REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION
THE Publishing Committee of the Historical Society of Lehigh County has again placed before its members and other readers, its annual publication for the year 1923, which, it is hoped, will not alone be appreciated because of its delivery, but also will be read with avidity. It is quite easy to pick up a volume and glance over its printed pages; but to produce the matter contained in the book is a different proposition, and as unlike as day is from night.

Because of this the publishers pride themselves in having secured the services of that well-known writer and naturalist, Prof. H. D. Bailey, of Muhlenberg College, who will furnish an interesting paper on bird life in Lehigh County in pioneer days, which the writer of this foreword is quite sure will be a pleasure to those who read it.

Mr. Charles R. Roberts has again lent a helping hand in the furnishing of an article, "The First Swiss Settlements in America," in the perusal of which much information will be gleaned.

It would be especially pleasing to one of the members of the publishing committee to know that the exhaustive paper on the "Arrowhead," which took so much time and patience to produce, will be kindly received. Knowing this he will feel himself fully repaid for the hard work imposed upon him in its production.

ALFRED F. BERLIN,
EDWIN G. TREXLER,
DAVID A. MILLER,
Publishing Committee.
Report of the President

Prevented by sickness, during the greater part of the year, from an active participation in the activities of our Society, we were able, nevertheless, to keep in touch with its operations, by frequent visits on the part of some of our members. We were also greatly cheered by the beautiful floral expressions of sympathy and good wishes, which were greatly appreciated, and for which we are very thankful.

The constant increase in our membership is very gratifying. There is no reason why we should not enroll a thousand members out of the population of our county, whose names would do honor to our roll, and whose dollars would greatly advance the interests of our association. If every present member were to appoint himself or herself a committee of one to bring in another member we soon would double our membership.

On the occasion of a recent visit by several of our members the question of interesting the young people of our county in the object and operations of our Society was discussed at some length. The historical sense must be cultivated, and the place and time is with the rising generation. If we would provide for a junior membership and encourage and invite the children in the higher grades of our public schools to become members, we would provide a source of supply by which a constant stream of young blood would become identified with the Society, and thus increase its usefulness and efficiency.

Valuable additions have been made, either by purchase or by donations, to our valuable collection of relics. There are many more such relics stored in out-of-the-way places which should be uncovered and brought to view. Who is to do this? Our organization provides for a number of standing committees, who constitute the right arm of our activities. We would suggest that the chairman of each standing committee arrange with the other members of the committee to hold two or more stated meetings in the course of the year when the object of the committee could be duly considered and ways and means devised by which the interests of the Society could be promoted. These committees should then present written reports at the regular meetings of the Society so that all members present would profit by their presentations. The sentiment is growing from day to day, that the time is approaching when larger and better provisions must be made to properly house and display our valuable
collection, and the hope has been expressed repeatedly of late, that some one would come forward and provide suitable grounds and buildings as a memorial for himself or herself, where ample provision could be made for years to come, and where hundreds and thousands would be attracted and profit by what our Society has to offer.

As the printed pages of this report will go out to our members and to the public, permit us to express the hope that they may become winged seeds to lodge in some fertile ground and yield fruit a hundred fold, so that our Society may become a rich storehouse of the fruits of history in which future generations may contemplate the divine and human elements in the onward and upward course of this world.

June 10, 1924

C. J. Cooper, President
Bird Life in Lehigh County in Pioneer Days

By Harry D. Bailey, Sc. D.
Professor of Biology, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.

During the two hundred and twenty-five years that have passed since the early pioneers entered Lehigh County great changes have occurred. The white pine, hemlock and cedar forests that covered the hills and valleys have disappeared. Apple, peach and cherry trees now constitute much of the tree growth of the county, and countless shrubs, grains, grasses, vegetables and weeds, most of them exotic plants, make up much of the remaining plant growth of this region. Today the English sparrow dominates the bird life of Lehigh County. In the pioneer days not a single English sparrow lived in all America.

It is a matter of especial interest to note the changes in bird life that the two past centuries have wrought. In the main, the same species of birds live here today that lived here ages ago. But investigation reveals the fact that some birds, such as the passenger pigeon and Carolina paroquet, species commonly observed by the early settlers, are now extinct, and others such as the wood duck and heath hen have disappeared from this region, being actually threatened with extinction.

The passenger pigeon was a very picturesque bird. It traveled in great flocks, migrating from one region to another, nesting in early summer on trees and shrubs, much as the mourning dove, its close relative, does today, constructing a flimsy, rimless nest in which one large white egg was laid. Flocks numbering millions were frequently observed in the Mississippi Valley a hundred years ago, and though our Lehigh County flocks were small and scattered, yet the number of individuals nesting in this area was considerable even as late as 1825. The bird closely resembled our domestic pigeon, differing from it mainly in possessing a long broad tail. In 1914 this famous bird became extinct, falling victim to the cruelty and greed of thousands of American citizens who slaughtered it by the millions for purposes of food and commercial gain, and finally forced it into oblivion.

The Carolina paroquet was a green-and-yellow parrot, the only bird of this family that ever lived in the United States. It was slightly larger than a robin and had the woodpecker habit of nesting in the hollow of an old tree. It was not an abundant Lehigh County bird, for the center of its distribution was Georgia and South Carolina, but it nested within our limits and added much to the splendor of our primitive pine tree forests. Today
the species is regarded as extinct, the last wild individuals seen being observed in 1904 near Lake Okechobee, Florida, where they had sought refuge from the rapacity of man.

Mounted Museum specimens of both passenger pigeon and Carolina paroquet can be seen in the bird collection at Muhlenberg College. The story of the heath hen is a sad one. A century ago this beautiful grouse nested in the woods of this and adjoining counties. It abounded in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts. Today it exists only in one locality, the island of Martha's Vineyard, and but two hundred individuals survive. Its flesh was savory and long before adequate game laws could protect it, it became totally extinct in most of the territory it frequented. As late as 1869 individuals were shot in Lehigh and Northampton Counties.

Quite a list of birds formerly abundant in our county are now rarely seen within the county limits. This list includes such birds as the wood duck, wild turkey, woodcock, Upland plover, golden plover, dowitcher, knot and pectoral sandpiper. All of these birds are in grave danger of extermination. The first four named nested in our county; the others nested in the North and passed through this region during the spring and fall migrations.

Now and then I find a pair of wood ducks or woodcocks nesting in the woods about Allentown, but I count each discovery a rare one. As to the shore birds mentioned, all of which frequented our local streams in myriads years ago, I have yet to observe some of them. All of our shore birds, exclusive of kill-deers and spotted sandpipers, are so reduced in numbers that their extermination seems certain, unless unusually rigid game laws are quickly enacted.

Other Arctic birds such as the trumpeter swan, greater snow goose and Canada goose, which migrated over Lehigh County in large numbers years ago are now rarely seen. The two former are nearly if not entirely extinct, and the latter is well on the way.

Many of the older residents of this region will recall the familiar "honk" that emanated from the heavens in February and March, and the familiar sight of a V-shaped flock of Canada geese, each individual with jet-black head and neck and crescent-shaped white spot on the throat, winging its way northward, the great gander at the apex of the flock drowning out all the other "honks" with his trumpet-like calls. It is a pity that this sight is no longer a common one.

The male Canada goose is noted for its defense of female and young during the nesting season. Let any intruder approach and he offers battle with beak and wing, usually succeeding in driving the foe away through the viciousness of his attack. He is also noted for his constancy as a lover. While sometimes slow
to mate, he mates for life when the marriage time finally comes. In a town in North Carolina a captive Canada goose refused to mate for thirty years, but then accepted a lover and never strayed from her side day or night thereafter for thirty-two years, death finally ending the happy marital relation. This past spring I saw a small flock of Canada geese migrating northward, but this was my first observation of the kind in Lehigh County in six years.

I have mentioned the chief changes in our local bird life. All species have undergone more or less change. It is very certain that there has been a marked diminution of hawks, owls, jays, woodpeckers, grouse, thrashers, thrushes, tanagers and wood warblers during the past century. It is just as certain that there has been an increase of sparrows, meadowlarks, flycatchers and robins. The diminution mentioned was the result of the disappearance of forests. The increase referred to was the outcome of the increased area of open country. Some birds are strictly forest species; others demand an open country habitat. To generalize, we might say that our water birds, shore birds and large forest birds have greatly decreased in numbers, and that birds such as the bobolink, meadowlark and sparrows that live in fields and meadows have markedly increased in numbers.

Two birds deserve special mention in this discussion of changes. In 1852 fifty English sparrows were brought to the United States in an effort to establish a natural control for certain destructive insect pests. This foreign bird proceeded to take possession of our continent and in a few decades succeeded in doing so. Today he dominates the bird life of our country, pre-emting food and nesting sites to the exclusion of other birds, and driving all bird competitors from the field. National and State legislators have ruled him a pest and an enemy of man and advised his destruction.

Ten years ago the campus of Muhlenberg College harbored hundreds of English sparrows; owing to the presence of this bird scarcely any other birds came near. The Biological Department of the college then decided to follow the advice of Government officials and attempt the eradication of the sparrow and the attraction of other birds. One-eighth ounce of strychnine sulphate was added to a half pint of water and the mixture poured, while hot, over two quarts of cracked corn. The corn, when dry, was then fed to the sparrows on a clear sunshiny day. Regular feedings of unpoisoned corn had been given the birds previously to induce them to come to a regular feeding place. Six hundred sparrows were killed and as a result other birds flocked to the campus and today bluebirds, wrens, brown thrashers, mourning doves, robins, red-winged blackbirds, kill-deers, vireos and quite a list of other birds nest regularly on the college grounds.
The English sparrow has many good qualities, but his bad qualities outweigh his good ones and justify his eradication. Complete eradication, however, will never occur, as concerted action against the bird cannot be obtained; the best that we can hope is that the pest will be controlled whenever it becomes too abundant.

In 1890 another foreign bird entered the United States, making its entry in New York City and at once starting a rapid spread to the north, west and south, the area now occupied by it including all of the New England and Middle Atlantic States. I refer to the starling, a short-tailed, yellow-billed blackbird, closely related to the raven and crow. This bird reached Allen-town in 1910 and now abounds in all parts of Lehigh County. In late summer and fall it flies in great flocks, the members of each flock exhibiting an extraordinary co-ordination of action, each bird appearing to be tied by strings to all the others, turning and veering in unison with them. It is the size of a robin and has a chunky, hump-backed appearance, its back, breast and wings mottled with gray, and its black plumage exhibiting iridescent reflections.

Many persons regard this newcomer as a destructive bird, having observed that it is bold and pugnacious, and that it drives other birds away from our homes and orchards. Our National Department of Agriculture made an exhaustive study of it a few years ago and informs us that except in districts where it is too numerous (and Lehigh County is not such a district) it is one of our most valuable birds, destroying insects in prodigious numbers, and sharing with the purple martin and meadowlark the distinction of heading our list of beneficial birds. It is economically superior, the Department of Agriculture tells us, to the robin, catbird and flicker, each of which is a decidedly beneficial bird.

So, despite the fact that the starling destroys some cherries in June and July, and a little corn later on—six per cent. of its food being of this character—and that it is antagonistic to robins, wrens, bluebirds and flickers that vie with it in securing nesting sites near our homes, we must regard it as our friend, until it becomes too numerous, when we are justified in reducing its numbers.

Marked have been the changes in our bird life in two short centuries. During most of this period birds received no legal protection. Today most of our bird species are wards of our Government, and we have every reason to believe that the changes that will occur in the future will be for the good both of the birds themselves and of mankind.
The First Swiss Settlements in America

By Charles R. Roberts

I wish to speak to you today of a race of high-minded, hardy, determined and intelligent people who settled in large numbers in the eastern part of Pennsylvania in the first half of the Eighteenth Century. I refer to the natives of Switzerland. The term Pennsylvania German has come to include not only the natives of the Palatinate and other parts of Germany, but also the Swiss and the Huguenots.

After the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, thousands of Huguenots fled from France to England, Holland, Germany and Switzerland. It was their children, the next generation, in the majority of cases, who emigrated to the new land and furnished some of the best blood and talent of America. But I will confine myself to the natives of Switzerland.

The Helvetii, who lived in the time of Julius Caesar, was the name of the people who inhabited the greater part of Switzerland. They came under Roman rule and in the Third Century under the rule of the Allemanni, who then occupied the region between the Rhine, the Danube and the Main. In the Fourth and Fifth Centuries they came under Burgundian rule and in the end of the Fifth Century under the rule of the Franks.

The Swiss republic dates really from a November night in 1307, when a small number of Swiss swore to defend their liberty. The story of William Tell is familiar to you all, and how on Sunday, St. Othmar’s Day, 1307, Governor Gezzler set up a hat on a post in the market-place of Altorff, to which all were to bow in homage. There stood in the market-place of Altorff until 1567, a linden tree, under which the hat was placed, called Tell’s linden.

At the battle of Morgarten, on November 16, 1315, 400 men from Uri, 600 from Schweitz and 300 from Unterwalden, aided by fifty outlaws, who threw down stones and timbers from the cliffs, defeated 9,000 Austrians under Duke Leopold. In the battle the Austrians lost 1,500, besides about 1,000 who were drowned, and the Swiss lost fourteen, five from Uri, seven from Schweitz and two from Unterwalden. Before entering the mountain pass, the Duke jestingly asked his court fool what he thought of his plan. He answered that it did not look good to him, as they only consulted how to get into the country, but not how to come out again. This year, 1315, saw the actual formation of the Helvetian Confederation, composed of three Cantons, the beginning of the Swiss Republic.
In the battle of Sempach, July 9, 1386, the Swiss defeated 4,000 Austrians, with a loss of only two hundred. The Austrian loss was 2,000, including 676 nobles. It was here that Arnold von Winkelried distinguished himself.

In the battle of Naefels, April 9, 1388, the Swiss again defeated the Austrians, who lost 2,500. The Swiss lost only fifty-five, but had many wounded, and captured many banners and coats of mail and much armor. Other decisive battles won by the Swiss were Grandson and Murten in 1476. These battles decided the independence of the Swiss cantons.

From 1513 to 1798, the Swiss Confederation consisted of thirteen cantons: Zurich, Bern, Luzern, Uri, Uterwalden, Schwyz, Glarus, Zug, Friburg, Solothurn, Basel, Schaffhausen and Appenzell.

The causes of the emigration of the Swiss were, in the case of the Mennonites, religious persecution, and generally, non-employment, the small returns for labor, in some cases poverty, large families to provide for and no hope of improved conditions in the future. Many had the expectation of improving their conditions, gained through reading emigrant literature. Where emigrants had property, permission had to be obtained to sell it, which was taxed ten per cent. for emigration. Many disposed of their property secretly, and left without permission or passes, to evade the taxes. The larger number came from the mountain districts, rather than from the cities, from the Bernese Oberland and the country districts of Zurich. The canton of Bern was at first favorable to colonization, but later strenuously opposed it, and in 1720, 1735, 1736, 1738, 1749, 1753, 1754, 1771 and 1773, issued decrees against emigration.

In 1671, the first considerable emigration took place, when seven hundred Bernese Mennonites settled on the Rhine, in the Palatinate, where, since 1527, Mennonite communities had existed. Peter Fabian, of Bern, had already in 1663, visited the Carolinas, but it does not appear that he founded a settlement. As early as 1684, a Swiss, Joris Wertmuller, from Bern, lived in Germantown. In 1694, George Gottschalk came from Lindau on Lake Constance. Franz Ludwig Michel, of Basel, visited America in 1701 and 1703. Christopher von Graffenreid, of Bern, born in 1661, his associate, founded the Swiss colony at New Berne, N. C., in 1710. Many of these colonists were massacred by Indians in 1711. John Rudolph Ochs went to America in 1705, returned, settled in London and became a Quaker.

Rev. Samuel Guilden, born in 1664, at Bern, sailed from London in July 5, 1710, and arrived in Philadelphia on September 23d. He was the first German Reformed minister in Pennsylvania and lived at Roxborough. He was the son of Hans Guldi and his wife, Anna Maria Koch. His ancestors were
from St. Gall, his grandfather becoming a citizen of Bern, November 28, 1663, on the payment of one hundred crowns. He published three books in America, two in 1718 and one in 1745. He died at Philadelphia December 31, 1745, aged 81 years.

Hans Graaf, a Swiss Mennonite refugee, fled from Switzerland to Alsace about 1690 and in 1696 came to Germantown, where he lived some years and in 1710 settled in Lancaster County, where he died in 1746. A branch of this family remained in Alsace until 1754, when my ancestor, Jacob Graaf, settled in Lehigh County.

In the archives of Amsterdam is a letter of thanks to Holland, dated London, June 27, 1710, written by Martin Kuendig, Hans Herr, Christian Herr, Martin Oberholtzer, Martin Meili and Jacob Mueller, which states that they were about to start for the new world, where they arrived in September. Other Lancaster County Swiss families were Gerber, Gaeuman, Schuerch, Galli, Haldiman, Buerki, Rohrer, Schellenberger, Oberli, Jegli, Wisler, Hauri, Wenger, Neukomm, Flueckinger, Rubeli, Ruegsegger, Kraehnbuehl, Huber, Buehler, Kuenzi, Staehli, Rubi, Zuercher, Bucher, Strahm, Brechbuhl, Baumgartner, Rupp, Fabrini, Aeschliman, Maurer, Ebersold, all from the Canton of Bern. From the Canton of Zurich came the Landis, Brubacher, Meili, Egli, Ringer, Gut, Gochnauer and Fink families. Hans Herr, born in 1660, was pastor of the Swiss settlers in Lancaster County.

Between the years 1734 and 1744, 2,310 persons migrated from the Canton of Zurich to America. Complete lists of these families are on file in Zurich.

The Diefenderfer and Diffenderfer families are descended from two brothers, John and Alexander, who came to America in 1727. John settled in Lancaster County and Alexander, one of my ancestors, settled in Bucks now Lehigh County. They were sons of John Duebendorffer, of Neresheim, near Heidelberg, who was born October 8, 1663. The family came from the town of Duebendorf, in the Canton of Zurich, six miles northeast of the City of Zurich, where they are mentioned as early as 1130 and the name of Cuno von Diebendorf, Knight, appears in a document in 1229.

In 1732, John Peter Purry, of Neuchatel, founded Purrysburg, S. C., with a colony of 170 Swiss. In the same year, Hans Hite settled in the Shenandoah Valley. Marcus Engle, the ancestor of Dr. William H. Engle, many years State Librarian, came from Zurich prior to 1740.

Rev. Moritz Goetschius and his son, John Henrich, who became the noted boy preacher, led a colony from Zurich in 1734 and arrived at Philadelphia on May 29, 1735, with 186 persons. Among them were the ancestors of some well-known
families, as the Neff, Huber, Marks, Arner, Bleiler, Brunner, Oswald and Klein families, with Rev. John Conrad Wuertz, the son-in-law of Goetschius. Goetschius was born in 1686 and was quite a scholar, especially in Oriental languages. Young Goetschius wrote his name in the Egypt Church record in 1739, with the words, Helvitico Tigurinus, meaning a Swiss of Zurich. The ancient name of Zurich was Tugurinum.

Among the early ministers who came to America, the following were from Switzerland:

Rev. John Brandmiller, born in Basel in 1704, came to America in 1742.

Rev. Jacob Lischy, born in 1719 in Muelhausen, came in 1742.

Rev. John Joachim Zubly, born in St. Gall in 1724, came in 1744 to South Carolina. He was pastor of Savannah, Georgia, and was elected a member of the Continental Congress. His father, David Zubly, Jr., came in 1736 with a colony of 250 persons, who settled in South Carolina and Georgia. He was descended from Jacob Zubly, who is mentioned in 1594.

Rev. Michael Schlatter, born July 14, 1716, in St. Gall, came in 1746. He was descended from Hans Schlatter, who, in 1465, was the head of a guild.

Rev. Rudolph Kidweiler, born in 1717, came in 1740.

Rev. Frederick Dalliker, born in 1738 in Zurich, came in 1768.


Rev. Abraham Blumer, born in Glarus in 1736, came in 1771. He was descended from a prominent family of that canton dating back to 1580.

One of the first settlers of Lehigh County, then a part of Bucks, was a Swiss Mennonite, George Bachman, born in 1688, who settled there between 1715 and 1720, and who was naturalized in 1729. Other Lehigh County families of Swiss origin deserve brief mention. Joseph Biery, from the Bernese Oberland, born in 1703, arrived April 27, 1739, and settled in Oley, Berks County. The name was spelled Bieri in Bern in 1511. He had many prominent descendants in Pennsylvania and New York, congressmen, ministers, lawyers, military and business men. The present Adjutant General of Pennsylvania is from this family.

Michael Bueri, born in 1739, came in 1754. The name is an ancient one in Switzerland, as Werner Bueri fell at the battle of Wyl, 1445; Joos Bueri was governor of Thurgau in 1510 and John Bueri was a councillor in 1601.

Ulrich Burkhalter came in 1733. His son, Peter, born in 1731, was a Revolutionary patriot. He had many descendants, prominent in all walks of life. Charles Burkhalter, of New York City, the philanthropist, was a descendant.

David Deshler, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, came
in 1733. His brothers, Adam and Anthony, had many descend-
ants in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, prominent as
bankers, lawyers, military and literary men.

Jacob Dubs, born at Aesch, Canton of Zurich, in 1710, came
in 1732. The family were armorers in Bohemia, in 1446 settled
in Styria, and in the sixteenth century in Switzerland.

The Fehr family came from Switzerland, where John Fehr is
mentioned as early as 1187. Ulrich Flickinger came in 1734, and
Bernhart Follweiler in 1740. Jacob Gery, born in 1721, came in
1739. Henrich Grob and Henrich Hitz came in 1743. Grobs
are mentioned in Zurich in the year 1476.

Jacob Kohler came from Muehlhausen about 1730, and was
the first settler of Whitehall Township. In 1476, Nicholas
Kohler was in the battle of Murten. The Landis family,
Mennonites, from Hirzel, where the name occurs in 1488, settled,
it is said, in Upper Bucks County as early as 1717. Frederick
Leiby came in 1733. Marx Lichty and Christian Miller came
later; all three settled in Berks County, afterwards in Lehigh.

Daniel Roth came in 1733 from the Canton of Berne. In
1372 Hartman Roth was Burgomeister and in 1444, Johannes
Roth was Burgomeister of Basel, both Knights. Casper Peter
came in 1731. Peter Steckel came in 1738. The name Stoeckle
occurs in Basel in 1615. Peter Troxell came in 1733. Bernhard
Drachsel is mentioned in Bern in 1367. Others were the Bertsch,
Frey, Huber, Giesy, Neff, Schwander and Showalter families.
Nicholas Schneider, a schoolmaster, called "Der Schweitzer,"
settled in Northampton County.

I have mentioned these Swiss emigrants to show what a large
Swiss emigration there was to Pennsylvania. I love the charac-
ter of the Landamann of Unterwalden in Scott's "Anne of
Geirstein," and I like to think that there was a strong resem-
blance between the characters of many of our early Swiss settlers
and the honest Landamann. Broad-minded and just, he was
cautious and conservative, but once convinced, he never swerved
from his course. The Swiss loved liberty and fought for it, and
implanted the same feelings in the hearts and minds of their
descendants, many of whom, like their forefathers, fought for
freedom.
History of the Bar Association of
Lehigh County

By Milton C. Henninger

Presented by the Compiler to the Bar Association and published by their permission

To the Committee, who is preparing the History of the Bench and Bar of Lehigh County, it seems fit and proper that a history of the Bar Association of Lehigh County under whose auspices the history is prepared should precede and be perpetuated. From the minutes of the Bar Association it appears that at a meeting of a number of the members of the Bar of Lehigh County an organization was formed. This meeting was held in the court room of the court house in the City of Allentown, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1905, at 7.30 P. M. Milton Schantz, chairman of the committee of the junior members of the Bar requesting the call of the meeting, called the meeting to order. Hon. Edward Harvey was elected temporary Chairman and Francis G. Lewis was elected Secretary.

At this meeting a committee on organization and incorporation was appointed consisting of Allen W. Hagenbuch, James L. Schaad, M. P. Schantz, Frank Jacobs and Milton C. Henninger, who with the Chairman, Hon. Edward Harvey, and the Secretary, Francis G. Lewis, constituted the said committee. At a subsequent adjourned meeting on February 17, 1905, Edward Harvey was made permanent Chairman and Francis G. Lewis permanent Secretary; and James L. Schaad was elected Treasurer.

The name adopted by the association was "The Bar Association of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania"; and on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1905, under that name the association was incorporated, under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania; and in pursuance of said decree its charter was on May 4, 1905, recorded in the Recorder's Office, in and for the County of Lehigh, in Charter Docket, Vol. 6, page 579, etc. In the charter of incorporation the designation of chairman was changed to President of the Association. Hon. Edward Harvey at the first organization of the association was elected its President; and was annually re-elected and acted as such up to the time of his death on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1913.

There was an epoch in the history of the association when, under the will of Hon. Edward Harvey, probated the 12th day
of September, A. D. 1913, there was bequeathed to the association his library and the sum of two thousand dollars as a trust fund. This library at that time was an up-to-date law library. Soon thereafter through the kindness of F. A. R. Baldwin, Esq., the then owner of the Commonwealth Building, splendid quarters for the same were secured free of rent and the library was then removed from the law office of ex-Judge Harvey, the donor, to that building. Through the generosity and sacrifice of a number of the members of the association money was raised to provide proper book cases and for the payment of the collateral inheritance tax so as to retain the whole trust fund at the sum of two thousand dollars as provided for by the will of ex-Judge Harvey. With the interest secured from the trust fund, the library of the association has been kept in good condition; and additional books and legal publications have been added, all of which has been done in accordance with the provisions of the will of the donor creating the trust fund. At this time the library is an up-to-date law library for the use of the active practitioners of the association. After the erection and final completion of the new court house buildings it is the earnest hope and expectation of the association that suitable quarters and a permanent home will be provided for this library in the new court house. In that way the law library of Lehigh County and the law library of the association can co-ordinate and supplement each other in a manner so as to make the two libraries the equal of any in the State.

It would be interesting to give in detail all the officers and members of the Committees of the association under the constitution and by-laws since its organization. But in view of the fact that that would make this history too lengthy, the committee has confined that part of its history to the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the association.

The Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurers of the association and the time of service are as follows:

**Presidents**

Edward Harvey .................. from 1905 to 1913  
Milton C. Henninger ................ from 1914 to 1915  
Thomas F. Diefenderfer .......... from 1915 to 1916  
James L. Schaadt ........... from 1916 to 1917  
Reuben J. Butz ............. from 1917 to 1918  
Francis J. Gildner ........... from 1918 to 1919  
Morris Hoats ............... from 1919 to 1920  
Lawrence H. Rupp ............ from 1920 to 1921  
Robert L. Stuart ............ from 1921 to ——
Secretaries
Francis J. Lewis .................. from 1905 to 1918
Robert L. Stuart ................ from 1918 to 1920
Edwin K. Kline .................. from 1920 to 1921
Charles W. Webb ................ from 1921 to —

Treasurers
James L. Schaad ................ from 1905 to April 12, 1910
Francis J. Gildner .............. from 1910 to 1914
George Kuhl ..................... from 1914 to 1918
Ralph H. Schatz filled the unexpired term of Kuhl during the term of his military service.
Malcolm W. Gross .............. from 1919 to 1920
Calvin E. Arner ................ from 1920 to —

History of the Thirty-first Judicial District of the State of Pennsylvania Comprising the Territory of the County of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania

The territory now comprising the County of Lehigh was formerly a part of Northampton County. The Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania entitled, "An Act erecting part of Northampton County into a separate County," approved the 6th day of March, A. D. 1812, 5 Smith Laws 304, provided as follows:

"Section 1. That all that part of Northampton County, lying and being within the limits of the following townships, to wit, the township of Lynn, Heidelberg, Lowhill, Weisenberg, Macungie, Upper Milford, South Whitehall, North Whitehall, Northampton, Salisbury, Upper Saucon, and that part of Hanover, within the following bounds, to wit, beginning at the Bethlehem line, where it joins the river Lehigh, thence along the said line until it intersects the road leading from Bethlehem to the Lehigh Water Gap, thence along said road to Allen Township line, thence along the line of Allen Township, westwardly to the Lehigh, shall be, and the same are hereby, according to their present line, declared to be erected into a county, henceforth to be called Lehigh.

"Section 2. That the inhabitants of the said County of Lehigh, be entitled to, and shall at all times hereafter, have all and singular, the courts, jurisdictions, offices, rights, and privileges, to which the inhabitants of other counties of this State are entitled, by the constitution and laws of this commonwealth.

"Section 3. That from and after the third Monday of December next the Courts of Common Pleas and General
Quarter Sessions, in and for the said County of Lehigh, shall be
opened and held at the house now occupied by George Savetz,
in the Borough of Northampton, in the said County of Lehigh,
until a court house shall be erected in and for said county, as
hereinafter directed; and shall be then held at said court house."

The Thirteenth Section of the aforesaid act fixed the Judicial
District to which the County of Lehigh should belong as follows,
to wit:

"Section 13. That two persons shall be commissioned associ-
ate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said
County of Lehigh; and that the Courts of Common Pleas, and
General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden in and for
said County of Lehigh, shall be opened on the Monday next
following the Courts of Schuylkill County; and the said County
of Lehigh shall be, and is hereby declared to belong to the
Third District, consisting of the counties of Berks, North-
hampton, Wayne, and Schuylkill."

The Third Judicial District to which Lehigh County was
declared to belong as provided for by the above act was fixed by
the legislature in pursuance to the provisions of the Constitution
of Pennsylvania of 1790, which provided in Article V, Section 4,
as follows:

"Section 4. * * * The State shall be divided by law, into
circuits, none of which shall include more than six nor fewer than
three counties. A President shall be appointed of the Courts in
each circuit, who during his continuance in office, shall reside
therein. The President and judges, any two of whom shall be a
quorum, shall compose the respective Courts of Common
Pleas."

In pursuance of this provision of the Constitution of 1790, the
Legislature enacted an apportionment of the Judicial Districts,
entitled "An Act to establish the Judicial Courts of this Com-
monwealth in conformity to the alterations and amendments in the
constitution," approved April 13, 1791, 3 Smith Laws 28. The
second section of this act divided the State into five Judicial
Districts or circuits, and provided as follows:

"The Third Circuit to consist of the Counties of Berks, North-
hampton, Luzerne and Northumberland."

By Section 12 of the Act of the Legislature passed February
24, 1806, 4 Smith Laws 273, the State was divided into ten
Judicial Districts; and the Third District was composed of the
Counties of Berks, Northampton and Wayne.

The Third Judicial District remained the same until the
year 1849. In that year by an act entitled "An Act relating to
the Judicial Districts of this Commonwealth," approved April 5,
1849, P. L. 367, it was provided that the Counties of Northam-
ton and Lehigh shall constitute the Third Judicial District. In
the same act the County of Berks which had belonged to the
Third District was erected into a separate Judicial District; and the County of Wayne which had theretofore belonged to the Third District was by the same act together with Pike, Monroe and Carbon Counties erected into a Judicial District.

The Counties of Northampton and Lehigh continued to constitute the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania until the passage of the Judicial District Apportionment of 1874. That act was passed in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution of Pennsylvania designated as the Constitution of 1874. In the 13th section of the schedule to the constitution it was provided: “The General Assembly shall, at the next session after the adoption of this constitution, designate the several Judicial districts as required by this constitution.” The constitution in Section 5 of Article V also provided: “Whenever a County shall contain forty thousand inhabitants it shall constitute a separate Judicial District, and shall elect one judge learned in the law; and the General Assembly shall provide for additional judges, as the business of the said districts may require.”

In the same section the office of associate judge, not learned in the law, was abolished in counties forming separate districts. The County of Lehigh in the year 1874 had a population of exceeding forty thousand; and by the act entitled, “An Act designating the Judicial Districts of the Commonwealth, etc.,” approved April 9, 1874, P. L. 54, Lehigh County was designated as the thirty-first Judicial District, Northampton County retaining the designation of the Third Judicial District. Another Judicial District Apportionment Act was passed by the legislature in 1901 which made no change. Lehigh County, in the latter act, was designated as the 31st Judicial District and should have one judge learned in the law. By the Act of Assembly approved April 2, 1919, P. L. 34, an additional law judge was provided for the Thirty-first Judicial District.

By a resume of this history it will be noticed that since 1790 to the Judicial Apportionment Act of 1874 the territory comprising the County of Lehigh was in the Third Judicial District of the commonwealth. The history of the bench will therefore be a history of the President Judges of the Third Judicial District and of the associate judges up to the year 1874; and from there on of the law judges of the Thirty-first Judicial District, the office of associate judges having been abolished by the constitution of 1874 and when Lehigh County became a separate district.

Another important matter to be considered is the fact that up to the time of the year 1851 the judges of the courts, the president judges learned in the law and the associate judges were appointed by the Governor. By the act approved April 15, 1851, P. L. 648, it was provided that the qualified electors of each of the several counties shall at the next general election, elect one person to serve as president judge of the Judicial
District in which such county shall lie, and two persons to serve as associate judges of the several courts of such county.

The Act of 1851, supra, providing for the election of judges was passed in pursuance of an amendment adopted in 1850 to the constitution of Pennsylvania of 1838. Section 2, Article V, of the constitution of 1838, provided that the judges of the Supreme Court and of the several courts of Common Pleas shall be nominated by the Governor, and by and with the consent of the Senate, appointed and commissioned by him. The amend-ment of 1850, to the constitution of 1838, in relation to the election of judges, provided as follows:

“The judges of the Supreme Court, of the Several Courts of Common Pleas, and of such other courts of record as are or shall be established by law, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth, etc.”

The term of office of the said judges is another important matter to be considered. Under Article V, Section 2, of the constitution of 1790, the judges of the Supreme Court, and of the several courts of Common Pleas held their offices during good behavior. This provision continued in force until by one of the constitutional amendments adopted in 1838, which went into effect on the first day of January, A. D. 1839, the term of office of the Supreme Judges was fixed at fifteen years and those of the Common Pleas learned in the law at ten years; and the term of the associate judges was fixed at five years. It appears, that, although the judges of the Court of Common Pleas were made elective by the Act of 1851, supra, the term of office of the said judges remained the same. The constitution of 1874 of the State extended the term of office of the Supreme Court to twenty-one years, but the term of office of the Judges of the Court learned in the law by the said constitution was fixed at ten years.

**History of the Sites and Buildings of the Court House and Jail of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania**

Before proceeding with this history, since the places designated will relate to the Borough of Northampton and the Borough of Allentown, we will in a brief sketch give a history of the change of the name. By an Act of the General Assembly passed March 18, 1811, the town of Northampton in the County of Northampton was incorporated into the Borough of Northampton giving certain powers to the town as such and in said act fully designated.

By the 20th Section of the Act of the General Assembly approved April 16, 1838, P. L. 569, it is provided as follows:

“Section 20. That the corporate title of the Borough of North-
Northampton, in the County of Lehigh, as established by the act entitled, An Act to erect the town of Northampton, in the County of Northampton, into a borough, be and the same is hereby changed to the Borough of Allentown, by which name it shall have, possess, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities which it possesses, holds, exercises and enjoys under the corporate title by which it is designated in the original act passed the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven."

The reason for the erection of Lehigh into a separate county is made plain by an examination of the records. On May 15, 1765, almost fifty years before the establishment of the new county, the inhabitants presented a petition to the General Assembly protesting against the building of a court house and jail at Easton, Northampton County. In the protest the petitioners set forth that Easton was at the extreme eastern extremity of the County of Northampton; and that by reason of the impassable condition of the intervening territory and the poor roads, it was an impossibility for the people of the western territory of the county to attend the Court of Justice at that place. There is no doubt that this agitation continued until finally in 1812, the new County of Lehigh was established. Besides James Allen, one of the sons of Judge William Allen, had mapped out the Borough of Northampton, now the City of Allentown; and some of the influential men and women descendants of the original proprietors of the town had become permanent residents. We further find from the records that they as the owners of a large part of the territory were willing to donate sites for the court house and jail in the borough of Northampton for the new County of Lehigh.

And the first auditors’ report of the County Treasurer of Lehigh County from November 20, 1812, to January 4, 1813, shows that there was paid cash to the Treasurer the sum of one thousand dollars by William Tilghman, Esq., on account of the sum of three thousand dollars, stipulated to be paid into the treasury by the proprietors for the use of the county. Later auditors’ reports show that the total sum of three thousand dollars was paid to the county by William Tilghman.

**Sites and Buildings of the Court House**

By indenture bearing date the 19th day of November, A. D. 1812, and recorded in the Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County, in Deed Book, Vol. I, page 23, William Tilghman for himself and others under powers given to him by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly passed April 11, 1799, granted and confirmed unto William Fenstermaker, John Yeakle and Abraham Gresheimer, Commissioners of Lehigh County, two certain lots of
ground. These lots of ground in the indenture were located and described as situated at the northwest corner of Hamilton and Margaret Streets in the Borough of Northampton, Lehigh County. It is further mentioned in the indenture that the said lots were bounded on the south by Hamilton Street; on the east by Margaret Street; on the north by a thirty feet wide alley; and on the west by a lot to be conveyed to John Ewing, Esq. It is further mentioned in the deed that the lots contained along Hamilton Street one hundred and twenty feet and in depth along Margaret Street two hundred and twenty-five to a thirty feet wide alley; and they were conveyed to the commissioners, the grantees, for the purpose of erecting a court house. As stated before the Margaret Street mentioned in the deed is now Fifth Street; the thirty feet wide alley mentioned is now called Court Street.

By the provision of the Act of 1812 creating Lehigh a separate county, it was provided that the first session of the court should be held at the house of George Savitz in the Borough of Northampton. Lehigh County had no court house buildings at that time. George Savitz was the proprietor of a public house at the present site of the Hotel Allen, northeast corner of Seventh and Hamilton Streets. The erection of a court house was started in the year 1814, and during the year of 1817 the same was ready for occupancy.

The first session of the court, taken from the minutes of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, recorded in the Continuance Docket No. 1, was held at the house of George Savitz on Monday, December 21, 1812. Robert Porter, who was President Judge of the Third Judicial District comprising the Counties of Northampton, Berks, Wayne and Schuylkill, became the President Judge of Lehigh County and presided at this first session. Peter Rhoads and Jonas Hartzel who had been appointed and commissioned by the Governor, Associate Judges for the County of Lehigh, are mentioned as presiding at this session together with Robert Porter, President Judge.

From the minutes kept by the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, a session of the court was held November 30, 1813, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. by Peter Rhoads and Jonas Hartzel, Associate Judges, at the house of George Savitz. The session was adjourned from there to meet in the room in the upper story of the county prison prepared by the commissioners for holding the courts of the county until the court house be erected. It is evident from these minutes that the sessions of the courts of Lehigh County were kept from that time on in an upper room of the jail at the southeast corner of Fifth and Linden Streets until the summer of 1817 when the court house was ready for occupancy.

In the first report of the County Auditors on the Account of
the Treasurer of Lehigh County, audited January 4, 1813, an item of credit is allowed as follows:

"December 21, 1812, paid George Savitz, being house rent for holding court one year, $50.00."

The court house that was erected and was ready for the holding of the sessions of the court in 1817 was a one-story structure and had the court room on the first floor; the entrance to the court room was from Hamilton Street. The offices of the court house officers were in the rear and entrance to them was from Fifth Street. We have not traced the official record of the cost of this court house. But from a history, which we consider reliable, given by the commissioners in 1819, the cost of the court house amounted to the sum of twenty-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven 8½-100 ($24,937.08½) dollars. This court house supplied the needs of the county until 1864. In that year the court house was practically rebuilt, although a portion of the first building was utilized. The cost of this building according to a memorandum in the report of the County Auditors of the year 1871, amounted to the sum of fifty-three thousand two hundred and thirty-five 86-100 ($53,235.86) dollars. The walls of this building, like the walls of the first building were constructed of stones quarried out of the adjoining Lehigh Mountain. The latter court house building was a two-story structure with a cupola in which a bell was installed for the announcement of the sessions of the court. The basement was utilized for the heating and ventilating appliances. The first story had a corridor in the middle with the main entrance from Hamilton Street and also a rear entrance from the court house yard. The different offices of the court house officials were arranged on both sides of the corridor. This building, at the time of its completion, was considered a very fine piece of architecture. The second story contained the main court room and also a grand jury room and petit jury rooms.

Afterwards, a rear two-story wing on the west side of the court building was erected to provide suitable quarters for the library. By a special Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act to establish a law library in the County of Lehigh," approved April 17, 1869, P. L. 1166, it was provided that one-half of all the fines imposed by the courts of Lehigh County, and also one-half of all the recognizances declared forfeited, are directed to be paid to a committee, for the purpose of purchasing a law library and book cases to be kept in the court house, in some convenient room adjoining the court room, for the use of the court, bar and citizens of the county. The committee is to consist of three resident members of the bar and is to be appointed annually by the court with the power of the court to appoint a librarian.

The library, which was at that time a first-class and valuable law library, was installed in the second story of this wing with an entrance thereto from the court room.
...
No other changes were made to the court house building until the year 1914. In that year an altogether new court house building was designed with plans, which building when finally erected, will cover the whole court house site. The plans were approved on January 26, 1914, and the erection of the rear portion thereof was commenced in April, 1914, and completed for occupancy in July, 1916. The rear of this building, along the Court Street side, was erected in accordance with the designs and plans of the whole building. The first session of the court was held in the new court room at September Sessions, 1916. The cost of this portion of the building, including equipment, was the sum of $330,000, which was paid as the construction progressed without any increase of the tax rate or of the assessment of property and without the issue of any bonds by the county.

This rear portion of the building erected is about one-third of the plan and design of the whole court building. It is a four-story structure, the walls being built with Vermont granite. The basement in the rear contains the heating, lighting, ventilating and the vacuum cleaning fixtures. The first story contains the offices of the Prothonotary, Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds, with vaults. The second floor contains the court room with a detention room for prisoners; the President Judge's Chambers and the offices of the Probation and Parole officers; also a lawyers' retiring room. The third floor contains the Judge's Chambers, jury rooms with one jury room especially fitted for the trial of cases where the jury is not permitted to separate during the trial. The fourth floor contains the ventilating appliances and lockers for the different court house officers.

**A Brief Summary**

The first session of the court was held in a public house for a period of approximately one year. The rental paid for the use of the quarters for court purposes was the sum of fifty dollars. Thereafter the sessions of the courts were held in a second story room of the jail up to some time in the year 1817. Thereafter the courts were held on the first floor of the court room until the reconstruction of the court house in 1866. In the fall of the latter year the court was held for the first time in the court room on the second story of the reconstructed court house. In the year 1914 the construction of a new court house according to plans and designs of the whole building was commenced; and the rear thereof, being about one-third of the whole building, was completed in the summer of 1916. The September Session of 1916 of the court was the first session of court held in the new court room in the newly constructed portion of the building. The erection of the rest of the new building, being the front portion thereof, will follow in the course of a short time.
We ought to give much credit and honor to our forefathers for the practical and economical administration of the affairs of the county. They provided suitable buildings for jail and court purposes as the needs required. The means at hand when Lehigh became a separate county were limited. The Auditors' reports of the county affairs show that the first year, the only asset was the one thousand dollars contributed by William Tilghman, Esq., one of the proprietors of the town of Northampton. The next year the taxes levied amounted to sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-two 60-100 ($16,772.60) dollars; of this amount of taxes three thousand five hundred and eighteen 4-100 ($3,518.04) dollars remained outstanding. The taxes assessed the next year 1814 amounted to eight thousand and ninety-four 21-100 ($8,094.21) dollars. The tax levies of 1815, 1816 and 1817 were an increase respectively of less than one hundred dollars over the levy of 1814. The commissioners in the administration of the affairs of the county were confronted with the necessity of the erection of bridges. The population increased and the convenience of the traveling public had to be taken into consideration. Fording the rivers and creeks was dangerous in case of high water and inconvenient at all times. The territory of Lehigh County is interspersed with mountains and hills and valleys; with rivers, creeks and rivulets in every section of the county. We find from the auditors' reports that the construction of substantial bridges was attended to by the commissioners at an early date of the formation of the county.

We will not forget to mention the fact, for it is a matter dear to the sentiment of our hearts, that the historic court house bell, now in the tower of the court house, will have suitable quarters in the new court house when finally constructed. We take a just pride in this bell; and it is our fervent hope and prayer that she may continue to ring forth in future generations as in the past, her appeals for justice and righteousness.

**Sites and Buildings of the Jail**

By indenture dated the ninth day of November, A. D. 1812, and recorded in the Recorder's Office, in and for Lehigh County, in Deed Book, Vol. I, page 24. Henry Pratt et al., at the request of Anne Penn Greenleaf, for the consideration of one dollar granted and conveyed to William Fenstermaker, John Yeakle and Abraham Gresheimer, Commissioners of Lehigh County, a lot of ground. This lot is described in the indenture as situated at the southeast corner of Margaret and Andrew Streets in the Borough of Northampton, and County of Lehigh. The boundaries are given as bounded on the north by Andrew Street; on the west by Margaret Street; on the south by other grounds of
the grantors and on the east by a twenty feet wide alley; and
containing on Margaret Street sixty and in depth two hundred
and thirty feet to said twenty feet wide alley. The indenture
further states that the said lot of ground is granted to the
grantees for the purpose of the erection thereon of a public jail.

It is hardly necessary to state that Margaret Street men-
tioned in the indenture is now Fifth Street, and that Andrew
Street is now Linden Street; and that the twenty feet wide alley
on the east is now Penn Street. So that the first site of the
Lehigh County jail was at the southeast corner of Fifth and
Linden Streets.

By the Act of General Assembly approved March 24, 1868,
P. L. 436, the Commissioners of Lehigh County, after reciting
that the commissioners had erected a prison on the said lot but
since had purchased another lot of ground to erect a new county
prison, were authorized and empowered to make sale of the lot
of ground and buildings now in use as a county prison at the
southeast corner of Fifth and Linden Streets.

In pursuance of the powers given to the Commissioners of
Lehigh County they sold the old jail site at the southeast corner
of Fifth and Linden Streets to William L. Yohn by indenture
dated the fourth day of April, A. D. 1870, recorded in the
Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County, in Deed Book, Vol. 65,
page 176. Afterwards the property was sold by the sheriff as
the property of William L. Yohn and purchased by the County
of Lehigh; thereupon the commissioners sold the property to
Dr. William L. Romig by indenture dated July 11, 1881, said
deed being recorded in the Recorder’s Office, in Deed Book,
Vol. 70, page 194.

By the Act of Assembly entitled, “An Act for the regulation
and government of the Lehigh County Prison,” approved April
6, 1869, P. L. 716, it is provided that the new prison now being
erected by the Commissioners of Lehigh County shall be known
by the name of the Lehigh County Prison. It is further pro-
vided in the act that the Court of Quarter Sessions shall appoint
two persons, who, together with the commissioners, shall form
a board to be called prison commissioners, who shall take
charge of the prison. The act then further provides a com-
plete system for the regulation and government of the said
prison. By the Act of 1870, P. L. 1121, the name of “Keeper”
was changed to “Warden”; and the name of “Prison Commiss-
ioners” was changed to “Prison Inspectors.”

Shortly after the acquisition of the site for a jail at the
southeast corner of Fifth and Linden Streets, a jail building was
erected and used for that purpose until the year 1869, when the
prisoners were transferred to the new jail erected on the site
afterwards acquired by the county. This was carefully pro-
vided for by the Act of 1869, supra, P. L. 718, by sections 4 and
5, which provide as follows:
"Section 4. That it shall be the duty of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County or two of the judges of said court, the president being one, to determine at what time the Lehigh County Prison shall be fitted and prepared to receive convicts and other prisoners; and when said court or judges shall so determine and decree, an entry to that effect shall be made on the records of said court, at which time this law shall go into full force and effect.

"Section 5. That as soon as the Lehigh County Prison shall be fitted and prepared for the reception of prisoners, to be determined as aforesaid, the said prison commissioners shall take charge of said prison, and thereupon issue their orders to the sheriff of said County of Lehigh (who is hereby authorized and directed to execute the same), commanding him forthwith to remove and deliver all prisoners, then in his charge in the old jail, to the keeper of the new prison, who shall each be confined in the cell or apartment assigned to him or her, and therein undergo the sentence or term of imprisonment imposed on such prisoner, as nearly as may be practicable, until the term of imprisonment shall expire, or until such prisoner be otherwise legally discharged."

A jail site for the erection of a prison thereon was purchased by the county from Pretz & Co. in the year 1866. The same consisted of a half block and was situated at the southwest corner of Fourth and Linden Streets and is bounded on the north by Linden Street; on the east by Fourth Street; on the west by Penn Street; and on the south by Court Street.

In the County Auditors' Report of the Treasurer's Account for the year 1866 we find an item of payment under "Miscellaneous," "Paid Pretz & Co. Jail Lot $10,000.00." On this site the jail was built which was completed in 1869. In the County Auditors' Report of 1871, there is a memoranda of the costs of the erection of the jail building as follows, to wit: "Amount expended in constructing the County Prison—$190,210.95." This is a summary of the amounts expended as given in the County Auditors' reports for the former years. The prison was not fully completed until the year 1870.

The Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the Act of 1869, on the 14th day of April, A. D. 1869, entered the following decree:

"And now to wit: April 14, 1869, the undersigned judges of the said court, having reviewed and inspected the Lehigh County Prison in accordance with the Fourth Section of the Act of the Sixth of April, A. D. 1869, 'An Act for the regulation and government of the Lehigh County Prison,' do find said prison properly fitted and prepared to receive convicts and other prisoners, and do therefore order, adjudge and decree accord-
ingly and direct that the decree shall be entered on the record of the said Court.

A. B. Longaker, P. J.
James Fry, A. J.
David Laury, A. J."

The above decree is entered in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Docket D, page 398.

A substantial addition to the prison was erected afterwards. The minutes of the Board of County Commissioners of date December 27, 1907, show that the contract for the construction of the addition was awarded to the bidder on that day at the sum of one hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and seven 53-100 ($134,907.53) dollars. The addition was erected by the contractors in the year 1908.

It may be of interest to know the cost of the first jail built on the lot at the southeast corner of Fifth and Linden Streets. We are unable to trace from the records the cost of building the same. But from a history which we consider reliable the cost is fixed at eight thousand four hundred and twenty-seven 14-100 ($8,427.14) dollars. After the removal of the convicts and prisoners from the old jail to the new prison in 1869, the building was torn down by the County Commissioners and the material sold.

That the old jail was rather of a flimsy construction for use as a jail will appear from the proceedings taken from the minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of August Sessions, 1830. The minute is as follows:

"August 31. The petition of Abraham Rinker, Sheriff of Lehigh County, was presented and read as follows: 'That the public Gaol of the said County is at present so insecure and in such condition that prisoners confined therein cannot be kept in safety or in such manner as comports with public Justice or security or with the responsibilities of memoralist, and therefore prays the Court and Grand Jury would take the subject under their mature consideration and direct such repairs and alterations to be made as are necessary and proper' which said petition was submitted to the Grand Jury.

"And now, September 1st, 1830, the Grand Jury Present, 'That the public Gaol of said County is at present in such a situation as that no prisoners can be confined therein with security, by means whereof prisoners have already escaped, and there is daily and hourly danger of the escape of others to the evasion of public Justice and to the unjust exposure of the Sheriff to responsibility. To remedy the evil the Grand Inquest do recommend that the Commissioners of the County do cause two rooms in the Gaol which they think most fit and secure to
be planked around the walls and on the ceiling with good substantial plank of the thickness of two and an half inches, that the necessary or privy in one of the rooms of the second floor be repaired and rendered as little loathsome as possible, and that the commissioners do procure for the use of the Gaol two pairs of strong hobbles with screws, and two pairs handcuffs, which repairs and articles the Grand Inquest present as absolutely necessary for the security of prisoners. And have iron bars made through the irons at the doors to reach down to the floor so that the locks will come lying upon the floor.

"(Signed) John Rhoads, Foreman."

In relation to the above matter the Grand Jury at the January Sessions, 1831, of the said court, reported as follows:

"Feb. 2, 1831. The Inquest inquiring for the County of Lehigh presented the following: 'The Grand Jury have according to the request of your honors viewed the Jail and court house and offices and that we have the pleasure to inform your honors that the Commissioners are and have made ample provisions for repairing the jail which is commendable and will be finished early in the Spring'."

THE BENCH

PRESIDENT JUDGES LEARNED IN THE LAW

In pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution of 1790, the State was divided into circuits or districts afterwards so designated. Following the adoption of the constitution, the Legislature by the Act of April 13, 1791, apportioned the State into judicial circuits or districts, the Third Circuit or District to consist of the Counties of Berks, Northampton, Luzerne and Northumberland. In 1806, the State was divided into ten judicial districts and the Third District was composed of the Counties of Berks, Northampton and Wayne. In the year 1849, by Act of the Legislature, the Third District was composed of the Counties of Northampton and Lehigh. It will be noticed by this recapitulation that the territory comprising the County of Lehigh ever since the year 1790 was in the Third Judicial District of the State until the Judicial apportionment of 1874, when the County of Lehigh was constituted a separate Judicial District and designated as the Thirty-first.

The judges for the judicial districts under the Constitution of 1790 were appointed by the Governor and their term of office was for life or during good behavior. By the amendment to the Constitution of 1838, the term of judges learned in the law was limited to ten years. In the year 1851, by an Act of Legislature, the judges were made elective by the people.

The Committee had some difficulty in tracing the judges who
were appointed by the Governor for the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania prior to the election of judges in 1851. Although Northampton County formed a portion of that district from the beginning, since 1790, yet an examination of the Recorder's Office of that county disclosed the fact that their commissions as judges by the Governor were not recorded. Nor were the commissions of these judges recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County after its formation as a county in 1812. For that reason and to secure the correct dates of the appointments and commissions we had recourse to the records at Harrisburg. In the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a record is kept of the issuing of commissions by the Governor. From that record we obtained the facts.

Since the election of judges learned in the law, we could find no record of the recording in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County of the commission of Hon. Edward Harvey in 1878; nor of the three successive commissions of Hon. Edwin Albright pursuant to his election in 1878, 1888 and 1898. With the information obtained from the records at Harrisburg we are now in a position to give from official records the names of the judges learned in the law of the Third Judicial District from 1790 to 1874; and of the judges learned in the law of the Thirty-first Judicial District since 1874. The list of them and the time of service is as follows, to wit:

**HON. JACOB RUSH:**

He was appointed and commissioned President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania by Governor Thomas Mifflin on August 17, 1791, as shown by records at Harrisburg in the Commission Docket of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The district at that time comprised the Counties of Berks, Northampton, Luzerne and Northumberland. He resigned and his successor was appointed and commissioned as noted infra.

**HON. JOHN SPAYD:**

He was appointed and commissioned as the successor of Hon. Jacob Rush on March 1, 1806, as shown by the records at Harrisburg, above referred to, by Governor Thomas McKean. The Third Judicial District, by the Act of February 24, 1806, comprised the Counties of Berks, Northampton and Wayne. He resigned and his successor was appointed as noted infra.

**HON. ROBERT PORTER:**

He was appointed and commissioned as the successor of Hon. John Spayd on July 6, 1809, as shown by the record at Harrisburg, above referred to, by Governor Simon Snyder. The
district remained the same. For some reason which we cannot explain, the record shows that he was reappointed and commissioned as President Judge of the Third Judicial District on October 16, 1811, by Governor Simon Snyder. It may have been occasioned by the fact that Schuylkill County was organized as a separate county from territories of Berks and Northampton Counties on March 1, 1811. And we find in the Act of 1812 forming Lehigh County the provisions, to wit: "And the said County of Lehigh shall be and is hereby declared to belong to the Third District, consisting of the Counties of Berks, Northampton, Wayne and Schuylkill.”

He resigned and his successor was appointed as noted infra.

**Hon. Garrick Mallery:**

He was appointed and commissioned as the successor of Hon. Robert Porter on April 1, 1831, as shown by the record at Harrisburg, above referred to, by Governor George Wolfe. He resigned and his resignation is dated March 14, 1836, with the provision that it is to take effect on April 1, 1836.

**Hon. John Banks:**

He was appointed and commissioned as the successor of Hon. Garrick Mallery on April 1, 1836, as shown by the record at Harrisburg, above referred to, by Governor Joseph Ritner. He resigned February 9, 1847, and his successor was appointed as noted below.

**Hon. J. Pringle Jones:**

He was appointed and commissioned as the successor of Hon. John Banks on March 13, 1847, as shown by the record at Harrisburg, above referred to, by Governor Francis Rawn Shunk and served until the first Monday of December, A. D. 1851. In pursuance of the Act of 1851 making the judges elective, Hon. Washington McCartney was elected President Judge of the Third Judicial District. During his term of service in 1849 the Legislature, by an Act of Assembly, constituted the Counties of Northampton and Lehigh, the Third Judicial District of the State.

**Hon. Washington McCartney:**

He was commissioned President Judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of Northampton and Lehigh Counties, in pursuance of his election to that office held on the 2nd Tuesday of October, 1851, by Hon. William F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania. His term of office was for ten years to be computed from the first Monday of December, 1851. The commission is dated November 6, 1851, and is recorded in the
Recorder's Office of Northampton County in Commission Book, Vol. I, page 240, etc., and was entered on November 28, 1851.
(For election returns of his election as President Judge, see Election Docket in Prothonotary's Office of Lehigh County of the election held October 14, 1851. He died during the term of office on July 15, 1856.)

Hon. Henry D. Maxwell:
He was commissioned a President Judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Northampton and Lehigh, by Hon. James Pollock, Governor of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the reason of the death of Hon. Washington McCartney. His commission is dated July 21, 1856, and the term of office was until the first Monday of December following the next general election. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. III, page 397, entered on July 25, 1856.
(He succeeded Hon. Washington McCartney, who died on July 15, 1856.)

Hon. John K. Findley:
He was commissioned a President Judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Northampton and Lehigh, in pursuance of his election, by Hon. John Pollock, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 26, 1857, and the term of office is for ten years to be computed from the first Monday of December, 1857. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. III, page 460, entered on January 4, 1858.
(He succeeded Henry D. Maxwell. For election returns of his election as President Judge, see Election Docket in Prothonotary's Office of Lehigh County of the election held October 13, 1857.)

Hon. Henry D. Maxwell:
He was commissioned a President Judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Northampton and Lehigh, by Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John K. Findley. His commission is dated March 29, 1862, and the term of office was until the first Monday of December following the next general election. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. III, page 626, entered on April 27, 1862.
(He succeeded John K. Findley, who resigned during his term of office.)
Hon. John W. Maynard:

He was commissioned a President Judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Northampton and Lehigh, in pursuance of his election, by Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 3, 1862, and the term of office is for ten years to be computed from the first Monday of December, 1862. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. IV, page 24, entered on January 21, 1863.

(He succeeded Henry D. Maxwell. For election returns of his election as President Judge, see Election Docket in Prothonotary's Office of Lehigh County of the election held October 14, 1862.)

Hon. J. Pringle Jones:

He was commissioned a President Judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Northampton and Lehigh, by Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John W. Maynard. His commission is dated October 26, 1867, and the term of office was until the first Monday of December following the next general election, to be computed from October 28, 1867. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. IV, page 161, entered on October 28, 1867.

(He succeeded John W. Maynard, who resigned during his term of office.)

Hon. A. Brower Longaker:

He was commissioned a President Judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Northampton and Lehigh, in pursuance of his election, by Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 5, 1868, and the term of office is for ten years to be computed from the first Monday of December, 1868. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. IV, page 198, entered on December 7, 1868.

(He succeeded J. Pringle Jones. For election returns of his election as President Judge, see Election Docket in the Prothonotary's Office of Lehigh County of the election held the 2nd Tuesday of October, 1868.)

He resigned his office as appears by the record at Harrisburg above referred to on June 28, 1878. His successor was appointed on the same day as noted below.

Hon. Edward Harvey:

He was appointed and commissioned as shown by the record
Mr. Henninger was born April 22, 1851, near Emaus, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania; was educated in the public schools and Freeland Seminary, now Ursinus College, Montgomery County. He taught in the common schools for three terms. In 1870 he graduated from the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown, Pa. He is also a graduate of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa., class of 1874; afterwards he was a professor for one year in the preparatory school of that college. He studied law as a student in the office of the Hon. John D. Stiles and was admitted to the Bar of Lehigh County, September 5, 1876. He was elected District Attorney of Lehigh County, November 6, 1877, and served for a term of three years from the first Monday of January, 1878. November 7, 1882, he was elected State Senator of Lehigh County, comprising the 16th Senatorial District of Pennsylvania and served the said district in that office by re-election for three terms of four years each. Since his admission to the Bar he had been an active practitioner, until the first Monday of January, 1920, when he assumed the duties of Judge of the Courts of Lehigh County comprising the 31st Judicial District of Pennsylvania, for which district he had been elected additional law judge at the preceding general election of 1919. His commission to that office by Hon. William G. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania, is dated December 3, 1919, and the term of office is for ten years to be computed from the first Monday of January, 1920.

In politics he consistently supported the policies of the Democratic party: served as a delegate at the Democratic Convention of 1882 at Harrisburg, which nominated Hon. Robert E. Pattison for Governor of Pennsylvania, to which office he was subsequently elected. For a number of years he was chairman of the Democratic Committee of Lehigh County. Since his election on the non-partisan ticket for judge in 1919 and his elevation to the bench of his native county, he had refrained from taking an active part in political campaigns.

He served on the bench for over a year and a half. He died September 25, 1921, and is buried in Fairview Cemetery at Allentown, Pa.
at Harrisburg above referred to on June 28, 1878, by Governor John F. Hartranft to fill the unexpired term of Hon. A. Brower Longaker. He served until the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879.

**HON. EDWIN ALBRIGHT:**

He was elected President Judge on November 7, 1878, and commissioned as such as shown by the record at Harrisburg above referred to on December 5, 1878, by Governor John F. Hartranft for the term of ten years from the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879. He served this term and was re-elected on November 6, 1888, and commissioned in pursuance of his re-election as shown by the record at Harrisburg above referred to on December 18, 1888, by Governor James A. Beaver for the term of ten years from the first Monday of January, A. D. 1889. He served this term and was again re-elected on November 5, 1898, and commissioned in pursuance of his re-election as shown by the same record at Harrisburg on December 20, 1898, by Governor Daniel H. Hastings for the term of ten years from the first Monday of January, A. D. 1899.

He served during this latter term until he died on December 13, 1902.

(He succeeded Hon. Edward Harvey. For election returns of his election, re-election and re-re-election as President Judge, see Election Docket in the Prothonotary’s Office of Lehigh County of the elections held respectively as follows: On November 5, 1878; on November 6, 1888; and on November 8, 1898.)

**HON. FRANK M. TREXLER:**

He was appointed a President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Thirty-first Judicial District, composed of the County of Lehigh, by reason of the death of Hon. Edwin Albright, by Hon. William A. Stone, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated December 20, 1902, and the term of office was until the first Monday of January, A. D. 1904. The commission is recorded in the Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. VII, page 288, entered on December 22, 1902.

(He succeeded Hon. Edwin Albright, who died during the term of his office on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1902.)

**HON. FRANK M. TREXLER:**

He was commissioned a President Judge of the Thirty-first Judicial District, composed of the County of Lehigh, in pursuance of his election, by Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated December 10, 1903, and the term of office is for ten years to be computed from the
first Monday of January, A. D. 1904. The commission is recorded in the Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. VII, page 386, entered on December 14, 1903. (He succeeded himself by his election. For return of election of his election as President Judge, see Election Docket in the Prothonotary’s Office of Lehigh County of the election held November 3, 1903.)

HON. CLINTON A. GROMAN:
He was commissioned a President Judge of the Thirty-first Judicial District, composed of the County of Lehigh, in pursuance of his election, by Hon. John K. Tener, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated December 9, 1913, and the term of office is for ten years to be computed from the first Monday of January, A. D. 1914. The commission is recorded in the Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. VIII, page 712, entered on December 11, 1913. (He succeeded Hon. Frank M. Trexler. For return of election as President Judge, see Election Docket in Prothonotary’s Office of Lehigh County of the election held November 4, 1913.)

HON. MILTON C. HENNINGER:
He was commissioned a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Thirty-first Judicial District, composed of the County of Lehigh, in pursuance of his election, by Hon. William C. Sproul, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated December 3, 1919, and the term of office is for ten years to be computed from the first Monday of January, A. D. 1920. The commission is recorded in the Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. X, page 69, entered on December 17, 1919.
(He was elected and commissioned a Judge of the Thirty-first Judicial District of Pennsylvania by virtue of an act entitled, “An Act to provide for an additional law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Thirty-first Judicial District,” approved April 2, 1919, P. L. 34. For election return of his election as such additional law Judge, see Election Docket in Prothonotary’s Office of Lehigh County of the election held November 4, 1919.)

ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF LEHIGH COUNTY SINCE 1812
The associate judges, under the Constitution of 1790, were appointed by the Governor for life or during good behavior. By an amendment to the Constitution of 1838, they were still appointed by the Governor, but the term was limited to five years. Then by the Act of Assembly of 1851, the associate judges were to be elected by the term of office continued at five years.
Peter Rhoads:
He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by Hon. Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated October 13, 1812, and the term of office was during good behavior. The commission is recorded in the Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County in Misc. Docket, Vol. I, page 11.

Jonas Hartzell:
He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by Hon. Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated October 13, 1812, and the term of office was during good behavior. The commission is recorded in the Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County in Misc. Docket, Vol. I, page 11.

John Fogel:
He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by Hon. Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated September 9, 1815, and the term of office was during good behavior. The commission is recorded in the Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County in Misc. Docket, Vol. I, page 63.
(Took the place of Peter Rhoads.)

Jacob Stein:
He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by Hon. Joseph Hiester, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 11, 1823, and the term of office is during good behavior. The commission is recorded in the Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County, entered on November 14, 1823, in Misc. Docket, Vol. I, page 418.
(Took the place of Jonas Hartzell.)

John F. Ruhe, Jr.:
He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by Hon. Joseph Ritner, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 3, 1838, and the term of office was during good behavior. The commission is recorded in the Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County, entered on November 7, 1838, in Commission Docket, No. 2, page 165.
(Took the place of John Fogel, who died on or about September 7, 1838.)

Joseph Saeager:
He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by Hon. Joseph Ritner, Governor of Pennsylvania. His com-
mission is dated January 14, 1839, and the term of office is for five years from date. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County, entered on January 18, 1839, in Commission Docket, Vol. II, page 189.

(Took the place of Jacob Stein.)

Peter Haas:

He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by Hon. David R. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated March 26, 1840, in lieu of John F. Ruhe. The term of office was fixed in the commission for the period of five years from February 27, 1840. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County, entered on April 16, 1840, in Commission Docket, Vol. II, page 226, etc.

Explanations

An explanation is necessary here in relation to the above commissions of John F. Ruhe, Jr., and Peter Haas as Associate Judges. By reference to the minutes of the Prothonotary as of date May 4, 1840, Continuance Docket, Vol. V, page 590, the record shows the following, to wit: "The Commission of Peter Haas read as Associate Judge of Lehigh County and Judge Haas appeared and claims his seat."

Subsequently the minutes of the Prothonotary and the papers filed in the matter, of the date of May 7, 1840, Continuance Docket, Vol. V, page 591, the record shows that the following quo warranto proceedings were instituted against John F. Ruhe, Jr., and a rule granted to show cause by what authority he claimed to exercise the office of Associate Judge of Lehigh County, to wit:


In the information filed by the deputy Attorney General it is stated that a commission was issued to John F. Ruhe, Jr., by the Governor of Pennsylvania on the 3rd day of November, 1838, for the term, as long as the said appointee should behave himself. That the amendment to the constitution limiting the office to the term of five years was voted upon and approved at an election held on October 9, 1838. That the term of office of the said John F. Ruhe, Jr., by the operation of the amended constitution expired on the first day of January, A. D. 1839. That upon there being a vacancy in the office of Associate Judge, the Hon. David R. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1840, appointed and commissioned
Peter Haas, Esq., Associate Judge of Lehigh County, in place and stead of John F. Ruhe, Jr. It was further stated, that, notwithstanding the premises, the said John F. Ruhe from the first day of January, 1839, until the filing of this suggestion has without lawful authority or warrant intruded into and usurped and exercised the office of Associate Judge. Wherefore, the said attorney general makes the suggestion and prays that the process of this Court may issue to the said John F. Ruhe, Jr., to show by what authority he claims to exercise the said office as Associate Judge.

To this suggestion and the rule granted thereupon by the Court, A. E. Brown, Esq., attorney for John F. Ruhe, filed an answer alleging therein that under the commission issued by the Governor, the said John F. Ruhe was entitled legally to hold and exercise the office of Associate Judge of Lehigh County.

We are unable to find the opinion filed by the Court in this controversy. But in the minutes of the Prothonotary entered in the above matter in Continuance Docket, Vol. V, page 591, the following short entry is made, as follows, to wit:

"August 31, 1840, Rule discharged."

By an examination of the commission of Peter Haas following it will be noticed that the commission issued to John F. Ruhe was limited to the term of five years in accordance with the provisions of the amendment to the Constitution of 1838.

**Peter Haas:**

He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by Hon. David R. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated March 4, 1843, and the term of office is for five years to be computed from February 27, 1843. The commission is recorded in the Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County, entered on March 6, 1843, in Commission Docket, Vol. II, page 308.

(Took the place of John F. Ruhe, Jr.)

**Jacob Dillinger:**

He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by Hon. David R. Porter, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated March 14, 1844, and the term of office is for five years to be computed from date. The commission is recorded in the Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County, entered on March 18, 1844, in Commission Docket, Vol. III, page 1.

(Took the place of Joseph Saeger.)

**Peter Haas:**

He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by Hon. Francis R. Shunk, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated February 28, 1848, and the term of office is for
five years from March 3, 1848. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County, entered on March 2, 1848, in Commission Docket, Vol. III, page 103, etc.
(He was reappointed and succeeded himself.)

JOHN F. RUHE:
He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by Hon William F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated March 28, 1849, and the term of office is for five years from date. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County, entered on April 2, 1849, in Commission Docket, Vol. III, page 133, etc.
(He took the place of Jacob Dillinger.)

Under the Act of 1851, the Associate Judges were elected by the people. At the first election held in pursuance of this act, October 14, 1851, Peter Haas and Jacob Dillinger received the highest number of votes for that office and were declared elected Associate Judges of Lehigh County. (See Election Docket in Prothonotary's Office under General Election held October 14, 1851.)

PETER HAAS:
In pursuance of his election as an Associate Judge of Lehigh County, he was commissioned as such by Hon. William F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania. The commission is dated November 10, 1851, and the term of office is for five years to be computed from the first Monday of December, A. D. 1851. The commission is recorded in Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. III, page 226, etc.
(He succeeded himself.)

JACOB DILLINGER:
In pursuance of his election as an Associate Judge of Lehigh County, he was commissioned as such by William F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania. The commission is dated November 10, 1851, and the term of office is for five years to be computed from the first Monday of December, A. D. 1851. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. III, page 227, etc.
(He succeeded John F. Ruhe.)

CHARLES KECK:
He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by James Pollock, Governor of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jacob Dillinger. The commission is dated August 7, 1855, and the term of office was until the first

(Took the place of Jacob Dillinger, resigned.)

CHARLES KECK:
He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by James Pollock, Governor of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy which will happen on the first Monday of December by the expiration of the commission now held by the said Charles Keck. His commission is dated November 19, 1855, and the term of office was until the first Monday of December, 1856. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. III, page 385, entered on January 14, 1856.

(He succeeded himself to fill the vacancy until the next regular election of Associate Judges in 1856.)

JOSHUA STAHLER:
He was commissioned an Associate Judge of Lehigh County, in pursuance of his election, by James Pollock, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 12, 1856, and the term of office is for five years to be computed from the first Monday of December, A. D. 1856. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. III, page 418, entered on November 14, 1856.

(For returns of election for Associate Judges, see Election Docket in Prothonotary's Office under General Election held October 14, 1856.)

WILLOUGHBY FOGEL:
He was commissioned an Associate Judge of Lehigh County, in pursuance to his election, by James Pollock, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 12, 1856, and the term of office is for five years to be computed from the first Monday of December, A. D. 1856. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. III, page 417, entered on November 14, 1856.

(For returns of election for Associate Judges, see Election Docket in Prothonotary's Office under General Election held October 14, 1856.)

JOSHUA STAHLER:
He was commissioned an Associate Judge of Lehigh County, pursuant to his election, by Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of
Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 23, 1861, and the term of office is for five years to be computed from the first Monday of December, A. D. 1861. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. III, page 621, entered on November 27, 1861. (For returns of election for Associate Judges, see Election Docket in Prothonotary's Office under General Election held October 8, 1861.)

WILLOUGHBY FOGEL:
He was commissioned an Associate Judge of Lehigh County, pursuant to his election, by Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 23, 1861, and the term of office is for five years to be computed from the first Monday of December, A. D. 1861. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. III, page 622, entered on November 27, 1861. (For returns of election of Associate Judges, see Election Docket in Prothonotary's Office under General Election held October 8, 1861.)

JAMES FRY:
He was commissioned an Associate Judge of Lehigh County, in pursuance to his election, by Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 9, 1866, and the term of office is for five years to be computed from the first Monday of December, A. D. 1866. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. IV, page 140, entered on December 1, 1866. (For returns of election of Associate Judges, see Election Docket in Prothonotary's Office under General Election held October 9, 1866.)

JACOB ERDMAN:
He was commissioned an Associate Judge of Lehigh County, in pursuance to his election, by Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 9, 1866, and the term of office is for five years to be computed from the first Monday of December, A. D. 1866. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. IV, page 141, entered on November 17, 1866. (For returns of election of Associate Judges, see Election Docket in Prothonotary's Office under General Election held October 9, 1866.)

REUBEN GUTH:
He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by
Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry C. Longnecker. His commission is dated October 1, 1867, and the term of office was until the first Monday of December following the next general election, or until a successor is duly qualified. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. IV, page 160, entered on October 7, 1867.

(He took the place of Jacob Erdman. It appears from the commission that Henry C. Longnecker was appointed, but did not accept the office.)

Reuben Guth:

He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the commission held by the said Reuben Guth, by Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 26, 1867, and the term of office was until the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. IV, page 162, entered on November 28, 1867.

(He succeeded himself and died in office.)

Samuel J. Kistler:

He was appointed an Associate Judge of Lehigh County by Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by reason of the death of Reuben Guth. His commission is dated July 30, 1868, and the term of office was until the first Monday of December succeeding the next general election. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. IV, page 187, entered on July 31, 1868.

(He succeeded Reuben Guth, deceased.)

David Laury:

He was commissioned an Associate Judge of Lehigh County, in pursuance of his election, by Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 5, 1868, and the term of office is for five years to be computed from the first Monday of December, A. D. 1868. The commission is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. IV, page 196, entered on November 9, 1868.

(He succeeded Samuel J. Kistler. For election returns, held on the 2nd Tuesday of October, 1868, see Election Docket in Prothonotary's Office of election on that date in 1868.)

James Fry:

He was commissioned an Associate Judge of Lehigh County,
in pursuance of his election, by Hon. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 17, 1871, and the term of office is for five years to be computed from the first Monday of December, A. D. 1871. The commission is recorded in the Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. IV, page 299, and entered on November 28, 1871.

(He succeeded himself by re-election. For election returns held the 2nd Tuesday of October, 1871, see Election Docket in Prothonotary’s Office of election on that date in 1871.)

David Laury:

He was commissioned an Associate Judge of Lehigh County, in pursuance of his election, by Hon. John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania. His commission is dated November 6, 1873, and the term of office is for five years to be computed from the first Monday of December, A. D. 1873. The commission is recorded in the Recorder’s Office of Lehigh County in Commission Docket, Vol. IV, page 388, entered on December 1, 1873.

(He succeeded himself by re-election. For election returns held on the 2nd Tuesday of October, 1873, see Election Docket in Prothonotary’s Office of election on that date in 1873.)

Memorandum

The Constitution of 1874, as hereinbefore stated, abolished the office of Associate Judge in counties forming a separate Judicial District. But the latter two above named Associate Judges, James Fry and David Laury, served their respective terms of five years as commissioned by the Governor. But James Fry died in office on April 14, 1875. His term would not have expired until December 1, 1876.

Deputy Attorney Generals and District Attorneys of Lehigh County since 1812

The Act of May 3, 1850, P. L. 654, Section 1, provided for the election of a district attorney for each and every county of the State on the second Tuesday of October, 1850, and every three years thereafter with a provision fixing his qualification. The powers and duties of the office of district attorney were defined by the act. He was to sign all bills of indictment and conduct in court all criminal and other prosecutions in the name of the Commonwealth, or when the State is a party, which arise in the county for which he is elected and perform all the duties which by law formerly were to be performed by deputy attorney generals.

Prior to the above act, the Commonwealth carried on its
prosecutions in the name of the Attorney General of the State. The Attorney General appointed and deputized attorneys in the various counties who were commissioned by him as Deputy Attorney Generals to prosecute on behalf of the Commonwealth for the county for which they were respectively appointed and commissioned. By a reference to the minutes kept by the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of the Peace the names of the attorneys thus commissioned by the Attorney General are ascertained. The indictments among the papers also contain their signatures. But it also happened at sessions of the criminal court that there was a vacancy in the office of Deputy Attorney General; and in that event the judges appointed an attorney to sign bills of indictments and prosecute for the Commonwealth. For instance, at the January Sessions of 1833, the Court made the following order: "February 4, 1833, the Court appoints John S. Gibons attorney to sign bills of indictment."

At November Sessions of 1835 the Court made the following order: "November 30, 1835, the Court appoints John S. Gibons to prosecute all cases in the present sessions except the case of Commonwealth vs. Thomas Clark in which case the Court appoints Samuel Runk, Esq., to prosecute the same."

We have carefully examined the minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions and the indictments for the purpose of finding out who the Deputy Attorney Generals were in Lehigh County since the year 1812 to the year 1850 when the District Attorneys took their place; and we herewith give their names and date of commission as noted on the minutes.

FREDDERICK SMITH, ESQ.: He signed the indictments from 1812 to 1816. Then according to the minutes on February 3, 1817, his commission as Deputy Attorney General to prosecute on behalf of the Commonwealth in and for Lehigh County was produced and he was sworn as such officer.

CHARLES DAVIS, ESQ.: At a session of the court held January 29, 1821, his commission as Deputy Attorney General was produced and he was sworn as such officer.

A. L. HAYES, ESQ.: He was appointed Deputy Attorney General for Lehigh County and his commission from Frederick Smith, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, read and thereupon he took the oath of office at the session of court held February 2, 1824. Frederick Smith, Esq., was Attorney General of the State from December 18, 1823, to February 5, 1828.
HENRY KING, ESQ.:
The minutes of September 1, 1828, of the Court of Quarter Sessions show that he was commissioned as Deputy Attorney General for the County of Lehigh by the Attorney General of the State and that on that day he took the oath of office.

JOHN S. GIBONS, ESQ.:
On February 2, 1829, he produced a commission as Deputy Attorney General for Lehigh County and was qualified as such by taking the oath of office. On February 4, 1833, according to the minutes, the office was vacant, for on that day the Court appointed him to sign bills of indictment at that session of court. A later entry in the minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions is as follows: "November 30, 1835, the Court appoints John S. Gibons to prosecute all cases in the present sessions except the case of Commonwealth vs. Thomas Clark, in which case the Court appoints Samuel Runk, Esq., to prosecute the same."

JOHN W. HORNBECK, ESQ.:
On February 1, 1836, he produced a commission from the Attorney General of the State of his appointment as Deputy Attorney General for Lehigh County and the oath of office was administered that day.

SAMUEL A. BRIDGES, ESQ.:
On February 4, 1839, his commission as Deputy Attorney General for Lehigh County was presented in court and the oath administered. On February 3, 1845, at the February Sessions of the court, the minutes show that the court appointed him prosecuting attorney for that term. Then on May 5, 1845, his commission was read in court as Deputy Attorney General for Lehigh County.

ROBERT E. WRIGHT, ESQ.:
On December 1, 1845, the commission of his appointment as Deputy Attorney General for Lehigh County was presented and was read by Samuel A. Bridges, Esq., and the oath of office administered. On August 31, 1846, his commission of reappointment to the same office was read by Samuel A. Bridges, Esq. And again on January 31, 1846, his commission of his appointment to the said office was read by Samuel A. Bridges, Esq.

CHARLES RUNK, ESQ.:
On September 4, 1848, he produced his commission in court of his appointment as Deputy Attorney General for Lehigh County by the Attorney General of the State and the same was read in open court and the oath administered. He served until
the election of Henry C. Longnecker, Esq., as District Attorney under the Act of May 3, 1850, P. L. 654. Up to this time the prosecuting attorneys were designated as Deputy Attorney Generals as heretofore noted.

The list of the District Attorneys elected since 1850 and time of service follows:

**DISTRICT ATTORNEYS**

(See Election Docket in Prothonotary’s Office)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry C. Longnecker</td>
<td>October 8, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John D. Stiles</td>
<td>October 11, 1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William S. Marx</td>
<td>October 14, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George B. Schall</td>
<td>October 11, 1859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam Woolever</td>
<td>October 14, 1862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin Albright</td>
<td>October 1865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas B. Metzger</td>
<td>October 1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William H. Sowden</td>
<td>October 1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. J. Erdman</td>
<td>November 3, 1874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton C. Henninger</td>
<td>November 6, 1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur G. Dewalt</td>
<td>November 2, 1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Marshall Wright</td>
<td>November 6, 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcus C. L. Kline</td>
<td>November 2, 1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harry G. Stiles</td>
<td>November 5, 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James L. Schaadt</td>
<td>November 8, 1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John L. Schwartz</td>
<td>November 5, 1895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton A. Groman</td>
<td>November 8, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. J. Lichtenwalner</td>
<td>November 5, 1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horace W. Schantz</td>
<td>November 8, 1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred B. Gernerd</td>
<td>November 5, 1907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(He held office for four years by reason of the change of election laws making the election biennial)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence H. Rupp</td>
<td>November 7, 1911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren K. Miller</td>
<td>November 2, 1915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard W. Iobst</td>
<td>November 4, 1919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(On November 6, 1918, he was appointed District Attorney by the Court to fill the unexpired term of Warren K. Miller, Esq., who died in office on October 30, 1918.)

Richard W. Iobst

(He appointed Dallas S. Gangewer as Deputy District Attorney.)

The term of office of Richard W. Iobst, Esq., and his deputy will expire on January 1, 1924.

**INCIDENTALS**

In looking over the minutes of the proceedings of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County there are a few incidents
noted that may be of interest. At a session of the court we find
the following minute:

"September 2, 1836, the Court orders George Smith to be
sent to prison and there to stay until tomorrow morning A. M.
ten o'clock for being drunk."

The record does not disclose whether George Smith was a
juryman or some other casual visitor at the sessions of the court;
nor whether there was any other misbehavior on his part aside
from the fact that he was imprisoned for contempt, for his
appearance in the presence of the court in a drunken condition.

Several other proceedings and prosecutions in the court
disclose the fact that some of the prominent practitioners at the
bar were at times belligerent. At the December Sessions of the
court, 1831, there is a prosecution for assault and battery pend-
ing against John Smith Gibons, Esq. The prosecution was
brought on oath of Silas H. Hickox, Esq. Both the prosecutor
and the defendant at the time were very prominent practitioners
at the bar. On December 6, 1831, the Grand Jury returned a
true bill; and on the same day the defendant plead guilty and
the court imposed a fine of five dollars and costs.

On December 2, 1845, there was a prosecution pending in the
sessions of the court against Samuel A. Bridges, Esq., for assault
and battery on oath of John Wilson. The defendant plead not
guilty; and on a trial of the prosecution, December 2, 1845, the
defendant was found not guilty and the prosecutor, John Wilson,
was decreed to pay the costs.

Among the minutes of the action of the Grand Jury we find
the following, to wit:

"August 31, 1847, the Grand Jury allow two hundred dollars
towards erecting a steeple and clock on the German Reformed
Church in the Borough of Allentown."

The name of the church is not given; but it must have been
that historic church which had been the custodian of the Liberty
Bell during the Revolutionary War and is now known as Zion
Reformed Church at the southeast corner of Hamilton and
Church Streets. From old inhabitants of the city of Allentown
we are informed that the clock installed in the steeple of this
church was for many years known as "The Town Clock."
The Arrowhead
By Alfred Franklin Berlin

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aboriginal Chipped Stone Implements of New York, William M. Beaucamp, S. T. B.
Report of the Smithsonian Institution, Part I, 1897, Washington, D. C., also same, 1875.
Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain, Sir John Evans.
Antiquities of the Southern Indians, Col. Charles C. Jones.

Primitive or primeval man was not at first an eater of raw flesh. He lived in a land the heat of which was about as great as that of the tropics, and which reached the North Pole. This is proven by the fact that explorers have uncovered there the fossilized remains of trees and plants which only now grow in the Torrid Zone. What he ate grew spontaneously in great quantity, and in every direction on mother earth, and the condition of warmth made it unnecessary for him to wear much clothing.

But there came a change. Cold, raw winds began to blow from the north. Great, slowly moving glaciers made their appearance, which came from every direction toward the south, driving before them every living thing. Food for both man and beast became scarce, and it was a matter of consequence whether the human or the beast should be the victor in the great struggle for life about to begin.

Man, although at this time in the very lowest stage of civilization, had a thinking mind; he walked almost erect; he had arms and hands, and because of these powers naturally became supreme. Then because of the cold, which was continually increasing, on account of the advance of the snow and ice and with no clothing to cover his naked and shivering body, and because of great hunger, he began to kill his animal neighbors, caring not whether they were carnivorous or ruminants. Having at that time nothing but clubs and stones, for he knew not how to chip and sharpen stones, with which better to slay his intended victims, he often lost his life in the attack; for at this period were living huge and savage animals, which he could only fight in close combat.

But one day was made a wonderful discovery, how we can only surmise, which, in time, completely changed the order of things as they then were. The bow with its attendant thong or string, and its power to hurl a great distance a small sharpened and pointed stone, attached to a thin light shaft, was found out. No more was it necessary to attack and fight at close quarters.
He could, concealed behind rocks or trees, kill at his pleasure from a distance. I shall in this paper tell you about this very interesting little implement, which is called an arrowhead. No doubt all of you have seen it in some form or other. This most plentiful stone tool is found wherever lived and roamed a primitive race. A learned American archaeological writer truly says: "So closely do these small implements resemble each other, both in material and form of construction, whether found in Danish shell mounds, or British barrows, exhumed from the peat bogs of Ireland, or wrested from the diluvial matrix of France, brought to light from out the darkness of long forgotten caves, or fished up from the lake pile dwellings in Switzerland, gathered amid the forests of Africa, or upon the steppes of Asia, rescued from the debris of a New Zealand encampment, or taken out of American graves and mounds, that even the practiced eye is often at a loss to discover physical peculiarities which can sufficiently distinguish them the one from the other."

A comprehensive and practical classification of chipped implements in which are included arrowheads was attempted by the late Dr. Thomas Wilson, while curator of the archaeological section of the U. S. National Museum at Washington, D. C. He divided the arrowheads to be found in that immense collection into four grand divisions according to forms already well known and separated. (See Arrow-points, Spear-heads and Knives of Prehistoric Times, in Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, U. S. National Museum, for 1897.) Each one of these so-called primary divisions is classified into a number of subdivisions which the writer has attempted to show and explain in this paper.

**Division I—Leaf-Shaped**

First or at the head because Dr. Wilson believes that form to be the oldest and primary one, and so called by archaeological writers because it simulates a leaf. This division includes all kinds, elliptical, oval, oblong or lanceolate forms bearing any relation to the shape of a leaf and without stem, shoulder or barb.

![Diagram of leaf-shaped arrowheads]

Class A—Fig. 1, is pointed at both ends, the widest place being about one-third or one-fourth the distance from the base.
Class B—Fig. 2, is more oval, less pointed with base concave, straight or convex.

Class C—Fig. 3, is long and narrow with sharp points, parallel edges, and the bases are concave, straight or convex. These are found in greatest quantity on the Pacific Coast.

DIVISION II—TRIANGULAR

Fig. 4

This division includes all specimens, which, according to geometrical nomenclature, are in the form of a triangle, whether their bases or edges be straight, concave or convex. They are minus stems and consequently without shoulders, though in some specimens the extreme concavity of their base produces barbs when the arrow-shaft is attached. Col. C. C. Jones, in his learned "Antiquities of the Southern Indians," seems to think that this form of arrowhead was the primary or simplest shape, and, no matter how various are other forms, they are but modifications of the triangular idea; thus, if the lower corners of the triangular arrow-point are round, the leaf-shaped form is produced. Still preserving the triangular form, and by merely chipping a notch on each side to facilitate its attachment to the shaft, we have the stemmed implement. When hollowed out at the sides is produced the shark's tooth form, which, to the Indian, may have suggested this interesting shape.
William Hamilton Gibson, in an article entitled, "The Autumn Ash Tree," printed in No. 575 of Harper's Young People, figures a birch leaf, which, in form, is triangular with saw-like edges, and aside of it a triangular serrated or saw-edged arrowhead, and says: "Who knows where he, the Indian, got his hint for the fashioning of the stone arrowheads which he bound upon the ash-shaft of his arrow. The shark's tooth is also triangular. He may have taken his ideas from it. Here, also, in Indian times, as it does now, grew a leaf sharply pointed at one end, and rounded at the other which simulates the arrow which we term the leaf-shaped."

**DIVISION III—STEMMED**

This division includes all varieties of stems, whether straight, pointed or expanding, round or flat, except those with certain peculiarities included in Division IV; and whether the bases or edges are convex, straight or concave.

Class A—Fig. 5, is lozenge-shaped, having neither shoulders or barbs.

Class B—Fig. 6, is shouldered but not barbed.

Class C—Fig. 7, is shouldered, which shoulders form the so-called barbs. These, Dr. Wilson says, "cover the commoner forms of arrow-points and spear-heads throughout the world."
Certain other forms, few in number, or restricted in locality, and scarcely entitled to divisions by themselves, are nevertheless found in sufficient numbers and with definite characteristics that they cannot be ignored.” These he has placed in a class under the head of peculiar forms.

**DIVISION IV—PECULIAR FORMS**

Class A—Fig. 8, those with edges beveled. This form is found mostly in the southern and western states. Few specimens of this class have been found in our county.

Class B—Fig. 9, those having saw-like or serrated edges.

Class C—Fig. 10, those having bifurcated or deeply indented stems.

Class D—Fig. 11, those having long barbs, square at ends. These, Dr. Wilson says, are peculiar to England and Ireland,
and have been found in the United States in Georgia. Mr. Charles DeLong, a collector, has found this form on the Geissinger farm situated on the banks of the Lehigh River midway between Allentown and Bethlehem. They are represented, made of different material, in the museum of our Society.

"Our interest in this class," says Dr. Wilson in his admirable work from which the writer quotes so liberally, "arises from the fact, that, while they are confined to restricted localities in Europe, as mentioned, they should have appeared in America in an equally circumscribed area, namely, the state of Georgia." The finding of the DeLong pecimens was never before this reported. The writer is pleased to figure four of them in this paper as Fig. 12.

![Class D—Fig. 12](image)

A fine specimen similar to the second one under Fig. 11 is shown by Sir John Evans as Fig. 318, in his remarkable work, "Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain," page 343. It was found in a burial mound at Rudstone, England, in front of the face of an unburnt body. The base of the barbs which are as long as its stem are chipped almost straight, forming a sharp point on the inner side of the barb. In Europe they are assigned by archaeologists to the first epoch of the Bronze period.

![Class E—Fig. 13](image)

Class E—Fig. 13. These specimens, seemingly unfinished, are peculiar to the Province of Chiriqui, Panama. They are thin and narrow rude flakes struck from nuclei, and left nearly in their original condition except that a rude stem has been chipped, and where necessary they have been brought to a point. The material from which they are made is hard and refractory. The workmanship is rude.
Class F—Fig. 14. Broadest at cutting end and chisel-shaped. They are thin, almost flakelike in appearance, not made pointed, nor are the edges worked down by secondary chipping. The cutting edge is at the broadest end, which, when it strikes, will make a wound large enough for the arrow-shaft to follow. It is a question whether these small flint objects were really the point of arrows. Several of them found in France and other parts of Europe were fastened in short handles, and may have served as knives. A cache containing several thousand specimens was found, and is now on exhibition in the Museum of Antiquities at Copenhagen, Denmark. They may have served for different purposes, just as did our varied flaked tools in this country.

Class G—Fig. 15. Unsymmetrical or in other words forms that are lopsided.

This peculiarity apparently destroys their effectiveness as a projectile. It is suggested that fastened to a short handle the concave part may have been used for the purpose of scraping, while the opposite convex edge may have served as a knife.

Class H—Fig. 16. Polished Slate

Peculiar in North America to the country inhabited by the Eskimo, and to New England and the state of New York. Of these interesting Eskimo artifacts, Mr. William Beauchamp, a learned archaeologist living at Syracuse, New York, in his
"Polished Stone Articles Used by the New York Aborigines," Bul. 4, pp. 64-5, after also calling them double-edged slate knives, writes: ‘Without discussing this question at length, it may suffice to say that these two forms of knives are in present use (written about 35 years ago, 1924) among the Eskimo, and that that people lived on the Gulf of St. Lawrence 300 years ago, whence at a still earlier day, it would have been easy for them to make hunting excursions into New York by water. Certain it is that south of New York these forms are but rarely found. In fact, here they are rarely found far away from the larger lakes and streams tributary to the St. Lawrence River.”

Class I—Fig. 17. Curious forms, one of them snakelike, found not alone in the United States, but in England, France, Switzerland and rarely in Italy.

Fig. 18—Anomalous Points

Although more often called drills, for which purpose the larger specimens were undoubtedly used, it will not be out of place here to assert that the smaller implements served as arrow-points. Of them, Dr. Wilson has this to say: “An anomaly in arrow-points should not be overlooked. One of the prehistoric implements of America is that which usually has been called the perforater or drill, though sometimes jocularly ‘hair-pin.’ It consists of the base or pile, which is round or nearly so, pointed as though suitable for drilling or boring, with a stem or base after the fashion of arrow-points. It has usually been supposed that this spreading base was to be held between the thumb and fingers, gimlet fashion, and used as a drill. Some of these implements appear to have been made primarily for this purpose, while others have the full and complete base, stem, shoulders
and sometimes barbs, of the stem end of an arrow-point, and of these it has always been said, or supposed, that the perforator or drill filled a secondary office and was possibly a broken arrow-point. The blade is chipped away on either edge until the pile or base is very nearly round and quite pointed. These have never been classed as arrow-points or spear-heads, but it is curious to remark that the only wounds shown in the two human skulls in the U. S. National Museum should have been made by stone implements or arrow-points of this peculiar class." The four specimens shown in Fig. 18 belong to the collection of our Society. A figure of one of the skulls mentioned above is here shown as Fig. 19.

This rare implement called by the late Dr. E. A. Barber, of Philadelphia, a serpent-headed form is very rarely found outside of Eastern Pennsylvania. It seems to be peculiar to the Lenni Lenape or Delaware tribe of Indians who roamed in times prehistoric over this section of country. Knowing of its great rarity the writer took occasion, a number of years ago, to send to Dr. Charles Rau, then curator of the archaeological section of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, three of these
rare objects. In acknowledging their safe arrival he, in a letter, stated that but two of this very rare type were before seen by him, one in a collection of stone implements in New York, and another specimen which he had picked up from a shell heap near Keyport, N. J.; and that the three objects sent him were the only ones in the enormous collection of over 70,000 entries in the Institution.

![Fig. 21—Shaped Like a Tent](image)

This name given by Mr. Charles DeLong, who found them on the Geissinger farm below Allentown, is very appropriate. They belong to the fine collection of relics which he has so very generously loaned to the Society. Dr. Wilson, in his learned production, fails to mention them. They seem to be rare. Mr. DeLong informs me that he has only found them on this farm. Most of them are made of jasper, which flinty stone played so great a part in the economy of the American Indian.

Most of the flinty material from which the Indian made his chipped implements is found in the Lehigh hills, south of Allentown. Jasper, for instance, a very close-grained stone of many colors, can be picked up in large and small nodules in this mountain extending from Rattlesnake Hill on the banks of the Delaware River, a short distance above Riegelsville, Bucks County, to Pricetown, a small village in Berks County. Two great quarries from which the aborigine obtained this valuable material to him are situated, one a short distance northwest of Vera Cruz, Lehigh County, and the other, one of the largest quarries in the United States, a short distance east of Macungie, in the same county. This little digression may interest you. In company with Mr. H. C. Mercer, of Doylestown, Pa., a learned archaeologist, the writer, who had for some time known of the sixty depressions at Vera Cruz, and the 138 at Macungie, made a scientific examination of a number of them. An old stump of a tree, with 195 rings standing at the side of a pit at Vera Cruz, and a tree nearly four feet in diameter standing in a depression at Macungie indicate that work in these two pits was abandoned about 1680-90. In excavating one of the depressions, so plentiful at Macungie, Mr. Mercer found lying at the depth of 18½ feet, on the unworked clay, a large disc-shaped implement of limestone a foot in diameter, and well worn along its sharper edge. At the fourteenth foot, mixed with refuse, a smaller tool of quartzite, similarly worn, and a rude limestone arrow-point, were found. At the bottom of the pit, along one of its sides
two holes were found in the yellow clay. Plaster of Paris was poured into these. When solidified the plaster was dug out. It proved to be the facsimiles of two sharpened wooden billets, which had long ago rotted away, leaving only their mould. One of the pieces was about six inches in diameter, and of unknown length. The other with a diameter of about two inches was about three feet long. They were sharpened at one end with the aid of fire and sharpened stones. These casts of unique digging implements are to be seen in the Museum of Archaeology belonging to the University of Pennsylvania. Quartz and quartzite, two rocks not very easily worked; hornstone, so named because it simulates horn, is found in nodules south of Mertztown, Berks County, Pa. Argillite, a clay-slate stone, is found in place on the west bank of the Delaware River 25 miles above Trenton. Relics made from this material are easily recognized, because in every instance they are much worn away. The stone is almost as soft as slate. Rhyolite, a brittle, slaty rock, with an uncertain fracture, is found in place in the vicinity of Gettysburg; this state. But very few objects made from it are found in this vicinity. Basanite, a velvety black, close-grained stone, found wherever limestone occurs, was also very much in favor with the red flint chippers. Now and then a slate or limestone chipped object is found. We know of no copper arrows, hammered from native copper, such as are found in Wisconsin, ever being picked up here.

Jasper, one of the materials used by the Indian stone knappers, has been found in the form of arrowheads 110 miles from its source in the Lehigh hills. In my manipulation of the above-mentioned materials, I found quartz and quartzite hardest to chip. Hornstone and jasper, when taken from wet ground, could be worked with ease. I have chipped thin flakes of these with my thumbnail, while at the same time with them deep lines were cut into glass.

The most beautiful and artistically chipped implements are found in the obsidian or volcanic lava regions of the Rocky Mountains, also in Mexico. From the petrified forests in Arizona the aborigine brought material to fashion his points which in some cases is considered semi-precious. The Aztec Indian living in Mexico chipped so keen an edge on a flake of obsidian that he could shave himself with it.

Not every Indian was an artistic stone chipper. This is proven by the fact that very often are found arrows which are made in a most bungling manner. It is said that living with some Indian tribes were men who devoted almost their whole time to the making of such flaked implements as were necessary for their sustenance.

As from time to time they accumulated a supply they would leave their mountain homes and visit surrounding regions for
the purpose of exchanging them for shells and various other articles not readily obtainable in the localities where they resided. These were usually old men or persons who did not mingle in the excitement of the chase or of war. To them, while engaged in this commercial pursuit, free passage was at all times granted. Their avocation was deemed honorable, and they were made welcome wherever they appeared.

The Indian propelled his arrow-tipped shaft with wonderful force and exactness. The traveler Carver tells us that so strong were the red people, and so dexterous in the manipulation of their bows, which were as thick as a man's arm, about eleven or twelve spans long, that they could project their arrows a distance of 200 paces.

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

Clavigero, in his history of Mexico, tells us that at the time of the invasion of that country by the Spanish soldier Cortez, it was usual for a number of Aztec archers to assemble, and for one of them to throw up into the air an ear of corn, at which the others immediately shot with such quickness and dexterity, that before it reached the ground it was stripped of every grain. Lieutenant Timberlake, in his memoirs, published in London, 1765, mentions the circumstance that the Cherokee children, at the age of eight and ten years, blew through a hollow cane a small dart, with such precision that they rarely missed of striking the larger sort of prey in the eye. These arrows were exceedingly minute, and may have been of the size found on the banks of the Tennessee River a number of years ago. The chevalier Tonti, who traveled in what is now a part of the United States, two hundred years ago, says: "That which is wonderful in this is the havoc which the shot sent by the savages makes; for, besides the exactness and swiftness of the stroke, the force of it is very surprising, and so much the rarer because it is nothing else but a stone or a bone, or sometimes a piece of very hard wood, pointed and fastened to the end of a shaft with some fish glue that causes this terrible effect."

Wahmetah, a Dakota chief, on one occasion, it is said, sent an arrow with such force after a female buffalo that it passed entirely through her body, killing her calf running along on the opposite side.
The late Dr. Walter J. Hoffman, an anthropological writer of note, a native of our Lehigh County, and during his life an intimate friend of the writer, saw, while a surgeon in 1873 with General Custer, a Sioux Indian shoot an arrow clear through a buffalo. He also stated that in the command there was not a man who was strong enough to draw taut this Indian’s bow.

Stephen Powers says, in “Contributions to N. A. Ethnology, Vol. III”: “I have seen an Indian couch an arrow, which was pointed only with a section of arrow-wood, and drive it a full half inch into the hardest oak. An old hunter says he has seen an Indian stand a hundred paces distant from a hare, slowly raise his long, polished bow, shoot a quick glance along the shaft of the arrow, then send it whizzing through both his large ears, pinning him fast to a tree behind him.”

Now and then are taken from the surface arrow-points, not alone here, but in other parts, which were brought from a considerable distance. Notably a fine triangular implement of obsidian, which was picked up near the Delaware River at Dingman’s Ferry, this state. Obsidian, as I have before stated, is found only in the Rocky Mountains. The writer picked up from the surface at Virginsville, Berks County, a finely chipped, lead-colored jasper specimen which must have been made in Tennessee. The material of this color is only found there. A beautifully chipped obsidian spearhead was taken from the Tennessee River. It is in the writer’s collection at Wilkes-Barre. Here we have evidence that in prehistoric times there was carried on an extensive aboriginal trade, if not one of peace, then by the more forcible one of conquest, in which the victor took from the vanquished that which appeared to him the most useful or ornamental. The subject of primitive commerce is of particular interest because it sheds additional light on the conditions of life of our aboriginal people. Often these artifacts may have been brought as booty, and not through trade to the places where they are found in our days. The Indians, it is well known, sometimes undertook expeditions of 1,000 or 1,200 miles in order to attack their enemies. The warlike Iroquois, then living in what is now the state of New York, frequently followed the warpath as far west as the Mississippi River. The traveler Carver was told by the Winnebago Indians, who then lived in that section of country now covered by the state of Wisconsin, that they sometimes made war incursions to the southwestern parts, then Spanish possessions, and that it took months to get there.

It is to be regretted that the Moravian missionary Heckewelder, who lived with the Indians many years, and who while with them must have seen them manufacture stone implements, says not one single word about it in his very interesting book, “Indian Nations.” While he, in a most interesting manner,
tells of their family life, hunting, religion, etc., he keeps us in complete ignorance of that which we would at this time so much like to know. The English historian Lawson, who wrote in 1714, remarks: "'Tis a great misfortune that most of our travelers who go to this vast continent of America, are persons of the meaner sort, and generally of a very slender education, who being hired by the merchants to trade amongst the Indians, in which voyages they often spend several years, are yet at their return incapable of giving any reasonable account of what they met withal in those remote parts; though the country abounds with curiosities worthy of a nice observation."

George Catlin traveled for many years among the Indians, and at times made his home with them. It is said of him that as an author or writer, he was simple, direct and positive. His writings contain but little coloring. Truth was what he sought for. For this reason I shall allow him to tell you how, in 1855, he saw the Apache Indians make flint arrowheads. He says: "Their manufacture of flint arrows is equal, if not superior, to the artifacts of any tribe existing. Like most of the tribes west of and in the Rocky Mountains, they manufacture their points of flints and also obsidian which is scattered over those volcanic regions west of the mountains, and, like the other tribes, they guard as a profound secret the mode by which the flints and obsidian are broken into the shape they require. Their mode is very simple, and evidently the only way by which those peculiar shapes and delicacy of fracture can possibly be produced.

"Every tribe has its factory, in which these arrowheads are made, and in those only certain adepts are able or allowed to make them for the use of the tribe. Erratic boulders of flint are collected, sometimes brought an immense distance, and broken with a sort of sledge hammer, made by a rounded pebble of hornstone, set in a twisted withe, holding the stone and forming a handle. The flint at the indiscriminate blows of the sledge is broken into a hundred pieces, and such flakes selected as from the angle of their fracture and thickness will answer as the basis of an arrowhead; and in the hands of the artisan they are shaped into the beautiful forms and proportions which they desire, and which are to be seen in most of our museums. The master workman seated on the ground, lays one of these flakes on the palm of his left hand, holding it firmly down with two or more fingers of the same hand, and with his right hand places his chisel or punch, very nearly always of bone or hard wood, or sometimes the tooth of a sperm whale or sealion, on the point that is to be broken off. A helper sitting in front of him, with a mallet of very hard wood, strikes the chisel on the upper end, which movement flakes off a chip from the under side of each projecting point. The flint is then turned and manipulated in the same manner, until the required shape and dimensions
are obtained. The punch is 6 or 7 inches long, 1 inch in diameter, with one rounded side and two plain sides to suit the points to be broken."

The late Paul Schumacher, who traveled extensively among the Pacific Coast Indians, describes their method in Bulletin, Vol. III, "U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories." He writes: "I had an opportunity among the Klamath Indians of gaining information relating to the manufacture of stone arrowheads for which my interest was not a little stimulated by extensive collections made by our party among the deserted hearths of the Coast tribes. I had the good luck to meet the last arrow-maker of the tribe, located on the right bank and near the mouth of the Klamath River. He showed me the mode of making flaked implements, of which the following is a description: For the manufacture of arrow-points, stones which will produce a conchoidal or shell-like fracture are used. The rock is first exposed to fire, and after a thorough heating, rapidly cooled off, when it flakes readily into sherds of different sizes under well directed blows at its cleavage. The fragments are assorted according to shape and size best corresponding to the weapons desired. The small ones are used for arrowheads. To work the flakes into the desired form certain tools are required. These consist of a stick similar to an arrow-shaft about 18 inches long, to one end of which is fastened a point of some tough material, usually the tooth of the sealion or the horn of an elk. During the operation, the rock is particularly wrapped in a piece of buck-skin for better manipulation, its flat side resting against the fleshy part of the thumb of the left hand. The tool is worked with the right hand, while the lower part of the handle is held between the arm and the body so as to guide the instrument with a steady hand. To work out the barbs and projections, as well as the minute side notches, so often seen in western specimens, a bone needle four to five inches long, without a shaft, is used."

There died in 1916, in Southern California, a Yahi Indian named Ishi, who kept up the practice of chipping brittle or flinty stone until his death. He, however, used tools of iron, for he discovered that they had certain advantages over primitive implements. Mr. Nelo C. Nelson, in a valuable contribution, entitled, "Flint Working, by Ishi," records with great completeness the work of this Indian. He says: "The flake to be worked will be observed resting on a bit of leather and placed transversely across the proximal fleshy part of the left palm and there held by one or more of the finger tips. The chipping tool, which is a small and awl-like looking instrument fastened into a wooden handle, is grasped firmly with the right hand and placed on the upper side of the flake, very close to the edge, and by a quick, downward pressure a chip is removed from the underside
of the flake. That much of this seemingly simple act will be noticed by any casual observer, but it may be well to analyze the act a little so as to show that it is, after all, not so simple as it looks. There is, so to speak, some knack about it. First of all, we may note the fact that the axis of the tool used and the edge of the obsidian to be worked do not meet at a right angle, although they are in nearly the same plane. Secondly, the chipping tool is so turned on its axis that the plane of its cutting edge meets the plane of the flake to be worked at nearly—if not quite, a right angle. That this turn of the chipping tool is necessary, or at least deliberate, is certain, because Ishi employs it invariably in the later stages. Not having experimented very much, I am unable to say why Ishi proceeds as he does, but he gets results which I cannot imitate, try as I will. Ishi removes thin and fairly slender chips that extend two-thirds or more across the face of the flake, while the chips that I produce are thick and short. Consequently his arrow-points when finished are thin and shapely, while mine, much to Ishi's disgust, are thick and clumsy affairs. Ishi works rapidly, reversing the flake often or not as conditions require. He begins chipping at the point on the flake nearest the tool and gradually works toward the farther end, and his best work appears to be done when he is chipping in a direction from the point end of the arrow-point toward the base rather than when, on reversal, he must work in the opposite direction—i.e., from the base of the arrow-point toward its point. Working in this manner, Ishi can finish an arrow-point of average size in half an hour, more or less, according to the nature of the substance he is working, and also according to the adaptability of the flake originally selected. Having so far finished, he proceeds to the final step.

"First of all, Ishi takes his leather pad, doubles it over the end of his left thumb, and ties it in place with a string. Then he grips the arrow-point near the base, holding it firmly between the end of the protected thumb and adjoining index finger. With the right hand he directs the point of the notching tool against the edge of the arrow-point at the place where the notch is to be, and by a slight pressure removes a small chip. For each minute flake thus removed the arrow-point is reversed until the notch is of the depth desired. The successful act requires some deftness or the stem is sure to be severed from the blade of the arrow-point. Ishi seldom fails, however, especially when working with glass, and he completes the two notches often in about half a minute's time. If the edge of the arrow-point was to be serrated, Ishi would doubtless proceed in the same way, although I never asked him to try."

To arrowheads are attached many superstitious beliefs, not alone on this side of the Atlantic Ocean, but in Europe as well. In Scotland they are called elf-arrows, and are supposed to have
dropped from the clouds. A Scotch geographer who wrote 200 years ago, after giving some details about elf-darts, says: "These wonderful stones are sometimes found in the fields and in public and beaten roads, but never by searching for them; today perhaps one will be found where yesterday nothing could be seen, and in the afternoon in places where before noon there was none, and this most frequently under clear skies and on summer days." He then gives instances related to him by a man and a woman of credit, each of whom while riding found an arrowhead in their clothes in this unexpected way. In the north of Ireland, when cattle are sick and the cattle doctor or fairy doctor is sent for, he often says that the beast has been elf shot, or stricken by fairy or elfin darts, and by some legerdemain contrives to find in its skin one or more poisonous weapons, which, with some coins, are then placed in the water which is given the animal to drink and a cure is said to be effected. An old Danish collector living in 1655 named Olaf Warm, speaking of arrow-points found in Denmark, says that some of the people regarded them as the work of nature. "I have," he says, "met many persons who believe that they grew." In Scandinavia prevailed similar beliefs. In Italy arrowheads were kept in houses to prevent lightning strokes, the owners of the houses believing that lightning struck with a similar stone. They are also carried on the person as a preventive against strokes, and a countryman, upon finding one, devoutly kneels down, picks it up with his tongue, and jealously preserves it as a most potent amulet. The finding in Italy of an Etruscan necklace of gold, to which was appended a flint arrowhead, confirms the belief that their supernatural and their consequent extraordinary powers was of very ancient date. A belief in the strange power of these small implements prevailed in Eastern Pennsylvania. The writer some time ago passed a spring near Lehighton, into which for years two arrowheads were placed to keep the water pure and sweet.
David Mickley

This gentleman of advanced age, who at present is the oldest member of the Historical Society of Lehigh County, and of whom also herewith a picture is shown, was born September 2, 1826, in a farmhouse that still stands on the road leading south from Hokendauqua to the village called Mickleys, in South Whitehall Township, this county. His father was Joseph Mickley and his mother was Catharine Miller. John Jacob Mickley, who, in connection with one Frederick Leaser, it is said, brought, during Revolutionary times, the famous and revered Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Allentown, was his great-great-grandfather.

Mr. Mickley’s parents died in 1832 when he was a child, aged six years. He was then taken to the home of his aunt, Christiana Beil, who took him in charge. He began going to school at Mickleys when in his seventh year. Later he went to Egypt, four miles away, to a so-called summer school, where only German was taught. He attended this school only a short time.

Growing into a boy, able to do something, he began to work in a tannery in this city, which was at that time owned by Steckel & Biery.

His grandparents, thinking it best for him to quit working at the tannery, sent him to an uncle named William Miller, a farmer living a short distance away from the present village of Treichlers, in the western end of Northampton County. He lived with his uncle eight months, and then again returned to the home of his grandparents, with whom he remained until the following spring.

Then again in 1842 he took up the trade of tanning, and worked industriously at it for fifteen years. He then became a tiller of the soil, and in connection with this began the hauling of iron ore to Ironton, this county, for eighteen years, and then drifted into the business of contracting and hauling at Egypt. He was connected for some time with the mammoth Atlas Cement Works at Northampton, Pa., which he helped to erect. This concern gave him the management of horses and teams employed there, which he held until the introduction of improved machinery, when he resigned from his position.

He tells us that in 1839 there were three general stores in Allentown. These were Pretz & Weinsheimer at the southeast corner of Sixth and Hamilton Streets; John Wilson at the southeast corner of Seventh and Hamilton Streets, and Selfridge &
David Mickley
Oldest Member of Lehigh County Historical Society
Wilson on the north side of Hamilton Street, a few doors above Seventh Street.

There were then four lawyers; a Mr. Runk and a Mr. Gibbons being the gentlemen best known in the community. Policemen were then unknown. A constable having back of him the law, was deemed powerful enough to enforce it when necessary, and to protect the community which was then, one might say, in its infancy. The two physicians then carefully watching the health of the town were Dr. Martin and Dr. Romig.

From a hill near Cementon, with several other people, Mr. Mickley witnessed the terrible conflagration in 1848 which almost destroyed Allentown. He saw in 1838 the erection at Catasauqua of the first blast furnace in the Lehigh Valley, which was built by a Mr. Thomas.

One reading this short sketch of Mr. Mickley must feel that the greater part of his life was devoted to work, real and rather strenuous; and while at it often perhaps wishing for something to do that required less effort and strength. He can at least pride himself with the thought that he helped to make this country great.

At this writing, this venerable gentleman is still in the best of health, and on pleasant days can be seen on Hamilton Street witnessing its many vicissitudes.
Notes on Additions to Our Archaeological Museum During the Past Year

By Alfred F. Berlin

The prehistoric stone and flint artifacts made by the American Indian when he occupied this country are becoming very rare. Institutions of learning and private collectors are reaching everywhere to become possessed of them. Their educational value has at length been recognized, and they are gathered together from every direction.

Knowing of this worldwide movement, and aware of the fact that objects of this kind found in our county are being continuously taken away from it, the Publishing Committee of the Lehigh County Historical Society began an effort to procure for the Society's museum as much material as is possible. In this undertaking the committee so far has been exceedingly fortunate in getting into its possession a number of fine and interesting collections, some of which have been placed in fine cases.

The writer takes great pleasure in telling the members of our Society what has been done in this direction. We will note first the Preston E. Borger collection, a cabinet of 1,200 implements from Northampton County and the state of Indiana, which contains many fine and rare stone implements. They have been placed in a glass case especially made for the purpose.

2. Is the Clarence E. Weiss collection containing eight hundred objects, nearly all found in the vicinity of Lehighton and Weissport, Carbon County. Many of the relics are fine and interesting, a few rare. It has also been classified.

3. A case ten feet long completely filled, one may say to overflowing, by Mr. Charles DeLong, of our city, with a magnificent gathering of the artifacts of the Lenni Lenape or Delaware Indians when they lived here. Mr. DeLong found all the specimens in Lehigh County, and this fact alone adds much scientific value to it. Mr. DeLong is a valued member of our Society.

4. The acquisition of the Schertzinger collection, numbering 2,000 implements, is another valuable addition to the museum of the Society. It was found in the vicinity of Slatington, this county. In it is to be seen one of the rare Cherokee pipes smoked by a Delaware Indian when he lived in this section. The collection is now in a case.

5. Is a gathering of seventy-eight grooved stone axes found
on the surface, along the banks of the Delaware River from Martin's Creek to Riegelsville, Northampton County, this state. This fine collection of stone tools nicely shows how the Indians used them when they lived along the banks of this beautiful river. It too has been placed in a case.

6. A number of stone artifacts found in Lehigh County, given by E. H. Reninger, Esq., a member of our Society. In it is one of the finest grooved stone axes ever found. We pride ourselves in having so fine an object in our museum.

7. Mr. Shazzar Murad gave to the Society twenty-five perfect flaked implements, all of them found by him. The Society gratefully acknowledges his great kindness.

8. Fifty-four arrowhead and knives, all of them perfect, were kindly donated by Mr. W. A. Peters, of this city. They were picked up from the surface in the vicinity of Slatington, Pa.

9. A collection of Pueblo clay pots and other vessels made about fifty years ago. Two paintings, husband and wife, of early pioneers living in this section. Also a very interesting iron pipe tomahawk found fifty years ago on the surface by a brother of the giver, at Heineymansville, this county. One of the faces of the broad blade was engraved by the owner, in Indian fashion, a pictograph representing an Indian shooting, with bow and arrow, a turkey resting on a tree. The incised lines, straight and curved, after they were cut into the metal by some unknown tool by the owner, were filled with gold. It is a remarkable piece of workmanship and exceedingly rare; not alone rare, but unique. Dr. Solon C. B. Fogel gave the objects enumerated above to the Society, which kindness it gratefully acknowledges.

10. Four perfect specimens from W. Ross Angstadt found on the surface near Kutztown, Pa., for which the Society tenders its thanks.

11. An interesting grooved stone axe found while grading Gordon Street below Fifth Street, this city. Presented by Mr. H. J. O'Neill.

12. A fine small grooved axe found on the surface near the home of James S. Peters in Washington Township, this county, and presented to the Society by him.

Last, but not least, is the fine collection, numbering more than 1,000 interesting implements, most of them found in our county, and donated by Mr. O. P. Knauss, of Macungie. In it is contained a remarkable series of so-called hammer-stones weighing from a few ounces to several pounds. These interesting objects were all found at the immense jasper quarries situated a short distance east of Macungie along the southern side of the road leading to Shimersville. Mr. Knauss is a member of the Lehigh County Historical Society, to which organization he has so generously given his collection, and is also on the staff of its
executive board. This collection has also been placed in a case. Thus are we moving along and additions are coming in weekly. There are, however, still to be found in the possession of persons living in our county objects which should be passed over to the Society. Here they will be placed into cases made especially for the purpose, classified and full credit given to those whose donations they are.

A. F. B.
List of Exchanges

The following is a list of the many societies and exchanges whose publications are to be found in the library of the Historical Society of Lehigh County, 1923:

Blair County Historical Society, Altoona, Pa.
Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Easton Public Library, Easton, Pa.
Snyder County Historical Society and Free Library Association, Montrose, Pa.
Site and Relic Society, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
The Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster, Pa.
The Historical Society of Berks County, Reading, Pa.
The Delaware County Historical Society, Chester, Pa.
The National Museum, Washington, D. C.
The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
The Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.
Northampton County Historical Society, Easton, Pa.
The Historical Society of Dauphin County, Harrisburg, Pa.
The Lebanon County Historical Society, Lebanon, Pa.
The Historical Society of Montgomery County, Norristown, Pa.
The Columbia County Historical Society, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The Snyder County Historical Society, Selinsgrove, Pa.
The Bradford County Historical Society, Towanda, Pa.

PUBLICATIONS

During the past year the following publications were added to the library of the Lehigh County Historical Society:
The Strassburger Family and Allied Families of Pennsylvania. Donated by Ralph Beaver Strassburger, the author.

The Ancestry of Leander Howard Crall, by Frank Alleben, being No. 54 of the 125 copies printed. Donated by Mr. Leander H. Krall.


RELICS

A small spring scale of peculiar make, having stamped on it the date of 1757. It was found with a quantity of other tools in the tower of the old Zion Church of Liberty Bell fame by Mr. Charles Nadig and presented to the Society by him.
Report of Committee on Necrology

To the President and Members of the Lehigh County Historical Society:

The undersigned Committee on Biography and Necrology, for the year 1922, respectfully report that during the past year three of our members departed this life: James Owen Knauss on January 20th; Milton Tilghman Jacob Ochs on March 26th; and Harry Asa Grammes on January 16th.

J. O. Knauss was born at Emaus on January 1, 1840, the son of J. Paul Knauss and his wife, Julia, nee Wilt, and a descendant on his mother's side of Jacob Wilt, a revolutionary soldier, and of Major Joseph Smith, a veteran of the war of 1812. Educated at the normal and classical school of the late Rev. Dr. A. R. Horne at Quakertown, and the holder of a teachers' certificate from the State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster County. In 1864, superintendent of the high school at Emaus; in 1866, teacher in the public schools of Allentown for six years, then elected superintendent of public instruction for Lehigh County, which position he held by successive elections for twenty-one years, seven terms of three years each; and then connected with the State Department of Education; member of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association for fifty years, as well as of the National Educational Association for a number of years. At the age of sixteen confirmed in the Lutheran faith at Friedensville and a member of the Lutheran Church until 1909, when he joined the Moravian Church at Emaus; active in Sunday school work and for three years secretary of the Lehigh County Sunday School Association. For five years justice of the peace at Emaus; member of the Pennsylvania German Society; founder and at the time of his death, president of the Knauss Family Association; and a vice-president of our Society at the time of his death.

Married when a young man to Matilda Koch and survived by a son, Alfred H. Knauss, of Allentown, and a daughter, Mrs. Allen W. Buss, of Emaus.

A modest, unassuming man, conscientious and faithful in the performance of duties devoted to the cause of public education, and during his long incumbency as Superintendent of Public Instruction elevating and developing the public schools of the county to a high grade of efficiency.
Milton T. J. Ochs was born in Allentown, June 6, 1856, one of the ten children of Tilghman Ochs and Sarah Long, his wife, a descendant of ancestors who took up a farm of 159 acres on July 2, 1738, in Upper Milford Township. Educated in the public schools of the city and in the Allentown Business College; associated with his father in 1885 as builder and contractor under the firm of T. Ochs & Son; in 1897 his father retired and the son carried on the business of building and contracting, constructing many of the largest and most substantial structures of the city. Mr. Ochs was a member of the Livingston Club; of the Lehigh County Historical Society; of Greenleaf Lodge, F. and A. M.; and a charter member of the Lehigh Country Club; a lover of outdoor sports and the open; a skilled musician and at one time a member of the Allentown Band; also a member of St. John's Reformed Church, Allentown; the Bibliophile Society of Boston; and delighting in reading and spending his leisure time with his family of patriarchal proportions in the pursuit of literature in his extensive library.

Married to Louisa Oppenlander, of Bucks County, who survives with fourteen children. A devoted husband and father; modest; prompt and honorable in business relations; in the fulfillment of building contracts; he added to the material advancement of his native city by the erection of substantial buildings, which remain as a monument to his enterprise and skill, among them the buildings of the Allentown National Bank, of James F. Hunsicker, the New Jersey Zinc Works at Hazard, the Atlas Cement Company, Cedar Crest College, Nurses' College of the Allentown Hospital Association, the Colonial Theatre, and the grandstand of the Lehigh County Agricultural Society, a large concrete structure, erected in record time.

His family was his great pride and joy, and they have grown up under his careful training to be valued members of the community, a monument to his memory even more enduring than the stable buildings which he erected during his lifetime with the aid of three of his children, forming with him the Ochs Construction Company.

Quiet; not given to unnecessary words; an industrious worker; careful in judgment; hospitable; kindly and loving with his family, Mr. Ochs was typical of the material stability of our city and its highest home life.

Harry A. Grammes was born in Allentown, December 6, 1868; attended the city's public schools and Blackman's Business College; entered business with his father, the late L. F. Grammes, one of the city's foremost citizens, an inventor of note, until the latter's death in 1911; then formed a partnership with his brothers, as L. F. Grammes & Sons, and developed the business with such foresight, aggressiveness and energy that its products
are now shipped to every part of the civilized world. A member of the Rotary Club; a member of the Lehigh County Historical Society; trustee of Cedar Crest College; director of the Citizens Trust Company; at one time an inspector of the Lehigh County Prison under appointment from Judge Trexler; member of the American Fish and Game Protective Society, as well as of the Lehigh County Protective Association; and deeply interested in the preservation of trout in the streams of Pennsylvania. Member of Salem Reformed Church; a thirty-second degree Mason; interested in education; he established a library in the factory building for the dissemination of literature among and the mental improvement of its large number of employees, and introduced social welfare innovations in factory management, which have been widely copied.

Married Hattie Blanche, daughter of Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Horne, who survives with six children.

A man whose ambition as expressed in his own words, was "to do what was right toward all men," or as expressed in the words of Micah, the prophet, "to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with his God."

Your committee has been favored by Rev. J. A. Scheffer with a biographical sketch of his college mate, Rev. Myron O. Rath, who died on May 6, 1920. Son of Rev. William Rath and wife, Christine E.; born at Petersville, Northampton County, September 25, 1854; educated in the public schools of Allentown, the Allentown Collegiate Institute and Military Academy; in 1867 entered the Academic Department of Muhlenberg College and received from the College in 1872 the degree of A. B., and in 1875, A. M.; entered the Northwestern University at Watertown, Wisconsin, and studied particularly the German language for two years; then entered the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Philadelphia; was graduated and ordained to the holy office of the ministry by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania on May 30, 1877, in Allentown. He assisted his father in preaching the gospel in German and English in his congregations in Salisbury, Macungie and Zionsville. On the death of his father he took charge of the three latter churches, the Macungie congregation building a new Lutheran Church and withdrawing from the Union Church building; organized a Lutheran congregation in Emaus and served the congregations at Emaus, Salisbury and Mountainville, until called to his eternal reward; from 1884 to 1889 a school director and for one term member of the Board of School Control. In 1895 he toured the Holy Land and other Eastern countries and from Palestine shipped the cornerstone for the new church building at Macungie. A scholarly preacher, well read, both in the English and German languages, and a faithful shepherd, loved by his flocks; sincere, modest and
unassuming, preaching the word of God undiluted and in his daily life and conversation adorning the doctrine he preached.

JAS. L. SCHAADT,
EUGENE T. QUINN,
WM. F. SCHLECHTER,
Committee.
In Memoriam

During the past year, the following members of our Society were taken from us, by the great reaper:

Alfred J. Helfrich

Alfred J. Helfrich, pioneer newspaper compositor of the Lehigh Valley and a veteran of the Civil War, died Friday afternoon, February 16, 1923, at his home, 822 Linden Street, after a lingering illness of almost two years. His age was 79 years, 10 months and 11 days. He was the son of John and Esther (nee Dankel) Helfrich, his father having been one of the publishers of the Lehigh Patriot, an early German newspaper of this city no longer in publication. Mr. Helfrich had the distinction of having been one of the first composers of the first English daily newspaper in this section. The publication was known as the Daily News, founded and published by a firm under the name of Trexler, Horlacher & Weiser. He was one of the few in this city who could set German type and music type.

Mr. Helfrich was born in Allentown and lived here all his life. He stood high in lodge circles of the Odd Fellows and served as secretary of Allen Lodge for twenty-five consecutive years.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Co. K, Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, and served until the end of that conflict. His wife, Maria (nee German), died eighteen years ago, and a son, Josiah J. Helfrich, also preceded him in death. Surviving him are a daughter, Mrs. Helen Schaeffer, at whose home he lived; three grandchildren and a brother, Nevin Helfrich, of Philadelphia.

He was a member of the Union Veteran Legion, No. 8; E. B. Young Post, No. 87, G. A. R.; Allen Camp, No. 6, Sons of Veterans; Allen Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F.; and Allentown Canton, No. 39, P. M., I. O. O. F. He also was a member of St. John's Reformed Church, where for many years he was a member of the choir.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday, February 20, 1923, at 2 o'clock, at his late home on Linden Street. Interment was private in Union Cemetery. Rev. A. O. Reiter, pastor of St. John's Reformed Church, officiated.
Frederick O. Raymond

Death came to this member on Friday, April 20, 1923, at 10.30 P. M. Mr. Raymond was the head of the F. O. Raymond Furniture Co. and one of the city's best known and most useful citizens. His death came as the result of illness with pneumonia and pleurisy which he contracted on February 3rd, the day of the breaking of ground for the new Masonic Temple at Fulton and Linden Streets, the program for which he had prepared and over which he presided as president of the Masonic Temple Association. The day was raw and cold and throughout the occasion his chief thought was continual solicitude for the health of the many aged members of the fraternity who had turned out for that event. He saw to it that those who wished were in enclosed cars, from which they could witness the ceremony and he constantly urged the others not to expose themselves to the weather. It was the irony of fate that robust and vigorous and in the full strength of young manhood he himself should have been stricken with fatal illness at the consummation of one of his highest hopes.

After an illness of almost eight weeks, during which he had made slow improvement, three weeks prior to his death against the advice of his physician he determined to come down town for business. He overtaxed his strength, although giving but a few hours a day to his work, and again was taken to bed with a relapse. During the last few days his condition had again become very serious but late Friday, April 20, 1923, new hope was kindled in the breasts of his alarmed family as an apparent improvement in his condition was noted. Surrounded by his family and by his aged mother and sisters, his devotion and fidelity to whom was the very brightest characteristic of a splendid character, he passed peacefully away at 10.30, Friday, April 20, 1923.

Deceased was born in Hampton, N. J., on March 11, 1880, and therefore, was 43 years, 1 month and 9 days of age. He was a son of Anna and the late Frederick O. Raymond, his father dying when he was but an infant. At the age of ten his family consisting of mother, three sisters and son, removed to this city. Fatherless, the boy assumed much of the responsibility of the head of the family and at the age of twelve years entered the employ of the Johnston & Swartz Furniture Company to learn the wood-carving trade.

In May, 1894, Postmaster Allen P. Frederick employed him as a special delivery messenger, being attracted by the youth's alertness and energy and withal his fidelity and high integrity. He remained there until Hon. Fred E. Lewis took office as Mayor in 1896, when Mr. Lewis made him elevator attendant in the then new Central Fire and Police Station. There the personality of the young man came to wider attention.
In the spring of 1899 with the organization of the Lehigh Telephone Company by ex-Mayor Lewis the young man followed his chief and became an employee of that company, learning the telephone business from the ground up. In that work he rapidly advanced, and in the year 1901 he was made division manager for the United Telephone and Telegraph Company at Hanover, Pa., and later was with the Consolidated Telephone Company at Pittston.

In 1906 he returned to this city to enter the employ of the Allentown House Furnishing Company as a salesman. In 1912 he purchased an interest in the firm, which at that time consisted of his father-in-law, the late Lesher H. Yeager, and Charles G. Tice. In 1916 Messrs. Raymond and Tice purchased the Yeager interest from the estate and the firm name was changed to Tice & Raymond. On account of the illness of Mr. Tice and his desire to retire gradually from business, Mr. Raymond purchased his interest several months prior to his death and changed the firm name to its present title.

Mr. Raymond was active in the business and civic life of the community. His interest and support could be counted upon in every worthy enterprise. No group learned this quite so thoroughly as the police department during the past winter, when with a coal shortage the department was trying to tide people over with small quantities of coal. Mr. Raymond had difficulty himself in securing coal, but the department repeatedly at night, when cases of suffering were learned and they had no coal on hand, secured supplies either from the cellar of his home or his business place, for he had assured them that it was there to provide relief and he would manage to get along.

He was a devout member of Asbury M. E. Church, with which he had been affiliated since his residence in this city. He was widely connected fraternally, but was most prominent in the Masonic bodies. He was a member of Greenleaf Lodge, F. and A. M., until the movement for the establishment of Edwin G. Martin Lodge, when he became a charter member of that body. He was a member of Allen Chapter, Allen Council, Allen Commandery, K. T., Bloomsburg Consistory, Lu Lu Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was elected eminent commander of Allen Commandery and a public installation, the first in the history of the commandery, had been planned for Thursday night a week prior to his death. This had to be postponed on account of his illness.

He was also a member of the Lehigh County Historical Society, the Chamber of Commerce, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Modern Woodmen of America, Travelers' Protective Association, John Hay Republican Club and the Clover Club.

Politically he was an ardent Republican and in 1912 was elected as a Roosevelt delegate to the State Convention.
He was married on May 10, 1904, to Jeanette P., second daughter of L. H. Yeager, who survives him, together with a son, Lesher, and a daughter, Lonati M., together with his mother, Anna (nee Lesher) Raymond, and three sisters, Mrs. Morris Horst, Mrs. Manasses Schaeffer and Mrs. Carrie B. Kinney, all of this city.

The funeral services were held April 25, 1923, with burial in West End Cemetery.

**MRS. JOSEPH B. LEWIS**

Mrs. Eleanor Lewis (nee Schmucker), widow of Joseph B. Lewis, died of heart affection at her home, 31 South Fifth Street, Monday, April 2, 1923, aged 76 years. Death came suddenly, she having been apparently in good health after her noon meal. Late in the afternoon she was stricken and passed away. Mrs. Lewis was born in Philadelphia, the daughter of Rev. Samuel and Mary (nee Miller) Schmucker, and came to Allentown when a girl about 14 years of age. February 6, 1890, she was married to Mr. Lewis who died in June, 1919. She was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, a member of its auxiliaries, and contributed to practically all the charitable institutions of this city.

She is the last of her family. The nearest kin are a grand-nephew, Claude Hoffman, formerly of this city, now of New York City, and a cousin, Rev. J. A. Singmaster, of Gettysburg, Pa., who is the father of Elsie Singmaster Lewers, well-known short-story writer and novelist.

Mrs. Lewis' death is greatly regretted by many friends. Her benefactions were widely spread and many have cause to remember her with feelings of love and gratitude.

The funeral services were held at her home on Friday, April 6, 1923, at 2 P. M. Rev. William C. Schaeffer officiated. Burial was made in Fairview Cemetery.

**MRS. R. S. LEISENRING**

Mrs. Mary E. Leisenring, of 28 South Seventh Street, widow of Reuben S. Leisenring, died Friday, September 7, 1923, at St. Luke's Hospital, and in her death Allentown lost one of its most prominent women—one who combined intelligence of a high order with a warm sympathy and a generosity that knew almost no bounds. Quietly and unassuming, but capably and well, she found expression for her spirit of helpfulness in many of the charitable organizations of the city, in groups of people who had for their aim the welfare of humanity.

She was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and
treasurer of its Woman's Missionary Society. The Needlework Guild she served in the capacity of secretary. She was an ex-president of the Allentown Hospital Auxiliary, and a member of the Huguenot Society, Daughters of the American Revolution and the Lehigh County Humane Society.

Mrs. Leisenring was a daughter of the late Allen and Maria Appel-Ochs (nee Knauss), and was born in Salisbury Township, Lehigh County. She had a son by her first marriage, Allen V. Heyl, of this city, who with three half-brothers, Edwin, Samuel and Charles Ochs, and three grandchildren, John, George and Allen Heyl, survive.

Reuben S. Leisenring, her second husband, was a prominent Allentonian, a partner in the firm of Leisenring & Walker, real estate and fire insurance brokers, for many years. Mr. Leisenring, like his widow, possessed many public interests. He was prominent in local politics, was a trustee of the Allentown Hospital and a member of the Board of Health. His death occurred June, 1911, in a coach accident in Yellowstone Park, which happened while he and Mrs. Leisenring were on a trip to California.

Funeral services were held at her late residence, 28 South Seventh Street, Tuesday, September 11, 1923, at 3 o'clock. Rev. William C. Schaeffer, D. D., pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church, officiated and interment was made in Fairview Cemetery.

DR. GEORGE W. SHOEMAKER

The many friends of Dr. George W. Shoemaker, the widely known druggist of this city, were greatly shocked September 12, 1923, to hear of his sudden death in his home, 1240 Hamilton Street. Dr. Shoemaker had finished his breakfast and was about ready to leave his home for his place of business, his daughter having his automobile in readiness to take him there. Hurrying upstairs before leaving the house, however, he remained there considerable time, when members of the family becoming disturbed went upstairs where Dr. Shoemaker was found lying upon the bathroom floor. Dr. H. A. D. Baer was summoned and after examination declared that Dr. Shoemaker had died from apoplexy and that his death was instantaneous. Prior to his death, Dr. Shoemaker appeared in the best of health and was in good spirits, his family remarking that he was feeling particularly well.

Dr. Shoemaker was 61 years of age and had arrived at that state of life when he thought of retiring from active business pursuits. He was born in East Texas on April 21, 1862, the son of Charles H. and Caroline, nee Yeager, Shoemaker. When quite young the family moved to Hummelstown, Dauphin County, where he attended the public schools, graduating from
the high school at that place. After graduation he went to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating from that institution in 1886. After graduation he went to Newark, Ohio, when he was in the retail drug business for one year, after which he came to Allentown, where he purchased the old-established Martin drug store at the southwest corner of Hamilton and Hall Streets.

While in the drug business, at the latter location, Dr. Shoemaker also became a contractor, erecting many bridges and churches.

He was interested in stone quarries at Hummelstown, the product of which entered in many churches in Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua and other towns in the coal regions. One of these structures of which Dr. Shoemaker was particularly proud was the Mauch Chunk court house and a bank at Tamaqua.

About ten years ago Dr. Shoemaker secured the large room at 804 Hamilton Street, which he converted into one of the most up-to-date drug stores in this section of the state, conducting it under the title of G. W. Shoemaker & Co.

Fraternally Dr. Shoemaker was a member of Allentown Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Lehigh Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F.; Red Hawk Tribe, No. 55, Independent Order of Red Men; the Livingston Club and Kiwanis, of which organization he was a member of the Board of Governors. He was also a member of the Past Grands' Association connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having taken all the degrees in the order. An organization in which Dr. Shoemaker prided himself as being a member was that of the Good Will Fire Company, No. 3, in which he was greatly interested.

Dr. Shoemaker was also a member of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Board, and several years ago served as vice-president. He was also a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists. When Christ Lutheran Church was erected at Thirteenth and Hamilton Streets, almost opposite his home, he was a member of the building committee.

On March 10, 1892, Dr. Shoemaker married Miss Luella J. Weikel, daughter of the late Peter Weikel, a prominent business man in this city. Mrs. Shoemaker and three children, Miss Lorene M. Shoemaker, Alfred W. Shoemaker, druggist, and Dr. Paul C. Shoemaker, all of this city, survive. These sisters and brothers also survive: Mrs. A. K. Jacks, Mrs. Mary Kepner, Allentown; Mrs. George Bolton, Steelton; Mrs. Israel Bowers, Elizabethtown; Charles B. Shoemaker, Allentown; and William F. Shoemaker, Hummelstown.

The funeral was held Saturday, September 15, 1923, from his residence, with interment in Fairview Cemetery. The Rev. G. Harold Kinard, pastor of Christ Lutheran Church, conducted the service.
FRANKLIN J. NEWHARD

Franklin J. Newhard, former public official and one of the city’s most respected citizens, died about midnight, Friday, February 9, 1923, following an illness of thirteen days with pneumonia. He was 75 years, 11 months and 5 days of age. He was the son of the late Silas H. and Caroline (nee Blumer) Newhard and was born March 4, 1847.

Deceased was a descendant of a family which dates back to the Revolutionary War days. Many of his ancestors were pioneer residents of Allentown. One of them was Rev. Abraham Blumer, pastor of Zion Reformed Church at the time when the Liberty Bell was hidden there. He received his education in the public schools and the Allentown Academy, and in 1863 entered the employ of Amos Ettinger as a tinsmith. He remained with him until 1878, when he engaged in the tinsmith and stove business at 42 North Seventh Street with Seth Bernhard, as Bernhard & Newhard. He continued this business until 1890, when he retired and was for a number of years engaged as collector for the Daily City Item and for various business houses. Mr. Newhard was married in 1879 to Miss Emma J. Balliet, daughter of William H. and Louisa Giess Balliet. She passed away sixteen months prior to his death.

He was a member and a past grand of Lehigh Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., past grand patriarch of Unity Encampment, No. 12, the Past Grands’ Association, Lady Lincoln Rebekah Lodge, Jordan Lodge, No. 673, F. and A. M. Mr. Newhard was a trustee of Lehigh Lodge, Odd Fellows, for many years treasurer of the Allentown Cemetery Association and a director of the Allen Mutual Fire Insurance Company for a long time. He served two terms as jury commissioner of Lehigh County, was a member of City Council from the Fourth Ward, served several terms as school director and was city assessor from 1901 to 1904.

Mr. Newhard was a member of St. Michael’s Lutheran Church and served as an official of the congregation at different times. He was also a member of the Lehigh County Historical Society.

Funeral services were conducted Tuesday, February 13, 1923, with interment in Allentown Cemetery.

PROF. L. H. GEHMAN

Prof. L. H. Gehman, aged and respected resident of East Macungie, and at one time president of Odessa College, Mo., died at his home on Sunday morning, February 24, 1924, at 11.30 in his eighty-first year.

Professor Gehman was born at Trappe, Montgomery County, on September 30, 1884, a son of the late Henry and Sarah (Horning) Gehman. He received his education in the schools
of Philadelphia, and graduated from Toledo College, Iowa, where he received the degree of Master of Arts.

Deceased was recognized as an educator of ability, having been superintendent of high schools in Maryland, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri and Pennsylvania. Before he became head of Odessa College he taught history and English at the institution for a number of years.

Professor Gehman has been given wide credit as the pioneer of junior high schools. Since his retirement from school work nine years ago he received numerous requests for suggestions from the leading educators of the country, and his opinions on different educational subjects were eagerly sought. In recognition of the service he rendered and of the personal esteem in which they held him, the Central Interscholastic Association of Kentucky presented him some time ago with a beautiful silver loving cup.

Fraternally, Professor Gehman was affiliated with Shrewberry Lodge, F. and A. M. He was also a Civil War veteran, having served during the latter part of the war. He was a member of Grace Lutheran Church, Macungie.

He is survived by two daughters and three sons.

Funeral services were held on Thursday afternoon, February 28, 1924, at 1 o'clock from his late home in East Macungie, and burial was made in the Mennonite Cemetery near Old Zionsville. Rev. R. R. Fritsch officiated.

Edgar C. Shimer

Edgar C. Shimer, son of former Mayor Edward S. Shimer and Ann Catherine (nee Kramer) Shimer, died on May 13, 1924, at the age of 62 years, after a life-long residence in Allentown. Mr. Shimer was a member of the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Agricultural Society for many years; a director and past president of the Common Brick Manufacturers' Association of America; was actively interested in the Lehigh Portland Cement Company and the International Association of Fairs. He was a member of the Lehigh Country Club and the Unco-St. Leger Club, also of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia.

In 1899 he became a school controller for the Tenth Ward and served for six years. All his life he was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

He was married twice, his first wife being Nora Lichtenwalner, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William C. Lichtenwalner, of this city, who died twelve years ago. Of this marriage, there survive two daughters, Mrs. Raymond R. Bear and Mrs. Noble S. Rhoda. He was married a second time, two years ago, to Mrs. Ella Jane (nee Mensch) Gregg, of Pittsburgh.
Of pleasing personality, he was a successful business man and added to our city’s reputation for hospitality by his fine qualities as an entertainer.

Mrs. Alexander S. Shimer

Elizabeth Bieber Shimer, widow of Alexander S. Shimer, died at her residence, Hamilton and Fulton Streets, Allentown, Pa., on Sunday, June 15, 1924.

She was a daughter of John S. and Hannah Keifer Bieber, born at Kutztown, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of Peter Bieber, who came to America in 1739; who was also the ancestor of ex-Governor Beaver, predecessor on the bench of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, of Hon. Frank M. Trexler.

One daughter, Laura S., preceded her in death while a student at Bishop-Thorpe Seminary.

She was a consistent member of St. John’s Lutheran Church of Allentown and a contributor to both public and private charities.

Jas. L. Schaadt,
Wm. F. Schlechter,
Edwin G. Trexler,
Committee on Necrology.
Lehigh County Historical Society

OFFICERS

REV. C. J. COOPER, D. D. ............................................ President
MISS IRENE MARTIN ............................................. Vice-Presidents
HON. JAMES L. SCHAADT ............................................
ORRIN E. BOYLE, ESQ ............................................ Secretary
JOE H. HART ..................................................... Financial Secretary
EDWIN G. TREXLER ................................................ Treasurer

EXECUTIVE BOARD

C. R. ROBERTS  HON. F. M. TREXLER
D. A. MILLER  O. P. KNAUSS
A. F. BERLIN

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

NAME

This association shall be called the Lehigh County Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

ARTICLE II

OBJECT

The object of this Society is the promotion and encouragement of historical study and research and particularly the discovery, collection, preservation and publication of the history, historical records and data of and relative to Lehigh County, the marking of such places of historical interest as may be located in the county, the collection and preservation of books, newspapers, pamphlets, maps, genealogies, portraits, paintings, relics, engravings, manuscripts, letters, journals, and any and all materials which may establish or illustrate such history; the collection of data relative to the growth and progress of population, wealth, education, agriculture, arts, manufactures and commerce in this county, and, in addition thereto, the compilation of the traditions and folklore of the county, and the acquisition by donation, bequest, purchase or loan, of tools, appliances and objects of antiquarian interest and all such other purposes as may further the objects above enumerated.
ARTICLE III
MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. The Society shall consist of active, corresponding and life members.

SEC. 2. Of Active Members. Any reputable person to whom there attaches fitness by reason of birth, descent, historical or antiquarian predilection, or extended residence in Lehigh County, may become an active member of this Society, upon nomination at any annual or regular meeting of the Society by a majority vote of those present. Each active member hereafter elected, shall pay to the Secretary of the Society a membership fee of Two ($2) Dollars and an annual due of One ($1) Dollar, and shall be entitled to receive free of charge one copy of the publication of the Society, hereafter issued. They shall pay said membership fee and the annual due for the first year, within three months of their election, sign this Constitution, and upon introduction into the Society shall be presented to the presiding officer. The annual due shall become due and payable on the first of January of each year. Arrearages for three years will cause the delinquent members to be dropped from the rolls.

SEC. 3. Of Corresponding Members. Any reputable person with qualifications similar to those required of active members, living in any part of the State of Pennsylvania, or any other state, may be elected a corresponding or honorary member of this Society, provided such person be nominated and elected in the same manner as an active member. Corresponding members shall be invited to aid this Society in its work, and to attend its meetings, but they shall not pay any fees or dues nor vote at any of its meetings.

SEC. 4. Of Life Members. Any reputable person, with qualifications similar to those required of active members, may be elected a life member by paying the sum of Twenty-five ($25) Dollars, provided such person be nominated and elected in the same manner as an active member. Life members shall pay no annual dues, and are entitled to receive free of charge during life one copy of the publications of the Society. All moneys received from life members are to be added to the Endowment Fund of the Society.

SEC. 5. The three classes of members may consist of men and women.

ARTICLE IV
OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Financial Secretary, and Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of eleven members,
five of which members shall be elected members, and the President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Financial Secretary, and Treasurer, ex-officio members.

Sec. 2. The officers shall be elected annually by ballot by the members at the time fixed by the By-Laws, and shall hold their office until others are chosen and qualified in their stead. They shall perform such duties as are imposed by law and are usually incident to such officers.

Sec. 3. The Secretary shall keep full and correct minutes of the proceedings of the Society in a book of record, give due notice of all regular meetings and any special meeting of the Society, notify all members of their election, and sign vouchers countersigned by the President to the Treasurer for claims against the Society which have been examined and ordered by the Executive Committee or the Society to be paid. He shall also have charge, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, of the books, manuscripts and objects of antiquarian interest acquired by the Society by donation, bequest, purchase or loan.

Sec. 4. The Financial Secretary shall collect all membership fees, dues of members, and all moneys owing the Society, and make a report of all moneys so collected by him at the monthly meeting of the Society, and turn the same over to the Treasurer who shall receipt for such payments.

Sec. 5. The Treasurer shall give bond in such sum and with such sureties as shall be required by the Executive Committee for the faithful discharge of his duties, and he shall keep the moneys of the Society, when not invested by order of the Executive Committee, in an approved depository, in a separate book account, to his credit as Treasurer. He shall keep accurate accounts of the income and expenditures of the Society, receive all such sums as may be given him by the Financial Secretary, and give a proper receipt therefor. At the annual meeting he shall present a statement of his receipts and expenditures during the year, with a full report of the financial condition of the Society. Such statement shall be duly audited before its adoption.

**ARTICLE V**

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

The Executive Committee shall take charge of all property belonging to the Society; direct the current affairs thereof; recommend plans for promoting the objects of the Society; superintend the interests of the Society, and perform such other duties as may devolve upon it by law or be committed to it from time to time by the Society. It shall make a general report at the annual meeting. It may elect its own Chairman
and Secretary, and shall meet statedly for the transaction of its business once at least every quarter, and at the call of the President when necessary, and the presence of five of its members shall constitute a quorum. It shall also have power to approve and order paid all bills under the amount of Twenty-five ($25) Dollars, but all bills of $25 or over must be passed upon by the Society.

At the first election of the Executive Committee, two members shall be elected for the term of one year and three members for the term of two years, and such rotation shall be observed at each annual meeting thereafter.

ARTICLE VI

VACANCIES

Any vacancies occurring in the Board of Officers or Executive Committee during the year shall be filled by the Executive Committee until the next election.

ARTICLE VII

DEPOSITS

Section 1. Any person who shall deposit specimens of natural history, objects of virtu or other articles of interest for inspection and study may withdraw them at any time, provided the same shall have been received and accepted by the Society as deposits only, and provided five days’ notice of the intended removal shall first be given to the proper officers, to wit: the President and the Secretary. All articles received as deposits shall be so marked, numbered and registered in a book kept for that purpose, with the name of the depositor.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Any part of this Constitution or the By-Laws may be amended or repealed by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any annual meeting, provided that a written copy of the intended amendment or of a resolution to repeal shall have been read before the Society at the preceding regular or annual meeting.

By unanimous consent an amendment or repeal may be agreed to without previous notice being given.
BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

MEETINGS

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the city of Allentown on the second Saturday of January at 2 P. M. in each and every year. At the meeting an election of officers for the Society shall be held. Such officers shall be nominated in open meeting and shall be elected by ballot, unless the requirement be dispensed with by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

Sec. 2. The regular meetings of the Society shall be held at 2 P. M. on the second Saturdays of May and October of each year at such places as may be designated by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 3. Adjourned or special meetings may be held at any time or place that may be designated by the President or Executive Committee at the request of nine members.

Sec. 4. All meetings shall be open to the public.

Sec. 5. Nine members shall constitute a quorum of the Society.

ARTICLE II

STANDING COMMITTEES

Section 1. At the annual meeting, or within a reasonable time thereafter, the President may appoint the following standing committees to serve for one year: A Committee on Literary Exercises, a Committee on Biography, a Committee on History, a Committee on Genealogy, a Committee on Manuscripts, Relics, Curios and Antiquities, a Committee on Necrology, a Committee on Pictures, Photographs and Paintings, a Committee on Printing and Publishing.

Each committee is to consist of three members. It shall be the duty of each committee to keep a full record of everything relating to the particular subject designated by its name, such documents to be kept in a book or books, furnished by the Society, and to remain in the library as the property of the Society.

ARTICLE III

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Section 1. The order of business shall be as follows: 1. Reading of minutes. 2. Minuting names of members present. 3. Election of members. 4. Presenting new members and introducing visitors from other societies. 5. Announcing
decease of members and referring same to Committee on Necrology, etc. 6. Correspondence. 7. Deferred business. 8. Reports of committees and officers. 9. Announcing donations to library and museum. 10. New business. 11. Reading of papers and delivering addresses before the Society. 12. Adjournment.

Sec. 2. At the annual meeting the election of officers shall occur immediately after the election of members.

ARTICLE IV

PUBLICATIONS

All publications of this Society, that is to say, pamphlet publications, must be of uniform size of page.

Adopted as a whole, June 15, 1904.
Membership List

Andrews, Mrs. Anna B. .................. 1146 Walnut St.
Anewalt, Mrs. Irene ................... 814 Walnut St.
Beebe, Mrs. Horace O. .............. Box 188, R. F. D. 1, Allentown
Beebe, Horace O. .................. Box 188, R. F. D. 1, Allentown
Blank, G. G., V. S. ................. 419 Walnut St.
Binder, Edward Freel ............... 41 N. 8th St.
Brown, Chas. S. ................... 43 N. 10th St.
Balliet, Herbert S., Asst. Terminal Mgr.

1612 Grand Central Terminal, New York City
Backenstoe, Martin J., M. D. .......... 500 Chestnut St., Emaus, Pa.
Berkemeyer, Francis M. ............. 30 S. Madison St.
Buckland, John M. .................. National Slag Co., Commonwealth Bldg.
Bastian, H. J. ...................... 946 Hamilton St.
Bittner, Frank D. .................. 1620 Hamilton St.
Blumer, George G. ................ 1344 Turner St.
Brown, Ray S. ...................... 731 Hamilton St.
Butz, Reuben J., Esq. .............. Allentown N. B. Bldg.
Bittner, Adam E. ................... 242 N. 5th St.
Bloss, Clinton J. ................. 35 S. Madison St.
Burger, Clarence J. .............. 136 N. West St.
Barnes, Miss Lena ................. 442 Walnut St.
Brown, Mrs. Eva ...................... 628 N. Penn St.
Boyle, Orrin E., Esq. ........... 5th and Hamilton Sts.
Burger, Mrs. Clarence J. ............. 136 N. West St.
Costenbader, Mrs. S. B. ........ 446 Main St., Slatington, Pa.
Clauss, Ralph J. .................. 229 N. 14th St.
Cavanaugh, George E. ........... 1330 Chew St.
Cooper, Rev. C. J., D. D. ........ 633 Walnut St.
Cooper, William Henry, M. D. .... Lock Box 366, 701 Allegheny Ave., Oakmont, Pa.

Cressman, Frank ................... 230 S. 17th St.
Dickenshied, Eugene H., M. D. .... 14 N. 7th St.
Dery, D. George ................ c-o Penn State Silk Co., Colonial Bldg.
Deshler, Miss Emma ............... 147 S. 7th St.
Deshler, Charles ................ New Brunswick, N. J.
DeLong, Charles J. D. ............ 430 School St.
Durno, John M. ...................... Y. M. C. A.
Donecker, Mrs. Minnie M. ........ 1501 Linden St.
Dietrich, William J. .............. 32 N. 12th St.
Dech, C. Wilson .................. 213 Lehigh St.
Dech, Mrs. L. K. ................. 213 Lehigh St.
Dech, L. K. ......................................................... 213 Lehigh St.
Dorney, Prof. O. C. .............................................. 115 S. 14th St.
Dent, H. H. ......................................................... 1108 Walnut St.
Eckert, Nimson, Esq. ............................................. 33 S. 16th St.
Eberhard, W. N. ........................................... Hersh Hardware Co., 825 Hamilton St.
Ettinger, George T., Ph. D., Litt. D. ....................... 1114 Hamilton St.
Evans, Jessie Benton (Mrs.) ..................................... 1517 E. 61st St., Chicago, Ill.
Erdman, Hon. Ira T. .............................................. 741 N. 7th St.
Ebbecke, Mrs. John F. (Minerva) .............................. 115 S. 16th St.
Fetzer, Ezra Edward .............................................. 1103 Hamilton St.
Frederick, Jonas H. .............................................. 12th and Hamilton Sts.
Fox, Cyrus T., Esq., Sec'y Berks Co. His. So. ............... 336 Greenwich St., Reading, Pa.
Fellencer, Mrs. Allen C .......................................... 113 S. Madison St.
Fellencer, Allen C .............................................. 113 S. Madison St.
Faust, Elmer J ..................................................... 728 Hamilton St.
Frederick, James P. ............................................. 322 N. 8th St.
Fenstermaker, Claude A. ....................................... 1507-1509-Gordon St.
Frick, Mrs. Ruth A .............................................. R. F. D. 2, Allentown
Fogel, S. B. C., M. D. ............................................ 36 N. 12th St.
Good, Robert F. .................................................. 6th and Hamilton Sts.
Grim, J. Peter ..................................................... 136 N. 12th St.
Gangewere, Wm. H. ............................................. 436 N. 6th St.
Gernerd, Hon. Fred B .......................................... 46 S. 13th St.
Gildner, Francis J., Esq ......................................... 109 N. 13th St.
Guinyon, Mrs. Ella C. M ....................................... 31 N. 5th St.
Grimley, Mrs. Caroline E. ...................................... 34 N. 16th St.
Gaumer, Miss Alice L. ......................................... 235 W. Court St., Urbana, Ohio
Greenall, John .................................................. 1503 Hamilton St.
Grammes, Charles W ............................................ 214 S. 23rd St.
Groman, Hon. Clinton A ........................................ 240 N. 5th St.
Gorman, Joseph F. ............................................... 46 S. West St.
Gery, Jesse B ..................................................... 128 N. 8th St. (Berwin Auto Co.)
Grosch, Mrs. W. S. ........................................... c-o Anna V. Kline, 1028 Walnut St.
Guinyon, Joseph A., Esq ....................................... 463 Hamilton St.
Horne, David R., Esq .......................................... 1609 Turner St.
Haas, Charles B .................................................. 1010 Hamilton St.
Holman, James W. ............................................... 27 N. 17th St.
Heyl, Allen V .................................................... 41 N. 13th St.
Huebner, Mrs. Lucy E. ......................................... 445 Hamilton St.
Hillman, Miss Constance ....................................... Walnutport, R. F. D. 1
Hunsicker, Hon Charles O ...................................... Hunsicker Bldg.
Hornbeck, Mrs. L. D ............................................ 1301 Hamilton St. (2nd floor)
Harting, M. S. .................................................... 2333 Walnut St.
Harper, John I ................................................... 816 Walnut St.
Harper, Mrs. Sarah B.................... 816 Walnut St.
Hartzell, Walter T...................... 218 S. 16th St.
Hauser, James J......................... 235 E. Main St., Kutztown, Pa.
Hartman, Frank S....................... 526 Allen St.
Howe, Mrs. Lyman H..................... 30 Riverside Drive, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Healey, Mrs. Jennie K................... 207 N. 4th St.
Hart, Joe H............................. 34 N. Jefferson St.
Helman, Miss Laura M................... 428 Walnut St., Catasauqua, Pa.
Hachtman, Andrew P..................... 512 Walnut St.
Hachtman, Mrs. Andrew P.............. 512 Walnut St.
Hemmer, Mrs. G. V........................ 511 S. 8th St., Burlington, Iowa
Hausman, Wm. A., Sr.................... 1142 Hamilton St.
Hardner, George H....................... Lentz Bldg.
Heckman, Miss Elsie M.................. 36 S. St. Cloud St.
Henninger, James F., Esq.............. Commonwealth Bldg.
Hartzell, John S......................... 36 S. 14th St.
Hunsicker, James F...................... 141 N. 8th St.
Hersh, George T........................ 34 S. 16th St.
Hausman, Wm. A., Jr., M. D., dean of Surgical Staff, Sacred Heart Hospital...... 1116 Hamilton St.
Iobst, Hon. Richard W................... 218 Main St., Emaus, Pa.
Jacoby, Lewis S......................... 428 Walnut St.
Jacks, David H........................... 16 S. 6th St.
Kramer, Paul C.......................... 640 N. 12th St.
Kuhns, Hon. E. G. M..................... East Texas, Lower Macungie
Koenig, Arthur J. D..................... 128 S. 9th St.
Kisner, A. O., M. D...................... 230 W. Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa.
Klopp, Henry I., M. D................... Supt State Hospital, Allentown, Pa.
Kutz, Mrs. Fred D....................... 1507 Turner St.
Keck, Miss Elizabeth C.................. 248 N. 7th St.
Keck, Miss Laura V...................... 36 S. 10th St.
Knauss, O. P............................. Macungie, Pa.
Knerr, George F......................... 225 N. 8th St.
Knouse, Mrs. Ella M..................... 1213 Walnut St.
Keiter, F. T. L., Esq................... 913 Hamilton St.
Kline, Miss A. Violet.................... 1028 Walnut St.
Kline, Miss Anna A..................... 720 Turner St.
Kaiser, Mrs. Anna L.................... 1422 Hamilton St.
Kaiser, Charles C....................... 1422 Hamilton St.
Kohler, G. J. S........................... 242 N. 11th St.
Knerr, Miss Sara M..................... 823 Linden St.
Knerr, Miss Minnie M................... 823 Linden St.
Kohler, J. Herbert...................... 23 S. Madison St.
Koch, Mrs. Will H...................... 1104 Walnut St.
Kramer, W. Robert ............................................. 19 N. 11th St.
Keck, Ray N. .................................................. 844 Hamilton St.
Lorish, Morris F. ............................................. 1031 Hamilton St.
Leibenguth, F. E. .............................................. 1013 Hamilton St.
Lilly, Rev. H. C., D. D. .................................... 2125 Union St.
Lessig, Mrs. Emma S. ........................................ Zionsville, Pa.
Laubach, John R. ................................................ 341 S. Broad St., Nazareth, Pa.
Leisenring, Miss Louise A. ................................. 432 Chew St.
Leisenring, Mrs. Annie E. .................................. 432 Chew St.
Lumley, Edgar J. .................................................. 130 N. 15th St.
Lerch, Harry J. ................................................... 32 S. 14th St.
Leisenring, P. W. ................................................. 1516 Turner St.
Leisenring, Mrs. P. W. ........................................ 1516 Turner St.
Lambert, Mrs. Harry A. .................................... 314 N. 16th St.
Ludwig, Wilson P. ................................................ 1437 Hamilton St.
Lewis, Hon. Fred E. .......................................... 9 S. 5th St.
Matz, John D., M. D. ......................................... 26 S. 7th St.
Mickley, David .................................................... 35 N. Lumber St.
Mueller, Henry R., Ph. D. .................................... 1212 Chew St.
McCready, Ernest B. ........................................... 377 Linden St. (Allentown Testing Laboratory)
McFetridge, D. W. ............................................. 106 S. Madison St.
Mertz, Mrs. Frank C. ......................................... 1447 Turner St.
Miller, Mrs. David A. ........................................ 2221 Chew St.
Miller, David A. ................................................. 2221 Chew St.
Mickley, Miss Minnie F. ..................................... Mickleys Road, Allentown, Pa.
Metzger, Mrs. Elizabeth L. ................................. 517-518 Commonwealth Bldg.
Martin, Miss Irene B. ........................................... 11 S. 5th St.
Mosser, George K. ............................................. Trexlertown, Pa.
Mosser, Mrs. Ida. ............................................... Trexlertown, Pa.
Marx, Henry F. ..................................................... 213 E. Lafayette St., Easton, Pa.
McDermott, John H. ........................................... 456 Walnut St.
McCloskey, John E., Caretaker, Trout Hall .............. 414 Walnut St.
Martin, Frederick S. .......................................... 122 N. 7th St.
Newhard, Mary C. (Miss) .................................... Den Hart Hall, Carthage, Ill.
Nadig, Mrs. Charles H. .................................... 742 Hanover Ave.
Nonnemacher, A. W. ........................................... 36 S. West St.
Nagle, David J. ................................................... 32 N. West St.
Nagle, Mrs. David J. ........................................... 32 N. West St.
Nuttall, Charles A. ............................................... 261 Tilghman St.
Ochs, Miss Kate S. ............................................. 1648 Hamilton St.
Ormrod, John D. ................................................ Broad St., Emaus, Pa.
Peters, James S. .................................................. R. 1, Slatington, Pa.
Pretz, Harold W. .................................................. 368 Union St.
Peters, Henry E. .................................................. 639 Hamilton St.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pretz, R. C.</td>
<td>1131 Turner St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pretz, Mrs. R. C.</td>
<td>1131 Turner St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Person, Miles K.</td>
<td>545 Cleveland St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quinn, Eugene T.</td>
<td>c-o Chronicle and News Publishing Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romig, J. Harvey</td>
<td>223 N. 10th St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roth, Mrs. Wm. F.</td>
<td>446 N. 6th St.</td>
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<td>Ritter, Mrs. P. J.</td>
<td>439 Walnut St.</td>
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<td>Ritter, Mrs. Irene A.</td>
<td>1430 Hamilton St.</td>
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<td>Roberts, Charles R.</td>
<td>520 N. 6th St.</td>
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<td>Reninger, Edward H., Esq.</td>
<td>41 S. 5th St.</td>
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<td>Rau, Mrs. Charles</td>
<td>118 N. 14th St.</td>
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<td>Roper, Mrs. D. D.</td>
<td>Slatington, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reinhard, Osman F.</td>
<td>947 Linden St., Bethlehem, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ritter, Elmer E.</td>
<td>c-o Ritter &amp; Smith, 1227-1229 Gordon St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rausch, Rev. J. C., D. D.</td>
<td>720 N. 5th St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritter, Elmer E.</td>
<td>c-o Ritter &amp; Smith, 1227-1229 Gordon St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>601 St. John St.</td>
<td>(Good Shepherd Home)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roberts, Horace W.</td>
<td>712 Hamilton St.</td>
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<td>Reber, Hon. Charles A.</td>
<td>625 N. 5th St.</td>
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<td>Reinert, John O.</td>
<td>721 N. 7th St.</td>
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<td>Roth, Thomas J.</td>
<td>139 S. 5th St.</td>
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<td>Solliday, Wm. J.</td>
<td>1103 Hamilton St.</td>
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<td>Solefiac, E. A.</td>
<td>122 S. Franklin St.</td>
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<td>Schlechter, Mrs. Wm. F.</td>
<td>830 Union St.</td>
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<td>Schlechter, Wm. F.</td>
<td>540 Hamilton St.</td>
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<td>Seip, Howard S., D. D. S.</td>
<td>721 Walnut St.</td>
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<td>Seifng, John S.</td>
<td>123 S. Madison St.</td>
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<td>Schaadt, Hon. James L.</td>
<td>504 Hamilton St.</td>
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<td>Samuels, Mrs. Abraham</td>
<td>831 Linden St.</td>
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<td>Schindel, Mrs. Jessie</td>
<td>5603 York Road, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
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<td>Stem, Rev. George P.</td>
<td>Northampton, Pa.</td>
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<td>Schmerker, Miss Charlotte S.</td>
<td>116 S. Madison St.</td>
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<td>Scheffer, Rev. J. A.</td>
<td>729 N. 6th St.</td>
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<td>Saeger, Mrs. Florence T.</td>
<td>113 S. 4th St.</td>
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<td>Shimer, Edgar Dubbs, Ph. D., LL. D.</td>
<td>104 Union St., Jamaica, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Saeger, Mrs. Charles M.</td>
<td>Lehighton, P. O., Pa.</td>
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<td>Sipple, Rev. Simon</td>
<td>41 N. 8th St.</td>
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<td>Smith, H. H. C.</td>
<td>1137 Hamilton St.</td>
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<td>Sowden, Ralph T., M. D.</td>
<td>Slatedale, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scheidy, Rev. George M.</td>
<td>211 E. Union St.</td>
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<td>Stuart, Robert L., Esq.</td>
<td>315 Commonwealth Bldg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steinauser, Rev. Albert T. W., D. D.</td>
<td>201 N. 9th St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sherer, Thomas L.</td>
<td>Schnecksville, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stoudt, Rev. John Baer, D. D.</td>
<td>1054 Tilghman St.</td>
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</table>
Seip, O. J. ........................................... 734 N. Penn St.
Schneider, James M. ........................... 26 N. 16th St.
Sieger, Mrs. Lutie B. ......................... 109 S. 3rd St., Coplay, Pa.
Stewart, Mrs. Minerva Rodrock .......... 645 Chew St.
Snyder, Joseph P. ................................. 226 N. 12th St.
Sieger, Allan H., Esq. ......................... 962 Hamilton St.
Snyder, Charles O. .............................. 218 N. 9th St.
Schertzing, E. F. ................................ 642 Main St., Slatington, Pa.
Schmidt, Victor R. .............................. 1115 Walnut St.
Trexler, Mrs. Frank M. ....................... 1115 Walnut St.
Trexler, Hon. Frank M. ....................... 1115 Walnut St.
Trexler, Gen. Harry C. ......................... Room 9, Young Bldg.
Truchses, Harry E. .............................. 246 Hamilton St.
Thomas, Elwood S. .............................. 502 Walnut St.
Weaver, Paul L. ................................. 1015 Hamilton St.
Wetherhold, George ............................. 726 Chew St.
Wert, Wilson A., Esq. ......................... 1317 Turner St.
Williams, J. P. ................................ 1121 Walnut St.
Wood, J. Winslow, Esq. ....................... 432 Walnut St.
Wood, Mrs. Jennie A. ......................... 432 Walnut St.
Wenner, John F. ................................. Box 188, R. F. D. 1, Allentown, Pa.
Whitaker, Francis ............................... 3846 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.
Wenner, Thomas P. .............................. 540 N. 6th St.
Welker, Mrs. Warren C. ....................... 66 W. Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa.
Wuchter, James M. .............................. 103 S. Madison St.
Wagner, Herbert B. ............................. 818 Walnut St.
Young, Col. Edward M. ........................ 1512 Hamilton St.
Yeager, Mrs. Ella H. ........................... 47 S. 7th St.
Ziegenfus, J. Walter ........................... 612 Hamilton St.
Ziegler, Fred M. ............................... 1043 Hamilton St.

LIFE MEMBERS
Kline, Charles .................................. 1230 Hamilton St.
Troxell, Miss C. Rosa ........................ Hotel Sterling, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Trexler, Edwin G. .............................. 1115 Walnut St.

HONORARY MEMBERS
Bailey, Prof. Harry D., Sc. D. ............. Muhlenberg College
Laux, Hon. James B. ........................... 2 W. 129th St., New York City
Montgomery, Dr. Thomas L. ............... 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
TREASURER’S REPORT

Receipts
Balance on hand, December 31, 1922............... $160.53
Received from J. H. Hart, Financial Secretary..... 964.73

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditures</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penna. Light &amp; Power Co.</td>
<td>$22.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electric bulbs.</td>
<td>$6.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hauling ashes, safe and press.</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plumbing.</td>
<td>$8.30</td>
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<td>Books.</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frames and picture.</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dues, Pennsylvania Historical Society</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Photos and engravings.</td>
<td>$12.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expense to State Historical Meeting</td>
<td>$7.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance.</td>
<td>$69.12</td>
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<td>Rent, Trout Hall.</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
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<td>Printing, postage and expressage</td>
<td>$397.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coal.</td>
<td>$382.90</td>
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<td>Box rent.</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>$970.91</td>
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Balance, December 31, 1923............... $154.35

EDWIN G. TREXLER, Treasurer.

Audited this 12th day of January, 1924, and found correct.
A. F. BERLIN,
C. W. DECH.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY’S REPORT

January 1, 1923.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To County Appropriation</td>
<td>$600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>To pro rata coal from D. A. R.</td>
<td>$86.67</td>
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<td>Sale of postal cards and books.</td>
<td>$5.94</td>
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<td>Dues from members.</td>
<td>$186.00</td>
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<td>Interest from endowments.</td>
<td>$52.12</td>
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<td>New members.</td>
<td>$34.00</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>$964.73</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Carried forward from 1922 .................. $160.53

Total.................................... $1,125.26

JOE H. HART, Fin. Sec’y.

Audited this 12th day of January, 1924, and found correct.
A. F. BERLIN,
C. W. DECH.
The Lehigh County Historical Society during the year 1923 continued its service of preserving the many historic treasures of the county and takes pride in reporting that the interest and value of its many collections of the past have been greatly increased by the generous donations of its many friends. Possibly no other year in the Society’s history has seen such a large and valued increase of relics and antiques in historic Trout Hall as that presented during this year.

With the evident desire to pursue the policies and plans inaugurated by the Society during the past few years, the following officers were re-elected at the annual meeting of the Society on January 13, 1923:

- President—Rev. C. J. Cooper, D. D.
- First Vice-President—Miss Irene Martin.
- Second Vice-President—James L. Schaad, Esq.
- Secretary—Orrin E. Boyle, Esq.
- Financial Secretary—Joe H. Hart.
- Treasurer—Edwin G. Trexler.

The following permanent committees were appointed by the President to serve during the year:

- Literary Exercises—Rev. A. T. W. Steinhauer, D. D., Mrs. Fred Kutz, Miss Anna Kline.
- Pictures, Photographs and Paintings—Miss Irene Martin, Francis M. Berkemeyer, R. C. Pretz.
It was with the deepest appreciation and gratitude that the Society acknowledged the following donations made to the Museum and Library of the Society at Trout Hall:

Rev. C. J. Cooper, D. D.—“Key West Citizen, March 9, 1923”; Three ancient deeds.

A. F. Berlin—“Who’s Who in America,” Volume XI.

Oliver D. Schock—“Invitation to Gov. Gifford Pinchot’s Inauguration.”


James J. Hauser—“Luther’s Leben” and “Mariners Chronicle, 1834.”

Joe H. Hart—“New York’s Tribute to Grant—April 27, 1897.”

C. A. Reber—Photograph of Companies A and B, Allentown Battalion; Boys’ Brigades, 1895, and Charter of the Companies.

Frank Whitaker—Rare China collected by his mother, Mrs. Catherine Whitaker, deceased.

Hon. F. M. Trexler—“City Controller’s Annual Report of Philadelphia, 1922.”

Miss Mary J. Wittman—Oil painting in a frame executed by A. J. Wittman, of Lanark, Pa.

Through the profound interest and activity of Mr. A. F. Berlin, an historian and scholar of Indian lore, whose reputation is nationwide, the Society was able to procure what is generally regarded as one of the most valuable private collections of Indian relics in the United States from the estate of Preston D. Borger. This collection was immediately classified and arranged by Mr. A. F. Berlin in new cabinets procured by the Society for this purpose, and has been the subject of general admiration by the many hundreds of visitors to the Society’s Museum.

Orrin E. Boyle, Esq., who, as Secretary of one of the Selective Service Boards during the World War, devoted a great deal of his time and effort in gathering material of historic value pertaining to the activity of Lehigh County in that great conflict, has donated this material to the Society for future reference.

The President, Rev. C. J. Cooper, D. D., represented the Society at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies held at the home of the Dauphin County Society in Harrisburg on January 11, 1923, and returned from this meeting with a very interesting report of the activity of the various Societies retaining membership in the Pennsylvania Federation and many suggestions of value for the future conduct of our Society.

The spring outing of the Lehigh County Historical Society was
held at Trockner’s Fort at Slatington, Pa., on May 19, 1923. The journey to this very interesting site of one of Pennsylvania’s colonial outposts was made by the members and friends of the Society by trolley and automobile, and was abundantly rewarded not only with the interest attaching to this historic spot, but an excellent account of its military significance presented to those who gathered there in an interesting paper read by Mr. A. F. Berlin. After the meeting of the Society held in the saw-mill now in operation upon the site of Trockner’s Fort, members and friends of the Society enjoyed an excellent dinner at the Bittner House, Slatington.

The Society was privileged to elect the following new members during the year:

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<td>Bird Life in Lehigh County in Pioneer Days, by Harry D. Bailey, Sc. D.</td>
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<td>The First Swiss Settlements in America, by Charles R. Roberts</td>
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<td>History of the Bar Association of Lehigh County, by Milton C. Henninger</td>
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<td>The Arrowhead, by Alfred F. Berlin</td>
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<td>David Mickley</td>
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<td>Notes on Additions to Our Archaeological Museum During the Past Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roll of Members</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceedings of Society, 1923</td>
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