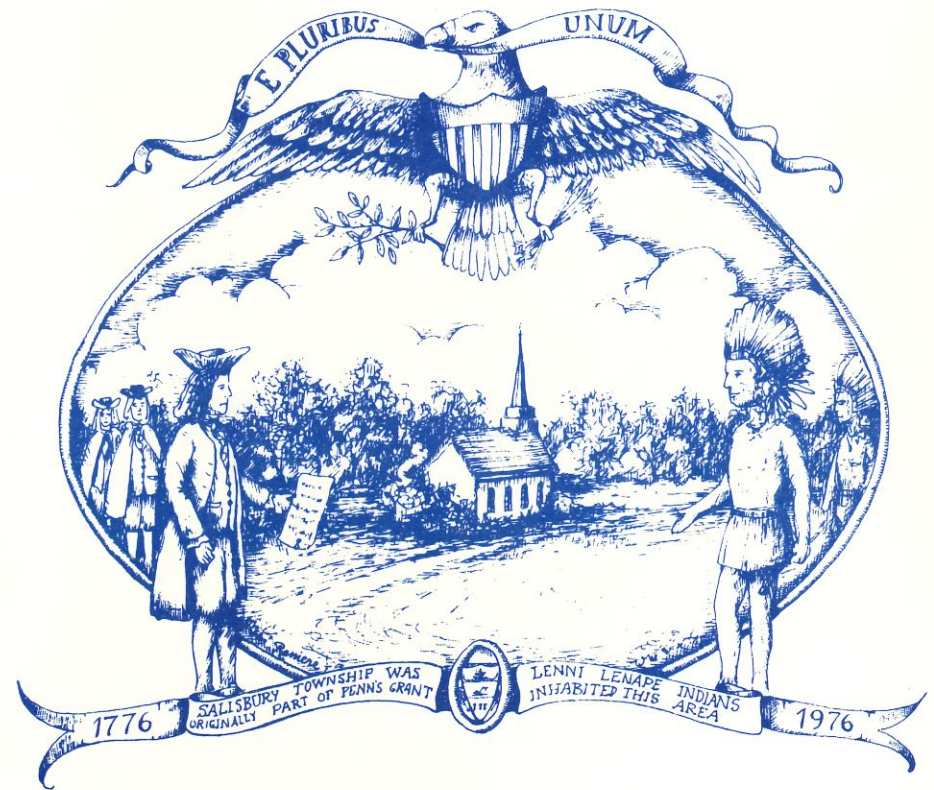


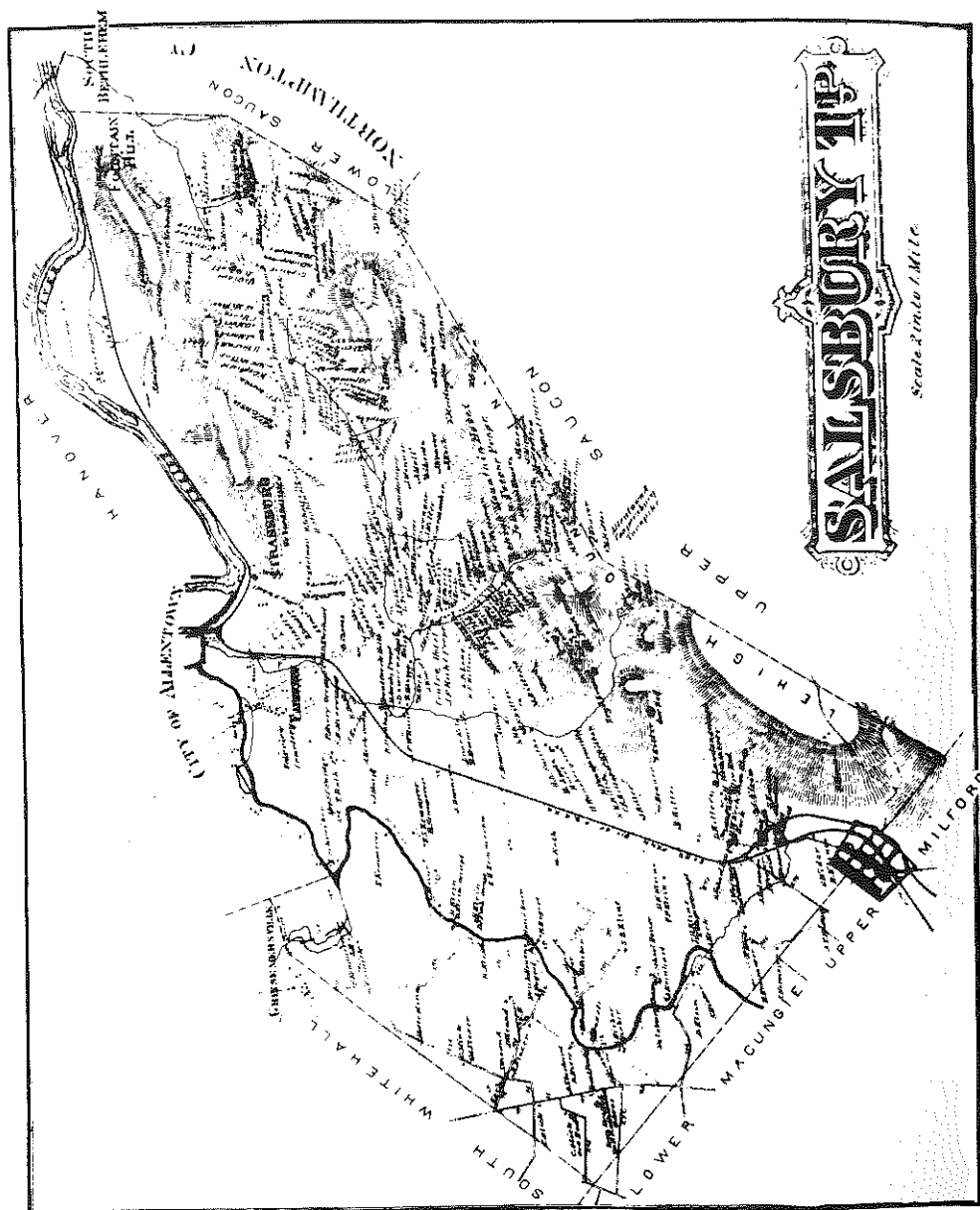
SALISBURY

Born the Year the Liberty Bell
Was Hung and Rung—1753

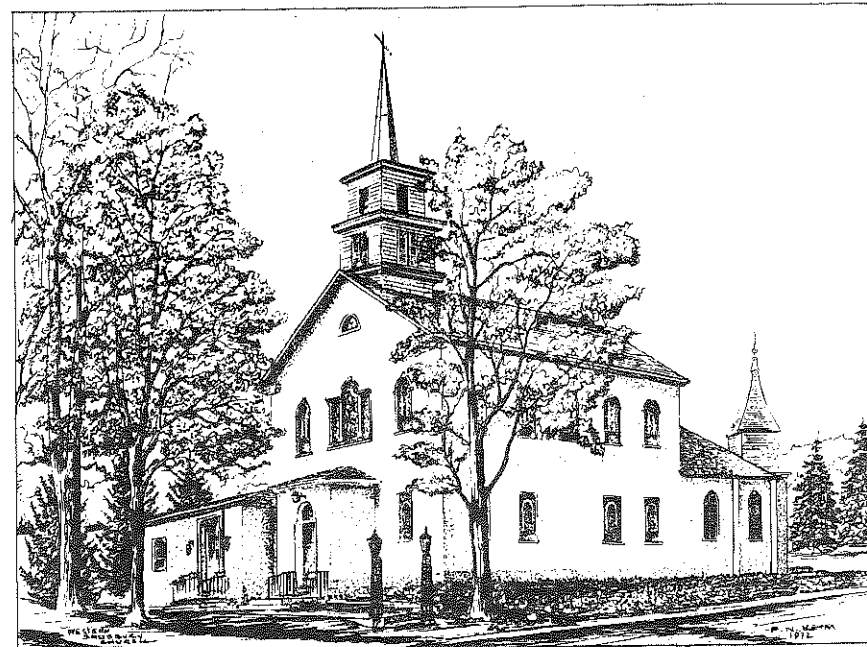


1776 — Bicentennial Year — 1976

by
William L. F. Schmebl



SALISBURY TOWNSHIP—1870's



WESTERN SALISBURY CHURCH

PREFACE

Salisbury—Born the Year the Liberty Bell Was Hung and Rung—1753 is a compilation of facts, major and minor events, and traditions or legends. We must remember, that while much of the latter cannot be proved because of the lack of records or lack of time to pursue the necessary research, traditions and legends have some basis in fact, although they may be magnified or altered by long oral repetition.

The purposes of our history of Salisbury Township are (1) to add to the historical knowledge of the citizens of our township; (2) to celebrate the bicentennial of the United States; (3) to tell of the contributions of our ancestors who struggled so hard to make a new life for themselves; and (4) to build a township consciousness among residents who now often speak of themselves as living in Eastern or Western Salisbury.

While much of this little history may seem unimportant to many modern residents, such is the stuff of which history is made. History books merely draw broad generalizations based on thousands of small incidents such as these. The more we know of our past, the better we can understand and appreciate the township, state, and nation today.

FORMATION AND SHRINKAGE OF SALISBURY

Two events of great interest to citizens of Salisbury Township, Lehigh County, occurred twenty-three years before the Bicentennial Event—the Declaration of Independence and the formal start of the American Revolution. For that was the year in which the present Liberty Bell was completed (that is, when it was hung and rung for the first time) and in which the incorporation of Salisbury Township took place—1753. Thus our formal history began twenty-three years before the nation's. Of course, our settlement history goes back about twenty years or so beyond that year, to the time when Solomon Jennings established the first home in Salisbury.

On 20 March 1753 a number of persons living in the territory along the Lehigh River, above Bethlehem, signed a petition to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County, of which Lehigh was a part, asking that a new township be set off. That petition was presented to the court at Easton on 20 May along with ones from Whitehall and Weissenberg.

On 9 June 1753, the court record shows it approved that Salisbury request:

“The Petition of Divers Persons, Inhabitants of a tract of Land about 8 miles long and three miles broad, Bounded on one side by the West Branch of Delaware, and on the other sides by the respective townships of Lower and Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Macungie, and Whitehall, Praying that the same may be laid out into a township, to be called Salisbury, was allowed,” according to a 1914 book. (This book is probably more accurate than an 1884 book since it includes the frequent capitalization of many words characteristic of colonial times.

However, an 1884 book worded it differently but to the same effect:

“The petition of divers persons, inhabitants of a tract of land, eight miles long by three miles broad, bounded on one side by the West branch of the Delaware river, and on the other side by the respective townships of Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Macungie and Whitehall, praying that the same may be laid out in a township, to be called Salisbury, be allowed.”

A sometimes lively disagreement occasionally springs up over the correct name of the township! It has been variously spelled as Saltzberg, Salsberg, Saltzburg, Salsburg, Salisburg, and of course, Salisbury, its official name today.

It is possible that Salzberg was the preference of the original population of the township because the vast majority were Germans, some say from Saltzburg in Austria. It is possible that the township was named after Salisbury in England. It is possible that the German inhabitants simply couldn't pronounce that English name (Salisbury) and couldn't spell either. It is possible that the court clerk couldn't spell.

Almost the smallest township today (11.3 square miles), Salisbury was once a much larger area.

Fountain Hill, Emmaus from about Keystone Street eastward, and all of Allentown (12, 16, 19 wards) south of the Little Lehigh Creek were once part of Salisbury!

All of the borough of Fountain Hill was once part of Salisbury and the original settlement of Emmaus by the Moravians in the 1740s was in Salisbury. The town was closed to all but Moravians until about 1835. It gradually spread, taking in more of Upper Milford than Salisbury which it cut in two when it annexed its most easterly part in 1947, extending its boundaries to Allentown's. Emmaus became separate from Salisbury by its incorporation as a borough in 1859. Later it annexed parts of the townships in 1903, 1922, 1925, 1940, 1947, and 1951.

At one time there was another borough, South Allentown, separated from the original Salisbury Township, just south of the Little Lehigh in the area south of the present Albertus L. Meyers Bridge (Eighth Street Bridge). The city expanded to take in the areas including Trout Creek Park, Cumberland Gardens, the Mack Truck area, Fairview Park (Bicentennial Park), Mountainville, Wilson School, the reservoir on South Mountain, Queen City Airport, Percy Ruhe Park, part of the Alton Park area, the Little Lehigh Park and the area north of East Texas Boulevard and Mosser Street now in Allentown and including the Union Terrace Park and school area and almost up to the Old Reading Road from Muhlenberg Street east to Cedar Creek. No wonder people say that were it not for all these losses of territory, Salisbury would probably have 30,000 to 40,000 population today.

Salisbury once had a number of small villages or crossroad settlements which are no longer in the township. Aineyville, named for the Ainey family, was included in South Allentown. It was also known as Strassburg after a city in Germany. It included the area around Front and Susquehanna Streets and was near East Penn Junction, apparently where the East Penn Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railroad met.

Fairview was located in the vicinity of the old Eighth Street Bridge and Fairview Cemetery and Park.

Jeter Island, named after Tinsley Jeter, prominent citizen of Bethlehem and Fountain Hill, was also in the township. It has also been known as Lehigh Island and Allen's Island for William Allen, and more recently as Kline's Island.

Wilbur, a family name, was a small settlement west of Waldheim Park.

Mountainville, named for its location at the foot of South Mountain, located around Fourth Street and Emmaus Avenue, once had its own post office. During the Revolution, it was known as Smith's or Smithville from Rudolph Smith (or Schmidt) who had a hotel there at that time.

Villages still in the township include Summit Lawn, Farmington, and Gauff's Hill. Summit Lawn is on the top of South Mountain along route 309. It was named by the Reinhold family about 1900.

Farmington is the area northeast of the present Salisbury Senior High School.

Gauff's Hill is located at the intersection of Emmaus Avenue and Susquehanna St.—Seidersville Road where Acker's Hotel is presently situated.

In a sense, Salisbury is cut in three today. In addition to Emmaus and Allentown joining in Salisbury's Fourth Ward, Allentown annexed the Little Lehigh Park after annexations were supposedly stopped by the change in status in 1951; it seems the city discovered a law allowing such action in the case of park land.

Residents of Salisbury finally decided to take action against annexations crippling their township and on 6 November 1951 they voted for first class status. Now any annexation requires approval of the whole township.

GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Salisbury Township is situated in the southeastern part of Lehigh County. Its surface is rolling, well watered, and fertile; the greater part is limestone soil of first quality. "The South Mountain, in which iron ore abounds, runs along its southeastern boundary, at the foot of which is a small village, called Smithville (Mountainville?) about two miles southeast from Allentown (1845)." Salisbury is the second smallest township, 11.3 square miles, in the county. The Little Lehigh Creek (formerly "river") forms one boundary and merges with Cedar Creek before they join Jordan Creek to flow into the Lehigh River, the boundary on the north and east. Trout Creek arises in the eastern hilly section and flows west and then to the river.

Another way of describing Salisbury's geography is to note that it is divided into two distinctly different topographic areas. The western part is almost entirely composed of gently rolling hills and flat areas. It is a mixture of farmland and subdivision developments. Western Salisbury is a limestone valley with a few surface streams and numerous sinks, the result of extensive underground drainage, with some outliers of slate and crystalline rocks. The latter is notable in the area of Western Salisbury Church.

Eastern Salisbury has three distinctive features: South Mountain, Lehigh Mountain, and an older developed area. The area is heavily wooded reflecting the rugged physical features. Lehigh Mountain is underdeveloped except for part of its southern slope. Level farm land occupies the area north of it to the Lehigh River with some industry there today.

South Mountain comprises its own region running the length of the township. It is characterized by elongated hills, varying in height from 500 to 1000 feet above sea level and narrow valleys. The entire mountain is overlain by weathered broken rock material called talus, 40 to 50 feet deep in spots. The lower slopes have a band of sandstone and quartzite for their length and formerly had many limonite mines and a jasper mine.

At one time this whole area drained by Cedar and Little Lehigh Creeks, including Salisbury, was known as "Maguntsche." It was also described as "schmalzgass," or a place of excellent soil and vegetation, and the Western Salisbury Church and area were called Schmalzgass Church for many years before becoming known as the Jerusalem, Western Salisbury Church.

As early as 1845, one feature of the township was already famous: "The Big or Mammoth Rock, spoken of when describing Salisbury Township, should by all means be visited. It is only three miles from the borough (Allentown), and will amply repay the adventurer for his walk." It was also known as Bauer or Bower's Rock and described as "easily ascended, though elevated a thousand or twelve hundred feet above the surrounding country" and having a beautiful view in all directions. The Big Rock is the summit of South Mountain Pochuck gneiss rising 40 feet above the average level of the ridge, actually 1,038 feet above sea level. It is not of glacial origin and is a basic part of the mountain where the oldest rocks of the area are located.

Sometimes this area is described geologically as part of the Reading Prong or Reading Hills, made up of some of the oldest rocks on the continent of North America. They are schists, gneisses, and limestones.

The South Mountain region is actually a range of hills with many spurs extending into limestone valleys and generally rising to 800 to 900 feet above sea level. The early settlers regarded the forests covering the whole region as hindrances and cleared many for farms. The steep slopes of South Mountain were little cleared because of their steepness and erosion and thus had few inhabitants. The roads naturally followed the valleys and here the first towns were developed as were the railroads. The Perkiomen Railroad is the only line crossing South Mountain and uses a tunnel to get through the highest part.

The main ice sheet failed to reach Lehigh County but the fields present some quartzite and sandstone boulders. The rocks of the Pre-Cambrian age are crystalline and compose the South Mountain; they are largely of igneous origin.

Early agriculture was especially good in limestone valleys but the soil's fertility was easily depleted. Because of their poverty, the farmers in the limestone valleys near Allentown were known as "Drylanders." Toward the end of the eighteenth century, farmers began experimenting with lime as a fertilizer. Since limestone was abundant, kilns were com-

monly erected in great numbers and the burned lime was spread over the fields. Many kiln ruins are still visible. Later the limestone was used for plastering and as flux in local iron furnaces.

South Mountain is basically an irregular series of wooded hills. The thick plates of "Allentown" limestone which buttress the base of this outcropping ridge of gneiss are composed of stratified sea bottom. The exposed rock formations of these hills consist mainly of feldspar, quartz, hornblend, pyroxene, and mica plus pockets and flakings of magnetite, pyrite, corundum, and graphite.

South of Allentown, partway up the ridge in a very ancient vertical fault is a vein of rich iron ore, the uppermost edge of which was mined commercially after the Civil War. Only a series of depressions and flooded mineholes attest to this today.

The mild acid soil of South Mountain grows oak, beech, ash, and black birch trees; laurel, rhododendron, arbutus, and lycopodea also.

Still appearing largely wooded, the mountain has trees well over a hundred feet tall.

Other plants include the Trailing Arbutus, Pink Lady Slipper, Showy Orchis, Coral Root, Wood Lily, Canada Lily, two varieties of Trilium, Indian Cucumber, several varieties of Lycopodium, and more than twenty kinds of fern.

Environmentalists tell us that we have several endangered species of wild life—trailing arbutus, purple fringed gentian, maiden hair fern, and flying squirrel.

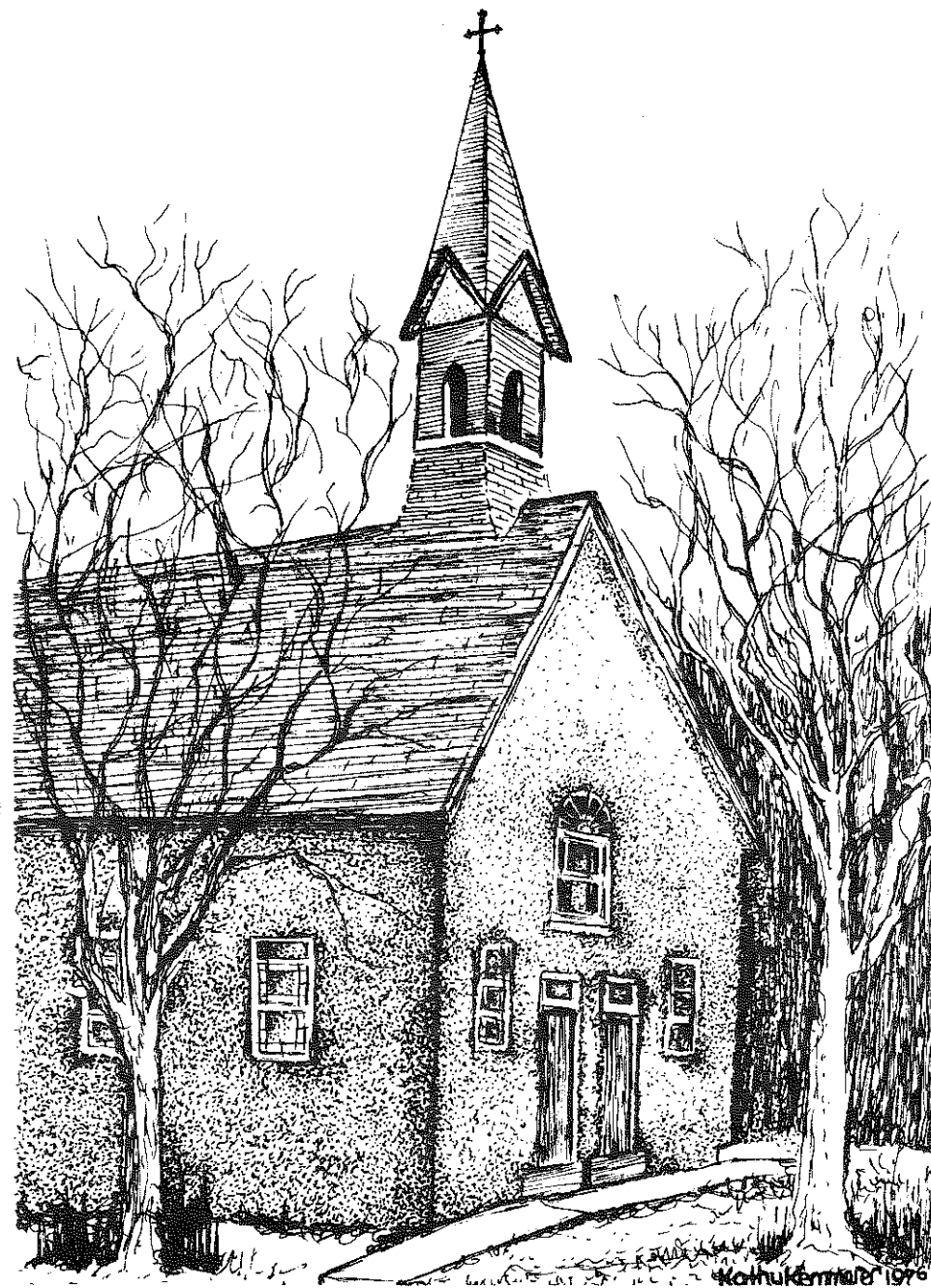
Thus we see that South Mountain serves as a wooded "back-drop" for the people of the valley, and especially Salisbury Township.

INDIANS IN THE AREA

No one knows who the first Indian inhabitants of the Lehigh Valley were but the ones living in this area when Europeans first came were known as the Lenni-Lenape, or Delawares as the English named them. They lived by hunting, fishing, and cultivating a few crops, especially Indian corn or maize. The Shawnees had a large village where Easton is now located.

At least two pieces of evidence demonstrate friendly relations between the Indians and whites of Salisbury. Solomon Jennings lived alongside Indians in his section of the township; this was quite different from another of the "walkers" of the Walking Purchase. Marshall lost his wife and children to an Indian raid afterward while Jennings, who dropped out, had no trouble.

Several Indians are buried in the graveyard of the Western Salisbury Church. They are in a section known as "es Insche Eck," or Indian corner. Some of the older folk still remember their ancestors telling of places along the Little Lehigh where several Indian families lived in their wigwams long after the main parts of their tribes had left the area.



EASTERN SALISBURY CHURCH

At least two areas of the township were sites of Indian settlements. One was in the vicinity of Solomon Jennings' farm in the bend of the Lehigh River. A descendant of his, now a resident of Quakertown, has found evidences of this site. There was an Indian graveyard found through the aid of aerial photo-archeology. An Indian stone fish trap was found in the river at the end of an island there. Also, there was an Indian trading post about one-half mile from Jennings' house.

The other Indian village was located near Western Salisbury Church on the Fink and Keck farms near the Little Lehigh. It is typical of the camp sites of the Indians selected near springs and fishing streams; it was also used as a base for hunting in the nearby South Mountain. Artifacts found there go back from 4 to 8,000 years.

A wash caused by a rampaging runoff stream (which used to have water in it constantly until diverted a few years ago) has produced in its cut banks charcoal beds of fire sites, stone tools, 18th century coins, etc. The numerous artifacts represent six historic periods—Paleo, Early, and Late Archaic, Transitional, Woodland, and Colonial. The physical characteristics of the area, its closeness to the Indian jasper quarry, and the large variety of artifacts attest to its having served as an Indian encampment and perhaps a village for thousands of years. The following artifacts have been found in the above area.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Artifact</i>
Paleo; 8 to 12,000 years old	3 spear points
Early Archaic; 6 to 8,000 years old	78 spear points
	84 spear points
Late Archaic; 4 to 6,000 years old	4 grooved axes; 1 banner stove
	12 broad spear points;
Archaic; 3 to 7,000 years old	3 fishnet weights
Transitional; 2 to 3,000 years old	94 arrow points;
	1 core drilled stone bead;
Woodland; 400 to 2,000 years old	4 drills—stone; 6 gravers
Colonial	28 Kaolin clay trade pipe fragments;
	3 lead rifle balls;
	2 gun flints;
	1 cast silver shoe buckle;
	1 forged iron ax;
	1 hand made copper button;
	2 English copper coins
	(1 dated 1743);
	Spanish silver coin, etc.

As would be expected from these signs of Indians living in the Salisbury area, a number of trails they used also existed. Some of these later became roads, though not always on the exact paths of the Indians.

One branch of the Warrior Path came down from the north along the Lehigh River. It led to the ford and ferry of Solomon Jennings after passing through the Central Park area of Allentown and went south toward Philadelphia.

Another branch came south through Balliettsville and Dorneyville, crossed the Little Lehigh into Salisbury and then went to Emmaus and south.

The Minisink or Minsi Trail followed the Saucon Valley south of South Mountain but probably had branches into Salisbury since there were Indian settlements there.

Another trail went along the north side of South Mountain and was used by Moravians traveling between Emmaus and Bethlehem.

It was said that the Big Rock on South Mountain was used as an Indian lookout point.

THE WALKING PURCHASE OF 1737

Although there is no proof that the route of the Walking Purchase went through eastern Salisbury Township as many think, the incident involved the area later included in the township in several respects. One of the walkers was a resident of what became the township. It threw the ownership of the whole area into dispute and it had an unfortunate effect later on Indian-white relations in the whole area.

The beginning of unauthorized settlement in the Lehigh Valley led to trouble between the Indians and the proprietary government of Pennsylvania. In 1718 the Delawares or Lenni-Lenape had deeded the land extending northward to the Lehigh Hills (South Mountain). They objected about settlement above the hills to Thomas Penn who asserted that a treaty, made by his father William Penn, gave Pennsylvania the land north of the Lehigh Hills in 1686. No copy of that treaty has ever been found. However, the Indians finally agreed to carry out the alleged treaty which supposedly gave the Penns as much land as could be walked over in a day and a half. They felt that such a walk would extend the Penn land no further than the Lehigh River (or the West Branch of the Delaware) and thus leave them in possession of their favorite hunting grounds north of the Blue Mountain and northeast to the Delaware.

However, the Indians completely misunderstood the working of the European mind. They were to be rudely awakened.

For one thing, the Lenni-Lenape Indians did not understand the white man's system of land ownership. As a result, they sometimes "sold" the same land more than once and sometimes to different people. Also, they learned to blackmail the whites to get more goods and liquor, demanding more of both to give a clear title. In part, Thomas Penn and Colonial Secretary James Logan used the Walking Purchase scheme to stop that but their underhanded methods were unfortunate and unfair.

They were men of good character and felt that the land within the borders of the Walk really had been ceded to their government. Consequently, they believed that they were justified in taking whatever steps were necessary to make the Walk's boundaries coincide with the limits of the earlier treaty. Throughout the colonial period, the land in Pennsylvania was always acquired by purchase, not conquest. However, after William Penn's death, the methods were often tricky, if not downright dishonest.

Logan and Penn had the walk surveyed and a path cleared, advertised for fast walkers, promised 25 pounds and 50 acres (some say 500) to the winners among the three walkers, and arranged for provisioning them along the way. They "arranged not a walk but a race." They had a trial walk two years before the real one and blazed a trail to follow so as to cover the greatest distance possible. The latter action was unnecessary if they followed Indian trails; much of the way was determined by compass apparently.

Wrightstown, north of Philadelphia, was the starting point for the walk. Promptly at sunrise, 6:00 A.M., on Monday, 19 Sept. 1737, the walkers, touching the tree marking the starting line, started off at a brisk pace with several Indian observers.

Edward Marshall, who had made the best performance on the trial walk, formerly a surveyor's chainhandler, was the only one to finish the walk. However, he had an unhappy life before dying at 79. His first wife and two children were later murdered by Indians in apparent retaliation for his part in the deceit.

James Yates, a farmer and woodsman from Newtown, also on the trial walk, almost made it to the finish line. However, he developed lameness a half hour before the end, fell in a stream and emerged blind. He died three days later.

Solomon Jennings, a farmer and first white resident of later Salisbury Township, gave out first at a place called Red Hill, two miles beyond Tohickon Creek. It was 10:30 A.M. and the group had covered about 18 miles. He lagged behind the main party with the curious and left them on the Lehigh River and returned to his home above Bethlehem but never regained his health.

The route followed the Durham Road until past Red Hill when Marshall and Yates turned onto an old Indian path through the woods. For the first time, they followed a blazed trail and the compass.

By early afternoon they were in the vicinity of Bethlehem, having followed the Saucon Creek which they forded and then the Lehigh River, "where at Jones Island (marked on old maps as Ysselstein's Island) about one mile below the present Market Street bridge, Bethlehem, they crossed over." Some say that they crossed from Salisbury Township to the north bank at the "Walking Purchase Ford," a couple of miles west of the confluence of the Monocacy Creek and the Lehigh River; just west

of that is the great bend of the Lehigh. No evidence was found, except the name, to support that story.

At any rate, it seems clear that they then went through the present city of Bethlehem, thence through present Hanover Township and on to what is now the borough of Northampton (6:15 P.M.) where a monument was dedicated on 20 Sept. 1925 to mark their overnight stop. Some accounts say that overnight stop was a half mile from Hockyondocquay, an Indian town, where Hockendauqua now stands. Both accounts could mean the same place. Here, after many protests against Marshall's running and asserting that William Penn would not have done things this way, the Indians quit in disgust.

The last part of the walk, the half day, from 8:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. on 20 Sept. 1737, continued northwest by the compass and blazed trees. They passed through or near Walnutport and crossed the Blue Mountains and the Lehigh River perhaps at the Lehigh Gap. Uncertainty exists on where they crossed those mountains and thus the river. Some writers claim the walkers went through Smith's Gap in Moore Township, now Northampton County.

While Yates dropped out at 1:30 P.M. while crossing a creek (Aqashicola), Marshall continued until 2:00 P.M., having reached the north side of the Pocono Mountains or Hills. He stopped somewhere east or north of the present Jim Thorpe where a monument has been erected.

How much the walk followed Indian trails is unclear. One writer stated it occurred on an Indian Path which was one of the important thoroughfares from the Delaware River, near Burlington, New Jersey, to the Indian hunting grounds on the Susquehanna River.

The route covered about 66 miles in 18 hours or about three and three-quarters miles per hour. Not many people could do that well today!

Surveyors accompanying the party, Eastburn, Scull, and Chapman, immediately began to survey the upper line of the purchase. The line was not surveyed at right angles to the direction of the Walk but in a northeast direction, ending at the mouth of the Lackawaxen Creek so that the land amounted to about 750,000 acres. The Indians had calculated that the walk would reach somewhere north of a line to Easton so that the boundary would strike the river somewhere between Easton and the Delaware Water Gap. Over four days were required for the surveyors to reach the river almost 50 miles above that Gap.

About twenty years later, Teedyuscong, a Delaware chief, charged fraud by Thomas Penn. However, he withdrew his charges when Penn gave him a gift of 400 pounds in 1762.

Some historians say that a political quarrel between the Quaker Anti-Proprietary Party and the now-Anglican Penn sons led to the wide use of the fraud charges about the Walking Purchase of 1737. They add that the incident compares favorably with the treatment of Indians in other

colonies. Also, they say William Penn's fairness causes this incident to be magnified.

That is just the point. He always regarded the Indians as equals, regarded the land as actually theirs, and always treated them fairly. The Walking Purchase, not only involved several examples of underhanded dealings by Thomas Penn and James Logan, but set a pattern of taking unfair advantage of the Indians. Several other purchases of land in the next couple decades took advantage of drunken Indians and of their ignorance of surveying.

All of these purchases helped account for the Lenni-Lenape, once the most peaceful of Pennsylvania Indian tribes, being among the most bloodthirsty raiders of the frontier in the French and Indian War and Pontiac's "Conspiracy" from 1754 to 1763. Lehigh and Northampton Counties felt these attacks greatly; many deaths, much fear and many refugees resulted. It was a heavy price to pay for deceit!

OUR SALISBURY ANCESTORS

It is too bad that people sometimes do not leave us written records of the first time they do things but such was the way of the early settlers. However, who are we to complain? How much do we write in letters and diaries today and we have no lack of materials and ability to write! Maybe future generations will have to depend on tradition to tell them about us as we must often rely on the same for colonial events.

Tradition says that the first white men first visited Salisbury Township around 1701. It is probable that some families of squatters settled in the township between 1730 and 1735 as some people always seemed anxious to live beyond the sight of the nearest smoking chimney. Most likely they were German immigrants from the Palatinate coming for religious freedom and economic opportunity in response to William Penn's promise of "peace, liberty, and fertile soil." While they were generally poor and uneducated, they had the initiative and courage necessary to endure frontier privations.

We have no reliable records of the names and dates of those early Salisbury settlers but tradition tells us that a log tavern existed on the site of the present hotel (Acker's) on top of Gauff's Hill as early as 1734, built by a German who came from Philadelphia. Whether speaking of these early extra-legal or later legal settlements, Salisbury Township is older than Bethlehem, Emmaus, Allentown, or Fountain Hill.

This area was opened to official settlement in 1734 and the first grants were made in Salisbury by the Penns in 1735.

Solomon Jennings, one of the three walkers in the Walking Purchase of 1737, was the first official settler in the present Salisbury Township. There are some indications that he squatted on the land as early as 1717 to 1728. His farm was originally included in five thousand acres war-

ranted to Thomas Penn from John Thomas and Richard Penn on 18 March 1732, assigned to Joseph Turner that same day, and some of it assigned to William Allen on 10 September 1735. Allen had actually purchased 500 acres of the proprietary manor of Fernor, or the Dry Lands, with 200 acres of that being "a tract of land situated on the north side of the west branch of the Delaware (Lehigh River), above Moore's place." Jennings was said to have purchased these 200 acres from Allen in the spring of 1736 and settled on it at that time. Although Jennings died in 1757, it was only on 1 June 1764 that the title was secured to the land. On that date, William Allen made out a deed to John and Isaac Jennings and Nicholas Scull, executors of the estate. The deed states that "Solomon Jennings did in his lifetime agree with William Allen for the said two hundred acres, and paid 131 pounds, 11 shillings."

However, the *Pennsylvania Journal* 1765-1769, Vol. 5 of the Penn Papers said, "August 2, 1765. John Jennings (a son of Solomon) Dr. For 28 years of Quit-rent on 200 acres of land surveyed to his Father, per warrant of 5th March 1736, 11 pounds, 13 shillings, 4 pence sterling. He is to pay no purchase money, the Proprietors having given his Father this land in recompense for his services."

When Jennings settled there, it was the extreme frontier of the county in that area and his house was one of only two in that neighborhood when the Moravians came. He built a stone house which was torn down in 1855 and a large brick house was erected on its site. The latter house was badly run down and was torn down by Bethlehem Steel after the disastrous hurricane which hit this area and the Poconos in the 1950's. An old stone barn built by the Jennings family also was there. Jennings obtained land on both sides of the Lehigh and operated the first ferry over that river prior to the coming of the Moravians to the valley. An Indian trail led to the ford at his farm, passing through Central Park.

Solomon Jennings served as a commissioner of Northampton County in the 1750s and often served on road views. In 1756 he marched through Nazareth at the head of a company of militia to search for and bury the dead at the scene of an Indian massacre on the frontier.

He had two sons and a daughter who married an innkeeper of Bucks County, Nicholas Scull. Rachael's husband was the son of Nicholas Scull, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania. One son, John, was county Sheriff in 1762, Justice of Northampton County from 1764 to 1767, and then Sheriff from 1767 to 1769. He received a grant of land north of the Lehigh from the Penns in payment for "losses and services in going to Wyoming," apparently in the Yankee-Pennamite Wars with Connecticut.

Solomon Jennings died on 15 February 1757 and was buried in the family graveyard on his farm. The family cemetery disappeared when a later farmer got tired of plowing around it and went right over it. On the death of his widow in 1764, the 200 acre farm was sold at public sale to

Jacob Geisinger, yeoman, of Saucon Township along with another 164 acres for 1,500 pounds Pennsylvania currency on 1 June. Since his son, George, was born on that farm in 1758, Geisinger must have moved there soon after Solomon died. William Allen granted 3,338 acres to his son James on 3 January 1767, "Situated in Salisbury Township, Northampton County."

Perhaps this would be a good place to review the land purchase system existing in Pennsylvania in the colonial period.

First, the settler searched for a suitable site for a home. Second, he applied for a warrant at the Land Office and paid the fee. Third, the Land Office surveyed the land and issued a warrant so the settler could live on it. Fourth, the settler received a patent if and when he paid for the land. Fifth, he was supposed to pay a small quit-rent yearly to the Proprietor. Few people did the latter and the Penns made little income from their colony. Many settlers simply ignored the whole process and merely squatted on whatever land they wanted on the frontier. Furthermore, much settlement began earlier than the dates of the warrants and patents indicated.

Most of the early settlers came into this area from Bucks and Montgomery Counties and the center of population developed along the old Indian trail which paralleled South Mountain along its northern lower slopes, between Gauff's Hill, Mountainville, and Emmaus.

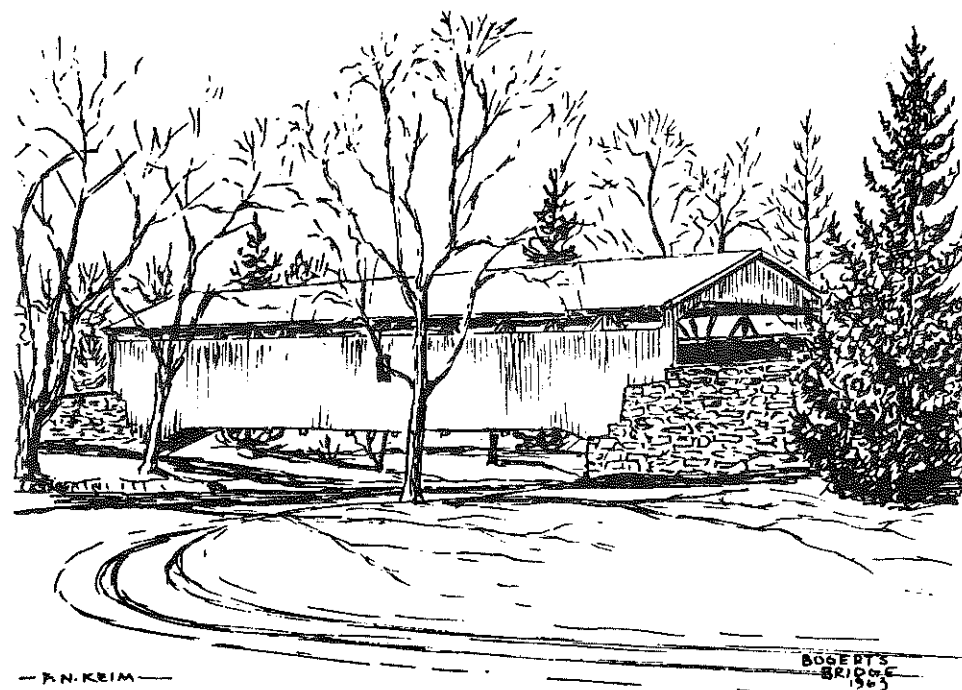
By 1730 the Germans had reached the southern part of the Lehigh Valley region, locating along the streams for transportation ease. Most came up the Perkiomen Creek, from Norristown, to the west end of South Mountain and then into the valley. The majority were Lutheran or Reformed or no church. They settled in a "broad arc extending from the valley of the Saucon in a general northwesterly direction around the bend of the Lehigh to an area now occupied by North Whitehall Township." That area included both eastern Salisbury and the region around Western Salisbury Church.

The German immigrants had a special love for limestone soils like their homeland and were loathe to move after finding a desirable site. The available land, prosperity, and a family attachment made the area more and more German. The Scotch-Irish preferred the frontier and often moved westward. The two groups didn't get along well anyway.

After the Moravians entered the Lehigh Valley, they made some converts among Germans in the area called Maguntche, a place later known as Emmaus, then in Salisbury Township.

Among early settlers of Salisbury were these:

William Albert	Michael Biery
John Martin Barmberger	Adam Black
Abram Bieber	Adam Blank
Jacob Bieber	George Adam Blank
	(assessed 1764, 300 acres)



BOGERT'S BRIDGE

Peter Bogert	Anna Catherina Koop
Daniel Diehl	Samuel E. Koop
Daniel, John, and Jacob Diehl	John Line
Mathias Egner	Joseph Line
Barbara Ehrenhardt	William Line (1781)
Jacob Ehrenhardt	Willam Mantz
Andrew Eisenhardt	William Merkle
Conrad Ernst	Jacob Mohr
Henry Fetter (assessed 1781)	Daniel and David Moritz
Jacob Geisinger	William Moritz (before 1781)
Philip Geisinger	Rosina Moz
Andrew Giering	Frederick Rauschenberger
Christian Giess (before 1781)	Maria Goetschy Rauschenberger
Philip Giess (after 1781)	John Reiss
Solomon and David Giess	Frantz Ritter
Christina Hartman	Henry Ritter
George Hartman	Martin Ritter (about 1750)
Andreas Hertz	Frederick Romig
Michael Hittel	John Frederick Romig
Conrad Jacoby	Catherine Roth (1738)
Christian Kaup	Henry Roth
Andrew Keck	Anna Christ Schuez
Henry Keck (1735, 36, or 40)	Christopher Schuez
John Keck	Schneider family
George Kemmerer	Gottfried Serfass
Heinrich Kemmerer	Rudolph Smith
(assessed in 1781)	Abram, David, and John Spinner
Henry Kemmerer	George Stoudt
George Kemmerer	Valentine Steinmetz
Martin Kemmerer (1843)	Stoudt family (before 1768)
T. Kemmerer (about 1744)	Henrich Tesch
Benjamin F. Klein	Abraham Transo
Christopher Klein (about 1781)	Abraham Transue
Daniel Klein	Nicholas and John Adam
Lorenz Klien (before 1781)	Uberroth (after 1781)
(Lawrence, or Laurence)	Solomon Uberoth
Solomon Klein	Catharine Wagel
George Klem	George Weber
Anna Catherine Knauss	Tobias Weber
Christian Knaup	Adam Weider (before 1762)
Johannes Knauss	Christopher Weiser
Maria Catherina Knauss	Mathew Wesner
Sebastian Heinrich Knauss	Cornelius Weygandt
Eva Kohler	Abraham Ziegler
Johannes Kohler	

The following settlers took out warrants for land in Salisbury Township on the following dates and with the number of acres shown:

	<i>Acres</i>
Frederick Basserman, Dec. 7, 1757	81
Philip Boehm, June 4, 1789	25
Christopher Eschlach, May 18, 1790	4
George Hoffman, Feb. 10, 1747	63
Conrad Hertzfel, Jan. 5, 1750	130
John Kurtz, Feb. 20, 1755	51
Benedict Niedingler, Aug. 30, 1794	33
Jacob Rickey, March 1, 1747	130
Johannes Ranu, Oct. 18, 1750	91
Henry Rickey, Dec. 28, 1752	84
William Raup, March 13, 1786	21
George Spahn, Oct. 24, 1752	51
Abraham Transue, March 30, 1736	150
George Weiss, April 1, 1773	72

In the assessment made in the year 1781, Stophel (Christopher) Eshbach is the only one given of those whose names appear above.

The Tax List of Salisbury, 1762, was as follows:

Christian Kaup, Collector			
Andrew Astrum	8	Christian Kaup	7
William Albert	12	Laurence Kols	4
Peter Bauer	4	Bastian Knaus	22
Peter Bogger	20	Henry Keck	10
George Stoud	16	Philip Kunius	6
Frederick Bassman	7	Henry Kuhns' widow	15
Henry Burger	4	Michael Ott	5
Daniel Creutz	5	George Leibert	22
Michael Danner	6	Michael Loury	4
George Dut	10	John Melchert	9
Michael Fink	7	Balter Riegel	
Richard Freeman	30	Henry Ritter	18
abated	14	Michael Rothrick	8
Christian Giess	8	Leonard Reichert	6
Andrew Gearing	7	Rudolph Smith	8
Andrew Gabel	6	Christopher Shitz	6
Mathias Gurt	8	Ulrich Sanrit	6
Andreas Hartz	10	Bernit Winsh	5
Peter Hertzog	4	Gerge Weis	7
Peter Hartman	4	Jacob Mine	5
Henry Jacoby	6	Philip Wagner	4
Conrad Jacoby	10	Tobias Wandel	4
Christian Kassel	20	George Ziegler	5

Jacob Zimmerman	9	George Wolf	8
John Jennings, Esq. abated	46	Martin Frolich	7
Bernard Straup	6	George Louer	4
Geo. Adam Blank	13	Jacob Moor	6
Michael Hutler	23	Peter Miller	4
Mathias Wesner	13	John Martin Dor	4
Henry Heiser	5	David Deshler	9
Adam Witter	11	John George Schnepf	4
Jacob Sauerwine	10	Abraham Rinker	8
Yost Walb	4	Leonard Able	7
Christian Weiser	4	Simon Leiber	5
Peter Spengler	4	Peter Shwab	4
Simon Brenner	6	Adam Grisher	6
	6	John Weaver	4

Single men

Casper Ritter	Philip Ebert
Michael Kern	Godfried Richard
John Graus	Michael Martin
George Richard	Jacob Neass
John Kidd	

The Assessment List made by the commissioners of Northampton County, 27 Dec. 1781 (George Libert, collector; amount of tax, 150 pounds, 1 shilling, and 6 pence) was as follows:

Matthias Albert	Felix Good
William Albert	John Gerhard
Adam G. Blank	Andrew Gerling
Levan Abraham	George Grosh
Peter Boger	Philip Gunther
Jacob Boger	Christian Gernet
Conrad Boch	John Gernet
Peter Blank	John Hartman
Stephen Doal	Michael Hittle
Jacob Dershum	George Holshoe
Stophel Erhback	Henry Heiser
John Edelman	Henry Heimback
Nicholas Everoth	David Heiser
Widow Erhard	George Haarman
David Esbenback	Joseph Koon
Widow Finck	Henry Keck
Henry Fetter	Abraham Knouse
Peter Finch	Leonard Knorr
Christian Gees	George Keck
George Gangwair	John Keck

Andrew Keck	George Stoderbach
Henry Kemmerer	Jacob Spinner
Marks Keeffer	John Snyder
Laurence Kline	Samuel Uttling
Valentine Kaup	Caspar Weaver
Jacob Knouse	Frederick Winch
John Knouse	Adam Wieder
Henry Knouse	Bastian Wendling
William Liue	Peter Weaver
Hubrick Lih	Andrew Walb
George Leibert	Abraham Ziegler
Martin Leibert	Conrad Bry
William Lohr	Adam Turney
Jacob Merckle	John Turney
William Moritz	Andrew Eisenhard
George Meyer	John Trexler
Peter Nagle	John Griesomer
George Ott	George Glich
John Ritter	Frederick Romig
Martin Ritter	John Rothrock
Caspar Ritter	Caspar Shenbruch
Francis Road	Andrew Winner
Henry Ruch	Jacob Kolb
Ulrich Sunderecker	Andrew Lewis
Matthias Shiner	George Dutt
Frederick Stubert	Jacob Raushenberger
Bernet Straub	Jacob Mickley
Widow Shitz	Henry Bergy

The Assessment List of Salisbury Township for 1812 was as follows:

John Bogert	Daniel Hiehl
Abraham Bidelman	Jacob Keihl
Jacob Buchecker	Israel Dool
George Bieber	Christian Deiley
Jacob Bierey	George Ehrich
Jacob Brang	George Eshbach
Nucgaek Vayer	John Esbach
Henry Bairie	Jacob Ehrenhard
Henry Bauer	Thomas Everett
Tobias Barnet	William Espelling
Jacob Christ	Henry Fetter
John Deatrich	Jacob Fox
Stephen Dool	Peter Fink
George Keily	George Gernet
Christian Dutt	John Gernet
John Diehl	George Adam Klein

George Geiss
 George Geissinger
 Philip Gross
 John Goebel
 John Gering
 Christian Gernet
 Daniel Gross
 John Hutchinson
 Christian Heiberger
 George Henry
 John Horlacher
 Abraham Horlacher
 George Heist
 Jacob Horlacher
 Joseph Jost, Jr.
 Casper Kleckner
 John Klewel
 William Kruver
 Adam Laudenslager
 Martin Leibert
 Solomon Lukes
 Joseph Line
 John Line
 Martin Lazerous
 France Ludwig
 John Moritz
 John Meyer
 George Meyer
 Sam Masteller
 Christian Nagle
 Widow Nagle
 John Rese
 Martin Ritter
 Henry Ritter
 Martin Ritter
 Hartman Reinhard
 Simon Reinsmith
 Jacob Reise
 Ludwig Reinbold
 William Reinbold
 Nicholas Remmel
 John Ritter
 Abraham Spinner
 David Sholl
 Rudolph Smith
 John Stuber

William Stuber
 Daniel Seigfried
 John Snyder, Sr.
 John Snyder, Jr.
 George Single
 John Spinner
 Jeremiah Shiffert
 Jacob Spinner
 David Spinner
 Jacob Shnyder
 Henry Suttler
 Henry Shiffert
 Jacob Shiffert
 Conrad Stare
 Jacob Sheaver
 Christian Stump
 Jacob Jost
 Philip Krauss
 Frederick Kocher
 Jacob Kachline
 John Keck
 Peter Kline
 Stoffle Kline
 Jacob Knauss
 Henry Kemmerer
 Martin Kemmerer

 Andrew Keck, Sr.
 Andrew Keck, Jr.
 Nicholas Kleckner
 George Keiffer
 Adam Klein
 Michael Klein
 Philip Klein
 Daniel Klein
 Solomon Keck
 Henry Keck
 John Kemmer
 John Knauss
 Joseph Klewel
 John Knauss
 Joseph Knauss
 George Keck
 Peter Shitz
 Peter Schlechter

Michael Streibich
 Peter Swager
 Samuel Toon
 Adam Uberroth
 George Uberroth
 Nicholas Uberroth
 David Uberroth
 George Wetzgar
 Peter Waldman
 Jacob Wild

Jacob Weil
 George Weber
 Gohn Wagener
 John Weider
 Peter Weber
 Philip Weber
 Frederick Winsh
 Abraham Worman
 George Yohe
 Abraham Ziegler

Among many facts about early settlers of the township we list a few in the following pages.

Abraham Transeau, and his wife Elizabeth Munster, took out a warrant for 150 acres on 30 March 1736, shortly after Salisbury Township was opened officially to settlement. They lived next to Peter Bogert's "plantation." His daughter, Anna Catherine, married Sebastian Knauss.

Peter Bogert purchased a tract of 294 acres from Abraham Korper in 1753. Some accounts claim that he built his first home, commonly known as "Bogert's or "Hunter's Cabin," in 1738 or 1741. It is possible that he lived there before he bought the land. The well-preserved covered bridge and the cabin, house, and barn are all tourist attractions today, though they are no longer in Salisbury but Allentown. Bogert was selected as constable on 16 Sept. 1755, apparently succeeding Adam Blank who was chosen at the October term of court the year Salisbury was incorporated, 1753.

Adam Blank had settled early in the township. He donated a pewter baptismal dish to the Lutheran congregation of Western Salisbury in 1760. His son George Adam was assessed for 300 acres in 1764.

Shortly after he married Fiana Barbara Goetschy in 1736, Frederick Rauschenberger settled in Salisbury. He lived on the northern slope of the mountain, southeast of Emmaus.

A warrant of 28 September 1738 for 300 acres shows when Henry Roth became a citizen of Salisbury. Five years later, 15 Dec. 1743, he and Martin Bamberger gave a deed for the land on which the Western Salisbury Church had already been built. His wife was named Catherine.

Indentured servants or redemptioners were especially poor immigrants who had to sell their services for a period of years to pay for their passage. Such a couple were Henry Keck and his wife. Arriving in Philadelphia in 1732, they did not get to Salisbury until about four years later because of that. They settled on the Zimmerman tract of 100 acres next to the land of William Allen. On their arrival, they found a log house and barn and

an apple-orchard. Their homestead is still known as the Keck house today. It is city-owned and is part of the Little Lehigh Park. In 1753, the Kecks bought the land for 15 pounds and 10 shillings. Ten or fifteen years later, he built a two-story stone house which was torn down in 1818 and replaced by another by his grandson. The original Keck's son, Henry, settled on his father's land, on the Little Lehigh; so did other sons, John and Andrew. By that time, the Kecks had at least 500 acres.

George Hartman purchased 80 acres of mountain land in the eastern section of the township in 1744, erecting his farm house in 1759. Cornelius Weygandt lived there before the Moravians bought it.

T. Kemmerer settled in Salisbury in 1744. His son, Heinrich, was on the assessment list in 1781; he had a tract almost a mile long extending southwest to the Little Lehigh. Heinrich's sons, George and Martin, settled on the homestead; Henry settled on part of it also, near Emmaus, near John Keck.

Martin Ritter married Margaret Steininger and about 1750 purchased 700 or 800 acres and had six sons and one daughter. He served in the Revolution, served as township tax collector, and had an inn on the road from Mountainville to Emmaus where a meeting of the rebels in Fries' Rebellion was held.

John Henry Knaus and his brother, Sebastian, settled in Salisbury about 1740.

Adam Wieder was taxed 10 pounds in 1762.

Tobias Weber settled in the extreme eastern end and built a house in 1744 which he sold to Jobst Vollert in 1747 and who became landlord at the Crown Inn.

The Stoudt family settled in Salisbury before 1768 when Jacob Spinner, attracted by shad-fisheries in the Lehigh River, married a Stoudt. He was on the 1781 assessment list. Four sons, Jacob, Abram, David, and John, settled in Salisbury also.

There were apparently two branches of the Kline family in the township. Lorenz Kline and his wife, Eva, settled here after 1750. Lawrence Klein was assessed in 1781. Brothers Philip and Adam settled about 1790. Christopher Klein had two tracts of 265 acres on the Little Lehigh.

About 1790, Philip Klein settled in Salisbury; he had two sons. A grandson, Solomon, lived on the part of the homestead where his father, Daniel, had built a saw-and-grist mill.

Henry Fetter was assessed in 1781 and 1812.

After 1781 we find Nicholas and John Adam Uberoth in the township.

William Line settled near the east end by 1781.

Jacob Merkle, of Bucks County, was assessed on property in Salisbury in 1781. His son William settled on it in 1813 and left six children.



RATHBUN BRIDGE

Christian Giess was assessed in 1781. Philip Giess in 1806 built the Salisbury Square Hotel which was later kept by Mrs. George Gauf.

Michael Biery settled in Salisbury about the time of the War of Independence and had eight children.

William Moritz came from Germany before 1781 and was assessed that year as a property owner. Son John settled here too.

Jacob Bieber purchased the Roth homestead at the end of the Revolutionary period when financial embarrassment caused its sale. He and his wife, Christina Steinbrenner, had ten children.

Daniel Diehl settled on Lehigh (South) Mountain about 1790. Three sons, Daniel, John, and Jacob, were all assessed in 1812.

When Allentown was founded in 1762, Salisbury already had 81 names on its tax list and Allentown (then Northampton Town) had only 57 ten years later. It was surrounded by Northampton Township.

The county tax in 1844 in Salisbury was only \$844.80 and the state tax was \$1,316.03.

The earliest settlers of the southwestern area of the original Salisbury Township were the first settlers of Emmaus for that borough started as part of the township. It was a thriving part of Salisbury until its incorporation in 1859. It was founded as a Moravian congregational village on 5 May 1758 and remained closed to all others for years. Settling there before 1740 were Rudolf Andreas, John Shoemaker, Conrad Wetzel, George Hoffman, Henry Roth, John Henry Knauss, Sebastian Knauss, Frederick Rauschenberger and Jacob Ehrenhard; also Andrew Gearing, Abraham Ziegler, George Christ, and Frederick Winch.

Count Ludwig Zinzendorf preached in the Emmaus vicinity 2 December 1742 at Jacob Ehrehardt's house.

The first store was opened in 1790 by James Gill.

The first tavern was on the site of the Exchange Hotel and was kept by Thomas Knauss.

In 1855 the "Lehigh County High School" was organized under the direction of James S. Shoemaker but never became important.

Frederick Jobst was a prominent inhabitant later, settling in Emmaus about 1828. He was a weaver and concert violinist. The Moravian Church was erected in the autumn of 1742 on land donated by Jacob Ehrehard though the congregation was not organized until 1747. In the same year, a boarding school was begun near the cemetery; it lasted only until 1753-5 when Indian dangers caused it to be moved to Bethlehem. Emmaus was described as a quiet town until the railroad builders made their appearance in August 1858.

The earliest settlers of the far eastern end of Salisbury Township were in an area now known as the borough of Fountain Hill; it was incorporated in 1892. Some say the name has no significance. However,

others, including long-time resident of the far eastern end, William Laubach, insists that the name comes from the large number of fountains in the front yards of the homes there. Many Bethlehem executives favored the area for residences.

Along the Lehigh River lies a ridge formerly known as Ostrom's Ridge. It was named for Andrew Ostrom who secured a warrant for land from the Penns in 1745 and a patent in November 1760. Much stone was quarried there for building as early as 1766. Buildings at Bethlehem Steel Co. and Lehigh University used that stone.

Another early settler there was Jobst Vollert in 1746 whose land was south and southwest of Tobias Weber. Anthony Albrecht also lived in the area before 1754. The land of Vollert and Albrecht was sold to the Moravians in 1755.

George Hartmann bought 80 acres of mountain land in 1744 and it was occupied by Cornelius Weygandt later.

Francis H. Oppelt bought some mountain land in 1846 and more later where St. Luke's Hospital is today. Other settlers were Charles C. and Oliver Tombler, Daniel Freytag, Augustus Fish, Robert H. Sayre, Esq., Tinsley Jeter, and Augustus Fiot.

The Shive Governor-Works were built in 1872 by John Smiley. In 1873 the hotel at Lechaweki Springs was erected and operated until 1882.

The population of Salisbury Township over the years has been as the following figures show (The drops in population in 1910 and 1940 were caused by annexations of township territory).

1790	1,007	1850	1,884	1920	4,201
1800	638	1860	2,216	1930	5,564
1810	933	1870	2,860	1940	3,560
1820	1,165	1880	3,078	1950	4,583
1830	1,342	1890	4,100	1960	7,294
1840	1,488	1900	4,582	1970	11,285
		1910	2,828	1976	12,900 (est.)

A map of Lehigh County, dated 1862, showed a different population for 1860 of 1,852. Other statistics were 19.9 square miles; 332 increase since 1850 (casting doubt on the above 1,884 for 1850); 373 families; 249 farms; and 348 houses.

It is likely that if so much land and so many people had not been taken from Salisbury Township by Emmaus, Fountain Hill, and Allentown the township would have a population of 30,000 to 40,000 at the present time instead of an estimated 12,900.

The following Justices of the Peace were listed:

Peter Rhoads—District of Salisbury Township and Northampton, 1784

(Senior Associate Judge, 1812)

Charles Deshler—District of Salisbury Township, 1797

Leonard Nagle—District of Salisbury Township, 1798

George Yund—District #7 of Salisbury and Whitehall Townships, 1804-12

Charles Deshler—District #7 of Salisbury, Northampton, and Whitehall Townships, 1811

David Deshler—Salisbury Township, Northampton County

Leonard Nagle, Peter Gross, Nicholas Sieger, Charles Deschler—District 1 of Northampton, Salisbury, and Whitehall Twp. 1812

Jacob Kiehl and Anthony Murich—District 1 of Northampton, Salisbury, and Whitehall Twp. 1813

Census Figures of Salisbury Township

Population in 1790

No heads of families	170
Free white males, 16 years and up, including heads of families	257
Free white males under 16	248
Free white males including heads of families	502
Total	1,007

Population of 1800

	Under 16	10-16	16-26	26-45	45	Total
Males	118	38	54	65	45	320
Females	114	40	54	63	45	316 + 2 colored
Totals	232	78	108	128	90	636 + 2 colored

1913 Economic Figures

Cleared Land	Timber Land	"Horses etc."	Value of horses, etc.	Cattle etc.	Value Cattle etc.
14,869	1,081	684	70,985	780	31,110

HISTORIC STRUCTURES OVER 100 YEARS OLD

Salisbury Township still has an abundance of old structures that have not been put away for "progress sake."

Jerusalem Church, *Western Salisbury* stands on an elevated plateau near the Little Lehigh and can be seen far and wide. It was erected in 1819, but remodeled in 1884, when the interior was changed and the steeple with its vestibule added. The first church was erected in 1741,

which is described as having been rudely constructed of logs with a stone covered floor, hewn logs for pews and without a stove. After a number of years it was replaced by a frame structure which again in 1819 gave way to the present edifice. There is a graveyard adjoining in which can be found some mid-18th century tombstones. The congregation has on display the original 18th century pewter and communion vessels. There is a nearby structure that has been altered. It was a school at one time. The church and cemetery are in the Pennsylvania Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks.

The Rathbun (or Reinhart) Bridge crosses the Little Lehigh below the Western Salisbury Church. This buttressed bridge was constructed at the end of the 1830's. The lime kiln used to build this bridge is still standing directly across the road from its approach. This has now been preserved as a state historic site, since it came close to being replaced by a modern structure several years ago. It is in the Pennsylvania Register.

Located at the site of the Rathbun bridge is the former *Reinbart* home which was built in 1830. This home is stucco over stone and was built over 18th century foundations. The present barn was reconstructed in the 18th century.

Moving away from Rathbun's Bridge towards Emmaus on Keystone Avenue, we find a number of old structures. *Kleinheim*, the old homestead of the Kline family, has recently been renovated. This stands directly across the street from the site of Beiber's Mill which has been torn down only a few years ago. *Kleinheim* is a joined pair of early 19th century farmhouses which are built over 18th century foundations. Next to this property is a 19th century barn which now belongs to the Lehigh Country Club.

The *Keck* farmhouse, located at the ironbridge on Keystone Avenue, once bore the inscription George and Malle Keck, 1817. Here on the grounds stands a free-standing stone and brick oven. Behind the house on the land that comprised the Keck farm is the site of an Aborigine Indian village. During runoff washes from heavy storms, stone tools and 18th century coins have been found. It is in the Pennsylvania Register.

On the other side of the Little Lehigh, but adjoining the Keck farm property, is the *Fink* property. This is a cluster of 19th century farm buildings. There is a two story summer kitchen used for canning, smoking of meats, soapmaking, and dying. One barn remains, the other having been removed a short while ago by the City of Allentown. The lane which provided access to this farmstead is lifted to the public road over a stone arch which is a remnant of an earlier bridge structure which has been replaced by the existing ironbridge. It is in the Pennsylvania Register.

As we follow Keystone Avenue southward toward Emmaus, we come upon the *Iron Gate House*, built about 1840-50 by Henry Walter Kemmerer for son Milton on the site of an older dwelling, with the original

barn alongside. All the original pine floors remain intact as well as a summer kitchen which contains a fireplace and Dutch ovens. There are Mulberry trees which indicate evidence of early attempts to start a silk industry. It is in the Pennsylvania Register.

Near the Meadowbrook section of Salisbury there are several surviving examples of homes that were commonly being built in the area in the 19th century.

The *McCann* home, located on South 24th Street, dates back to approximately 1830. It was the main farmhouse for the land surrounding it. Much of the original home has stayed intact including original plank flooring and fireplace.

The *Robert Cook* house, which is located within the Meadowbrook settlement on Edgemont Avenue, has been taken from its "haunted house" condition to present state. It has been thoroughly restored to perfection. It has been estimated to be about 175-200 years old. A point of interest is that at one time it was used as a practice home by the Salisbury Fire Department. An old barn adjacent to the property very recently burned down.

The *John McCarthy* house, located at 944 Flexer Avenue, is a two story, four course brick farmhouse with a slate roof. The home has been completely remodeled, leaving intact the original floors, doors, and fireplace. The house has been traced to the Dorney family. An historic point of reference tells us that Peter Dorney, the saddler, lived in this home in 1834, when he and Suzzanne Dorney conveyed it to John and Peter Dorney.

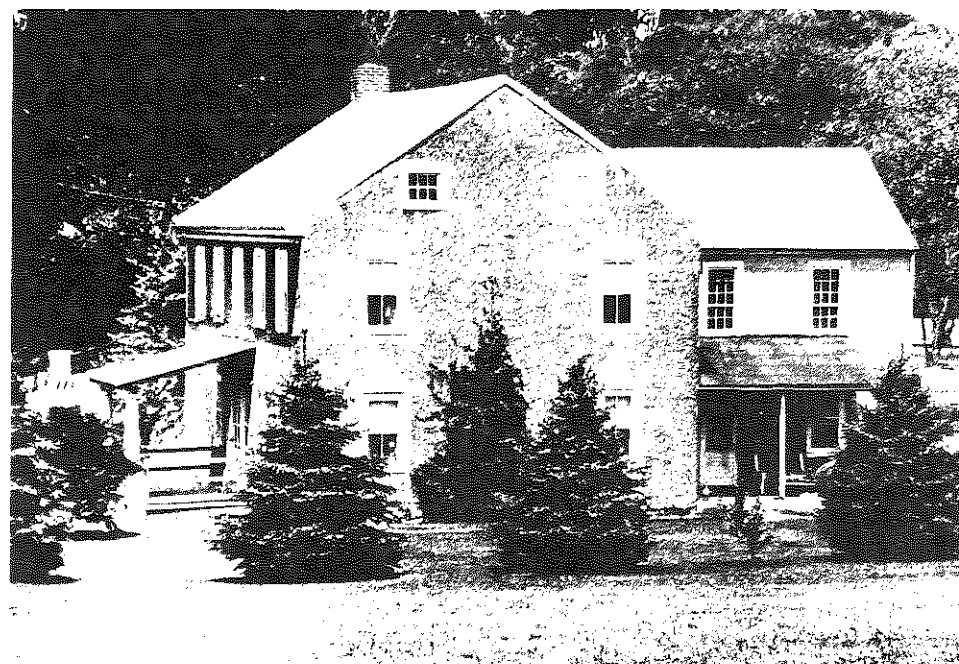
The *Strauss* home, located on Oaklea Lane, has been restored to its original 18th century state. An addition has been added. A barn on the property showed an 1866 date.

The *Ganster* home is located at the corner of Flexer and Lindburgh Avenues. It is early brick construction and was probably built about 1835 by the *Flexer* family who owned much of the surrounding land in this area. The front walk boasts a very old English Boxwood hedge.

The *Hollman* house is located on Lindburgh Avenue near the Meadowbrook section. It is white painted brick and at one time served as a schoolhouse for the area. It has been considerably renovated. An approximate date of its inception is about 1870.

The *Lebrich* house is located at 407 Mountain Boulevard near Emmaus Avenue. It's of stone construction and was probably built about 1840. A barn on the property shows a date of 1862.

The *Commix Hotel*, located on Emmaus Avenue near the Stryer section, is constructed of stone with a stucco covering. The Lehigh County Court House lists this plantation, consisting of home and 118 acres, as being sold to Danial Ritter in 1820 by a Levi Rex. This building has undergone many renovations but still maintains its Germanic character.



KECK HOUSE

It is said to have been involved in Fries Rebellion under the ownership of Martin Ritter.

The *Stoeckel* house, 2736 W. Rock Road, was probably built around 1840. There have been stories circulated that it may have been haunted at one time and that a still was once operated there but blew up.

The *Milton Knecht* house, 320 E. Emmaus Avenue, was under construction in 1805. The walls are 18 inches thick covered by stucco. There is a fireplace in every room, though some have been covered over. The adjacent barn was erected in 1885. The present owner was born here 79 years ago. This was once a working farm but has now been reduced to 6½ acres.

"*Salisbury House*," located on East Emmaus Avenue, had been until 1914, Gruver's Hotel. Previously it had been a plantation house. This structure was almost certainly started in the 18th century, but remaining evidence suggests an 1810 date. The Arthur Frick Family began extensive renovation on the building in 1920 to bring it to its present state. Mrs. Frick was a notorious personality, having started the Girl Scouts in the Allentown area. She was a suffragette and was an innovator and charter member of the Allentown Woman's Club. A fine carriage house remains directly across the street from the home.

The *Merkle* house, located on East Emmaus Avenue, near the "Salisbury House," is a mid-19th century home with a detached summer kitchen at the rear of the property.

The *Walter Kacher* house, located at 1729 East Emmaus Ave., built 1810.

The *New Jerusalem Union Church-Eastern Salisbury* was erected as a house of worship in 1759. At the close of the 18th century this log structure became dilapidated and was abandoned. In 1847, after a period of more than 50 years, the congregation of Eastern Salisbury was reorganized and the present church was erected. The Church was dedicated on October 9, 1847. It was renovated in 1884 and again in 1898 when a steeple was added. In 1885 the Morganland Cemetery Association was formed. In these cemeteries rest the ashes of over 700 persons. The oldest tombstones are Christian Geiss, born 1720, died 1803 and William Moritz, born 1720, died 1797.

Acker's Hotel is an early structure bearing an 1803 date mark. This historic building was a stop on the way from Bethlehem to Emmaus.

Solomon Jennings' house once stood on the site of what is now the Bethlehem Fabricators. An early house from the 18th century was torn down to make way for a brick structure in the 19th century. It was this building that was recently taken down. Legend has it that there is an Indian and Revolutionary Soldier burial ground on the site. As of this writing it has not been located, though attempts have been made to find it through aerial photography techniques.

The oldest structure in Salisbury was torn down about 10 years ago. This was the *Nunemacher* house that was located on East Rock Road. It was built in the 18th century of part log construction.

Some early structures may have been missed and not listed in this bicentennial salute. A shortage of time prevented extensive research. Much of Salisbury's historic property and tenements have been incorporated into other districts. Prior to belonging to Lehigh County, Salisbury was incorporated into Northampton County and before that, Bucks. Since many of the old properties have to be researched not only in Lehigh, but Northampton and Bucks as well, great time, care and historical accounting is required. What we have tried to do is present to the people of the Valley, a means by which they can be made aware of Salisbury's historical past. Historians could have a "field day" doing research on this, our Salisbury, for it is an area richly steeped in our country's heritage, with much evidence abounding to prove it so.

SALISBURY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE EARLY WARS

Because it was a frontier township, Salisbury was involved in the various Indian troubles which followed the Walking Purchase of 1737, although that event was not the cause of all of the problems by any means.

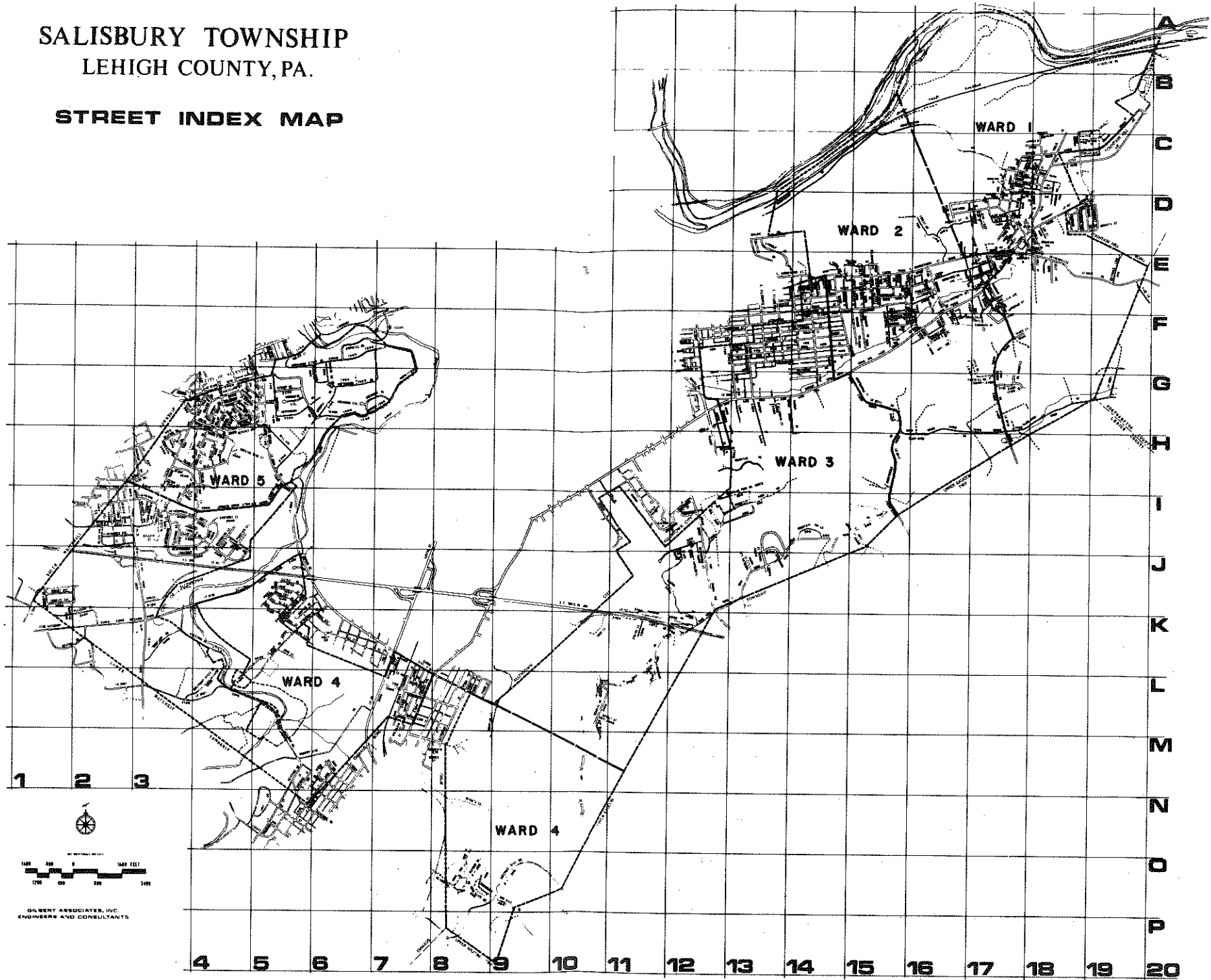
In 1756 Solomon Jennings, probably our first settler, was head of a militia company which marched toward the Blue Mountain area to search for and bury the dead at the scene of an Indian massacre.

During the French and Indian War, 1754-63, this area was called on to furnish transportation for an army sent to the Pittsburgh area. Provincial and British authorities advertised for 30 wagons from Northampton County in 1758. Henry Ritter, Constable of Salisbury Township furnished the following list of what was available in his area:

	Wagons	Draught Horses	Pack Horses
Michael Hettler			1
Philip Cunius			1
Elizabeth Roth	1	2	
Henry Ritter			3
Melcher Fetter			1
Jacob Mohr			1
Henry Cune	1		
Henry Keck	1		
Christian Cassel		2	
Peter Boger		2	

SALISBURY TOWNSHIP
LEHIGH COUNTY, PA.

STREET INDEX MAP



1000 500 0 500 1000 FEET
1 1/2 3/4 1/2 1/4 MILES

GILBERT ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENGINEERS AND CONSULTANTS

SALISBURY TOWNSHIP—1970's

George Stoudt	1	1	
Vallendine Dull	1	1	1
Bernhard Stroub			1
Adam Weber			1
Richard Freeman			1
John Jennings			2
	5	10	13

They were to be paid upon reaching Carlisle. (Either someone could not add or else left two draught horses off the list.)

Solomon Jennings' sons, Solomon and John, served in the First Yankee-Pennamite War which began in 1769. Solomon was a captain and John was described as "energetic officer in the Wyoming troubles," the latter receiving land from the Penn family for "going to Wyoming." These wars were more properly described as skirmishes and were caused by Connecticut asserting its "sea-to-sea" charter and actually erecting a county and starting the city of Wilkes-Barre, both of which were represented in that colony's legislature for a time. Eventually, Pennsylvania got title to the area after the Revolution.

The Lehigh Valley area, especially the Scotch-Irish and Germans, were active for the Revolutionary cause. Hundreds served in the Continental Army and many supplies and services and much money were provided to make America a reality. However, the sects (Moravians, Schenkweilers, and Menonites) were harassed not for being Loyalists but for refusing military service.

Salisbury men early in the controversy enlisted in the American cause. On 22 May 1755 a Salisbury Company of 100 rank and file was raised, although it included some from Northampton Town. Its Captain was Nicholas Fox and its Lieutenant was Henry Hagenbuch. Martin Ritter was a member of that Company of Associators. A list, dated 3 October 1775, listed the Second Battalion as one of four in Northampton County. It was composed of men from Salisbury and the areas now making up Lehigh County.

A meeting on 30 May 1776 of the General Committee of the County included David Deshler and John Gerhart as representing Salisbury Township. Deshler was also listed as one of six sent by the county to the Provincial Conference of Committees at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia in June.

In 1777, Deshler was elected by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania as one of three Sub-Lieutenants of Northampton County, a very responsible position in the war. They had charge, among other things, of getting many hundreds of muskets repaired for Washington's forces. David Deshler was described as "one of the most actively patriotic citizens of the county," advancing money to the provincial government when the public treasury was empty and the prospect of getting the

money returned was not very bright. He and others also worked hard to fill the quota of the county as required by Congress and the Provincial Assembly. Deshler was the son of Adam Deshler of Whitehall who acted as commissary for Provincial troops in the Indian wars in 1755.

General Washington used part of Salisbury to store wagons used in the Trenton attack in December of 1776, at the same time that Bethlehem and Emmaus were the sites of his military hospitals. At that time some houses in Emmaus were taken by Continental troops.

On 9 July 1776 the Moravian preacher in Emmaus wrote that "three men from Salisbury Township came and took the guns from the local inhabitants," whether for fear for their commitment to the colonial cause or for military necessity is unclear.

In 1778 the area on the south side of the Little Lehigh in Salisbury was the headquarters of Washington's Wagon Brigade.

In the September term of Northampton County Court, the following petition was presented.

"The Petition of Andreas Reeb of Salisbury Township, in the said county, Humbly Sheweth, That having lately petitioned the said worshipful Court for a Recommendation to the Supreme Executive Council for this State for a license to keep a house of entertainment in said township, your worships were pleased to disallow the same; But your Petitioner begs leave to represent that by a dislocation of one of his shoulders some time past, he is thereby greatly enfeebled and rendered in some measure incapable of using those necessary exertions for the support of his family to which his inclinations and will prompts him; and moreover, being situated near the Little Lehigh and Col. Deshler's Mill, and where the Brigade of Wagons which pass continually through Northampton on Public Service do every day resort to and feed, he finds himself obliged to accommodate them with many little conveniences, which are not contrary to law, and for which the Wagoners cannot allow him a compensation equal to his troubles unless he may be permitted to entertain them as a Public House keeper; Besides, your Petitioner, not doubting your Worships would indulge him with your Recommendation, in common with his Fellow Citizens, has put himself to a considerable expense in erecting a Building for the Accommodation of Travellers, your Petitioner therefore prays, as he is provided with every necessary for a Public house keeper, Your Worships will please grant him a Recommendation and your Petitioner will ever Pray, etc.

"Andreas Reeb."

"The Brigade of teams in the Service of the United States have a yard near the Petitioner's house and I think a publick House of Entertainment near the said yard is necessary.

"Robert L. Hooper, Jr.,

"Dept. Quar. Master Gen."

"We the Subscribers, beg leave to recommend to the Worshipful Bench the Prayer of the Petitioner.

"David Deshler, George Good,

"Thos. M'Whorter, Peter Birkey."

(Endorsed) Petition. Andreas Reeb for a Tavern License. Allowed.

This tavern stood along the road on the south side of the Little Lehigh, in South Allentown, now the Twelfth Ward.

John Fries, of later Hot-Water Rebellion fame, was a Captain in the Continental Army.

Henry Kemmerer, eldest son of Frederick, was a sergeant and later an ensign in the army.

John Jennings, son of Solomon of the Walking Purchase, was a quartermaster. Solomon "Jinnings" enrolled as a Private, Eighth Class, Captain George Groff's Third Company, First Battalion, Northampton County Militia, according to a General Muster Roll dated 14 May 1778.

In 1787 we hear that David Deshler, "one of the wealthiest men of the time," was a delegate to the Pennsylvania convention to ratify the new federal constitution, a fitting climax to his service in the Revolution.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture was the major occupation of the residents of Salisbury from the earliest days of settlement. This continued until very recent years. Of course, this was natural. The first necessity of any newly settled area is for the people to be able to feed themselves. In addition, they made almost everything they used in the way of furniture, tools, clothes, etc. As a result, there were few stores, artisans, roads, etc., and no factories.

As early as 1773, this township specialized in grain-growing, apparently, for 2,400 acres were sown in grain then. Some of that must have been shipped out of the area for sale.

Among the few indications of necessary artisanship in the early development of the township was the fact that Joseph Knauss was described as a wheelwright.

In 1815 David Deshler had a mill-race and in 1818 James Wilson, Esquire, owned a mill-dam.

Sometime before his death in 1848, Daniel Klein operated a saw-and-grist mill on his farm.

An 1845 account noted three grist mills and two saw mills propelled by the Little Lehigh and one of its tributaries.

Two blast furnaces existed in 1873, among fifteen in the Lehigh Valley then. They were located east of Emmaus near the base of South Mountain and south of the confluence of the Little Lehigh and the Lehigh River. An 1876 map shows a Lehigh Coal Co. and Lehigh Iron Co. just south of Kline Island.

The Fish Hatchery, visited by many people today, has a long existence. It is shown as "trout ponds" on the map of the township dating from the 1870s. The state of Pennsylvania took over the fish hatchery between 1883 and 1904 when General Trexler acquired it. That map also shows a M. W. Keck Shoe Shop on the road from Mountainville to Emmaus, near the latter town; the Trout Creek Mills (J. S. Jacoby, proprietor) west of the Apple Hotel along an unnamed creek; and a machine shop on top of the South Mountain, a little east of the Allentown and Coopersburg Turnpike. Also, the map shows two ore beds in the far western angle of the townships near South Whitehall and Lower Macungie Townships, one northeast of Emmaus, and one on the mountain near J. Ritter's; also, it shows a lime kiln along the creek at B. Kemmerer's and iron ore south of it.

An 1876 atlas of the county shows 16 mills along the Little Lehigh and its tributaries.

Near the Western Salisbury Church, iron-ore pits used for 19th century furnaces, are visible; also, fieldstone lime kilns existed along with flour and grist mills and Pennsylvania German cantilevered barns.

Manganese ore was once mined between Mountainville and Emmaus in a continuous line of old ironmines. Graphite occurs about one mile east of Emmaus on top of South Mountain. Large stone quarries existed along the Lehigh River and many sand pits too, including one at Gauff's Hill.

Limonite, "brown ore," "hermatite," or "brown hermatite" was once abundant in shallow pockets on the north side of South Mountain between 309 and Emmaus.

Other geologic items had some industrial use or potential. Jasperoid sandstone was found one mile west of the Allentown-Philadelphia highway. A Tomstown formation of limestone is found from Gauff's Hill southwest to the border of the county and to Western Salisbury Church. Iron ore was abundant on the north slope of South Mountain between Emmaus and Mountainville; it was known as mountain ore. The largest known deposit of pyrite was two miles northeast of Emmaus on the northwest slope of the mountain. Sandstone quarries were found on the north slope of the spur of South Mountain that extends from Fountain Hill to South Allentown; some extend northward to the Lehigh.

A reservoir for Bethlehem was constructed below Gauff's Hill; they got the clay for it there in a clayhole and the water from the Lehigh.

The Salisbury area was a major iron ore supply for the charcoal furnaces, then the coal-fueled ones which later grew into eastern Pennsylvania's steel industry. The Donaldson Furnace at Emmaus and the Crane Furnace at Alburts were supplied at least partially with ore from nearby. This local ore was paid off with iron fence castings and similar finished materials, possibly such as the "Iron Fence House."

Taverns have a long history in Salisbury Township. The earliest record dates to 1752. An old license, dated December 20, 1752, shows that Solomon Jennings paid 40 pounds for permission to operate a "public house of entertainment." How long it operated we don't know but one writer claimed that there weren't any taverns in the township in 1763.

There was a tavern during the Revolutionary War along the Emmaus Road near the Eastern Salisbury or Jerusalem Church. It was from there that the drummer boy of the Salisbury Legend, or the Legend of Tambour Yodel, set out for the Congregational burial ground to do mortal combat. The location is uncertain but it may be where Acker's Hotel sits on Gauff's Hill. Another tavern was established by Andreas Reeb in September, 1778, along the road on the south side of the Little Lehigh, now the twelfth ward of Allentown.

In 1786 is the first year in which Northampton County records show tavern licenses being issued. They were given to Christian Hummel, George Krush, Martin Ritter, and Caspar Weaver at the June term of court.

In 1799 there were at least four in the township during Fries Rebellion. A log tavern at present Mountainville was kept by Rudolph Schmidt and saw rebels Fries, Hany, and Getman stop there for a short time. The group also halted at a tavern kept by a Mr. Mohr at "Salisbury Center" according to one account. Another recounts a meeting at Martin Ritter's tavern on the road from Emmaus to Mountainville and says the rebels stopped at Gund's Tavern, three miles from Bethlehem (perhaps on Gauff's Hill).

In either 1806 or 1860, accounts vary on the date, Philip Giess built a tavern known as the Salisbury Square Hotel. That tavern was operated for many years by Mrs. George Gauf, a daughter of David, son of Philip Gress. A distillery was also operated for many years there. Although rebuilt in 1862, it was never reopened.

In 1812 and 1813, Martin Ritter's tavern was mentioned in connection with a road being laid out.

A tavern-stand was opened by George Keck and operated for many years between Allentown and Mountainville. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, John G. Appel, who operated it until at least the 1870s.

Five men were granted tavern licenses in 1818 by Lehigh County authorities. They were Lewis Christ, Philip Giess (the date of 1806 for his start thus sounds more reasonable), William Gruber, Martin Ritter, and Rudolph Smith (Rudolph Schmidt?). The latter apparently had his tavern at Mountainville as early as the Revolution.

The old tavern-stand on the Mountain Road, above the Idlewild Hotel, was established by John Keck in 1826-1827. He kept it eight or ten years until his death. His widow operated it for several years and



COMMIX HOTEL

married Henry Wolf who kept it until he died when his widow operated it for some years.

Henry Mohn operated a hotel in the township for three years after the Civil War. He then manufactured bricks for ten years, kept store for four, kept a hotel again for three years, and then again kept store for another five years. He also served as township supervisor for ten years and as tax collector for five years.

An 1862 Lehigh County Map showed five taverns in Salisbury: M. Appel's; S. Snyder's Hotel at Mountainville; A. Appel's north of that place; one at Emmaus and Susquehanna; and J. Kline's east of Emmaus. Also, a store on Emmaus west of Susquehanna.

A map made in the 1870s showed a number of taverns and hotels. They were located near M. Appel in the center of the township along a creek and near a schoolhouse; the Lehigh Mountain Hotel (John Fetter, Proprietor) along the Allentown and Coopersburg Turnpike near toll gate number 4 at 4th Street and Emmaus Avenue; the Centre Hotel (J. F. Ruhf, Proprietor) near that crossroad; Apple's Hotel north of a creek along the turnpike; and the H. Barnar Hotel north of a road in the eastern section.

At about that time, Acker's Hotel was in operation since that building is over a hundred years old.

Although one account says that the date of the first tavern where the Emmaus Hotel stands in Emmaus is unknown, that same book noted that Lewis Christ obtained a license in 1818; Thomas Knaus was associated with him. The Emmaus Hotel was erected around 1840.

The second hotel in Emmaus, the Eagle Hotel, was built by Henry Fisher around 1850. Several years later he sold it to John Heinly who sold it to Moses Wiend in 1858. The latter sold it to Jacob Shipe in 1868 who operated it at least to 1884.

Near Emmaus is located the famous Shelter House, used by Moravians traveling between Bethlehem and Emmaus. What is not so well known is that the Shelter House was once a tavern.

Mountainville had a post office and hotel (built by a Snyder) both opened in 1856. A carriage-factory was established in 1874 by Walter Sheetz who lived near toll Gate No. 4 of the Turnpike.

The Fountain Hill section of Salisbury Township also had at least one hotel (besides the fact that the one on Gauff's Hill, at the intersection of Emmaus Avenue and Susquehanna Street and Seidersville Road, was easy for the residents to reach). It was the Lekaueuchi Springs Hotel, a one-hundred and twenty room resort shown in an 1875 advertisement as famous for its water from a spring. Philadelphia people traveled up there to "take the water."

Also located at Fountain Hill was Dr. Francis H. Oppelt's "Lehigh Mountain Springs Water Cure" or Oppelt's Hydropathic Institute. It

opened in December 1846. The water was described as having "no mineral qualities of any special value, but is a very clear, pure, soft water, and remarkably adapted for all domestic purposes." The water cure was well patronized during the War of Secession so in 1863 Dr. Oppelt expanded his facilities. However, the cost and time consumed proved too much when he could not open for the 1864 season and he lost control of his resort by sheriff sale in May 1871, although he continued to operate it. That area is the location of St. Luke's Hospital chartered in 1872; later one of Oppelt's buildings was purchased in 1876. Tinsley Jeter owned the Oppelt tract at that time when it was purchased by Judge Asa Packer for the hospital.

At the river beside Solomon Jennings' old farm property, was another famous resort. It too was associated with a spring and was located on Calypso Island (or Bethlehem Island) now part of the mainland and the Lehigh Valley freight yard. That island was first known as Catalpa Island for its abundance of catalpa trees.

An old German writing covering the period of 1880 to 1886 notes that the oldest brewery in "Salzburg" was halfway between Allentown and Bethlehem on the Lehigh at Geissinger farm.

Transportation too was colorful and naturally primitive at the time of the first settlement. Wilderness could be traveled only by foot, water, or horse. Some areas could be traversed by wagons but not easily since no roads existed at first and when roads were first laid out they were extremely primitive—muddy or dusty in turn.

No roads existed in the Lehigh Valley before 1730.

One of the few important roads which existed between 1730 and 1740 was really an Indian trail which led from Lehigh Gap to Solomon Jennings' Ferry on the Lehigh, two miles above Bethlehem near present Central Park. The earliest recorded road to Philadelphia from the Lehigh River went from the ferry across the South Mountain. "The traffic of traders and Indians as well as that of early settlers coursed along this way several years before Bethlehem was laid out."

"Nick's toll house was located on the mountain road and is evidence of the use and need of this gateway in early days."

Since the Old Bethlehem Road to Philadelphia was not opened as far as Hellertown until 1738, most likely Jennings' route to Philadelphia was by way of Saucon Valley.

A half century later, the Bethlehem Pike opened over the mountain to Bethlehem and "Jennings' toll road was little used thereafter. That the Jennings' Ferry was formerly an Indian Trail crossing is apparent as on early maps."

In 1753 the road from Bethlehem to Macungie (Emmaus) was proposed. The Moravians had traveled between the two places by way of an old Indian trail but as travel increased, the need for a public road was

felt more and more and a petition was presented to Northampton County Court. In December of 1756 the Court of Quarter Sessions recorded that "Petitions of divers inhabitants of Upper Milford and Salisbury Townships for a road from Sabastian Knows's to and through Bethlehem to the road leading to Easton was allowed, and Sebastian Knows, Francis Roth, Adam Shaler, Lewis Klots, and John Okely, or any four of them, are appointed to view and, if they see occasion, to lay out the said road, and to make return thereof and an exact plan to the next court, after the same is laid." However, counter petitions were presented to the June court, 1757, and the court refused to confirm the original request. The road was not laid out until 1760 when the road was approved to pass through the plantations of George Stoudt, Rudolph Smith, Henry Ritter, Adam Wieder, Adam Plank, Andreas Hertz, Sebastian Knauss, Michael Hittle, and Lewis Klotz. The road met the old Philadelphia Road, which led from the latter place to Mauch Chunk and which is said to have followed an old Indian trail, at what is known as Schwartz's Crossing.

Also, in 1760, a road was laid out to "Solomon Jenney's plantation." A road was later laid out across the hill which connected with the fording-place on the Lehigh, near the old Griesemer farm house. It passed through Rittersville (in present Allentown) and Shoenersville and north to Gnadenhuetten.

On 22 June 1762 viewers reported that they had laid out a road from Whitehall Township to a "new town called Northampton" and then to the road from Salisbury Township to Upper Saucon Township.

When the first term of court was held in Lehigh County, 21 December 1812, a petition was presented from inhabitants of the upper end of Salisbury Township for a road "to begin at the public road leading from Emmaus to Allentown; thence from said road to Martin Ritter's tavern, a southeasterly course up a valley and near to the top of Lehigh Hill, to intersect the public road leading to Philadelphia at Nicholas Kreamer's lot of land. Abraham Griesemer, Peter Dorney (saddler), John Grobel, Jonathan Knauss, John Harlacher, and Goddard Morey were appointed viewers to examine the situation and lay out the road.

Differences of opinion cropped up again. On 24 February 1813, a petition was presented to the Lehigh court claiming that the road "lately laid out" from the public road leading from Emmaus to Allentown was "totally unnecessary" and if confirmed by the court would be extremely burdensome to the inhabitants of said township at large" and praying for viewers to report on the road again. New viewers reported on 4 May declaring that they had laid out a road. It was confirmed by the court immediately.

On 5 September 1815, viewers appointed the previous May reported that they had laid out a road beginning at the Emmaus and Bethlehem road, near the house of Martin Ritter, Jr., in Salisbury Township, run-

ning into the public road leading from the borough of Northampton (Allentown) to the city of Philadelphia near the house of Jacob Kaechline, through the land of Martin Ritter, and along land of John Kemmerer, Andrew Keck, John Wagner, and Jacob Warman. They also proposed to vacate part of a public road, beginning at the bridge of David Deshler's mill-race and from there into the road leading from Emmaus to Bethlehem, at or near the corner of Henry Ritter's fence. They noted that the road to be vacated was laid out in 1770 and is now "useless, inconvenient, and burdensome."

Viewers appointed at the previous session of court reported at the August session in 1818 that a road was laid out from the mill-dam of James Wilson, Esq., in Salisbury Township to intersect the public road from the borough of Northampton to Water Gap, near the house of Jacob Newland in South Whitehall. The November term of court confirmed the road.

The roads from Allentown to Hellertown and from Emmaus to Allentown were out at unknown times. It is probable that the second one referred to is Rt. 29, often called King's Road or the King's Highway which went through old Macungie Township, Emmaus, Salisbury (south of the Little Lehigh almost to Northampton Town (Allentown) and on through Bethlehem to Easton. It was shown on a 1763 map. However, King's roads were very common. An old book refers to a road known as the "Great Philadelphia Road," twenty-five feet wide, being laid out in 1755 and beginning at the King's Highway.

A 1761 map of the Bethlehem area shows "King's Roads" going out from Bethlehem in all directions. One of them fits a 1763 map showing a road going east from Bethlehem and then south along the Saucon to Philadelphia. Another going south from "Jennings" is labeled "Road to Philadelphia." It intersects another marked "King's Road to M———," going southeast in the direction of Emmaus. An even older map of 1755-1756 shows that Benjamin Franklin traveled up the Bethlehem Road from Philadelphia in December of 1755 and south on it in February 1756 after building Ft. Allen north of the Blue Mountains to guard against Indian attack.

An undated road went from Philadelphia to Doylestown, Northampton, and Easton. It was called the Old York Road and may have been the last one named above.

Stagecoaches rushed along Salisbury roads for many years, starting at least as early as 1763. Details are lacking except that they ran at least in 1812, 1820, 1828, 1833, 1836, 1837, and 1852.

Three railroads were built in the township. The first was the Lehigh Valley which was only twenty-three miles long. Chartered on 21 April 1846, it opened in 1855, running through Salisbury to Allentown and on to Lehigh Gap.

The East Penn Railroad Co. was chartered as the Reading and Lehigh Railroad in 1856 and was completed in 1859 to Allentown, going through Emmaus and the center of Salisbury. In 1869 it became the East Penn Division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad as part of the Reading System.

The Perkiomen Railroad was built from Berks County to a juncture with the East Penn east of Emmaus, passing through that town first. It was later known as the Perkiomen Branch of the Reading Railroad. All three of these railroads are shown on the township map of the 1870s.

A railroad was projected in the area but not completed. The Allentown Railroad Company was incorporated in 1854 and was to extend from Allentown to Salisbury, South Whitehall, Lower Macungie and Upper Macungie, through Dorneyville, Wescoesville, Trexlertown, and Breinigsville. A large portion was built but not completed; an abutment of two proposed bridges at Allentown lasted about 60 years, one at the Little Lehigh near Cedar Creek and the other at the northern end of the Coopersburg Turnpike at Lehigh Street and the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

A turnpike or toll road once existed in Salisbury Township. It was the Coopersburg Pike, chartered 16 July 1874 as the Allentown and Coopersburg Turnpike Co. at a capitalization of \$25,000. It extended from Allentown to the Lehigh and Berks County line. Five tollgates existed with two of them in Salisbury. They were located one hundred yards from the Little Lehigh on the road to Emmaus and at the Mountainville crossroad on the Bethlehem-Emmaus road; the latter tollgate was known as Toll Gate No. 4. Built in 1874-75, it operated until 1910 and is shown on the 1870s map. The turnpike generally followed the route of the Old Philadelphia Road. It was not too popular with farmers because of the "heavy toll."

EARLY EDUCATION IN SALISBURY

Though there were few schools in the early history of Salisbury, some children did get to attend. Children living in the east end attended the Moravian schools in Bethlehem; the west end pupils attended the Moravian school at Emmaus and the church school at the Western Salisbury Church; the central part of the township sent pupils to Allentown; and those living between Allentown and Bethlehem went to school at Rittersville. Thus parochial schools were the first ones available. When free (for poor children) and later public schools in Emmaus, Fountain Hill, and Aineyville (South Allentown) first began, they were part of Salisbury's schools until those areas became boroughs.

Several schools once existed in the Emmaus section of the township. They were the school at the Moravian Church there in 1747; the Boarding School at the same place from 1745 to 1755; the Oley Boarding School in 1750; and the "Lehigh County High School" of James S. Shoemaker in 1855 which never became very important.



ACKER HOTEL

Salisbury is said to have been the oldest school district in Lehigh County, organized in 1812 with a 7 month term. However, this was probably a "free" school system, that is just for poor children. The state public school system began in 1834.

The oldest list of Salisbury public schools is found in a township map of the 1870s. It showed schools at the following locations; just northeast of Emmaus; at Western Salisbury Church; north of the church; near Cedar Creek below Griesemersville, shared with South Whitehall; near the Apple Hotel on an unnamed creek; between Fairview and Strassburg; below Trout Creek near the Washington Union Chapel; near the top of the South Mountain south of the Lehigh Mountain Hotel; south of Trout Creek on Emmaus Avenue; and north of the creek on Susquehanna Street.

An 1884 account showed twelve township schools; nine one-roomed; one two-roomed; and two three-roomed schools in twelve sub-districts named after the schools. They were Jeter's, a three-roomed school east of Wiley House and built in 1880; Markle's at Brooke Avenue and Susquehanna Street, 1820; Yost's; Mountain, 1845; Mountainville, two rooms, 1883; Ritter's at Mack Boulevard and Emmaus Avenue, 1830-40; Keck's on Dalton Avenue; Salisbury Church; Wieand's (Later Fink's) on Lindberg Avenue; Eisenhard's or Green Meadow, 1830-40; Scholl's, 1845; Aineyville at Front or Fillmore Street and Susquehanna Street (later the first township high school), 1871, with three rooms in 1877; Hofferd's, 1830-40; and Bethlehem Woods.

Hofferd's and Bethlehem Woods were abandoned with the erection of the two-story brick building near Bethlehem (Jeter's) in 1880 and Mountainville in 1883 on Pike or 4th Street. The latter became the second township high school when South Allentown became a borough. It had to be abandoned in turn when Allentown annexed the Mountainville area and there were insufficient pupils for a high school. None then existed until the present high school was erected.

In 1884 the district had 16 teachers; the average male salary was \$33.42 and for females, \$28 per month. The term was five and a half months. There were 388 boys and 313 girls for a total of 701 and 88% attended. It cost 75 cents per month per pupil. The school tax was 1.5 mills and school property was valued at \$15,000.

The Wilson School at Mountainville was in Salisbury Township when it was built.

Bishopthorpe School for Girls was located on land which was once known as the Hoffert Farm and later as Fontainebleau, developed by Augustus Fiot, Esq., a retired merchant, and known as one of the most charming places in the state.

Originated by Tinsley Jeter, Bishopthorpe was to be a young ladies'

academy of the highest character to supplement Lehigh University. Miss Edith S. Chase of Philadelphia was the first principal in 1868.

St. Luke's Hospital, now in Fountain Hill, was given a charter by the General Assembly in 1872. The originator of the project was Rev. Courtland Whitehead (later bishop), rector of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem. Its first board of trustees was made up of John Smylie, Robert H. Sayre, and Tinsley Jeter. Some of the hospital is on the location of the Oppeldt Water-cure which operated from 1846 to 1872. Judge Asa Packer presented the latter property to St. Luke's in 1876.

RELIGION

The Western Salisbury Church is older than the township. Situated on a minesite hill, or elevated plateau, overlooking the Little Lehigh Creek four miles from Allentown and two miles north of Emmaus, the area was known as the "Schmaltzgasse" area when the first settlers arrived from the Palatinate section of Germany between 1720 and 1730. The church was often known as the Salzburg Church or Church of the Little Lehigh although its official name was the Jerusalem Reformed and Lutheran Church. When the eastern church was established, it became known as the Jerusalem Union Church of Western Salisbury, and was jointly owned.

For some years, services were held in barns and groves by itinerant preachers. A log structure was erected in 1741 with a stone covered floor and hewn logs for pews and no stove. Two years later, 25 December 1743, a deed for the ground was executed between Rev. Johanna Wilhelm Straub and Hennrich Roth and Johann Martin Bamberger for 20 shillings for the two acres. Later that log building was replaced by a frame building and in 1819 the present edifice was constructed of limestone. It was 40 by 60 feet.

Originally the edifice had three entrances but today only the western one remains behind an added vestibule. There is a steep original balcony around three sides. Later a high central pulpit was installed; the walls were coated with stucco; low additions were made; a low steeple was added to the rear; and a steeple placed atop the formerly simple steep roof of the main structure in 1884. The 1741 church came one year before the Moravian Church, 21 years before the founding of Allentown, and 35 years before the Declaration of Independence.

The cemetery has many antiquated tombstones dating from the early days. In 1850 another acre was bought from Solomon Kline for 200 dollars and in 1867 still another acre was purchased from Solomon Kline for 500 dollars. In 1883 little over a half acre was bought from Reuben Kratzer for 140 dollars.

Prior to 1800, the following family names were put in the baptismal records: Althomus, Anner, Andreas, Blank, Boger, Bastian, Bock,

Brei, Biery, Brinker, Bader, Bieber, Bogert, Cuter, Dreschler, Duer, Doerr, Dauber, Danner, Dornie, Eusman, Edleman, Eisenhard, Evans, Erdman, Fischer, Frei, Fermer, Flexer, Finck, Farmer, Frick, Gut, Gabel, Glick, Huber, Hamman, Horlacker, Herr, Helfrich, Hittler, Heichel, Hamberger, Hartzel, Hains, Hartman, Haeil, Heinrich, Hertz, Hittle, Heiser, Henig, Hilet, Hill, Heimback, Ivans, Jacoby, Jung, Jarrit, Kouch, Knorr, Koehler, Kline, Knaedler, Knauss, Klingschmid, Keck, Klotz, Klneck, Kemmerer, Kimmel, Keem, Kaeler, Lindt, Leibert, Laudenschlager, Leibensperger, Loehe, Leydi, Leipert, Mohr, Moser, Meier, Miller, Mercker, Mertz, Mooty, Mechlin, Neumoyer, Neitz, Nonemaker, Nass, Ott, Olp, Poger, Plank, Propst, Perts, Ritter, Roth, Rothermel, Reitz, Rischer, Rockell, Reite, Ruch, Reichart, Reiner, Schand, Stephen, Scholl, Schuerr, Schumaker, Scherrit, Schaeffer, Schmidt, Sauerwine, Spengler, Sturtz, Stuber, Schuler, Steininger, Sterner, Schnair, Schnerrit, Schwartz, Schever, Schneider, Strauss, SENDERFER, Stiel, Toeller, Tutt, Ton, Tauber, Vetter, Voight, Woeder, Wolfgang, Waeber, Wart, Wenner, Walter, Wescho, Wider, Weick, Weigand, Weetzel, Ziegenfus.

The congregation still has a pewter baptismal dish, presented to the Lutheran congregation by Adam Plank in 1760, a pewter plate from George Hoffman in 1742, a communion cup from Johannes Helfrich in 1748, and a communion tankard from A. B., G. N., G. B., in 1768, and a "Schlatte Bible."

The cemetery contains quite a few friendly Indians and the grave of the massacred Frantz family.

Among the oldest graves whose tombstones can be deciphered are:

	<i>Born</i>	<i>Died</i>
Heinrich Roth	1688	1754
George Michael Bader	1728	1771
Jacob Bogert	1731	1798
Michael Biery	1739	1800
Henrick Kemmerer	1740	1801
Jacob Bogert	1748	1802
Conrad Marck	1745	1807
Johann George Gluck	1749	1816
Christofel Andreas	1745	1819
Lorenz Klein	1735	1819
Martin Ritter	1749	1827
Elizabeth Bogert	1767	1867

The Moravians began a mission at Emmaus in 1742. In July 1747 a Moravian congregation was organized and a church and parsonage were dedicated by Bishop Cammerhoff. In 1758 the Moravians purchased 102 acres from the settlers and in 1759 laid out a town and named it

Emmaus. Brethren Sabastian Knauss and Jacob Ehrenhard gave a gift of almost 100 acres for the congregation about the end of the last century.

The Jerusalem Evangelical Lutheran Church of Eastern Salisbury traces its origin to a Lutheran and Reformed union church erected in 1759 on its present site on South Mountain. Rev. Daniel Schumacher wrote that it "was built after the Indians had again ceased to burn and kill in this neighborhood, and by poor people only, who were, however, assisted by their brethren with small contributions." It was originally called "Salisbury New Jerusalem Church" and was built with their own hands. It was dedicated on 22 July 1759. The Reformed congregation was formed ten years earlier as the "Big Lehigh Congregation." It is believed that East Salisbury was a preaching place before 1747.

The first elders and deacons were Christian Kaub, Matthis Gurth, Conrad Jacobi, and John George Weber.

"The deacons who were elected at the beginning of the new church, have the right for themselves and also for those elders and deacons who shall succeed them, to sit side by side in their pew, and the offerings that shall be gathered at the service held by either preacher, shall be carefully preserved by both congregations and elders and applied to the church."

(Signed)

Christian Knaub, Luthern Deacon

George Weber

Christian Liesz

Conrad Jacobi, Reformed Deacon

"Because George Weber separated from our church, Christian Leisz, whose name comes next, was elected in his place a Lutheran Deacon."

The dedication speakers were the Rev's Rudolph Kidweiler, Reformed, and Daniel Schumacher, Lutheran. The latter's baptismal records extended from 22 July 1759 to 1768. Baptised by him first was George David, son of David and Martha Hamman. Other names are Kaub (Cope), Herzog, Eberhard, Weber, Miller, Emich, Schoener, Giesz, Claus, Boehm, Wagner, Hartman, Duerr, Smetzer, Brasser, Luzarus, Kotz, Stahl, Gorgas, Nagel, Theyle, Mertz, Rentzheimer, Rassmus, Gernet, Lehr, Stuber, Appel, Rubb, Schneider, Kaiper, Grumbach, Ziesloff, Schwencker. In 1786, John George, son of John William Kaup, was baptised.

A list of communicants, dated 23 April 1791, includes the following: Elder Henry Rentzheimer, Michael Stahl, Christian Gernet, Peter Stoehr, John Gernet, George Ueberroth, George Duer, George Kaup, Frederick Kaup, Peter Nagel, Catharine Rentsheimer, Elizabeth Gernet, Elizabeth Steohr, Elizabeth Gernet, Margaret Rau, Margaret Gernet, Barbara Dur, Maria Teyler, Agnes Ueberroth, Susanna Kaup, Catherine Moren, Maria Frone Arassmuss, Maria Margaret Teyle, and Hanna Nagel. Elder Henry Rentzheimer was a clock maker.

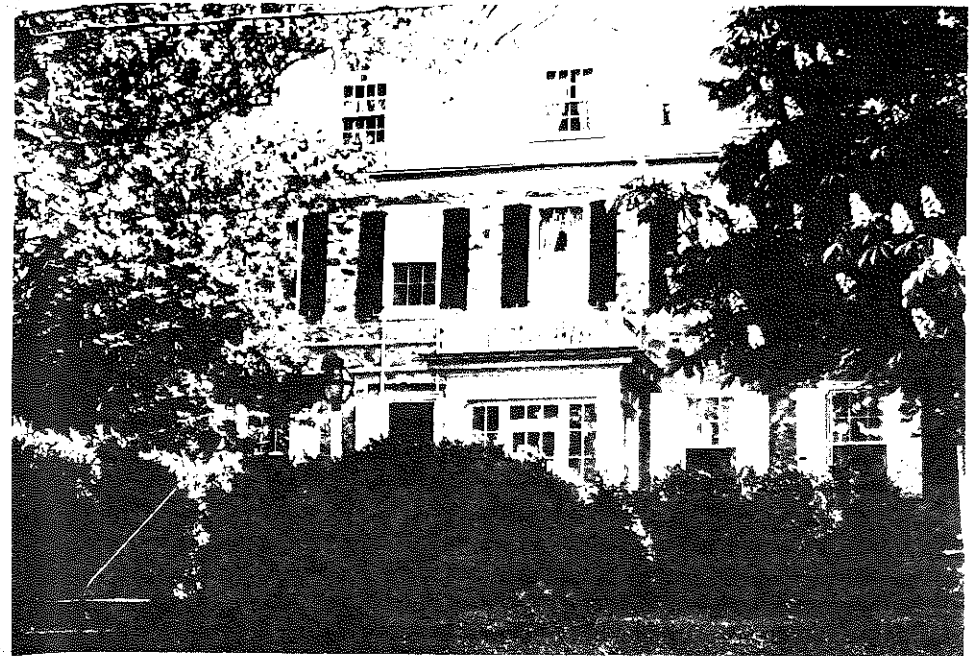
Articles presented to the church included a white table cloth for the Lutherans, from Elizabeth Ottern in 1759; also, they received a pewter cup and a white cloth from Martin Schneider in 1760.

The congregation grew slowly, probably from the formation of others nearby. At the close of the 18th century, when the log structure became dilapidated and unsafe, the church was abandoned; the group was too small and poor to erect another building. Another reason for its abandonment was the gruesome story of how, soon after the Revolutionary War, the devil one night slew, dismembered, and carried away from the cemetery the body of Tambour Yokel. The story shook up the community so much that people would drive several miles out of the way to avoid passing the cemetery.

The Legend of Tambour Yokel

By Joseph Henry Dubbs, D.D., L.L.D

Tell the story with bated breath—
 A story of horror, and gloom, and death
 A little church on a lonely hill;
 A churchyard near it, calm and still.
 Fair in the morning's early light
 Dark and gloomy it seems at night.
 Then it is said in the olden time,
 Happened a nameless deed of crime:
 And stalwart men with swiftest pace,
 Haste when they pass that dreadful place,
 Home, with the troops from the war had come
 Tambour Yokel, who beat the drum:
 A worthless wretch, who on his way
 Had learned but arts of a bird of prey;
 Who had sold, it was said, in the dreadful strife,
 His soul to Satan to save his life.
 'Now where,' he cried, 'is my ancient foe?
 I have come from the battle to lay him low.'
 'Peace! Peace!' they answered. 'Your boast is vain;
 That man will never fight again;
 The foe you hated, and sought to kill
 Now rests in the churchyard on the hill.'
 Ho! What of that?' the drummer cried,
 'Perhaps it was well the coward died;
 But I know a way, as you'll see to-night,
 To bring the man from his grave to fight.'
 Then a dreadful oath the ruffian swore,
 He would call him forth to fight once more.
 In their cups that night, at the tavern near,



SALISBURY HOUSE

His comrades met him with mock and jeer;
 "Ho, wizard!" they cried, "why don't you go
 To the churchyard now to meet your foe?"
 Then Tambour Yokel cursed and swore,
 And sallied forth from the tavern door.
 "Come forth!" he cried, through the startled night,
 "Come forth, thou fiend, from the grave and fight!"
 He reached the churchyard gate and then
 The fearful challenge was heard again.
 But soon a cry that was wild and shrill
 Was heard from the churchyard on the hill.
 "Help! Help!" he cried, but none drew near,
 His comrades trembled, aghast with fear,
 In silence waiting—that godless crew—
 While cries still fainter and fainter grew.
 Next morning they came, with silent tread
 Seeking their comrade among the dead.
 There, mid the graves, the man they found,
 Naked and cold on the trodden ground:
 Scattered his garments, far and wide;
 Bloody the soil where the wretch had died.
 And this was all: but who can tell
 Who wounded the victim, and how he fell?
 Did a panther perchance, of the forest tear
 The limbs of the wretched boaster there?
 Or, was it the fiend, as the neighbors say,
 That bore his godless soul away?
 Ah! none can tell,—nor cared to know
 But a mighty hand had laid him low.
 Yet, with a shudder, men still relate
 The tale of Tambour Yokel's fate;
 And none forgets the legend grim—
 How a fearful judgment was sent to him.

From 1791 to 1843 there are no records of Eastern Salisbury. Tombstones show that burials continued in the adjoining graveyard, however.

The congregations reorganized in 1847. The building committee was composed of David Giess, David Moritz, Solomon Diehl, and Solomon Boehm, appointed on Ascension Day, 13 May. The church was of stone, 40 by 60 feet, and was dedicated on 9 & 10 October 1847. Preachers were the Rev's Joseph S. Dubs, Oberhalzer, Leonard, and Joshua Yeager.

Communicants on Easter Sunday, 24 April 1848, were William and Susanna Zoellner, David and Anna Moritz, Michael Stuber, Christian and Susannah Deily, Christian and Catherine Kaufer, George and Maria Bauer, Michael Mosser, William Stuber, Helen Moritz, Elizabeth Lein, Louis Ueberroth, Julianna Boehm, Elizabeth Deily, Frederick Stuber,

Jacob Trumbauer, George and Caroline Berger, Emalinda Deily, Maria Stuber, Maria Yost, and Maria Reichenbach.

The Jerusalem Sunday-School was organized about 1864 by J. W. Larash, John Abbott, Thomas Cope, and William Bower.

Morgenland Cemetery Association was formed in 1885. In the two cemeteries are over 700 persons, including 25 veterans of the Civil War. The oldest graves whose tombstones can be deciphered include those of Jacob Sam, 1769; Eva Moritz, 1791; William Moritz, 1797; Christian Giess, 1803; John Moritz, 1847; John William Stuber, 1853; Elizabeth Jacoby, 1857; Helena Catharine Ebert Moritz (wife of John), 1862; and Jacob Jacoby, 1867.

Long before public schools were established, there was a parochial school at the Western Salisbury Church, possibly soon after that congregation was begun. Rev. Helfrich reported in 1785 that there were twenty scholars there. Later, the congregation rented its school building to the township school officials.

A parochial school was maintained at an early period by the Moravian Church at Emmaus.

There was an Evangelical congregation at Mountainville. The first service was in the home of William Bortz in 1858 with Moses Dissinger, C. K. Fehr, and others holding services occasionally for several years. In 1863 a church was erected and in 1877 it became part of the Emmaus circuit. Declining membership led to its discontinuance but a union Sunday school continued.

Washington Union Sunday-School Chapel was erected in 1872 by communicants at Hufferts Church, with preaching every two weeks by Lutheran and German Reformed ministers. The Chapel was located along Trout Creek, near a dairy and schoolhouse, near the center of the township, northeast of Mountainville.

Rev. M. O. Rath, pastor of the Lutheran congregations at Emmaus and Western Salisbury, conducted services fortnightly in the Odd Fellows Hall at Mountainville around 1914.

The Markle School, Brook Avenue and East Susquehanna Street, was later made into a church.

The Markle Union Sunday-School was organized 28 January 1877. Its principal supporters were Reuben Markle, John A. Abbott, Thomas Cope, William Bower, C. A. Groman, and Daniel Hiltner.

Saint Mary's Chapel, a mission of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, was opened as a Sunday School on 10 August 1873. It owed its existence to the liberality of John Smylie and Robert H. Sayre with the former donating the ground, a church building being erected and consecrated on 19 April 1875.

THE FRIES INSURRECTION OR THE HOT WATER REBELLION

Liberty poles, a sign of defiance against British activities before the American Revolution, reappeared in the Lehigh Valley in 1799 in the midst of an interesting and turbulent chapter in Pennsylvania and American history little known to most citizens today. That disturbance is known as Fries Insurrection or Rebellion or The Hot Water Rebellion and occurred in 1798 and 1799 in the midst of the undeclared naval war with France which lasted from 1798 to 1800. Several of the liberty poles were erected in the Valley and were torn down by militia sent to quell the opposition to a direct tax enacted by Congress to finance that war. People and places in Salisbury Township were directly involved.

Actually, there were two laws involved. The first was enacted on 9 July 1798 and provided for the valuation of land, dwellings, and slaves throughout the United States. The second act, passed 14 July, provided for a direct tax of \$2,000,000 with a graduated rate to be applied as the valuation rose. Over ten per cent of the tax was apportioned to the state of Pennsylvania.

The opposition to those laws was especially bitter in Bucks and Northampton Counties, the latter then including the present Lehigh County. All conversations taking place in taverns, stores, and public gatherings at the time seemed to be concerned with the tax and most of it was in opposition.

Pennsylvania Germans were especially bitter over the assessment and tax and resented President Adams' support of the Alien and Sedition Acts and his alleged pro-British policies.

It is said that the people of the area often found out about the tax for the first time when the assessors appeared to assess their property and houses. Also, some say the housewives sometimes threw hot water upon the assessors, hence one of the names for the opposition. At any rate, it appears the opposition developed from the lack of correct information and not a settled design to interfere with execution of the law. The people might not have considered it such an "unjust and unlawful tax" and "if proper means had been taken by the authorities to explain the law and its necessity to the affected the extreme measures taken by the general government need not have been resorted to."

If the above is true, the situation played into John Fries' hands for he was violently opposed to the tax. At any rate, Fries probably was the first to set himself above the law. As he traveled around as a vendue crier (auctioneer), he always asked people's opinions about the tax and told them of his opposition in the fall of 1798. He was especially hostile to the house tax and held several meetings at his home in Milford Township, Bucks County. It was actually a fair tax but some assessors made it more despised by their methods. Apparently they were not told to do so but

they counted the window lights to help establish the valuation of houses and this was hated most.

John Fries, about fifty, had been an officer in the Continental Army in the Revolution. He had also commanded a company of militia in the Whiskey Rebellion in western Pennsylvania in 1794, four years before his own rebellion!

Fries, "a desperado, and his associates, not only resisted the assessors, but in hot pursuit chased them from township to township." Several armed parties, perhaps fifty to sixty each, led by Fries and his assistant, Kuyder, seized several assessors.

When the unruly attitude in Bucks County spread to the Northampton (including present Lehigh County) County townships of Upper Milford, Macungie, and Lehigh, and apparently Salisbury, an appeal was made for help from federal authorities in January, 1799.

Col. William Nicols, United States Marshal, served subpoenas and arrested twelve in Lehigh Township but was unable, because of intense opposition, to arrest any or serve any subpoenas in Macungie Township. He left the area. Returning to the region later, he confined some tax protestors in Bethlehem. Great excitement developed in this region and in Bucks County. Meetings were called. In his home area, Fries was elected captain of the company into which his neighbors were organized in order to rescue the prisoners.

A meeting of people in the southwestern part of present Lehigh County was called for 10:00 A.M., 7 March 1799, at Martin Ritter's Tavern (present Commix Hotel) in Salisbury Township. Two or three companies of light horse, one commanded by Captain Jarrett, were asked to attend the Meeting. In his history of the area, Roberts described Henry Jarrett as "one of the most prominent men in the Fries Rebellion." Martin Ritter (1749-1827) was an innkeeper on the road from Emmaus to Mountainville and was a tax collector in Salisbury.

A considerable number of people assembled at Ritter's and unanimously resolved to march to Bethlehem immediately. The size of the marching unit is not known but they chose Andrew Schiffert commander. "They did not look at the consequences . . . burning under a sense of real imagined wrong . . . in any case should they succeed in rescuing the prisoners, the matter would end there." Little did they realize that their insult to federal authority would bring troops to arrest the ringleaders.

Marching down the center of Salisbury (Emmaus Avenue) they reached Gund's Tavern, three miles from Bethlehem, where others were expected to join them. Then on toward the bridge over the Lehigh River at South Bethlehem.

Meanwhile, Fries and his friends in Bucks County had heard on the evening of 6 March about Northampton County people meeting about

the rescue of the prisoners. His associate, Conrad Marks, sent his son to Ritter's to learn their plans in the morning of 7 March. Young Marks met Fries and his father after their group had traveled several miles on the road to Millerstown (Macungie). He told them that a large party of Northampton County people had left Ritter's Tavern before he got there and that it was pointless for them to go on because enough men were already marching for the same purpose. Fries and Marks advised continuing and the march resumed.

Why had the Bucks contingent gone by way of Millerstown? Probably because there was no good way over the mountain to Ritter's Tavern and the then Macungie Township area had many sympathizers.

Fries' group passed Ritter's and continued on the road now known as Emmaus Avenue. Fries, Marks, Hany, and Getman stopped for a short time at the log tavern of Rudolph Schmidt, at present Mountainville, and the tavern of a Mr. Mohr, at "Salisbury Center," adding some recruits. These places seem like logical stopping places for that purpose and for the rest and refreshments.

The Bucks group caught up with the Northampton people at the south end of the Lehigh River bridge.

Marshal Nichols, on the night of 6 March, had lodged his eighteen prisoners in the Sun Tavern and had recruited a posse of eighteen men to guard them when he found out that the rumors of an attempted rescue were true. He sent two Federalists and two anti-Federalists to meet with the approaching armed men.

The deputation met the first group from Northampton County, including men from Millerstown, a half mile beyond the bridge, trying to talk them out of their mission. The insurgents continued to the bridge where another parley ensued. As a result, three insurgents agreed to accompany the deputation to talk with the marshal. He released two armed advance men and both groups headed back for the bridge.

Meanwhile Fries and his friends had joined the Northampton men at the Lehigh bridge. The whole group crossed the river and entered Bethlehem. Again the marshal's men tried to stop the march but Fries refused. His force now included about one hundred and forty men, made up of two companies of riflemen and one mounted company with drawn swords. One company was commanded by Captain Stahler while Fries marched before the riflemen.

At first Marshal Nichols refused to release his eighteen prisoners and a fierce fight seemed probable. Captain Jarrett, who had been to Philadelphia to surrender, now appeared and did nothing for two hours, though Nichols requested him to persuade the insurgents to leave. Some struggles occurred but no one was injured. Finally, the marshal relented and gave the prisoners to Fries and his friends and they returned the way they had come.

On 15 March, a meeting in Bucks County at Conrad Marks' tavern set up a committee from the three counties. The names of seven are known—John Jamison, George Kline, Daniel Roberts, Conrad Marks, Dr. Baker, a Mr. David and Captain Jarrett. They advised the people to stop further opposition to the law and Fries did not object. Thus ended the general turmoil and Fries was as obedient as the rest.

However, the end was not to come for some time. President John Adams, supported by his cabinet, decided military action was required to restore full federal authority.

On 12 March 1799, the President issued a proclamation that armed interference with the law required action, ordered all to disperse, and announced military force would be used.

State representatives from Northampton County said that they found nothing that "looks like an insurrection" and indignantly denounced the attitude of the United States government.

The Secretary of War, James McHenry, on 20 March called on Governor Thomas Mifflin to send militia cavalry troops from Philadelphia City and the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Montgomery, and Lancaster. The governor agreed and later a company of cavalry from Cumberland County also was called. Also, five hundred regulars from New York were ordered to Pennsylvania, as well as some artillery companies. No militia were called from Northampton County as they were not considered reliable.

General William Macpherson marched his force to Quakertown, then to Millerstown or Macungie, then to Allentown by way of Salisbury, and then to Reading. The troops committed many excesses in treatment of the people, scaring and bullying people by armed men entering homes in the dead of night. Many of the former insurgents were taken into custody with John Fries being their first object and being captured on 6 April whereupon he signed a confession.

His trial opened on 15 May 1799. He was sentenced to be hanged on a charge of treason but was later pardoned by President Adams. He was tried twice.

Altogether, about thirty others were convicted, fined, and imprisoned on charges of sedition, insurrection, and riot. Among these were George Gittman, Frederick Hainey, and Rev. Jacob Eyerman.

Many concluded at that time and since that the extreme measures were unnecessary after the people agreed to cooperate with the tax officials. "The pursuing of Fries . . . had the appearance of persecution, which created greater sympathy, in his behalf, than would otherwise have been extended to him."

"The President's proclamation gave the proceedings of the insurgents an importance they otherwise would not have received and, from this time . . . it was a National affair." An officer who participated wrote of

the distress of people from the large army and observed that a troop of volunteers could have taken care of the situation without all the trouble.

Among the long term results of Fries Insurrection was that more people became Jeffersonian Republicans so that the state was lost to the Federalists. Also, there was more opposition to the Moravians because they supported obedience to the laws as a matter of principle.

SINCE 1876

Mrs. Ruth (John A.) Frick, formerly owner of the Salisbury House on Emmaus Avenue, was the founder of the Women's Club of Allentown.

Fountain Hill became a borough in 1893. Bethlehem built a reservoir there, using a clayhole below Gauff's tavern and pumping water from the Lehigh River.

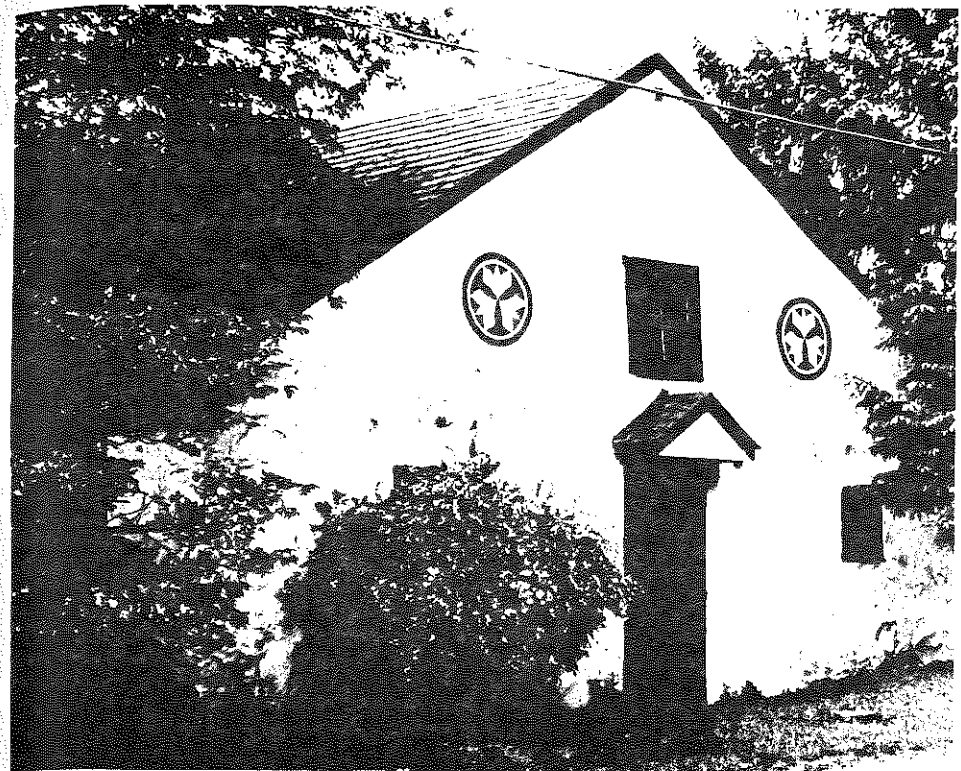
Trolleys began going from Bethlehem up Broadway to the present 16th Ward of Allentown in 1894. Their first accident was witnessed by William Laubach (long-time justice of the peace) near his home when the trolleys first began; many were hurt. Three trolley lines ran south from Allentown; one went to South Allentown and then to Hellertown; a second went to Mountainville, Coopersburg, Norristown, and Philadelphia, and a third went to Mountainville, Waldheim Park, Emmaus, and Macungie.

Waldheim Park comprises part of the original Ritter homestead and was established in 1914 by the United Evangelical Waldheim Association. It had two wells, playgrounds, croquet and baseball grounds, an auditorium, a 300-seat dining hall, an electric system, and 48 cottages.

The original Mack Truck Plant was constructed in Salisbury Township in 1905, along the Little Lehigh. It cost \$3 million and was assessed at \$1 million. There was also silk manufacturing around Mountainville. When Allentown annexed the area, it took almost one-half the assessed valuation of the township. Only about one-fourth of the pupils and roads were left and it caused a decline of Salisbury with much higher taxes since 1930.

Stephen Vincent Benet was born at Fountain Hill on 22 July 1898.

Salisbury High School pupils went to Fountain Hill High School after the borough annexed its 2nd Ward with the township school district paying their tuition. Later the two districts entered into a jointure but the township soon became dissatisfied because its 5 directors were always outvoted by the 7 school directors from the borough. Edgar Fink was on the Salisbury board during the jointure and when it was ended after a few years. He had been a school teacher and county commissioner. Salisbury then built its own Senior High School on Montgomery Street. A Middle School was built beside the Western Salisbury Elementary School near Western Salisbury Church. A new Harry S Truman Elementary School was opened in 1975 while the Eastern Salisbury School and Washington Elementary School were abandoned.



CARRIAGE HOUSE

Sine Salisbury became a first-class township on 6 November 1951, it has been governed by a five-member Board of Commissioners, built a municipal building on Pike Street, and became much more urbanized. Its 1976 population is estimated at about 12,900 contrasted to 11,285 in 1970 census. Truly, Salisbury has come a long way since it was Born the Year the Liberty Bell was Hung and Rung—1753.

Individuals who gave valuable information or assistance

Kenneth F. Raniere—Cover Sketch

Original painting may be seen in the Western Salisbury Elementary School.

Marshall Ackerman—Printing Consultant

John Heyl—material contributed

Edgar T. Fink—Oral Interview

R. Milton Jeinnings—Interview on Ancestors

Floyd N. Keim—Sketches of Historical Structures

Kathy Kemmerer—sketching

William H. Laubach—Oral Interview

Mrs. Helen Howells—Consultant

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Kathy Kemmerer—sketching
William H. Laubach—Oral Interview

Committee on History and Historical Sites

William L. F. Schmehl, Chairman
Mrs. Jan Keim
Mrs. Sandy Bigatel
Debby Harkey
Mrs. Mary Peterson

Citizens Working For Salisbury

Board of Commissioners
(Meet second and fourth Thursday each month)
Henry C. Timms, President
Michael Hanuschak Sr., Vice President
Theodore Danyluk
William Remo
Robert Sander

Planning Commission (Meet second Monday each month)
John F. Ward, Chairman
Richard Hassick, Vice Chairman
Neil Boyle
Dr. Ronald K. Burke
Harry W. Faust, Sr.
Edward M. Nusbickel, Jr.
Paul Turbedsky

Zoning Hearing Board (Meet first Tuesday each month)
Donald Lipson, Esquire, Chairman
Victor Cavacini, Esquire
Mark H. Scoblionko, Esquire

General Authority (Meet third Friday each month)
William H. Laubach, Chairman
William F. Herbst, Vice Chairman
Lloyd M. Peters
Carson E. Eichelberger
Irwin Fronheiser

Recreation Commission (Meet last Monday each month)
Bernard C. Kane, Chairman
Robert Carson, Vice Chairman
Richard Baatz
Miriam Donaldson
Arthur J. Hogan
Ernest Laczo

Civil Service Commission (Meet as required)
Edward J. Connolley, Chairman
Andrew H. Landmesser
Arthur T. Gillespie, Esquire