

HISTORY
OF
LEHIGH COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

AND A GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD OF ITS
FAMILIES

BY

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CHAPTER XXIV.

BOROUGH OF CATASAUQUA.

WILLIAM H. GLACE, ESQ.

Original Title.—The borough of Catasauqua is situated on a part of 10,000 acres which William Penn, the Proprietary of Pennsylvania, devised to his daughter Letitia, who afterward married William Aubrey, of London, England, and in 1731 they granted and conveyed this land to John Page. Some months afterward, Page secured a warrant to take up 2,723 acres of the 10,000 acres, and in pursuance of this warrant the tract was surveyed and set apart for him. The patent from the Proprietaries to Page erected the tract into a Manor, by the name of "Chawton."

Among the names of the early settlers and purchasers of this tract are the following: Thomas Armstrong, Robert Gibson, Robert Clendennin, Joseph Wright, John Elliott, Andrew Mann, Robert Gregg, and Nathaniel Taylor, all Irish names, showing that the town is situated within the bounds of the original Irish settlement.

The Armstrong tract contained 330 acres.

The Robert Gibson tract contained 193½ acres and included the Paul Faust farm. Part of this land is now owned by the Lackawanna Land Co.

That portion of the original tract on which the greater part of the town was first built appears to have passed into the possession of Andrew Hower and Marks John Biddle, of Philadelphia, who secured possession of 190 acres at a sheriff's sale in 1795. Frederick Biery made his purchase from Biddle in 1795. Biddle also sold some portions of his land to Abraham Ziegler, who sold to Biery and Kurtz.

Hower retained a small amount of the land situated at Third and Walnut streets until 1823, when he sold it to John Peter.

Nathaniel Taylor resided on the Lehigh River, north of the town, at "Dry-Run." In his will at Easton, he mentions the spring on the Lehigh, south of Dry-Run. This tract was purchased in 1787 by Christian Swartz of Longswamp township, Berks county.

Irish Settlement.—Rev. Leslie Irwin stated in a letter to David Thomas (in which he requested the privilege of preaching in the old church of the Irish Settlement), that, according

to the original grant to the Irish settlers, it extended from Siegfried's to Koehler's at the locks, one mile below Catasauqua, and this was confirmed by Rev. Mr. Clyde in his history of this settlement, and extended in the form of a trapezoid beyond Bath.

A peculiarity of these people was an innate disposition to argue, for some of them were educated, and, while the Pennsylvania Germans delved and dug, they themselves would not toil hard, but would discuss the possibilities of the French and English War in Canada, and the prospect of a war with the mother country. They established a small academy on the Monocacy creek which was the fore-runner of Lafayette College at Easton. When the Revolution came, they responded patriotically, and their pastor, Rev. John Rosburgh, organized a company and fell at the battle of Trenton. Their disinclination to manual labor caused them to sell their farms when good prices could be obtained, and in almost every case a Pennsylvania German was the purchaser, so that by the year 1800 not an Irish owner of land was left along the Lehigh river, nor within two or three miles of it.

This disposition asserted itself for years afterward, and now there are only a few descendants living in the settlement. As they sold their farms they went to Central Pennsylvania and the West, where land was cheaper.

Another important factor was their inter-marriage amongst themselves (very few marrying out of the colony) and the sterility of the families was a natural consequence.

Early Residents.—Prior to the establishment of the iron-works, this locality, known as Biery's Port, was settled in about the same degree as the surrounding country. There were only four families owning the ground on which the town was originally incorporated, the Bierys, Fausts, Peters, and Breischs, and of these, one family, the Fausts, resided beyond the present borough limits. The Deilys lived in the old stone house, south of the creek, which was built in 1768; and Mr. Kurtz, west of town, on a farm.

The Bierys (Frederick and Henry) had come to the locality in 1801 when they bought the

stone mill, afterward owned by Mauser & Cressman, who then rebuilt it and have since carried on the business. Henry Biery soon removed to New York; but Frederick remained and exerted his energy in making many improvements in the neighborhood, and carried on the mill until his decease in 1845. He also carried on what was known as Biery's Ferry, and in 1824 built a chain bridge. (See Bridges.) He built a stone tavern (still standing and occupied as a private house) in 1826, and a stone building of the same material in 1835 (also standing); and a stone house in 1830, now occupied by Frank Mauser. Thus a little cluster of buildings was in existence at the east end of Biery's Bridge. His sons were Daniel, Jonas, Solomon, David, and William; his daughters were the wives of Nicholas Snyder, Samuel Koehler, and Jacob Buehler. Solomon inherited his father's energy, and was during his whole life an active character. He carried on a tavern for many years. Jonas was engaged in the lumber trade.

John Peter lived at what is now the corner of Bridge and Front streets. He moved to this location in 1823 from Heidelberg (where he was born in 1799), and bought his small farm of Andrew Hower, at first occupying a house which had been built by John Yundt, and afterward erected a stone dwelling. He followed weaving for nine years, and was one of the first lock-tenders for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. In 1851 he moved away and died at Allentown.

The Faust family had been long settled just north of the borough boundary. The first representative of the family here was John Philip Faust. Jonas, his son, after his death, about 1831, received his lands, and, dying two years later, the farm was accepted at its appraised value of \$50 per acre by his son Paul, who lived upon it until his death, in November, 1883. A portion of his land was divided and sold in town lots.

Henry Breisch, a stone-mason, lived where Dr. Daniel Yoder now lives, and owned 10 acres of land surrounding his home. At the time the town was laid out, a road extended up the hill from the Faust farm-house, past Breisch's home, and onward to the Howertown Road. The land on the gentle slope, where are now the best residences of Catasauqua, was in part tilled and in part rough pasture land, in many places overgrown with brush and trees. Among the first settlers after the establishment of the iron-works were the Williams family, the Fullers, James Lackey, Joshua Hunt, Joseph Laubach, Peter Laux, Charles G. Schneller, and Nathan Fegley.

David Williams, father of Thomas (who was

killed on the railroad in 1872), David (superintendent of the Union Foundry), John (cashier of the Crane Iron Co.), and Oliver (president of the Catasauqua Manufacturing Co.), came here in 1840 from Wales, and took a contract for moulding with the Crane Iron Co. He died in 1845.

Nathan Fegley came here soon after Mr. Lackey, and opened a store. Afterward he kept a temperance hotel, and in addition to his mercantile business opened the first lumber and coal-yard in Catasauqua. He left in 1854, and his store passed into the possession of Weaver, Mickley & Co., a firm which was composed of Valentine Weaver, Edwin Mickley, Samuel Thomas and John Thomas.

In 1847, Joseph Laubach came here from Allentown, adjoining Hanover, and opened a store near Biery's Bridge. In 1848 he bought the property, where, two years later, he started the Eagle House, which was the next hotel after that carried on by the Bierys.

The Catasauqua House was built by Jesse Knauss about the same time; the American House by Solomon Biery in 1856; and the Pennsylvania House about 1857.

Charles G. Schneller started in business in a small way on Second street and Mulberry alley in 1848. In 1854 he moved to Front street, where he sold stoves and hardware for 30 years. He was a native of Bethlehem, and came to Catasauqua from Bucks county.

Other early merchants were Getz & Gilbert, who established themselves in 1854; Peter Laubach, who opened a store shortly afterward; and Joseph and J. W. Swartz, who began in 1856.

Morgan Emanuel, a native of Wales, was another early resident, who did much towards the development of the town. He died April 11, 1884, aged nearly 80 years.

Indian Relics.—Very few relics of the past have been found in the vicinity of Catasauqua. When the Lehigh Valley Railroad was constructed, an Indian skull was found on the bluff below the station, surrounded by boards, pipe and other relics.

Opposite the mouth of Coplay creek, when the canal was dug, many arrow-heads of flint were found, showing that the Indians had made these arrow-heads where the spring flowed into the Lehigh river.

Joseph Miller (who lived in the old stone house on the road to Hokendauqua, above the cemetery gates), said in 1866 that he heard his grandfather say that there was an Indian burying ground on the lowlands and while standing on the hills on the opposite side of the river, peering through the heavy under-brush and ever-

greens, he saw at different times parties of Indians bury their dead at that place.

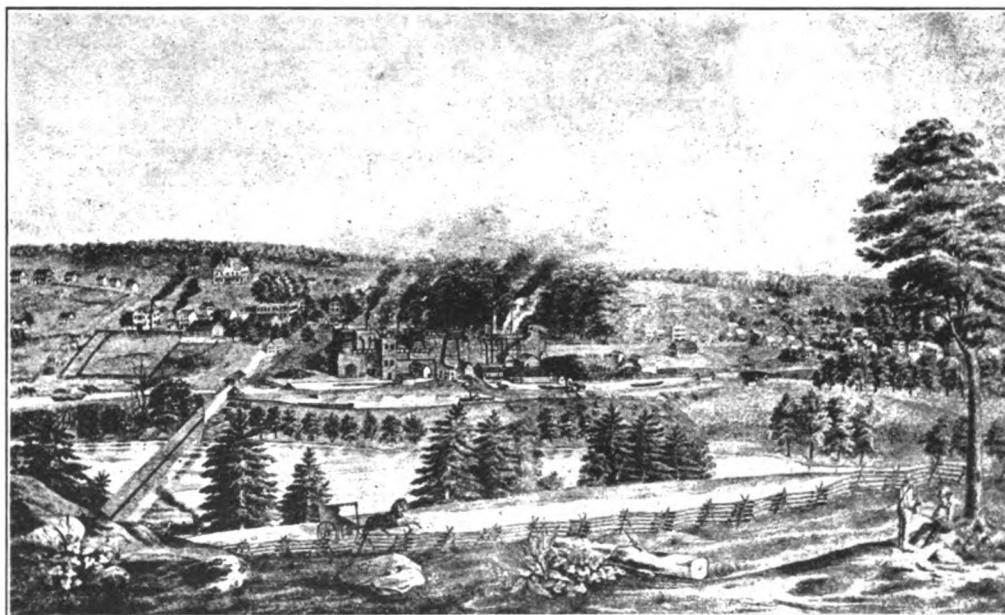
An Indian grave-yard is alleged to have been on the Taylor premises near the colonial mansion where the present corn-crib and pig-sty are situated. It was about 60 feet wide by 150 feet long, and upwards of one hundred graves were there marked by small flat stones. In this vicinity numerous flint and stone relics were found which are included in the collection of Dr. Charles Milson.

Incorporation.—Application was made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh County on April 3, 1851, for the incorporation of Catasauqua into a borough. The decree of the Court was made Feb. 1, 1853, which provided as follows:

“That the village of Catasauqua, and the territory in and around the same as comprised with-

River Lehigh, thence up the said River Lehigh, the several courses and distances thereof at low water mark to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared a body corporate in law, under and subject to the provisions, requirements, and enactments of the Act of Assembly, entitled, ‘An Act regulating boroughs,’ approved April 3, 1851, to be known and designated in law and otherwise as the borough of Catasauqua, and shall constitute a separate Election and School District, subject to all the laws now in force regulating such districts. The election for borough officers is hereby directed to be held on the third Friday of March annually, at the public house now in the occupancy of Charles Nolf, until removed therefrom according to law.”

While the town was being incorporated, there were many signs of activity and immediately



CATASAUQUA IN 1852.

in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point in the River Lehigh at low water mark, thence through land of Paul Faust, on the line dividing the said county of Lehigh from the county of Northampton, to the public road leading from bridge to Howertown, thence down the said road in the middle thereof, to a stone corner between lands of George Breinig and Henry Kurtz, thence on the line between the said lands of the said Breinig and Kurtz to Catasauqua creek, thence down said creek the several courses and distances thereof to its junction with the

afterward the town council proceeded energetically with grading the streets and smoothing off the rough places preparatory to paving. New buildings were going up, among them the three-story brick hotel of Solomon Biery, fronting on two streets near the old stand; the hotel, store, and dwelling of William Gross on the opposite corner, he having secured a license at the last court; and a bridge over the Lehigh river on the site of the old chain bridge. The Crane Iron Co. works were in full blast with five furnace stacks in constant operation.

First Officials.—Election officers were appointed who were directed to conduct the election which was to be opened only to citizens legally entitled to vote who resided within the territory mentioned in the decree. The first officials elected were the following: Chief Burgess, David Thomas; Town Council, Jesse Knauss, William Biery, Joshua Hunt, Jr., Joseph Laubach, John Clark; Street Commissioners, Morgan Emanuel, Jonas Biery; High Constable, Charles Siegley; Auditor, John Williams; Judge, Isaac E. Chandler; Inspectors, David G. Jones, Augustus H. Gilbert; Assessor, Levi Haas; School Directors, James Ginder, Owen Rice, Charles Nolf, Charles G. Schneller, George W. Klotz, James Wilson; Justice of the Peace, John Hudders; Constable, Joseph Lazarus.

Name.—Catasauqua is a compound word meaning "dry-ground" in the dialect of the *Leni-Lenape* tribe of Indians who first inhabited this section of country.

Catasauqua means the earth is thirsty; and *Gattoshacki*, wants rain, which indicated in their language that the vegetation hereabout suffered for want of rain. The creek, which empties into the Lehigh river at the south end of the borough, was therefore called by this name. On some of the earlier maps of the land hereabouts it was called *Catasauqua*, and on others, *Mill-creek*, because a mill had been erected along its headwaters by Thomas Wilson in 1735. In one deed of 1763, it was written *Callisuka*; in others, *Caladaqua*.

The Irish settlers recognized this parched condition of the ground and absence of vegetation between the river and Shoenersville, and therefore avoided the locality. This peculiarity still prevails.

Hanover Township.—Hanover township was established Aug. 15, 1798, out of the southern section of Allen township, and was a part of Northampton county until the erection of Lehigh county in 1812, and the county line, as then established, extended from a point on the east bank of the Lehigh river, opposite the outlet of Coplay creek, almost at right angles with the river, along the northerly line of Hanover township, and included the western half of the township; and the site of the village of Biery's Port occupied the northwest corner of it. Doubtless its location led the active persons, interested in the erection of the new county, to establish the line so as to include the village, in order to give its inhabitants and property-holders convenient communication with the county-seat at Allentown.

First Taxables.—The population increased

rapidly from the founding of the town, and in 1853 the following persons owned property here:

George Andrew, tailor	Aaron Koch
John Albright	Owen Kuntz, blacksmith
Nathan Andreas	Jesse Knauss, liveryman
William Biery, carpenter	Widow Kreider
Solomon Biery	John Koons, blacksmith
Joseph Brown, tailor	Anthony Knapp, mason
John Boyer	William Kratzer
Hugh Brattor, laborer	Reuben Kratzer
Jonas Biery	Henry Kurtz
Daniel Biery	Samuel Koehler
Jacob Beil	James Kerr
Aaron Bast, carpenter	A. Kromer
John Brobst	Joseph Lichtenwallner
William Bayard	James Lackey, merchant
Charles Becker, minister	Widow Leibert
Washburn Bough, boat-builder	Joseph Laubach, inn-keeper
Lewis Bough	S. H. Laciard, tinsmith
Lucinda Beers	John Laubach
Stephen Beers	Laciard & Co., merchants
David Beidelman, weaver	Jonas Lilly
Christian Bough	Robert McIntyre, contractor
Amos Buchmier, tailor	
John Clark	Widow McAllister
Samuel Colver	John McIntyre
William Cramsey	Peter Morey
Jacob Christ	Jacob Miller
Charles Deiler	William McLelland
Noah Davis	William Miller, merchant
Daniel Davis	William Minnich
Reuben Dilgard	John Machette
George Deily	William McLelland (3d)
Jacob Deily, wheelwright	William Neighley, carpenter
Ferd. Eberhard, contractor	
Morgan Emanuel	James Nevens
Samuel Evans	David Neighley
John Evans	Frederick W. Nagle
Philip Fenstermacher	Samuel L. Nevens
Paul Faust	Samuel Old
James W. Fuller, contractor	Reuben Patterson, shoemaker
Nathan Frederick, inn-keeper	Jacob Ruthman, mason
Thomas Frederick, merchant	William Romig
Jacob F. Fogel	Charles W. Rau, saddler
Reuben Fenstermacher	John Roth
Henry Fenstermacher	Samuel Romich
Nathan Fegley	Patrick Roney
George Fochler	Jacob Leem, shoemaker
Owen Frederick, cabinet-maker	Simon Sterner, machinist
William Fegley, carpenter	Jonathan Snyder
Augustus Gilbert	Charles G. Schneller, mason
Henry Goetz	Charles Sigley
James Ginder, boat-builder	William Stillwagon
William Gross, merchant and inn-keeper	Nicholas Snyder
Peter Hinely	Samuel Still
Levi Haas	Owen Swartz
Henry Hock, saddler	Solomon Swab
John Hock	James Snyder
Joshua Hunt	Peter Sheckler
William Jones	George Snyder
John James	Joseph Troxell, shoemaker
David D. Jones	David A. Tombler
	David Thomas
	David Thomas, Jr.
	John Thomas
	Samuel Thomas
	Maria Troxell

Widow Wyman	John Wilson
David Williams	Henry Yundt
E. P. Weiss, merchant	Enoch Yundt
Enos Weaver	

Among the tenants at this time were Moses E. Albright and William Steckel, merchants; Henry Bush and Charles Nolf, innkeepers; Benjamin Bush, miller; William Tice, carpenter; Cornelius Earle, minister; and Franklin Martin, physician.

In consequence of necessary grading, heavy excavations in streets, and the building of a lock-up, the debt of the borough at the end of the first fiscal year amounted to \$3,200; and land damages for the opening of streets, interest, and further grading, increased the debt on the 1st of April, 1855, to \$4,000. On the 1st of April, 1863, it was \$5,000, and from that time forward for a number of years the receipts were not sufficient to pay the interest and current expenses, which caused an annual deficit. The expense of building the town hall and purchasing fire apparatus, etc., amounted to \$22,000; and there being an average annual deficit of \$700, the debt in April, 1874, was found to be \$36,609. The tax-levy had never amounted to more than \$3,300 prior to 1874, but in that year the triennial assessment showed a valuation of more than double the previous assessments, and thus met a long-felt want, increasing the tax-levy so as to pay current expenses.

Borough Extended.—The borough was extended in 1895 by annexing a part of Hanover township which lay to the north and east, and was described in the proceedings as follows:

"Beginning at a point in the center of the Catasauqua creek which is in the present boundary line of the borough; thence along said line north 88 degrees and 42 minutes west 192 feet, more or less, to a stone, and south 59 degrees and 28 minutes west 1,084 feet and 6 inches to an iron pipe in the center of Howertown Road; thence along said line and the center of said Howertown Road north 50 degrees and 13 minutes west 464 feet and 4 inches to an iron pipe in the centre of said Howertown Road, said iron pipe being also in the line dividing Lehigh county and Northampton county; thence along said county line north 70 degrees and 12 minutes east 1,412 feet, more or less, to a point in the said Catasauqua creek; and thence down said creek, the several courses and distances thereof to the place of beginning."

Wards Established.—The petition of 49 citizens of the borough was presented to the court on April 11, 1876, praying for a division of the borough into two wards for the purpose of facilitating elections and of securing a fair rep-

resentation for each section in the Council and School Board. The court appointed Eli J. Saeger, F. J. Newhard, and W. B. Powell as commissioners, who viewed and considered the premises, and recommended a division of the borough into two wards as prayed for. The court confirmed their report, and on Jan. 19, 1877, filed a decree, dividing the borough into two wards, named respectively First ward and Second ward, and giving the boundaries of each.

In 1909, an application was made to extend the borough limits on the east, so as to embrace what was commonly known as East Catasauqua, containing 435 acres. After due proceedings the decree of annexation was made Oct. 3, 1909, and the territory was constituted the Third ward. The commissioners were William Weisly, John R. Tait, and James T. Davis.

This section was known for fifty years as "Hog-town," until it was annexed, when it came to be called the Third ward.

In 1911, the Second ward was divided into two parts, and the eastern part was constituted the Fourth ward. The commissioners were H. W. Hankee, Harvey H. Knerr, and Samuel Heilman.

Line Adjusted.—The northerly line of the borough was fixed on the northerly line of Hanover township in Lehigh county, which was also the southerly line of Allen township in Northampton county; and this borough line also became the southerly line of the borough of North Catasauqua.

This line was in dispute for many years, and as a consequence many taxpayers and voters were in doubt as to where they lived. Therefore commissioners were appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lehigh county, and they filed their report but it was set aside on January 6, 1889.

Subsequently, another set of commissioners was appointed by the joint action of Lehigh and Northampton counties, and after giving the matter a thorough investigation they established the line according to the evidence secured and submitted their report to both courts, which was confirmed and so this long-standing controversy was settled. Their report was as follows:

"Maj. Samuel D. Lehr of Allentown, Birge Pearson of Easton and Thomas S. McNair of Hazleton were appointed as commissioners to locate the correct boundary line between Lehigh and Northampton counties north and east of Catasauqua over which there has been a dispute for many years. They set about their difficult task in a proper way, examining old records, maps and reports, hearing testimony and taking measurements in this behalf, and then located the line; and they reported their proceedings in

this behalf, accompanied by three charts which show the line along the east end of Hanover township, the line on the north side of Hanover township and Catasauqua, and also the line in an enlarged form through Catasauqua to indicate how individual properties are cut through.

"Allen township in Northampton county was erected in 1797 from a point in the Lehigh river to the road leading from Hanoverville to Bath, on lands of John Fogel, now Daniel Fogel, where the Monocacy creek crosses the road; which point the commissioners established by an affidavit of Daniel Fogel, who is now 85 years of age.

"When Lehigh county was taken from Northampton county in 1812, the county line was extended from the intersection of Monocacy creek and the Lehigh river along the creek to the public road to the Lehigh Gap, which it follows to a point in said Allen township line. This road was changed since 1812 and the commissioners had to secure the old location and follow it to the old line on the crest of Rocky Hill, which is the northeastern corner of Hanover township.

"The old Allen township line was not run since 1798. Its western end was designated as a point 20 perches south of Faust's Ferry. By the affidavits of Reuben Faust of Catasauqua and Benjamin B. Burger of Allentown, the commissioners fixed upon this point at a buttonwood tree on the east bank of the Lehigh river. These two were easily fixed upon the site of the ferry and there the commissioners found timbers along the bank showing that a boat landing had been located there.

"Having determined these points at Fogel's and at Catasauqua, the commissioners ran a bee line between the two and that line from Rocky Hill to the river as the new boundary line. It cuts diagonally through Mr. Faust's property at Catasauqua and cuts off a small corner of the Bryden Horse Shoe Works property; thence it passes north of Theodore Bachman's house and touches the bay-window of Daniel Milson's house; it crosses Adam Rau's premises so as to cut it into two equal triangles; and it also cuts off a foot and a half of a corner of the Stand-Pipe."

GOVERNMENT.—The government of the borough comprises the Chief Burgess, Councilmen, and Receiver of Taxes, who are elected, and other officials, who are appointed by Council.

Officials.—The borough officers for the year 1914 are:

Chief Burgess—Dr. Charles J. Keim

Councilmen

FIRST WARD	THIRD WARD
Samuel Mitchell	Robert H. Steinmetz
Sam'l P. Gemmel	Harvey W. Snyder
Chas. D. W. Bower	Harry B. Smith
SECOND WARD	FOURTH WARD
Rufus W. G. Wint	Oscar H. Shugar
Howard V. Swartz	Joseph M. Kane
William H. Wentz	Robert G. Dougherty

Receiver of Taxes—William McNabb.

Treasurer—Ralph C. Boyer.

Secretary—John S. Matchette.

Water Overseer—Daniel Gillespie.

Street Commissioner—James H. Harte.

Chief of Police—Charles E. Sheckler.

Patrolmen—Alvin Roth, Andrew Smith.

Fire Marshall—Henry Zeaser.

Charles E. Sheckler has filled the office of Chief of Police since April 1, 1875. (excepting from 1908 to 1912), a period covering 34 years. He also acted as tax-receiver from 1881 to 1906.

Town-Hall.—The town-hall is situated on the north side of Church street, between Front and Second streets, at Railroad alley. It is a two-story brick building with a clock-tower, and was erected by Fuller & Graffin in 1868 at a cost of \$14,000. The first floor was set apart for a council-chamber, and a storage room for the apparatus of the Phoenix Fire Company. The second floor was set apart for a public auditorium, as a place of entertainment and amusement, and it was so used until 1908, when it was condemned as unsafe and therefore discontinued. In 1911 the necessary changes were made there for the council-chamber, and offices for the chief burgess, receiver of taxes and water rents, and borough treasurer. The first floor has since been wholly occupied by the fire company, excepting a small space at the rear for a "lock-up" with two cells.

The clock and bell of the "Front Street School House" (T. A. B. Hall since 1900), were transferred to the tower of the Town Hall when the school-house was sold to the St. Lawrence Temperance and Beneficial Society, and they continued in use for a number of years until they became out of repair; then the clock stopped and the sweet-toned bell was no longer heard, which for many years had proclaimed the time of day to the community for miles round-about, and they have been resting there in forgotten quietude ever since. They were bought, originally by a committee headed by 'Squire Koons, which raised \$500 by soliciting public subscriptions, and placed in the school-house as a great public convenience, where they were highly appreciated.

Fire Companies.—There are three fire companies in the borough, one being located in each

ward; but only the first two are recognized as constituting the fire department.

Phoenix Steam Fire Company No. 1 was organized April 23, 1866, incorporated Sept. 11, 1871, and merged in the fire department of the borough in 1891. The apparatus consists of a Button steam fire engine, two hose carriages, with 1,500 feet of hose, and a two-wheeled gig. Membership, 180. The quarters of the company are on the first floor of the Town-Hall.

Southwark Hose Company No. 9, was organized Feb. 4, 1873, incorporated Oct. 9, 1890, and merged in the fire department in 1895. The apparatus consists of a Silsby steam fire engine, hose carriage with 800 feet of hose, and a two-wheeled gig. Membership, 125. The quarters of the company are in a two-story brick building, situated at the southwest corner of Second and Church streets, in the First ward.

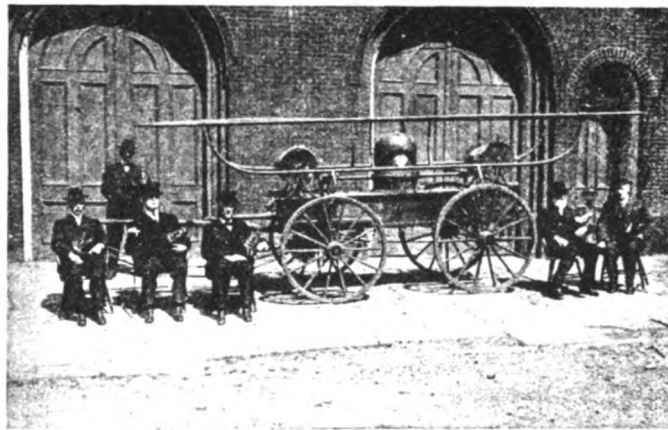
East End Fire Company was organized in 1910.

4, 1845, which was attended by the following persons:

Owen Rice
John Kane
Edward Clark
Henry E. Kildare
Isaac Miller
Thomas Dempsey
Alexander Miller
Robert Campbell
Richard Davis
Jacob Smith
Morgan Emanuel
Neil McKeever
Thomas Miller
William McClelland
Samuel Thomas
John Thomas
William J. Aull
David Thomas
John McIntyre

George Jenkins
Arthur McQuade
William Boyle
John Lees
Noah Phillips
Cochrane McLaughlin
Charles Dempsey
William Neligh
William Pollock
John Hunter
James Hunter
Alex. McCurdy
James Dempsey
Mark Dempsey
Patrick Dempsey
James McAllister
John Clark
William Davis

The idea was approved, and the name "Humane Fire Company" adopted.



FIRST FIRE ENGINE.

The apparatus consists of a two-wheeled gig and 300 feet of hose. Membership, 130. The quarters are in a one-story brick building at Eleventh and Race streets, in the Third ward, erected in October, 1913. It has not as yet been merged in the fire department.

The borough appropriates \$225 annually toward the maintenance of the two recognized companies.

Humane Fire Company.—The following interesting details are mentioned in this connection relating to the first efforts of the community in behalf of affording protection against fire.

David Thomas, the manager of the Crane Iron Co., encouraged the workmen to form a fire company for the protection of the community as well as the iron works against fire, and in pursuance of his suggestion, a preliminary meeting was held in the village on Nov.

An application was then made to the Court of Lehigh county for a charter of incorporation and the decree was made March 14, 1846.

Hand Fire Engine.—Soon afterward the company purchased a hand-pumping engine from the Philadelphia Fire Company for the use of the local fire company. This engine was housed in a frame building on Second street near Church (now the site of the large stone stable of the Crane Iron Co.), until one was put up about 1866 on Front street, south of Church.

The engine consisted of a large water tank, set on four strong wheels, and over the centre was placed a tower which enclosed a force-pump; and this pump was operated by two projecting handles from the front and rear with extension arms that could be laid inward when not in use. Twenty men were necessary to put and keep these handles in successful motion, ten on the

ground, and ten on the tank with extension and folding platforms. A stream of water could be forced over buildings and into the air nearly as strong and as high as the steam fire-engines of a later period. The water in the tank was supplied by a bucket-brigade from a neighboring well and pump, or by a hose from the water mains.

At that time, the water mains were laid on Church and Wood streets, and on Front street from Church to Wood. These mains were primarily laid for the protection of the iron company's properties. The water was pumped into them from the water-house in the furnace where a powerful pump was operated by a flow of water from the canal. The pressure through the mains was great, with such a force back of it.

A hose carriage with sufficient hose was secured at the same time, the hose being used to lead the water from the fire-plug into the engine tank, and from the force pump to the immediate vicinity of the fire whence it was "played" upon the burning building.

Water Fights.—A favorite sport on Saturday afternoons for the members of the fire company was to pit one party with a section of hose directly from a fire plug against a similar party with a section from the hand fire-engine.

Of course, the great steam-engine in the furnace was too powerful, with its inexhaustible staying qualities, for the heart-engines in twenty plucky firemen. It was, indeed, a dramatic performance, and the skillful engineer in the furnace displayed much judgment in manipulating the throttle at his end of the line to keep the human energy of the respective contestants swaying to and fro until either party became exhausted.

Steam Fire Engine.—This hand-engine continued in use until 1865; then a large fire occurred (the destruction of the machine-shop of the Crane Iron Co.) which demonstrated its inefficiency. The borough substituted an improved steam fire-engine which was purchased from the Phoenix Fire Company, of Philadelphia, and this was used for 30 years; then it, too, had to make way for a stronger engine because it had failed to cope with the great and costly fire at the Unicorn Silk Mill, beyond the northern end of the borough.

The old hand-engine was stripped of its brass mountings and taken to the shadow of an old tree near the C. & F. R. R. round-house, and there the two passed away together in the natural process of decay.

Before the erection of the Town-Hall in 1868, the fire apparatus was housed in a frame building specially put up by the borough for the purpose,

on Front street south of Church, which is now occupied as a barber-shop.

BURGESSES.—The following list comprises the names of the burgesses since the incorporation of the borough, and the terms of service:—

David Thomas, 1853	Robert E. Williams, 1885-87
John Boyer, 1854	John W. Hopkins, 1888-89
Uriah Brunner, 1855	Thomas Jones, 1890-91
David Thomas, 1856-57	W. A. Borger, 1892-93
William Goetz, 1858-59	Charles R. Horn, 1894-96
A. C. Lewis, 1860	C. D. W. Bower, 1897-99
John Williams, 1861-69	Rufus M. Wint, 1900-02
James C. Beitel, 1870-71	Henry W. Stolz, 1903-05
John Williams, 1872-73	Dr. Charles J. Keim, 1906-08; 1914-
M. H. Horn, 1874	Dr. Henry H. Riegel, 1909-13
George Bower, 1875	
William H. Glace, 1876	
F. W. Wint, 1877	
Henry Davis, 1878-80	
Philip Storm, 1881-84	

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The following justices of the peace served in the borough from the time of its incorporation:

George Frederick, 1853-55	George Frederick, 1858-63
John Hudders, 1853-58	John H. Nolf, 1863-65
Chauncey D. Fuller, 1855-65	R. Clav Hammersly, 1865-95
Joseph Hunter, 1865-70	Charles Graffin, 1895-1900
William H. Glace, 1870-75	F. Joseph Wehrle, 1900-05
Abraham F. Koons, 1875-98	George H. Richter, 1905-10
Edwin C. Koons, 1898-1914	C. F. Roth, 1906-14

Upon the subdivision of the borough into two wards in 1877, it was contended that each ward became entitled to two incumbents, and two extra continued to be elected and to officiate without protest for upwards of twenty years, when they discontinued because the Secretary of the Commonwealth decided that no more than two justices would be commissioned in a borough regardless of the number of wards. The extra incumbents were:

James Courtney, 1878-83	Edward D. Boyer, 1884-89
Edwin Gilbert, 1878-79	Jacob Van Buskirk, 1889-91
William J. Craig, 1879-84	James Tait, Jr., 1891-96
Alexander N. Ulrich, 1883-1910	Thomas Jones, 1896-1906

Census.—The population of the borough, according to the United States enumeration, since its incorporation, has been as follows:

1860	1,932	1890	3,704
1870	2,853	1900	3,963
1880	3,065	1910	5,250

The population in January, 1914, was supposed to be about 5,300.

INDUSTRIES.

The following establishments are mentioned in connection with the industrial affairs of Catasauqua. It is apparent that they comprise a great variety.

Abattoir.—The borough was supplied with meats by visiting butchers from other places until 1858, including Frederick Nagle from the "Irish Settlement"; then George Bower began a butcher-shop along the canal at the foot of Chapel street where the old boat-yard had been carried on for twenty years. He moved the shop in 1861 to a point along the canal, at the foot of Mulberry street (two blocks north of the old Biery Bridge) and at the same time built a two-story brick dwelling-house at No. 209 Front street for his home; and he continued the business in an active and successful manner until 1890. He slaughtered from fifteen to twenty head of cattle every week, besides many sheep, hogs, and calves; and he had five delivery teams which traversed the surrounding country for a number of miles. He furnished the Canal Co. with their meat orders at the lock-houses north and south of Catasauqua.

There were sixteen visiting butchers when he started, but his increasing local trade soon caused them to discontinue their visits to Catasauqua. His son, Charles D. W. Bower, succeeded him in 1890, moving his family to the home 209 Front street. He took possession of the shop and made extensive improvements in 1893, introducing steam and electric power with a complete modern equipment; adding a cold storage building, and an ice-house with a capacity for 500 tons. He has continued the business in a successful manner until now. He conducts a meat-store at the home (No. 209). He maintained a store for a time at No. 129 Bridge street.

John Eckert, after working for George Bower for some years, engaged in the butchering business for himself, and carried it on for ten years until he died, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Henry Walker, whose shop is on Second street at Willow.

William S. Hauser engaged in the butcher business in 1896, in the Third ward, and carried on a slaughter-house and meat shop for six years, when he was succeeded by his son, Alvin A., who has conducted the place until now.

Artificial Ice.—E. L. Walker, H. G. Walker, C. O. Fuller, and William H. Sattelle, of Catasauqua, associated together for the purpose of manufacturing artificial ice. They were incorporated Sept. 29, 1913, under the name of Crystal Ice Co., with a capitalization of \$25,000, and secured a site at American and

Peach streets, where they erected a one-story brick-building and equipped it with the latest improved refrigerating machinery; daily capacity, 35 tons; employes, 12.

Bakeries.—The first bakery was started on Front street, north of Bridge, in 1860, by John Eskey, and he carried on the business until 1865. It was then abandoned until 1879. John L. Laubach revived it at the same place and conducted the business until 1891.

A man named Albright embarked in the business in 1861, on Front street, north of Strawberry alley, and carried on a bakery for some years. Then different parties followed him till 1879, when James Dilcher became the owner and he conducted it until his death, but at a place nearby (No. 219), and his son, George, until 1908. Then William F. Kuehner became the purchaser and he has continued the business until now, with three delivery teams.

Different parties carried on the Albright bakery, after Dilcher left it. Alexander Morrow operated it from 1895 to 1902. Then it was idle for about 10 years. John Dold revived it in 1912, carried it on a year; then John Klinge became the owner.

Henry Hauser began a bakery at Front and Chapel streets in 1889. He removed to 740 N. Third street in 1902, where he has continued until now. He employs three hands and has two teams.

A bakery was carried on by different parties at Second and Mulberry streets from 1870 to 1875.

Boiler Works.—Daniel Milson came to Catasauqua in 1854, and was employed at his trade of boiler-maker with the Crane Iron Co., and afterward with the Thomas Iron Co., until 1863. He was regarded as an expert mechanic. In 1865 he embarked in the business for himself, renting the shop of the former company which was at the rear of the pattern-shop at Front and Willow streets, and there he conducted the plant until 1890, when he retired. He employed from 25 to 50 hands. He was succeeded by Samuel McCloskey, an employee for years, who continued the business several years; then his three brothers became associated with him and they conducted a works on the premises of the Catasauqua Manufacturing Company, along the canal between Pine and Spring streets. This was continued until 1902; then Samuel McCloskey became the sole owner and he re-established himself afterward in the plant of the Crane Iron Co., where he has continued until the present time, carrying on a general business and employing from five to ten men.

Bottling Works.—August Hohl engaged in the bottling business at Coplay in 1884. After remaining there eight years, he located at Catasauqua, and here it has been continued until the present time. He also embarked in the wholesale liquor business in 1904. The store and bottling works have been at Front and Race streets since 1907. The three-story brick building was erected by Jonas Biery about 1855 for a hotel, and so used for about ten years. Then it was occupied as a general store until 1907.

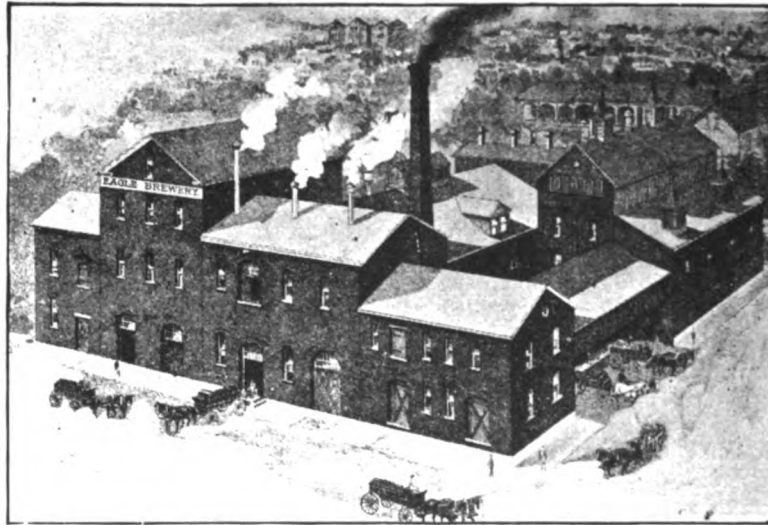
Bottling establishments are also conducted in connection with the two breweries.

Breweries.—Two breweries are operated in the borough, both started about the same time, in the year 1867.

Kostenbader Brewery is situated on Railroad alley, between Mulberry and Willow streets. It

duction of beer. It is generally known as the "Eagle Brewery."

Lehnert Brewery is situated at No. 115 Railroad alley. It was started by Matthew Millhaupt in 1867, and conducted by him under the name of "Catasauqua Brewery" until his decease in 1872. His widow then operated the plant for a while when a German brew-meister became the purchaser and afterward married the widow. He carried on the business until he died, and it was continued by his sons-in-law, Henry Geisel and Felix Keller, for several years, when operations were suspended for a number of years. An Englishman then converted it into an ale brewery. He carried on business for several years when it was again suspended for about ten years. Henry Kersch and H. H. Rice then became the owners and engaged in



EAGLE BREWERY.

was established in 1867 by Herman Kostenbader. The first building was a frame structure and then the annual production was only 1,500 barrels, but a large brick building was erected in its stead and the capacity was doubled. The plant was enlarged in 1900 and a second enlargement was made in 1913, increasing the capacity to 20,000 barrels. The proprietor died in 1909, when he was succeeded by his two sons, August F. and Herman A., who have operated the plant in a successful manner until the present time. Their trade extends throughout Lehigh county. They carry on a bottling works in connection with the brewery, which was started on the premises in 1905, and equipped with the latest appliances. The employees number from 25 to 30. The brewery is devoted wholly to the pro-

duction of beer and porter. Rice purchased the interest of his partner in a few years and conducted the business until November, 1906, when Charles L. Lehnert purchased the plant, and he has operated it until now. He employs from 15 to 20 men, and produced in 1913, 9,000 barrels. In 1914 he remodeled and enlarged the plant to a capacity of 15,000 barrels. A bottling works is connected with the brewery.

Brick Yards.—David A. Tombler was engaged in the manufacture of building bricks for about 20 years, from 1860 to 1880. His plant was located at the east end of Catasauqua. The product was hand-made. He employed 50 hands and upwards, according to the demands of his trade, and conducted two yards. Many build-

ings at Catasauqua were built of his brick during the period mentioned.

Tomblor was succeeded by Milton Kurtz, who carried on the business from 1880 to 1905, but in 1902 his yard was established some distance to the northeast at Fourteenth and Race streets, on a tract of thirteen acres. He employed from 16 to 20 hands and produced annually from 700,000 to 1,000,000 bricks, with horsepower.

In 1886 Oscar H. Kurtz associated with Wm. B. Schaeffer for manufacturing brick with machinery. They secured a Martin machine from Lancaster and carried on business for a year; then they sold their plant to David Davis and David Williams who conducted the business for ten years.

Oscar H. Kurtz associated with Franklin Goldsmith and they continued brick-making in East Catasauqua on the Kurtz plant, from 1905 to 1910. They employed from 20 to 25 men and produced annually from one million to one and a quarter million with steam power. The plant laid idle for a year, then Mr. Kurtz resumed operations for himself and has continued until the present time. In 1913 he employed from 12 to 15 hands and produced 700,000 bricks.

Many bricks in the building operations at Catasauqua were made in the Rader Brick Works at Northampton.

Carriage Works.—An industry of a creditable nature for the manufacture of carriages and wagons was carried on at Catasauqua for nearly 50 years. Frederick W. Becker embarked in the enterprise about 1865, and established a plant on the east side of Front street, near Race, which was a two-story frame building, 30 by 80 feet. His vehicles had a fine reputation. He conducted a good business until 1876 when he was obliged to suspend. The employees numbered from 10 to 15. He was followed by his son, Charles, who conducted the works with the same number of hands for some years. Afterward different parties carried on the business, but through competition they drifted into repairs. The last persons to operate the place until 1912, were Robert Rabenold, George Knauss and Milton Snyder.

Cigar Factories.—William Sacks started the manufacture of cigars at Catasauqua about 1865 and carried on the business until 1911. He employed several hands. He was succeeded by his son William, who has continued the business until the present time.

Charles Myers started about the same time and continued for twenty years. He was succeeded by Charles Schweppinger, who carried on the factory until he died, in 1910.

John G. Sacks has conducted a factory in the borough from 1890 to the present time. He employs from three to six hands and produces annually about 200,000.

Morris Huff carried on a factory from 1890 to 1912.

Crane Iron Works.—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company was organized in 1818, and after operating their coal beds and canal for 20 years, in which time they had increased their production and transportation of 1,000 tons, in 1821, to 224,000 tons, in 1837, they quite naturally considered the propriety of encouraging the establishment of industries along the Lehigh river for the consumption of their coal. They, therefore, in 1838, offered the valuable water privileges of the river from the Hokendauqua dam to the Allentown dam to any persons who would expend \$30,000 in the erection of a furnace and run it successfully for three months by the exclusive use of anthracite coal.

This offer led to the organization of the Lehigh Crane Iron Company, which included members of the Coal and Navigation Company, and, in the Fall of 1838, Erskine Hazard (one of the leading spirits of the Iron Company), went to Wales for the purpose of securing a competent person to come to the United States in their interest and superintend the erection of furnaces. He there met George Crane (proprietor of the Crane Iron Works at Yniscledwin) who recommended David Thomas, an expert employee, and they called to see him.

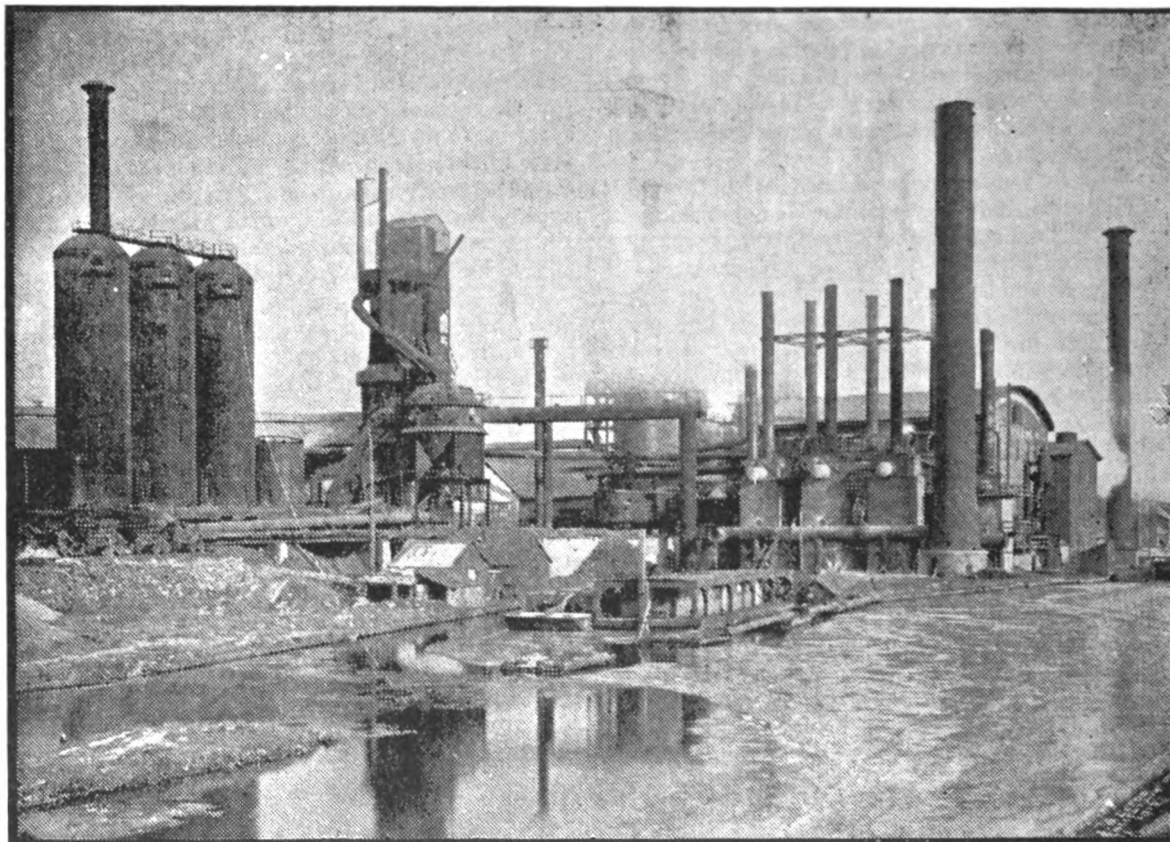
At first, Thomas was reluctant to leave his native land, but, influenced by a liberal offer, besides the consideration that his sons would have better opportunities in America than they could hope for in Wales or Great Britain, he consented, and on the night of the last day in the year 1838, he entered into an agreement with Mr. Hazard.

It should be mentioned in this connection that Solomon W. Roberts went to Cardiff, Wales, in 1836, as an inspector of rails which were ordered by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and other railroad companies. He visited the Crane Iron Works in May, 1837, and then informed his uncle, Josiah White, of the successful use of anthracite coal in the manufacture of iron there. He returned in November, bringing the details of Crane's plans and specifications illustrative of the process. He was asked to take up the manufacture, but declined and recommended one of Crane's associates. In accordance with his recommendation, Erskine Hazard, of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, went to Wales in November, 1838, and Hazard secured the services of Mr. Thomas.

In the Spring of 1839, Samuel Glace, while inspecting the canal along Biery's Port, noticed a number of men standing on the east side of the canal, which led him to think that there might be a leak in its bed, and so he asked the lock-tender, Jonathan Snyder, who they were. He then recognized Owen Rice and Frederick Biery, and they introduced him to the strangers as gentlemen from Philadelphia. Shortly afterward, he received orders from Mauch Chunk, to ascer-

when the other machinery arrived, the projectors of the works were as badly off as if none had been sent.

There was not at that time a foundry in the United States large enough to cast such cylinders as were needed. There were small foundries at Allentown and Bethlehem. The company applied to the Allaire Works of New York, and the Alger, of Boston, but neither of them could bore a 5-foot cylinder without enlarging their works,



CRANE IRON WORKS.

tain if there were any quicksands along the canal at Biery's Port. These were the men who selected the site for the furnace where the first iron was made in America with the use of anthracite coal, which proved a commercial success.

Mr. Thomas sailed from Liverpool on May 13, 1839, and reached New York June 5th. He brought with him his whole family. Before leaving England he had made the blowing machinery and castings for the hot-blast, and all were shipped except the two cylinders, which were too large for the hatches of the ship. So,

which they were unwilling to do. Mr. Thomas then went to Philadelphia to the Southwark Foundry of S. V. Merrick and J. H. Towne, who enlarged their boring machinery and made the required cylinders.

Fire-brick were imported from Wales, none being manufactured in this country, and in August, 1839, ground was broken at Craneville (now Catasauqua) for the first furnace.

After many difficulties and discouragements, the furnace was finally blown in at five o'clock July 3, 1840. The ore was two-thirds hematite

to one-third New Jersey magnetic. It was blown with two-and-a-half-inch nozzles, and the blast heat was 600 degrees.

The first run of iron was made the 4th of July, and proved a great success. From this time its manufacture by anthracite was successfully conducted at the Crane Works, and continuously except for the slight cessations common to all manufacturing establishments.

Furnace No. 1, in which the success of the new discovery was first fully demonstrated in this country, was 42 feet in height, with 12 feet bosh. It was operated by a breast-wheel 12 feet in diameter and 24 feet long, geared by segments on its circumference to a spur-wheel on a double crank, driving two blowing cylinders, 5 feet in diameter, with a 6-foot stroke, worked by beams on a gallows-frame. The motive power was the water of the canal, the difference between the upper and lower levels of lock No. 36. The furnace remained in blast until its fires were quenched by the rising waters of the flood of January, 1841, a period of six months, during which time 1,088 tons of pig iron were produced. The largest output for one week was 52 tons.

The furnace was blown in again after the freshet May 18, 1841, and continued in blast until August 6, 1842, producing in this time 3,316 tons of pig iron.

Mr. Thomas had been looked upon as a visionary and the remark was made by a leading charcoal iron-master that he would eat all the iron Mr. Thomas made with anthracite coal.

Other Furnaces Erected.—This successful operation led the company to put up one furnace after another to supply the increasing demands of their trade, until they had six in operation, as follows: 1842. Furnace No. 2, 45 feet high; 14 feet bosh. 1846. Furnace No. 3, 50 feet high; 18 feet bosh. 1849. Furnace No. 4, 50 feet high; 18 feet bosh. 1849. Furnace No. 5, 50 feet high; 18 feet bosh. 1868. Furnace No. 6, 60 feet high; 17 feet bosh.

The first load of iron ore was brought to the works on April 30, 1840, by Henry Hoch. It was hematite from the mine of Jacob Rice in Hanover township, Lehigh county. One was brought during the first year from the mine of Nathan Whitely, near Breinigsville, in Upper Macungie township; and one from the mine of John Kratzer, in South Whitehall township. In 1842, the celebrated Goetz bed was opened in Hanover township, Northampton county, and the first ore was taken to the Crane furnace.

The first magnetic ore was brought from the Mount Hope mine in Morris county, N. J., in 1840.

In the erection of the furnaces no machinery was used. Trees were cut down and set up as poles, to which ropes and chains were fastened and these held scantling in place at intervals; planks were laid as a floor on this scantling and on this floor heavy stones were pulled up to the masons on small two-wheeled carts with long handles.

A large blowing-engine was afterward erected, because the water-wheels were not powerful enough to furnish blast for all the furnaces, even though a small engine had been erected at an earlier date. This necessitated more room, and Bridge street (which ran in a direct line to the Canal) had to be vacated and located as at present.

Canal Bridge Moved.—The question then was how to remove the canal bridge to the new location, and Samuel Glace, an experienced superintendent on the canal, solved it. He waited until the boating season was over; then he placed two empty boats under the bridge and drew the water from the canal, which put the boats on the ground; then he placed long blocks on the boats and covered them with planks; then the water was let into the canal, which raised the boats and put the bridge up in the air and then the bridge was easily drawn to its new position.

Public Interest.—The manufacture of iron was quite a curiosity, and down to the Civil War, for a period of 20 years, the works were visited by many people of prominence, including Sir Morton Peto, Simon Cameron, Horace Greeley, and Dom Pedro (Emperor of Brazil). The bridge house was at times crowded with people, and it became a custom of the villagers to come to the evening cast.

The teams which brought iron ore from the mines were sometimes more than two miles in length, reaching from the Crane Iron Company scales out to Eberhard's quarry on the Mickley road. The roads in the county were frequently made impassable to the farmers and this reconciled them to the proposed C. & F. R. R. The magnetic ore was brought from New Jersey in loads and hoisted on an inclined plane by horsepower and then piled up in front of the furnaces 60 feet high.

The coal was brought by boats and piled up on the site of the new canal, opposite the Bryden Horse Shoe Works, in immense quantities. In the winter season it was placed on barrows, then taken on huge scows to the furnaces, ready for use. This was done night and day during the entire winter. On one of the midnight trips, Hugh Dougherty was missing, and found drowned. His funeral was the first Catholic

funeral in town. The interment was made at Easton.

Immense quantities of coal were also hoisted by buckets and piled in great heaps on the site of No. 6 Furnace (which was torn down in February, 1914.) The opening of the L. V. R. R. and C. & F. R. R. changed this, and many costly improvements had to be made to meet these new conditions.

The six furnaces operated by the company for many years have been reduced to two. The men employed vary from 300 to 500.

The company erected numerous small two-story brick and frame dwellings in the First ward of the borough for the convenience of its workmen, numbering altogether 95, put up at the same time as the furnace. It has also 5 dwellings in the Second ward, 3 in the Third, and one in the Fourth; total assessed, 104.

Iron Curiosities.—At the laboratory of the Crane Iron Works there are two interesting curiosities on the north side of the building which look like the mouths of two projecting cannon. They were placed there in 1907 as mementos. They are abandoned tuyeres, which had been in the furnaces, through which the hot-blast was forced. The one next to the pavement was in the first furnace, erected in 1840.

The company made an assignment in 1893; a re-organization was effected under the name of the Crane Iron Works, and it passed under the control of the Empire Steel and Iron Company. Its main office was at Philadelphia from 1839 to 1895; then it was transferred to the Front street office at Catasauqua, opposite the furnace, where it continued until 1908, when it was removed to the Empire Steel and Iron Company building on Bridge street.

The Empire Steel and Iron Company removed its offices from New York City to Catasauqua in 1900, locating in the Crane Iron Works office building, and continued there until 1908, when they were transferred to the superior three-story brick building on Bridge street, which the company erected at a cost of \$20,000.

Besides the Crane Iron Works, other companies, controlled by the Empire Steel & Iron Company, with offices here, are the Mt. Hope R. R. Co., and the Victoria Coal and Coke Co., of West Virginia.

Leonard Peckitt, president of this company since 1899, became chief chemist of the works in 1888, and since 1890 has been prominently identified with its management.

Fire-Brick Works.—David Thomas, Oliver A. Ritter, and Samuel McHose embarked in the manufacture of fire-bricks at Catasauqua in 1868, and they continued together until 1873,

when Thomas became the sole owner. Then his sons, Samuel and John, and son-in-law, Joshua Hunt, associated with him to continue the business. They traded as the Lehigh Fire-Brick Co., and manufactured all kinds of fire-bricks for furnaces, ovens, arches, jams, boshes, and cupolas. Upon the decease of the senior partner, in 1882, the company was incorporated; and in 1903, when a re-organization was effected, it was re-incorporated with the same capital, \$60,000.

In 1872 the plant was destroyed by fire and immediately rebuilt. The stone buildings put up then are still in use. They are situated along the canal, between the Wint Planing Mill and the Bryden Horse-shoe Works. Two kilns are in operation, and the annual production is one and a half millions. The directors and officers are L. H. McHose, president; Charles T. Evans, secretary and treasurer, and D. G. Dery.

Foundries.—*Union Foundry and Machine Co.* was started in 1851, by John Fritz and Brother, who established a plant at the south-east corner of Front and Pine streets for the purpose of carrying on a general foundry and machine business, and here the first foundry was put up in the Lehigh Valley for the production of cast-iron columns, which came to be shipped to all parts of the United States.

The plant was sold to William Michel and David Thomas, and afterward David Thomas became the owner. In 1869 Thomas sold it to Oliver Williams, David Williams, and William Hopkins, and they operated the works successfully till 1882, when they enlarged the buildings to meet the demands of their increasing business. They carried on the plant until 1891; then Hopkins sold his interest to the partners, and shortly afterward they were incorporated with Oliver Williams as president, and his nephew, J. Arthur Williams, as secretary and treasurer. In 1901 they were obliged to locate elsewhere so as to secure larger quarters. They accordingly established a plant along the north side of Race street, between the river and the canal, on 7 acres of ground, and here they carried on business for four years, when the company failed, and Leonard Peckitt purchased the plant.

Catasauqua Casting Co.—After the Union Foundry plant remained idle for two years a new organization was effected in 1907, which was called the Catasauqua Casting Co., and placed under the management of Frederick Conlin, for the manufacture of all kinds of castings. It was continued in operation until 1912, when it suspended, and since then the plant has been idle. The employees numbered from 100 to 150.

Davies and Thomas Foundry is situated in the Third ward, along the main thoroughfare, and the extensive plant covers 20 acres of ground, with the Catasauqua creek running through the premises.

This great and successful enterprise was started in 1865 by Daniel Davies, and associated with him were his son, George, and William Thomas, who traded under the firm name of Davies, Thomas & Co. In 1868, the Thomas interest was purchased by his partners and they carried on the business until the father died in 1876; then James Thomas (a brother-in-law of George Davies) purchased this interest in the works and the partnership of Davies and Thomas Co. was formed for the continued manufacture of general foundry and machine work, vertical and horizontal engines, car castings, and appliances for furnaces, mills, and mines. The plant comprised a number of brick buildings, covering a floor space of 35,000 feet. Five vertical engines were required to supply the motive power; the employees numbered from 175 to 200; and to facilitate its extensive shipments it was connected with the Central R. R. of New Jersey.

In 1894 the business was incorporated with a capital of \$300,000. The estimated value of the plant in January, 1914, was \$500,000, and in a general way the buildings have become four times what they were in 1876, with the employees numbering from 250 to 500, depending upon the conditions of the trade. Their productions are sent to all parts of the United States and to Canada.

This company is recognized as the pioneer in the manufacture of iron plates for lining tunnels under rivers by the shield method. Since 1905, it has supplied the extensive tubes for the sub-aqueous tunnels which have been put into successful operation from New York City to Jersey City, to Long Island City, and to Brooklyn; and it is now engaged in supplying the plates for a very extensive sewer at Brooklyn in the Corona District. These tunnels are admittedly marvelous accomplishments as great pieces of engineering; but this company in supplying the tunnel-plates is equally worthy of special recognition, because their production required the most exacting manipulation of materials, besides the nicest discrimination in successfully meeting the extraordinary demands of the contract; and this success secured a great distinction for the borough of Catasauqua.

In this connection it may be mentioned that the foundry was not fitted for such a great undertaking, but had to be changed to suit the occasion. These changes were designed and made by James Thomas, and he was encouraged in the

new enterprise by the children of his deceased partner, George Davies, which evidences the superior and courageous spirit of the company, and their complete success merits all possible praise.

The directors and officers of the company are: Leonard Peckitt, president.

Harry E. Graffin, secretary and treasurer.

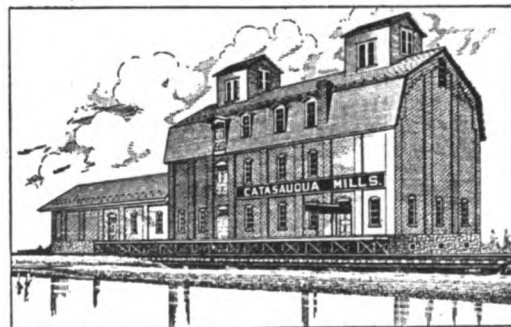
Hopkins Thomas, general manager.

George Davies, Rowland D. Thomas.

Of these George Davies and Harry E. Graffin (his brother-in-law), are the successors of George Davies, deceased; Hopkins Thomas and Rowland D. Thomas are the successors of James Thomas, deceased, and C. R. Horn, general agent at New York City, is a son-in-law.

George Davies died in 1894; James Thomas died in 1906.

McIntyre Foundry.—Robert J. McIntyre was foreman for a time in the New York City Iron Works, where he learned under his experienced father the business of putting up structural iron buildings, and then he filled the position of superintendent of the Union Foundry Co. at Catasauqua for nine years. In 1893 he leased the foundry of the Crane Iron Co., which was situated at the foot of Willow street, along the canal, east of the furnace, and there he produced all kinds of rolling-mill, furnace, and architectural castings, besides filling orders from the Crane Iron Co. He carried on the business for three years, then removed to Allentown.



MAUSER AND CRESSMAN MILL.

Garages.—The first garage at Catasauqua was established in April, 1911, on Pine street, at Railroad alley, by Nicholas J. Dungan and William H. Wentz for repairing automobiles. It is a one-story frame building, built in octagonal form, on a lot 90 by 100 feet, and is equipped with the necessary machinery. Wentz sold his interest to Philip Lynch, in July, following, and since then the garage has been carried on under the name of Lynch and Dungan.

In 1913, Preston H. Krätzer also opened a

garage in connection with his motor-car works.

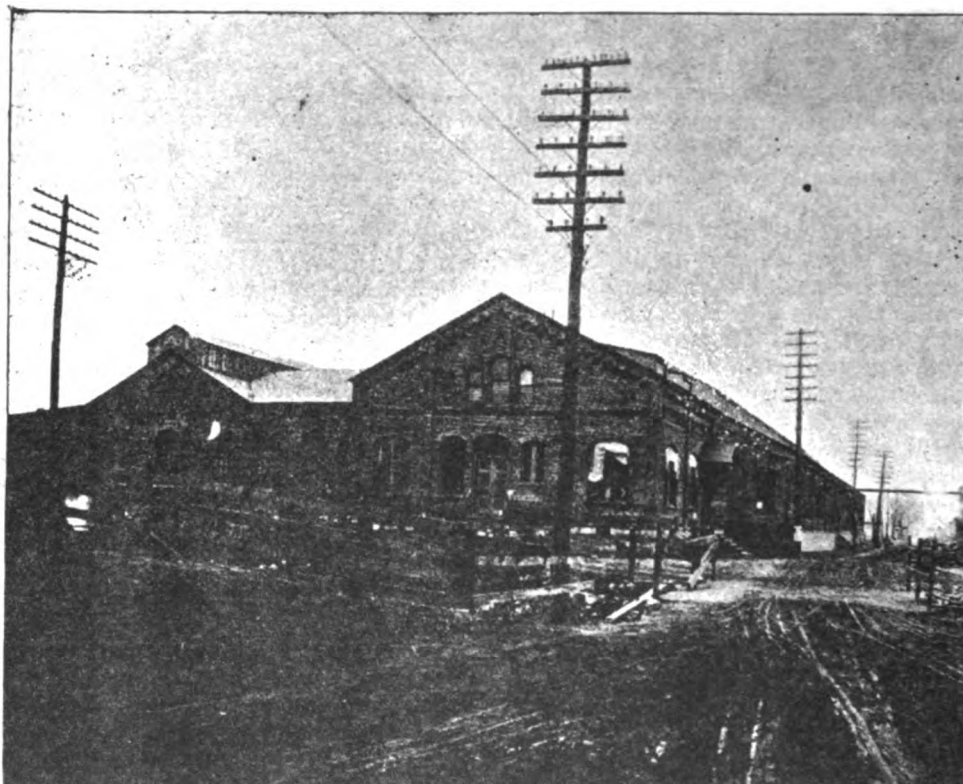
The residents of Catasauqua have shown a great appreciation of the automobile for business and pleasure purposes. About 130 automobiles were in the borough in January, 1914, many of them of a costly style.

Grist-Mill.—A grist-mill was erected at the mouth of the Catasauqua creek about 1752, and it was operated by the waters of this creek, but it is not known who built it and first engaged in the milling business.

In 1782 John Benezet, of Philadelphia, sold the land (then embracing 300 acres) to David

Frederick operated the mill from 1801 to the time of his death, in 1845. Then Solomon Biery (Frederick's son) and Thomas Frederick became the owners and carried it on ten years. It was a small stone building, run by an overshot water-wheel.

In 1855 William Younger and Milton Berger (who were cousins) purchased the property and conducted the business under the name of Berger & Younger until 1871, when Berger died and Younger became the sole owner, and during this time it is believed the water power was secured from the canal. Younger improved the plant by



WAHNETAH SILK MILL.

Deshler, of Allentown, but there was no mention made of a grist mill. In 1785, however, in the assessment list, Deshler is mentioned as the owner of 350 acres in Allen township, including a grist-mill, which is the first record evidence of this mill. It is also mentioned as "Deshler's Mill" on the Howell Map of Pennsylvania, which was published in 1792. He died in 1796. Subsequently Jacob Newhard became the owner of it, and in 1801 he (and his wife Mary) conveyed it to Frederick Biery and his brother, Henry. Soon afterward Henry sold his interest to Frederick and removed to New York.

enlarging and introducing a large turbine water wheel, and he developed the business to a remarkable degree, thereby enhancing the value of the property. He continued the business until 1891, when he was obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors, and the National Bank of Catasauqua (which had given him much financial assistance for a period of twenty years) was obliged to buy the mill and all the property connected with it. This was subdivided by the bank and sold off in parts to different parties. The grist-mill and adjoining property was purchased by George S. Mauser, in

1895, for his son, Franklin B. Mauser, and son-in-law, Allen H. Cressman, and they have since carried on the milling business under the name of Mauser & Cressman in a successful manner. It was burned down in 1898; then the land was sold to the firm, and they rebuilt the mill and equipped it with modern machinery. The water-power from the canal, until 1895, was supplied through a channel two by four feet; then it was enlarged to 6 by 14 feet, to meet the demands of the trade. The daily production was increased to 200 barrels. This is the first industrial site in the borough.

Included with the mill property is a fine two-story cut-stone dwelling, which was erected by Frederick Biery in 1830. It is still in a good state of preservation and reflects the superior workmanship of the masons and carpenters of that period, four-score years ago.

Horse-shoe Works.—In 1882 Joshua Hunt, Oliver Williams, and P. F. Greenwood associated together for the purpose of manufacturing forged horse-shoes under a patent of George Bryden from Hartford, Conn. They erected a one-story brick-building on the northwest corner of Railroad and Strawberry alleys (the site being now at the rear of the American Mechanics' Hall), which they equipped with necessary machinery, and they traded under the name of Bryden Horse-Shoe Co. They had in use two forge-hammers, employed 30 hands, and produced daily three tons of horse shoes under the management of Mr. Greenwood. The bar-iron was received from the Catasauqua Rolling Mill, with which Williams was prominently identified.

They continued there until 1889; then the company established a larger plant, north of Chapel street between Front street and the canal, and placed it under the management of Jacob Roberts, an experienced mechanic, from Poughkeepsie; and there the plant has been continued with increasing success until now, with gradual enlargements to meet the demands of the trade. It has come to be recognized as one of the largest plants of the kind in the world,—the buildings covering seven acres of ground, the daily production being from 40 to 50 tons of horse-shoes, and the employees numbering from 250 to 300. When the plant was first established on Front street, the capital was \$100,000; but this has been increased until now it is more than \$600,000. The development and success of this great enterprise at Catasauqua was mainly attributable to the superior management of Mr. Roberts, from the time he took charge of it, in 1889, until he died, in 1906.

During the Boer War of 1899-1900, this company supplied the British War Department with

a carload of horse and mule shoes weekly; and since then the company has received orders from that government.

The shoes are made in many varieties and shipped to all parts of the world.

Oliver Williams was at the head of the enterprise until he died in 1894. He was succeeded by George E. Holton (his son-in-law) who served as president and treasurer until his decease in 1913. Mrs. Holton, the widow, has since officiated.

Machinery.—The Lenox Manufacturing Co. was organized in 1898, by a number of enterprising men, including Oliver Williams, Jacob Roberts, and Sydney Heilig, of Catasauqua, for the manufacture of special machines of various kinds, more especially buttonhole workers, tackers, attachments for sewing-machines, button-covering machines and "Lenox" cash-registers. They secured the old and abandoned two-story brick building of the school district on Second street, which had been occupied for school purposes for upwards of 40 years, and this was equipped with necessary machinery. Business has been conducted there until the present time under the management of William Hargraves, with 9 to 12 hands, and a capital of \$30,000.

Motor-Car Works.—On Oct. 1, 1913, Preston H. Kratzer embarked in the business of manufacturing light motor trucks, with various types of bodies and top covers; also of general repair work to automobiles and motor-trucks. He established a plant in South Catasauqua, along the River road, in the building where he had conducted the South-End Planing-Mill from 1903 to that time. It was damaged by fire in February, 1914.

Planing Mills—About 1860, John H. Knauss and a Mr. Harwig associated together as Knauss & Harwig, to conduct a planing mill business on Race street at the Catasauqua creek, and there they erected and equipped a building on the east bank (where the Davies & Thomas Foundry is located). They operated the plant for several years, then Knauss became the sole owner; but he had just assumed the ownership when it was destroyed by fire through little children playing with matches around the mill, and it was a total loss because the insurance policies were not promptly transferred to him. The Humane Fire Company ran to the rescue but to no avail. Many of the by-standers assisted in manipulating the hand engine or in forming a bucket-brigade to supply the engine with water from the mill-dam 200 feet off, one row of men passing the empty buckets to the dam, and another row passing the full buckets to the engine. After the fire, the site was secured by

Daniel Davies for a foundry and machine shop.

Previous to the planing-mill a distillery had been carried on at this place for many years by Geo. W. Bogh and his brothers. They fed many hogs on the premises which squealed so much that the settlement there came to be called "hog-town," and the name was generally continued until East Catasauqua was annexed to the borough as the Third ward.

Previous to 1850, Nathan Fegley, from Mauch Chunk, was engaged for some time in conducting a lumber yard on Church street, where the Town Hall is now located. He returned to Mauch Chunk about 1850, and was succeeded by John Stoddard, of White Haven, who then established a yard at the southeast corner of Front and Spring streets, on land leased from Owen Swartz. He shipped lumber

died in 1882. Rufus W. Wint was admitted into the firm, and the name was continued until 1900, when Frank J. Fatzinger and Oliver A. Fatzinger each purchased an interest and a limited partnership was formed. Since then the business has been conducted under the name of F. W. Wint Co., Lt'd.

About 1870 saw and planing mills were established on the premises, and as the business developed the plant was gradually enlarged, more especially in 1902 when a large adjoining lot on the south extending from Front street to the canal was purchased which had been occupied by the Catasauqua Rolling-Mill.

The partnership is capitalized at \$60,000; a stock of several million feet of lumber is carried on hand, including a "dry-kiln" with a capacity of 175,000 feet, much of it under cover,



GOLDSMITH & SON.

in boats by the Canal from White Haven and Swartz acted as his agent. This was continued several years, when Swartz bought the business and conducted it until 1863. Then Horatio D. Yäger became a partner, and the business was carried on under the name of Swartz & Yäger until 1870. Swartz then sold his interest to Ferdinand W. Wint, and the business was carried on as Yäger and Wint until 1872, when George W. Cyphers was admitted as a partner, and the firm name was changed to Yäger, Wint & Cyphers. Cyphers died in 1873, and his interest having been purchased by his partners, the firm name was changed to H. D. Yäger & Co. The business was conducted under this name only a year, when Yäger sold his interest, and a new firm was created, consisting of Mr. Wint, Owen F. Fatzinger, and James P. Wint, who traded as F. W. Wint & Co. The senior partner

to meet the demands of its extensive trade; and the employees number from 60 to 75. All kinds of building materials are manufactured on orders from building contractors and shipped to all parts of the Lehigh Valley.

A planing-mill is situated at the east end of the Third ward, in Catasauqua, on Race street. It was erected and equipped with the necessary machinery by Franklin Goldsmith, in 1909, for the purpose of supplying all kinds of building materials, and he has since conducted business there in a successful manner. The firm is now Goldsmith & Son, by the admission of Frank R. A. Goldsmith. The building is 86 by 110 feet; a running supply of 300,000 feet of lumber is kept on hand, much of it under cover; and 40 hands are employed. The trade reaches out into all parts of the Lehigh Valley.

A planing mill was carried on from 1903 to

1913, by Preston H. Kratzer. It was situated in the south end of the borough along the River road, and was converted into a Motor Car works in 1913.

Pine Olein Factory.—In 1909, T. C. Smith and Franklin Trumbauer, of Allentown, bought a secret process for manufacturing a sweeping compound and general disinfectant, which they named "Pine Olein." They established their factory at the foot of Spring street along the canal, and while carrying on the business improved the product by experimenting with different combinations. Franklin J. Fatzinger, Owen A. Fatzinger, and Rufus W. G. Wint became the owners, and the business is being conducted under the name of Pine Olein Manufacturing Co.

Quarry Equipment.—In 1881, Joseph Matchette, a veteran captain of the Civil War, of Catasauqua, embarked in the business of equipping quarries with compressors, drills, hammers, pumps, and sundry supplies for taking out slate and limestone, and he extended his trade throughout the Lehigh, Perkiomen, East Penn, Schuylkill, Lebanon and Conestoga Valleys. He was the first to introduce in the last three valleys the steam drill for boring purposes, and the use of dynamite and the electric battery for blasting purposes, which greatly facilitated the removal of large quantities of rock at reduced cost.

In 1891 his son, Joseph D., became a partner, and since then they have conducted the business under the firm name of Joseph Matchette & Son.

Capt. Matchette was the agent of the Dupont Powder Mills, in the southeastern section of Pennsylvania, for nearly thirty years supplying his extensive trade with powder.

Rolling Mill.—In 1863 a number of enterprising men of Catasauqua associated under the name of the Northern Iron Co., for the manufacture of armor plate for war vessels, and also rails; and they erected a mill along the canal north of Pine street. It was capitalized at \$100,000, which was afterward increased to \$500,000. The management was under David Thomas, president; Charles G. Earp, secretary and treasurer, and David Eynon, superintendent; but just as they had gotten ready to carry on the plant, the Civil War ended; then they changed the extensive equipment to the manufacture of tank and boiler plates, afterward adding sheet-iron, and by 1867 the production came to be 6,000 tons. In 1868 the name was changed to the Catasauqua Manufacturing Co.

In 1864 a large rolling-mill was put up at Ferndale on the west side of the Lehigh river,

a mile south of Catasauqua, for the manufacture of bar and skelp iron, and the business was carried on for a time under the name of East Penn Iron Co.; which was afterward changed to Lehigh Manufacturing Co.

In 1868 the plant was leased to the Catasauqua Manufacturing Co., and in 1872 this company purchased the plant. David Thomas and his sons, Samuel and John, were at the head of the company. Then Oliver Williams became the president by reason of his large interest in the Catasauqua mill.

In 1882 the total production of the two mills was 36,000 tons, with 600 employees; and the estimated value was \$2,000,000.

A small mill was erected south of the mill near Pine street, which was named Mill C, and another was erected north of the Ferndale plant which was named Mill D.

These plants were in successful operation until 1892, and had a national reputation for the manufacture of all kinds of bar and merchantable iron, which was shipped to all parts of the United States. Before this time their financial standing was first-class and the works were kept running in a most successful manner. Then a strike arose, the panic followed, and this great company failed.

The Catasauqua plants were dismantled, and the land came to be owned by the F. W. Wint Co. The Ferndale plants were sold to James W. Fuller, who organized the Lehigh Foundry Co., and transferred the establishments to it.

Rubber Works.—In 1900 a company was organized at Catasauqua for the manufacture of a new metal out of a secret combination of copper and other materials which was to be harder than steel, and a plant was erected and equipped with machinery in East Catasauqua along the creek; but after some experimentation the enterprise proved a total failure and much money was lost.

A rubber company was then organized, which secured the building, equipped it with the necessary machinery and proceeded to manufacture certain rubber goods, such as fruit-jar rings, rubber heels and soles, door mats and rubber webbing materials, but after running the plant several years this also resulted in failure.

In 1910 a company was organized at Trenton, N. J., comprising Isaac Fineberg, Henry Bernstein, Antonio de Piano, Piano Rossa and Joseph Maher and his brother William, and they were incorporated under the name of Leicester Rubber Co., for the manufacture of rubber goods by the reclaiming process, such as automobile mats, door mats, stair mats, jar rings, shoe soles and heels, etc., and there they have since carried on

the business. In the summer of 1913 they secured the rubber plant mentioned and embarked in the business at Catasauqua on September 4th. Since then they have conducted the business in a successful manner, employing from 20 to 25 hands. New machinery was installed and the capacity of the plant was increased. The building is two-story, 60 by 175 feet.

Stone Works.—In 1903 Daniel Milson embarked in the business of quarrying and crushing stone on the property of the Deily Estate, to the rear of the Wahnetah Silk Mill. The quarried stones were supplied to the furnace of the Crane Iron Co. for fluxing, and the crushed stones to contractors for concrete work. He employed 20 men, produced about 200 tons a day, and continued there seven years. Then he rented

and produce upwards of 6,000 tons of materials for roofing, concreting, public roads, and railroads. Morgan Emanuel and his son, David, had previously been engaged in the business for a number of years.

SILK MILLS.—There are three silk mills carried on at Catasauqua.

Dery Mill.—D. G. Dery located at Catasauqua in 1897, and embarked in the manufacture of broad silks. He erected a fine three-story brick building at the foot of Front street, along Race, 150 feet front by 50 feet in depth, equipped it with the necessary machinery and started with 200 hands. After conducting the plant successfully for two years he enlarged it by adding a three-story brick building of the same dimensions at right angles, making the structure in



DERY SILK MILL.

the quarry of Henry Kurtz, in the Third ward and there he has carried on the business until now. He erected a new modern crusher with a daily capacity of 500 tons and employs from 20 to 25 hands.

Henry Kurtz had previously carried on his quarry for many years for burning lime and supplying a superior blue cut-stone for building purposes, and in this business he was succeeded by his son. Jonas Biery also carried on extensive quarry operations supplying thousands of tons of limestone to the Crane Iron Co.

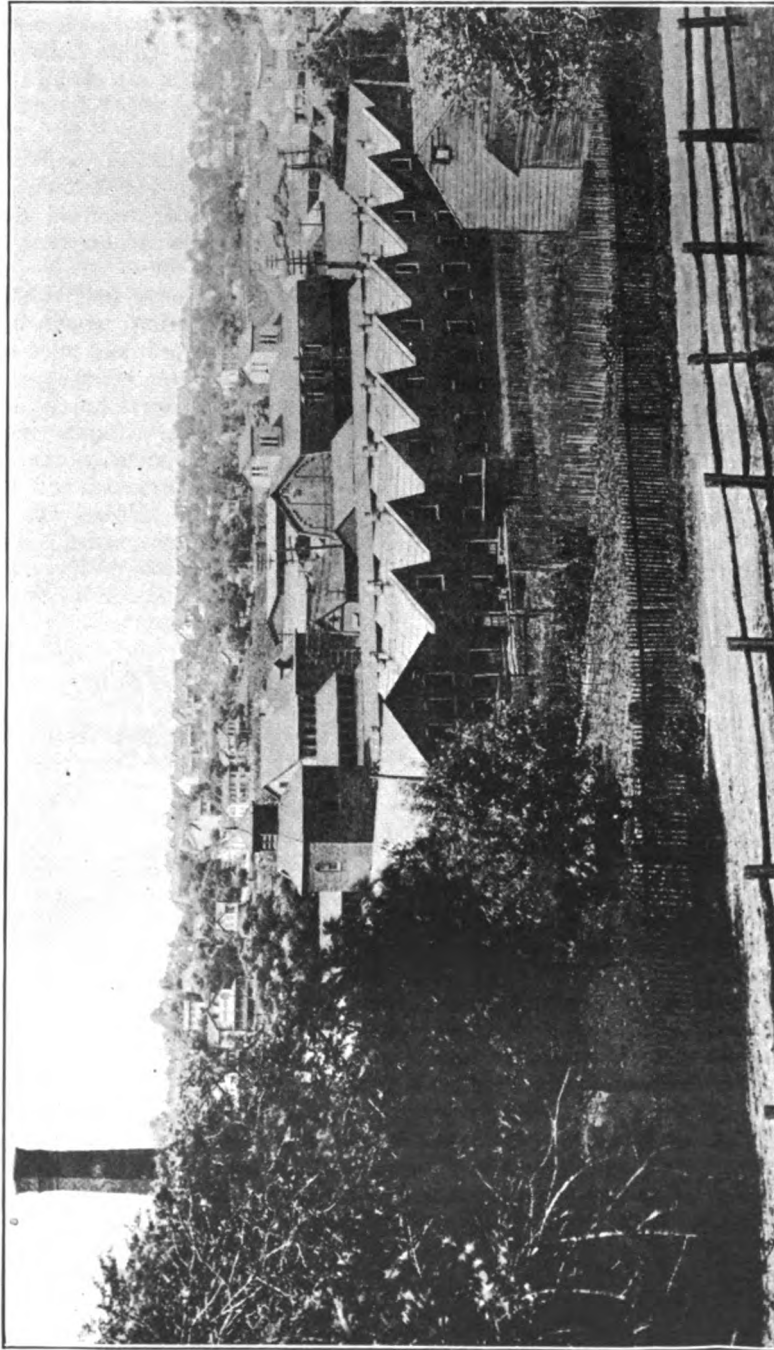
David L. Emanuel and others, under the name of Emanuel & Co., started a crusher plant at the slag bank of the Crane Iron Works in 1910, and the business has since been carried on by the company. They employ from 25 to 40 hands

the form of an L which he also equipped with machinery. Since then he has carried on the business in a most successful manner, affording constant employment to 400 hands.

During this time Mr. Dery established fifteen other silk mills at different places, fourteen being in Pennsylvania, which he has conducted in a similar manner. His employees altogether number 3,600. The principal office for all his establishments is at Allentown, embracing all the rooms on the seventh floor of the Allentown National Bank building.

The home of Mr. Dery is at Catasauqua, a spacious, three-story brick Colonial building on a large plot of ground.

Wahnetah Mill is situated on the road to Allentown, beyond the Catasauqua creek, near the



VIEW OF WEST CATASAUQUA AND WAHNETAH MILL.

grist-mill. It was organized in 1890, with a capital of \$125,000 by James Thomas, Frank M. Horn, James W. Fuller, Samuel Thomas, Edwin Thomas, C. R. Horn, William W. McKee and George Davies, for the manufacture of silk plushes and fabrics. Alexander Pfeffer was engaged as the general manager and he was sent to England to secure the necessary machinery and a supply of silk, and the mill was erected in 1892. The capital was increased to \$200,000, and the business was conducted under varying circumstances until 1900.

William R. Thomas was then engaged as the superintendent and he has managed the increasing business in a most satisfactory manner. The manufacture of plushes was abandoned and in 1902 broad silk looms were installed; and in 1903 one hundred looms were in operation. Since then the plant has been much enlarged, and in January, 1914, there were about 700 looms in operation with 400 hands.

Catasauqua Mill.—James J. Seyfried, Edward J. Smith, and Wilson J. Smith associated together in 1911 as the Catasauqua Silk Co., for the manufacture of broad silks in the borough. They purchased a two-story frame factory building on Race street between the river and canal, and equipped it with the necessary machinery; and they have since conducted the business in a successful manner. Their annual production, which runs from \$60,000 to \$70,000, is shipped to New York City. They employ from 20 to 30 hands.

Tinsmith Shops.—Charles G. Schneller in 1854 engaged in the business of tinsmith and dealer in hardware and stoves, locating at Front and Strawberry streets, in Catasauqua, and there he continued in business until 1887. His son, Charles W., became a partner in 1881, and in 1887 secured the entire business; since then he has conducted it in a successful manner. He employs four hands. The Schneller Row (three-story brick) was erected there in 1868. Mr. Schneller died in 1909, aged 88 years.

Charles Schneider has been engaged in this business at Catasauqua since 1872; since 1900 at his present stand, No. 108 S. Second street.

John P. Schneller (brother of Charles W.), has been at No. 120 Front street since 1880, though he had carried on the business in the borough for several short periods before.

Samuel P. Gemmel started in 1893; and since 1897 he has conducted the business at No. 312 Second street.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The first work done in the village in 1839 was the building of a two-story frame house opposite the site of the furnaces which, within six months after coming to

this country, was occupied by Mr. Thomas and his family.

There was built at the same time a row of "shanties" from Second street to Limestone alley; also frame houses from Limestone alley to near Howertown Road, which were surrounded by a front yard, with fences neatly whitewashed. The occupants were the clerks and bosses at the works. This was the "boulevard" of the village.

A brick row was built on Wood street from Limestone alley to Howertown Road, and each house was generally occupied by four families. Some of their descendants now living in large houses were born there.

In 1839 there were few, if any, coal burning stoves. Every thrifty tenant had his cord of wood sawed, chopped, and piled in the cellar.

Bake-ovens were erected; one on Wood street, the other on Church; and their fires were burning from Monday morning till Saturday night, for the neighbors took their turn. The dough was prepared and placed in straw baskets; then, by a dexterous movement, upturned on a wooden tray or shovel, and pushed into the ovens. Occasionally, some belated housewife would come and beg the privilege of putting only a small pie into the oven if there were still room.

After the water was introduced, several spigots were on Wood and Church streets, the only streets in the village where the mains were laid. The water was taken from the Lehigh river, but then it was free from impurities and adulterations.

The first streets were opened on the land of Frederick Biery, from Race street to Wood, as far as his land extended. As the village grew in the centre, Second street was opened to Church and made crooked so as not to interfere with buildings already erected. When it was extended to Middle alley, a stop was made at the line of Henry Breisch's land and the street was fenced off. Prior to this time, Second street had been opened by John Peter from Bridge street north, and when Second street was extended northward another crook was necessary to make the connection.

Meanwhile, Bridge street was opened, and, in order to make it correspond with Church street, it also was made crooked, otherwise the lines would have overlapped and the lots would have become too long. Strange to say, the alleys between Church and Bridge streets were run as if these streets were at right angles. The consequence was that the lots on Bridge street at alleys were sliced off at the point of intersection. While this was not considered when the

lots were cheap, in after years, when parties began to measure up and find themselves short from 8 to 12 inches, law suits arose, bitter feeling was developed and expensive litigation naturally followed. Such was the situation on both sides of the street but it would not have occurred if the points of intersection had been a right angle.

In 1839, there were four public roads which lay within the present boundary of Catasauqua:

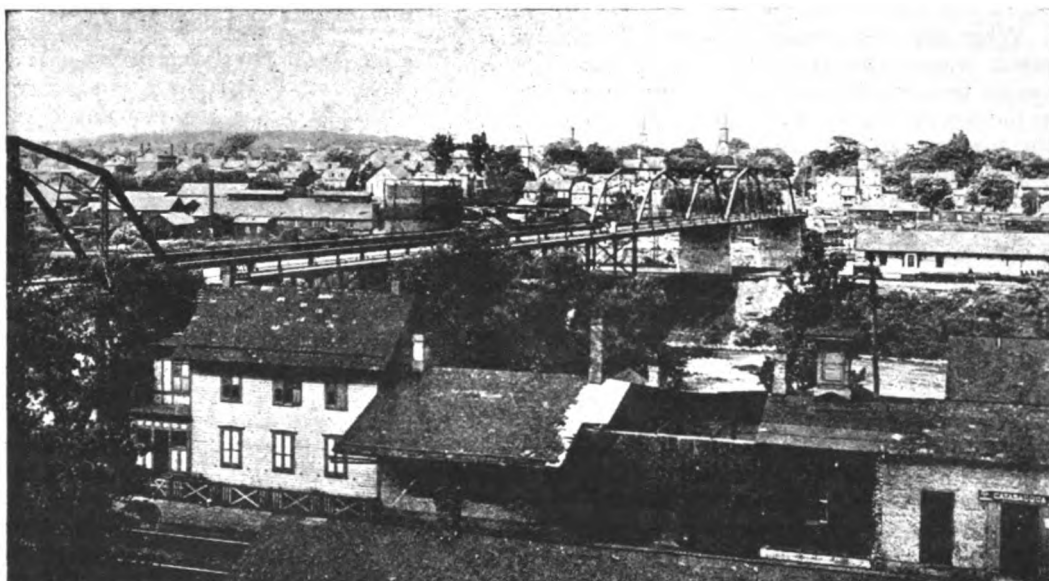
One extended from the dam along the canal west of the Faust farm house, crossing Front street where it is intersected by Chapel street, and proceeding due east along the north side of the Breisch farm house (near the site of Dr. Daniel Yoder's residence) to the Howertown Road.

borough, which lowered the surface several feet between Union street and School alley, and required high stoops before the residences, as they are now seen.

In 1848, Second street was laid out from Race to Church, by direction of the Court.

Building Lots.—During the period from 1845 to 1860, this town grew in population. The Biery lots were sold on Front and Second streets to Wood; and John Peter sold his lots on those streets from Bridge to the borough line. The balance of the Peter farm was sold to David Thomas. Henry Breisch also sold his farm, lying between Second and Third streets from Church to Pine, to David Thomas.

But Thomas for years sold very few lots,



PINE STREET BRIDGE.

The second from the Biery grist mill due east over the Deily hill by the farm house to a point where the road forks in the Third ward toward Bethlehem.

The third from the mill race over the county bridge in the Third ward.

The fourth was the Howertown Road which originally extended due north on the west side of the Biery farm house to a point at Union street where it joined the road as it is at present, the last portion having been vacated long ago.

In 1841, Front street was laid out by the Court, but it was known for some time as Cinder street because the slag from the furnaces was hauled on it to make it passable in wet weather. It was graded in 1853 by Elias Mertz, surveyor, right after the incorporation of the

which eventually proved to be a good feature, because it paved the way for many fine residences between Second street and Howertown Road and from Bridge street to Walnut. Third street was only opened in 1870, twelve years prior to his death; and Fourth and Fifth streets were opened some years after his death in the settlement of his estate. The population at this time was 2,853.

Bridges.—There were two bridges across the river in the early history of the town; the Biery Bridge, erected as a chain structure in 1824, and maintained as such until 1852, when it was removed on account of its insecurity. A covered wooden structure was then erected in its place, and this was continued as a private toll-bridge until 1892, when the county purchased it and

an iron structure was built to accommodate the increased public and trolley traffic. The Crane Iron Co. bridge was erected by the company for its own uses in 1845 and since maintained. A third bridge, built of iron, was established at Pine street by the county in 1906.

Water Works.—When Catasaquaque was founded in 1839 the water rights and land west of the canal, from the Hokendauqua Dam to the Allentown Dam were ceded to the Lehigh Crane Iron Co. by the canal company as a substantial inducement to capitalists to erect furnaces here and develop an increased market for coal as a feeder to the canal project. At that time, the towns along the Lehigh river north to the coal mines were few, and it never entered into the minds of the investors that the stream would become the sewer system of populous boroughs and hundreds of coal mines.

When the first furnace was erected, the blast power was secured from the canal, a new canal having been excavated which was afterward used as the main channel. The pump to furnish water for furnace use was attached to a blast wheel, which remained in use until No. 3 furnace was completed in 1844. More convenient water facilities for the town were required and then a 4-inch main was laid from the pump to Wood street, up Wood to Second, up Second to Church, and thence to a basin located on that street above Church alley.

The leakage from this basin eventually undermined the limestone soil, and necessitated its abandonment and a wooden tank was erected. In 1854, a 4-inch main was laid on Front street, as far as Bridge, and in 1856, a 3-inch main was extended up Second street, as far as Strawberry alley, to supply the new residence of David Thomas. This pipe was recently discovered while laying the new mains on that street, and it was found almost closed with corrosion. The same year the Front street main was extended to the new rolling mill, and subsequently as far as Puddlers' Row, above Chapel.

When this was about to be done originally, it would seem that David Thomas wrote to his son Samuel, then at Nazareth (going to school), to stop off at Bethlehem and take measurements of the pump used there to supply water to the inhabitants of that town, as he intended to supply water to the company houses on Church and Wood streets. Richard W. Leibert (who is still living at Bethlehem), supplied him with the desired information. Work was then commenced without a charter and in time the mains were extended, a reservoir was built on Church street, and later on north of Walnut between Fifth and Sixth streets. A charter was sub-

sequently obtained and the company furnished the water until its merger with the Clear Springs Water Co.

By 1872, the demands upon the water supply had increased so largely that the company decided to make extensive improvements, and spent \$25,000. On Front street from Wood to Bridge an 8-inch main was laid; Second, Union to Chapel, a 10-inch main; 4-inch main on Union and Chapel streets; 10-inch main on Bridge, from Front to Second; and 10-inch main on Walnut to Fourth, where connections were made with a 12-inch main leading to a new stone and concrete reservoir on Currant alley, above Walnut, the highest point in the town. A new pumping station was built below No. 6 furnace, 23 by 25 feet in dimensions, with water and steam pumps having a capacity of forcing 185,000 gallons of water per day. A nearby stand-pipe, to equalize the pressure upon the pipes, was also built.

The use of the river water for household purposes becoming objectionable, an artesian well was drilled adjoining the pumping station and alternating filters erected to overcome its frequent filthiness.

All the town gutters and refuse from manufacturing places north of Bridge street had drained into the canal, the surface of which frequently presented mysterious compositions.

The company requiring more room for storage purposes, a 36-inch main was extended on the canal bed, from a point facing the canal below the bridge, which carried water to the fore-bay at the machine shop and pumping station, while another of similar size ran from the fore-bay in front of No. 5 furnace and extended to the turbines opposite No. 1; the feeder canal was then abandoned and filled in, giving the company large storage space in front of the furnaces.

For many years, the revenues of the water system were not given close attention and reverses coming to the Crane Iron Co., its receivers made overtures to the original owners, and the water and land rights, with some reservations, passed back to the Navigation Company and then to the Clear Springs Water Co.

Council then reduced the number of fire hydrants to 23, owing to the demands of the new regulations, and when in January, 1908, the rates were announced, many consumers discontinued the use of the water.

The Fire and Water Committee were directed to make an investigation and report the cost of establishing a municipal plant. A public meeting was called in the Town-Hall, Thursday, July 23, when it was proposed to ask the taxpayers for a loan of \$80,000 to sink wells, and proceed with the erection of a municipal system.

By unanimous direction of Council, it was submitted to the tax-payers at the November election, which resulted in polling 776 votes for the loan and only 74 against.

Artesian Wells.—Two artesian wells were sunk upon a tract of land, designated by a geologist sent by the State Board of Health, at Walnut and St. John streets, east of the Catasauqua creek. The success of the first well demonstrated the wisdom of the designated spot, and the second well was equally satisfactory. The wells are about 240 feet deep, steel cased, 10 inches in diameter, with a flow of 500 gallons a minute. They were both tested by air lifts for seven days and nights, and the supply of water was pronounced inexhaustible. The strata of sandstone were pierced the entire depth. The State Board certified that it was perfectly pure; and by practical tests at the boilers of the plant it was found free from lime sediments.

The committee had investigated other plants and asked experienced engineers to come to Catasauqua, view the location and prepare plans for a municipal plant. Dr. C. J. Keim was then serving as burgess, with Councilmen Henry W. Stolz, Alfred J. Leh and Martin Graver from the First ward, and Thomas Jones, William McCandless, and Oscar Shugar from the Second ward, all favorable to a municipal water-works. Detailed plans and specifications were formally adopted, and the sale of the water bonds for \$80,000 at 4 per cent. was advertised. George H. Hardner, of Allentown, became the contractor, the sale of the bonds was made, three-fourths of the issue having been taken by residents of the borough. Work was started in March, 1910, and completed the following October. Two equity suits were instituted by the Clear Springs Water Co. to restrain the borough from proceeding to establish the water-works, but the Court dismissed both bills, deciding that their vested rights were not injured.

Thomas Jones is worthy of special mention in the establishment of this improvement for the public welfare. He came to Catasauqua in 1853 and assisted in laying the water pipe in 1854. For many years he was employed as a machinist at the Crane Iron Works; then he became master mechanic of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville R. R. under its superintendent, John Thomas, which position he held until the road was acquired by the P. & R. R. Co. He served in town council from 1884 to 1889; officiated as burgess from 1889 to 1891; and again served in the town council since 1908, while this improvement was being established.

Edmund Randall, the publisher of *The Catasauqua Dispatch*, is equally worthy of mention

for his continuous and persistent advocacy of its ownership by the borough.

Pumping Station.—The pumping station is a brick fire-proof building, with concrete foundations and floors, structural, steel and slate roof, with ample proportions for duplicating the present plant. The engine and compressor room is 50 by 60 feet and boiler room 50 by 50 feet, with fuel space for more than 100 tons. These rooms are well lighted, provided with fire-proof partitions and furnished throughout in a neat and substantial manner. The chimney is constructed of brick lining 5 feet square inside and 100 feet high, on a concrete foundation.

In the boiler room there is a battery of two high-pressure tubular boilers, 100 to 125 horsepower each, set in masonry with connections to pumping machinery.

In the engine room there are two air compressors of the Ingersoll-Rand most improved type, made to operate condensing, either or both together, through air receiver to air-lift system, with discharge from wells into storage reservoir; also two large Platt cross compound horizontal crank and fly-wheel pumping engines with condenser, of combined daily capacity of two million gallons, made to operate, either or both together, with suction from storage reservoir and delivery to system of water mains.

Reservoir.—The storage reservoir is 72 feet in diameter, 14 feet 6 inches deep, having a capacity of 364,000 gallons; made of brick concrete and steel construction, with roof of cement tiling, and ventilator screened and protected from all impurities, which makes it a most fitting receptacle for storage, direct from the wells. The large pumping engines, with suction from this reservoir, deliver the water through water mains and tower to the people.

Tower.—The water tower is located on the hill, near Sixth street and Howertown Road, in North Catasauqua, just north of the borough line. It is built of steel, 15 feet in diameter and 80 feet high, resting on brick sub-structure with stone trimmings, reinforced at the top with heavy eye beams. This sub-structure is on octagonal foundation of concrete, 30 feet in diameter. It is connected through the sub-structure with main and drain pipes and valves placed so that the tower may be used with the system or not, as may be desired. The reservoir affords the city a storage of about one-half million gallons of water for use in an emergency and, as a reserve, additional to the capacity of the plant, should there be a serious conflagration.

Mains.—The system of water mains, ranging from 16 inches to 6 inches in diameter, with but few laterals of 4-inch pipe, in all about seven

miles, is laid in the principal streets of the borough.

In case a fire occurs in the lower portion of the town, mains on American street, Howertown Road, Second and Front streets furnish a constant flow.

There have been located at the street corners thirty-five Matthews type hydrants, with 6-inch base connections and two 2½-inch nozzles for hose and one 4-inch nozzle for steamer to each hydrant. This system is divided into 63 districts, any and all of which may be shut off as desired. In case of repairs, but one square of patrons will be inconvenienced for a short time. There are 70 fire plugs and 790 taps from the mains.

The Water Commissioners have been: David Tolan, 1910 to 1911, and Daniel Gillespie since 1911. The annual receipts are about \$9,000.

Town Pumps.—There were three town-pumps in the place. The first was at Biery's Hotel, on Race street, set up when the first tavern was started.

The second was at the Thomas residence, on Front street, opposite the furnace; the well was sunk by the Crane Iron Co., and a pump-stock was placed there with a long iron handle to raise the water and a long handled iron cup was attached to it by a chain from which to drink it. This was highly appreciated, for the quality of the water was superior and many persons refreshed themselves there, more especially the working people at the furnace; indeed, all the families in that vicinity got their drinking water at this pump. It was continued in active use until the town came to be supplied from the municipal water-works. It may be remarked that the company established another pump on the premises a short distance below the office, about 1860, to take its place, and the old one was removed on account of the commotion there at times which was objectionable. The iron pump-stock is still there but it has not been much used for several years.

The third was at the rear of the Eagle Hotel on Bridge street.

Public Fountains.—In the summer of 1911 the subject of public fountains on the streets of Catasauqua was agitated, which resulted in the appointment of a committee of citizens which consisted of:

Joseph Matchette, chairman	
John Moat	Franklin Beck
George Boyer	Cooper Weaver
Alvin A. Hauser	Reuben Weaver

Subscriptions were solicited and the collections amounted to \$500. Then five places were selected for locating the fountains, as follows:

Front street, American Mechanics Hall.
 Bridge street, Postoffice Building.
 Howertown Road, north of Pine street.
 Five Points, Howertown Road.
 Third Ward, Twelfth and Race streets.

These five fountains were set up in the fall of 1912 where the water has since been free, taken from small, ever-flowing vertical outlets, and this public convenience has been highly appreciated and commended.

Clear Springs Water Co.—The water-plant of the Crane Iron Works, established along certain streets of Catasauqua from the beginning of the town, in 1839, was sold, in 1905, to the Clear Springs Water Co. (whose large plant is situated near the northern line of Whitehall township, above Cementon) and from that time the Company has maintained an office in Catasauqua, being in the P. O. Building since its erection in 1907. The principal office is in Philadelphia. The local office has been in Catasauqua since 1905.

Joseph Milson has been its superintendent since October, 1912. His predecessor was Walter L. Watson.

This company supplies the following towns in the Lehigh Valley:

East of the river.—Siegfried's, Northampton, and North Catasauqua.

West of the river.—Cementon, Egypt, Coplay, West Coplay, Hokendauqua (part), West Catasauqua, and Fullerton.

The total length of mains in service is 43 miles.

Canal.—In the course of the construction of the canal, a lock was placed at a point which came to be in front of the furnace at Catasauqua, with dimensions of 22 feet wide by 95 feet long, and a drop of 8 feet from one level to the other. The number in the system is 36. The next lock to the north is about a mile distant, and the next to the south also a mile.

A double canal was maintained for a number of years from 1839, from a point near the Hartman Ferry (locality of the Hokendauqua Bridge) to the furnace to facilitate receiving and shipping materials.

Grain and coal were "floated" down the river to the Delaware river, and thence to Philadelphia, on flat-bottomed boats called "arks," and these "arks" were sold there because they could not be taken back against the current. In passing Biery's Port these boats attracted much attention. When the canal came to be opened for transportation in 1828 the movement of the boats through the locks excited as much public interest for a time as the "casting" of iron in the furnace in 1840.

The first excursion to Biery's Port on the canal was made by a party from Allentown and an "ark" was used to carry the excursionists. The boat was handsomely decorated with American flags for the occasion. This occurred on Friday, June 26, 1829. Ogden E. Frederick recalls how his mother-in-law, Mrs. James W. Fuller, with much spirit narrated the trip many years ago. She was amongst the party, having accompanied her parents, then a girl (Clarissa Miller) 11 years old. She remembers distinctly the crowded condition of the boat and the great pleasure the extraordinary trip afforded. Two horses pulled the boat, and though the movement on the water was slow, the sensation was pleasing and the passing scenery truly picturesque and inspiring, much beyond what she had yet experienced.

Another occurrence, worthy of mention, was several years afterwards when many of this community went by boat to Easton to witness the hanging of a man named Getter, on a small island in the Delaware river.

Boat Yards.—Along the canal, from 1845 to 1865, two boat-yards were carried on for the building and repair of boats; one of them by Bogh Brothers, situated on the site of the Fire Brick Works between Walnut and Chapel streets, and the other by Ginder & Rehrig on the site of the lowlands opposite the Catasauqua Hotel.

RAILROADS.—It was in the Fall of 1855 that the first locomotive, the "General Wall," borrowed from the Central R. R. of N. J., with a passenger car attached, came to Catasauqua, which was as far as rails had been laid. It was a gala day for the borough, only two years old. On this train were citizens from Easton, including Thomas McKean (then 90 years old) and an army officer on recruiting service. A dinner was had at the Eagle Hotel, while flags were flying and bands playing. After dinner a procession was formed which marched to Hoken-dauqua, to view the furnace just erected there.

On the way from Allentown, the train ran slowly, stopping now and then to cut down projecting limbs of trees which hung over the track.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad was established on the opposite side of the river and opened for traffic and travel in September, 1855; and in 1856 the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad was started from the Catasauqua Station there and opened for traffic and travel in 1857.

David Kline, a painter by trade, was the first agent and the first freight was brought by him over the bridge on a wheel-barrow.

The Central R. R. of New Jersey was established and extended along the canal through the

borough in 1867; and the New England R. R. is now being extended through the central section of the borough to the canal near the Crane Iron Works to facilitate the shipment of coal by boats from Catasauqua.

The trolley street railway was extended from Allentown through Catasauqua along Front street to Siegfried's in 1891.

POST OFFICE.—For twenty years after this settlement was started at the bridge, the hamlet was called Biery's Port. A post office was established July 24, 1844, and named "Craneville." after George Crane, of Wales, who was the owner of iron works where David Thomas was employed before coming to this country, and upon the appointment of Nathan Fegley as postmaster in 1846, it was moved to the corner of Front and Church streets.

Mail came three times a week from Allentown to Mauch Chunk by stage, and several times a week from Bethlehem to Cherryville by one-horse conveyance. But letters for this place were frequently sent to Craneville, N. J., a small town 20 miles from New York City on this Easton stage route, which caused a delay of some days in the delivery of letters. The Crane Iron Co. received their mail from Allentown by private carrier which helped somewhat.

A change was agitated as early as 1845, but owing to the dominant party represented by the old inhabitants at the lower end of town, they prevented the Post Office Department from adopting various names proposed. Owen Rice was at that time chief clerk at this iron works (who, for many years, had been the scrivener of deeds for the country hereabouts) and learning from old drafts made in 1735 and later that the creek flowing through the east end of the village was named "Catasauqua" (Cattosoque) he suggested the name and it was adopted by the department on Aug. 10, 1846.

Postmasters.—The following persons filled the position of postmaster:

Nathan Fegley,	1846-50	Isabella D. Duff,	1865-71
Joseph Laubach,	1850-53	Adaline Creveling,	1871-77
Nathan Frederick,	1853-54	William H. Bartholomew,	1877-89
Augustus H. Gilbert,	1854-55	Edmund Randall,	1889-94
Solomon Biery,	1855-61	Jonas F. Moyer,	1894-98
Arnold C. Lewis,	March-Nov., 1861	Henry Davis,	1898-1900
Frank B. Martin,	1861-62	Charles Graffin,	1900-08
Charles D. Fuller,	1862-65	Samuel S. Graffin,	1908-

The borough post office force comprises a

postmaster and assistant; three clerks, auxiliary clerk, and special delivery messenger; four carriers, sub-carrier, and mail messenger.

Three daily deliveries are made excepting Sundays; and four collections from 35 boxes located in different parts of the borough.

The following statement shows the character and extent of the postal business at Catasauqua:

Daily mail handled:

Incoming (pieces), 4,600
Outgoing (pieces), 2,800

Registered mail during 1913:

Outgoing (pieces), 2,247
Incoming (pieces), 2,233

Stamped paper sold during 1913, ... \$13,340

Domestic orders paid during 1913, ... 21,950

Domestic orders issued during 1913, .. 34,048

International orders paid during 1913, 1,318

International orders issued during 1913, 3,426



POST OFFICE.

Post Office Building.—The post office has been located at Bridge and Railroad streets since 1907. The superior and attractive three-story brick building was erected by capitalists identified with the National Bank of Catasauqua at a cost of \$25,000. The first floor is occupied by the Post Office; the second by the Telephone

Exchanges, and the Clear Springs Water Co.; and the third by the "Charotin Club," a social organization of 80 members.

GAS WORKS.—In 1856, Joseph Laubach, John Thomas, William Getz, Samuel Glace, John Williams, and Joshua Hunt, of Catasauqua, associated together for the purpose of organizing a company to manufacture gas and supply the town with an improved light. A charter was secured and the first officers were: Joshua Hunt, president; Joseph Laubach, treasurer; John Williams, secretary.

The plant was established along the canal, north of Pine street, and there it has since been kept in constant operation. The enterprise was appreciated by the community and largely patronized, which made it successful from its inception. The introductory price per 1,000 feet was \$4.50; but this was gradually reduced until it came to be \$1.50.

Bituminous coal was used until 1880 for the production of gas; since then it has been made by the Lowe process.

Three gasometers have been put up as follows: 1856, with capacity of 5,000 cubic feet; 1878, with 15,000; and 1905, with 50,000, when the improvements to the plant cost \$8,500.

The average annual consumption for thirty years was 2,500,000 feet; the consumption for the year 1913 was 19,000,000 feet, with 1,153 consumers.

The plant to 1884 cost \$25,000; to January, 1914, the investment was \$150,000. The total length of mains laid is 15 miles. East of the Lehigh river the company supplies Catasauqua, North Catasauqua, Northampton and Siegfried; west of the river Coplay, Hokendauqua; and part of West Catasauqua.

William McCandless has been foreman and gas-man at the works since 1884; George W. Steele manager since 1902.

The franchises were leased on Dec. 23, 1913, to the Allentown-Bethlehem Gas Co., which included those secured by the Catasauqua Gas Co., Consumers Gas Co., of Northampton county, and Peoples Gas Co., of Lehigh county.

ELECTRIC WORKS.—A plant was established in 1890 for supplying the inhabitants with electric light and power, situated along the public road in the southern extremity of the borough. The company (Catasauqua Electric Light and Power Co.) was organized by George Davies, Rowland T. Davies, James Thomas, and Rowland D. Thomas, and incorporated with a capital of \$60,000, and after establishing its plant, supplied the town with electric lights, under an agreement with the borough, at designated points.

Similar companies were organized in the ad-

joining districts to the north and west for public electric lighting. All of the franchises secured by the companies were leased to the Lehigh-Northampton Gas and Electric Co., which was organized in 1890, and the last named company supplied the electric light and power to the several communities until Dec. 23, 1913, when the Lehigh Valley Light and Power Co. became the lessee of all the franchises.

The streets were lighted by gas lamps, set on posts, from 1856 to 1890; then incandescent electric lights were substituted, and in 1900 arc lights were added, which have since been maintained. The installation in January, 1914, was as follows:

356-40 Watt tungsten street lamps; 38-550 Watt direct current arc lights.

In January, 1914, there were in use in the district 1,000 electric meters; and 83 motors of 603 horse-power used by manufacturers, etc. Total investment in plant, \$200,000.

George W. Steele has been the manager since 1902.

THOMAS AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES.—The following sketches are included in this narrative to show the character of the founder of Catasauqua and his contemporaries.

DAVID THOMAS was born Nov. 3, 1794, in the county of Glamorgan, South Wales. He was an only son and his parents gave him the best education which their means would allow, but this was confined to the rudimentary elements. He was very studious by nature and took much delight in the acquisition of knowledge. Not satisfied with working on a farm, he secured employment in iron works when 17 years of age and continued there five years, in which time he showed great aptitude for business. His progress was so great and his accomplishments as an iron-worker were so highly appreciated that he was selected in 1817 as the general superintendent of the blast furnaces connected with the Ynisedwyn Iron Works in the Swansea Valley, and also of its iron-ore and coal mines. He filled this position for upwards of twenty years. During this time, he experimented successfully with the use of anthracite coal as a smelting fuel, and ultimately produced iron by the introduction of a hot blast.

While he was developing his experience in the successful manufacture of anthracite iron at this establishment in Wales, enterprising capitalists connected with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. in Pennsylvania were considering means to develop their business in the Lehigh Valley, and in this behalf they offered valuable water privileges along the river to any persons who should

lay out \$30,000 in erecting a furnace, and run it successfully for three months by the exclusive use of anthracite coal for fuel.

Selected Manager.—This great inducement led these capitalists to organize an iron company, and they delegated one of their associates, Erskine Hazard, to visit that establishment and secure a competent man to superintend the erection of such a furnace as was contemplated; and this resulted in employing Mr. Thomas. The Company selected Biery's Port along the canal, three miles above Allentown (afterwards named Catasauqua) as the locality for their great undertaking, and in one year after his arrival Mr. Thomas demonstrated the practicability of producing iron successfully as a commercial commodity by the sole use of anthracite coal.

Becoming recognized as the pioneer in this particular line of business in America, this directed much long-continued public attention to this locality. Quite naturally his accomplishment and its beneficent results to the community were made a significant feature in the celebration of the 75th Anniversary of Catasauqua in the year 1914. Therefore, the manner of his first arrival is worthy of emphasis in this sketch.

Visits Biery's Port.—In pursuance of his agreement with the Lehigh Crane Iron Co., Mr. Thomas came to Pennsylvania, reaching Allentown with his family on July 9, 1839. Two days afterward, accompanied by his son Samuel (then a lad twelve years of age) he walked to Biery's Port to see where it was proposed to erect the new furnace. When he reached the top of Frederick's Hill (now called Packer's Hill), he stopped "to view the landscape o'er," and in the distance saw the Blue mountains whose blue outline extended along the horizon with its great ridge broken by prominent gaps in several places.

The residence of George Frederick was at the foot of the hill where he lived with a number of stalwart sons in a two-story stone house, erected in 1757, and a few hundred feet north of it, near the entrance to Biery's Bridge (which crossed the Lehigh river) were the house and red barn of William Miller; while just across the river from Frederick's was the residence of Jacob Deily, formerly the home of George Taylor, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; and at the far end of the bridge was the hamlet of Biery's Port.

Startling Noise.—While the prospecting Welshman and his son stood there, a loud noise from the vicinity of the hamlet startled them. Little Samuel, while in the great city of London, had provided for such a supposed emergency by purchasing a gun, but, alas, at that moment

of apparent peril, he recalled that it was among the family effects somewhere in a canal-boat on the Morris Canal, slowly moving towards this point and not just then available. After discovering the cause of this explosion, they decided to venture forward and soon reached the bridge which they found to be constructed of chains, fastened at the ends to heavy stone piers. They each paid a big copper penny to the toll gatherer (Daniel Tombler, ancestor of the Tombler family of this community), and, proceeding farther across the canal bridge, reached the hamlet which consisted of a grist-mill, saw-mill, fulling-mill, and several dwelling houses, and beyond there was a woods to the right as far as the eye could see.

The middle stone building (which is still standing) was the hotel of the place, and Frederick Biery, the village nabob, sat there on a bench. Mr. Thomas entered into a colloquy with him and he soon learned where the proposed furnace was to be erected. Hardly had he gotten this information, when, suddenly, that terrifying report again broke the prevailing quiet of the village, and turning around quickly the agitated pedestrians in wonderment learned that it was caused by an upright saw in yonder mill, ripping into slabs, by means of water-power, a large log on the skids. Thence they walked to the site of the proposed new enterprise, and after inspecting the place they returned afoot, late in the afternoon, to their hotel at Allentown, (Haberacker's, now the Hamilton). A house was then rented for Mr. Thomas and his family (the site now of the Prince Furniture Co.) and there they made their home until the two-story frame dwelling north of Biery's Port was completed for them by the Crane Iron Co.

Difficulties Surmounted.—It was late in the "Thirties" that the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. (which owned the great anthracite coal fields near Mauch Chunk) realized that they had no adequate market for their products. Locomotives were few in number and largely wood-burning. The entire number of stationary engines running in eastern Pennsylvania probably did not exceed twenty-five. A few spasmodic attempts had been made to smelt iron ore with the use of anthracite coal, but the success was in different. It was therefore decided by the Lehigh Company that they would make a market for their coal by smelting the abundant iron ores not far from the line of their canal and to accomplish this they organized the Crane Iron Co. with a capital of \$100,000 (a sum more difficult to raise than twenty times that amount would be to-day); and under the superintend-

ency of Thomas they came to erect their first anthracite furnace at Catasauqua.

One can hardly appreciate the difficulties that daily beset the manager; ores and fuels of unknown and varying constituents; no experienced help; no foundries or machine shops worthy of the name within reach; and weakly constructed blowing-engines which were continually breaking down; hot-blast ovens of the crudest type, capable of heating only 500 to 600 degrees. These were but a part of this manufacturer's difficulties. After their pig-iron had reached market, it met customers who had no faith in it and often it could only be sold with a guarantee of faultless casting.

With the opening of the Lehigh Valley R. R. in 1855, a new impetus was given to the iron industry. Prior to that time, the furnaces were obliged to depend upon the canal for coal and for shipments of iron; and it was about this time that Thomas built the first of those minimum hot-pressure blowing-engines which afterward became the common type and allowed the use of the New Jersey rich magnetic ores.

Founder of Town.—Mr. Thomas was prominently identified with the management and success of the Crane Iron Works for many years. He became the promoter of the large iron works at Hokendauqua, which were named after him. He was interested in other enterprises here and elsewhere. He took much interest in the political, financial, religious, and charitable affairs of the town, and therefore came to be commonly recognized as its founder. He was particularly concerned in the establishment and success of the First Presbyterian Church of Catasauqua and he encouraged temperance and thrift amongst the numerous workmen under him.

Mr. Thomas was married to Elizabeth Hopkins, daughter of John Hopkins, of Wales, and they had five children: Jane, Gwenny (married to Joshua Hunt), Samuel, John, and David. He died June 20, 1882, in the 88th year of his age. His remains were deposited in the large Thomas vault in Fairview cemetery.

FREDERICK BIERY first introduced the custom of entertaining at funerals in this section of the country. It was at the time of the burial of a member of his own family. The interment was made at the church in Shoenersville, and there the announcement was first publicly made from the pulpit by the minister that the mourners and friends were invited to return to the home of Mr. Biery for the refreshment of man and beast. There the guests were arranged in rows in the yard, and servants appeared, some with bottles of whiskey and glasses, and others with lunch

consisting of bread, meat, pie, cake, and coffee; and hostlers provided fodder for the horses. Thus a custom was introduced which prevailed hereabouts for many years. It became a necessity because the country was sparsely populated. Some of the relatives and friends were obliged to start early and travel far if they wished to attend a funeral.

He owned a large tract of land here and the site for the Crane Iron Co. furnace was purchased from him. He had five sons, Daniel, Jonas, Solomon, David and William, and three daughters, Mrs. Nicholas Snyder, Mrs. Samuel Koehler, and Mrs. Jacob Buehler. Three fine and attractive cut stone two-story dwelling-houses erected in 1826, 1830, and 1835 along the main road in the village near the bridge which carried his name for nearly seventy years, are still standing in a remarkable state of preservation. He died in 1845.

His son Solomon carried on the tavern for many years; and he served as post-master of the Catasauqua office from 1855 to 1861. In later years he was interested in the car-building firm of Frederick & Co., at Fullerton. Jonas lived in the farm house (now the residence of August Hohl on Race street and Railroad alley), and was engaged as a farmer. He owned and sold all the land upon which East Catasauqua came to be established. The quarry along the Catasauqua creek, where the Crane Iron Co. obtained all their lime-stone for the furnaces for years, netted him more than \$40,000 on a royalty of three cents a ton. A large part of the land along Second street, and also along Wood street, was sold by him into lots for buildings, though quite a number had previously been sold by his father. Daniel resided on his farm near Weaversville, now owned by Peter Laubach, and there he died; David resided on his farm near Mickley's, and there he died; and William, the youngest son, died at home at a comparatively early age.

GEORGE BREINIG, while a young man, attended the academy at the "Irish Settlement" and on his way to and fro he passed the farm which was irrigated by the Catasauqua creek and became noted for its fertility. Upon reaching manhood he purchased this farm of 245 acres 76 perches from the estate of Peter Beisel, deceased, in 1831, and moved upon it in 1832. It is still owned by some of his descendants.

JAMES W. FULLER figures very prominently as a contemporary of David Thomas. His father, Chauncey Dorrance Fuller, came to Biery's Port from the "Plains," above Wilkes-Barre, soon after the construction of the Lehigh Canal was started, and he was employed by the company

for a number of years. Subsequently he served as one of the Justices of the Peace of the borough for ten years, from 1855 to 1865.

The son, in his early years at Biery's Port, ran boats on the canal, and afterward conducted the store at the bridge. From 1852 to 1856 he was specially employed by David Thomas, for the Crane Iron Co., to secure from the Legislature of Pennsylvania a charter for a railroad to extend from Catasauqua to Fogelsville and Red Lion (near Mertztown in Berks county), for the purpose of enabling the Company and also the Thomas Iron Co., to bring iron ore from the westerly and southerly portions of the county to their large works at a reduced expense, and also to discontinue damaging the public roads with their numerous heavy teams which had come to be a source of complaint by the tax-payers. His efforts developed intense opposition which resulted in public meetings at Allentown to denounce the attempts of the "Black Republicans" towards securing such a charter, because, as alleged, it would finally destroy the fine farms in the beautiful and productive valley of the Jordan. His skill and perseverance brought success. In the Spring of 1856, the railroad was commenced, and within a year the ore teams were no longer seen on the public roads, tearing up the roadway and making it well-nigh impassable as had theretofore been the case.

During the Civil War, Mr. Fuller became prominently identified with the political and military affairs of Pennsylvania, and his influence with the Republican administration then was generally recognized.

He was married to Clarissa Miller and his children, who lived to mature years, were Orange, James W. Jr., Abbott, Clinton H., and Clara (married to Ogden E. Frederick). Two of them survive, Abbott, who resides at Philadelphia, and Mrs. Frederick, at Catasauqua. He established the Fairview Cemetery in 1858, and upon his decease in 1872 he was buried there.

SAMUEL GLACE was born at Reamstown, in Lancaster county, Pa., on Oct. 12, 1805. He went from Conyngham, in Luzerne county, to Mauch Chunk, in the Lehigh Valley, in 1826, where he entered the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. In 1830 he took up his residence at Biery's Port upon receiving the appointment of division superintendent of the canal from the "Slate Dam" at Laury's to the "Allentown Dam," and he filled this position for ten years. Then he became the mining agent of the Crane Iron Co., which he served for many years. He was the first person to produce hydraulic cement in the Lehigh Valley at Lehigh Gap, his son William having prepared a paper on the subject

for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. He was married to Isabella Swartz, of Allen township, and they had two children, William H. Glace (Attorney-at-law), and Amanda E. (married to Dr. Daniel Yoder), both of whom reside at Catasauqua. He died January 3, 1892, at the remarkable age of 86 years.

JOHN GEORGE KURTZ, the grandfather of the late Henry Kurtz, at Catasauqua, settled in Hanover township along the Catasauqua creek, in 1760, and established a homestead when the surrounding country was a wilderness. The land extended thence to Shoenersville and was generally known as "Drylands," because no water was obtainable there during the summer months, and the cattle had to be driven to the Lehigh river where the creek had its outlet. It is said that after he had erected a cabin he went to Europe to fetch his family, but upon his return with them he found the cabin in ruins, having been destroyed by the Indians.

In 1839, the plantation was divided between two of his grandchildren, Henry (who took the western portion), and George (who took the eastern). Their descendants here have become numerous. For many years these grandsons refused to sell their land for building lots, which caused the town to develop towards Bethlehem, and the improved section came to be called East Catasauqua.

JAMES LACKEY was a native of Reading. He came here at an early day in the history of the town and carried on the canal-store (where George B. F. Deily resides) when Thomas came here. He occupied this store several years, then he leased an acre of ground north of the furnace between the canal and river and erected a store and dwelling which he carried on until about 1850. By this time, the business of the Crane Iron Co. had increased so much that they were obliged to extend their plant to the north; so they purchased the property and Lackey located on Front street, south of Mulberry, where he erected another store and dwelling. He conducted a general store business there until 1857, when he was elected prothonotary of Lehigh county and he removed to Allentown. This locality on Front street then became the site of the National Bank of Catasauqua, and is now occupied by the Imperial Hotel.

Mr. Lackey served as prothonotary from 1857 to 1863, and as deputy for many years afterward. He died in Allentown at an advanced age.

JOHN LEIBERT lived near "Rohn's," now included in the Third ward. He was a boss-carpenter for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. for a time; then, upon receiving a similar ap-

pointment from the Crane Iron Co., he located at Biery's Port. He died about 1845. His widow survived him upwards of 50 years. His son Owen became prominent as superintendent of the Bethlehem Steel Co. The only descendants living here are a daughter Jane, and a granddaughter Emma (wife of James Morrow, Esq.).

The day Leibert moved to Biery's Port (then Craneville), he was asked where he was going. He answered rather ironically—"Oh, to Craneville, and now I suppose my daughters will marry Irishmen." The late James Nevins was his son-in-law.

ROBERT MCINTYRE came here with his teams from Mauch Chunk, where he had finished a contract soon after Mr. Thomas arrived, and he did considerable work in digging the race for the water which turned the large water-wheel in the furnace. Soon afterward he purchased the farm adjoining Fairview Cemetery and there mined iron-ore which was washed where the Lehigh Valley R. R. depot is situated. The race for the washery is now used to run the turbine wheel which raises the water for the locomotives of the Lehigh Valley R. R. and Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. He also purchased the farm on the road to Bethlehem, now owned by the Oberly Estate. He owned real estate in town, now known as the Eagle Hotel and the Lehigh National Bank. He built several sections of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville R. R. His principal work, which gave him much fame, was the construction of the Aqueduct through which the water was conveyed from the Upper Potomac river to Washington, D. C. In 1864 he sold his property here and removed to his farm near Quincy, Ill., where he died at an advanced age.

JOHN PETER resided between Schneller's block and the Lehigh canal. He moved here in 1823 and bought his farm from Andrew Hower, heirs of John Philip Faust and others. His first home was built by John Yundt. He afterward erected a stone dwelling which is now the stable of F. W. Wint & Co. He followed weaving for nine years. Upon the completion of the canal he became a lock-tender.

In 1851, he sold the remainder of his farm (not heretofore sold into lots), to David Thomas, and moved to Bethlehem. In contrast with many of the first inhabitants who opposed Thomas in his projects, he could always be relied upon to support him.

JONATHAN SNYDER was a native of Shoenersville. He had a fair education with a fine handwriting. In 1839 he became the lock tender opposite the furnace of the Crane Iron Co. Afterwards he occupied the toll-house at the

Biery Bridge. He collected all the tolls in this section of the canal. When the town was erected into a borough he served as assessor for some years. Of his immediate family, the only survivors are his grandchildren, the Williams family, who reside at Second and Bridge streets.

THOMAS LETTER.—The following interesting letter was sent by David Thomas to a friend in Wales six months after he had settled here and it is submitted to show the situation of affairs at Catasauqua and vicinity in 1839:

CRANE IRON WORKS, Dec. 11th, 1839.

Mr. David Bowen, Aberdare, South Wales, England.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I have taken my pen in hand to write you a few lines from this wide western hemisphere. I am in perfect health and good spirits and all my family are the same who join me in hoping this brief letter will find you and your family also enjoying good health and happiness. I suffered much on the voyage and after I came here from sickness, which you no doubt have heard; but my health and strength have now recovered amazingly, and I am now flattered by those who knew me before that I look better than I did some years ago.

We have been treated here with much kindness. My employers have done everything in their power for my comfort; they have built me a very good house, with garden and every convenience that one could wish, and I have reason to believe they are satisfied with me. I have under my care about 100 men with proper foremen to look after every department; I give the orders and pay them.

We live in a very fertile country where every sort of grain, vegetable and fruit is very abundantly grown. The climate is very healthy; and the weather has been hitherto very good. The people are hospitable and kind, chiefly from German origin. There is much of that language spoken here, which I am learning very fast. The children can talk it better than I can.

Places of worship and schools are numerous. Many denominations are supported by voluntary contributions; the schools by a tax, every State appropriating \$5 many thousand dollars for the use of schools. There is one built in my neighborhood where every one can educate his children for almost nothing, to any branch of science or literature.

The government is Democratic, and chiefly in the hands of the most numerable part of the community, which in my opinion is the worst part of their policy, and the most likely to injure the permanent progress of America. Your radicals, with riotous chartists, I think would have enough of universal suffrage only for them to witness the abuse of that suffrage as applied here. I have seen with regret the riotous affair of the chartists at Newport, and I am afraid from the appearance of the English newspapers that you are going to have more of it.

The population of this district is not very thin. It is peopled as thickly as Carmarthenshire. The towns are six to ten miles from one another and some of them have from 3,000 to 12,000 people. Philadelphia is 54 miles and New York is 93 miles, to either of which places we can go from here in one day. Traveling here is very expeditious, as

there are canals and railroads in every direction. The town nearest to us is Allentown which is three miles from our works.

The natural resources of this country are numerous. All sorts of minerals are very abundant; provisions are very cheap, in fact, everything for the use of man is very moderate except woolen cloths, which are about double of those bought in England. Calico and cotton prints are as cheap here as you can get them there, and cotton goods of every sort are very cheap.

I do not think the cattle in this country are as good as in the old country; but horses are equally as good, if not better generally. Pigs are very cheap and abundant. Pork is very cheap, selling in the market at 9 shillings, 1 pence per cwt., and the best bacon fed upon Indian corn (which is very plentiful here) for 12 shillings, 6 pence per cwt. of your currency; best flour is \$5.50 per barrel or 550 half pence of your currency, weighing 196 pounds. I had a barrel last week which makes bread pretty nearly as white as this sheet of paper I am writing upon; good black tea 1 shilling 6 pence to 7 shillings 6 pence per pound; coffee, best, 15 shillings ½ pence, but very good for 4 shillings ½ pence per pound; loaf sugar is 7 pence, if good season, 6½ pence; burnt sugar for 3½ pence to 5 pence per pound of your currency; and indeed everything in that way is very cheap.

The people here only eat three meals a day; breakfast at 6 in the morning, dinner at 12, and supper or tea at 6 in the evening. They have plenty of meat on the table for each meal whatever house you go into. All classes eat very much alike and about the same times.

Poverty is rarely known here except among the intemperate or idle. Old people, widows, and orphans are very well taken care of. The law of the land is very lenient to the actual poor, but very much otherwise to imposters. I have only seen three people begging, two of them Irish and one a German.

Since the time I left, is there any fresh duty? They do not know what duty is here, only on goods imported. The farmers in this country are usually free-holders. There is not one farmer out of a hundred but what lives on his own land, and they are generally very wealthy. Manufacturers are increasing very fast here; they are short of hands and capital, both increasing very fast. We have had some very bad times this autumn in the money market, but it is improving again very fast.

In about three weeks from this time our furnace will have fire in it. We are going to build another in the spring.

John Thomas is here and he is a good boy, very strong and industrious. He sends his best regards to his mother.

Please address your letter to David Thomas, Crane Iron Works, near Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa. I am, my dear old friend,

Your sincere old friend,

DAVID THOMAS.

CHARACTER OF EMPLOYEES.—The men employed at the furnaces were mostly Irishmen. There were some Welshmen and Germans, but as a rule they were employed round about the furnaces. Catholics and Protestants were employed in equal numbers so far as possible. This prevented combinations and strikes among them

and preserved the peace of the hamlet. The government of the village in its early days was fraternal, that is, that part connected with the furnaces.

The temperance movement was strong. There was a division called the "George Crane Division" for adults, and the "Crystal Fount Section" for boys. The meeting place was in a hall where the Crane Iron Co. stables are now. Every one was expected to join the movement and if not, he had to give a reason why. The result was one of great influence. The adults were led to save their money so that many of them, upon leaving with their families, purchased farms in the vicinity of Quincy, Ill., and their descendants are among the substantial citizens of that section.

A peculiarity of this growing hamlet before 1853 was its seclusiveness from the neighboring towns and villages. It was mostly inhabited by foreigners who naturally brought the habits and customs of their own country with them, and had a rather quiet, contented life without newspapers to excite or distract their minds, or locomotives and heavy trains of cars to break the stillness of the country air. The Sabbath day was honored by them and the "Old Church" in the woods was generally filled by attentive listeners. The community was made up of young and middle aged men, and possessed many promising boys and girls who had time and opportunities to develop knowledge, as well as health and strength, in this region by the side of the Lehigh river. Employment in the growing iron works was steady and the men employed remained the same from year to year.

OCCUPATIONS.—The occupations and persons employed in them at Catasauqua appear in the following lists:

Doctors.—The earliest medical practitioners at Catasauqua were the following, (the year after the name indicating the time of starting):

William Romig	Moulton Hornbeck
F. W. Quigg	(1868)
F. B. Morris	Henry H. Riegel 1868)
Daniel Yoder (1858)	Charles Keim (1876)

The present practitioners:

H. H. Riegel and son,	Alfred J. Becker
William	James Hornbeck
Charles J. Keim and son,	Charles E. Milson
Harry	John Schneller

Dentists.—Two dentists are in active practice:

J. Edward Rehrig	Wesley Willoughby
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Druggists.—The early druggists of the borough were Joseph Stofflet, William A. Hassler, John Black, and Uriah E. Brunner, 1852-56.

Jacob S. Lawall succeeded Brunner in 1856. In 1857 he located at No. 409 Front street and carried on a general business, including paints, varnishes, etc., until his death in 1889, when he was succeeded by his sons, Charles E. and Edgar J., who have continued the business until now at the same place.

William Heckenberger started in 1874 at No. 145 Front street, and carried on the business until his death in January, 1914. The store is continued by his widow for their son who is pursuing a course of study in pharmacy.

Veterinarians.—Dr. William Heckenberger practiced as a veterinary surgeon at Catasauqua from 1861 to 1909, when he was succeeded by his son, Henry, who has since continued the business. An earlier practitioner was Peter Laux.

Lawyers.—The earliest lawyers at Catasauqua were Adam Woolever, R. Clay Hamersly, Joseph Hunter, William H. Glace, and A. N. Ulrich.

Those in practice in February, 1914, were Austin A. Glick, William Schneller, and Charles N. Ulrich.

Barbers.—The first barber here was William Welch who conducted a shop from 1855 to 1873. He was succeeded by George Fitzhugh who has continued the business until now.

Francis Zellers conducted a shop from 1871 to 1898, and he was succeeded by his son, Alvin R. who is still in the business.

Edwin Weiss started in 1898 and he was succeeded by Oliver Gering in 1903.

Others here are William Roxbury (1893), Q. H. Smith (1898), John Missimer (1907), Samuel Roth (1908), and William Johnson (1913, succeeding F. J. Wehrle).

FUNERAL CONDUCTORS.—Owen Frederick moved to Catasauqua with his family in 1848, and embarked in the business of conducting funerals in connection with cabinet-making, and carried it on for 30 years until his decease. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Henry A. Steward, who continued until his decease in 1897; then Ogden E. Frederick (son of Owen) and William H. Scherer (who had been in the employ of both Frederick and Steward) purchased the business from the Steward Estate and they have carried it on until the present time under the firm name of Frederick & Scherer. The plant has always been where it is now, at No. 208 Front street. The cabinet-making branch was discontinued in 1902. Some of the coffins are still manufactured by them; the others are obtained at casket factories.

Elmer E. Erdman has been a licensed embalmer and funeral director at No. 143 Front

street since 1902. He succeeded Charles Snyder who had carried on the business since 1875.

Edward J. Rodgers located here in 1911.

HOTELS.—There are nine hotels at Catasauqua:

Biery House.—The first hotel at Biery's Port was erected in 1826, by Frederick Biery, on the public road from Allentown (now Race street) a hundred feet east of the canal. It was conducted by Solomon Biery and others until 1850. It is still standing, an attractive cut-stone two-story building. The first post office was conducted here from 1844 to 1846.

Eagle Hotel.—The Eagle Hotel was erected by Joseph Laubach, at the northeast corner of Front and Bridge streets, in 1850. He carried on the business until 1861; his son, William H., to 1864; and his son, Franklin P., to 1876; when the father resumed it from 1876 to 1886. There were different owners during the next twenty years; then E. L. Walker purchased the property and he has conducted the hotel until now.

American House.—A large three-story brick building was erected at the south end of Front street as a hotel, in 1850, by Solomon Biery, who placed his brother-in-law, Nathan Frederick, there as the proprietor, who carried on the business for several years; and he was succeeded by Charles Beck, Biery's son-in-law, who continued there until 1870. Afterward it was conducted by different parties till 1912; since then George Monshine has been proprietor.

United States Hotel.—A large three-story brick building was built on the opposite corner at the same time by his brother, Jonas Biery, who started a hotel there. It was occupied by William Gross; then by Biery's son-in-law, Augustus Gilbert, who conducted the business till 1860; afterward it was a general store till 1907; since then it has been occupied as a wholesale liquor store.

Catasauqua House.—Charles Knauss erected a three-story brick building in 1850, secured a license for a hotel, and carried it on for some years as the Catasauqua House. Different parties conducted the business until Jesse Weaver became the owner, who sold it to a Mr. Wessner of Philadelphia. Wessner's Estate is still the owner. The present proprietor is Frederick Swegler.

Pennsylvania House.—Harrison Hower built a three-story brick building on the northeast corner of Second and Bridge streets, in 1853, and established a hotel there, which he carried on for 15 years. He was followed by different parties. John W. Geiger purchased the place in 1897, and he has since conducted the business.

Mansion House was erected on Front street, between Church and Bridge streets, in 1871, by Henry S. Harte, and carried on by him until his decease, in 1882; afterward by his son, Lewis K., Franklin Medlar and William J. Hopkins until 1900; and since 1900 by Henry Blocker.

Walker Hotel, in East Catasauqua, was established by E. L. Walker in 1897, and he conducted the place until 1906, when he purchased the Eagle Hotel at Front and Bridge, which he has carried on until the present time.

Imperial Hotel.—After the Catasauqua National Bank was removed to its new quarters on Bridge street in 1904, the building was sold and converted into a hotel, called the "Imperial," and as such it has been carried on till now. Victor Miller was the first landlord, who with partners carried it on till 1907. Then Adam Langkammer bought it, and since then it has been conducted by him and his son, Charles.

There are five other licensed places at Catasauqua, which are conducted as saloons.

PICTURE GALLERIES.—John Swartz started a gallery in 1852 at the southwest corner of Second and Bridge streets for taking pictures by the Daguerre process. He was succeeded by a Mr. Guth.

In 1864, Theodore J. Kline embarked in the business of supplying photographs. Others since then have been A. M. Bachman, G. D. Lentz, and C. Roth.

MOVING PICTURES.—The first moving picture show was opened at Catasauqua in 1908, by William H. Wentz, at the southeast corner of Front and Pine streets, and there he has continued exhibitions until the present time. His place had a capacity of 500 persons, but it was enlarged in February, 1914, to hold 800. It is known as the "Majestic."

The Bijou was opened in 1910 and continued until the Summer of 1914. The Palace was opened in 1911, and has been continued until now. They are located on Front street, at Walnut.

COAL YARDS.—Shortly after the Lehigh canal was opened, Johnson & Swartz embarked in the coal business (about 1826) and carried it on for many years. Their yard was located along the canal, south of Race street; and this yard has been operated by different parties until now. Daniel Milson has been in the wholesale and retail business there since 1898, and he also supplies wood, sand, limestone, crushed stone, and cement.

George B. F. Deily has been in the coal business since 1885. His yard is along the canal north of Race street. He is largely interested in farming, owning several large plantations east

of the borough. His father had carried on this yard from 1849 to 1862; and Edwin Swartz from 1878 to 1883.

A third coal yard is carried on along the canal north of Pine street by F. W. Wint & Co. in connection with their planing mill and lumber yard.

REAL ESTATE Co.—In 1905, Rowland T. Davies, George H. Williams, and Mrs. Winifred Williams Emanuel formed a limited partnership under the name of the Catasauqua Real Estate Co., and as such erected, during 1906, sixteen fine brick dwelling-houses in the Second ward, along Pine and Third streets. They are held by the company and rented to tenants.

FANCY POULTRY.—In 1902 Samuel Gibson engaged in the fancy poultry business, directing his attention particularly to three varieties of the "Orpingtons." His yard is at American and Locust streets, and there he has continued until now, with special birds numbering from 100 to 300. His shipments are made to all parts of the United States.

In 1909, Hopkins Thomas and John Steitz engaged in this business, directing their attention to the "White Cornish Game." Their yard is in the Third ward, with special birds numbering from 50 to 100, and they forward shipments to all parts, as far as California.

In 1912 a poultry show was held in Fuller's Hall, during Christmas week, with 500 exhibits, which was largely attended. The superintendent was Samuel Gibson. Besides the parties mentioned, the others interested in poultry here since 1900 are Harvey Rinker, George Reinhold, Libold Ehle, George Williamson, Robert Gibson, and Percy Seibert.

POLITICAL ANIMOSITY.—As elsewhere, political animosity manifested itself in this vicinity in various ways on different occasions. Three instances are submitted.

Spiked Cannon.—The *Allentown Democrat*, in November, 1844, contained the following item relating what the Whigs had done to the Democrats right after the State election which resulted in their defeat at the polls:—"The Democrats found their cannon spiked when about to fire it off on Saturday afternoon in honor of their late victory. This shows to what means the 'coons' will descend to get revenge. We would caution our friends to be on the look-out, for we would not trust them in our hen-coop."

Salt River Parade.—But the Democrats could also show feeling against the Whigs in 1858. The fight during the campaign and at the polls was bitter, and being successful as a matter of course, they had to ridicule the foe by taking them up "Salt River." Those at Cata-

sauqua therefore got up a badge and distributed it throughout the community for the amusement of the participants in the political jollification; which made the announcement of the proposed excursion in the following interesting manner, even if it was sarcastic:

BOUND FOR LECOMPTON RETREAT
at the head of
FREE TRADE RIVER.

The slow southern steamer Old Buck will leave for Lecompton Retreat at the head of Free Trade River from Biery's-Port on Monday morning next, October 25th, at sunrise:—

Commander and Dictator,	Bill Biery
First Mate,	Old Sol
Second Mate,	Wash Bogh
Steward,	Charley Beck
Clerk,	Al Woolever
Engineer,	Jake Bogh
Fireman,	Jack Heinley
Cook,	Jake Kester
Bar-keeper,	Ike Miller
Purser,	Joe Laubach
Pilot,	J. Gross
Barber,	Lew Bogh
Physician,	Josh Siegfried
General Ticket-Agent,	Jim Schall
Boot-black and watchman, ...	Joe Lazarus

A colony is to be established at the head of Free Trade River where the worshippers of Old Buck can worship him at their heart's content and where all who are willing to bow the knee and submit to his Lecompton Test are invited to settle—with the understanding however that no settlers will be allowed to advocate Home Protection or be unwilling to labor for 10 cents a day.

It is understood that the small great men of the Old Keystone, including the Joneses, the Biglers, the Dewarts, the Landys, the Phillipses, and the Leidys have already gone in advance.

The steerage will be reserved for the small-fry politicians in Allentown who subscribe to Lecompton.

For further information inquire of A. S. S. Bridges, Allentown, and at the post office at Biery's-Port, just below Catasauqua.

Doylestown, Oct. 20, 1858.

Federalist Denounced.—Thomas Barr, a resident of Allen township, represented Northampton county in the State Legislature in the year 1852-53, and he was elected as a Federalist or Whig. His actions at Harrisburg excited the ire of the *Allentown Democrat*, which was led to criticise him in the following manner:

The citizens of the county (Lehigh) are now witnessing, if they have not been made to feel, the evil consequences resulting from the election of Federalists to the Legislature by our sister Northampton; and the Democracy of the latter county have the very questionable gratification of knowing that her representatives are laboring zealously to prostrate the best interests of a neighboring constituency.

With true Federal instinct, her representatives cling to and support monopolies, just as naturally as a "nigger takes to a banjo"—vide Mr. Barr's

course in the matter of the Catasauqua & Fogelsville R. R. He seizes every opportunity to bring it up in the House. Scarcely a bill is read but he springs up with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clauses and insert a bill to authorize the Lehigh Crane Iron Co. to build a railroad to their ore mine, lease quarries, etc. A more iniquitous proposition, we venture to say, has rarely been introduced into our Legislature. Without regard to private rights, and for the benefit only of a mammoth iron company, the Legislature is asked to cut up the farms of a rich agricultural region that this company may enjoy a still greater monopoly of the iron business.

We cannot believe that the Legislature will inflict such injustice upon the other furnaces along the Lehigh, or upon those whose property it is proposed thus to cut up and sacrifice. We cannot believe that justice has yet flown from our Legislative halls, and hence we cannot believe that a project more iniquitous than the famous Gettysburg Railroad will be fastened upon a portion of our citizens.

A charter was nevertheless secured in 1854, and the railroad was found a great benefit to the townships through which it was constructed, in that it relieved many miles of the public roads from the hard and injurious travel by the numerous ore teams in transporting many thousands of tons of iron ore from the mines of the Crane Iron Co. to its large and prosperous works in Catasauqua. These roads were rendered almost impassable during the wet seasons before the construction of this railroad for upwards of ten years, and the persons mostly affected were the adjoining farmers, though many of them received large royalties and benefits far beyond what they otherwise might have realized from cultivating the land.

The first efforts in this behalf had been made by securing an Act of Assembly, dated April 5, 1853, which authorized the following commissioners to establish and maintain the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Plank Road, and the Lehigh Crane Iron Co. to subscribe for stock:

Jacob Dillinger	Jonas Biery
Samuel Sieger	Phaon Albright
Aaron Guth	James W. Fuller
David Thomas	Charles W. Cooper
Owen Rice	

Finding that the plank-road was an impracticable enterprise, an Act was passed April 20, 1854, authorizing this company to construct and maintain a railroad instead of a plank-road.

MEXICAN WAR.—During the Mexican War, two men enlisted from here: Levi Kraft (a tinsmith who worked for C. G. Schneller), and Horatio Good (who lived up the river). They went to Mauch-Chunk and there joined their company; thence to Wilkes-Barre, and by canal to Harrisburg, thence to Pittsburg, thence by river steamer to New Orleans. Both of these lived to

come back, wearing their peculiar uniforms of the army at that time, with caps like a coal scuttle, decorated with metal chains. Kraft afterwards served three years (1861-64) in the 47th P. V. Reg. and died a few years ago at Dayton's Soldier's Home. Good went overland to California and was killed by the Indians.

Several enlisted men from Allentown returned from Mexico at the same time; but one, John Kuhn, was missing. A year afterward he returned but the cruelties of a Mexican prison had made him insane. His home thereafter was in the Lehigh county poor-house. Every year for 25 years, in his summer vacation, he visited Catasauqua in his old uniform, hat bedecked with flowers and a cavalry sword suspended at his side clanking on the pavement; and to the time of his death he was known only as "Mexico John." No one would think of molesting him in any way; the people showed respect for him, and encouraged him in his innocent amusement.

LOCAL FLOODS.—Catasauqua was the scene of great excitement during the flood of June 4-5, 1862, when the water rose above its usual level from 24 to 27 feet, and was about 4½ feet higher than the flood of 1841. All the bridges, with a number of small buildings, great quantities of lumber and fencing materials, and many wagons, etc., were carried away. The engineer of the Crane Iron Co. remained in the engine-room and was instrumental in rescuing several persons from drowning. Many of the boats which were here, loaded with ore from New Jersey, were lost including the possessions of the boatmen. A German family from Newark (man, wife, and two children) were on their boat at Parryville when the flood tore it loose; they reached Catasauqua but the boat was wrecked below the town, and all they had was their clothing on their backs. Another family from Stanhope, N. J., also lost their boat and all their clothing; they were knocked off the boat and rescued, excepting an infant, fourteen months old, which was drowned. When morning dawned, two men were discovered on a cinderbank, in the midst of the river; and at another point a man and boy were on a tree. A father was on a tree near by, and his screaming daughter on another; and a little girl was seen holding on to a ledge at an arch of the Biery Bridge. Fruitless attempts were made to save these people by a raft attached to a rope, but the current was too strong; finally the superintendent of the Crane Iron Co. rescued them by means of a flat-bottom boat, made by his carpenters, after struggling heroically for more than an hour.

The scene was awful to behold. While standing on the river bank, the roaring torrent

could be distinctly heard, and also the agonizing cries of men, women, and children, who were carried on logs, boats, etc. Below the town a house was swept from its foundations and carried down the valley; and at Wheeler's locks several houses and barns, with household goods, animals and other contents were swept away. Words cannot describe the loss and suffering.

Relating to the flood of 1841, mentioned in the beginning of the foregoing article, the following entry was made in the books of the Crane Iron Co., to show how it affected the works:

"On Thursday, January 7th, at nine o'clock in the evening, the river rose so that the back water prevented the wheel from turning, at half after ten covering the tow-path of the level above lock 36. At twelve it was two feet over the banks, and was one foot over the bottom of the hearth of the furnace. At 1.20 the water was at its height, and 34 inches in the furnace. It was at its height until 3.30 o'clock when the river began to fall. The water wheel was muddied all over and the water was nine inches over its top. The dam and canal bank was broken so that when the water fell in the river it was too low to turn the wheel, though every effort was made to fill up the bank, but they could not succeed and were obliged to throw the furnace out on Monday, the 11th of January.

"DAVID THOMAS,
"THOMAS S. YOUNG."

(The furnace was blown in again on May 18, 1841.)

OLDEST BUILDINGS.—There are eight old buildings in the borough which are still standing worthy of special mention.

TAYLOR MANSION.—The most conspicuous old building is the Taylor residence on account of the great prominence of the owner of the premises who erected the building, which led the Historical Committee of Old Home Week to select it as one of the local features in advertising the seventy-fifth anniversary of the town, and therefore an extended reference to the title will be regarded as appropriate in this connection:

John Page secured 2,723 acres from the Penns by patent, Sept. 11, 1735, which was located along the east side of the Lehigh river, and embraced what is locally known as the "Irish Settlement."

He devised by last will, in 1741, all his estate in Pennsylvania to Evan Patterson, of Old Broad street in London, and then Patterson by Letter of Attorney, dated July 7, 1750, empowered William Allen and William Webb to sell and convey this land, who, on Dec. 8, 1750, conveyed 331 acres of the large tract to Thomas Armstrong, situated along the river at and in the vicinity of the Catasauqua creek; and Armstrong, on March 10, 1767, conveyed the 331 acres to George Taylor. Armstrong was an

elder of the Allen township Presbyterian church, and in 1755 was commissioned as the coroner of Northampton county. His residence was near the mouth of the creek.

In 1768 Taylor erected a large two-story stone mansion on this tract near the river, opposite the Jacob Yundt mansion (afterward known as the "Frederick Mansion"), on a bluff a short distance south of the creek which is still in a good state of preservation. The walls are two feet thick. There are three fire-places on the first floor, kitchen, and adjoining sitting-rooms; and across the rear face of the recesses he set iron plates, cast at the Durham Furnace in Bucks county, each with the following inscription:

G. T. 1768.

The plate in the fire-place of the kitchen, 40 inches square, was removed by the Deily Estate and presented to the Historical Society of Lehigh county in 1910. The others have been concealed by a coat of plaster and wall paper.

In 1768 Taylor was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly; and in the assessment list of that year he was assessed for 100 acres of cultivated land and 200 acres of uncultivated, including 4 horses and 4 cows. (In the same list there appears another George Taylor, who was designated as "poor.")

In the assessment of 1770, besides the land, he was assessed as having had then six horses, eight cows, and three negroes.

Taylor sold the premises in 1776 to John Benezet, of Philadelphia. He was a member of Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He died at Easton on Feb. 25, 1781.

Upon the erection of the Third ward school building along Race street in Catasauqua, the School Board recognized the great local prominence of Taylor and therefore they selected his name in preference to others suggested as the most proper by which to designate the new building.

In 1782 Benezet sold the premises to David Deshler, of Allentown, but there was no mention made of a *grist-mill*. In 1785, however, in the assessment list, Deshler is mentioned as the owner of 350 acres in Allen township, including a *grist-mill*, which is the first record evidence of this mill. It is also mentioned as "Deshler's Mill," on the Howell Map of Pennsylvania, published in 1792. He died in 1796.

In 1801 Michael Bieber, Jacob Schreiber, and Peter Deshler conveyed 250 acres of this tract to Abraham Ziegler.

In 1815 Ziegler sold 159 acres, 115 perches of the tract to John Beisel for \$21,200; and, in 1821, Beisel sold the same to George Geisinger,

of Salisbury township, being then bounded by lands of Michael Miller, Daniel Rohn, John Sterner, Frederick Biery, and the "forks" of the road leading to Bethlehem and Shoener's Tavern; and Geisinger died in 1823, when the Orphans' Court adjudged the land, (including the "Taylor Mansion"), to his daughter, Maria (intermarried with Jacob Deily), whose descendants still own the premises.

DEILY BARN, a stone structure near the Catasauqua creek, east of the new concrete county bridge, supposed to have been erected about 1760, and now owned by the F. J. Deily estate.

BIERY FARM-HOUSE at Second and Race streets, two-story stone, plastered and marked in

THOMAS HOME.—The first home of David Thomas was on Front street, opposite the Crane Iron Works, a two-story frame building erected for Thomas during the summer and fall of 1839 by the company while he and his family sojourned at Allentown till it was finished. A stone ice-house was erected for his use at the same time on the lot along the street, now used as a small store; owned by the company. There were two prominent and useful institutions in connection with this home which are also worthy of special mention.

A sun-dial was established in 1840 by the Crane Iron Co. along Front street near the gate leading to this home which was highly appreci-



TAYLOR HOUSE BUILT 1768.

imitation of brick; supposed to have been erected about 1760; now owned by August Hohl.

BIERY HOTEL, on Race street, at rear of American Hotel; fine two-story cut stone, used for many years as a tavern; erected in 1826; now owned by George B. F. Deily.

BIERY HOME at Race and Canal streets, opposite the large grist mill of Mauser & Cressman; fine two-story cut stone, erected in 1830; now owned by Frank B. Mauser and occupied by him as a residence.

BIERY STONE-HOUSE, on Race street at the canal; fine two-story cut stone, used for many years as a store and residence by James Lackey, Joseph Laubach and George Deily to accommodate the boatmen; erected in 1835; now owned by George B. F. Deily and occupied by him as a residence.

ated in the village for 30 years. Whenever the sun shone, it indicated the correct time to all the inhabitants and visitors who passed the place. Watches and clocks were expensive then and not in general use.

A well was sunk by the Crane Iron Company on this premises at the same time that the dwelling-house was erected for Mr. Thomas, and a pump-stock was placed there with a long iron handle to raise the water and a long handled iron cup attached to a chain from which to drink it. It was in use until 1860.

KURTZ FARM-HOUSE, in the Third ward on the Kurtz Lane leading from the Howertown Road; two-story stone, erected about 1800; now owned by John Yeager.

FREDERICK HOME.—The old two-story stone house on the public road on the west side of the

Lehigh river near the Biery Bridge was razed in 1892 to utilize the stone for filling in the approaches to the iron county-bridge erected on the site of the Biery Bridge. It was one of the early houses in the Lehigh Valley, having been built in 1757. It was familiarly known as the "Frederick Mansion," named after George Frederick, who was the owner of the farm on which it stood to the time of the construction of the Lehigh Valley R. R. in 1855, when he sold it to Asa Packer. One of the early owners was Jacob Yundt, who settled along the Lehigh river after taking up 278 acres in two warrants in 1750, which extended from the Biery Bridge down to Stephen Snyder's farm; and he erected the stone house known for years as "The Fort," because it is supposed to have been used as a place of refuge during the Indian incursions.

On account of their prominence in the early history of the town, I should mention also the Biery Grist-mill, the Breisch Home, and the Peter Home.

BIERY GRIST-MILL.—Opposite the Biery Tavern were the Biery grist-mill, together with a saw-mill and fulling-mill, and the fine two-story stone house (now the residence of Frank B. Mauser). The mill-dam (abandoned) lay several hundred feet to the northeast, and the mill-race extended under what is now the northerly end of the Dery silk mill, and the yard of the Mauser residence. At the fulling-mill the bags of carded wool were fastened together with strong pins cut from the hawthorn hedges which grew along the road-sides in the township.

The farm-house along Race street, at Second was the residence of Jonas Biery, a son of Frederick, who conducted the farm. There was a small, rough-coated house where the Mauser barn is now located.

BREISCH HOME.—The Breisch home was on a farm of about seven acres. It occupied the site of Dr. Daniel Yoder's residence, at Third and Bridge streets.

PETER HOME.—The Peter farm lay along the river. It extended northward from Church street to a point 100 feet beyond Spring street, and eastward to the Howertown Road, excepting the Breisch farm, which was "sandwiched in between." The farm house and barn were situated opposite the Schneller Block; the former was built of stone and stood near the canal.

HANDSOME HOMES.—The following handsome homes at Catasauqua are worthy of mention:

D. G. Dery	Mrs. Owen Fatzinger
Joseph S. Elverson	Frank M. Horn
Mrs. Jas. W. Fuller, Sr.	Mrs. George Holton
James W. Fuller	Mrs. Richard Koehler

Mrs. Herman Kostenbader
August Kostenbader
Mrs. Ruth McKee
Leonard Peckitt
Edwin Thomas

William R. Thomas
Harry Seaman
Oscar Stine
Robert Wilbur
Dr. Daniel Yoder
Mrs. James Thomas

Aged Residents.—The following aged residents, seventy-five years and over, were living at Catasauqua in January, 1914:

John Witt, 88	Ferdinand Eberhardt, 76
Jacob Applegate, . . . 87	Samuel Hart, 76
Richard Snyder, 87	George Henry, 76
Wm. R. Thomas, Sr. 86	Ferdinand Knotzer, . 76
George Fahler, 86	Uriah S. Koehler, . 76
Mrs. Lydia Esch, 84	William Lauer, 76
Mrs. Martha McClellan, 84	Benedict Marks, . . . 76
Mrs. Jesse Weaver, . 84	Adam Scholl, 76
Charles Graffin, 84	Albert Newman, . . . 76
*Mrs. Edwin Gilbert, 82	Frank Shuler, 76
Mrs. George Minnich, 82	Robert Rabenhold, . 76
Mrs. Jacob Roberts, . 82	Louis Mehrbrey, . . . 76
Robert Strehem, 82	Jeremiah McMachen, 76
William Wolf, 82	Matthias Petri, 76
George Bower, 81	William Waddig, . . . 76
Benjamin H. Weaver, 81	Mrs. Tilghman Bellis, 75
Mrs. Rebecca Hughes, 80	Mrs. George Davies, 75
Dr. Daniel Yoder, 80	Mrs. John Eckert, . . 75
Robert Kurtz, 80	Mrs. Andrew Engelhart, 75
Robert J. Clark, 80	Mrs. R. Clay Hamersly, 75
Nathaniel Kidd, 80	Mrs. Joseph Hohl, . . 75
Mrs. Henry Souder, . . . 80	Mrs. Michael Fields, 75
Mrs. Rebecca Boyer, 79	Mrs. Evan Jones, . . . 75
Mrs. Andrew Kurtz, 79	Mrs. Abraham F. Koons, 75
Edward Kurtz, 79	Mrs. Jonas Kemmerer, 75
Andrew Schleicher, . . 79	Uriah Kuntz, 75
Franklin Snyder, 79	Mrs. Uriah Kurtz, . . 75
Mrs. Wm. Kildare, . . . 78	Miss Martha Mitchell, 75
Mrs. Conrad Sieg, . . . 78	Mrs. Jacob Miller, . . 75
Mrs. Thomas Thomas, 78	Mrs. Nancy McHenry, 75
Reuben Daniel, 78	Mrs. Jeremiah McMachen, 75
James Fahler, 78	Mrs. Robert Rabenhold, 75
Henry Missimer, 78	Mrs. Adam Scholl, . . 75
Michael Fields, 78	Mrs. Samuel Snyder, 75
Mrs. John Downs, 77	Mrs. James Thomas, 75
Mrs. Milton Kurtz, . . . 77	Miss Maria Simon, . . 75
Mrs. Alfred Leh, 77	Conrad Daniel, 75
Dr. H. H. Riegel, 77	William H. Glace, . . 75
Andrew Johnson, 77	Thomas Jones, 75
Mrs. Eve Abe, 76	Charles Millheim, . . 75
Mrs. John McBride, . . 76	John Rothrock, 75
Mrs. Daniel Desmond, 76	Joseph Ryan, 75
Mrs. Hannah Bachman, 76	Peter Sheeler, 75
Mrs. Francis J. Deily, 76	John Schleicher, . . . 75
Mrs. Pauline Englert, 76	Joseph D. Schwab, . . 75
Mrs. Pauline Heckenberger, 76	Frantz Zeller, 75
Mrs. Franklin Langenhagen, 76	Conrad Daniel, 75
Mrs. Nathaniel Kidd, 76	Miss Jane Seibert, . . 75
James Campbell, 76	Mrs. David Walters, . 75
Andrew Engelhart, . . 76	

*Only one in list who was born at Catasauqua (Biery's-Port), and remained in town since.

CHURCHES.

The following churches have been erected and maintained at Catasauqua:

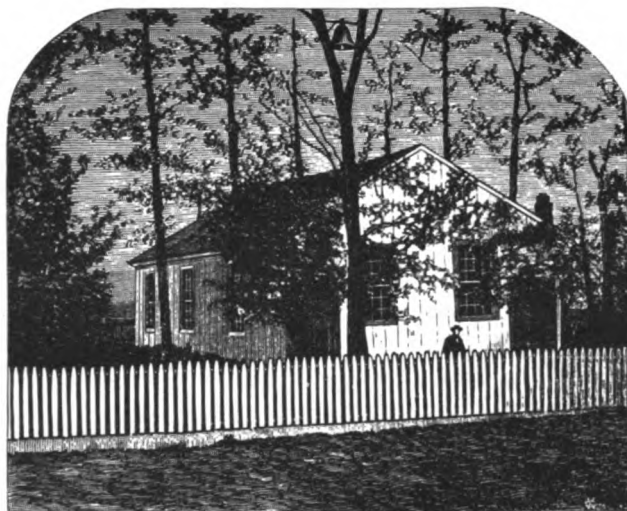
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The First Presbyterian church at Catasauqua was established when the Crane Iron Co. started its great works here in 1839, and David Thomas is regarded as its founder. The first building was erected in a woods on the south end of a small triangular piece of ground at the extreme limits of the land purchased by the Crane Iron Co., which was donated by the Company for religious purposes. It adjoins the public road that led from Allen township on the north to the old town of Bethlehem on the southeast. The base or front of this land was 164 feet in length, and the other two sides each 158 feet.

By the suggestion of Mr. Thomas this small

The history of this congregation was concisely given in an address by Samuel Thomas, son of the founder, upon the occasion of celebrating on Sept. 23, 1904, the "Semi-Centennial Jubilee" of laying the corner-stone of the present church on the northeast corner of Second and Pine streets, and its completeness being recognized, it is substituted here in the place of a previously published narrative. It was entitled by him, "Early Reminiscences of the First Presbyterian church":

"Just fifty years ago, in the peace and calm of the early twilight of a beautiful September evening, a group of Christian worshippers assembled to witness the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the First Presbyterian Church in whose shadow we are now standing, first in name only, but not in point of erection.

"The first church was a little frame building 25



FIRST CHURCH IN CATASAUQUA.

piece of ground was enlarged by the Company to a rectangular figure 200 feet in width and 350 feet in depth.

The building was constructed of boards set upright, and covered by a shingle roof; and once a year it was white-washed, inside as well as outside, for which purpose a hogshead of lime was always on hand in a shed at the rear of the building. Three long iron rods were placed across the auditorium near the ceiling at equal distances, and these were fastened on the outside by nuts so as to keep the building firmly together. Camphene was used in lamps for lighting the room. The lamps were suspended from the ceiling and these could be lowered or elevated at will by simply pressing against a slender rod which extended through a little hole in the ceiling.

by 35 feet, built by David Minnich, in the woods between the reservoir and what is now Mrs. John Williams' garden, at the upper end of Church street, on land donated by the Crane Iron Co. The time was the last Sunday of December, 1839, cold and stormy, when the ground was covered with snow, and Brother John and I had nailed planks together to use as a plough to open paths through the heavy fall of snow. The storm was so severe that after the corner stone had been laid by Rev. Landis, pastor of the Allentown Presbyterian Church (the first English church in Lehigh county), the little congregation were obliged to continue the services in the home of Father Thomas, which is still standing opposite the Crane Iron Works.

"Of that little band of Presbyterian pioneers, I can find only three survivors besides myself: Mrs. Bender (nee Peter), and Mrs. Owen Swartz, her sister, and Mrs. Rehrig (nee Lackey), all the others having passed on to the beyond towards which we also are hastening.

"As near as my memory serves me, those present on this interesting occasion were the following:—

'Father' and 'Mother' Thomas with their five children (Jane, Gwenny, Samuel, John, and David), Mrs. James Lackey and daughter Maggie, John Samuels and daughter Rachel, Mrs. John Leibert, John Peter and family, Aaron Bast, Charles Breisch, Lawrence Landis, Mrs. Jonathan Landis and Andrew Archer. There were doubtless others, but these stand out clearest against the past.

"The little building has been demolished and the venerable black oak tree has been removed, in whose forked branches I, as a boy, hung the bell which called the faithful to prayers. This bell passed into the hands of the Crane Iron Co., by whom it was used once a month on pay-days to call the men together. It still hangs on a branch of the tree, close to the office, where the curious may find it. The tree and bell were natural means to a spiritual end and though they have passed out of use, the spirit abides for this church whose semi-centennial we celebrate to-day, and its great development into other churches, such as the Bridge Street Church, the church at Hokendauqua, the Bethel-Welsh Congregational church (known as 'Mother Thomas's Church'), the churches at Lockridge, Ferndale, and Richard's Mine in New Jersey, and the Presbyterian Church at Thomas in far off Alabama.

"All these churches are living branches of the tree which was planted in faith and hope fifty years ago on that inclement Winter Sunday by a band of earnest Presbyterian men and women. The women are worthy of special mention for they too carried their share of the burden cheerfully and nobly. Well do I remember my sister Gwenny, Rachel Samuels, Maggie Lackey, and Susanna Peter, brave and helpful young girls, who carried water in pails all the way from the canal to scrub and clean the church, and as the building was used for a day-school during the week, every Saturday morning it required their earnest attention.

"In a recent interview with Mrs. Owen Swartz and Mrs. Rehrig, whose personal recollections of the early times in the history of this church are very clear, I was reminded that services were held in my father's house until the completion of the building on March 22, 1840.

"This little white-washed church was used for worship until the present building was ready to be occupied in 1856. Two years after the laying of the corner stone, the church was dedicated, free of debts. My thoughts dwell with especial pleasure upon those far-off days, and the building of those early Walls of Zion in our adopted home.

"As I review those early years, I see the earnest figures of my father and mother, who were strangers in a strange land, zealous from the beginning to see a house of worship planted here. When the church was organized, it numbered only three, father, mother, and sister Jane; and father was then ordained as first elder.

"About two years later, David Williams, Sr., located with his family at Catasauqua and he became a member of this church; and soon afterward he was inducted into the eldership. He was a most excellent man, and though in poor health he was strenuous in all good works. It was he who took up the collection and acted as treasurer of the church. He died August 14, 1845, and his remains were laid to rest in the church yard after services in the little white church which he had served so well.

"As the population increased, the church in the

woods became too small. A special meeting of the congregation was therefore held to discuss ways and means for securing a new building. A committee was appointed consisting of the pastor, Rev. Cornelius Earle, David Thomas, Morgan Emanuel, William McClelland, and Joshua Hunt.

"By an arrangement with David Thomas (who had donated some adjoining land to enlarge the church property on Church street), an exchange was made of that land which secured to the congregation the site of 180 by 180 feet at the corner of Second and Pine streets, upon which to-day stands the present church, the parsonage and the chapel. Plans having been made and adopted, sufficient funds were raised to warrant the new enterprise.

"The corner-stone of the old church was brought here and deposited just previous to the ceremony of laying the new corner stone. It is a gray sand stone from near Kreidersville. It was fashioned by Charles Breisch and bears the date of 1839, which can be seen on examination. In the new stone a copper box was laid which, according to custom, contained a Bible, some coins, local papers, and whatever the copper box of the old corner stone had contained. An address was delivered by Rev. Richard Walker, of Allentown, and Rev. Leslie Irwin of Bath assisted in the services.

"On Sunday, the 11th day of May, 1856, the church was solemnly dedicated to the worship of God. Rev. Geo. Duffield, D.D., preached the dedicatory sermon, Rev. C. Earle and Rev. R. Walker taking part in the services. Rev. Jacob Becker preached German in the afternoon.

"Only a few remain who were then from 20 to 30 years of age:

Mrs. Thomas Bear
Charles Graffin
Daniel Milson
James Nevins

William Kildare
Chas. W. Schneller
Mrs. Quigg

and those who were from ten to twenty years still among us are:

Mrs. John Thomas
James Thomas
Mrs. James Thomas
Mrs. Emma C. Williams
Rebecca Siegley
Mrs. Kate Stewart
William H. Glace
Joseph Matchette
Mrs. Herbert James
Samuel Davis
Daniel Davis

David Davis
Owen F. Leibert
Joseph McFetridge
John McFetridge
Mrs. John Knauss
Mrs. James Torrence
Martha Wilson
Thomas Jones
Mrs. Wm. T. Snyder
Mrs. Edwin Mickley
Mrs. James W. Fuller
Archibald Courtney."

The edifice is built of brick, semi-Gothic in style. The main building is 40 by 63 feet, exclusive of tower and pulpit recess; and it has a transept on the south side 20 by 30 feet, which forms part of the audience room, and also an organ transept on the north side, 10 by 20 feet. The organ was the gift of David Thomas. The spire is 150 feet high, a fine-toned bell being in the tower. The congregation had been regularly incorporated in 1853.

As commemorative of the re-union of the Old School and New School Assemblies of the Presbyterian church, a memorial chapel was

built on Pine street at the rear of the edifice in 1871, the cornerstone having been laid May 13th, and the dedication having taken place on December 10th. This building is also of brick, semi-Gothic in style, 35 by 82 feet. It contains rooms for all church purposes; and it is used for mid-week services and by the Sabbath-school.

Forty feet north of the church, fronting on Second street there is an attractive and conveniently planned manse, built of brick, in style corresponding with the church.

Rev. Cornelius Earle served as pastor in a most efficient manner from Oct. 14, 1852 to

A Sunday-school has been conducted in connection with the church from the beginning and the superintendents have been prominently identified with the church as elders:

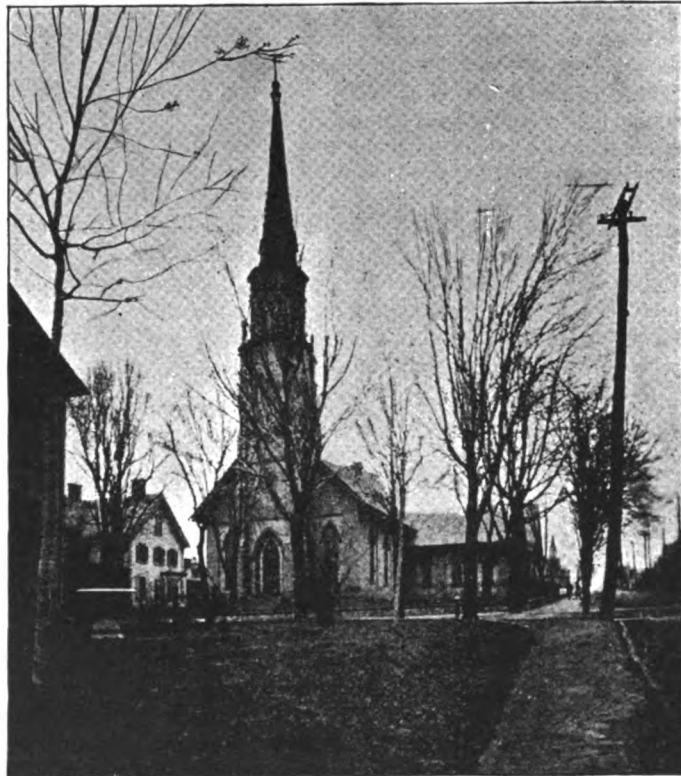
David Thomas, 1839 to 1847; elder from 1839 to 1882.

Joshua Hunt, 1847 to 1882; elder from 1847 to 1886.

John Williams, 1882 to 1892; elder from 1874 to 1892.

Joseph Matchette, 1892 to 1914; elder from 1892 to 1914.

The membership of the church in December, 1913, was 234; of the Sunday-school, 300.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

1898, when he resigned, after a continuous service covering a period of forty-six years.

During the year 1899, the regular services were conducted by other licensed Presbyterian ministers, but mostly by Rev. Charles H. Miller, who was finishing his course of studies in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J., but had been licensed to preach in 1898.

Rev. Mr. Miller was elected as the successor of Rev. Earle in October, 1899, and installed as the pastor on Feb. 8, 1900, and since then he has served the congregation in a most efficient manner.

BRIDGE STREET CHURCH.—Rev. Leslie Irwin, at the time of building the little frame church, was the pastor of the congregation in the "Irish Settlement." He was a graduate of the Royal Belfast College, and having been licensed to preach by the Synod of Ulster, he emigrated to America in 1834. He was received as a licentiate by the Presbyterians of Philadelphia on Dec. 22, 1835, and there ordained as an evangelist, with orders to locate in the "Irish Settlement." Upon his arrival he found two churches, one at Weaversville and the other near Bath, both of which are still standing.

The erection of a church of the same faith within the boundaries of his parish without authority of the Presbytery, and the removal of influential families like the Nagles, Depews, Loders, Lyles, and Hudders, to the new village, caused him to be on the alert. He therefore visited the people who had come from his own country in the north of Ireland, and finding himself in touch with them, he requested permission to preach to them in this new church, which was given.

At great personal inconvenience and in spite of inclement weather, he visited the families from house to house, and once every Sabbath preached the gospel to them. Finally, in 1850, in compliance with their request, set out in a petition, the Presbytery of Newton organized another congregation with thirty-two members and ordained James McClelland as its first ruling elder. Rev. Irwin continued his ministrations in a most faithful manner for fifteen years until 1865, when he was succeeded by Rev. James Lewars. In 1852 he succeeded in securing the erection of a church on Bridge street, a short distance west of the Howertown Road, on the additional lot of ground, containing 2 acres 76 perches which had been granted and conveyed in 1849 by John Peter to David Thomas, Robert McIntyre, Owen Rice, Samuel Thomas, William Taylor, David Williams, and John Peter, as trustees of the Presbyterian congregation. Before this time a memorial to the Presbytery was signed by 170 individuals, as residents of Craneville, and a report was forwarded in 1850, stating that there were 62 members in communion with the church.

After the purchase of this small additional tract of land the "old school members" desired to withdraw from the "Union Church," and effect a division of the assets, having, in a petition to the Crane Iron Co., styled themselves as the "Presbyterian Church of Craneville," though neither of the two congregations had as yet been incorporated. The Presbytery at Newton recognized Rev. Irwin's congregation as the "old school." The lot, known as the "Academy Lot," was eventually sold, the debt on it satisfied, and the surplus equally divided between the two congregations respectively known as the "Old School" and "New School." These designations subsequently became offensive to the respective members and a change was accordingly made so that the congregation which erected their new church in 1852 on Bridge street was named "The First Old School Presbyterian Church," and that which erected theirs in 1854 at Pine and Second streets was named "The First Presbyterian Church." The former was incorpo-

rated in 1851, and the application was signed by

Robert McIntyre	William Miller
John McIntyre	William Baird
John Hudders	Thomas Knox
John G. Loder	James Pollock
William Taylor	F. W. Quigg

The first edifice erected in 1852 on Bridge street was a plain, brick, one-story building and this was used until 1866, when the present brick church was erected in its place. A two-story brick parsonage was erected shortly after 1852 on the lot east of the church for the use of the pastor.

From that time, the so-called "old-school" have worshipped in the building by themselves. In the proceedings of incorporating the respective congregations, this distinction was studiously avoided, and the only public evidence of its existence is the inscription of the letters "O S" on the corner stone of the Bridge Street Church.

The membership of the congregation was as follows: In 1850, 32; in 1865, 105; in 1873, 225; in 1900, 159; in 1913, 271.

Pastors.—The pastors have been:

Leslie Irwin,	1839-65	David Harbison,	1876-1901
James Lewis,	1865-68	Benj. F. Hammond,	1902-09
William Fulton,	1868-75	Harry W. Ewig,	1909-14

Four young men of this church became candidates for the ministry, and, after a thorough preparation, were regularly installed as ministers of the Gospel according to the Presbyterian faith. Their names are Nathaniel McFetridge, John Irwin, Albert J. Weisley, and Joseph L. Weisley.

The "Semi-Centennial Jubilee" of the church was appropriately celebrated by the congregation May 6-11, 1900; and as a "souvenir" of this occasion, a neat little volume was compiled, embracing a concise history of the church, and distributed among the members.

A Sunday-school was organized by the first pastor about the time he began his pastorate here and it has been conducted until the present time. The superintendents have been Joseph McMullin, John Hudders, and William Weisley, the last named since July 14, 1872. The membership in December, 1913, was 170.

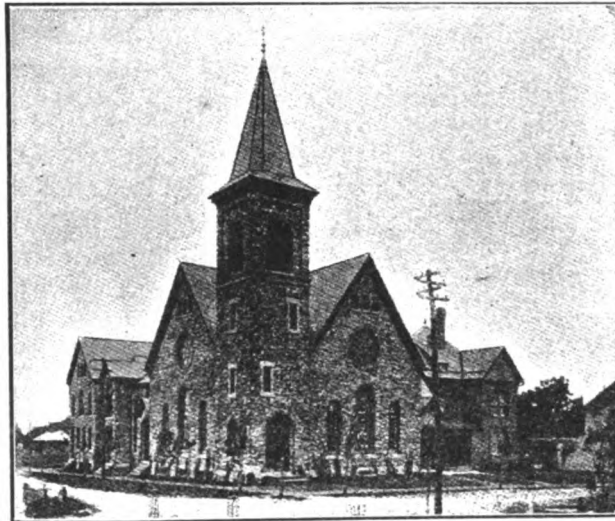
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—In 1845 a small number of persons, who were attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church, met in the home of Isaac Lorash, on Church street, east of Front street, near the present Town-Hall, and they were addressed by the Rev. Newton Heston, of Allentown. This was the first attempt at establishing this denomination at Catasauqua. From that time, during a period of ten years, at

irregular intervals, different ministers went from Allentown and Bethlehem to Catasauqua and preached to little meetings of zealous Methodists at their respective homes, among them having been Revs. George Quigley, Thomas Murphy, and Samuel Irvine; and one of the first places was the home of Owen Frederick, whose wife A. Jeannette Frederick, was particularly active in this behalf. This home was on Front street where 'Squire Koons now resides.

The religious meetings at the homes soon became too large, and the use of the Second Street School-house (now the Lennox Factory), was secured from the school directors. The ministers who preached here were Revs. A. H. Hobbs, H. H. Hickman, and F. D. Eagan, and some of the more prominent members, besides Mrs. Frederick, were Mrs. Amelia Matchette, Mrs.

for the regular services, and also for the use of the Sunday-school; and during the process of completion a "Festival" was held here from which the special committee realized \$700, which was appropriated towards the cost of the building. Besides the active members mentioned, others were: Mrs. Amelia Goodsell, and a Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, and their daughter. The first meeting of a Board of Trustees was held in April, 1860, and this was composed of Charles Graffin, Arthur Campbell and Joseph Reichert.

This first church was realized chiefly through the earnest preaching of Rev. Eagan, and the steadfast co-operation of Mrs. Frederick, who frequently practiced much self-denial to secure successful meetings. The old Bible and hymn-books, and the lamps and collection boxes, which were used at the previous meetings in the private



GRACE M. E. CHURCH.

Margaret Rogers, and Samuel Steele. After meeting in the school-house for some time they were permitted to conduct their services in the little frame Evangelical church on Howertown Road, and there, during the year 1858, twenty persons were converted to Methodism.

During the later years, with the membership constantly increasing, the subject of a denominational church began to be discussed with great earnestness, and this met with so much encouragement that a lot, 50 by 189 feet, was secured in 1859, situated on Front street beyond Walnut, from James W. Fuller, Sr., for \$450, and building operations were begun. The corner stone was laid in June, and by December 25th, the building was dedicated, a one-story brick edifice. The basement was first completed

homes, school-house and Evangelical church are in the possession of Mrs. Frederick's family. The auditorium was not finished until 1867.

A charter of incorporation was obtained in November, 1860, with the name of Grace Methodist Episcopal church of Catasauqua, Pa.

A Sunday-school was organized Feb. 25, 1860, with James Thomas as superintendent and he continued in active service for many years. He was succeeded by Prof. Henry J. Reinhard in 1898, who has served very successfully until the present time.

The 30th anniversary of the church was appropriately celebrated on Dec. 22, 1889.

A superior and attractive church edifice was erected on the southeast corner of Fifth and Walnut streets; built of blue limestone; and

includes a two-story annex on Walnut street for Sunday-school purposes. The corner stone was laid June 1, 1890, at the northwest corner of the building, where the old corner stone of 1859 was also placed; and the building was dedicated with appropriate services Dec. 21st following. The stone tower is 97 feet high.

In January, 1914, the membership of the congregation was 235; of the Sunday-school, 220.

Pastors.—The church was regularly supplied with ministers from Allentown and other places from 1859 to 1864, when the first pastor was appointed. The pastors who served this congregation were the following:

Charles W. Bickley, .....1864-65	Charles H. Rorer, 1889-92
Henry F. Isett, . 1865	Charles M. Simpson, 1892-97
Silas B. Best, . 1866-69	E. C. Yerkes, .. 1897-99
John J. Jones, . 1869-71.	Isaac M. Foster, 1899-1901
William P. Howell, 1871-74	Franklin F. Bond, 1901-04
Jeremiah Pastorfield, 1874-76	Robt. A. McIlwaine, 1904-07
Gaseway Oram, 1876-79	Jacob E. Grauley, 1907-11
Daniel M. Young, 1879-81	William H. Pickop, 1911-13
S. Olin Garrison, 1881-84	A. Lincoln Shalkop, 1913-
John Stronger, 1884-87	
Andrew J. Anslow, 1887-89	

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The Lutherans of Catasauqua determined to establish a church for themselves during the winter of 1851, but finding themselves too weak to engage in the undertaking alone they joined the German Reformed congregation, which was in a similar situation, and they together resolved to co-operate and erect a "Union Church." A committee was accordingly appointed at a joint meeting, which was constituted as follows:

Lutheran—George Breinig, Samuel Koehler, and Charles Nolf; *Reformed*—Solomon Biery.

During the previous year, religious meetings were held in the Presbyterian church.

The site selected was on Howertown Road, and a lot of ground there, containing one acre, was purchased from Henry Kurtz for \$300. The corner stone of the church was laid on July 4, 1852, and the building was dedicated on Christmas Day, the Rev. Jeremiah Schindel preaching the principal sermon.

The first Lutheran council consisted of the following members:

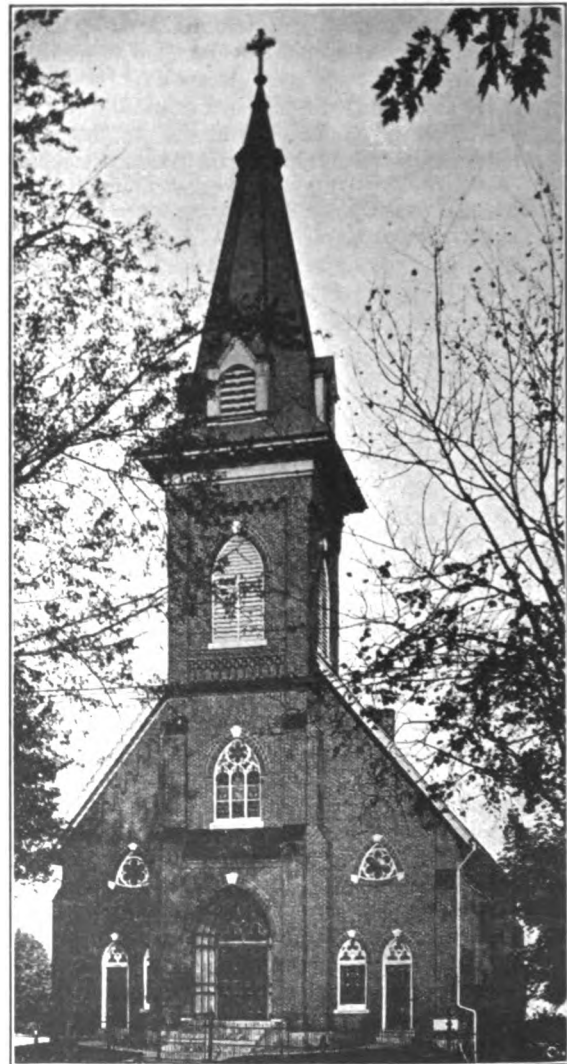
Elders.—George Breinig, George Frederick.

Deacons.—Jonathan Snyder, Reuben Patterson.

The building was an attractive brick edifice surmounted with a square steeple and bell, elevated about sixty feet.

The first members were:

Charles F. Beck and wife	William D. Rahn and wife
Jacob E. Bough and wife	Francis N. Siegfried and wife
Daniel L. Bough and wife	Mrs. Solomon Biery Thomas Frederick
Joseph Geiger and wife.	Mary Schaeffer
Reuben Patterson and wife	Wm. Schoenenberger
James E. Patterson and wife	James Weber



ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Other members were gradually added, and in three years the membership increased to 136.

Temporary benches were used as seats until the spring of 1858; then pews were substituted of the stall type, with straight backs, flat seats,

and doors with wooden twirlers. At the same time the interior of the church was repainted.

Rev. Schindel called Rev. William Rath to assist him in the fall of 1853, and this assistance became so satisfactory in one year that Rev. Rath was elected the regular pastor; and he prepared the first list of members, which embraced 136 names. The first communion was administered by him to 68 members.

pose of securing English preaching. They erected a brick edifice at Third and Bridge streets, where they have continued until now.

The bell in the steeple, in use from 1852 to 1878, having become cracked, a new bell, the gift of William Roesch, was substituted in its place; but this also became cracked within a year, and Mr. Roesch again substituted another, which has been in constant use until now.



INTERIOR VIEW OF ST. PAUL'S.

During the fall of 1864 the building was remodeled; and in 1865 an organ was supplied.

After Rev. F. J. F. Schantz became the pastor, in 1861, he began to advocate a separate church for his congregation. This was eventually accomplished, in 1868, by purchasing the interest of the Reformed Congregation in the property. The services were conducted in the German language at the morning service, and in the English at the evening.

In 1870 the basement was improved and fitted up for Sunday school purposes, and for services during the week. In 1871 the congregation was incorporated.

The burial of deceased members on the adjoining grave-yard was discontinued in 1868, and by 1873 the removal of the bodies buried there to the Fairview Cemetery was completed.

In 1873 a number of members withdrew and organized a separate congregation for the pur-

In 1887 a new church was erected. The building committee was:

Simon Breinig	Samuel M. Snyder
Fred'k Eberhardt	Ulrich F. Koehler
John L. Witt	Tilghman F. Frederick
Cain Semmel	

The building is a superior and commodious brick structure, with a steeple 70 feet high.

The flag-stone pavement and iron fence were placed along the front of the property in 1888; and a parsonage was erected at the southerly side of the church in 1890.

In 1893 the Sunday school room was remodelled, and rolling partitions and new seats were introduced.

A "Semi-Centennial Jubilee" of the church was celebrated during the week beginning June 29, 1902.

In 1903 the auditorium was refrescoed, and

otherwise improved by appropriate gifts from devoted members.

In 1905 a steam-heat plant was installed in the church; and in 1908 in the parsonage.

In 1909 an annex was built at the rear of the church, making its total dimensions 70 feet wide by 110 feet long.

A new pipe organ was then installed; and a fine brass eagle lectern, accompanied by a bronze tablet, was presented by William H. Glace, Esq., as a testimonial to his father, Samuel Glace, who was a devout elder of the church and died in 1892, at the age of 86 years. The total cost of the improvements was \$25,000.

In 1911 a vested choir was introduced, with

A union Sunday-school was started with the churches in 1855. After the dissolution in 1868, a re-organization was effected, with a distinctive Lutheran Sunday-school, which was named "St. Paul's." The pastors have been the superintendents; Tilghman F. Frederick served as first assistant, from 1875 to his decease in 1909. He was succeeded by William Samuels.

The Luther League has been an efficient auxiliary during the past ten years.

The membership of the church in January, 1914 was 914, and that of the Sunday school was 565; but many children of the members attend the Sunday schools at East Catasauqua, West Catasauqua, and Fullerton.



TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH.

processional and recessional singing at the opening and closing of the services.

Two chapels are connected with this church; one at East Catasauqua called "Zion's," and the other at Fullertown, called "St. Johns."

Pastors.—The pastors have been:

Jeremiah Schindel	Joseph W. Mayne,
..... 1852-54	..... 1888-92
William Rath, 1853-61	James F. Lambert,
F. J. F. Schantz, 1861-66	..... 1892-
Jacob D. Schindel,	
..... 1867-88	

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity at Catasauqua is recognized as a daughter of St. Paul's Lutheran church. The latter was established here in 1851, and the services were conducted in the German and English languages for twenty years; then the younger element in the congregation, which had grown up under the influence of an English education in the local schools and also in Sunday-school, requested the church council not to reduce the English services from

five to four times a month, as the council had intended to do, by action taken at the annual meeting on Jan. 1, 1873. This request was made because there were still ten English members who maintained that the existing circumstances had not justified such action. The request was refused, whereupon the English members of the congregation promptly held meetings and determined to organize a congregation and establish a church where the services should be carried on in the English language.

The active members in this behalf were Melchior H. Horn, George Bower, Edwin Schlauch, Thomas Frederick, Charles F. Beck, Jacob S. Lawall, and Henry J. Eckensberger. The movement was successful and a committee secured the German Reformed church as a temporary place for holding the English services of the new congregation and conducting a Sunday-school. The first services were held on Sunday, January 14th, which evidenced the determined spirit and efficient manner in which the undertaking had been handled.

A constitution was adopted Feb. 10, 1873, and the following officers constituted the first council:

Elders—George Bower, Thomas Frederick.
Deacons—Edwin Schlauch, Jacob B. Werley, H. J. Eckensberger, Orantes Pearson.
Trustees—Charles F. Beck, Edwin H. Breder.
Treasurer—M. H. Horn.
Secretary—Wm. H. Horn.

Regular services in English were conducted every Sunday morning and evening, until May, 1873, when Rev. John K. Plitt was elected as the pastor.

The first communion service was conducted on May 14, 1873, by Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D.D., of Philadelphia, and the following members communed at that time:

George Bower	H. J. Eckenberger
Mrs. A. D. Bower	Amanda Eckenberger
C. D. W. Bower	Jacob L. Lawall
Myra Bower	Anna C. Lawall
M. H. Horn	E. H. Breder
Mrs. Matilda L. Horn	Mary C. Breder
Wm. H. Horn	Benjamin B. Lynn
Frank M. Horn	Robert A. Lyttle
Thomas Frederick	Edwin Schlauch
Catharine Frederick	Mrs. Edwin Schlauch
Thos. W. Frederick	Mrs. Oliver Overpeck
Charles F. Beck	Joseph H. Shipe
Catharine Beck	Emily C. Shipe
Jacob B. Werley	George Frederick
Abbie R. Werley	Mrs. Effie J. Frederick
Orantus Pierson	Mary Fenstermacher
Elizabeth Pierson	William H. Bender

The efforts in behalf of a church building were equally successful, for by the fall of 1873 the corner stone was laid on a central lot of ground at the northeast corner of Third and Bridge streets, and the completed building was

dedicated with appropriate services in the spring of 1874. The edifice, built of brick, with a basement and central tower, presents an attractive appearance; its dimensions are 50 by 70 feet; the total cost was \$16,000. The congregation was incorporated June 16, 1882.

Pastors.—The pastors have been:

John K. Plitt, 1873-77	John D. Roth, 1889-93
M. H. Richards, 1877-82 (Missionary supply.)	Paul G. Klinger, 1893-96
George W. Sandt 1883-84	Wm. Geo. de Armit Hudson, ... 1896-1902
Charles S. Kohler, 1884-86	Edwin Francis Keever, 1902-07
D. M. Henkel, . 1887-89	Charles L. Fry, 1908-13

A Sunday-school was organized Jan. 12, 1873, with 80 people, and Melchoir H. Horn as superintendent. His successors were D. M. Henkel, George Bower, Oliver Williams, and since 1904 J. Arthur Williams (a nephew of Oliver Williams).

A two-story frame parsonage was erected in 1912, adjoining the church on the north. The church membership in January, 1914, was 145; and of the Sunday school, 115.

SALEM REFORMED CHURCH.—The Reformed people of Catasauqua, who resided here when the place was known as Biery's Port, worshipped either at Shoenersville or Howertown; but, desiring to attend divine services nearer home, they secured the use of the Presbyterian chapel on Church street, at such times when the Presbyterians had no services. In this manner they carried on their organization from 1848 to 1852, under the pastorate of Rev. Jacob C. Becker. Nicholas Balliet, a devout member of the Reformed church, is worthy of much commendation for his earnest efforts in behalf of the congregation.

A movement was soon made to build a church, but the membership having been small (about 100), they invited the Lutheran people here to co-operate with them, and they together selected the following Building Committee: *Lutheran*, George Breinig, Samuel Koehler and Charles Nolf; *Reformed*, Solomon Biery.

A lot of ground (one acre) was purchased from Henry Kurtz for \$300, situated on the Howertown Road; the corner stone was laid July 4, 1852; and the dedication of a "Union" church was held on Christmas Day, 1852, with the following ministers officiating: Revs. Jacob C. Becker, J. D. Hoffenditz, — Apple, Jeremiah Schindel, Joshua Yeager, and William Rath.

The union of the two congregations was continued until 1868. Then the Reformed sold their interest in the property to the Lutherans for \$3,600, and erected a church for themselves

on a lot, situated at the southeast corner of Third and Walnut streets, which was donated by Joseph Laubach. The corner stone was laid in April, 1869, and the building was formally dedicated in the fall of that year, under the name of the First Reformed Church of Catasauqua. Their services during this time were held regularly in the Bridge Street Presbyterian church, where a Sunday school was also conducted.

In several years dissensions arose in the congregation, which continued until both the congregations and the Sunday-school became disorganized, and the property involved in a large debt; the pastors were necessarily changed to meet the varying conditions. This situation prevailed until the property was sold by the sheriff in 1880; then a re-organization was effected under the name of Salem Reformed church of Catasauqua.

Under this name the congregation has been maintained in a successful manner until the present time. In 1887 it became self-supporting; the annex to the building was erected in 1888; and in 1890 the church was repainted. The steeple was then rebuilt, it having been blown down by a violent storm in 1878.

The great increase in the Sunday-school required larger accommodations, and in 1902 a new adjoining building was put up for Sunday-school purposes. In 1903 a new pipe organ was installed at a cost of \$2,000, through the zeal of the Young People's Association, of which Andrew Carnegie donated \$1,000.

In 1909 a steam-heating plant was added, and the Duplex Envelope system introduced.

Pastors.—The pastors have been:

Jacob C. Becker	Wilson F. More,
Cyrus J. Becker	..... 1886-1904
A. B. Koolin, . 1873-77	Alexander P. Frantz,
John J. Crist, 1877-86	..... 1904-

During the pastorate of Reverend More, three young men of the congregation entered the ministry: Rev. Irwin H. DeLong, D.D., of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster; Rev. Samuel E. Moyer, of Perkasio; Rev. William F. Kosman, of Riegelsville; and afterward the Rev. George A. Bear, graduate of Central Theological Seminary, Dayton, Ohio.

The membership of the church in January, 1914, was 502; of the Sunday-school, 496.

The Mite Society, organized Jan. 5, 1885, by married women of the congregation, has since been of great assistance in maintaining the church successfully.

EMANUEL EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—A society was organized in the vicinity of Biery's Port in 1842, by persons who had espoused the principles of the Evangelical Association, which was

making vigorous exertions elsewhere in Lehigh county. The members were Henry, Enoch, Abram and Joseph Youndt and their wives, and Valentine, Matthias, and Sebastian Knoll, apparently the zealous Christians of two families of this community. They persevered in their efforts for six years, when the preaching of Henry Bucks and Noah McLain at last brought the realization of their hopes and prayers, the establishment of a church. The building was a one-story frame structure, 30 by 38 feet, on the Howertown Road between Union and Wood streets, erected at a cost of \$1,000. The trustees, active in securing its erection, were Henry Youndt (one of the first organizers), Charles G. Schneller, and William Neighley. It was named the Emanuel German Evangelical church of Catasauqua.

Services were continued in this building until 1870, by which time the accession of members had grown to such proportions that a larger building became necessary and accordingly another lot was secured in a more central locality, at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, where an attractive one-story brick edifice, with a frame tower, was erected, at a cost of \$10,000, and here the congregation has continued its regular services until the present time. The trustees were William Michael, David A. Tomblor, Owen Schwartz, C. G. Schneller, and Aaron Glick.

Pastors.—The pastors have been:

William Hessart	C. B. Fleager
Francis Hoffman	Jacob Adams
John Kramer	C. Breyfogel
Henry Bucks	Reuben M. Lichtenwal-
Noah McLain	ner
Michael Singlinger	Benj. F. Bohner
Samuel Rhoads	Henry J. Glick
Christian Hummel	Henry Hains
Jacob Gross	J. C. Bliem
Christian Myers	C. K. Fehr
George Knerr	Sner Kreskey
Moses Dissinger	C. C. Moyer
George Haines (twice)	J. Willet Boyer
John Schell	A. H. Dostler
John Koehl	Henry Wentz
James Lehr	J. G. M. Swengel

The church was remodeled in 1889 at a cost of \$3,000, and repainted and repaired in 1912.

The membership of the church in December, 1913, was 94; of the Sunday-school, 125, whose superintendent the last ten years has been Mr. Thomas Heilman.

WELSH BAPTIST CHURCH.—A number of Welsh families, affiliated with the Baptist denomination, resided at Catasauqua in 1871, and they associated together for the purpose of establishing a church here for themselves. They were:

Mrs. Anna Powell	Kate Ratcliffe
Mrs. Gwenny Lewis	David Thomas
Richard Gower	William Thomas
David Walters	Daniel Morgan
Robert Lytton	John Evans
Mary Ann Lovett	

They secured a lot of ground, 50 by 180 feet, on the northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets and there they caused a one-story frame church to be erected at a cost of \$4,000. It was 34 by 52 feet, set back from Third street about 25 feet. Religious services were conducted there occasionally for about two years by Rev. William Morgan; then the members became separated on account of the panic, and the congregation naturally ceased to exist. In 1872 the membership was about 75.

The building was bought by the mortgagee, who converted it into a compartment-house for six families, and different Hungarian families occupied it until 1908. Shick & Hausman, plumbers, then bought the premises, razed the church, and erected dwellings in its place.

It was occupied for a time by the Salvation Army, and meetings in behalf of temperance were also held there.

WELSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—A number of Welsh families came to locate permanently at Catasauqua and connected themselves with the First Presbyterian church. This connection was maintained until 1882, when they determined to organize a congregation for themselves, not simply for the purpose of separating from the church where they had so long assisted in carrying on religious worship, but more especially for the purpose of securing regular preaching and worship in the Welsh language. There were probably fifteen families and the more active in this behalf were those of Daniel R. Griffith, John Williams, John Evans, David D. Thomas, Richard Thomas, Lewis Jones, Edward Davies, and Henry Harris.

Mrs. David Thomas, familiarly known as "Mother" Thomas, (who was a Welsh woman, reared in Wales), encouraged this movement, and donated a lot of ground, 90 by 111 feet in dimensions, on the northwest corner of Fourth and Pine streets, where the first steps were taken in May, 1883, towards the erection of a church, and the corner stone was laid on June 17th, by the aged "Mother" Thomas, assisted by her sons, Samuel and John, who supported her during this most interesting ceremony. The first named of the members was zealous in supervising the plans and construction of the building, and the operations were carried on with so much success that by November the building was completed. One of the most gratified persons was "Mother" Thomas, and it should be said of her in this con-

nection that after \$3,000 had been raised and the plans perfected for a frame edifice, chiefly by the solicitations of Mr. Griffith, she said to him that the plans should be altered for a brick edifice and if he couldn't raise the difference she would attend to its payment. Mr. Griffith altered the plans accordingly and, when the building came to be dedicated, all the debts which had been contracted were paid in full by her assistance.

The edifice is of Gothic style, built of brick, one-story, with a steep, slate-covered roof, surmounted by a neat open spire in a transverse position. Its dimensions are 30 by 50 feet, with entrance porch on Pine street, and a wing entrance on Fourth street. The building committee was Rev. David R. Griffith, Samuel Thomas, David D. Thomas, and William P. Hopkins. While the building operations were going on regular services were held in the Welsh Baptist church on Third street, north of Walnut.

The dedication services were held Dec. 2, 1883, all conducted in the Welsh language, and it was regarded with so much pride that Welsh ministers from Kingston, Providence, and Shendoah came here to participate in the unusual ceremonies. By that time the communicant members had increased to 64. The name adopted was Bethel Welsh Congregational church.

Pastors.—The pastors have been:

David P. Griffith (14 years)	William Davies
Tydwell Williams (5 years)	Fynah Williams
	Isaac T. Williams (1913)

A Sunday-school was started with the first movement for a church, the pupils numbering 118, and it has been continued until now. The superintendents have been David R. Griffith, David D. Thomas, and Thomas Williams. The membership of church and Sunday-school have been reduced, owing to removals caused by industrial changes.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first efforts towards establishing the Episcopal church at Catasauqua were made in 1870, when the rector of the Church of the Mediator at Allentown (Rev. F. W. Bartlett) held religious services in the public school-building on Willow street. These services were continued at irregular intervals for two years, when the rector was transferred to another part of the diocese and he could no longer conveniently carry them on. The movement, begun in this way, was continued by the rector of the Church of the Nativity at South Bethlehem (Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, now Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh), who came here occasionally and preached in the school-house and also in the Trinity Lutheran church.

during the year 1872. These occasional services were continued from 1873 to 1875 in the railroad station of the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., by Rev. C. E. D. Griffith, the rector of the Church of the Mediator at Allentown. Among those who supported and encouraged these meetings during that time were:

Mrs. Ryan Mealey	John McReil
Mrs. Wm. Wilkinson	R. Clay Hamersly
Thomas Daugherty and wife	

From 1875 to 1893, there were no religious services in behalf of this church; but the rector of the church at South Bethlehem (Rev. C. K. Nelson, now Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia), visited Catasauqua occasionally for the purpose of administering the Holy Communion in the dwelling-houses of certain active members. In April, 1893, Rev. Robert H. Kline, rector of Grace Church at Allentown, instituted a series of meetings in the town and these were continued at various places with much encouragement, which eventually led to the establishment of an Episcopal church here.

When the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., became the bishop of this diocese, he appointed Rev. William H. Heigham as the missionary at Catasauqua, who took up his residence among the people and exerted himself in behalf of a church for two years, when he removed to New York City. He was followed by Rev. George A. Green, who also labored with great fidelity and secured the erection of a building on the southwest corner of Walnut street and Howertown Road, on a lot of ground which was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Peckitt. The corner stone was laid Oct. 28, 1900, and the attractive, unique edifice was consecrated May 21, 1905.

The building was modeled after the ancient St. Martin's Episcopal Church of England, which was erected outside the walls of Canterbury and afterward restored and used in the year 580, by Queen Bertha, the first Christian Queen of England.

Rev. Mr. Green served until after the consecration of the building, when he accepted a call to Fish-kill, New York, and in June, 1905, removed to that great field of labor. The bishop then appointed Rev. James B. May for the congregation, and this rector has served the church in a most faithful manner until the present time. During his administration the membership has been increased to 200; many improvements have been made to the building, including the installation of a superior pipe organ; and a large vested choir has been introduced which is an impressive adjunct to the services of the church. A hand-

some pulpit, litany, and prayer desks have been added to the furniture of the church.

A Sunday-school was held at various times until July, 1900; since then it has been maintained with regular sessions and an increasing attendance. The present lay-superintendent is Walter E. Smith.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH is situated on the northwest corner of Second and Union streets. The first efforts towards establishing a congregation at Catasauqua were made in 1847, by the following families:

Peter Freund and wife	Nicholas Schmidt and wife
John Blum and wife	George Schneider and wife
Jacob Geiss and wife	Thomas Lindner and wife
Martin Englebert and wife	Conrad Schaeffer
Ludwig Englebert and wife	Frank Roth
Adam Freund and wife	

At that time a lot of ground was bought where the church is now located, in dimensions 67 feet front on Second street, and 105 feet deep. Occasional services were held at the home of Mr. Schneider during the next ten years, first at 330 Church street, and then in the dwelling adjoining the lot on the north, to which he had removed; and the priests who conducted the services were Revs. Charles Duboly, John Kosten-snick, and John Albert, all resident fathers at Easton.

In the beginning of February, 1857, a start was made to erect a small, one-story frame church on the lot mentioned, at the corner, 19 by 30 feet, the builder having been Conrad Schaeffer (one of the organizing members mentioned), which included a diminutive steeple with a bell; and this was dedicated with the usual religious ceremonies on Sept. 9, 1857. The regular services then began to be held once a month on Sundays, by assistant priests from Allentown, and these were continued until 1874, the names being Joseph Winter, William Her-nen, and Joseph Schroeder; then Rev. J. Henry Badde, from Bethlehem, came and preached every second Sunday, and continued to do so until 1887.

By 1878 the membership had increased to 65 active, zealous families, and they were encouraged to provide better quarters for their religious meetings. A one-story brick edifice, 30 by 70 feet, was erected on the lot facing Second street, some distance north of the corner; and the same builder who had put up the first church, superintended its erection. A brick central tower and steeple with bell were placed at the front.

Rev. Frederick Schlebbe served from 1887 to April 21, 1889; when Rev. John Seimetz (assist-

ant to Father F. W. Longinus at Pottsville) was appointed priest of this promising congregation, and he has served in a most successful manner until the present time. He not only largely increased the membership, but the possessions of the congregation in the enlargement of the edifice, and in the erection of a fine, commodious parsonage at the rear of the church; and a superior three-story, ten-roomed parochial school, and a Sister's home, two-story brick, on the opposite corner lot.

The first movement towards a parochial school was made in 1884 by the erection of a small one-story brick building with two rooms, and the classes numbered 64 children. It was placed on the lot along Union street, opposite the church, west of the corner. This was occupied ten years, then the large increase of the pupils required a new building and this was supplied, consisting of a large three-story brick building, with ten class-rooms, and an auditorium, 50 by 70 feet, capable of accommodating an audience of 500, on the site of the small school-house; which reflects much credit upon Father Seimetz.

A Sunday-school was started early in the history of the church and it has been maintained until the present time.

In 1874 the congregation established a cemetery for its members in South Catasauqua, by purchasing two acres of land and laying it off into lots; then the interment of the deceased members began to be made there. Previously the interments had been made in the Fairview Cemetery. In January, 1914, it was enlarged by the purchase of three and one-fifth acres of adjoining land. The burials here by Father Seimetz since April, 1889, number 649 by his record. No previous record was kept.

The membership of the church and Sunday-school in January, 1914, was large.

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY was founded by James W. Fuller of Catasauqua in 1858, having purchased from Robert McIntyre and Peter Miller 6 acres, 110 perches of land in South Whitehall (now Whitehall) township, across the Lehigh river from Catasauqua, because the conveniences of interment in the borough were limited. Before that time, the dead bodies of the town had been buried in the graveyards there. Fuller laid off the land into lots, ten by twenty feet, and named the place "Fairview Cemetery" on account of its elevated situation and fair view; and he provided in each deed, delivered by him for lots in the cemetery, that when one-half of the lots in the original plat were sold, the purchasers were empowered to form an association for the care and management of its affairs, make

rules and regulations for its government, elect officers and have complete control of the ground.

In 1871, an organization was formed by the lot-holders, who elected the following managers:

	Melchoir H. Horn, president.
R. A. Boyer (sec. and	Samuel L. Nevins
treas.)	James W. Swartz
David A. Tombler	William H. Laubach
R. Clay Hamersly	Orange M. Fuller
John Thomas	

A petition was presented to Court for the incorporation of "The Fairview Cemetery Association," and the decree was made on Sept. 13, 1872. The dead interred in the grave yards of the borough were then removed to the cemetery.

Many fine monuments have been set up in this cemetery. It includes a superb "Soldiers' Monument" which is recognized as the first erected in Pennsylvania, and this was accomplished largely through the instrumentality of Samuel Thomas in response to an earnest request of his brother David, made shortly before his death in 1862.

In 1895, a superior and attractive, enclosed pavilion was placed in the circle, next to the Soldiers' Monument, by the Association; and another prominent feature is the large vault of David Thomas.

Soon after the cemetery had become the property of the Association in 1872, two bequests were made to it by James W. Fuller and Samuel Glace with the condition that the income should be expended towards the perpetual care and preservation of their burial lots. Since then numerous other lot-holders have followed their example.

The total lots laid off number 2,317. The graves to January, 1914, numbered 4,800. The total area covers about fifteen acres.

John Kane was the first soldier of the Civil War buried in this cemetery, April 27, 1862, and the extraordinary event attracted many people.

FIRST FUNERAL.—After the completion of the first furnace, a young man named John Thomas (a relative of the manager) fell from its top and was killed. Samuel Thomas, the son of the manager, saw the young man drop. The body was buried in the grave yard at the rear of the Presbyterian church on Fifth street, in Allentown. It was carried on a bier, on the shoulders of relays of fellow-employees, who wore high hats, from which hung long streamers of black crepe, after the custom at that time prevalent in Wales.

Almost every inhabitant of the hamlet followed the solemn procession on foot to the grave yard, amongst them being "Mother" Thomas (as

she was afterward affectionately called), and Mrs. James Lackey. After the completion of the substantial family vault by David Thomas in Fairview Cemetery, the remains were removed to it. Soon after this funeral, a burial ground was provided in Biery's Port on the lot adjoining the Presbyterian church.

At that time it was customary in the surrounding country, when there was a funeral, to place the coffin on a large farm-wagon on a bed of straw, and chairs were arranged around the coffin for the chief mourners. On account of the thinly-settled country, relatives and friends came a considerable distance to attend a funeral, and after the burial all were invited to return to the house for refreshments. The guests stood in a

here by the rapid rush of the water in the canal, which was caused by the forcing process to supply a strong blast for the furnace; and they were buried in the first church graveyard.

Since that time, there has arisen a great change in the modes of burial, and in the construction of the coffins. Then there were no means of embalming or preserving the bodies, the only way being to lay them on sod. Burials were therefore necessarily made soon after death.

A grave yard was attached to the St. Paul's Lutheran church; one to the Evangelical church at the corner of Howertown Road and Mulberry street, and one to each of the Presbyterian churches.

These grave yards in the town were discon-



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

row and waiters served them with a cold lunch, followed by helpers who carried bottles of whiskey and glasses on trays and offered liquid refreshment to all such as wished to indulge.

The cholera of 1854 was fatal. It was brought here in a boat from Philadelphia. Some days there were several funerals; and it was indeed a gruesome sight to see them marching up Church street, the coffin high in the air upon the carriers' shoulders, swaying to and fro, followed by relatives whose lamentations filled the air. Of the McClelland family, an adult brother and sister were buried the same day.

Quite a number of boatmen were drowned

and the bodies buried there removed to the Fairview Cemetery. It has been estimated that about 100 bodies were buried in the grave yards of the Presbyterian churches.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—At the close of the Civil War, the patriotic impulses of this community showed a practical appreciation of the costly services of the volunteer soldiers from Catasauqua and vicinity, by the erection of a costly marble monument on the circular plot, reserved for it in the cemetery. On the four sides of the shaft, there are inscribed the names, rank and regiment of each soldier who boldly went forth to battle that the Union might and should

be preserved, numbering altogether 157; and also the names of the battles in which they were engaged. Twenty-six of these soldiers were killed or died in service. Across the top of the shaft hangs the American flag in graceful folds, surmounted by the striking figure of an American eagle with outspread wings, as if standing guard over the heroes sleeping quietly there till the resurrection morn. Around the monument a space was at first reserved for the burial of veteran soldiers, but this idea was afterward abandoned in order to set apart the monument more effectually.

The monument was solemnly dedicated on Oct. 3, 1866, with appropriate ceremonies, pursuant to arrangements by the Monument Association, and Rev. C. Earle, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, delivered an historical address. In the course of his remarks he emphasized the statement that neither his name nor the name of any other civilian member of the committee appeared on the shaft in pursuance of a provision by the Monument Association at the time of its inception "that no man's name shall be inscribed on the monument unless he was sworn into the service of the United States and was under the enemy's fire"; so that it is just what it purports to be, "A Soldiers' Monument."

Maj. A. R. Calhoun was the orator and he delivered an impressive oration to a large concourse of people who had assembled from all the towns and places of the Lehigh Valley, including many men who had been in actual service.

In 1871, Gen. Charles Albright, member of Congress, introduced a special Act of Congress to donate 4 siege guns and 24 cannon balls of unused artillery to the George W. Fuller Post, No. 74, G. A. R., for the adornment of this, "the first soldiers' monument in Pennsylvania"; and in 1884, upon the reorganization of Fuller Post No. 378, G. A. R., the Secretary of War ordered the Commandant of the Watervliet Arsenal at West Troy, N. Y., to issue to said Post four 64-pounder cannons, two of the English model of 1812 weighing respectively 5,514 and 5,498 pounds, and two United States guns of the 1819 and 1829 models, weighing respectively 5,014 and 5,000 pounds; and these were placed at the four corners of the monument as an appropriate and expressive ornamentation.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was held in the "Old Church," and started with 15 pupils. A Mr. Landis was the teacher, and he was soon afterward followed by a young man named Evans, when it was transferred to the Hanover township school-house on Deily's Hill, which overlooked the dam opposite

the foot of Second street. This was before 1853. The new school law had previously been accepted. The building was one story, with one room.

The first school building established within the limits of the borough was a frame shanty put up by the Crane Iron Co. at the corner of Church street and Limestone alley.

The second was erected by Hanover township at the corner of Union street and Railroad alley.

The third was the Bridge Street School in 1849.

The fourth was situated on lower Second street now owned by the Lenox Manufacturing Co.

The fifth was the Second street High School building in 1859.

The sixth was on lower Front street, now owned by the Temperance Association.

The seventh was the Lincoln Building on the Howertown Road.

The eighth was the High School building, adjoining the Lincoln Building.

In addition to the schools mentioned, a three-story building, situated on Front street near Union, was rented and used for school purposes. This is now owned by Frank Hunsicker, Esq.

The attendance of the pupils was registered as follows:

1858	300	1861.....	408
1859	325	1862	450
1860	365	1863	474

Mrs. Esther Hudders conducted a private school for years in the basement of the Bridge street Presbyterian church. She and her husband were the first teachers there and they taught three years.

TEACHERS.—The early teachers were the following, with the time of service:

Margaret Meeker, 1845; from Allentown.

D. F. Davis, 1846; from Easton.

Edward Clarke, 1847, from Wyoming county, Pa.

John Hudders, 1848 to 1852; from Irish Settlement.

Esther Hudders, 1848 to 1852; from Irish Settlement.

Joseph Leonard 1853; from Connecticut.

Rebecca Leonard (sister of Joseph) 1854; from Connecticut.

Annie E. Butchers 1854-55; from N. Y. State.

Charles L. Russell 1855-56; from Bridgeport, Conn.

Samuel P. Bliss 1856; from Connecticut.

Charles H. Kitchell 1857; from N. Y. State.

Alonso W. Kinsey, 1857; from Catasauqua.

In the year 1858, the teachers were: Charles L. Russell, grammar school; Alonzo W. Kinsey, and William H. Barton, secondary; Eliza McKee and Anna Phillips, primary.

Mr. Russell having resigned, R. Clay Hammersly became his successor; then his school was regraded and classified; the advanced pupils

were formed into a High School which was established in 1863 and assigned to Prof. Hamersly.

ACADEMY.—An academy was erected in 1848-49 on the Presbyterian lot by Alfred Cattermore (an English carpenter who had "strayed" here), by securing subscriptions from the members of the church; and the Crane Iron Co. advanced \$1,200 towards the cost of it, for which they took a mortgage. This was regarded as a model school at that time. It had ventilators in the ceiling, and each pupil had his own desk with an ink-well set in on top and screwed fast, and shelves were arranged underneath for his books. It was continued in use as a private school until 1856 when it was sold to the Catasauqua School District for \$2,530, and the proceeds, after satisfying the mortgage, were distributed in equal proportions to the two Presbyterian congregations. The trustees of this school were:

David Thomas	David Williams
Robert McIntyre	Owen Rice
Samuel Thomas	John Peter
William Taylor	

The School District held and occupied this school house and lot for 40 years, until the erection of the Lincoln school building; then it was abandoned for school purposes. Subsequently it was sold to James W. Fuller for \$5,000, and he erected thereon a commodious mansion for himself, which is still standing.

The teachers were John Hudders, and his wife, Esther Hudders, Joseph Leonard, Rebecca Leonard, Samuel P. Bliss, Alonzo W. Kinsey, Charles H. Russell, and others.

READING CLASS.—In reading, a class stood up and read in consecutive order from the head to the foot, or *vice-versa*; and so the English reader was read through and commenced over again and re-read. It was considered the proper thing when the end of the book was reached at the Latin word FINIS, for the last pupil in the course of reading to call out loudly, "Five Irish Niggers in Spain," and the next to reverse the order of the letters and call out "Six Irish Niggers in France," and this performance generally ended in a trouncing.

CLASS LEADERS.—It was customary to choose two leaders of a spelling class who were selected by the pupils to fill up their respective sides, and whenever a word was mis-spelled by a pupil in the class, he quit and this was continued until only one was left, who represented the winning side.

PENS.—Quills were used as pens and a part of the teacher's duties was to prepare them after school hours, ready for the next session. I remember the day the first steel pens were intro-

duced. They were imported from England and called "Jos. Gillotte Pens," which were sold to the pupils two for three cents. All school supplies then, even the ink, were sold to the pupils.

TEACHERS' PAY.—The teacher's pay, \$1.06¼, was brought by the pupils every three months and this was generally paid in Mexican money. Spanish shillings were called "levys"; and sixpences or half-shillings were called "fips" (6¼ cents).

PUNISHMENT.—Corporal punishment in the schools was almost universal. Solomon's admonition "spare the rod and spoil the child" was considered the proper doctrine. Long whips, cut from the stumps of trees after the woods had been removed, were the proper caper. It was considered good practice to send a pupil out into the yard to cut them and bring them into the school-room, then give him a good whipping to break his spirit and so develop obedience.

Rulers were thrown at scholars for whispering, who were directed to bring them to the teacher, then hold their little hands to the teacher who slapped them until the offenders wrigged with pain.

Pupils who failed to understand their sums in mensuration were compelled to stand on a desk, hold a brick in one hand and count the corners of the Bridge street Presbyterian church. This was before the parsonage was erected.

Some of the teachers in those days were barbarous in their treatment of the pupils. They would sneak behind the pupil who had made a mistake in his sums and yank him from his seat by pulling him by the ear, or take a book and bang him on the side of the head. I remember one teacher who called up his pupils and slapped them on their hands with a black ruler (which was supposed to be more painful than a white one), meanwhile chewing tobacco vigorously and expectorating into a large spittoon five feet off.

Another cruel feature of those days was this: When a class was called up to recite or spell, the pupil who missed had to go to the foot of the class, and, at the close of the lesson, tell the teacher how many mistakes were made, and so many times would the teacher slap the palm of the hand hard with a black ruler. Oh, how those slaps would sting! The burning sensation would continue for hours.

TOWN-BALL.—Among the games for the boys was one called town-ball. Self-appointed leaders divided the boys into two contesting parties or sides by selecting one at a time alternately until the number present was exhausted; and that leader started the selection by winning the toss of the bat, "wet" or "dry," either having spat on one side and tossed it into the air, then the other would have to guess, and if the latter

got his guess he would take his side to the bat, and the other his side to the field.

The bat was a heavy paddle, not a round stick as now. The ball was not a purchased article; it was generally made by some boy out of his woolen socks which were unravelled and the yarn was wound around some rubber strips cut from an old gum-shoe, or around a small piece of cork, and sewed in a leather cover.

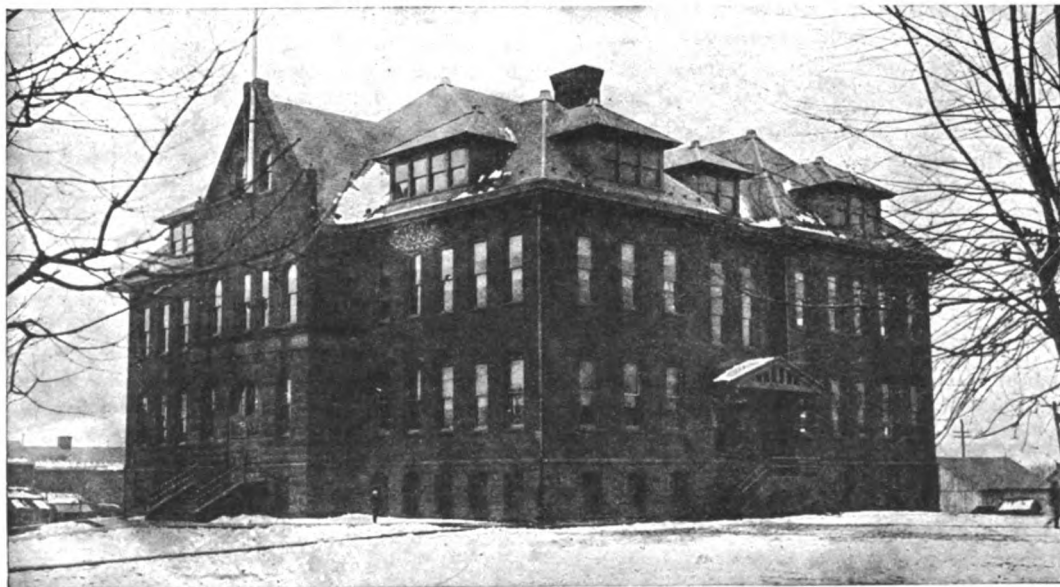
There were four corners, like the points of a square figure; sometimes five corners, an extra one between the second, and third, making the points of a pentagon. If the batter struck at the ball and missed it and the catcher caught it he was out; but if he hit it he had to run and make his base. If the ball was caught on the

the sessions of school from four to six months, but the founder of the town did not think it was right to allow the sons of his workmen to run around the streets; so he erected a long frame building at the corner of Church street and Limestone alley and directed school to be held during the whole year without any vacation.

STATUS IN 1913.—The Board of Directors and the teachers of Catsauqua in December, 1913, together with the buildings in which the schools were carried on, were as follows:

Directors.

James S. Stillman, Pres. Roland D. Thomas
Clifford H. Riegel, Sec. Joseph S. Elverson
Edwin Chapman, Treas. John J. Williams
Harry B. Weaver



LINCOLN SCHOOL BUILDING.

fly or even one bound he was out. All the players had to be made out; then the side would select its best batter to bat and if he succeeded in making three "home runs," his side could start anew; otherwise the fielders would take their turn at the bat.

The score of runs was frequently very high in the game. It was kept by cutting notches on a stick, or by tallies of five.

If the ball should be lost in the grass, the fielders would cry "lost-ball," and the play was suspended until the ball was found.

A runner at or around the bases, hit by a thrown or batted ball, was regarded as out. The ball was not hard; frequently, it was a hollow, flexible "Goodyear" ball, which was preferred.

SESSIONS.—The early custom was to continue

Teachers.

Henry J. Reinhard, supervisor since 1900.

High-school.

Gustavus E. Oswald,	C. D. Hummel
principal.	D. F. Gould
Alfred C. Lewis	

Lincoln Building.

Sarah J. McIntyre	Mabel Weisley
Hannah Davis	Mildred T. Lawall
Sarah J. McHenry	Mildred Heilman
Estella McKeever	Mary Leickel
Ella Fait	Elizabeth Scott

Second-Ward Building.

Francis H. Sheckler	Helen Buck
Mame Torrence	Mary McCandless
Sophie Matchette	

Third-Ward Building.

Margaret Tolan Jennie Helman
 Amanda J. Funk
 M. Adeline Davies, Supervisor of Music.
 Total pupils, December, 1913, 770.

Equipment.

High School, First ward, erected in 1911; 3-story brick, costing \$60,000; 7 rooms; 115 pupils; auditorium capacity, 700; library, 1,000 volumes; chemical laboratory; gymnasium; complete modern appointments.

The Board of Public Instruction then was constituted as follows, the names appearing on a bronze inscription plate which is set in the wall, in the hall on the first floor:

Joseph Matchette, President	
David Davis, Secretary	
David K. Caldwell, Treasurer	
William Weisley	David R. Griffith
Chester E. Frantz	Geo. C. D. Goldsmith
Wilson J. Smith	Harry E. Graffin

Building Committee.

Harry E. Graffin, chairman
 David R. Griffith
 Chester E. Frantz

Builders.

Franklin Goldsmit hand Son.

Lincoln Building, First ward, 2-story, costing \$40,000; 10 rooms; 357 pupils; modern appointments.

Second street Building, Second ward, erected in 1859; 3-story brick, costing \$20,000; 6 rooms; 185 pupils; modern appointments.

George Taylor Building, Third ward, erected in 1913; one story brick, costing \$12,000; 4 rooms; 113 pupils; modern appointments.

(When East Catasauqua was taken from Hanover township in 1909 and annexed to Catasauqua, it included two small one-story brick school-houses for which settlement was made by process of law. The one at the rear of the planing mill was abandoned for school purposes and will be sold; the other was remodeled and enlarged, and named George Taylor Building.)

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—In 1846, the Crane Iron Co. started a library of 250 books for the use and improvement of their employees. A room was set apart on the second floor of the two-story brick office building on Front street opposite the furnaces for this purpose and it was kept up for nine years. This is another evidence of Mr. Thomas' desire to develop and maintain a high standard in the community.

About 1878, Oliver Williams, another prominent man here in the industrial affairs of the Lehigh Valley, took an active part with other persons in establishing a library. Several hundred volumes of promiscuous books were collected and a successful reading circle amongst the young people was kept up until May, 1891, when the books were presented to the High school and added to its collection. The room was in a building on Church street, west of the Town Hall, where a cigar store is now conducted.

NEWSPAPERS.—Five newspapers have been published at Catasauqua: *Herald, Journal, Dispatch, Valley Record, and New Era*. The first two had a short existence; the third has continued from the time it started, in 1870, until the present time; and the fourth was published from 1870 until 1897.

THE CATASAUQUA HERALD was first in the borough. It was started in 1857 by Peter Kelchner and ——— Fry, as a weekly newspaper, and they carried on its publication for three years, when Arnold C. Lewis became the proprietor and editor. He embarked in the business with much spirit and had just begun to display his enterprising character and literary ability when the Civil War broke out and his patriotic spirit led him to abandon the quiet field of journalism for the active and strenuous field of war in order to assist in upholding the Constitution and preserving the Union. His brother, Sharpe D., carried on the newspaper for several months and then it was discontinued.

THE CATASAUQUA JOURNAL was started by Thomas Lambert shortly after the close of the Civil War and carried on by him until 1870, when it was sold to Capt. William H. Bartholomew and he assisted Mr. Bartholomew for some time in its publication.

CATASAUQUA DISPATCH.—Edmund Randall learned the art of printing at Chambersburg, and after serving as a private in Co. A, 126th Regt., Pa. Vol., for a term of nine months, he followed printing as a journeyman at Philadelphia until 1870. He then located at Catasauqua and embarked in the printing business for himself as a publisher and job printer, which he has conducted until the present time, being now the oldest continuous publisher and printer in the Lehigh Valley. He first issued a weekly sheet Sept. 1, 1870, entitled *The Country Merchant*, but afterward, July 24, 1871, changed the name to *The Catasauqua Dispatch*, and in 1878, enlarged the dimension to the regular size. It has been published weekly by him since then, a period of 44 years. In politics, it has been independent; in local affairs, recognized for its constant devotion to home interests; and in literary selections, appreciated as a family journal. With the strong competition of metropolitan newspapers against him, more especially for the last twenty years, the grit and determination of the publisher are worthy of much praise in maintaining this local newspaper. The job printing department has a complete equipment of types and presses. The business has been conducted at No. 113 Bridge street since 1890. It is the only newspaper issued at Catasauqua. The *Valley Record* and *New Era* became merged in the *Dispatch*.

This newspaper and printing business were purchased by John Matchette in March, 1914, Mr. Randall having retired on account of ill health.

VALLEY RECORD was started on August 15, 1870, as a local weekly journal by William H. Bartholomew. It was a folio sheet with seven columns afterward increased to eight columns. He carried on its publication until he became the postmaster of the borough, when it was merged with the *Dispatch*.

NEW ERA was started in 1882, by Joseph B. Mayne as the fifth paper, in the Catasauqua Bank building (now the Imperial Hotel). Hi-

ram F. Helman became the owner in 1892 and he conducted it until the fall of 1897, when he sold it to Edmund Randall, who merged it with the *Dispatch*.

ASSOCIATIONS.—Various associations have been organized and encouraged from an early period in the history of the town until the present time; and like other places the number is large in proportion to population.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—The following secret and beneficial associations have been organized at Catasauqua. The particulars relating to them will be found in the tabulated statement:

Name.	No.	Instituted.	Members.	Value.	Hall.
Odd Fellows—					
Catasauqua Lodge,	269	1847	362	\$11,000	Odd Fellows.
Fraternity Encampment,	156	1867	87	800	Odd Fellows.
F. & A. M.—					
Catasauqua Lodge,	284	1854	172	.....	Masonic.
R. A. Chapter,	278	1894	114	.....	Masonic.
Junior Order American Mechanics—					
No-Surrender Council,	103	1881	200	12,000	A. M.
G. A. R.—					
Fuller Post,	378	1883	48	.....	T A B
Daughters of Rebecca—					
Orpah Lodge,	159	1887	40	.....	Odd Fellows.
P. O. S. of A.—					
Washington Camp,	301	1888	206	16,000	S. of A.
Independent Order of Red Men—					
Tribe,	204	1888	397	10,000	S. of A.
R. A. Council,	1110	1888	33	.....	A. M.
Knights of Golden Eagle,	241	1888	229	10,000	S. of A.
Knights of Malta—					
—Bruce Council,	214	1897	140	8,000	S. of A.
Shepherds of Bethlehem—					
Star of Catasauqua,	80	1905	98	.....	A. M.
F. O. Mystic Circle—Ruling,	973	1905	80	.....	A. M.
Knights of Friendship—Thomas,	72	1909	150	.....	A. M.
Woodmen of World—Camp,	250	1910	104	.....	Odd Fellows.
Crane R. & B. A.,		1911	100	.....	Laboratory.
Daughters of Pocahontas,	212	1913	64	.....	Odd Fellows.
Loyal Order of Moose,	1362	1913	124	.....	Odd Fellows.
Catasauqua Club,		1896	80	10,000	
Roman Catholic Societies—					
St. Nicholas Beneficial,		1884	136	.....	Par. School.
Neumann Kasina,		1906	78	.....	Höhl.
Knights of St. George,	144	1910	68	.....	Par. School.
St. Mary's,		1913	41	.....	Par. School.
St. Lawrence T A B,		1890	90	10,000	T A B

ODD FELLOWS.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows instituted Lodge No. 269, at Catasauqua, on Oct. 6, 1847. Until 1884 the total initiations were 436; and until Jan. 1, 1914, 970. The membership then was 362. The meetings were held in Esch's Hall on Front street from 1847 to 1890; then the lodge purchased the M. E. church (a fine brick building with a basement), on Front street near Spring, and there the meetings have since been held.

Fraternity Encampment, No. 156 was instituted June 6, 1867. The members on January 1, 1914, numbered 87.

F. AND A. M.—A lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was instituted at Catasauqua on Jan. 30, 1854, under the name of Porter Lodge, No. 284, after the District Deputy Grand Master, James

M. Porter, of Easton, Pa.; and the first officers of the lodge installed were the following:

W M—Robert McIntyre.	S D—F. B. Martin
S W—Levi Kraft	J D—Charles Allen
J W—James McLeary	S M C—William Getz
Sec.—A. H. Gilbert	J M C—James Clugston
Treas.—Charles H. Nolf	Tyler—William Biery

These officers had been made Free Masons in Easton Lodge No. 260, from which they had dimitted. Porter Lodge has had a continuous and successful existence until the present time, a period of sixty years. Dr. Daniel Yoder, of Catasauqua, filled the office of treasurer from 1863 to 1911, a period of forty-eight years, when he was obliged to decline another re-election on account of his advanced age; and Edmund Randall (publisher of the *Catasauqua*

Dispatch) served as secretary from 1886 to 1904; David Davis has served since 1904.

Total membership since 1854, 472; membership in December, 1913, 172.

The following five Lodges were constituted of members made in Porter Lodge and regularly dimitted:

Lehigh Lodge at Trexlertown in 1858.
Barger Lodge at Allentown in 1859.
Manoquesy Lodge at Bath in 1861.
Slatington Lodge at Slatington in 1861.
Chapman Lodge at Siegfried in 1906.

The meetings were held in the following halls: Romig's at Front and Race streets from 1854 to 1868; Fuller's at Front and Church streets from 1868 to 1897; Reiss', No. 511-13 Front street, since 1897. The last named was rented for two years; then the Lodge bought the building from F. W. Wint & Co.

Extraordinary Occasion.—The celebration of the 125th anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania by Porter Lodge, at Catasauqua, on Sept. 25, 1911, was an extraordinary occasion because the "acting officers" were of such an average great age and long-continued membership. This will appear from the following tabulated statement:

Member.	Age.	Initiated.	Office Held.	Acting Officer.
William R. Houser,	78	1856	W.M. 1860	W.M.
George Bower,	79	1862	W.M. 1867	S.W.
Henry H. Riegel,	75	1865	W.M. 1869	J.W.
Daniel Yoder,	78	1859	Treasurer	Treas.
Edmund Randall,	67	1868	Secretary	Sec.
Joseph Matchette,	70	1865	1865-1909 } 1880-1909 }	
Philip Storm,	82	1878	W.M. 1877	S.D.
James C. Beitel,	69	1874	.....	J.D.
Daniel Davis,	68	1867	.....	S. M. of C.
Allen S. Heckman,	57	1893	W.M. 1893	J. M. of C.
Henry Souder,	84	1872	W.M. 1872	Purs'n't
Benjamin Lochman,	84	1868	W.M. 1868	Tyler. Chaplain.

The attendance was 115 members, and 35 visitors.

R. A. Chapter.—Catasauqua Royal Arch Chapter, No. 278, was constituted April 11, 1874, with the following charter members:

John B. Davis, High Priest	Owen F. Fatzinger
Abraham F. Koons, King	Charles R. Horn
Chas. D. W. Bower, Scribe	Charles W. Chapman
Dr. Daniel Yoder, Treas.	Allen S. Heckinger
Edmund Randall, Sec.	William W. McKee
Dr. Henry H. Riegel	Edwin C. Koons
	Morgan Emanuel
	John Matchette
	William R. Thomas

Seven of these have since died. Altogether 223 companions have been exalted. Membership, January, 1914, 114. Two chapters have been constituted from No. 278: Slatington, No. 292, in 1909; Siegfried, No. 295, in 1913.

The chapter meetings have always been held where the Blue Lodge assembled.

G. A. R. Posts.—Fuller Post, No. 74, was organized at Catasauqua in 1867. The active members, who filled the several offices, were Edwin Gilbert, Spencer Tetemer, William H. Myers, Aaron McHose, and John W. Heberling. The total membership was 30. It was disbanded in 1869. The meetings were held on Front street, north of Walnut.

A re-organization was effected in 1872 as No. 378, but it was again disbanded in 1876. During this time, in 1875, Congress donated to the Post 4 cannon and 16 shot, for the purpose of decorating the "Soldier's Monument" in the Fairview Cemetery.

A third organization was effected in 1883, with the name of Lieut. George W. Fuller Post, No. 378,—after a veteran of the Civil War, enlisted in Co. F, of the 47th Regt. Pa. Vols. The organizers were Edwin Gilbert, Charles Laramy, Frank H. Wilson, Edmund Randall, Joseph H. Schwab, Joseph Matchette, John Matchette, and Joseph Wray. The meetings were held over the Catasauqua National Bank, on Front street, until 1901, when the quarters were removed to the old Front street school building, No. 215, (now the T. A. B. Hall), where they have continued until the present time on the first floor, in the south room.

The meeting-place is commonly called G. A. R. Hall. The membership, in December, 1913, was 48. The quarters are handsomely decorated with the pictures of battle-scenes and war generals; and on the ceiling there are narrow wooden strips, fastened in the form of a star, and pictures of badges of the army corps (25) are attached to them, including the Division colors. Among the mementos of the Civil War are 24 muskets in a walnut case; and a cabinet filled with relics gathered from the battle-fields of the Civil War and donated in 1888 by the late Joseph Hunt (brother of Joshua), upon his removal from Catasauqua.

K. G. E.—Catasauqua Castle, No. 241, Knights of the Golden Eagle, was instituted Jan. 30, 1888, and the twenty-fifth anniversary was celebrated Jan. 27, 1913, in the P. O. S. of A. Hall. From 1888 to 1914 the total receipts were \$41,648, and of this sum the benefits paid amounted to \$22,568. The assets of the company were \$10,000, on Jan. 1, 1914. The total

initiations exceeded 500; present membership, 230.

Nathan A. Bartholomew has been the faithful Master of Records for upwards of 20 years.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR was organized at Catsauqua under the name of Iron Lodge, No. 1964, in 1881 as a secret beneficial society with 20 members, which increased to 80. Until 1909 it became so reduced that it was merged with Allen Lodge, No. 1764, at Allentown. On January 1, 1914, there were only three survivors: John Morrison, James Tait, and Edmund Randall; on the 6th of January, Morrison died, and now there are but two survivors.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The subject of temperance was kept prominently before the community from the real beginning of the town in 1839. David Thomas, the manager of the furnace, was particularly desirous of giving it a firm foothold in order to maintain the character and reliability of his workmen, and he and his wife encouraged the formation and maintenance of societies. Oliver Williams, another prominent iron-master here, and his wife, were also active and earnest in its behalf.

Cadets of Temperance.—Crystal Fount Section No. 34, Cadets of Temperance, was chartered by the Grand section on June 16, 1868. The charter members were:

Harry Fuller	Walter Williams
David Kennedy	George Garrigues
Evan J. Evans	Morgan Williams
Ali D. Price	Frank McIntyre
James McAllister	John Harris
James E. Gillespie	Owen Fackler
James Lehr	Frank Graffin
Edward J. Goering	Frank Weibel
John Davis	Thomas Evans
John Hollenbach	John Nevins
William Graffin	Jere Shaneberger

These names are given to show what young men of the town were interested in the cause of temperance at that time. All of them have died excepting Frank McIntyre. Capt. Joseph Matchette organized this section.

The meetings were held in Temperance Hall on Second street and continued for some years.

Good Templars.—On Sept. 13, 1882, Walker Lodge, No. 578, Independent Order of Good Templars, was chartered by the Grand Lodge, with 52 members, and Joseph Matchette was installed as the Worthy Chief Templar. This was active for some time and accomplished much good during its existence.

The St. Lawrence Temperance and Beneficial Society was organized in 1890, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It purchased the Front street school building in 1900, and there its meetings have since been held and

its organization successfully maintained. The property is valued at \$10,000; the membership is 90. Since then the two-story brick building with a bell-tower has been known as the T A B Hall. The borough erected the building in 1868, and conducted schools there until 1896, when they were transferred to the new Lincoln Building on Howertown Road.

The building was divided into compartments and these are occupied by different organizations, including the G. A. R. Post. It has a large room for amusements.

LYCEUM.—In 1857, a literary society under this name was carried on at Catsauqua, which was active until December, 1860, when the political and war excitement led to its disbandment. The members were:

David Williams	James Thomas
Daniel N. Jones	W. R. Thomas
William H. Glace	L. I. Thomas
John M. Davies	Owen F. Leibert
Samuel Roberts	John J. Thomas
Enoch Phillips	William M. Jenkins
David Thomas, Jr.	William H. Laubach
Daniel Milson	John Baird
George W. Fuller	Samuel Davis
George Davies	Joseph Matchette
Edward Hall	Daniel Davis
Thomas Jones	John James
Mitchell McMonagh	George Eisenhart
Morgan Richards	William J. Thomas
G. W. Cyphers	John Richard
Wm. McClelland, Jr.	

The last president was Thomas Jones, and the secretary Joseph Matchette.

The subject of debate on Nov. 6, 1860, was: "Is the South justified in seceding if Abe Lincoln is elected?" The debate took place on Nov. 19th, and the debaters were:

<i>Affirmative.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Thomas Jones	Jos. Matchette
Joseph Forrest	Samuel Davis
Morgan Richard	

The Chair decided in the affirmative, but the house in the negative.

The meetings were held in what was called "Temperance Hall," on Second street, near Church, on the second floor of the Crane Iron Co.'s carriage shed.

BRASS BANDS.—About 1845, a band of music was organized in the village with John Thomas as leader and the last survivor was Samuel Thomas. It continued until 1854, when Samuel Thomas and other principal players removed to Hokendauqua. The instruments were made of brass, some of which were very large and attracted much attention not only on account of their size but of the great volume of tone produced by the strong-winded players.

Another was organized at Catasauqua in 1868 and named "Pioneer." The members were:

Benjamin Bachman	O. M. Fuller
Frederick W. Becker	William Koons
Atilio Benvenuti	Uriah Kurtz
James C. Beitel	Robert Miller
Walter Biery	Henry Rothrock
Henry W. Ehrrie	Jacob Sigley
H. C. Eckenberger	John Stuart

The name was afterward changed to "Catasauqua," and the organization has been kept up until now. The early leaders were Anthony Bush, William Dieterline, Conrad Hirst, and C. F. Roth (member from 1873-1907). The band filled a special engagement for a week at the "Centennial" (1876), at Philadelphia.

A band was organized in the "East-End" in which members of the Walker family were prominent but it disbanded in a few years.

MUSICAL CENTRE.—Catasauqua has been recognized as a musical centre of Lehigh county since 1870, when a "Choral Society" was organized, and this spirit has been maintained with varying social energy until the present time. In 1914 the society numbered 160 members, with Harry E. Graffin as the president, and Matthew F. Webber as the director. Two superior concerts were given on the 21st and 22d of April, in the high school auditorium, which were largely attended and highly appreciated.

LAWRENCE SOCIAL CLUB.—In 1878 a number of boys at Catasauqua, the sons of the prominent business men of the place, associated together and formed a club which they called "Lawrence," after a naval hero in the War of 1812-15, who had won their admiration. It was not simply for the purposes of ordinary club life, but for mental improvement and physical culture as well; and in this behalf their parents gave them encouragement, one of the parents, Squire Koons (from 1875 to 1898) setting aside a two-story frame building with a large room on each floor along Mulberry street, to the rear of his office, No. 146 Front street, for their use. The rooms were appropriately furnished including a billiard table, "artistic" mural decorations, and a library of several hundred volumes, which embraced history and fiction. Weekly meetings were held, debates carried on and recitations encouraged, regularly conducted under rules and regulations. Singing was a special feature, with Prof. J. S. P. Faust, of Allentown, as their teacher, he having taught many of the parents. Some of the members became not only proficient singers, but performers on the guitar and mandolin. Nearly every year they had "outings" at Dingman's Ferry in Pike county.

All of them became prominently identified

with business affairs, almost entirely at Catasauqua, and all of them excepting one became affiliated with Free Masonry.

The club was maintained until 1905, and in that year the last outing was had. After a successful existence for nearly thirty years, the members look back to the days of their young manhood, and talk over their "club life" with much pleasure.

The following list comprises the members. Only three have died, marked *; and the survivors are residing at Catasauqua, excepting eight as indicated:

David S. Bachman (Allentown)	Edwin C. Koons, Esq.
David J. Beck (N. Y.)	Albert A. Koons (N. Y.)
Dr. Alfred J. Becker	Dr. Charles E. Milson
Edwin Chapman	Joseph Milson
Rowland T. Davies	Marmaduke Peckitt (Oxford, N. J.)
August Degner (Chicago)	Dr. William A. Riegel
James W. Fuller (3d)	Rowland D. Thomas
John J. Glick*	Wm. R. Thomas, Jr.
George W. Graffin	John W. Thomas (York)
Harry E. Graffin	William J. Snyder (Brazil, Ind.)
John J. Griffith	Ralph Weaver
Richard O. Heilman	Harry B. Weaver
George E. Holton*	George H. Williams
Dr. James L. Hornbeck	Walter E. Wyckoff
Charles R. Horn	
David Hunt*	
James D. Kaye (N. Y.)	

CATASAUQUA CLUB.—A bicycle club was organized in the early part of 1896 at Catasauqua, which included upwards of 50 members, and they secured the home of the late Morgan Emanuel, deceased, No. 226 Pine street, for their quarters. In the fall of that year the members determined to convert it into a social club, and 40 members signed the charter. The building, a two-story brick, was then purchased, the necessary changes were made, a bowling alley was constructed in the basement, and the rooms (13) were furnished, including a billiard table, at a total expense of \$10,000. One of the features of the club is that members are prohibited from treating one another. The reading room is supplied with leading periodicals and newspapers. The "grill-room" has an octagonal table with nearly 100 initials of members and prominent visitors inscribed on the top, including a flag and "S" to signalize the visit of Admiral Schley. O. J. Benvenuti has been the courteous and efficient steward since 1897. The membership in February, 1914, was 80.

BANKS.—There are two banks in the borough, the National Bank of Catasauqua and the Lehigh National Bank of Catasauqua.

NATIONAL BANK OF CATASAUQUA.—The first was established Sept. 9, 1857, as a "State

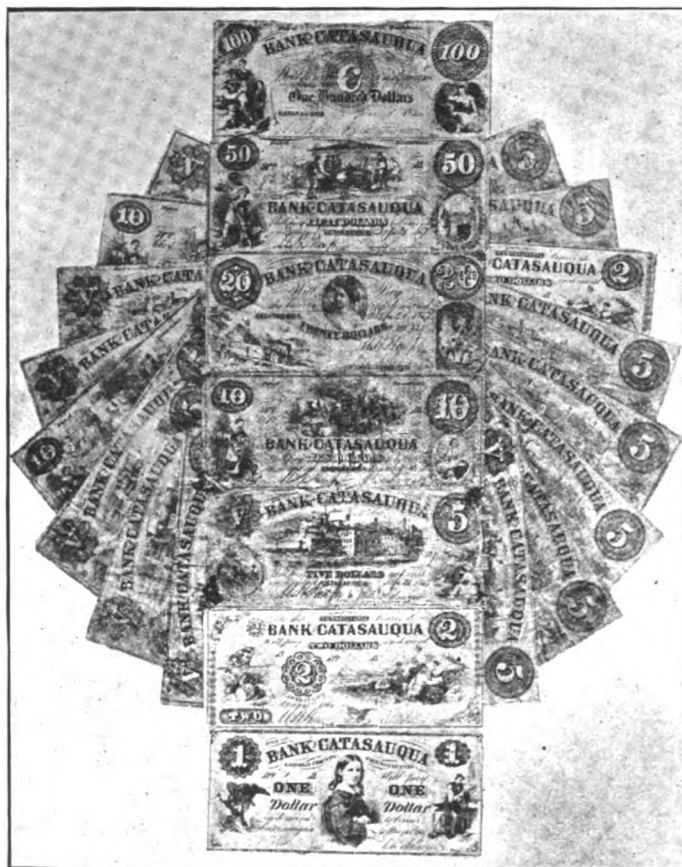
Bank" with a charter from the State of Pennsylvania by an Act of Assembly passed May 5, 1857, and an authorized capital of \$100,000. Its first officers and directors were:

	Eli J. Saeger, president.
David Thomas	Jonas Biery
John S. Hoffman	James W. Fuller
Charles A. Luckenbach	Robert Oberly
Jacob P. Scholl	Samuel Laubach
David A. Tombler	Jacob Fatzinger, Sr.
Joshua Hunt	William Miller
	Melchoir H. Horn, cashier.
	John O. Lichtenwallner, teller.
	James W. Mickley, clerk.

ier's residence, was erected on the old foundation, with superior improvements to meet the demands of its business.

In 1865, it was converted into a National bank. The charter was extended in 1885 for 20 years; and re-extended in 1905 for 20 years more.

In 1903, the bank was removed to its present locality at Bridge and Second streets, in a substantial and stately stone building with a modern equipment for security against fire and burglary. It may be mentioned that the site was offered in 1858 free of cost to the bank by David



Its first place of business was in the residence of Thomas Frederick on lower Front street in a room which is now used as a barber shop. The Lackey two-story brick-building on Front street, No. 139, was then secured, remodeled, and made suitable for banking purposes, and in 1858, the bank was removed to it. In that locality it continued in active operation with increasing success until 1903. In 1867, a substantial three-story brick building, embracing a bank and cash-

Thomas, which was declined; but in 1903, when purchased, the price was \$13,000.

The above cut shows a complete set of notes issued by the Bank of Catasauqua. The five dollar bill was the first note issued by the bank numbered one, and was the first note paid out over its counter. It was carried by General William Lilly, of Mauch Chunk, for many years. The one dollar bill was the first one of this denomination issued.

The first statement of the bank, Jan. 5, 1858, was as follows:

<i>Resources.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Notes,	\$ 89,225	Capital Stock, .	\$100,000
Cash, etc.,	146,078	Surplus,	690
Property,	1,433	Circulation, ...	129,000
	<u>236,736</u>	Deposits,	<u>7,046</u>
			\$236,736

In 1865, when it became a National bank, its financial situation was as follows:

Edwin Thomas, president.
Dr. H. H. Riegel, vice-president.
Frank M. Horn, cashier.
H. V. Swartz, assistant cashier.

*Officers.***PRESIDENTS.**

Eli J. Saeger, 1857-88
Melchior H. Horn, 1888-90
Frank M. Horn, 1890-99
Owen F. Fatzinger, 1899-1904
Edwin Thomas, 1904-1914



NATIONAL BANK OF CATASAUQUA.

<i>Resources.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Notes,	\$361,105	Capital Stock, ..	\$180,600
Bonds,	118,500	Surplus, etc., ..	42,177
Cash,	196,051	State Bank	
Due from		Notes, still	
Banks,	23,634	outstanding, .	348,532
Bank,	8,100	Deposits,	116,907
	<u>\$707,390</u>	Due to Banks, .	19,174
			<u>\$707,390</u>

The annual dividends since its organization have been something over seven per cent.

In November, 1913, its situation was as follows:

<i>Resources.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Loans,	\$1,070,050	Stock,	\$ 400,000
Bonds,	800,500	Surplus, etc., ..	380,401
Bank, etc., ...	70,000	Circulation, ..	197,498
Cash, etc., ...	284,639	Deposits,	1,256,380
	<u>\$2,234,279</u>		<u>\$2,234,279</u>

Directors and Officers, 1914.

Rowland T. Davies	Lucius H. McHose
G. B. F. Deily	Leonard Peckitt
D. George Dery	Dr. H. H. Riegel
J. S. Elverson	Harry J. Seaman
Charles C. Kaiser	Edwin Thomas
Charles E. Lawall	Charles N. Ulrich
George B. Mauser	

CASHIERS.

Melchior H. Horn, 1857-88
Frank M. Horn, 1888-90
Charles R. Horn, 1890-99
Frank M. Horn, 1899-1914

LEHIGH NATIONAL BANK.—The second bank was organized in July, 1906, with a capital of \$125,000, and the First Board of Directors was constituted as follows:

James C. Beitel	James W. Peters
Dr. A. J. Becker	B. Frank Swartz
H. A. Benner	James J. Seyfried
George H. Dilcher	Charles W. Schneller
Wm. F. Fenstermacher	Oscar J. Stine
William H. Glace	A. H. Snyder
Herman Kostenbader	Rufus M. Wint
P. J. Laubach	Thomas Schadt
Frank B. Mauser	Dr. Daniel Yoder

Mr. Glace, a resident attorney-at-law of large practice and business experience, was selected as president; Mr. Beitel, as vice-president, and J. F. Moyer as cashier. All the stock was taken by residents of Catasauqua and vicinity.

The property on the southeast corner of Front and Bridge streets (which extended to Railroad alley, 45 by 198 feet), was purchased from the

estate of James W. Swartz, deceased, and steps were taken to erect a proper bank building for business.

Temporary quarters were established on the premises of Mr. Glace at 423 Front street, and actual business was started on Aug. 1st; and the first financial statement on Sept. 4th was as follows:

<i>Resources.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Loans,	\$168,371	Capital Stock, .	\$ 97,580
Bonds,	36,247	Surplus, etc., ..	3,218
Cash, etc., ...	69,120	Circulation, ...	35,000
Bank, etc.,	2,934	Deposits,	140,874
	<u>\$276,672</u>		<u>\$276,672</u>

During the year 1907-08 an attractive bank building was erected with the most approved equipment for banking purposes, with assurance of protection against loss from fire or burglary. It is two-story, built of terra cotta; the first floor commodious and convenient of access, is occupied by the bank, and the second floor is set apart for offices.



LEHIGH NATIONAL BANK.

The management of its affairs during the first year showed a large increase of deposits, evidencing that this second bank had won the support and practical encouragement of the community.

The last financial statement in November, 1913, was as follows:

<i>Resources.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Loans,	\$354,078	Stock,	125,000
Bonds,	275,701	Surplus, etc., ..	63,576
Bank,	33,000	Circulation, ...	35,000
Cash, etc.,	97,943	Deposits,	537,146
	<u>\$760,722</u>		<u>\$760,722</u>

Officers.

PRESIDENTS.

William H. Glace, 1906-08
James C. Beitel, 1908-14

CASHIER.

Jonas F. Moyer, 1906-14

The Board has continued the same with the exception that Mr. Glace and Mr. Schadt resigned; Mr. Swartz died; and Mr. Kostenbader also died and his son August was elected his successor.

SAVINGS ASSOCIATIONS.—The first mutual association formed at Catasauqua for the saving of money was in 1868. It was called "Mechanics' Land, Loan, Saving and Building Association." The officers were Joshua Hunt, president; John Williams, treasurer; David Davis, secretary. It was conducted simply as a savings association, the moneys paid in by members being loaned. The shares numbered about 1,200, held by members from five shares to fifty. The par value was \$200. This value was realized in eleven years, and in 1879 the affairs of the association were closed.

A similar association named "Catasauqua" was formed in January, 1870, by William H. Glace, Esq. The officers were Charles W. Chapman, president; Robert E. Williams, secretary. The par value was realized in twelve years, notwithstanding the panic of 1873-76. It covered 2,500 shares. These two were the only associations of this kind.

Since 1887, three associations have been organized and respectively run in series after the twelfth year when the par value of \$200 of the first series was reached. They are the "Home," organized Feb. 2, 1887; the "Catasauqua," organized Jan. 13, 1890; and the "Lehigh," organized in July, 1910.

As to the "Home," for the fifteen series completed, 4,300 shares were in force, 1,811 matured, the total payments amounted to \$370,000, and the value of the shares of the several series ran from \$205 to \$212. As to the "Catasauqua," the figures of the maturing series were about the same. This shows reliable and successful management.

OLD HOME WEEK CELEBRATION.—During the week of June 28 to July 4, 1914, Catasauqua held an old home week celebration, which was very successful, and which attracted many former residents. The president of the Old Home Week Association was Leonard Peckitt; secretaries, Harry H. Aubrey and Daniel B. Quinn; treasurer, James S. Stillman. The executive committee was composed of the chairmen of the several committees: J. S. Elverson, finance; William H. Glace, Esq., historical; Rev. David R. Griffith, memorial; Captain Joseph Matchette, parade and music; Edmund Randall, publicity; Albert B. Lee, fireworks; Thomas Deemer, decoration; John L. Shick, entertainment; Harry B. Weaser, educational; and Wilson Scott, concessions.

The Historical Committee consisted of William H. Glace, Esq., chairman; Rev. J. F. Lan-

bert, H. J. Reinhard, Charles R. Roberts, James B. Laux, Dr. Daniel Yoder, Thomas Jones, Rev. J. A. Little, D.D., David Davis, Thomas Quinn, Rev. A. P. Frantz, Frank M. Horn, Rev. J. A. Seimetz, and Edmund Randall.

At a meeting of the committee on Nov. 29, 1913, James P. Lambert and Henry J. Reinhard were chosen editors of a history of the borough, which was issued June 1, 1914. The program of events during the week was as follows:

Sunday, June 28th.—Religious Day.

Special thanksgiving and commemorative services in all churches. Receptions to former pastors.

Monday, June 29th.—Reception Day.

General reunion of families and social and fraternal societies.

Band concert in the evening at 8.45 o'clock. Concert by the Catasauqua Choral Society on St. Paul's lawn at 7.45 P. M. Address by Dr. John A. W. Haas, President of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, on a civic topic.

Tuesday, June 30th.—Educational Day.

Parade of public and parochial school children and alumni at 4 P. M.

Reunion of the alumni association of the Catasauqua high school and concert by Bethlehem Steel Company band in high school auditorium, 8 P. M. Band concert in the evening.

Wednesday, July 1st.—Sport Day.

Registered shoot by Bryden Gun Club. Athletic tournament, 3:30 to 6 P. M.

Thursday, July 2d.—Fraternal Day.

Parade of all fraternal, patriotic and social organizations. Display of fireworks in the evening. Band concert.

Friday, July 3d.—Firemen's Day.

Parade of Catasauqua and North Catasauqua fire departments and invited guests. Band concert in the evening.

Saturday, July 4th.—Historical Day.

Grand historical, patriotic and civic pageant. Display of fireworks in the evening. Band concert.



William Allen's Chair.