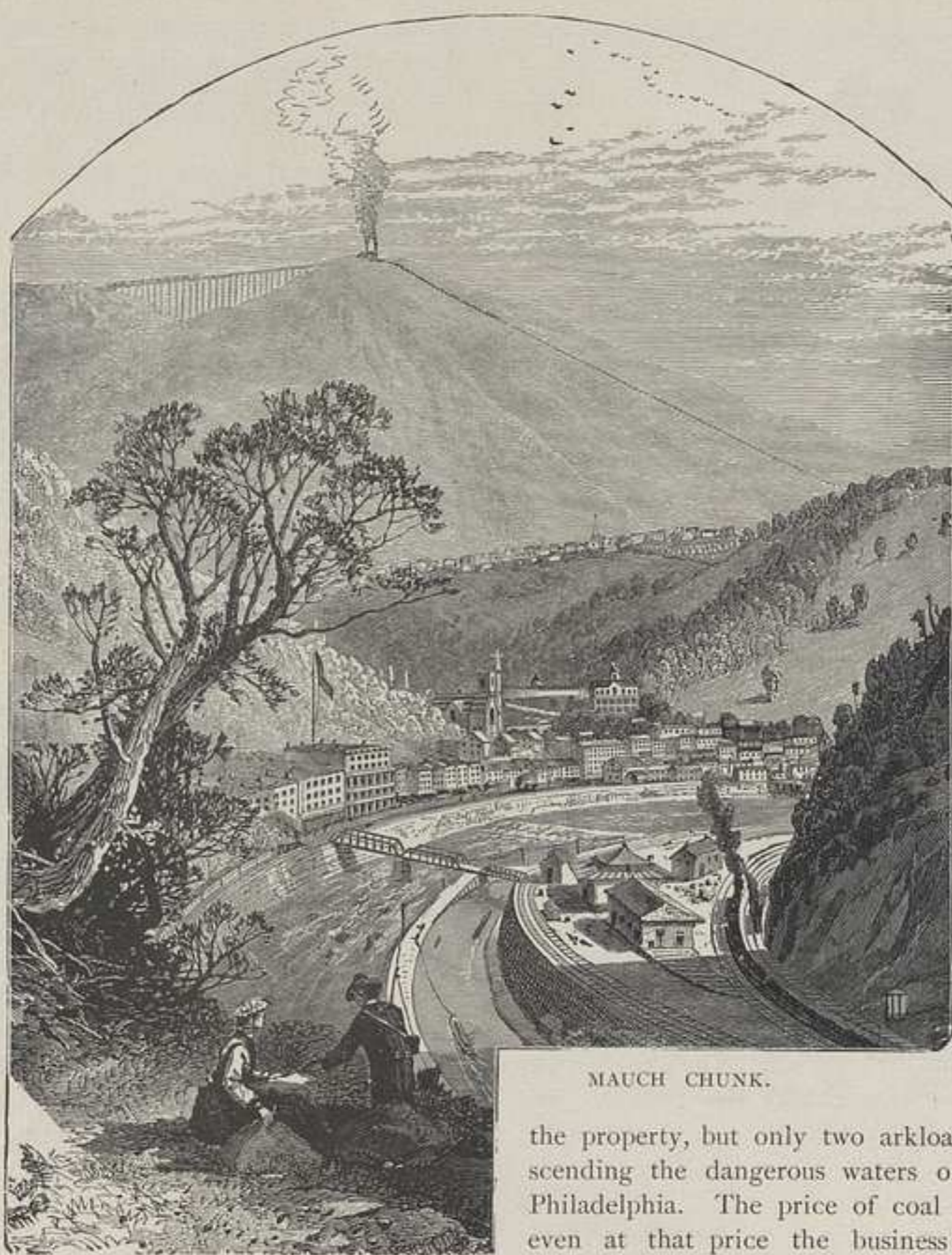
surrounding Mauch Chunk are to be had some of the finest views in the Eastern States. From the flagstaff on South Mountain, the eye takes in a most magnificent panorama, hill and dale, and river and farm, villages and cottages nestling among the trees on the mountain sides. On the north the Lehigh’s turbulent waters are seen madly dashing onward in its rocky, tortuous bed, to the east and northeast are the Wind Gap and the Delaware Water Gap, with Schooley’s Mountain over in New Jersey, sixty miles away, forming the background to the

view in that direction; on the west the field of vision is bounded by the Blue Mountains, with a most charming variety of mountain, hill and dale between, while below us lies Mauch Chunk and its sister village across the Lehigh as though spread out upon a map.

Mauch Chunk owes its importance to the vast coal mines near by. Coal was discovered at Summit Hill, about nine miles above the town, in 1791, by Philip Ginter, a hunter who had built a

cabin there a few years before. Ginter sold his discovery for the patent for a small tract of land for a mill site, on which he afterwards built a mill only to find his title defective, and was thus deprived of what he had every reason to suppose was inalienably his own. The parties who had bought Ginter’s discovery formed a company, called the Lehigh Coal Mine Company, and took up between eight and ten thousand acres of coal land until then unlocated (1792). It was not until 1806 that William Turnbull, Esq., had a boat constructed at Lausanne, and brought between two and three hundred bushels of coal to Philadelphia, where it was tested and declared unmanageable. In 1813 five ark loads of coal were shipped from the mines by Messrs. Miner, Cist & Robinson, who had leased

the property, but only two arklods succeeded in safely descending the dangerous waters of the Lehigh and reached Philadelphia. The price of coal then was \$21 per ton, but even at that price the business was unremunerative, and after various attempts to introduce the coal into general use and secure means to deliver it, the firm abandoned the enterprise. Josiah White, Erskine Hazard and G. F. A. Hanto formed a co-partnership in 1818, and secured a lease for twenty years of the property of the Lehigh Coal Mine Company, consisting of ten thousand acres of coal land, at an annual rental of *an ear of corn*. Stock subscriptions were taken and the company was styled the Lehigh Coal Company, but as some of the subscribers had little or no faith in coal, but believed the navigation of the Lehigh river could be improved so as to prove a profitable



MAUCH CHUNK.

highway for the lumber traffic from the head-waters of the Lehigh, another company was formed called the Lehigh Navigation Company, of which Messrs. White and Hazard were the active managers.

The Lehigh Coal Company was to mine the coal and deliver it at the Lehigh, where the Lehigh Navigation Company was to take it and transport it to Philadelphia. As the diversity of interests made it a difficult matter to satisfactorily divide the profits of the two enterprises, the companies were, in the spring of 1820, consolidated, and incorporated February 13th, 1822, under the title of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of one thousand dollars each. In 1827 the capital was increased to half a million dollars, and since then has been increased to one million six hundred thousand dollars. The first coal mine opened and operated was the old Summit Hill Mine, where the coal was mined, or rather quarried, in an open quarry until 1844, when the covering becoming too heavy to be profitably removed, the open work was abandoned and underground work resorted to. From 1820 to 1831, all the coal brought down the Lehigh was transported in flat-bottomed boats, which were broken up and the planks sold in Philadelphia. During 1831 a new style of canal craft was constructed, and the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's canal being completed, the boats were sent back to Mauch Chunk to be reloaded. The coal transported in 1831 amounted to 40,960 tons; in 1820 but 365 tons had been brought to market. The business of the company increased rapidly, and in 1855 amounted to 1,275,050 tons. The opening of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in 1855 made a serious inroad into the company's transportation item. In 1819 the Lehigh Coal Company had constructed a regularly graded roadway from the Summit Hill mine to Mauch Chunk, over which all the coal mined by the company was hauled until 1827, when the gravity railroad, now a part of the famous Switchback, was completed, and the coal brought from the mines to the boats by cars running on the gravity road by the force of gravity. In running from Summit Hill to Mauch Chunk a special car was provided for the mules who were to draw the empty cars back to the mines. This system was continued until 1845, when Josiah White built the "Back Track" from Mt. Pisgah to Summit Hill. The plane at Mt. Pisgah is 2308 feet long, with a perpendicular lift of 660 feet. Up this plane the cars were drawn by powerful stationary engines, and thence run by gravity to the foot of Mt. Jefferson, a distance of seven miles, where a similar plane, 1700 feet long, 470 feet perpendicular lift, was constructed, from which the cars were run to the mines at Summit Hill. The construction of the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad and the tunnel into Panther Creek Valley rendered the gravity roads unnecessary for the

transportation of coal, but owing to the novelty of their construction and the romantic character of the scenery through which they pass, the road has been continued as a pleasure resort, and has a very large patronage, during the summer seasons, of visitors to this mountain town, where the discovery of coal less than a century ago has revolutionized the manufacturing industries of the country.

The land upon which the oldest part of the town is built was surveyed on a warrant issued to William Bell, June 28th, 1774, and the return of the survey was made January 14th, 1798. The tract of fifty-four and three-quarter acres was patented to White, Hazard & Hanto, January 26th, 1820. It was not intended originally as the spot for the principal town in the territory of the Lehigh Coal Mine Company, but they were compelled by necessity to locate there. They had intended to locate at Lanes, at the mouth of the Nesquehoning creek, but the owner of the land was a kind of a "dog in the manger" bourbon who had an idea that the company must buy his land, and fixed the price so high that he was obliged to hang on to it himself. The improvements made in Mauch Chunk were at first merely those necessary to the business of the company, rigidly utilitarian in character, and the town gained but little in attractiveness until it was opened up to individual enterprise. In one year from the time the company had taken possession they had erected about forty buildings, among which were about two saw mills, one grist mill, one machine shop, all driven by water power, a smith shop with eight fires, had built wharves, etc., had cut about 15,000 saw logs and cleared four hundred acres of the land. The first white child born in Mauch Chunk was Josiah White Erskine Hazard George F. A. Hanto Brink, he was a hardy young son of a pioneer and survived his baptismal infliction fifty-seven years. The first house built in



GLEN ONOKO FALLS.

Mauch Chunk was built for Nicholas Brink, father of the aforesaid J. W. E. H. G. F. A. H. Brink, the company's steward. Prior to the construction of the house, the Brink family had resided in a boat on the river. The house was built on the lower bank of the creek, near the river, not far from where the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's building now is. The Mansion House was begun in 1823 and finished in 1824. In 1827, the company erected their first bridge across the river, erected a fire-proof office where the First National Bank now is, and bought a hand fire engine—still to be seen in Upper Mauch Chunk. Until 1831 the property in the town all belonged to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. September 19th, 1831, the company issued the following advertisement:

"Persons desirous of locating themselves at Mauch Chunk are informed that lots in that town, on both sides of the Lehigh, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms and free from all restrictions. This town is situated in Northampton county, at the

present head of the Lehigh navigation (which is adapted to boats of 140 tons burthen), is 46 miles by the Lehigh canal from Easton (which is at the confluences of the Delaware canal to Philadelphia, and the Morris canal to New York), 80 miles by land and 124 miles by canal to Philadelphia, 96 miles by land and 156 miles by canal to New York, and 32 miles by turnpike from the Pennsylvania canal at Berwick, to which place the navigation will, no doubt, in a few years be extended by the route of the Nescopec valley. Water powers can here be concentrated to any extent required for manufactures, and the families of the laborers engaged in the coal business (of which this port is the exclusive shipping point), will furnish the necessary number of suitable hands. For terms apply to Josiah White, acting manager, at Mauch Chunk." The sale of lots was not very rapid, but it

receiver of the same size. The power was derived from a fourteen-foot overshot water-wheel. Blast was applied August 27th, 1838, and kept up until September 10th, when, owing to imperfections in the apparatus for heating the blast, they were obliged to stop. A new apparatus for heating the blast was procured and the furnace was again started in November, 1838, and worked well, making about one and a half tons of pig iron per day. Owing to a lack of ore the furnace was blown out January 12th, 1839. The furnace was improved and started again July 26th, 1839, and worked until November 2d, 1839, when the project, proving financially unsuccessful, was abandoned. John Wilson, one of the first eighteen men brought by Josiah White and Erskine Hazard from the Falls of Schuylkill, in 1818, made the first stove for burning anthracite coal.



MAUCH CHUNK.

served to strengthen the ties that bound the inhabitants to the then rather uninviting town.

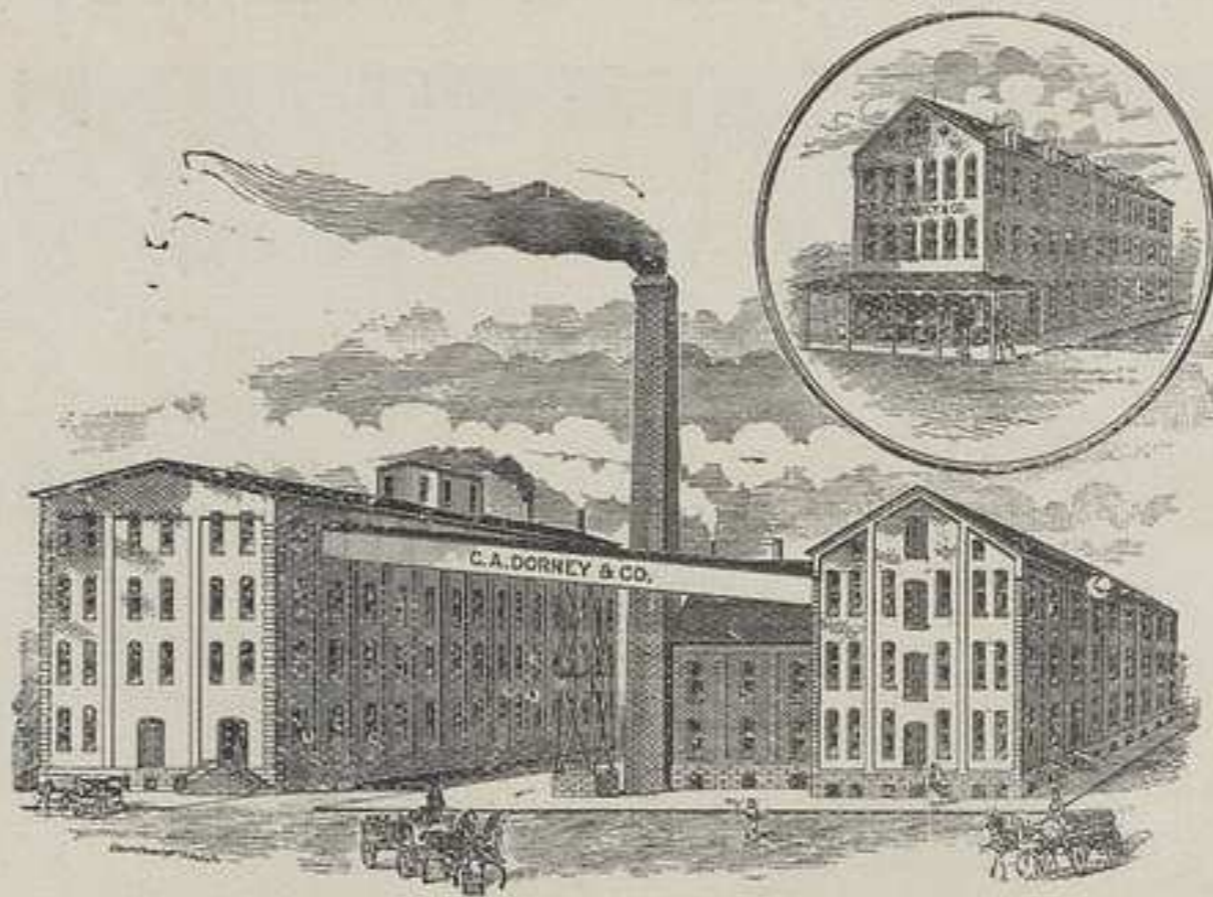
In 1826 a blast furnace was erected by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for testing the feasibility of smelting iron ore with anthracite coal exclusively, but the experiment proved only a partial success. In 1837 another attempt was made by Messrs. Joseph Baughman, Julius Guiteau, Henry High, of Reading, and F. C. Lawthrop, using the old furnace erected by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. They used eighty per cent. anthracite coal and the result was a very encouraging one. In order to more fully and thoroughly test the matter a new furnace was constructed, just below Mauch Chunk, at the weigh lock, in 1838. The dimensions were twenty-one and a half feet high, twenty-two feet square at the base, boshes five and a half feet across. The blowing apparatus consisted of two cylinders of six feet diameter with a

The first foundry in Mauch Chunk was erected by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company on the site of the present dismantled Salkeld foundry, in 1826. This foundry was rented in 1830, by John Fatzinger, who, a little later, purchased the property, and in partnership with J. H. Salkeld, carried on the establishment until 1851, when the works were leased to William Butler and Samuel Bradley, who successfully operated them until 1856, when, Mr. Fatzinger dying, Mr. Salkeld in partnership with Mr. Roberts, carried on the works for about five years, when the firm became Salkeld & Son, and so continued until work was suspended.

The Mauch Chunk Iron Works were started by E. Lippincott and E. Miner in 1845, and are now owned and operated by W. H. Stroh. The product of the works consists of steam engines, mine and quarry machinery, car and bridge castings, coal gigs

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THAT IS  
AND  
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Allentown, Pa.



for anthracite and bituminous coal, iron fronts for buildings, and various kinds of architectural iron work, and general machine and foundry work.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company using considerable wire rope, which was an item of considerable expense, determined to manufacture their own wire rope, and in 1849 established works for that purpose on Susquehanna street. The machines by which the rope was made were devised by Mr. Erskine Hazard. In 1852 the works were leased by Fisher Hazard, who carried on the wire-rope manufacture here successfully until 1872, when the industry was transferred to Wilkes-Barre by the Hazard Manufacturing Company, who also operate the wire mill on Broadway, established in 1858 by George W. Smith and Nathan Fegley.

Asa Packer secured the charter for the Mauch Chunk Water Company in 1849, March 6th, solicited subscriptions to the stock, and successfully organized the company; E. A. Douglas being elected its first president. The springs in the valley of Mauch Chunk creek furnished an abundant supply of the very best water. The building of the reservoir and laying of pipes was vigorously prosecuted, and in December, 1849, the water was let into the pipes from the reservoir. The elevation of the reservoir gives sufficient head to the water to throw a stream over the highest business houses in the town.

The charter for the Mauch Chunk Gas Company was secured through the efforts of J. I. Blakeslee, in 1852, but the works were not erected until 1856.

In 1849, the population having reached over 2500 persons, the Court of Quarter Sessions was petitioned for a charter of incorporation as a borough. The charter was granted January 26th, 1850. The first borough officers were Charles O. Skeer, E. W. Harlan, Josiah Bullock, Jacob H. Salkeld, Leonard Blakeslee, and J. R. Twining, elected Councilmen. They held the first meeting March 11th, 1840, and elected E. W. Harlan, Burgess; James I. Blakeslee, Treasurer; Thomas L. Foster, Surveyor; J. R. Struthers, Esq., Borough Counsel; C. L. Eberle, Clerk; F. C. Kline, High Constable; and George Kisner and Owen Williams, Street Commissioners. The borough is divided into two wards, the older and lower, or business portion of the town being the first ward, while the upper and newer town is the second ward.

East Mauch Chunk, on the opposite side of the Lehigh, was incorporated as a separate borough January 1st, 1854. John Ruddle was chosen the first Burgess.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad was the first railroad to connect the Lehigh coal region with the commercial centres—New York and Philadelphia. All railroads previously built (the railroad from Wilkes-Barre to White Haven, built 1837 to 1842; the

Beaver Meadow Railroad, in 1836, from Parryville to the mines in Beaver Meadow; and the Gravity Railroad, 1827 to 1845) had been constructed for the purpose of carrying coal to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's canal. A charter for the construction of the road had been procured, after a hard struggle, April 21st, 1846. In the fall of 1850 the first survey was made. April 4th, 1851, one mile was graded near Allentown to prevent the default of the charter by its own limitation. The name of the corporation when chartered was the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company. In January, 1853, the name was changed to the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The road was opened to Allentown June 11th, 1855, and to Mauch Chunk September 12th, 1855.

The Nesquehoning Valley Railroad was built in 1862.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad was built in 1864-65 by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, by whom it was operated until 1871, when it was leased to the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and has since, with that road, passed into the control of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, who now operate it.

From Mauch Chunk upward extends a net-work of iron and steel, which enters into every coal mine of the anthracite coal field, for the greater part of which Mauch Chunk is the distributing point. The various railroads, canal, and coal-mining companies have offices here, and the business done here annually is exceeded by but few, if any, towns of its size in the United States. The coal shipped from this point exceeds fifteen million tons annually.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church.—The first Episcopal services were held in Mauch Chunk in an old school-house on Broadway, by Mr. William H. Sayre, who had come from Philadelphia, in 1829. The first services held by a regularly ordained clergyman were held by

Rev. James K. May, rector of St. Stephen's, of Wilkes-Barre, November 23d, 1834. The parish was organized May 17th, 1835, the rector being the Rev. Richard F. Burnham. The original church building was first occupied December 25th, 1848, and was consecrated July 13th, 1852, by the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D. This was removed in 1867 to make way for the present magnificent structure of gray sandstone, one of the most beautiful and imposing church edifices in this country; beautiful in its outside architectural design, the inside has been embellished by the artist's best designs, and enriched by the munificence of the Packer family. The church has a fine organ, built by Jardine & Sons, of New York, and a chime of bells weighing 9642 pounds, keyed on E flat. The parish building, one of the finest and most complete of its kind in the country, was erected by Mrs. Sarah M. Packer as a memorial to her hus-



VIEW SOUTH FROM MOUNT PISGAH.

band, Hon. Asa Packer. The chime of bells in the church steeple is connected by electricity with the clock in the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's office, and strikes the hours. The present rector is Rev. L. H. Colman.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first Methodist sermon was preached in Mauch Chunk in 1827, by Rev. William Coder. The first church building, of frame, was erected in 1833, the second in 1843, and the present building in 1873. Rev. C. M. Neil is the present pastor.

Presbyterian Church.—The first meetings of the congregation were held in the Methodist meeting-house. In 1837 the first church was dedicated. In September, 1855, the corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid; July 20th, 1856, the basement was completed, and June 26th, 1859, the church was dedicated. Rev. J. M. Buchannon is the present pastor.

Evangelical Church.—The present church was erected in 1869. Rev. H. R. Yost, present pastor.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This congregation was organized in 1857, by Rev. E. A. Bauer. The church was incorporated in 1858, and purchased the stone building formerly used by the Presbyterians. In 1873 the congregation built a parsonage in Upper Mauch Chunk, and in 1877 built the present frame church. In 1882 the stone building was sold. The Rev. L. Lindenstruth is the present pastor.

Catholic.—Church of the Immaculate Conception. The church building was erected in 1848-49. Rev. Michael Bunce is the present pastor.

There are thirteen schools in the borough, where the youth are instructed by a corps of competent teachers presided over by J. J. Bevan, principal.

The first newspaper printed in Mauch Chunk was the *Lehigh Pioneer* and *Mauch Chunk Courier*, whose first issue was dated May 30th, 1829. The present newspapers are the *Mauch Chunk Coal Gazette*, established in 1864. The *Mauch Chunk Democrat*, started in 1847 as the *Carbon Democrat* and the *Daily Times*.

There are three banking institutions in the town, two national banks and one firm of private bankers.

There are many beautiful private residences in Mauch Chunk, among the finest of which are the residence of the late Asa Packer, the residence of John Leisenring, and the residence of M. S. Kemmerer.

Among the many men who have contributed to the wealth and prosperity of Mauch Chunk, none have achieved as lasting a fame as Asa Packer. Mr. Packer was born in the town of Mystic, Conn., December 29th, 1805. In his early years he received such an education as could be acquired in the schools at that early period. At the age of seventeen years he had packed all his

earthly possessions in a small bundle and went "West," trudging on foot to the house of a relative, in Susquehanna county, Pa., who was a carpenter. Young Packer at once went to work and learned the trade of carpenter with characteristic thoroughness, becoming in a short time a first-class mechanic. Having learned his trade, he went to New York City, but remained only a year, when he returned to Susquehanna county and settled in Springville township. Here, January 23d, 1828, he was married and settled on a farm, where he lived four years, when, hearing men were wanted to run boats on the Lehigh canal, he came to Mauch Chunk, in the winter of 1833, and in the spring of 1834 we find him captain of a canal boat. Boating in those days was a paying business and at the end of two years he was able to leave the canal, although retaining an interest in the boats. He purchased a store and started a boat-yard for building canal boats. Everything he under-

took prospered, and in 1852 we find him almost single-handed undertaking the construction of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. In this enterprise he invested every dollar he owned, and it taxed his financial ability to the utmost to avoid failure. He carried the enterprise to a successful conclusion in 1855, and the results exceeded his expectations. While he amassed a colossal fortune he delighted in disbursing vast sums to benefit his fellow men. He died May 17th, 1879. The splendid monument in the family burial place in Mauch Chunk cemetery, which marks his last resting place, is a fine and costly work of art, but that is not Asa Packer's most enduring monument. Lehigh University and St. Luke's Hospital, at Bethlehem, St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Mauch Chunk, and Muhlenberg College at Allentown, are all monuments of his judicious munificence. The name of Asa Packer is inscribed indelibly on the roll of Pennsylvania's best and greatest men, and but few indeed are there whose

lives are marked with so many benevolent acts.

The present borough officials of Mauch Chunk are:

John H. Faga, *Burgess*,  
Frank Sharkey, *Secretary*,

Ira Roff, *Treasurer*,  
Ed. Mulbeau, *Solicitor*.

COUNCIL.

John H. Faga,  
L. Huhliiver,

C. P. Fretz,

B. McLean,  
Herman Scoll.

While the Mauch Chunk of to-day is noted as a principal anthracite coal distributing point, it is none the less noted as one of the most romantic spots in this country, and the tourist who has not seen Mauch Chunk, and the wonders to be seen in its vicinity, has but seen Hamlet played with Hamlet left out.



VIEW NORTH FROM MOUNT PISGAH.

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PEERLESS BRANDS

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JOHN C. SCHAFFER,  
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It is my desire to place on the market a beer that will give better satisfaction than any imported or American beer at as low a price as can be bought.

## SUNRISE and SUNSET

you will find superior to all foreign and domestic beer.



## SUNRISE and SUNSET

Is without a doubt the finest and on that account the best known beer on the market.

**IT IS WHOLESOME.**  
**IT IS PURE.**  
**IT IS DELICATELY FLAVORED.**  
**IT HAS STRENGTH.**  
**IT HAS BODY.**  
**IT HAS AGE.**

In bottles it is the proper drink for a table beer and I warrant it to keep in any climate. In kegs it makes the most delicious draught beer one could wish for.

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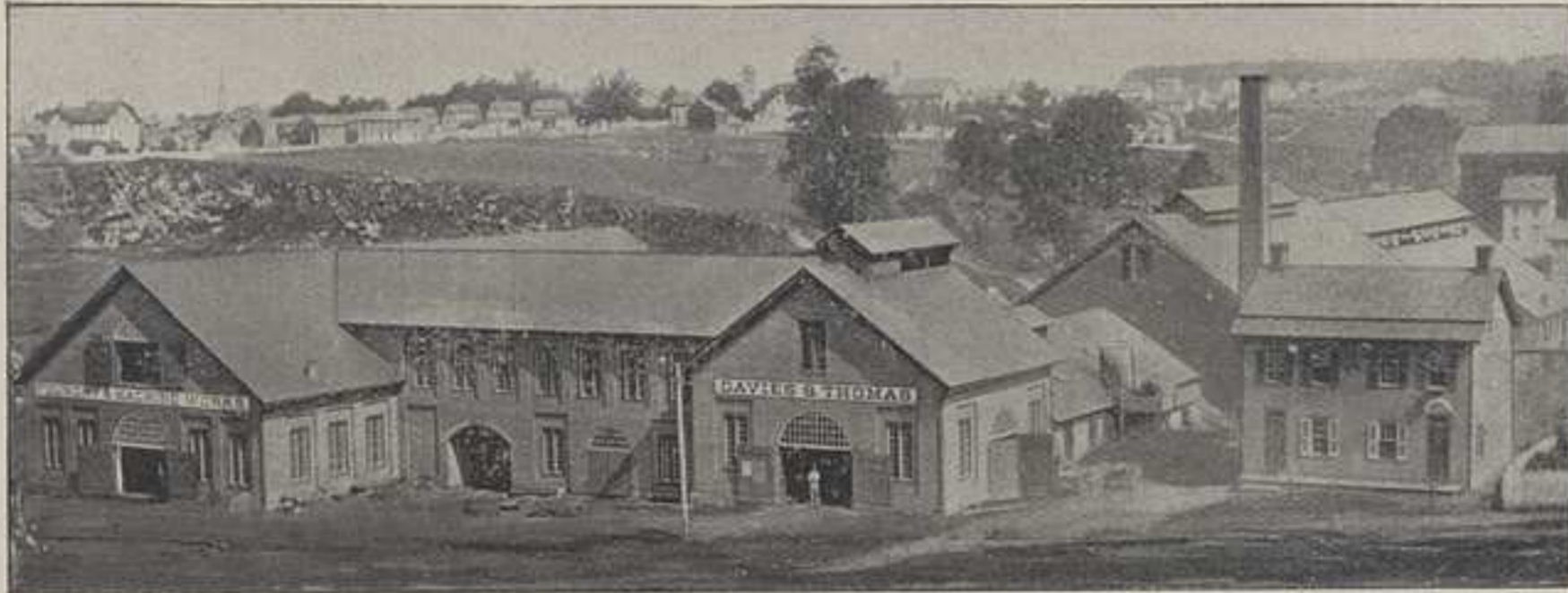
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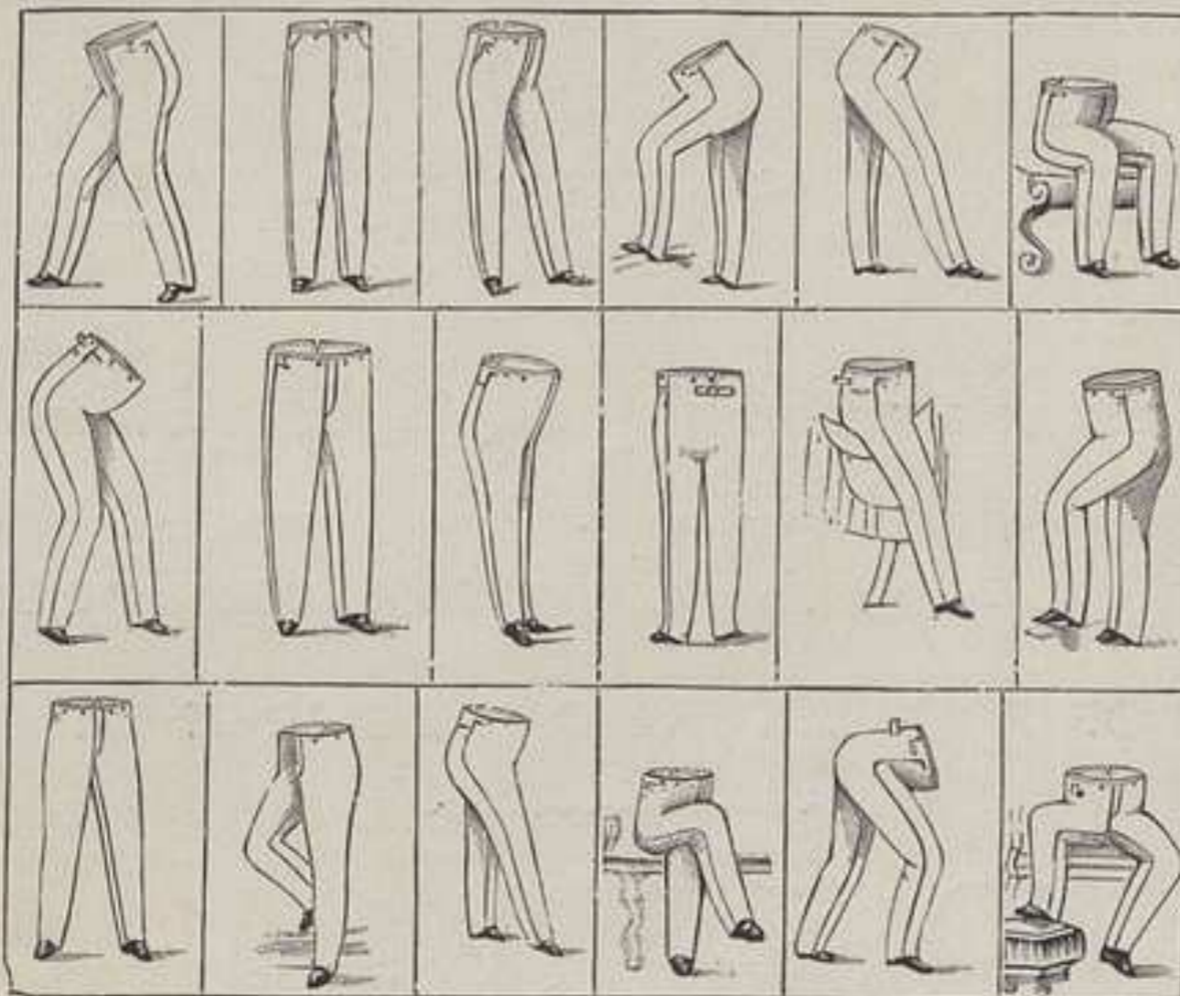
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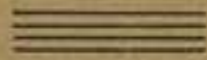


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