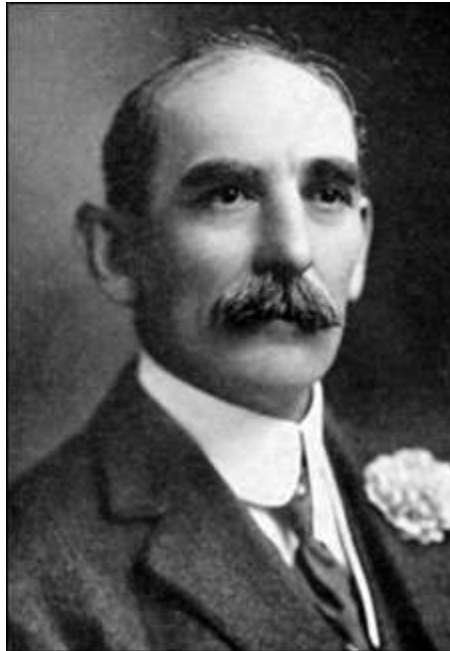


**Semi-Centennial: The Borough of South  
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania - Souvenir History,  
Issued in Connection with the Semi-Centennial  
Celebration Oct 3-9, 1915**



WARREN A. WILBUR  
Member Executive Committee

No chronicle of South Bethlehem would be complete without due tribute to the man described by Mr. Schwab as "the town's first citizen", — a man whose manifold activities, extending beyond this community and section, have made him one of the leading citizens of Pennsylvania. In the large business and banking centers of the country the name of Warren A. Wilbur is known and respected. In a dozen other spheres his influence is strong and helpful. He stands forth, as a speaker at the citizens' testimonial dinner to him in 1913 declared, "an acknowledged leader in progress and in all things that look to the good and uplift of his fellow men".

Mr. Wilbur's birth, training and associations reveal him as peculiarly a local product. Born in Bethlehem on May 1, 1859, a son of the late Elisha P. Wilbur and Mrs. Stella Abbott Wilbur, (residents here for many years), he spent his boyhood in the old Abbott homestead at Main and Church Streets, and attended the Moravian Parochial School. His schooling was finished at the Swarthmore Preparatory School and Mt. Pleasant Military Academy at Ossining, N.Y. Graduating from Mt. Pleasant in 1877 he returned to this section and entered the employ of the Bethlehem Iron Company, taking charge of the old Lucy Furnace at Glendon. He remained with the Furnace Company until 1882, becoming connected in the meantime (1880) with E. P. Wilbur & Company, Bankers.

To trace in detail Mr. Wilbur's career in the years since would require many pages. The multiplicity of his interests and achievements is indicated in the following tabulation of his activities:

*Financial* — President, E. P. Wilbur Trust Company; President, First National Bank of Sayre; Trustee, Asa Packer Estate; member of various associations of bankers; Director, Lehigh Valley National Bank, Bethlehem.

*Industrial* — President and a Director of the following: Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Co., Sayre Land Co., Wilbur Coal & Coke Co., Valley Coal & Coke Co., Packer Coal Co., East Sugar Loaf Co., Union Iron Co., Connelsville & State Line Co.; Director in numerous corporations, among them the Lehigh Coke Co., Lehigh Valley Transit Co., Lehigh Foundry Co., Lehigh Car Wheel & Axle Co., and Western Maryland Railroad Co.

*Civic* — Treasurer of South Bethlehem since 1910, active in Chamber of Commerce and varied municipal enterprises.

*Educational* — Member Board of Trustees of Lehigh University for many years, Chairman of Executive Committee and member of Finance Committee of the University Trustees, donor of Wilbur Engineering Laboratory and extensions to the heat and light plant of the University.

*Public Welfare* — Treasurer and Trustee of St. Luke's Hospital for many years; Treasurer, Free Library of the Bethlehems; Board Associated Charities; Board of Directors, and guarantor, Bach Festivals.

*Religious* — Member and Treasurer of the Incorporated Trustees of the Episcopal Church, Diocese of Bethlehem; member, Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church; Warden, Pro-Cathedral of the Nativity.

*Engineering* — An active member for many years of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and now a member of the Institute's Committee on National Defense.

*Adherent of Athletics* — Member of Lehigh University Athletic Committee, donor of largest concrete section in Taylor stadium, donor of championship cup to Blue Mountain Soccer League.



ADAM BRINKER  
Treasurer General Committee

Adam Brinker, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of this town and a leading spirit in the community was born on February 3rd, 1846, in Forks Township, Northampton County.

Born and raised on the farm, his early life gave him the health and vigor which are his to-day, and when the North called for volunteers for the great Civil War, he enlisted in Company A, 153rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, at the age of sixteen. He was mustered in at Harrisburg in September, 1862, and was sent to join the Army of the Potomac. After seeing service for some time, he was taken sick, spent two months in the Army hospital, and was then sent to Washington and Philadelphia. In July, 1863, he was honorably discharged, after which he was employed in the Government harness shops at Washington, D. C., until 1864.

On April 5th, 1865, he was employed as harness-maker by Henry Long of Bethlehem.

In 1867 Mr. Brinker started in the harness business for himself, and located in South Bethlehem, on Second Street, near Elm, being one of the first dozen or so business men in the newly-incorporated Borough of about 2,000 population. Trade increased steadily, and after four years it was found necessary to move to larger quarters at No. 50 East Third Street (old number), the present site of Bowen's Grocery Co. Here he remained 19 years. In 1891 the new building at 119 East Third Street was completed and occupied by Mr. Brinker where the retail and wholesale harness trade is still carried on under the firm name of Adam Brinker & Co.

As member of the Town Council, he served continuously from the year 1878, and was a member of the recent City Council.

Mr. Brinker was partner in the firm of Brinker & Wagner, dealers in building stone, etc., when their quarries were opened along the Lehigh River in 1882.

He acted in the capacity of Director in the old South Bethlehem Building & Loan Association, and the same capacity with the Equitable Building & Loan Association.

As one of the incorporators of the South Bethlehem National Bank in 1889, he was appointed a Director continuing in that office to date, and in January, 1901, was elected President of the institution, and has acted in that capacity ever since.

The Lehigh Valley Cold Storage Company was organized in 1893, Mr. Brinker being one of the incorporators and President since its organization. He has also been a Trustee of the South Bethlehem Moravian Church for 32 years; as Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce; and sole owner of the Artificial Ice Co., which he organized in 1898.

Mr. Brinker is a member of Hobah Lodge, K. of P., and its Master of Exchequer since 1870; past officer of Waneka Tribe, I.O.R.M.; past officer of Packer Castle, K.G.E.; member of Robt. Oldham Post, G.A.R.; and a member of the Masonic bodies.



HON. J. DAVIS BRODHEAD  
Member Executive Committee

J. Davis Brodhead, now Judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania, comprising the County of Northampton, was born in Easton in that County on January 12, 1859. His father was Richard Brodhead, late United States Senator from Pennsylvania. After receiving a collegiate education, he studied law with the late Judge John B. Storm of Strousburg, Pa., and was admitted to the Bar in 1881, and has practiced law continuously since. He was married to Cecile Harvier of New York in 1883; elected District Attorney of Northampton County in 1889; was Delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1892 and 1904; elected to the 60th Congress as a Democrat; Mr. Brodhead was a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia; he was appointed Judge of the Third Judicial District of Pennsylvania by Governor John K. Tener to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge Henry W. Scott. Four weeks after his appointment, having closed-up all other business affairs, he was sworn in the office as Judge on December 7th, 1914.

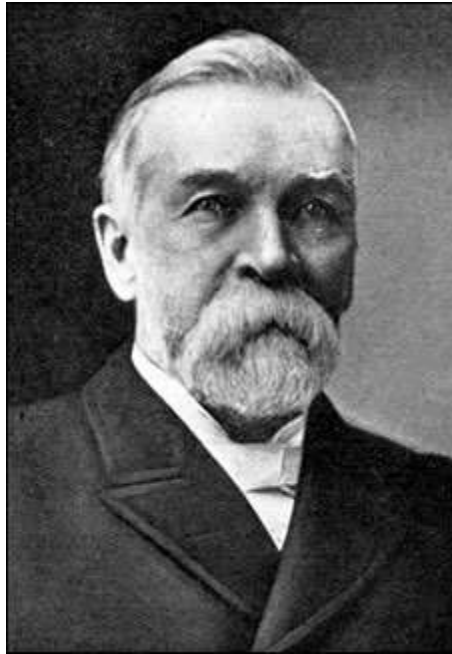


A.N. CLEAVER  
Member Executive Committee

Mr. Cleaver located in Bethlehem in the year 1869, and has been a resident of South Bethlehem since 1876. At the organization of the Lehigh Valley National Bank, Bethlehem, Pa., he was appointed cashier, which position he resigned in 1873 to become manager for the firm of Linderman & Skeer, operators of the Stockton and Humboldt Collieries in the Hazelton region. He continued this connection until the firm retired from business. He is now President of W.C. Mason & Co., Inc., wholesale and retail dealers in coal, with offices in New York City and Hartford, Conn. He is also President of the Sayre Mining & Manufacturing Company, with colliery in the Birmingham, Alabama, district. He has been prominent in the charitable, educational and financial institutions of South Bethlehem and Bethlehem for many years, being actively connected with the management of St. Luke's Hospital; an organizer and director of The Associated Charities; trustee of Lehigh University; director of Lehigh Valley National Bank and E.P. Wilbur Trust Company, and is equally well known in musical circles for indefatigable support of the annual festivals of the Bach Choir of which he is the treasurer. He is universally recognized as a business man of marked ability, — a leading citizen of our community, — a man of broad public spirit, — of great quiet reserved energy, — whose share in the up-building of our community has been and is highly appreciated by his fellow citizens.



ROBERT H. SAYRE  
One of the early residents



JOHN FRITZ  
Founder of Bethlehem Iron Co.

## History of South Bethlehem, Pa. Previous to its Incorporation.

By P.J. HALL, Principal of High School.

In the following sketch we purpose briefly tracing the development of South Bethlehem, Pa., from the wilderness, through the maturing years of its existence, up to the time of its incorporation as a Borough, August 21st, 1865. Limitation as to space and time, necessitating conciseness of expression and nice discrimination in the choice of material, is our apology should the article herewith submitted prove little more than a chronological summary of events occurring here during the period indicated.

William Penn came into possession of his Province on March 4, 1681, and soon after published an account of it, offering easy terms of lands therein: namely, forty shillings (equal to from \$40 to \$50 to-day), for 100 acres, subject to a quit rent of one shilling per annum forever. Many people of means embarked in the enterprise, and it is with one of these purchases — that of 5,000 acres, by William Lowther of London, October 22, 1681 — that we are particularly concerned, for the 705 acres within the present confines of South Bethlehem, which cost the original purchaser between \$282 and \$352, formed part of that tract.

After the death of Lowther, this estate became vested successively in Margaret Lowther, Margaret Nicoll, Joseph Stranwix, and John Simpson, all of London. The last named proprietor acquired possession November 24, 1736.

Up to this time, notwithstanding that emigrants eager to acquire land were fast pouring into the Colony, no effort was made by the respective owners to realize on their investment. The reason for this was that, prior to 1737, the lands north of the Lehigh Mountain was still Indian territory, and not open to settlement. But, in 1735, measures were taken to secure the extinction of the Indian title to lands in this region. A document was produced which purported to be a Deed, made August 30, 1689, by certain Indian chiefs to William Penn for the territory extending from the upper line of the Neshaminy Purchase of 1682, in a northwesterly direction as far as *a man could walk in a day and a half*, and thence eastward to the Delaware River. It was designed to cover all of what is now Northampton County north of the Lehigh Mountains.

Though the Indians questioned the authenticity of the Deed, at sunrise on September 19, 1737, three selected white pedestrians and three Indians, accompanied by officials on horseback, set out from the present Wrightstown, Bucks County, and headed for the Lehigh River. The river was crossed at the old ford of the Minsi Trail, opposite the Saucon Plant of the Steel Works, near the site of the new bridge, and the "Walk" continued to the Pocono Mountains — a distance from the starting point of 65 miles. Five years after this "Walking Purchase" was consummated, the last Indians reluctantly surrendered possession, and retired north of the Blue Mountains. These Indians belonged to the Delawares, an important tribal confederacy of Algonquian stock originally holding the basin of the Delaware in eastern Pennsylvania, together with most of New Jersey and Delaware. They called themselves *Leni-Lenapes*, real men, and consisted of three tribes — Minsi, Unami, and Unalachtgo — symbolized respectively under the totems of the Wolf, Turtle, and Turkey. Of these, the Minsi held the upper Delaware, north of the Blue Mountains. The Unami, those in our immediate vicinity, held the middle course of the river, together with the hereditary chieftancy, while the third tribe occupied the lower country.

It was, doubtless, the improved conditions brought about by the removal of the Indians which led the last owner of Lowther's 5,000 acres, John Simpson, to send Chief Justice William Allen, of Philadelphia, a Power of Attorney, dated August 9, 1740, authorizing said Allen to sell Simpson's land. Some time before 1737, Nathaniel Irish, an agent for Allen in the sale of lands, was seated near the mouth of Saucon Creek, on a tract of land since known as Shimersville. Here Irish had established a farm, built a grist and a saw mill, and opened a land office. He was commissioned the first Justice of the Peace in this section, and his place became the northern terminus of the first "King's Highway" from Philadelphia to the Lehigh, which was opened in 1737.

On April 2, 1741, Irish negotiated the sale of 500 acres, lying on the north bank of the Lehigh, at the mouth of the Monocacy Creek, to Henry Antes, trustee for a congregation of Moravians. This was the first land acquired in Pennsylvania by these people.

The Moravians, coming from Germany, had settled near Savannah, Ga., in 1735. They left Georgia in 1740, and, accompanied by the celebrated Methodist exhorter, Rev. George Whitfield, came to Philadelphia. Whitfield, the same year, purchased 5,000 acres, almost identical with the present Upper Nazareth Township, on which he proposed founding a school for negro children. He induced the Moravians to locate on his land and erect thereon the buildings for his contemplated school. But before the end of the year Whitfield quarreled with the Moravians and ordered them off his land.

As the Moravian Brethren in their new settlement, Bethlehem, desired, as far as practicable, to observe a policy of non-intercourse with people of other religious denominations, they decided to purchase land on this side of the river

in order to exclude undesirable neighbors. Accordingly, they purchased 274 acres on the south side of the Lehigh, for which they paid \$350. Nor was this the first purchase of land within the limits of our present borough, as shall appear further on.

The Deed for the Moravian purchase, dated July 3, 1746, thus describes the property: "Situate on the West Branch of the Delaware River in Bucks Co. (The West Branch is now the Lehigh, and Northampton Co. was then a part of Buck's Co.) Beginning at a marked Bench Oak by the side of said river opposite to an island (at first called Catalpa Island, later, Calypso Island, and recently removed) in the same, thence extending by vacant land S. 20 degrees, W. 162 perches to a post, thence by same and William Allen to a marked Black Oak by the side of said river, thence by same river the several courses and distances to the place of beginning." Though this Deed is dated 1746, the sale, it appears, was actually made in 1743. Previous to this earlier date, and indeed even before the Moravians had entered the Province, a few people, some without title, had established themselves here and in our vicinity. From the early records, the following particulars concerning some of these pioneer settlers have been gleaned:

Perhaps the first white settler in what is now South Bethlehem was Isaac Martens Ysselstein, a native of Holland. He located a farm on the site of the former Zinc Works. The precise date of his coming has not been ascertained, but there exists conclusive evidence that he was here prior to 1737. His first unfinished cabin was swept away by a freshet in the Lehigh. He then built a more commodious log house at a safer distance from the treacherous stream. In this house the Moravians passed a night in 1740, when on their way to build Whitfield's school; and here they found shelter while building their first house in Bethlehem the next year. When, some years later, the Brethren purchased this farm from his widow, it consisted of two tracts, one of 178 acres, and the second 75 acres, due east of the first. Both tracts are now occupied by works of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Conrad Ruetschi, a Swiss, was the first resident of Fountain Hill. His farm house occupied a position a short distance west of the present Union Station. The exact date of his locating here has not been determined, but a Bethlehem record of 1742 tells that some of their women pulled flax for him that year. It appears that he was a squatter, for when the Brethren had completed their first purchase of land here, they had Justice Irish serve a writ of ejectment on him.

An aged couple, Valentine Loescher and wife, occupied a lonely log cabin near the spring in the present University Park. It is not known when they squatted here. The Brethren, in 1751, secured a proprietary title to this land; but the Loeschers were left in undisputed possession until 1756, when the desperate savages roaming these woods in the early days of the French and Indian War made their situation hazardous, and they were removed to their children, in Philadelphia.

A family named Lee, before and after the coming of the Moravians, lived on the top of the Lehigh Mountain, back of the present Sayre Park. Their place of residence has since been called "Billiardsville".

Tobias Weber held the title to two tracts of 81 and 114 1/2 acres, respectively, which was later known as "The Hellener Place." Here he built a house in 1742.

Solomon Jennings, one of the three selected pedestrians in the Walking Purchase, was one of the pioneer settlers on the Lehigh. His place was later known as "Geissinger's Farm", the present site of the Bethlehem City Water Company's pumping station. His son became sheriff of Northampton County, and his son-in-law, Nicholas Scull, was Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.

Soon after 1743, other settlers came here, who, for the most part, became tenants in houses erected by the Moravians.

In the summer of 1743, a tavern was opened in the Ysselstein farm house, by John Adam Schaus.

The river dividing the respective holdings of the Brethren was called by the Indians *Lechauwecki*. This was in time shortened to *Lecha*, and then corrupted by the German-speaking settlers to *Lehigh*. About the time that Schaus established his tavern, the first Ferry across the Lehigh was opened, with Schaus as ferry-man. Its southern terminus was a group of sycamores immediately west of the present railroad bridge.

For a time during 1744, a hospital was maintained in Ruetschi's vacated cabin, on Fountain Hill.

In December, 1744, work was begun on a new tavern, on the site of the present Union Station, but it was not completed until the following year. This was the first building erected in the Lehigh Valley as a public house of entertainment. Samuel Powell, an English Moravian, took charge of it as the first landlord. Here he also opened the first bookstore in the Lehigh Valley. The name, "Crown Inn", was first applied to this hostelry in 1756, when a signboard emblazoned with the crown of George II was suspended above its portal. At an early day the Brethren built several houses near the Inn, and thus a small settlement sprang up there.

Powell's successor as landlord of the Crown was Frederick Hartman. His wife dying the following year, her body was interred on the nearby hillside. A special burial ground was then, 1747, consecrated and opened there on the site of

the present E.P. Wilbur Estate greenhouses. Of the 17 recorded interments made in this primitive cemetery, ten were the bodies of Indians. The last recorded burial there was that of Captain Jacob Wetherold, who, with Sergeant McGuire, was wounded in a midnight attack by Indians on a tavern near the present village of Howertown. The wounded men were brought to the Crown, where, October, 1763, the Captain died. It is thought that, during the Revolutionary War, the remains of some of the soldiers who died in the American hospital at Bethlehem were also interred here.

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THIRD STREET, LOOKING EAST.  
NEW STREET, LOOKING NORTH. THIRD STREET, LOOKING EAST.  
POST OFFICE BUILDING.



In 1746, the Brethren purchased the Ysselstein farm, and on May 24, 1747, opened in the farm house a reformatory or school "for boys who had learned bad habits". This school was removed to Bethlehem in January, 1749, but on May 27 of the same year, a boarding school for girls was opened in this same building, 11 girls being placed there. This girls' school was maintained until February 25, 1750, when the girls were removed to other localities. But, September 10, 1751, this farm house was again used as a school for girls, and as such continued until 1753.

Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia were the three original counties of our State. Bucks County then extended to the Blue Mountains, "or as far as the land might be purchased from the Indians". The site of our town was, therefore, until March 11, 1752, when Northampton County was organized, a part of Bucks County. With the formation of Lower Saucon, in 1743, it became a part of that Township, which at that date contained about 200 inhabitants.

Northampton County, the seventh in point of time as to its erection, was formed from a part of Bucks, and comprised at first all the territory within its present limits, all of what is now embraced in Lehigh, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne, and Susquehanna, and parts of Wyoming, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Bradford, and Columbia County. It took its name from the shire or county of the same name in England. The first county court was held at Easton, June 26, 1752, in the 26th year of the reign of George II.

The dissatisfaction of the Indians of this region, as the result of the Walking Purchase, stirred up the hostility of the savages at the breaking out of the French and Indian War; and when, July 19, 1755, the report of Braddock's defeat was brought by messenger to the Crown Inn, it produced great excitement here, and a general uprising of the Indians was momentarily expected. Consequently, when, November 20, the report was spread that the savages were about to begin hostilities in this vicinity, a crowd of frightened people from the Saucon Valley took refuge at the Crown Inn. The next morning a company of 70 armed and mounted men from New Jersey arrived at the Inn prepared to repel an assault by the Indians. Fortunately their services were not needed, for although atrocities were subsequently committed by the red men near by, this place went unscathed.

On learning of the Indian massacre of the Moravian missionaries at Gnaddenhuetten (now Weissport), on November 24, the Provincial authorities commissioned Benjamin Franklin to take charge of the erection of a line of forts along the frontier. Franklin, with a guard of 150 men and a train of supply wagons, arrived at the Crown Inn, December 18, 1755. On February 4, 1756, having completed Fort William Allen on the site of the present Weissport, with an escort of 30 men, he returned here. After a short stop at the Crown, he pursued his journey to Philadelphia.

Shortly after these events, the Governor of the Province invited the Indians to meet him in council, at Easton. Three such meetings were held without arriving at any satisfactory result. But still another meeting was convened at the same place, at which amicable relations were restored by a general treaty concluded October 26, 1758.

On Sunday, August 7, 1757, after the third Indian council, the Governor and his retinue came here and put up at the Crown for the night. The next afternoon more than a hundred Indians made their appearance at the Inn, and two days later, Teedyuscung, chief of the Delawares, with chief Paxinos, and others of prominence arrived here. Though most of these Indians took their departure after a few days, Teedyuscung received permission from the authorities to establish headquarters here for the winter, and a cabin was built for him a short distance east of the Crown. Here he was visited by representatives of various tribes, some of them coming from as far off as Ohio. The other Indians who remained here are described as "a drunken, brawling and thieving lot who sorely tried their white neighbors". On May 15, 1758, two Commissioners, with about 50 soldiers, arrived from Philadelphia, and the next day they conducted Teedyuscung and his undesirable followers to the Wyoming Valley.

During the period which succeeded the cessation of Indian troubles, considerable progress was made in public improvements. When the pioneers entered these virgin forests, the only road reaching these parts was the King's Road, from Philadelphia to the Lehigh, at Jones Island, about a mile down the river. This was nothing more than an Indian trail — the "Minsi Trail" — over which the Minsi Indians had, from time immemorial passed to and fro between the Blue Mountains and the lower country. It was improved from time to time, and in 1874, was extended through here, past Ysselstein's place, to the Ferry. During the same year a road, about 27 miles long, was opened from Walpack's Ferry, on the Delaware, to Ysselstein's. The next year a road was laid out from here along the northern slope of the Lehigh Mountains to Macungie. This, however, was no more than a bridle-path for about 15 years before it became in any sense a wagon road. In fact, until 1763, there was not a really good road in the country. The best there was was the King's Road.

It was over this last-mentioned road that the first trip was made with a stage-wagon between this place and Philadelphia, September, 1763. After that it ran regularly, leaving the Crown Inn on Monday mornings, and on its return, setting out from the King of Prussia Inn, Race Street, Philadelphia, on Thursday mornings. During the Revolutionary War the Crown Inn became well known to many persons who passed over the Road in the stage-wagon.

As this place lay in the direct line of march on the highway of travel from the regions south of it, the American troops marching through to Boston during July and August, 1775, with few exceptions, passed through here. In fact, during

this and subsequent years of the Revolution, scarcely a week passed that did not witness the arrival, the temporary encampment, and the departure of companies of patriots on their way to the front, and scarcely one of the leading characters in that momentous struggle, from Washington down, but, at some time or other, was a guest at the Crown.

On December 17, 1776, after Washington's retreat from Fort Mifflin, General Gates, with a detachment of his command, went into camp here. The next day General Sullivan, with General Lee's Division of 3000 men, encamped here for the night, taking possession of several fields of waving buckwheat. The next morning the buckwheat, and even the fences, had disappeared.

Anticipating an attack by Howe on Philadelphia, Washington ordered the transfer of the military stores from that city to Bethlehem, and on September 18, 1777, thirty-six wagons and an escort of 40 soldiers arrived here. The next day other wagons came, one of which brought that venerated relic, the "Liberty Bell", which, with those of Christ Church, was conveyed through Bethlehem to Allentown, where they were kept concealed until after the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British. And, by the way, this was not the only occasion on which the historic bell was here. On the morning of November 4, 1893, on its return from the Columbian Exposition, it was viewed and cheered in a downpour of rain by a great throng of people while the car bearing it lay for a short time side-tracked on the North Penna. R.R., opposite the Union Station,

Shortly after the battle of Brandywine (September 11, 1777), over 700 army wagons, with the sick and wounded, munitions, and baggage of the army, were parked here over night. They were escorted by 200 soldiers, and again were the crops devoured and the fences burned before morning.

After Howe occupied Philadelphia, Washington judging that the British general would follow up his success by an attempt to capture the entire American army, sent the Baron de Kalb, with a corps of French engineers, here to select a position of defense for his army, and to survey the heights to the south of our town with a view to their fortification. But Howe's continued inactivity rendered these measures unnecessary, and kept the main army away from here.

On June 16, 1779, Martha Washington, on her way back to Virginia after a visit to the Commander-in-Chief, at Middlebrook Camp, N.J., and escorted by a body of distinguished American officers, crossed the Lehigh to this place and continued her journey along the King's Road through here to Philadelphia.

Toward evening of July 25, 1782, General Washington, on his way from Philadelphia to his headquarters at Newburg-on-the-Hudson, arrived "unexpectedly and very quietly" at the Crown Inn, where he spent the night. He was accompanied by only two aids, and this is the only time that the Father of his Country was here. It has been erroneously represented that he was here on two occasions. The mistake, doubtless, grew out of the fact that Colonel William Augustine Washington, a relative of the General's, spent the night of July 29, 1779, at the Crown.

As early as 1795 the route to Philadelphia had been improved and shortened by the completion of a new road due south, across the Lehigh Mountain, by the opening of which the old King's Road fell into disuse as a through route. This new highway is still popularly known as "The Philadelphia Road". Over this new route faster stage-coaches, making the trip in a single day, now replaced the old stage-wagons. The proposal to open this new road led to the building of the first bridge across the Lehigh, September 27, 1794, when the bridge was completed and opened to traffic as a toll bridge. The structure cost \$7,800. This first bridge, like its successor, built in 1816, was an uncovered structure. The old Ferry was abandoned as soon as the bridge was ready for use, and on October 31, 1794, the Crown Inn was closed as a hostelry and became the farm house of the Crown Farm, of 1,200 acres.

The project of securing a 12-foot channel in the Delaware between Trenton and Easton is being vigorously agitated, with every promise of its ultimate success. Our river was, in the early years of the nineteenth century made navigable for certain craft all the way to Mauch Chunk. In 1805 the first "ark" load of coal was poled by here on the Lehigh to Philadelphia. This ark was simply a rectangular box 16 by 24 feet. In 1813, an ark 65 by 14 feet, carrying 24 tons of anthracite, passed down the river to seaboard. The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., which was incorporated in 1822, built a series of wing-dams and sluice-gates in the river in order to secure the required depth of water from Mauch Chunk to the Delaware, and thereafter whole fleets of coal-bearing arks were to be seen passing here on their way to Easton, and thence to Philadelphia. This river traffic was continued until June 10, 1829, when the Lehigh Canal was opened to navigation and the first two boat loads of coal passed down it to Easton.

Destructive floods in the Lehigh in 1739, 1786, 1841, and 1862 are recorded. That of 1739 swept away the first building here, Pioneer Ysselstein's cabin. That of January 7 and 8, 1841, flooded the entire lowlands here and carried away the bridge completed in 1816. During the same year the present covered structure was built, the southern span of which was carried away by the freshet of June 5, 1862.

The year 1843 marks the beginning of a rapid and continuous improvement in social and industrial conditions here, brought about by the Moravian Brethren disposing of their lands to individual purchasers. By a Deed, dated December 11, of that year, they conveyed to their Administrator Philip H. Goepp, "all the lands whereof they are seized"; and in 1845 Goepp began to dispose of the Brethren's land-holdings on this side of the Lehigh. That year he sold to Daniel Desh somewhat more than an acre on the west side of the entrance to the bridge, and the next year the same investor purchased another parcel west of and contiguous with his first purchase, where the large railroad office buildings now stand. In 1846, Dr. Franz Heinrich Oppelt bought a little more than two acres of the Hoffert farm, the present site of St. Luke's Hospital. This land he improved and built and opened upon it a Hydrophathic Institute, better known as "The Water Cure", which became a popular sanitarium and summer resort. On April 1, 1848, Goepp deeded to Chas. A. Luckenbach what remained of the Moravians' four farms here, consideration, \$105,395.94. This was at the rate of \$75 an acre.

The aforementioned four farms, on which the Brethren cultivated principally grain, hemp and flax, were commonly spoken of as "The Fuehrer Farm," embracing the nearer portions of Fountain Hill and its northeastern descent to and including the old Crown Inn; "The Luckenbach Farm", adjoining the former to the east and extending down the river; "The Jacobi Farm", which lay south of the latter along the sloping upland to the base of the mountain, from about either Walnut Street or the Five Points eastward far down into the heart of the town; "The Hoffert Farm", stretching off to the southwest, over the farthest part of Fountain Hill, down to the Emmaus Road and up to the present hospital and Bishopthorpe Manor and beyond to the Fountain Hill Cemetery. The Hoffert farm house stood near the northwest corner of the present Seneca and Fiot Streets. The Fuehrer farm house was the Crown Inn. The Luckenbach farm house, near by, a little to the east, was replaced in 1849 by a brick house which now serves as a L.V.R.R. office building. The little stone house of the Jacobi farm was recently removed from the United States government lot, at the northeast corner of Fourth Street and Brodhead Avenue.

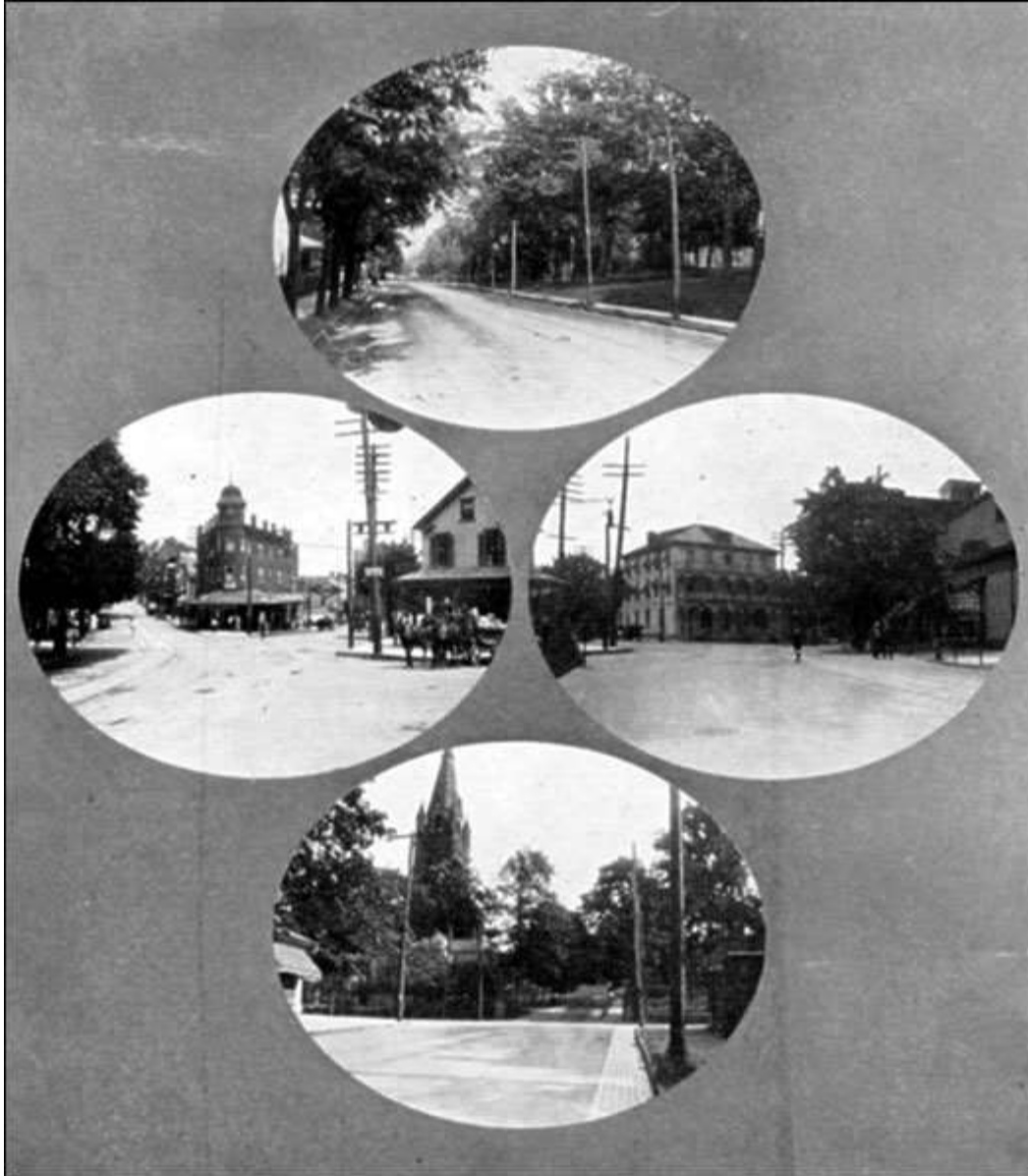
On the same day that Mr. Luckenbach acquired the four farms, he conveyed the entire Fuehrer farm to Daniel Desh, at the rate of \$95 an acre; the Jacobi farm to Joseph Hess, at \$80 an acre; and the entire Hoffert farm in parcels to Charles and Oliver Tombler and F.H. Oppelt, at from \$70 to \$80 an acre. In 1850 and 1851, the Tombler lands were sold to Daniel C. Freitag and Augustus Fiot, the latter a wealthy retired music publisher of Philadelphia. Mr. Fiot enlarged the house built by Mr. C.C. Tombler, beautified the grounds, and called the estate "Fontainebleau". This property, together with the Freitag purchase, eventually came into the possession of Tinsley Jeter, who finally acquired the entire Hoffert farm, with the exception of what was held by Dr. Oppelt. On September 5, 1868, Fontainebleau was opened as a private school for girls, and its name changed to "Bishopthorpe". After being closed during a few years, this school was reopened in 1908 as "Bishopthorpe Manor".

The name, Fountain Hill, was first applied in 1866. In 1854, Daniel Desh sold the Fuehrer farm, now that portion of the Hill extending from the Union Station southwest to Seminole Street, to Rudolphus Kent, Charles Hacker, and Samuel R. Shipley, all of Philadelphia. Ten acres of this tract, including the site of the Crown Inn, were sold by the new owners, the same year, to the North Penna. R.R. Co. The rest of the land they laid out in town lots, substantially as it is now, Indian names and all. Shortly after, Robert H. Sayre, Chief Engineer for the L.V.R.R. Co., purchased the extensive grounds on which he erected the first house built on the Hill after it was laid off into streets. At that time, the only other buildings on the Hill were Fontainebleau, the Water Cure, and the Freitag house, the residence of the late Tinsley Jeter. The residence of William H. Sayre, southwest corner of Third and Wyandotte Streets, was erected in 1862; that of E.P. Wilbur, southwest corner of Wyandotte and Lehigh Streets, in 1864; that of John Smylie (now the property of Mrs. Samuel Adams), and that of Dr. Martin, were built about the same time as that of Mr. Wilbur. The Linderman property, now owned and occupied by Mr. Charles M. Schwab, was not built until 1870. In 1868, Mr. Jeter extended the town plot southwestward as far as the intersection of Delaware Avenue and the Emmaus Road.

Mr. Luckenbach retained the farm bearing his name, and in 1852 laid out a portion of it in a town plot, which he called Augusta. This was, really, time beginning of the subsequent town of South Bethlehem. It extended north and south from the present North Penna. R.R. tracks to the Lehigh River, and east and west from the present Northampton Avenue to Poplar Street. The first building lot sold in the new town was purchased by Levin C. Peysert, for \$200. This lot, 40 by 176 feet, lies immediately west of the entrance to the New Street Bridge. The next year the first building operations within Augusta were undertaken by Borhek and Knauss, who erected three double frame houses.

It was about this time that this locality began its career as a manufacturing center, by the production of zinc products. In 1845, William T. Roepper, who, 21 years after, became Lehigh University's first Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, discovered the presence of calamine and blende, ores of zinc, on the Ueberroth farm, in Friedensville. In 1853, in buildings erected on the Luckenbach farm, in Augusta, the first white zinc oxide was produced from these ores. These buildings were destroyed by fire the following December, but were immediately thereafter rebuilt. In

1855, Samuel Wetherhill, Superintendent of these works, succeeded, after long experimentation, in producing spelter, or metallic zinc. But Mr. Wetherill's process proved too expensive to be practical. In the meantime, May 2, 1855, The Penna. and Lehigh Zinc Co., whose corporate title was changed to the Lehigh Zinc Co. in 1860, was incorporated, with a capital of \$1,000,000. In 1859, the then Superintendent, Joseph Wharton, contracted with a Belgian firm for the erection of smelting works, and imported three Belgian expert workers in that branch of the industry. One of these three Belgian experts was the late Andre Woot Detrixhe, father of our esteemed townsman, Arthur W. Detrixhe. These works were completed, at a cost of \$85,000, and the first metallic zinc produced in them in July, 1859. In 1865, this Company extended its operations when the first sheet zinc produced in America was rolled at these works. In 1877, the Zinc Co. had over 700 names on its pay-rolls, annually consumed 40,000 tons of coal, and had buildings estimated to have cost in the aggregate \$276,000. In 1881, these works were taken over by the Lehigh Zinc and Iron Co., which added to its other operations the manufacture of spiegeleisen. A few years ago these works were dismantled and the site is now occupied by the extension of the works of the Bethlehem Steel Co.



PACKER AVENUE, LOOKING EAST.  
FIVE POINTS, LOOKING NORTH.    FIVE POINTS, LOOKING WEST.  
NEW STREET ENTRANCE TO LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

To return to Mr. Luckenbach's transactions, after selling two parcels, each of 4 acres, to Samuel Weatherhill and the Zinc Co., and 35 acres to Asa Packer, for the use of the L.V.R.R. Co., he conveyed the remainder of the farm to Charles W. and Ambrose Rauch, in 1854. That same year, Charles Brodhead bought the Jacobi farm 103 acres, and the recently-acquired lands of the Rauch's, added his purchases to the town plot, and renamed it *Wetherill*. The next year he reconveyed to the Rauchs the tract purchased from them.

A "Greater Bethlehem" appears to have been looked forward to as early as 1858, for that year we find even Mr. Brodhead discarding both the town names, Augusta and Wetherill, and designating his lands as in "the southern addition of Bethlehem". It was about this time that the new town was given its third name, Bethlehem South, by which it was known until after 1865. With Asa Packer as contractor and our late townsman, Robert H. Sayre, as Chief Engineer, the original main line of the Lehigh Valley R.R. — from Mauch Chunk to South Easton — was located and the work of construction begun in 1852. The rails were laid through here east of the bridge the last week in April, 1855; and on June 4 the first locomotive passed through here. On June 11 the first passenger train made the trip between Allentown and South Easton, through transportation was opened to Mauch Chunk September 12, and the

first coal train passed through here on September 15. The Company's first station and office building were opened in the Luckenbach farm house, built in 1849, standing directly east of the Union Station, and still used as an office building by the railroad.

On June 16, 1853, work was commenced on the North Penna. R.R., and on January 1, 1857, was run through over this road from Philadelphia to Freemansburg. On the completion of the long deep cut at Iron Hill, July 8 of the same year, the Freemansburg branch was abandoned and trains were run over the main line of this road to this place as the other terminal of the line. At the junction with the L.V.R.R., immediately west of the entrance to the old bridge, where the old ferry house had stood, this Company built its first station, in 1859, and it was used in common by both railroads until 1867, when the present Union Station was erected, almost on the site of the Crown Inn, at a cost of \$25,000. The precise spot occupied by the historic old Inn is now covered in part by the south platform of the Station, and the railroad tracks run directly over the old well of the Inn. The rise of ground, now occupied in part by the Company's roundhouse and Ritter's coal yard, was the site of the Inn's apple orchard, from the fruit of which was made the "Cider Royal" for which the Crown was famous.

This famous old hostelry, the Crown Inn, was a two-story building, constructed of white oak logs, and having a peaked roof, small windows and a low porch with carved pillars. Near-by was a picturesque well-sweep, orchard, and fields. On the walls of the long, low reception room, at the farthest end of which were the bar, powder horns, bullet pouches, gnus, deer antlers, and, in a little 6 by 9 frame, the first license, which was granted in 1746. The railroad company sold the building to David I. Yerkes for \$30. Yerkes used the material in the construction of the "Continental hotel", near the southeast corner of Second and New Streets, and now belonging to the T.C. Caffrey Estate and occupied as a tenement house.

On the opening of the new railroad, Abbott & Cortright, in 1857, established a foundry and machine shop nearby the Union Station, where the plant of the Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Co. is now located.

Though our pioneer industry, the Zinc Works, was in operation as early as 1853, the very rapid growth and prosperity of this community really dates from the opening of the railroad lines. Without the facilities for transportation thus afforded, the greatest of all our industries, The Bethlehem Steel Co., would have been an impossibility. Naturally, the large land owners of the new town were desirous of promoting the value and sale of their holdings by inducing manufacturers to locate their establishments here. Thus, the late Charles Brodhead, about 1854, endeavored, through U.S. Senator Richard Brodhead, father of our Judge Brodhead, to secure the location of a government foundry here. But, though the project was favored by the then Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, it failed to receive favorable Congressional action. Mr. Brodhead then, in 1857, joined with Augustus Wolle, the father of the Bethlehem Steel Co., in the organization of "The Saucona Iron Co." Mr. Wolle had conceived the idea of locating a blast furnace on Saucon Creek for the manufacture of iron from ore from the nearby "Gangewere Mine", of which property he had recently become possessed. Having also acquired the Rauchs' portion of the Luckenbach farm, he was persuaded by Mr. Brodhead to erect works on this land rather than on the Saucon, to broaden the scope of his Company, and to change its corporate title to that of "The Bethlehem Rolling Mills & Iron Co." The original subscribers to the new undertaking were Augustus Wolle, Charles Brodhead, Charles W. Rauch, Ambrose H. Rauch, Charles B. Daniel, and the Moravian Congregation. The financial panic of Buchanan's Administration halted this project, but, in 1860, the late John Fritz, a noted iron-master of Johnstown, was engaged to superintend the erection and the operation of the new works. On June 14, 1860, the Company organized with Alfred Hunt, President; Augustus Wolle, Asa Packer, John T. Johnston, John Knecht, Edward Roberts, Charles B. Daniel and Charles W. Rauch, Directors; Charles B. Daniel, Secretary and Treasurer. On May 1, 1861, the corporate title of the Company was changed to "The Bethlehem Iron Co." Seventeen acres of land on either side of the L.V.R.R. having been secured, on July 16, 1861, ground was broken for the first blast furnace. This, however, on account of the Civil War, was not completed and lighted until January 4, 1863. The next day the blast was turned on by Miss Kate Powell, of Philadelphia. The first iron was smelted from a mixture of brown hematite from the Saucon Valley and magnetite from Morris County, N.J. The rolling mill, commenced in the spring of 1861, was finished in the summer of 1863. The first iron was puddled July 27, and the first rails — for the L.V.R.R. — were rolled September 26, of that year. The second furnace was commenced in May, 1864, and completed in March, 1867. The original machine shop was built and equipped in 1865.

The Lehigh Valley Brass Works were erected in the fall of 1863, by the proprietor, B.E. Lehman, whose father had carried on the business in Bethlehem since 1832. The Brass Works buildings, lying opposite the old L.V.R.R. freight station, are at present occupied by the Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Company.

The New Street Bridge Company was chartered on May 3, 1864, and in June, 1867, the bridge, 1170 feet in length, was completed at a cost of \$65,000, and opened as a toll bridge.

The population of our town, which, at the close of 1861, was 947, had increased to about 1,500 by the end of 1863. The population at the time of incorporation is not known, but that the increase in numbers was remarkably rapid may be inferred from the fact that the census returns of 1870 shows a population here of 3,556.

## **History of South Bethlehem, Pa. From its Incorporation to Date**

**By THOS. GANEY, Borough Secretary**

The village of Bethlehem South was incorporated as the Borough of South Bethlehem by an order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, on August 21, 1865, and in this order it was decreed that the first election in the new borough should be held at the public house of Peter I. Eckert, which stood on Second Street where is now Burkhardt's Hotel, of which William H. Burkhardt is proprietor. The following is a copy of the petition for the charter of the Borough of South Bethlehem:

*To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the County of Northampton:*

The petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of the town of Bethlehem South, in said county of Northampton, Respectfully Represents That the said town contains a collection of houses collocated after a regular plan in regard to streets and lanes, and that the petitioners reside within the limits thereof, as hereinafter set forth and described, and the same contains not more than twenty-five hundred and not less than one thousand inhabitants; that they are desirous that said town should be incorporated by the style and title of the Borough of South Bethlehem, according to the following boundaries: Beginning at a point on the bank of the River Lehigh in the line of Lehigh and Northampton counties; thence the following fifteen courses and distances, to wit: North fifty-nine degrees, east six and a half perches to a point; north sixty-eight and a half degrees, east thirty-two and six-tenths perches to a point; north seventy-three degrees, east six and five-tenths perches to a point; south eighty-nine and a half degrees, east five and seven-tenths perches to a point; north eighty-four and a half degrees, east nineteen and seven-tenths perches to a point; north seventy-eight degrees, east twenty and eight-tenths perches to the bridge; south eighty-seven and one-half degrees, east forty-six perches to a point; north eighty-nine and one-quarter degrees, east thirty-nine and eight-tenths perches to a point; south eighty-four degrees, east nineteen and thirty-five hundredths perches to a point; south eighty-seven and one-half degrees, east forty-eight perches to a point; north seventy-one and a half degrees, east fifty-nine perches to an oak tree; south eighty-four degrees, east twenty-six and seven-tenths perches to a birch tree; south eighty-two degrees, east twenty and six-tenths perches to a stump; south eighty and three-quarters degrees, east forty and four-tenths perches to an oak; and south sixty-five degrees, east thirty-five and eight-tenths perches to an oak; thence southeastwardly to a stone in the Hellertown road, said stone being marked on the drafts of land by C.W. and A.H. Rauch to Augustus Wolle, as points number nine, distance not ascertained, but probably some thirty perches; thence by land of Asa Packer, the following seven courses and distances, to wit: South twenty-eight and three-quarters degrees, west four and two-tenths perches to a white oak; south sixty and a quarter degrees, west \_\_\_\_\_ and seven-tenths \_\_\_\_\_ to a chestnut tree; south fifty-five degrees, west one hundred and forty-nine and eight-tenths perches to a stone; south one and seven-tenths perches to a stone; south eighty-seven and a half degrees, west sixty-two and one-tenth perches to a post; south eighty-eight and one-quarter degrees, west forty-five and four-tenths perches to post; and south eighty-eight degrees, west fifty-nine and seven-tenths perches to a post, and the north corner of the said Asa Packer's land; thence westwardly to the Lehigh County line, and north-eastwardly along said line to the point to the place of beginning on the bank of the Lehigh river, a plot or draft whereof accompanies this petition. The petitioners further represent that they are a majority of the freeholders residing within said limits. They pray the court to cause this their application to be laid before the grand jury, after a full investigation shall certify to the court, that the provisions of the Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, have been complied with, and that it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners, that the court will confirm said judgment, and that upon compliance with the several conditions required in said Acts of Assembly, the said town of Bethlehem South under the style and title of South Bethlehem, may thenceforth be deemed and incorporated a Borough, by the style and title aforesaid entitled to all the rights and immunities and privileges provided in said act or acts. And they will pray, etc.

Wm. N. Ackerman, A.S. Kreiter, Lewis F. Beckel, A.H. Lynn, Tobias W. Lynn, Simon Dieter, Philip Becker, Jos. Seiple, Jacob Miller, A. Woot Detrixhe, George Rennig, Charles Bartholomew, Gillis Franket, Thonica Rayeur, James

McMahon, Sevias Everard, James Purcell, Gen. Weigert, Frank Achterman, Nicholas Sauer, John Gehring, Joseph Schmidt, Joseph Pruchty, Jacob Lillie, A.W. Leibert, Lewis Tremmel, Leonhard Eckert, Julius Richter, Wm. H. Thomas, L.C. Peisert, Charles Decker, William Billiard, Josiah Lowry, Phaon Lowry, Morgan Apple, Daniel Bader, John A. Rhaod, Jacob Washburn, John Meyers, Geo. Hoch, Philip Ehman, David I. Yerkes, Patrick McBride, Aaron E. Miller, Philip Maulberg, John Fuenfstueck, Henry Krauskopf, Benjamin F. Williamson, Edwin Stein, Reuben Keederer, Peter L. Koch, Joseph S. Smith, Joseph W. Wilhelm, Charles Ueberroth, Jacob Fenstermacher, Adam D. Unangst, James B. Weaver, James Wohlbach, Francis Klotz, Benjamin F. Weil, Charles Schortz, Fredrick Albert, Edmond Boyer, George Reeser, John Hahn, James B. Weaver, Geo. Rakestraw, Charles Moritz, Stephen Young, Patrick Masterson, John Seems, E. McConaugh, Patrick Coleman, Charles Quinn, John B. Beyl, Peter A. Bauer, Jacob Huber, Henry Frankenfield, Jos. Danner, Theophilus Harlacher, Michael Anstatt, George W. Moritz, Frederick Keck.

## NOTICE.

### BETHLEHEM SOUTH, BOROUGH.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northampton County by the presentation of a petition to be laid before the grand jury by the said court on the 4th Monday in April next, to incorporate the Village of Bethlehem South, in Saucon township, into a borough under the name and title of South Bethlehem, the said petition to be signed by a majority of the Freeholders residing within the following described territorial limits: (here follow same descriptions, boundaries, courses and distances as in the above application for charter).

VAL. HILBURN,  
Attorney for Applicants.

Northampton County, ss.

Lewis F. Beckel and William H. Bush, being each severally sworn, do depose and say that the foregoing and accompanying application for an incorporation is signed by a majority of the Freeholders residing within the limits of the borough proposed to be incorporated, that the name and title of the proposed borough is South Bethlehem, as set forth therein, that the limits and boundaries of the proposed borough are the same as particularly described therein with the courses and distances and words at length, and that the plot or draft accompanying the same as a just, true and correct exhibit, draft and plot of the territory proposed to be comprised within the limits of the said intended borough; that the resident population contained within the limits of the proposed borough is not less than one thousand, and that due public notice of this application was given by four insertions in four consecutive weeks, immediately prior to the date thereof, in The Moravian, a weekly English newspaper, printed and published in the Borough of Bethlehem, in said county, a copy of which said notice is hereto attached; and that the facts in said petition set forth are true, as they verily believe.

Sworn and subscribed the 24th day of April, A.D. 1865, before me.

S.MOORE, J.P.

*To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Northampton County, of April Sessions, A. D. 1865.*

The grand jury of the said county respectfully certify that after a full investigation of the case presented by the annexed petition to incorporate the Town of South Bethlehem, a majority of the said jury do find that the conditions prescribed by the Act of Assembly relating thereto have been complied with, and believe that it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

By direction of a majority of the grand jury, April 26, 1865. S. Troxsell, foreman.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Northampton, it is thus contained.

In the matter of the petition of the inhabitants of South Bethlehem.

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JOS. W. ADAMS  
Chief Burgess

And now, August 21, 1865, the report of the grand jury being presented, certifying that it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and it being certified by the affidavits of William H. Hutter and Josiah Cole, Esqs., that due notice according to the rule of court of the application at this time for a charter of incorporation has been given in one German and one English newspaper, and no exceptions having been filed against said application, it is decreed by the court in conformity with the prayer of the petitioners, that the town of South Bethlehem shall henceforth be deemed to be incorporated and be entitled to all the rights, immunities and privileges of a body corporate and politic according to the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided. And that the said petition and this decree be recorded in the Recorders' office of Northampton County, at the expense of the applicants.

And now, August 22nd, 1865, the Court fix the 12th day of September as the time and the public house of Peter I. Eckert in South Bethlehem as the place for holding the election.

That Wm. H. Buss, Esq., be designated to give due notice of such election.

That Simon S. Dieter, Esq., be appointed judge, and James Wohlbach and Theophilus Harlacher be appointed inspectors of the first election, according to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

(Seal of Court.)

Recorded, August 24th; A. D. 1865.

"Miscellany" Vol. 12, Page 374.

The election resulted in the selection of the following Borough Officers: Burgess, James McMahon; Councilmen, Louis F. Beckel, E.P. Wilbur, James McCoy, James Purcell, and David I. Yerkes, none of whom are now living. They held their first meeting on September 19, 1865, and William H. Bush was elected Town Clerk. They served until the regular election in March, 1866. Of all of the men who served in Council from the time of this beginning to 1877, the only person now living is William A. Lynn of 12 East Fourth Street who served two terms, years 1868 and 1869.

In 1866 an Act was passed by the Legislature dividing the Borough into three (3) wards and providing for the election of Councilmen. The Borough covered by wards was as follows: First Ward, all of the Borough west of New Street from the River to the southern Borough line; the Second Ward, all of the borough between New and Spruce Streets; and the Third Ward all of the Borough east of Spruce Street.

The representation in Council was three persons from each ward. The original boundaries of the Borough continued until 1889, when the University District of Saucon Township, lying south and east of the Borough, was annexed to the

Borough and the number of wards increased to five, the addition necessitating the re-arrangement of the old wards. This continues to be the territory covered by the South Bethlehem of to-day. The southern and eastern boundary lines of the Borough run right along the top of the mountain.

The Burgesses in the order in which they served and their terms of office are as follows:

James McMahon	1865 – 1866
Louis F. Beckel	1866 – 1868
E.F. Munson	1868 – 1869
E.P. Wilbur	1869 – 1874
John H. Whitty	1874 – 1875
H. Stanley Goodwin	1875 – 1893
C.F. Brown	1893 – 1894
H.S. Houskeeper	1894 – 1896
C.E. Webster	1896 – 1899
Charles E. Snyder	1899 – 1900
A.C. Graham	1900 – 1903
M.L. Connolly	1903 – 1906
George D. Dobbins	1906 – 1909
Oliver L. Peysert	1909 – 1911
Joseph W. Adams	1911 – 1915

Municipal improvement in the new Borough did not proceed as rapidly in the early days as at the present time, and up to 1889 street improvement was confined mostly to the placing of cinders from the Zinc Works and Iron Works on the streets, and the grading and opening of streets. In 1889 the first expenditure for what was then believed to be permanent streets was made, and a loan of \$15,000.00 was floated and Third Street was macadamized by the Telford plan of road making. This method of street improvement continued up to 1906 when began the permanent improvement of streets with concrete base and a top of Bituminous mixture. This permanent street paving is continued yearly until up to the present time there has been almost \$150,000.00 expended on street paving. The paved streets include mostly business streets and the work is a great public improvement.

One of the important steps in the Borough's improvement was the building of storm water Sewers which was done in 1903, when the citizens voted to issue \$100,000.00 in bonds to build storm water sewers. These sewers are in Broadway from Jischke Street to Brodhead Avenue to the Lehigh River. This sewer ranges from eight (8) to nine (9) feet in diameter; cost \$60,419.00. On Linden Street from Fifth Street to the Lehigh River, ranging five (5) to six (6) feet in diameter; cost \$24,000.00. On Elm Street from Packer Avenue to Lehigh River, ranging from four (4) to five and one-half (5 1/2) feet in diameter; at a cost of \$18,500.00. These sewers have supplanted creeks and caused a great relief from floods which filled the streets after heavy rain storms. This was one of the conditions on Broadway where the waters flowed down the street its full width. With Terra Cotta pipe sewers have been laid also on many streets to carry off storm waters. These empty into the large trunk sewers named above.

In 1906 the people again voted for a loan of \$75,000.00 for paving streets, and Third, Fourth, and Wyandotte Streets were paved in 1907 at a cost of \$88,300.00. In 1912, Town Council issued \$42,000.00 of bonds to pave streets, and in 1913 the sum of \$20,000.00 was expended, making a total of \$150,000.00 thus far expended on permanent street paving.

House sewers were built on all of the paved streets prior to the paving being done, and on many other streets house sewers have been put down.

In 1912, the citizens voted to increase the debt of the Borough \$130,000.00 for the purpose of building a sewerage disposal plant, a pumping station, and a force main, also a trunk sewer, but no further action has been taken in that matter.

### **CITY GOVERNMENT**

In August, 1913, under an Act of the Legislature, a special election was held to vote on the question of the Borough becoming a City of the Third Class, and the people voted in favor of a City form of Government, and at the following November election Dr. Mitchell Walter was elected Mayor, and Adam Brinker, Capt. A.W. Leh, Chas. E. Drumbor and Samuel Strauss were elected Councilmen. The newly-elected City Officials entered upon the duties of their office on

December 1, 1913. The City form of Government continued until March 22, 1915, when, under the decision of the Supreme Court, the Act providing for a special election to vote on the question of a City Charter was declared unconstitutional, and the old form of Borough Government was resumed, the Burgess and Councilmen of the former Borough at the time the change was made going back to their respective offices. During the City form of Government there were no radical departures in the administration of affairs.

### **PRESENT GOVERNMENT**

The following is the present government of South Bethlehem:

Burgess, JOSEPH W. ADAMS; Treasurer, WARREN A. WILBUR; Secretary, THOMAS GANEY; Solicitor, JAMES T. WOODRING; Engineer, ROBERT E. NEUMEYER; High Constable, JAMES J. MCFADDEN; Tax Collector, Q.E.D. SNYDER.

Councilmen: ABNER H. GROSS (Second Ward), President; First Ward — Chas. H. GROMAN, WILLIAM H. SEIPLE, ROBT. A. HINKLE; Second Ward — E.H. MEGLATHERY, Charles H. SORGE; Third Ward — ADAM BRINKER, Thomas W. SCOTT, JOHN J. DEMPSEY; Fourth Ward — F.J. DONAHOE, JAMES J. McCREADY, B.J. MCFADDEN; Fifth Ward — JERE McCARTY, DANIEL GARTLAND, JOHN J. LOUGHERY.

Board of Health: DR. W.P. WALKER, President; DR. R.J. YOST, DR. T.J. BUTLER, DR. J.B. McAVOY, DR. W.H. GLICK.



FIRST MARKET HOUSE

### **THE MARKET**

South Bethlehem's Municipal Market, located at Third and Birch Streets, is one of the best vegetable and produce markets in the eastern part of the State. It is open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the attendance of farmers, butchers and hucksters varies according to the season of the year, running from 50 in midwinter to 250 in summer and fall. The display of produce is always large and varied, and the prices are generally low as compared with market-prices in other towns. The buyers come from all the adjacent towns as well as from our own Borough. The market was established originally by a number of citizens in 1873, the then market-house being a one-story building which stood on the site now occupied by the Municipal Building. The building was called "The Wigwam", and was built during the Greeley Presidential campaign, in 1872, for campaign meetings. The cost of the structure was about \$500.00, and the only living contributor is W.A. Lynn, 12 East Fourth Street. In 1874 the Wigwam was sold at public auction for \$150.00, and the purchasers formed the South Bethlehem Market Company of which Andrew Rogers was president; Herman Horn, treasurer; Henry Krauskopf, secretary; and they began a public vegetable and produce market in it until 1878 when the Borough leased the building from the company at an annual rental of \$100.00, the company paying the taxes, ground and water rents. The success of the market caused the organization of the Fountain Hill Market Company, by Dr. M.L. Yost, Cornelius W. Beyscher and others, and they erected a market building at the Five Points, on the site now occupied by Thos. Young's grocery store. After a few years the project was abandoned and the building torn down. In 1881 the lease expired, the Borough buying the market-house for \$1,000.00. The Borough continued the market in the old building, and on June 12, 1885, purchased from William Chapman of Bethlehem, the lot on which the building stood and the lot adjoining, 80 feet front on Third Street and

140 feet deep to Mechanic Street, for \$5,000.00. The adjoining lot 40 by 140 feet, on the east, was purchased from William Canam of Bethlehem in 1893 for \$5,000.00 and the present Municipal Building was erected in that year. The first floor is used as the market room, and contains 136 stalls, the present rentals of which range from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per month. The stalls are rented semi-annually and the rentals received amount to nearly \$5,000.00 annually. The basement contains the lockup and boiler-room; the second floor contains the Borough offices, and the third floor is given up to a hall for public assemblages. The building is a substantial three-story structure erected at a cost of \$40,000.00, Josiah R. Wilt of Bethlehem was the contractor and Capt. A.W. Leh, the architect.



FIRST FIRE CARRIAGE



FIRST FIRE HOUSE

### FIRE DEPARTMENT

South Bethlehem has an excellent volunteer fire department. It is made up of four companies: the Lehigh Hook and Ladder Company, the Protection Hose Company, the Liberty Fire Company, and the Good Will Hose Company. These companies have given excellent service ever since their organization, and though at times a discussion of the question of a paid fire department has come up there has thus far been no definite step taken toward that end. Each company is well equipped with trucks, hose and fire-fighting apparatus, and each has its own separate house owned by the Borough.

The home of the Lehigh Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, is on Broadway near Fourth Street and is a spacious and well-arranged structure, containing an apparatus room, stable and quarters for the firemen.

The home of the Protection Hose Company No. 1, is situated on East Fourth Street near Pine Street, and that of the Liberty Fire Company No. 2, is on Vine Street above Fourth Street. These two houses are of similar construction, uses and arrangement as that of the Lehigh Company. At the Lehigh House is stationed a team of horses belonging to the driver of the Company, and at each of the other two is a team of horses the property of the Borough. There are salaried drivers for the Protection and Liberty Companies, and an annual sum is paid to the driver of the Lehigh Company for the use of his horses. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily, and prompt responses are made to all alarms of fire.

The Protection Hose Company was organized on August 5, 1875. About a week previously a meeting of young men was held at McGovern's Eagle Hotel, Third and Locust Streets, to discuss the organization of a fire company, and there were found to be many willing to volunteer to fight the "fire fiend". John C. Lynch presided at the meeting, and George C. Boyer was secretary. A committee, consisting of Charles Quinn, William H. Jackson, Thomas Dinan, Michael Boyle and Benjamin Baker, was appointed to wait on Town Council regarding the organization of the company, and they reported favorably at the meeting August 5. The company was named "Centennial Hose, No. 1", and the following officers were elected: President, John C. Lynch (father of John C. Lynch, East Third Street); Vice-President, Thomas Dinan; Secretary, George C. Boyer; Treasurer, Benjamin Baker; Trustees, Michael Boyle, Edward McLaughlin, Edward Murphy; Foreman, Daniel W. Heller; Assistant Foremen, Augustus Rayeur, John Carr. The name was later changed to Protection, No. 1. The first home of the Company was erected in 1877 at the southeast corner of Pine and Church Streets. In July, 1876, a hand-drawn truck was purchased with 500 feet of leather hose and was housed in the stable attached to the Marshall House, which stood where the South Bethlehem Brewery now stands. The present officers of the Company are: James Kilpatrick, President; Fred Schortz, Vice-President; M. Deissinger, Recording Secretary; J. Kilpatrick, Financial Secretary; M. Sabo, Foreman; E. Pulchar, Assistant Foreman; L. Sabo, E. Pulchar, and O. McFadden, Trustees; Peter Burns, District Chief.



PROTECTION HOSE COMPANY, NO. 1.

The first organization of the Liberty Fire Company was known as "The Good Intent Hose", and met at the Five Points Hotel, in July, 1874. Frequently, during 1875, application was made for apparatus and hose, but Council did not do anything until April, 1876, when they decided on buying, and appointed a committee. They went to Philadelphia and purchased a white Hose Carriage, formerly the property of the Schuylkill Hose, of Philadelphia, afterward the property of the Liberty Fire Company, of Reading, from Thos. Peto, of Philadelphia, a dealer in secondhand apparatus, with 500 feet of Oak Leather Hose and two brass nozzles. The Company then took new life and changed its name to Liberty Fire Company, No. 1, and was incorporated May 3, 1876. The carriage was the first apparatus in the South Bethlehem Fire Department, and the very night it arrived it was put into service. While the Company was meeting in Alfred Gradwohl's Hall, situated on Fourth Street, East of New Street, next to the Merchants Hotel, and the carriage

stored in a wagon-shed back of Rennig's Hotel, Church Street, east of New, May 8, 1876, at 9.20 P.M., an alarm of fire was given in the meeting, and the new volunteers responded to a man. The following is a partial list of those on hand on the rope: James Sterner, Harry Schilling, John Drissell, Amos Myers, Samuel Houser, Fred Nadler, Charles Rennig, Charles Schuman, Geo. Schuman, Camille Julian, and others. On the tongue of the apparatus were: Robert Oldham and James A. Oldham. The fire was in an old frame building, previously used as a school-house, situated what is now known as Northampton Avenue, below Second Street. The first stream for fire purposes was connected to fire-plug at Second and New Streets by the late Col. Robert Oldham, and the pipe held by Charles Schuman and Camille Julian under the direction of James A. Oldham, Acting Chief Foreman. The pressure was very unsteady, being received from the pumps of the Bethlehem Iron Company, but all the young volunteers could handle. The fire not being a very large one was soon overcome without much damage to the building. In 1881 a controversy arose in reference to the number of the Company and the number was changed to "No. 2". This Company has had some of the town's best citizens as its members, many of whom have passed away. It has been in continuous service since 1876, never have been out of service, disbanded or reorganized, but has given good and faithful service since its organization. In 1877 the Company was furnished with a small brick building on Vine Street, on the site of their present house which was built in 1885. The motto of the Company is: "*We labor for the public good*". The Company has now in service one two-horse hose truck and one Nott Steam Engine.



LIBERTY FIRE COMPANY, NO. 2.

Horses were first used to draw the apparatus in 1887, being furnished by Erwin Heft, the first driver for the Company. He was succeeded by Richard Woodring who in turn was followed by James Betz, who supplied the horses until 1911, when the borough bought horses. Mr. Betz continues in the position and has given good and faithful service. The first officers of the Company were: James Sterner, President; James A. Oldham, Secretary ; John Drissel, Treasurer; William H. Jackson, Foreman. The present officers are: Fred Feilbach, President; George Moritz, Secretary; Robert K. Berkemeyer, Treasurer.

The first meeting for the organization of the Lehigh Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was held at the home of Cornelius Beysher, 418 West Fourth Street, October 22, 1884. The burning of the Grand Opera House and the Union

Hall, which occurred at 3:30 A.M., October 7, 1884, and there being no Hook and Ladder apparatus in the borough at the time, was the direct cause for the organization of the Company.



LEHIGH HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 1.

At a meeting held November 24, 1884, the Company was organized with the following temporary officers: R.H. Sayre, Jr., President; William H. Rudolph, Vice-president; Milton S. Grim, Secretary; W.A. Wilbur, Treasurer; Frank Wynkoop, Fire Recorder; Milton H. Miller, Frank O. Lear and George O. Weaver, Trustees; Morris H. Schaffer, Foreman; Cornelius Beysher, Assistant Foreman; Charles H. Groman and Clinton H. Weiss, Tillermen. On December 10, 1884, the Company went into service with the above officers with the exception that William F. Anderson was elected Foreman of the Company. On this date they received their first piece of apparatus which was a hand-drawn hook and ladder truck and was temporarily placed in the stable of H.C. Bachmans First Ward Hotel. Later it was removed to the building which is now occupied by Lewis Levy's store, on Broadway. In 1885 Council erected the present fire house on Broadway, and the apparatus was moved into same where it did efficient service until November 5, 1895, when Council purchased a new 75-foot Hayes Aerial Extension Ladder Truck, fully equipped.

The first pair of horses to pull the above apparatus was furnished by L.J. Bachman who was elected the first Driver of the Company. He was succeeded by Lewis Felker as driver, he furnishing three horses, and he has been the Company's driver ever since. In 1887 the Bethlehem Iron Company presented the Company with a safe which is still in service. The Company has in its possession a large painting showing the burning of the Zinc Works in 1855, this being the first fire in this locality, now South Bethlehem. On this picture is also shown one of the first houses erected. This picture was painted and presented to the Company by Johnson A. Yerkes, a member of the Company. The picture is on exhibition at Worsley Bros., Third and Elm Streets, during the Semi-Centennial. The Company has 98 members and is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are: William F. Anderson, President; H.E. Rumble, Vice President; A.W. Miller, Treasurer; M.C. Muschlitz, Recording Secretary; George W. Lindner, Financial Secretary; James Schmale, Clinton Weiss, Charles G. Boyer, Trustees; Dr. N. Ziegenfuss, Surgeon; Chas. Ehret, District Chief; Edward Ackerman, Foreman; George Fuhr, Assistant Foreman; Louis Felker, Driver; Erwin Schleifer, Tillerman; Howard Miller, Fire Recorder; Frank Fetzer, John Berger, Edward Kepfer, George Ackerman, Wilhelm Fritche, Win. Souerwine, and Howard Ramaley, Directors.

The following is the list since the organization of the Department of the Chief Engineer. Those marked \* are deceased:

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1876 — Thomas Eynon *    | 1887 — William D. Spillan      |
| 1877 — Owen Ritter *     | 1888 — Harry T. Bender         |
| 1878 — Patrick O'Keefe * | 1889 — John Christine          |
| 1879 — James Kilpatrick  | 1890 — Peter J. Hall           |
| 1880 — John McGinley *   | 1891 — John Christine          |
| 1881 — James Kilpatrick  | 1900 — James King              |
| 1882 — John McGettigan * | 1903 — William F. Anderson     |
| 1883 — James Kilpatrick  | 1906 — William J. Wolf         |
| 1884 — Hugh Kelly        | 1909 — Thomas Duhig            |
| 1885 — Merrit Halliday   | 1912 — E.H. Ziegenfuss (1 mo.) |
|                          | 1912 — Albert E. Anderson      |

The present Chief Engineer, Albert E. Anderson, is a son of Win. F. Anderson who was chief from 1903 to 1906. He is an alert and competent man in the position, and is always on the lookout for the interest of the Department.

The Gamewell Fire Alarm System is in use in the Department, having been installed in 1891, the original installation being added to from time to time. There are in use now twenty-seven alarm stations which automatically sound the alarm with a 2075-pound bell hung in the tower of the Liberty Company's house. The Borough also maintains a supplementary alarm in the shape of a large whistle located at the South Bethlehem Brewery. This sounds simultaneously with the bell. The water facilities for firefighting consist of seventy-six fire plugs, the supply coming from the reservoir of the Bethlehem City Water Company. The gravity system is employed, but where the pressure is insufficient the steamer at the Liberty Company's house is used.

The Borough's Police Department is made up of a Chief, two Sergeants, eleven Patrolmen, and a number of special Officers. The Police Headquarters are on the second floor of Municipal Building. Two horses are used in the Department for mounted officers. The Department is supplied with a modern Police Alarm System, installed in the winter of 1913, which embraces 15 alarm stations. The Chief of Police is Michael J. Lynch.

### **STREET LIGHTING**

The first lighting of streets in the Borough was done with coal-oil and gasoline lamps erected on cast-iron posts. In 1883 the use of gas largely supplanted that of oil and gasoline and continued until 1887 when Council entered into a contract with the Bethlehem Electric Light Company for thirty (30) arc lights to burn from dusk until 11 P. M., at least seventeen nights per month at a cost of thirty cents per light per night, the term of the contract being three years. Before this contract was entered into, the question of building a lighting plant of its own was discussed. Discussion of the same subject has been revived every now and then, but the lighting of the streets continues to be done under contract. There are at present 127 arc lights and 82 incandescent lights. The price of the arcs is twenty cents per light per night, and of the incandescents twenty dollars per light per year.

### **WATER SUPPLY**

The Bethlehem City Water Company is the outgrowth of different water companies incorporated at various times for the purpose of furnishing public utilities.

The original Company was the Bethlehem South Gas and Water Company, incorporated April 13, 1864, with the following incorporators:

Robt. H. Sayre; John Smylie, Sr.; James McMahon; Wm. H. Sayre; and E.P. Wilbur, Sr.; who subsequently elected E.P. Wilbur, Sr., President; H.S. Goodwin, Secretary and Treasurer; and B.E. Lehman, Superintendent and General Manager. This Company was incorporated for the purpose of supplying gas and water to the village of Bethlehem South and the adjoining villages in Saucon, Salisbury and Hanover Townships in Northampton and Lehigh Counties.

During 1892 and 1893 a Subsidence Reservoir and new Pump Station were constructed and put into operation.

On November 27, 1899, the present Superintendent, H.M. Ueberroth, was elected Superintendent, and a new policy of expansion and extension of service went into immediate effect.

Some of the results of this new policy were the purchase of the property of the Mountain Water Co., together with all their rights, titles and interests, the extension of mains to Northampton Heights and the laying of mains from 11th Avenue and Broad Street, West Bethlehem, to the Melrose Hotel, Rittersville.

That the Company was desirous of giving its consumers the best water possible is evidenced by their contracting with the Keystone Engineering Company for the construction of a Filter Plant.

On November 30, 1903, the Bethlehem City Water Company purchased all the franchises and properties of the Bethlehem Consolidated Water Company into which was merged the Mountain Water Company, and the Bethlehem South Gas and Water Company. The new Company immediately engaged an engineer to prepare plans for a Slow Sand Filter to be constructed at the reservoir. By October, 1904, the Filter Plant was completed and the Company supplied its consumers with filtered water.



On September 26, 1906, the holdings of the Company were still further increased by the purchase of 30 acres of land along the Lehigh Valley Railroad, west of Fountain Hill. This purchase permitted making extensive improvements at its Pumping Station. In 1908 the new Pumping Station was put into operation, and the Old Station permanently closed, it being subsequently dismantled.

In 1912 the Company's mains were extended to Didier in Saucon Township, and in 1914 from Didier to the Borough Line of Hellertown, Pa.

The Company now has under ground 60 miles of mains, ranging in size from 4 inches to 24 inches in diameter, assuring an ample supply of water for domestic purposes, and a splendid pressure for fire service.

It is supplying pure filtered water to a population of 35,000 in South Bethlehem, Fountain Hill, Northampton Heights, Didier, Lower Saucon and Salisbury Townships, Bethlehem (West Side), and Rittersville.

The daily consumption is 4,500,000 gallons.

In order to demonstrate to the Public the purity of the water furnished by this Company, the following is a copy of the recent analyses made by F.W. Green, Bacteriologist, Little Falls, N.J.:

No.	Source	Color	Turbidity	Bacteria per C.C.	B. Coli Communis
1	Williams Hall	5	0	3	Absent
2	Dormitory	6	0	4	Absent
3	Inlet Reservoir	13	15	800	Present in 1cc.
4	Filtered Water	5	0	0	Absent

Its present officers are: M.P. Quinn, President; H.P. Brower, Secretary and Treasurer; H.M. Ueberroth, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer and General Superintendent, with offices in the E.P. Wilbur Trust Company Building, South Bethlehem, Pa., and in the Fidelity Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

### THE "FOREIGN" POPULATION

South Bethlehem has a large number of residents who are commonly referred to as the "Foreign Population". These embrace people of the Slovak, Hungarian, Wend, Polish and Italian races. The first of these people to come here were the Slovaks and Hungarians, the first arrival being about the year 1877, since which time their numbers have constantly increased and representatives of their races added. Under the advice and leadership of their priests and ministers they have progressed very favorably, and many of them have acquired fine homes. They are industrious and progressive and form a very important part of the Borough's population. The southeastern part of the town is made up in the greater part of these peoples. They have their own churches and schools, and are ardent supporters of every movement for the progress of the Borough.

#### THE SLOVAKS.

Slovak is the name of the inhabitants of northern Hungary. They are descendants of the Slavs that settled on the south of the Carpathians, between the Danube and Tisa where they maintained themselves for nine centuries. A few emigrants came to America in 1869 and their success brought others. In 1882 the exodus was sufficiently important to be investigated by the Hungarian Government. It is estimated that there are now some 500,000 Slovaks in the United States, including the native born, Pennsylvania having about 270,000. The first Slovak emigrants came to South Bethlehem in 1878. Among them were: Geo. Tomko, John Tabula, Michael Balik, Stephen Tomko, John Balsay, Andrew Derner, Andrew Yurasek, and John Balsay, Jr. Later the little colony of Slavs was augmented by fellow countrymen from the coal regions, among whom were: Stephen Bednar Gaskaska, Stephen Gaspar, John Zeleznik, George Zboyoszky, Andrew Yanos, John Poniak, George Slofkosky, John Jurashek, John Resetko, Joseph Petro, Stephen Bires, John Jurasen, John Pulik, George Check, John Smith, Andrew Mickolay, John Todart, and John Bednar. They found a good friend in Dr. Brauner, a Bohemian, who aided them in securing work at the iron

works. The Slavs first attended the Church of the Holy Infancy, but later Monsignor Heinen, of Mauch Chunk, assisted them in the organization of a congregation from which their present Church of SS. Cyrillus and Methodius grew. Land was bought from the Lehigh University by Father Heinen and Rev. Francis Vlossak, who came here from Louvain, Belgium, having been ordained at the American College in Rome. Rev. John Novaczky was the first pastor of the first Church, built in 1891. In 1896, the present pastor, Father Vlossak, took charge of the congregation and has continued ever since, except for a short period, when he had been transferred to Philadelphia. Rev. Joseph Panvek and Rev. Martin Meres were the pastors during that period. The present handsome rectory was built by the latter. The Parochial School has 400 pupils in charge of seven sisters of the Mission of the Sacred Heart. Besides the Church, School, and Rectory, the Slavs have two halls, the National Hall and the Catholic Sokol Hall, on Thomas Street. In order to encourage the people to have their own homes, Father Vlossak, years ago, bought up land near the church and sold it to members of his congregation, and hundreds of fine homes now dot the hillside. Three hundred families comprise the congregation. Among the many Slavs who became prominent citizens was the late John Gosztonyi, and the following: George Slofkosky, Otto Tachovsky, George Zboyovsky, George and Stephen Soltis, and John B. Gasdaska, who are active in everything that tends to promote the best interests of the community.

#### THE MAGYARS.

The Magyars or Hungarians, of whom there are quite a large number in our town, had their origin in the Ural Mountains. In the Ninth Century they migrated to Hungary, being like most of the races at that time — migratory in character. In 970, under their ruler, Duke Geza, they were converted to Christianity, and in the year 985 St. Adalbert, Archbishop of Prague, baptized the Duke and his son, Vaik, the latter being given the name Stephen. The latter succeeded his father on the throne in 997 and was crowned King of Hungary in 1001, Pope Sylvester presenting the crown, or Gran. The Hungarian people thrived, and they have become one of the great races. There was some immigration in 1848 – 1849, after the war for independence, but it was not until 1880 that the great tide of those peoples began to flow toward the United States. In that year many of them made their homes here. Among the first comers were: Michael Oraszcz, Julius Hauser, Stephen Vaszil, George Medoe, Matthew Kuti, John Boszormenyi, N. Vasharhelyi, and Frank Grabacs. Like the other races from Southern Europe, which had come here, they found work mostly in the iron works. They have thrived here, built homes, churches and schools and organized societies for various purposes. Their two churches are: St. John's Capestrian (Roman Catholic), of which Rev. John P. Schimko is the rector; and The Reformed Church, of which Rev. Emil Nagy is the rector. The most prominent of their societies is the First Hungarian Sick and Beneficial Society. They also have other beneficial societies and a number of singing societies. "The Hungarian Weekly" is a newspaper published and edited by Nicholas Manaylovics. While the greater number of them are employed in the steel works, others are engaged in business, and all are a thrifty and progressive part of our population.

The Wends were among the latest of the Southern European people to come to South Bethlehem. The Wendic nation is a part of the Slovenian people, who since the Sixth Century have been living in the northern part of Italy and the western part of Hungary. In the Ninth Century they were converted to Christianity by the Slovak Apostles, Sts. Cyril and Methodius through the efforts of the Slav Prince Kocel, of Panonian. One of the first Wendic men to come to South Bethlehem was Joseph Preletz, who came here in 1893. After a year's stay here he returned to Hungary, but a year later came back to South Bethlehem accompanied by S. Shamenek and a man named Korpics. These were steadily followed by others until now there are about 4,000 Wends in the Borough. At a meeting held on July 4, 1912, the South Bethlehem Wendic Society was organized, and a year later they began a movement for the erection of a Catholic Church, to be called the First Slovenian Wendic Catholic Church. In a short time over six thousand dollars was collected among the Wends and a property purchased on Fifth Street, between Pine and Spruce Streets, upon which there is now being erected a handsome Catholic Church. The old dwelling that stood on the site has been removed across the street and converted into a rectory. The corner-stone was laid on July 4, 1914. The style of the church's architecture is Romanesque, with two towers. The church will be completed in about a year. Like their fellow emigrants, the Wends are hardworking and thrifty.

#### THE POLANDERS.

There are quite a number of the natives of Poland among our people, and all of them are proud of their Fatherland, which since the 18th Century has been divided among Russia, Germany and Austria. These people are strong in the hope that their native land will soon again be restored to its own government, as it so justly deserves. The first Polishman to arrive in the town, according to the best authority, was Sebastian Germuga, who came from Austria-Poland in 1885. He was followed in 1889 by John Bok, and in 1890 by Lawrence Becker. In 1895 those of that race that had gathered here organized St. Stanislaus Society, with Stanislaus Baranek as President. This led to the formation of a Catholic congregation, and in 1905 the Church of St. Stanislaus was built at the corner of Fifth and Centre Streets. There are a number of societies among the Polanders, one of which is particularly popular, the

National Polish Sokol. The first of the Poles to engage in business here was Casimir Przybylski, who had a hotel at the corner of Third and Oak Streets. Stanislaus Vavrinek was the first president of the Sokol.

#### THE ITALIANS.

Many of the sons of "Sunny Italy" are among the Borough's population. They are a hard-working and thrifty people, and up toward the hills to the southeast of the town many of them have built cosy and picturesque homes. They enter into all of the town's activities, and many of them are engaged in various businesses. Among the early comers here were: Chas. Vito, Antony Madeline, Louis Castellucci and Antony Castellucci. They made their advent here about thirty years ago. Many of the Italians have prospered greatly through their hard work and thrift. They have organized a number of societies, all of which have large memberships. About fifteen years ago a Catholic congregation was organized, and a church built on East Fourth Street, near Centre.

#### First Burgess



JAMES McMAHON  
1865-1866

#### First Mayor



DR. MITCHELL WALTER  
1913-1915

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**CHIEF BURGESSES**



LOUIS F. BECKEL  
1866 – 1868



E.P. WILBUR, SR.  
1869 – 1874



JOHN. H. WHITTY  
1874 – 1875



H. STANLEY GOODWIN  
1875 – 1893



CHARLES F. BROWN  
1893 – 1894



H.S. HOUSKEEPER  
1894 – 1896



C.E. WEBSTER  
1896 – 1899



CHAS. E. SNYDER  
1899 – 1900



A.C. GRAHAM  
1900 – 1903



M.L. CONNOLLY  
1903 – 1906



GEO. D. DOBBINS  
1906 – 1909



OLIVER L. PEYSERT  
1909 – 1911

## History of Public Schools

By P.J. HALL



NEW QUARTER MILLION DOLLAR HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING  
UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Since its incorporation as a Borough, on August 24, 1865, the growth of South Bethlehem in population and material progress has been, if not phenomenal, at least remarkable, and we are safe in claiming that few communities within the Commonwealth have, in a like period, shown a proportionate improvement along the lines of public education. The new Borough inherited from the ancestral Lower Saucon Township village, Bethlehem South, three humble buildings where,

“In his noisy mansion, skilled to rule,  
The village master taught his little school.”

One of these, which was referred to as “the school in the field”, occupied the site of James Scott’s former hotel, on the southeast corner of Second and Spruce Streets. This modest building, 20 by 25 feet, was erected in 1858, five years after the Zinc Works, our pioneer industrial plant, went into operation, and five years before the first blast furnace of The Bethlehem Iron Co.” was lighted. So little was then foreseen of the growth of our town and its prospective requirements for school purposes that one of the Directors, on being asked if he thought this primitive

school house sufficiently large, assured his questioner that it would meet the wants of our school population for the next 20 years. But instead of a score of years, it was but two years after when a larger building became an imperative necessity.

Another of those early schools was located in a flour and feed warehouse, situated on Front Street, near Northampton Avenue. Two of its teachers were ———— Lehman and Jacob Nickum.

The third of these schools ante-dating our Borough was built in 1860. It was a diminutive brick structure which stood, until quite recently, on the south side of Spring Street, about midway between Elm and Locust Street. The late Superintendent of our schools, Owen R. Wilt, was its first borough teacher.

Of the teachers in these, our first schools, in addition to those already mentioned, the names of Griffith Perkin, John D. Maughan, George Getter, Charles Kline, and Miss ———— Bush are rescued from oblivion. In their case, the mention here of their names and the location of their schools may serve to avert the fate which overtook, in a short time, Goldsmith's first teacher, "Paddy" Burns, and his school house, and which Goldsmith deploras in his lines:

"But past is all his fame. The very spot  
Where many a time he triumphed is forgot."

The people of that early day did not regard the "school marm" with particular favor. Muscular strength and dominating sternness, so necessary in the successful management of the then all-important part of the juvenile population — the boys — were looked upon as essentials of the well-equipped teacher, and womanly sympathy and helpfulness were neither recognized nor appreciated. It is somewhat surprising then to learn that these early Directors saw fit to entrust their Second Street school to the tender care of a woman — Miss Bush.

As previously intimated, these three schools soon proved inadequate to the accommodation of the rapidly increasing youthful population. The school authorities convinced of this fact, built Penrose School, on the site of the present Central School, in the summer of 1867. The building which was first occupied on October 17, 1867, contained six large rooms and three smaller ante-rooms, and with its three tall stories of brick and its wooden belfry surmounting these, must have impressed its admiring patrons as a veritable "skyscraper". Tradition says that the erection of this building was regarded as "a distinguished achievement". Jacob A. Campbell, H.S. Houskeeper, J.H. DePue, C.T. Bender, P.J. Hall and Joseph H. McGee were the successive Principals of this School.

It was thought a certainty that Penrose would afford ample accommodations for many years to come, but within a short period of three years it was in turn overcrowded, and the building of another and more commodious' school house became not only necessary but indispensable. Accordingly, in 1870, Melrose School, an eight-roomed, brick structure, was erected on the site of the present Quinn School—the southwest corner of Fourth and Poplar Streets — at a cost of \$14,900, and was first occupied on October 11, 1870. When this building was being razed, preparatory to the erection of its successor, there was discovered in the attic a piece of white pine floor-boarding which had penciled on it the following information: "Members of the School Board of South Bethlehem in 1870: H.S. Goodwin, President; G. Aiegenfuss, Secretary; H.K. Shaner, Treasurer; Steve A. Snyder, John Bachoffer, Hugh O'Neill, Charles Quinn, Directors; Architect and Carpenter, H. K. Shaner; Contractor Levi Overholtzer; Building finished, October, 1870". The successive Principals of this School were: Peter Boone, John McCammon, A. L. Cope, W. J. Kratz, Thomas O'Reilly, P. F. Stauffer, A. B. Fehr, P. F. Enright, and Joseph H. McGee.



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

Seemingly our school authorities have always placed too low an estimate upon the executive ability of their women teachers to entrust any of them, with a single exception, with the responsibilities of a Principalship. The one exception is that of Miss Kate Heilig (Mrs. John Reilly), who served as Principal of the "Wyandotte Street School", which was opened shortly after the annexation of the "University District", in 1888, and abandoned after the opening of Madison School.

Inquiry fails to elicit the origin or significance of the name, "Penrose" Whom or what it was intended to commemorate, or by whom suggested, does not appear. The name, "Melrose", was proposed by one Boone, for several months the first Principal of that School. Doubtless he had in mind the dream-like, ivy-grown ruins of holy Melrose Abbey as pictured by Scott in his lines beginning,

"If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aright", etc.

In resuming our narrative, we pass on to a period four years after the date last mentioned, when, in the course of his address at the Commencement Day exercises at Lehigh University, in 1874, Dr. Henry Coppée, Lehigh's first President, expressed the wish that the public schools of this vicinity would raise their standard so that they might prepare young men for admission to the University. His remarks stimulated our Directors to immediate action toward that end. Under the leadership of their able and progressive President, the late James McMahon — South Bethlehem's first Burgess — at their very next regular meeting, July 23, 1874, they decided to establish a school that would meet the desired requirements. It was also at the suggestion of Dr. Coppée that Harvey S. Houskeeper, B.A., (L.U. '72), then an instructor in physics in Lehigh, and secretary to the President, was chosen on August 11, the first Principal of the new school. On Saturday, August 29, Mr. Houskeeper and the Grammar School teachers examined 33 applicants for admission to the school, and 13 of them were found competent to enter the new grade. At the reopening of the schools, September 1, the school began its work, in the room on the north side of the third floor of Penrose School. On September 8, the Board fixed the course of the School at two years, and decided that it should be called "The High School".

Principal Houskeeper entered upon his labors here with the same enthusiasm and ability which characterized all his subsequent work. His pupils who graduated in 1876 being the first Class to which diplomas were awarded, made remarkable progress, especially in mechanical and freehand drawing. Specimens of their work were exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, held in Philadelphia that year, and they are preserved by the School as cherished mementos of its first meritorious work.

The first Class to graduate from the School was constituted as follows: Addie Blaine (Mrs. Henry Mack), James F. Broughal, James Doran, Catharine Fluck (Mrs. John Christine), Jeremiah Griffin, Linda Guth (Mrs. Kleppinger), James McMahon, Jennie Munsloe (Mrs. J. Warren Martenis), Elmer E. Musselman, Mary E. Quinn (Mrs. Dr. Thomas O'Reilly), George Shawde, Milton Weaver, David J. Weidner, and Edward D. Whetford.

The two buildings last mentioned — the two *roses* — met the wants of the Borough for almost a decade. Then, in 1879, the contract for the erection of Excelsior School, on the north side of Fourth Street, between Birch and Elm Streets, was awarded. At the dedication of this School, October 1, 1879, Dr. Coppée delivered an address, and the High School was removed to the present southwest room of that building.



EXCELSIOR SCHOOL BUILDING



WEBSTER SCHOOL BUILDING

The erection of Excelsior marks a turning-point in public sentiment respecting the High School. Much opposition to the High School was manifested ever since its inception, and citizens pledged to oppose it were from time to time named for School Director. It was a time when labor and building material were cheap; but money was tight, and the supposed extravagance of the Board in the building of Excelsior was the occasion of much complaint on the part of certain malcontents. The following Spring, a scurrilous circular was surreptitiously distributed on the eve of election. It gravely charged that "exorbitant taxes are grinding the food from our children's mouths and the clothes from their backs", and cited as examples of the Board's extravagance "the Monumental Excelsior" and "the exorbitant salaries paid to teachers". The facts are that Excelsior cost just \$5,270 and the salaries paid teachers then were: High School Principal, \$75; Grammar School Principals, \$49; and Primary School teachers as low as \$23. It is gratifying to relate that the Directors were vindicated at the polls, a more generous consideration for teachers displayed, and opposition to the High School gradually dissipated.

The year 1881 witnessed the first graduating exercises of the High School. This novel event took place in the High School room, on the evening of June 28, and was numerously attended by an appreciative audience. Arnon P. Miller was Salutatorian, and Elsie E. Werner was Valedictorian on that occasion.

Shortly after the removal of the High School to Excelsior, an additional grade, to serve as a "feeder" for the High School, was opened in that building. Catharine Fluck, '76, W.J. Kratz, and Elsie E. Werner, '81, were the respective teachers of this School, which was continued until 1883, when an additional teacher was furnished the High School instead.

Early in March, 1882, smallpox was declared epidemic here, and our schools closed during the next two months in consequence. The High School was opened during the following July to make up for the time thus lost.

On July 26, 1883, Principal Houskeeper resigned and Francis J. Crilly, who took his degree of B.A. at Lehigh in '83 and that of M.A. in '89, was appointed his successor. W.E. Bartholomew was made, at the same time, Principal Crilly's Assistant. On December 4, Mr. Bartholomew resigned, and was succeeded by William Roth. In September,



1885, E.F. Stotz succeeded Principal Crilly, and J. Hollis Wells, L.U. '85, Mr. Roth. In January, 1886, Principal Stotz, on account of the precarious condition of his health, resigned, and was succeeded by Owen R. Wilt. In September of this year, M. Alton Richards became Principal Wilt's Assistant.

The Excelsior School of 1879 was only half the size it is now. During 1886 the rear half was added, the entire cost of the School, including the grounds and improvements, being \$17,100. On its completion, the High School was removed to the second floor of the addition, which contained a large assembly room and a smaller class room, at the eastern end. The successive heads of the High School, up to the time of the School's removal to its present location, were the Principals of this building. Since that time, Charles Kocher and A.B. Fehr have served it in that capacity, and the Grammar A grade has occupied the former quarters of the High School there.

"The University District", then a part of Lower Saucon Township, and now embracing that portion of our Borough south of Packer Avenue, was annexed by our town in 1888. Heretofore the Principal of our High School had exercised a sort of general supervision over all the schools of the Borough; but with the increase in territory and population brought about by this annexation, this plan became impracticable, and it was deemed advisable to create the position of Borough Superintendent of Schools here. This action was accordingly taken, and Principal Wilt elected to that position, at an annual salary of \$1050. Geo. L. Xander, a graduate of Lafayette College and an Attorney-at-Law, was chosen to succeed Superintendent Wilt as Principal of the High School.

In 1889, Webster School, an eight-roomed, brick structure (as are all our school houses), situated on the east side of Walnut Street, south of Packer Avenue, was erected, at a cost of \$24,000. The successive Principals of this School have been: J.C. Messinger, E. Morris Haas, George U.G. Mills, and C.W. Bachert, the present incumbent.

In order to meet the continued advance in College entrance requirements, the High School Course was, in 1889, lengthened to 4 years.

On February 6, 1890, Principal Xander resigned, and M. Alton Richards was chosen to succeed him. At the same time P.J. Hall, the compiler of these statistics, who had been a teacher in the schools here since the middle of June, 1878, entered the High School as Principal Richard's Assistant.

The eastern boundary of our Borough was shifted to its present position in 1890. The same year, better school facilities were provided for that section by the erection of the front half of Packer School, on the south side of Fourth Street, between Centre and Cemetery Streets, at a cost of \$15,473. By 1911, the large influx of foreigners to that quarter of our town made the erection of the rear half of that building a necessity. This addition to the building cost \$11,912. W.E. Messinger, C.W. Bachert, Robert Canning, A.S. Gruver, P.J. Talbot, Fred. J. Wilt, Oscar Silberman, and J.J. McNamara, the present incumbent, have been Principals of this School.

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Our High School continued to grow, and in 1891 another teacher, in the person of Wilson A. Deily, a graduate of Lafayette College, was added to the faculty.

Old Penrose, top-heavy, decrepit, and threatening collapse, was razed in the Spring of 1892 to make way for its more commodious and imposing successor — Central School — which was erected at a cost of \$36,742. The same old bell which, for a quarter of a century, summoned to Penrose "the whining school-boy, with his satchel and shining morning face, creeping like snail, unwillingly to school", still does duty in the belfry of Central. All else, even the very name of the building, is now but a memory. The High School was removed to the third floor of this new building in October of the year which witnessed its completion, and the respective heads of this institution have served it since as Principals. Mr. Deily declined a re-election to the faculty this year, and he was succeeded by M.L. Horne, a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School and of Muhlenberg College.

In September, 1892, the free text-book system went into general effect here.

"Alas for those who never sing,  
But die with all their music in them."

Shortly after Mr. Wilt became Superintendent he introduced rote singing into our schools, and, in April, 1888, had the Board adopt the Normal Music Course as part of the curriculum. The teacher's labored, with indifferent success, to impart a knowledge of the rudiments of music, until 1896. In September of that year, the idea of having "the blind lead

the blind", was abandoned, and a special teacher of music, H.A. Kline, was appointed. Mr. Kline's successors in this work here were: E.A. Daltry, Marion E. Chase (Mrs. R.E. Neumeyer), Mary Warlow, Gertrude M. Serfass (Mrs. J.H. Wily), Nellie McGettigan (Mrs. Dennis Coyle), Gertrude Z. Knight (Mrs. R.V. Parker), and Bertha A. Bartley, the present efficient head of that department.

Nor should we neglect to chronicle one other important innovation introduced here by our late Superintendent. April 27, 1888, witnessed our first celebration of Arbor Day here. It proved a case of the proverbial new broom, and at all the Schools it was observed by extensive renovation, digging, grading, and planting. Perhaps no other event mentioned here has been so productive of apparent, far-reaching, permanent good effect upon our community as has this movement, insignificant as it may at first thought appear. Superintendent Wilt was a man of refined taste, and, under his spur, neglected buildings, rickety whitewashed fences, grounds disfigured by growing weeds, ash heaps, and other debris, have given way to buildings attractive in design, neat iron fences and stone walls enclosing well-kept lawns relieved by beds of beautiful flowers, clumps of trim shrubbery, and grand trees of many varieties. Who can properly estimate the effect produced upon the aesthetic and moral natures of our pupils and people generally by this great change for the better in their environment?

In 1897, the first half of Madison School, east side of Ontario Street, south of Wood Street, was built, at a cost of \$13,000. The other half of this building was erected in 1902, at an additional cost of 7,845. George U.G. Mills, Jacob B. Krause, C.W. Bachert, Robert Canning, A.S. Gruver, P.J. Talbot, and Oscar J. Silberman, the present incumbent, have been its Principals.

It was in 1897 that the Commercial Department of the High School was established, with Benton D. Kurtz as Instructor. Since then, William H. Weick, C.A. Butler, A.K. Harris, C.M. Miller, Gregory J. Scanlon, Leo T. Foster, and William J. Toohey, in the order named, have had charge of this department.

On February 1, 1901, *The Blue and White*, the High School magazine, was launched. Excepting a brief interruption during the Principalship of Mr. Krause, it has been published continuously since.

Principal Richards resigned on April 1, 1901, and Jacob B. Krause, L.U. '98, succeeded him. The graduating class of this year introduced the custom of appearing during Commencement Week in cap and gown.



PACKER SCHOOL BUILDING

Old Melrose School sturdily withstood the march of improvement here until 1902, when it was replaced by Quinn School, at a cost of \$29,560. The Principals of this new School have been: Joseph H. McGee, Dennis J. Broughal, and William J. McConlogue.

With the completion of the new High School building, which is promised for July 1, 1916, our Borough, during the 51 years of its corporate existence, will have expended for the erection of school houses approximately \$430,500 — an annual average of more than \$8,000. This is a most creditable showing when we consider the 7 commodious and handsome school buildings and their surroundings which will then grace our town.

On July 14, 1895, M. Alton Richards succeeded Mr. Krause as Principal of the High School. Principal Richards was elected for a term of three years, and at a yearly salary of \$1200. The graduating class of this year held the first Class Day exercises of the School.

In September, 1907, M.L. Home was succeeded as a member of the High School faculty by Meade Reginald Beck, L.U. '06. Mr. Beck was succeeded, in 1909, by Fred. J. Wilt. At the same time, Samuel Strauss was added to the faculty.



MADISON SCHOOL BUILDING



QUINN SCHOOL BUILDING

At the beginning of the school term, September, 1912, A.H. Buck, a graduate of the Keystone State Normal School, became Principal of the High School, and, in 1913, another teacher, Robert C. King, was added to the faculty. Mr. King is a graduate of the University of Missouri, Class of '09.

On the death of Superintendent Wilt, July 22, 1915, after a continuous service of 27 years as the head of our schools, Principal Buck was chosen his successor, August 9, 1915, and P.J. Hall was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Buck's promotion to the Superintendency. On August 27, R. Thomas Hutchinson was chosen to fill the vacancy in the teaching force brought about by Principal Hall's promotion. The present High School faculty, and the branches they teach, follows: Superintendent Buck, pedagogy; Principal Hall, history, civics, Senior and Junior English; Mr. Wilt, Latin and German; Mr. Strauss, Sophomore and Freshman English, physics and chemistry; Mr. King, mathematics; Mr. Hutchinson, Freshman arithmetic and concrete geometry, Normal Course common school branches, biology, and Sophomore German; Miss Keinard, drawing; Mr. Toohey, commercial branches; Miss Bartley, vocal and orchestral music.

The present Board of Education is constituted as follows: Mahlon Ritter, President; L.J. Broughal, Vice-President; Dr. R. J. Yost, Secretary; John Donegan, Treasurer; John Conlin, W.W. Ueberroth, D.J. McCarthy, Directors.

This is a succinct statement of the pertinent facts relating to South Bethlehem's Public Schools — the equal of any in the Commonwealth. Our High School, *the first College Preparatory School in the Lehigh Valley*, has fully realized the ideas of its founders. Of the many pupils who entered it since its establishment, more than 600 completed its work. Thomas M. Eynon, '77, President of the Eynon-Evans Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, and Hon. Alumni Trustee of Lehigh, graduated from Lehigh University, with the degree, M.E., in '81. He was the first product of our local schools to do so. Since that time, upwards of 60 members of our High School's Alumni body have taken degrees from the

home University, and scores of others have done likewise from other higher institutions of learning. It is recognized by the State authorities as a High School of the First Class, and at no time during the 41 years of its existence has it been in any lower class. Its graduates are admitted without examination to all the higher institutions of learning of this and neighboring States, and its students to classes of equal grade in the High and Manual Training Schools of Philadelphia. But the position of its graduates in the religious, educational, industrial and commercial world, as revealed by its alumni rolls, is the best proof of the excellence of the training given by The South Bethlehem High School throughout the years of its existence.



STEVENS SCHOOL BUILDING



BRODHEAD SCHOOL BUILDING



HOLY INFANCY



HOLY GHOST



SS. CYRILLUS AND METHODIUS

## Lehigh University



DR. HENRY STURGIS DRINKER  
President of Lehigh University

Dr. Drinker has now served as President of Lehigh for ten years. When, in June, 1905, he was elected to succeed Dr. Drown he had been a member of the Board of Trustees since 1893, and prior to that time an active alumnus of the University, holding successively the positions of Secretary and President of the Alumni Association and of Alumni Trustee.

Graduated from Lehigh in 1871, Dr. Drinker was, first as engineer and later as Counsel, connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for many years, serving under six consecutive Presidents of that Company from Asa Packer to E.B. Thomas; and his work and interests have, during all of his active life, been centered in our Valley of the Lehigh.

One marked service of Dr. Drinker during his incumbency as President of Lehigh has been his direction of the University into public service lines. In his connection as President of the American Forestry Association for three terms, as Vice-President and Executive Committee member of the National Conservation Congress, as President of the National Reserve Corps since its organization at Gettysburg three years ago, as a member and Secretary of the Advisory Board of College and University Presidents on students' military instruction camps, as a member of the College and University Council, controlling higher education in Pennsylvania, as a prominent advocate of broad, sane measures looking to ultimate peace among the nations, — in all of these movements of national importance, there has been achievement — and consequent recognition for Lehigh.

The pride that Alumni of the University feel in the accomplishments of their energetic President is shared by the citizens of this community. When Mr. Emil Diebitsch, retiring as President of the Alumni Association, paid tribute last June to "the tireless, unflagging, unselfish loyalty" of Dr. Drinker and declared that "the list of his good deeds for Lehigh is far too long to even recite at a luncheon", the list, had it been given in detail, would surely have included reference to the present cordial relations between the University and the community.

Every athletic contest in Taylor stadium and gymnasium, every public function in, Packer Memorial Church, furnishes evidence that Town and Gown here are one in interest and in spirit.

Local citizens appreciate that the present administration has led students to realize their obligation to the town. They understand that, in its Friday college lectures open to the public, in its evening and Saturday extension courses for teachers, mechanics and business men, and in various other activities, the University is striving to serve the community in the fullest possible measure.

It is because of these things and because he has met and cooperated with them at all times upon a basis of sincere and active interest that the citizens of South Bethlehem take pride and pleasure in the honors that have come to Henry Sturgis Drinker.

**LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.**  
A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH AND SURVEY

Alumni and friends of Lehigh from all parts of the country will gather here on Alumni Day, June 3, next year, to join in a celebration of the jubilee anniversary of the University.

The exercises, in which local citizens will join most heartily, will mark a half century in the history of an institution that has taken an acknowledged place among the foremost of the smaller colleges in America. For, although the original object of the founder was "to afford the young men of the Lehigh Valley a complete education, technical, literary and scientific, for those professions represented in the development of the peculiar resources of the surrounding region", the University has advanced far beyond the local in its appeal, influence and enrollment. Its reputation along technical lines has become national. It has trained a small but important representation of Arts and Science men. The University's present enrollment of seven hundred and fifty includes students from twenty-seven states and thirteen foreign countries. And Lehigh has, under President Drinker's administration, attained note for its activity along public service lines, — including the conservation of national resources, military preparedness and the enforcement of peace.



DR. HENRY COPPEE

Space permits a brief sketch only of the history of the University.

Lehigh was founded by Asa Packer, a pioneer in coal mining and transportation history, whom President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad termed "conspicuous among great men and public benefactors whose lives and accomplishments are worthy of emulation".

Judge Packer made his name remembered for two things: his major share in the building up of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and his founding of Lehigh University. In these days of big scale philanthropy, it is interesting to know that Judge Packer was a pioneer in munificent giving; his endowment of the University, including an appropriation of land, totaled probably three million dollars, said to be the largest donation by one American to the cause of education up to that time.

The act, incorporating Lehigh University, was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania on February 9, 1866. The institution was formally opened on Saturday, September 1, of that year. Addresses were delivered by the founder, by the late William H. Sayre, Jr., by Dr. Henry Coppée the first President, and others.

A good idea of the life at Lehigh in the earliest days is presented in an alumni address given by Dr. S.P. Sadtler, '69, of Philadelphia:

"It was in the second year of its existence that I joined it, entering the Junior Class, the highest at that time in the University. The class consisted of six, of whom two were partial students. Freshman and Sophomore classes, however, of respectable size and most excellent material were in existence. The Faculty, also, six in number, was composed of men eminent in their several professions, and we all worked together very much like a family, in the little building known as Christmas Hall. The walls of Packer Hall were just beginning to show, and the Observatory, Library, Gymnasium and Chemical Laboratory buildings had not been projected as yet. The Freshman Class was accommodated with lodgings in the attic story of Christmas Hall, and the Sophomores and three of the six Juniors were allowed to room and board in small detached houses along Saucon Street, under less rigid supervision. The other three of the Junior Class lived over in the town of Bethlehem. The practical instruction in Chemistry was carried out in one of the corner basement rooms in Christmas Hall, and the class in Crystallography and Mineralogy recited in a second-story room of a small office building belonging to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, situated just below the depot, and right alongside of the main track of the railroad."

In 1871 Judge Packer increased his original gifts to the University and the original tuition fees were discontinued. In 1891 the Board of Trustees were compelled to again charge for tuition.

The Wilbur Scholarship, a prize of \$200 given annually to the student in the Sophomore Class having the highest general average, was established in 1872 by the late E.P. Wilbur, for many years a trustee of the University.

Dr. Coppée resigned the Presidency in 1885, retaining the chair of the English Language and Literature. Succeeding Presidents were: Dr. J.M. Leavitt, Dr. R.A. Lamberton, and Dr. T.M. Drown. President Drinker was inaugurated in 1905.

A valuable side-light upon Lehigh history was furnished in the alumni address given at the University last June by Dr. Edward H. Williams, Jr., E.M. '76, who was Professor of Mining and Geology from 1881 to 1902 and who is now a lecturer of the University.

Tracing the change of sentiment from the time when "no gentleman could by any possibility have engaged in a walk of life outside the three 'genteel' professions, theology, law and medicine", to the present day when "we see technical men placed in the seats of the mighty and honored with the highest academic degree", Professor Williams declared "Lehigh University has played a large and high part in effecting that change."

Then followed a review of certain material and scholastic improvements at the University — Drown Memorial Hall, the Dormitories, Taylor Gymnasium and Field, the Conference School headed by Professor Lambert, '83.





### LEHIGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

“Cleanliness, Honor, Trustworthiness — the trinity of a technical man’s creed — have ever been held before the eyes of the undergraduates of Lehigh University.”

“You can share my rejoicing at the changes wrought in the estimation of the technical school: in the superior facilities for the preparatory work: in the status of the Lehigh graduates: in the greater adequacy of equipment: in the specialization of work among the members of a far larger and more able faculty: in the greatly increased roll of students, and especially of those in postgraduate work: in the cordiality of the intercourse between Town and Gown: in the spirit of honor which dominates undergraduate work. And you can join with me in wishing that that plain kindly man, our honored founder, Asa Packer, could rejoice with us as, with the close of these exercises, we enter upon the fiftieth year of our university life — a life so crowned with honorable work.”

The fiftieth anniversary of Lehigh will see the completion of a plan for developing plant and equipment, begun in 1905. Then direct alumni participation in the University affairs found expression in the election to the Presidency of Henry Sturgis Drinker, a graduate of the School of Mines of the Class of '71. Bringing to his new work thirty years of experience with men and affairs as an engineer, lawyer and business man, Dr. Drinker saw that the most pressing need of the University was better facilities for student life. The alumni program for promoting the physical welfare and comfort of the student body resulted in Taylor Hall, the large dormitory, now supplemented by a smaller dormitory; in the Commons, the student dining-hall: in Drown Memorial Hall, the social home of the student body. And now, upon encouragement from the trustees, the fraternities are tending to build their houses on the campus, so that the community phase of undergraduate life is being further augmented.

The crowning feature of the program has been the building of an athletic plant that makes effective Lehigh’s scheme of physical education, by which every student in college secures regular exercise under scientific guidance, with scholastic credit for the work. For the inception of the idea of this athletic lay-out, and for the gift making it possible, the University is indebted to Charles L. Taylor, of Pittsburgh, a graduate in the Class of 1876 and a trustee for many years. Mr. Taylor gave a large gymnasium and swimming pool and also an equipped field-house. The construction of the remainder of the plant, a concrete stadium and an additional playing field for the students, is being aided by funds donated by alumni and friends of the University.

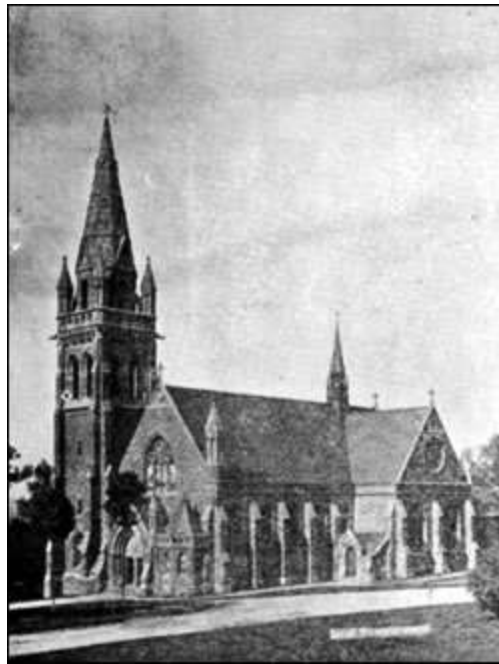
Expansion in the educational equipment has been satisfactory. The gift to the University of the Fritz Engineering Laboratory, endowed by the will of its donor, John Fritz, has furnished the Civil Engineering department an exceptional plant. The Eckley B. Coxe Mining Laboratory is likewise a conspicuous asset of the course in Mining Engineering. In Coppée Hall, the Arts and Science department now has commodious quarters that are proving a stimulus. This building houses the youngest course in the University, the course in Business Administration. While some new laboratories are needed, and improvements and additions are always in order, the semi-centennial celebration will find Lehigh’s equipment approximately complete for an institution of its scope and size.

A second development has been the activity of the University in the past few years along public-service lines. The University’s interest in the conservation of our national resources and its services in behalf of certain vital measures, of conservation, have been widely recognized; the University has been honored in the election and re-election of its President as President of the American Forestry Association and in his appointment as an executive committee member of the National Conservation Association. Among other public-service activities of the University are its

promotion and support of the War Department's military instruction camps for students. The students at these camp's elected Dr. Drinker President of the organization they formed, the National Reserve Corps. Dr. Drinker is Secretary of the Advisory Board of University and College Presidents on the student camps.

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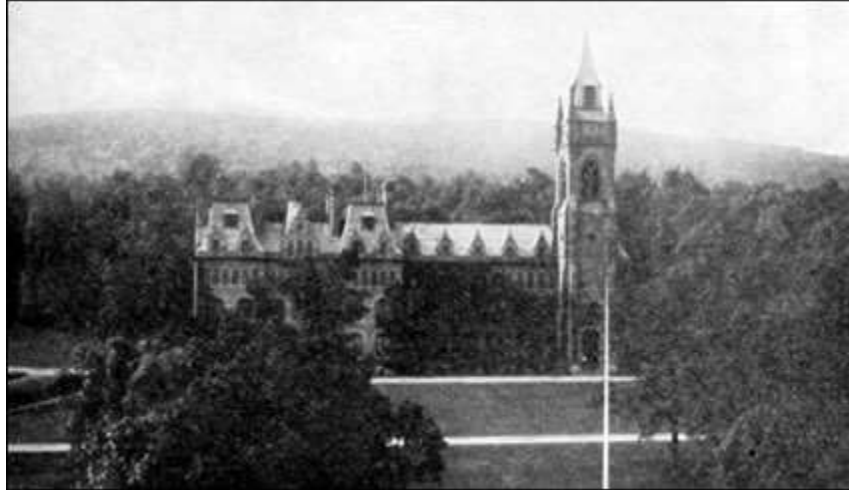


LEHIGH UNIVERSITY CHAPEL

An instance of the support Lehigh lends in local movements in the Bethlehem's is presented in the hospitality accorded the Bach Choir, which last May held the tenth Bach Festival in Packer Memorial Church on the campus, an event attended by hundreds of music lovers from all parts of the country.

In its mission of helpfulness to the community the University opens its regular public lecture series to all citizens, and it has, in the extension courses, gone far beyond this. For six years the Lehigh Evening School has been offering courses to young men employed in the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company and other local industries; there are also special Saturday courses for public school and private school teachers in the Lehigh Valley; evening course for business men and others complete this extension work of the University.

In the world of athletics Lehigh has had a steadily increasing reputation. The records of the 1912 — '13 — '14 elevens which had several players of All-America caliber, placed Lehigh on the football map. In baseball there has been a good record, and in lacrosse the old-time prestige has been regained. In basketball the Brown and White teams have done creditably, and in the past few years there has been a new popularity for track athletics due to the excellent performances of track men now in the University. Lehigh's wrestling team last year did fine work. In the success that athletics now enjoy at Lehigh there are two factors. The resources afforded in the Taylor Gymnasium and Stadium have enabled the coaches to develop material already in the University, and the possession of so fine an athletic equipment has attracted young men of athletic tendency and ability. One basis for the financial success now enjoyed is the loyalty of local citizens who are enthusiastic attendants at contests held here. Never before were the relations between Town and Gown more cordial, and Lehigh athletics have been an important influence in bringing about this happy situation.



PACKER HALL, LEHIGH UNIVERSITY

### **Bishopthorpe Manor**



Bishopthorpe Manor is the only seminary for girls and young ladies in the State of Pennsylvania conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. This select high-grade school, situated on Fountain Hill, has had, as Bishop Talbot so aptly states, an honorable career extending over a period of nearly fifty years. Its alumnae are now numbered by the hundreds, including many of prominence in different sections of the country.

In 1850, the present property and adjoining lands belonged to Auguste Fiot, a Frenchman, of Philadelphia, who improved them for a country seat, and had them laid out with great beauty. In that year he built the Manor House of stone, a stately and massive mansion, and named the estate Fontainebleau after the historic park and place near Paris. With its extensive grounds, fine walks and terraces, grand old trees, beautiful flowers and fountains, it is said to have been the most attractive place in the picturesque Lehigh Valley. The borough that grew up around it on the mountain side was called Fountain Hill, the name being, it is claimed, a free translation of the original.

After Mr. Fiot's death, which occurred in 1866, the property was sold to Mr. Tinsley Jeter, an ardent Southerner and a devoted churchman of broad culture, who proposed to use it as a church school for girls, and it was purchased for

this purpose in 1867. At the suggestion of the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, as the Diocese of Bethlehem had not at that time been separated from that of Pennsylvania, it was renamed "Bishopthorpe", the term signifying a Bishop's demesne, after the country seat of the Archbishop of York, England, where he had recently been a visitor.

But few alterations were necessary or were made in the mansion which still remains the main building. What is now known as the Middle House in which are the dining-room and the large study hall was then built and the school opened in 1868 under the control of a board of Trustees of which the Bishop was president. When the Diocese of Bethlehem was organized in 1871 it became the owner of the property. The school's capacity at that time was twenty-five resident students. It has also considerable day patronage. The school from the beginning had maintained a high standard of character and scholarship, and had been very successful in its work. In 1885–1886, in order to meet the demands for increased capacity, it was greatly improved by the addition of the New House which contains the gymnasium, music rooms, studio, several bedrooms, the kitchen, pantries, etc.

The institution sustained a serious loss during the session 1893–1894 in the death of Miss Walsh, the Principal for twenty-five years. Its success up to that time had been due largely to her strong personality. After her death the position was held by successive principals, some of them very capable, with varying success until 1902, when the school was closed temporarily for financial reasons. The property was sold in 1908 to Mr. Claude N. Wyant, its present owner, and an associate.

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Mr. Wyant who has had much experience in high-grade schools in Virginia and Ohio decided that Bishopthorpe Manor, conducted according to approved modern methods, should continue to be a school of exceptional advantages for a discriminating patronage.

With this policy in view he became sole owner in 1910. In that year he built the Annex which contains the large concert hall, some class rooms, and several bedrooms. In 1914 he built the New Annex, to meet the growing needs of the school. It contains two class rooms, three music rooms and several double bedrooms. The capacity of the school was thus increased to more than double what it was when the Diocese of Bethlehem took charge of it. All the buildings adjoin one another so that communication does not require going out of doors.

Mrs. Wyant, a graduate of Hollins College, exercises close personal supervision over the daily life of the girls, and her thorough sympathy and understanding of their needs has been and is a marked factor in the school's success.

The plan of administration of Bishopthorpe Manor under the present management is to some extent different from that of boarding schools generally. The school is conducted largely as a spacious residence and the students are considered as the members of one family. All are placed on honor to observe those regulations of proper decorum and correct demeanor that will best serve the whole household.

The school is advantageously located in a region free from malaria with a bracing mountain climate, and noted for healthfulness. Every facility exists for athletic sports, physical exercise, and outdoor pastimes. The many pleasant walks along the mountain paths, the rural highways, the river, the park, the tennis court, afford an alluring invitation to open-air life. The isolation and inconvenience of country location, however, are altogether lacking, as its position enables it to enjoy all the advantages of the contiguous cities.

The educational work of the school is based upon as full a development of the intellectual capabilities of each student as possible. This is accomplished by flexible courses of study under an excellent and particularly well-arranged elective system. There are three Courses provided — the College Preparatory, the Academic, and the General Culture or Collegiate. The first two cover four years, and the last, two years. The College Preparatory Course gives complete preparation for the best colleges, certificate admission to Wellesley, Smith, Wells, University of Chicago, and other Colleges. The Academic Course corresponds to that of the best high schools. The General Culture or Collegiate Course is planned for high school graduates or for graduates of the Academic Course. There are Special Courses in Music Expression, Art, Arts and Crafts, Domestic Art, and Domestic Science. The work in all courses is most thorough and comprehensive, under teachers — all of whom are resident — of high scholarly attainments and of sufficient number to insure careful individual instruction. There are no entrance examinations for admittance.

The school shares in a generous measure in the excellent musical advantages of the Bethlehems, and maintains an unusually high standard for efficiency of work in music. Among the exceptional musical advantages available are the

annual Bach Festivals which have been designated "the greatest choir and the finest sequence of choral performances in America", and the famous concerts of the Lehigh Valley Symphony Orchestra which is supported by Mr. Chas. M. Schwab and other local music lovers.

The nearness of the school to New York and Philadelphia enables its students to enjoy their special musical treats, such as grand opera, without interruption from the regular work. Special arrangements have been made for week-end trips, for parties with a school chaperon, these cities when advisable.

The carefully-arranged, comprehensive and practical two-year courses in Domestic Science, Domestic Art, Expression, and Arts and Crafts, meet an increasing demand for the training they give, and are becoming more popular each year. The equipment in each department is very complete in every respect, and the work, taught systematically and thoroughly, has been very successful.

Bishopthorpe Manor, although conducted under the auspices of the Episcopal Church and under the pastoral care of the Dean of the Pro-Cathedral, is in no wise sectarian, and much of its patronage come from those of other affiliations. It is pre-eminently a home school in management and direction, the aim being to prepare its students to be true home-makers.

The substantial improvements made in the buildings in recent years have added much to their beauty as well as to the comfort and convenience of the students. The utmost care is taken to have Bishopthorpe Manor sustain fully, in its standards, methods and work to-day, the best ideal's and traditions of the past. To its students from all sections of our country and parts of Canada it furnishes a cheerful refined hone school of earnest and accurate scholarship with the best social training one where the physical health and the moral and spiritual life of its students are happily combined with the most approved methods of educations.

### **South Bethlehem Business College**

The South Bethlehem Business College was established May 17, 1897, by W.F. Magee, the present principal, and three years later, June 18, 1900, was regularly incorporated. During the first year, the School occupied rooms in the South Bethlehem National Bank Building. In 1906 it was removed to its present location, in the O'Reilly Building, where commodious quarters were specially fitted up for school purposes.

The aim of the institution is to give its students a thorough and practical training for business, in a reasonable time. English and other necessary subjects, slighted in many commercial schools, all receive the attention their importance deserves; but the student spends no time on fads, untried theories and branches of no practical use. Instruction is given both individually and in classes, and the work is so planned that each student advances independently of the others.

Modern courses of study, good teachers, central location, splendid equipment and judicious management have all contributed to the success of the School. But promises fulfilled, students satisfied, graduates prepared to do what the business world wants done, and the kind words and influence of patrons have done more. These, together with thorough instruction and fair dealing, have won for the College the respect and confidence of all.

The School had enrolled during the last school year 314 students, of whom 60 per cent. of the day students were from near-by towns. The courses of study embrace book-keeping, accounting, office practice, banking, auditing, shorthand, typewriting, advertising, and all the other usual commercial branches. Both day and evening sessions are held. There is also a special preparatory department, and a class for the study of the Spanish language. The faculty is composed of nine teachers, all of whom are proficient in their respective branches, and have had years of experience in both teaching and office work. The School is now in its 19th year, and 800 young men and women have graduated therefrom, many of whom have become superintendents, managers and private secretaries of large business concerns.



CHURCH OF NATIVITY (OLD)

### **A Sketch of Nativity Parish**

As early as 1854 occasional services were held by visiting Episcopalian clergymen in hotel parlors, and in the year following, Mr. William H. Sayre, Jr., of St. Mark's Parish, Mauch Chunk, arranged for more frequent and regular services. In 1860–1861 Mr. Tinsley Jeter held lay services on Sunday afternoons in his home, and in 1862 these alternated at Mr. R.H. Sayre's residence. From May 11, 1862, until Christmas, 1864, a Church School met on Sundays in the passenger station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1865 the first church building of the Parish of the Nativity was consecrated by Bishop Stephens, Bishop Nail, of Kansas, and eight priests, and two years later the present Rectory was finished.

In 1873, St. Mary's Sunday School was opened with 40 pupils, and in the year following, St. Mary's Chapel was built, and was consecrated by Bishop Howe in 1875.

In 1884, St. Joseph's Chapel was built, and on October 18th of that year Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburgh, acting for Bishop Howe, consecrated this Chapel.

In 1887, services were held in the new Church of the Nativity which had been adorned by many memorials — litany desk, lectern, organ, etc. In 1888, the new Church being free from debt was consecrated by Bishop Rulison, assisted by Bishop Coleman of Delaware, and Bishop Whitehead of Pittsburgh. In 1890 the Vestry granted the Church of the Nativity to the Bishop of the Diocese as a Pro-Cathedral, and such it has been ever since.

In 1895 the present Parish House was built.

The first rector of the Parish was the Rev. E.N. Potter. Then followed the Rev. Robert J. Nevin; the Rev. John I. Forbes; the Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, now Bishop of Pittsburgh; the Rev. C. Kinloch Nelson, Jr., now Bishop of Atlanta; the Rev. Gilbert H. Sterling.

The present Rector who is also Dean of the Pro-Cathedral, the very Rev. Frederick W. Beekman, was called from St. Peter's Church, Uniontown, Pa., after the death of Dr. Sterling, entered upon his duties in this Parish on May 15, 1913; and the present assistant, or Canon, the Rev. Brayton Byron, came here from Christ Church, Rochester, N.Y., in December, 1913.



CHURCH OF NATIVITY, 1915



ST. JOSEPH'S CHAPEL



ST. MARK'S CHAPEL

### **South Bethlehem Moravian Church**

The history of the First Moravian Church, on the corner of Packer Avenue and Elm Street, dates back to the years immediately preceding the Civil War. The congregation had its origin in the successful Sunday School work which the late Miss Amanda Jones, of the Bethlehem Moravian Church, began on the south side of the Lehigh, May 1, 1859. In June of the same year, the Rev. Lewis P. Kampmann, President of the Moravian Theological Seminary, conducted the first church service in the District School House. With the exception of the services begun in 1850 at Oppelt's Water Cure on the site of St. Luke's Hospital for the benefit of the patients and summer guests, this was the first Moravian work on the south side.

Two years after Miss Jones had commenced her efficient labors, the Sunday School and the services were transferred to a vacant grain depot near the railroad, the school-house being too small to accommodate the rapidly-growing Sunday School any longer. At this time the population of the town was about 950. Before long the south-side Moravians became anxious to have a congregation and a church of their own. This desire was fulfilled, December 25, 1862, when the congregation was formally organized in the old grain-house. Some time later the corner-stone of the first church was laid on the lot donated by the Honorable Asa Packer and located "between Schreiner and Birch Streets back of Hauck's at the edge of the woods." This building, now known as "Christmas Hall," while still in an unfinished state was sold to the trustees of the newly-founded Lehigh University, April, 1866.

The congregation then chose the present site for the erection of another edifice, and on March 29, 1868, the consecration of the new church took place. For over forty years the members worshipped in this building, when it was replaced by the beautiful, modern, thirty-thousand dollar brown-stone brick church, formally opened to the worship of God and the service of man, May 28, 1911. The equipment of the present church includes a splendid gymnasium, a large dining room and a well-appointed kitchen. Adjoining the church is a large, modern parsonage and the sexton's house, both owned by the congregation.

The first regularly-appointed pastor of the congregation was the Rev. Henry J. Van Vleck, who was afterward consecrated a bishop of the Church. He took charge of this work in 1866 and served the congregation for eight years. Since his time the congregation has been served by the following pastors: William F. Oerter; Bishop Edmund A. Oerter; Julius Wuensche; William Hoch; Charles B. Shultz, D.D.; A. Dobler; Wilson A. Cope; Lewis P. Clewell, who died in office after serving ten years; Bishop Edmund A. Oerter; Frederick Wantzell; William Strohmeier; William



Henry Rice, D.D., whose death ended his service after two years; and Harry E. Stocker, Ph.D., the present incumbent. The total membership of the congregation is between 350–400.



CHRISTMAS HALL

Originally the first house of worship of the First Moravian Church.



FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH  
1863



FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH  
1915

**St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church**  
**The Mother Church of Lutheranism in South Bethlehem**

HUMBLE BEGINNING LED TO LARGE GROWTH.

OLD CHURCH.

The beginning of Lutheran work in South Bethlehem was made by the late Rev. A.T. Geissenhainer, then treasurer of The Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States.

In the Spring of 1863, he arranged with Philip Malburg for a meeting in his residence in the interest of Lutheran work. Quite a number were present, men and women. Other meetings followed and greater interest was awakened, and it was decided to erect a church at once.

LOTS SECURED.

Two lots, Nos. 26 and 27 on Borhek Street (now Vine Street), each 40 feet front and 140 feet deep, were secured from the late Charles and Camilla Brodhead. The deed was executed on the first day of April, A.D. 1863.

CORNER-STONE LAID.

The Cornerstone for the new edifice was laid with appropriate services on Sunday, August 30, 1863. The pastor, Rev. A.T. Geissenhainer, was assisted in the services by the Revs. S.K. Brobst, J.H. Fahs and L.W. Heidenreich.

FIRST SERVICE.

On March 13, 1864, the first service was held. Pastor Geissenhainer preached the sermon, and had selected as his text: I Samuel, 7, 12. Quite a number of those present expressed their desire to become members.

Services were held again on Palm Sunday, and on Good Friday. Election for officers of the Church Council was held and the following were elected: for Elders, Philip Malburg, Joseph Kless and John M. Ritter; for Deacons, Joseph S. Schmidt, Nicholas Sauer and Jacob Hames.

DEDICATION.

On Sunday, June 26, 1864, the completed church was dedicated to the glory of the Triune God. Rev. C.A. Ebert, of Newark N.J., preached the German sermon in the morning, and Rev. S.K. Brobst, of Allentown, preached in German in the afternoon, and Rev. F.J.F. Schantz in English.

#### FIRST CHURCH.

The church was a one-story brick building, 35 feet by 60 feet.

Rev. Mr. Geissenhainer served the congregation until the Spring of 1867, when he removed to Philadelphia. Rev. J. Zentner then was called as pastor and served the congregation for one year. He is still in the active ministry at Sharon, Pa.

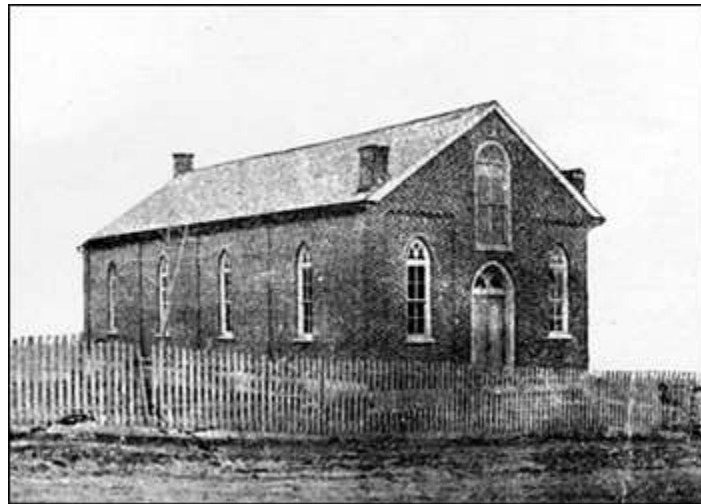
In the Summer of 1868, Rev. Jacob B. Rath, who was then ministering to several congregations near Bethlehem, received and accepted a call. After about a year and a half of faithful service he was forced to resign on account of ill health. The pulpit was then supplied for several months by the Rev. C.J. Cooper, D.D., then a student in the Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. Later he was called as pastor and installed on July 10, 1870.

#### NEW AND PRESENT CHURCH.

Three years later it was decided to erect a larger church. On June 22, 1873, the corner-stone was laid, and on March 29, 1874, the basement was consecrated.

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ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH  
(Old)



ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH  
(Present)

The completed church was formally dedicated on May , 1879.

After a most successful pastorate of 16 years, Rev. Cooper resigned in May, 1886, to become the financial agent and treasurer of Muhlenberg College, Allentown. At present Rev. Cooper is serving St. Stephen's, North Bethlehem; Jerusalem Church, East Salisbury Township; and Friedens, Friedensville.

Rev. Wm. F. Schoener, who had just been ordained to the office of the ministry, being given a call, Jun 27, 1886, assumed the pastoral duties the following Sunday.

In the Summer of 1888 ground was broken for the erection of a parsonage adjoining the church. Pastor Schoener and family moved into it in the Spring of 1889.

Owing to the growth of the congregation and Sunday School, the congregation in 1895 decided to erect an addition to the rear of the church at the cost of \$7,000. After the completion of the addition, a new \$3,500 Felgemacher Pipe Organ was installed. This was made possible through the untiring efforts of the Young People's Union.

On July 2, 1901, after a few days' illness, Pastor Schoener was called to his eternal reward; this putting an end to a most successful pastorate of 15 years.

In October, 1901, the present pastor, Rev. J.O. Leibensperger, was called, and installed on December 1, 1901.

Many improvements have been made to the church and parsonage during the present pastorate. The debt of \$5,000 was canceled 7 years ago. The Graded System was introduced in the English Sunday School.

St. Peter's Church is a German-English Church, having a large communicant membership, and conducting two well-equipped Sunday Schools.

#### FUTURE CHURCH.

Plans and specifications have been approved for altering, enlarging and beautifying the present church building, including a Parish House. Work will be begun next Spring.

St. Peter's has a most valuable Church Property, Corner Vine Street and Packer Avenue.

### **St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church Fountain Hill.**

A Sunday School was organized in the Old School House, just torn down, December 6, 1885, through the instrumentality of Rev. C.J. Cooper, then pastor of the Mother Church.

The Congregation was organized on the 16th of December, in the same year and in the same place. Rev. J.A. Bauman was present at the organization of the congregation, and has been serving most acceptably the congregation ever since, a period of almost 27 years.

St. Paul's has a valuable property and conducts a most successful Sunday School.

### **St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church**

This Congregation was organized in November, 1888, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A.L. Cope, the late W.F. Roth presiding, and Mr. L. Cope acted as Secretary.

A lot, 50 by 115 feet, was purchased on Fourth Street. Building Committee, consisting of S.S. Wagner, Henry Moritz, William Quakenfield, Cornelius Beysher, and A.L. Cope, was chosen. The erection of the Chapel was begun, which was finished and ready for occupancy on January 20, 1889.

On October 9, 1889, the Rev. A.B. Markley, of Jonestown, Pa., was elected the first regular pastor.

Under the pastorate of Rev. Albert T. Clay, Ph.D., the present commodious and beautiful building was erected. It was dedicated to the Glory of God on December 8, 1895.

The present Pastor is the Rev. H.J. Kuder. Under his pastorate the balance of the debt has been paid. The Congregation owns a most valuable property, and is in a flourishing condition.

### **St. Matthew's, Northampton Heights**

This Congregation was organized in November, 1903. Shortly after that it was decided to build a church. Rev. S. Wenrich became the first pastor in August, 1904. Relinquished his pastorate in November, 1909.

The present Pastor, the Rev. J.S. Rensinger, was installed on the 10th of March, 1910.

### **St. John's Slovenian**

Was organized in January of 1910. The first regular Pastor was the Rev. W.A. Lambert, now of Lebanon. The congregation grew and prospered from the very beginning; at this time one of the largest congregations in the Ministerium.

Rev. Ernest A. Stiegler, Ph.D., the present pastor, began his work in July, 1914.

A new church is in course of erection.

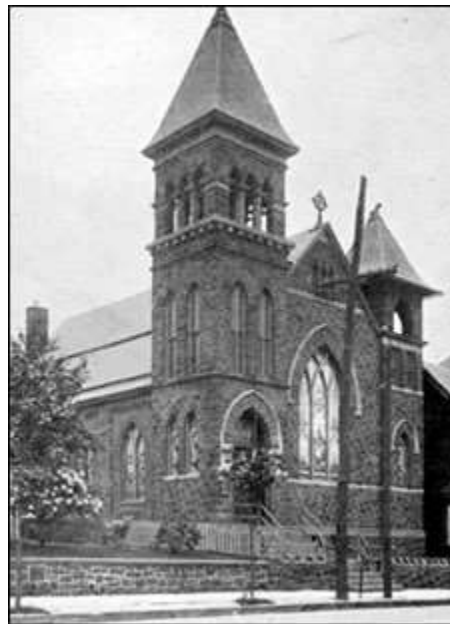
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Evangelical Lutheranism has been thriving in our Borough since its beginning — more than 50 years ago.

Then there was only one Congregation with a few dozen communicant members, — now there are five churches or congregations with a communicant membership of over 3,000 souls.



ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH  
(Future)



ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH



ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH



ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH



## HOLY INFANCY R.C. CHURCH

### **Holy Infancy R.C. Church**

The people of the parish of the Church of the Holy Infancy will celebrate the Church's Golden Jubilee or fiftieth anniversary this Fall coincident with the town's celebration, and the event will mark some noted improvements in the church edifice, at Fourth and Locust Streets, which will include handsome marble altars and a marble communion rail and sanctuary, the main altar being a gift from one of the members of the congregation, Michael L. Connolly.

Prior to 1856 the Catholics of all this section worshipped in St. Joseph's Catholic Church, South Easton. In 1855 Rev. John Tanzer, its pastor, purchased from Aaron Radley the lot or piece of ground on Union Street, Bethlehem, size 71 x 100 feet, on which was erected the frame church which still stands there. The price of the lot was \$300.00. The church was dedicated on Christmas Day, 1856, and was called the Church of the Nativity of Our Lord. Father Tanzer conducted services in the church every third or fourth Sunday of each month, he also having charge of all the churches in the Lehigh Valley to Mauch Chunk. He was assigned as an assistant to Rev. Father Tuboly, in 1857, who resided in Allentown, and took charge of the Bethlehem church, coming here every month. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Schrader, who was succeeded by Rev. Rudolph Kuenzer. On May 15, 1862, Rev. Michael McEnroe was appointed pastor with Rev. Xavier Kaier as assistant. In 1863 Father McEnroe started the English congregation in South Bethlehem and built a church on the site of the present Church of the Holy Infancy at the southeast corner of Fourth and Locust Streets, the lot of ground having been donated to the congregation by the United Brethren (Moravian Society) of Bethlehem. Up to this time Father McEnroe had resided in Allentown, but in 1865 came to South Bethlehem and took up his residence here. He still continued the pastorate of the little Church in Bethlehem. The corner stone of the old church was laid in the fall of 1863, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, who dedicated the church in the following year, 1864. Originally it was intended that the church should be called the Church of the Nativity, but owing to the fact that Bethlehem had a church of that name and also that this place had one in the Episcopalian Church, it was decided at the suggestion of Archbishop Wood that it should be called the Church of the Holy Infancy.

The congregation bought a house at the northwest corner of Fourth and Locust Streets, and Father McEnroe took up his residence in it as a rectory. He continued his pastorate of the church until 1877, when he was succeeded by his brother, Rev. Philip McEnroe. The growth of the congregation necessitated a larger church, and in 1882, having obtained the approval of Archbishop Wood, the present edifice was begun, ground being broken on May 22, 1882. The erection of the new church was prosecuted around the old edifice until the Sunday after Easter, 1883, after which the old church was torn down. The present church was completed exactly in four years after its erection was begun. In the meantime services were held in St. Michael's Hall, which was subsequently sold and is now used as a place of worship on East Fourth Street, near Spruce, by the Hungarian Reformed Congregation. Services were conducted in the basement of the new church until 1886. The church was dedicated by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, and Bishop Farrell, of Trenton, N.J., preached the dedicatory sermon. On great fact that Father McEnroe always was proud of was that there was not a dollar debt on the church when it was dedicated.

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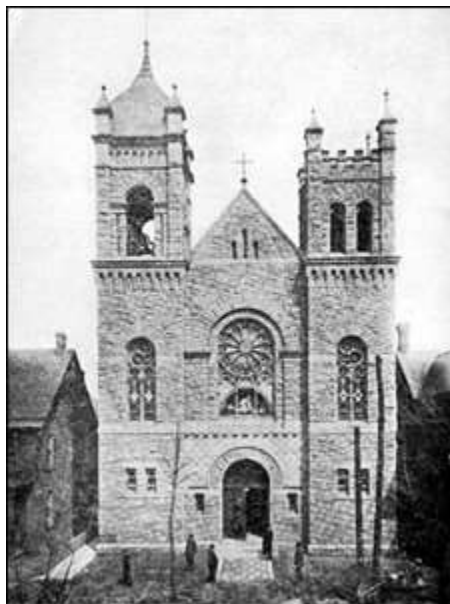
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The present church is 67 feet front on East Fourth Street and has a depth of 147 feet on Locust Street. It is built of Trenton sandstone and broken range masonry. It is surmounted by a spire 196 feet, 4 inches high to the top of the cross. The church was designed by Durang of Philadelphia and is of Gothic architecture. It is furnished with a massive sweet-toned organ. Prof. W.K. Graber is the organist and choirmaster, which position he has most successfully filled since 1865.

In recent years there have been added to the church property a parochial school and convent. The school is in charge of a Mother Superior and eleven Sisters. There are 600 pupils in attendance. The School and Convent were erected in 1894 and the Sisters of St. Joseph are in charge. Both buildings were erected under the pastorate of Father McEnroe, whose death occurred on October 13, 1910. He was succeeded by Rev. J.J. O'Connell, who immediately on assuming his duties as pastor began making improvements to the church property. The two lots immediately east of the church were purchased and he erected the present handsome rectory on the site. Father O'Connell was not destined to remain long with his people, his death occurring in December, 1912.



Rev. H.J. McGettigan, the present pastor, was appointed his successor and assumed his duties on December 28, 1912. His assistants are Rev. Thomas McLaughlin and Rev. Edward Stapleton.



FIRST REFORMED CHURCH

### **First Reformed Church**

The congregation of the First Reformed Church of South Bethlehem, Pa., was formally organized on November 10th, 1867, by Rev. Isaac K. Loos, D.D. Rev. Loos and his predecessor in the Bethlehem charge, Rev. D.Y. Heisler, had held services for some time previous to this in the Lutheran Church, Corner of Vine Street and Packer Avenue, and continued to do so until the Lutheran people desired the church for themselves when, beginning with December 22, 1867, the services were held on the third floor of the School House on Vine Street. Services were regularly continued and endeavors made to procure a site and building. In the Spring of 1870 the present site was procured and the first church building begun.

Rev. Henry Hess was supply pastor from June, 1870, to May, 1871. Rev. N.Z. Snyder, D.D., began his pastorate on September 1, 1871, and on the 21st and 22nd of October following, the church edifice, built during the pastorate of Rev. Hess, was dedicated. Rev. Dr. Snyder served the congregation efficiently for twenty-one years.

Rev. David Scheirer became the pastor in May, 1893, and continued his pastorate for ten years. During his pastorate, the present new church building was erected. The last service that was held in the old church was on April 12th, 1896, and on June 7th following, the corner-stone of the new church building was laid, and completed and dedicated on May the 30th, 1897.

The present pastor, Rev. D.B. Clark, was elected when a student in the Theological Seminary, in November, 1903, and became pastor upon his graduation and licensure in May, 1904. During the present pastorate the congregation has increased in strength and membership. The heavy debt resting upon the church was rapidly reduced and completely paid off by December, 1913. In June of the same year the large property adjoining the church, then belonging to Rev. Dr. Snyder, was purchased for the use of a parsonage and to permit of enlarging the church equipment in the future. A large pipe organ was installed and various improvements made. Services are held regularly in the English language.

This congregation now has a valuable site with well-equipped buildings located at 15 to 19 West Fourth Street, with a membership of 631 and a large number of active organizations.

Since the organization of the First Reformed Church, three other congregations have been organized and churches built to provide for those of the Reformed faith: The Shiloh Reformed Church, The Hungarian Reformed Church, and The Grace Reformed Church.



SHILOH REFORMED CHURCH



GRACE REFORMED CHURCH



ST. JOHN'S MAGYAR REFORMED CHURCH

The Shiloh Reformed Church, East South Bethlehem, now Northampton Heights, was organized January 19, 1888, with eleven charter members by Rev. A.B. Koplín, D.D., of Hellertown. The church was built and dedicated in 1901. Dr. Koplín continued his pastorate until 1908, when Rev. T.R. Dietz took charge as pastor for three years. Since 1911, the Rev. T.C. Strock has been pastor. The congregation has increased in influence and numbers, especially during the last years. The membership now is one hundred and ninety-eight (198).

The Grace Reformed Church, Fountain Hill, South Bethlehem, was organized by a committee of Tohickon Classis of which Rev. Dr. N.Z. Snyder was chairman, on May 10, 1908, with five members. The present pastor, Rev. T.C. Brown, began his pastorate June 1, 1908. During this same year the church was built, and dedicated in October. There has been a steady growth during these seven years, and there are now 106 members.

The Hungarian, or Magyar, people of the Reformed faith for some years worshipped in the First Reformed Church, until 1906, when the Hungarian Reformed Church was organized, which is now located on East Fourth Street. Rev. John Erdelyi was the first regular pastor, continuing until March, 1908, when the present pastor, Rev. Emil Nagy, took charge. The present building was bought and remodeled into a church in 1907. The congregation now numbers 167, has a large Sunday School and a large Hungarian Society. This congregation is a member of the Reformed Church of Hungary.



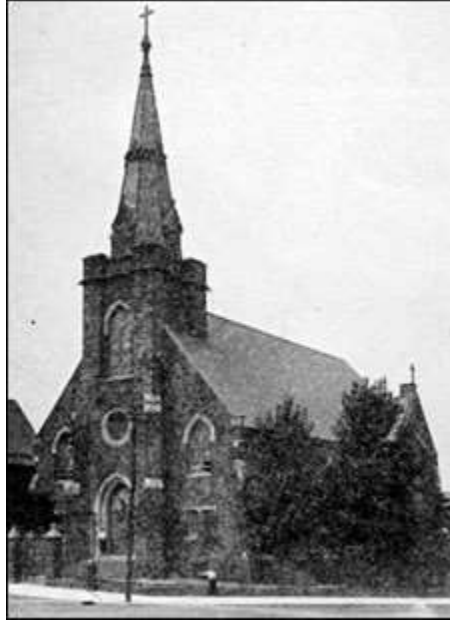
HOLY GHOST R.C. CHURCH  
Rev. A. Fretz, Rector



ST. JOHN'S MAGYAR R.C. CHURCH AND SCHOOL  
Rev. John Shimko, Rector



HOLY ROSARY ITALIAN R.C. CHURCH  
Rev. F. Gherardelli, Rector



SS. CYRILLUS AND METHODIUS SLOVAK R.C. CHURCH  
Rev. Francis Vlossak, Rector



ST. STANISLAUS POLISH R.C. CHURCH  
Rev. August Kuczynski, Rector



ST. JOSEPH'S WINDIC R.C. CHURCH  
Rev. Anselm Murn, Rector

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FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
Rev. C.B. Chapin, Pastor



BRITH SHOLAM TALMUD TORA  
Rev. Abraham Gandal, Rabbi



FRITZ MEMORIAL M.E. CHURCH  
Rev. Benjamin LaPish, Pastor



ST. LUKE'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH  
Rev. F.M. Gingrich, Pastor



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH  
Rev. J.L. Kreamer, Pastor





ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH  
Rev. I.F. Heisler, Pastor



ST. JOHN'S A.M.E. ZION CHURCH  
Rev. M.D. Brown, Pastor

**THE BACH FESTIVALS**  
**A GREAT ASSET TO THE COMMUNITY**  
**FAME OF CHOIR WIDESPREAD**

In the Bethlehem Steel Company, Lehigh University and the Bach Choir, this community possesses a threefold source of world-wide fame. Local citizens pretty generally appreciate the advertising value of the steel plant and the University, but it is questionable whether they know how important a factor the annual Bach Festivals are in bringing the Bethlehems into the limelight.

Money could not buy the columns of space devoted last Spring by important newspapers and magazines of the country to this great musical event. From papers ranging geographically from the New York "Sun", which designated the community "famous for its interpretations of the greater works of Sebastian Bach", to the Portland "Oregonian" which said, "artistic traditions cluster around the town, its importance must go on increasing", there has been a chorus of approval. The journals of every city of consequence in the United States, a number in Canada, and a few in England, Germany and France have touched upon the work of the Bach Choir here in what has been termed the Bayreuth of America.

In the July issue of the "Alumni Bulletin" of Lehigh University extracts were reprinted from long articles by leading music critics of the country, describing the 1915 Bach Festival, held at Lehigh University on May 28th and 29th, to which were drawn hundreds of music lovers from a score of states. Comments were quoted from Dr. Lyman Abbott, Editor of "The Outlook"; Henry T. Finck, the noted critic and Music Editor of the New York "Evening Post" and of the "Nation"; W.J. Henderson, author and Music Critic of the New York "Sun"; Richard Aldrich, Music Editor of the New York "Times"; Fullerton L. Waldo, Associate Editor of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger"; Clarence Lucas of the "Musical Courier" staff; M.A. DeWolfe Howe, of Boston, Editor of the Harvard "Alumni Bulletin", and author of "A History of the Boston Symphony Orchestra"; Julius Hart, Music Critic of the Hartford, Conn., "Daily Times"; and E.V. Chamberlain, Managing Editor of the Philadelphia "Press".

The object of the Bach Choir is "the study and performance of the choral and other music of Johann Sebastian Bach, the most profound and original musical thinker the world has ever seen — the master of masters".

The 1916 Festival, to be given at Lehigh next May, will be the eleventh.

Festivals were held in the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, in 1900 (one day), in 1901 (three days), in 1903 (six days), in December, 1904 (Christmas Festival of three days), in April, 1905 (Lenten Festival of three days), in June, 1905 (Easter and Ascension Festival of three days).

The Festivals were resumed in South Bethlehem in 1912 when Lehigh University extended hospitality to the Choir, the Moravian Seminary and College for Women cooperating. Two-day renditions were given in the Packer Memorial Church, on the University campus, in May of 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915.

The renditions have been termed "the most important sequence of choral performances in America".

"The membership of the Choir is drawn from all walks of life, under the common fealty of the incomparable music of the Patriarch, \* \* \* \* \* The best singers of the churches of the Bethlehems are proud and glad to make sacrifices for the all-the-year-around practicing. None can read the very soul of this chorus who does not realize that it exists for the personal exploitation of no one — and its leader, in the shadow of Bach's effulgent name, is the most modest of men and the least anxious to ascribe to himself the glory." — *Philadelphia "Public Ledger"*.

Dr. J. Fred. Wolle, founder and conductor of the Bach Festivals, is a native of Bethlehem, a son of Francis Wolle, a botanist of note.

Dr. Wolle was formerly organist of the Moravian Church in Bethlehem and of Lehigh University, and is now organist of Salem Lutheran Church.

From 1905 to 1911, Dr. Wolle was head of the Department of Music in the University of California, and he organized at Berkeley a Bach Choir that gave several renditions in the Greek Theater.

The 1916 Festival will be the fifth held in Packer Memorial Church on the Lehigh Campus.

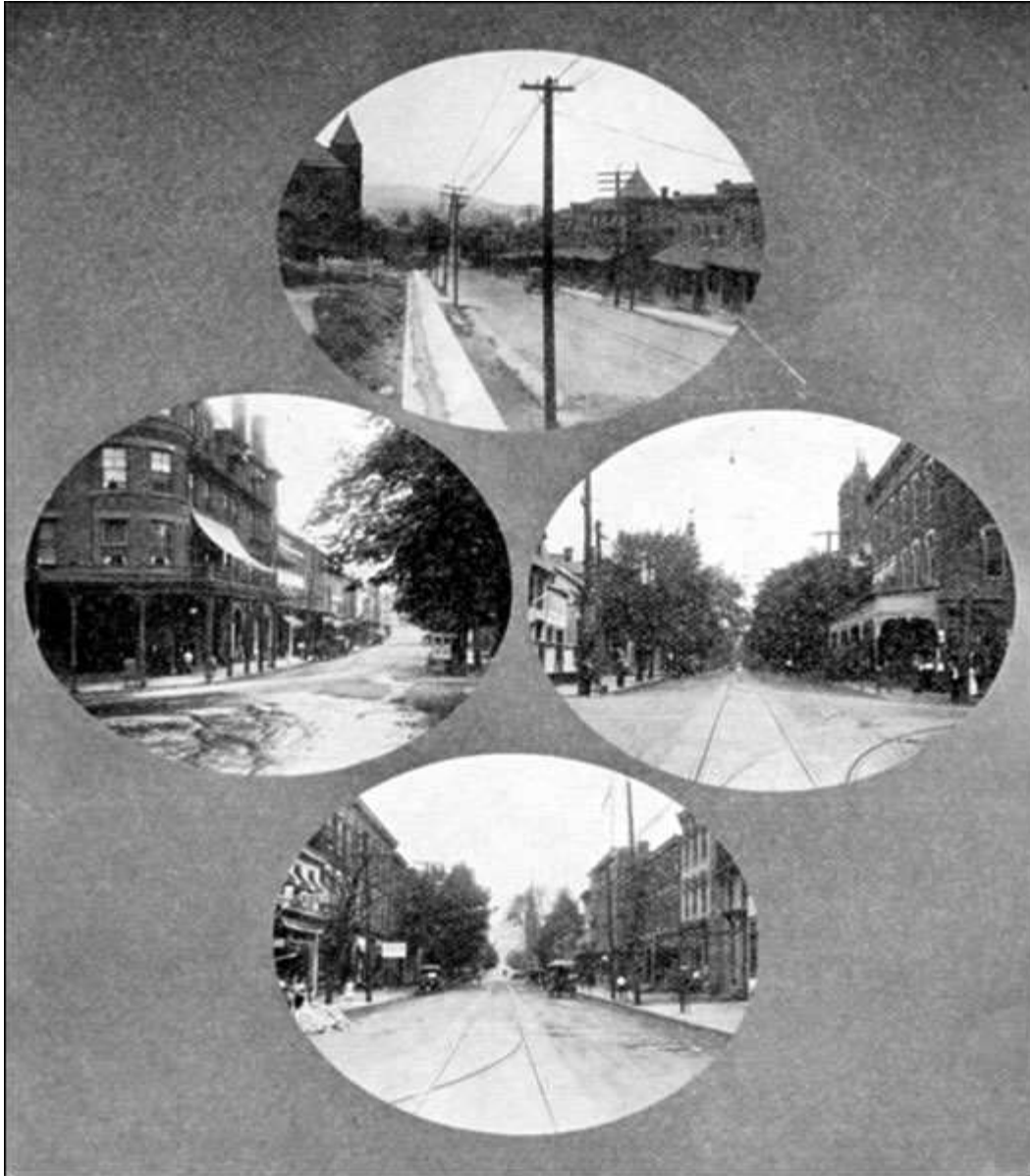
Dr. Henry Sturgis Drinker, President of the University, is President of the Bach Choir.

Charles M. Schwab, A.N. Cleaver and W.A. Wilbur, of the University Board of Trustees, are members of the Bach Executive Committee.

Dr. J. Fred. Wolle, founder of the Festivals, was for eighteen years organist of Lehigh University.

T. Edgar Shields, organist of the Choir, is the present University organist.

It is in the Chapel of the Moravian Seminary and College for Women in Bethlehem that the Bach Choir holds its regular rehearsals. Dr. J.H. Clewell, President of the Seminary and College, is a member of the Bach Executive Committee. The teaching force and students are largely represented among the singers of the Choir.



FOURTH STREET, LOOKING WEST.  
WYANDOTTE STREET, LOOKING SOUTH. FOURTH STREET, LOOKING WEST.  
FOURTH STREET, LOOKING EAST.

**ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL**



A charter was granted for the establishment of St. Luke's Hospital by the Legislature, March 29th, 1872 amended by the Court of Northampton County, 1873, and then again by the Court of Lehigh County, 1880.

The Institution was first located in a converted residence situated on Broad Street, South Bethlehem, and it was opened for the reception and treatment of patients in 1873. The hospital remained but three years in this location.

It was removed to the present location of the hospital, the so-called "Water Cure Property", May 24th, 1876. The hospital first used the large wooden water cure buildings. At that time the number of beds was seventeen.

On November 1st, 1881, the first buildings of the present pavilion establishment were completed and opened for the treatment of patients. At first there were three pavilions, viz.: one Men's Pavilion, an Operation Pavilion, and a Kitchen and Laundry Pavilion.

In 1885 The Women's Pavilion and the Boiler House were completed. The Administration building was completed in 1888. The Children's Pavilion was completed in 1890. An Isolation Pavilion was erected for the treatment of contagious diseases which might develop in the Institution, in 1893. This gave a total capacity of sixty-two (62) beds.

The Women's Pavilion was erected in Memory of Anna P. Lockhart by her husband, Mr. Robert Lockhart.

The Children's Pavilion was erected in Memory of Merritt Abbott Wilbur by his parents Mr. and Mrs. Elisha P. Wilbur.

The cost of the other buildings was defrayed by the income of the Asa Packer bequest, together with the aid of Railroads, Mining Companies, and other industrial establishments and their employees, and by many other friends of the institution.

The Operation Pavilion was erected in Memory of Rebecca Thomas by her husband Mr. Samuel Thomas in 1902.

The Robert Sayre Pavilion was erected by R.H. Sayre in 1902 in Memory of all who have contributed by their means or labor to the good of the hospital.

The Pathological Laboratory, also presented by Mr. Sayre, was erected in 1907.

Lastly, the Coxe Pavilion was erected by Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., of Philadelphia. It is intended especially for the reception and care of lying in cases. It was opened July 1st, 1914.

At the opening of the first Men's Pavilion, the present management was established and has continued ever since. St. Luke's Hospital was the pioneer in establishing the modern system of hospital management, namely, the placing of the whole care and responsibility of the management and treatment of patients under one head and direction. This system has been taken up and followed by all the best hospitals in the country.

The Training School for Nurses, the fourth Training School for Nurses in the United States, was organized very soon after the beginning of the present administration, namely, December, 1884.

At present the hospital has an ordinary capacity of one hundred and five (105) beds, and a total capacity of one hundred and twenty (120) beds, and is now treating about two thousand (2,000) patients, a year.

Undenominational, it extends its benevolence to all classes without distinction of creed and color, in the community.

Its present Board of Trustees consists of the following:

Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D.D., LL.D. – President, ex-officio.  
 Warren A. Wilbur – Vice-President.  
 Albert N. Cleaver – Secretary.  
 Warren A. Wilbur – Treasurer.

Rev. Marcus A. Tollman	Edwin Thomas
Frank Firmstone	Alan C. Dodson
Harry J. Seaman	Robert E. Wilbur
John W. Eckert	Charles M. Schwab
Charles M. Dodson	M.L. Connolly
Henry C. Trexler	James W. Fuller, Jr.
H.H. Mitchell	Henry S. Snyder
Alexander C. Graham	David J. Pearsall
G. Reginald Radford	Natt M. Emery
Henry S. Drinker, LL.D.	Frank J. Myers
John A. Miller	Joseph Brobston
H.R. Fehr	Eckley B. Coxe, Jr.
Leonard Peckett	

The Medical Board consists of the following:

Director, and Physician, and Surgeon-in-Chief – William L. Estes, M.D.  
 Associate Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief – William P. Walker, M.D.  
 Chief of House Staff and Dispensary – Wm. L. Estes, Jr., M.D.  
 Pathologist – Adam L. Kotz, M.D.  
 Roentgenologist – H.F. Leibert, M.D.  
 Anethetist – D.K. Santee, M.D.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons:

Abraham Stout, M.D.  
 James L. Hornbeck, M.D.  
 Edgar M. Green, M.D.  
 Bertine S. Erwin, M.D.  
 Paul H. Kleinhans, M.D. – Consulting Ophthalmologist.

Superintendent of the Hospital and Principal of the Training School –  
 Miss Victoria White.  
 Assistant to the Superintendent and to the Director –  
 Miss M.S. Drown.

## CHILDREN'S HOME



The smallpox epidemic, in the Spring of 1882, left so many orphans and half-orphans in this community that Mr. William H. Thurston, then President of the Bethlehem Iron Company, felt the necessity of a place of refuge for these unfortunate children. This was the beginning of the Children's Home of South Bethlehem. A little house was rented on Cherokee Street and a matron, Miss Lizzie Frick, put in charge.

For about four years Mr. Thurston bore the whole expense of maintenance, but as the number of children increased, he deemed it necessary to place it on a more permanent basis, and it was duly incorporated in 1886.

The number of children increased until the first house was too small, and Mr. Thurston donated a lot for a new building, also on Cherokee Street, upon which a house was built by a fund secured by Mrs. George Jenkins and the ladies of the Board of Directors, the total amount of which was \$3,749.53.

The new house on Cherokee Street was completed in June, 1888, and the children with their efficient matron, Miss Frick, installed.

In 1895, when the still increasing number of children had again rendered the Cherokee Street quarters inadequate, the Board of Directors decided to purchase a country site where the children would have more space.

The carrying out of their resolutions at this time was made possible by the generous donation of Capt. James Wiley, of a sum of money towards the erection of a suitable building, this gift being made in memory of his wife, Annie Lewis Wiley. The Directors, having secured an option on a tract of six acres of land, in Salisbury Township, Lehigh County, began immediately to solicit funds for its purchase.

Through their activities, special donations ( amounting to \$4,253.00) were received.

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The property having been purchased, the building, which is the Children's Home of to-day, was immediately started. The structure erected from designs prepared by Mr. A.W. Leh, the well-known architect of South Bethlehem, (J.S. Allam, Contractor and Builder) is a substantial three-story building of brick, standing well back from the street. It has in many respects, admirably answered its purpose. From time to time fruit and shade trees have been planted, and cows and poultry are kept for use of the Home. By means of the constant activity of the Board of Directors of these years in soliciting sufficient funds for the proper equipment of the new building, the Home was able to move into its new quarters, and entered upon a fresh field of usefulness. This fact is proved by the current reports which show at this time an increasing number of children under the care of the Home.

As the public schools of Salisbury Township could not accommodate the children, a private teacher (Miss Agnes Moore) was engaged in 1897, and the children instructed by her according to the public school curriculum. This custom has ever since that date been maintained.

The Board has been fortunate in its matrons. After a most efficient service of several years, Miss Frick was compelled to resign, and Mrs. Dry took her place, serving until her death. Mrs. Kintner then took up the work, and for six years did most admirable service, proving a most motherly person to the children. She was succeeded by Mrs. Herman, who has proved her worth many times.

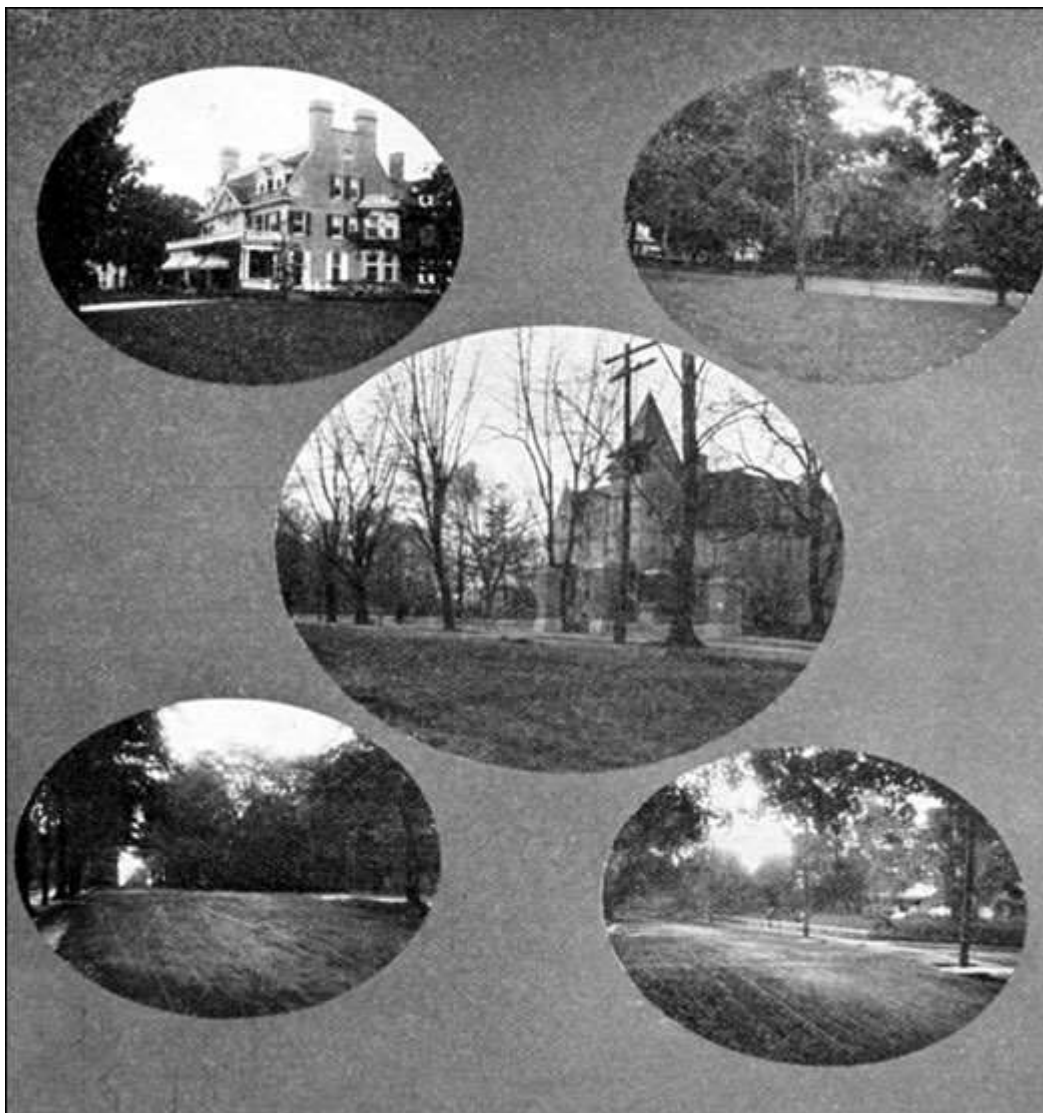
It is to the credit of the Home that its record is one of constant development and growth.

During the Presidency of Mrs. J.F. Meigs (1902— 1908) a new wing had to be added to the building, and, by special Act of Legislature, a small appropriation of State aid was secured, which, it is hoped, will be substantially increased in proportion to the increased needs of the Home. This is a pressing necessity which should commend the interest and attention of the public.

In the thirty-three years over a thousand children have been cared for. The health of the children has been excellent. There have been three epidemics, but very few deaths.

The object of the Home is to furnish temporary shelter for homeless, destitute or unfortunate children until suitable, permanent homes can be found for them.

### Group of South Bethlehem Residences



W.A. WILBUR      J. DAVIS BRODHEAD

## **Reasons Why You Should Locate in South Bethlehem**

South Bethlehem has grown to be the largest Borough in Northampton County. It is distant fifty-seven miles north of Philadelphia and eighty-nine miles west of New York, being connected with the former by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway and the Lehigh Valley Transit Company (electric), and with the latter by the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central Railroads. All of these have connections with the Lehigh & New England Railroad at this point. The Lehigh Valley Transit Company, South Bethlehem and Saucon Street Railway, and the Easton and South Bethlehem Transit Companies' lines radiate in all directions from the town and afford excellent facilities for reaching all near-by points. The town is essentially of an industrial character, the great works of the Bethlehem Steel Company being located here and employing about 17,000 men. The other industries embrace the Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Company, silk mills, hosiery mills, and cigar factories. Despite this industrial feature it has a decided educational side, there being located here the Lehigh University, one of the foremost institutions in technical training in the country, and just across the Borough's border, on the west, is Bishopthorpe School. The South Bethlehem Business College is one of the finest of its character in the eastern part of the State. Each of these are fully described elsewhere. The public and parochial schools are equal to the best in the State, and descriptions of them also contained herein will prove interesting reading.

The Borough's population is a cosmopolitan one, embracing peoples of many races. In the number of its churches, schools and public institutions it is not surpassed by any town of its size. Its population has increased with great rapidity in the past ten years, due to the extensions in the Steel Works, until now it has reached about 26,000 people. The local government is a progressive one, and improvements begun several years ago have been steadily continued. The town is well sewered, particularly for storm water, with which the place was troubled for many years.

A considerable number of house sewers have been built, both these and the storm water sewers being constructed after plans originally prepared by Rudolph Herring of New York, a prominent sanitary engineer. The street paving, of which considerable has also been done in the last seven or eight years, is of a most substantial character. The Police and Fire Departments are well equipped with all modern improvements and apparatus, and the streets are well lighted. The water supply is pure and wholesome.

The Borough is in excellent financial standing. The assessed valuation for the year of 1915 of taxable property is almost \$9,000,000.00, this probably being about two-fifths of the actual valuation. The outstanding bonded indebtedness is \$394,500. The tax rate for the Borough is nine mills on the dollar. The school tax rate is seven mills on the dollar. The Borough Government comprises the Burgess and fifteen Councilmen.

Immediately adjoining South Bethlehem on the west is the Borough of Fountain Hill, incorporated about a score of years ago, and on the east is the Borough of Northampton Heights. The former is a fine residential district and is being rapidly developed in that direction, owing to its advantageous location. The Saucon Plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company is located in the latter Borough. The Borough is being rapidly built up with homes of workingmen. The streets of both Boroughs are curbed and paved and are in good condition.

Across the river from South Bethlehem is the old Borough of Bethlehem, incorporated March 6, 1845. The town was founded in 1741 by the Moravian congregation. The town has not the industrial features of South Bethlehem, and is mostly a business and residential place. It has many historic points of interest. Its streets are well kept and well lighted, and there is an enterprising and progressive government.

## **Building and Loan Associations**

South Bethlehem is fortunate in having five good sound Building and Loan Associations. Building and Loan Associations are the best mediums for saving money that are offered to persons receiving wages or salaries; saving money is a habit, and the earlier one contracts this habit, the better.

They encourage thrift and independence, and make better citizens of its members.



Its advantages are that any sum whatever can be paid monthly; that any sum, not exceeding the value of the shares can be borrowed on a note and repaid in installments at any time; that all monies paid as dues may be withdrawn at any time with interest.

Two hundred dollars for every share of stock will be loaned upon approved security, which loan may be repaid at any time, either in one sum or in as many installments, and of such amounts as the borrower may desire.

Shares mature in about 11 1/2 years, which is equivalent to about 8% interest on the money borrowed.

The following is a list of Building and Loan Associations:

**INDUSTRIAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.**

Organized January, 1881.

Number of Series Issued, 18.

**OFFICERS:**

President – W.C. LAZARUS

Vice-President – GEORGE W. MURRAY

Treasurer – OSMAN F. REINHARD

Secretary – A.L. COPE

South Bethlehem National Bank Building.

**DIRECTORS:**

JAMES M. DEGNAN

H.A.R. DIETRICH

JOHN D. HARTIGAN

VICTOR J. LAZARUS

WILLIAM C. LAZARUS

FRANK W. MARTENIS

GEORGE W. MURRAY

ROBERT PFEIFLE

WILLIAM H. SCOTT

WILLIAM H. TRYTHALL

WALTER VAN DYKE

CORNELIUS WEIERBACH

**EQUITABLE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.**

Organized January, 1884.

Number of Series Issued, 20.

**OFFICERS:**

President – CHARLES KOCHER

Treasurer – J.H. JACOBY

Secretary – A.L. COPE

South Bethlehem National Bank Building.

**DIRECTORS:**

JOHN CONLIN

A.L. COPE

JOHN DONEGAN

A.B. FEHR

P.C. GAFFNEY

DR. J.H. HART

J.H. JACOBY

CHARLES KOCHER

JOHN MCBRIDE

WILLIAM QUADENFIELD

A.W. STERNER

H.O. TRUMBORE

CHARLES H. WAGNER

**SOUTH BETHLEHEM BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION**

Organized January, 1887.

Number of Series Issued, 19.

**OFFICERS:**

President – CHARLES A. WORSLEY

Treasurer – ISAAC W. MILLER

Secretary – A.L. COPE

South Bethlehem National Bank Building.

**DIRECTORS:**

C.W. BACHERT

PHILIP J. BYRNE

A.L. COPE

I.W. MILLER

THOMAS QUINN

G.W. ROLAND

G.M. HARLEMAN  
A.H. GROSS  
RUDOLPH HESKE  
C.A. WORSLEY

OTTO TACHOVSKY  
W.L. TRUMBAUER  
J.W. WESCOE

**CITY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION**

Organized January, 1914.  
Number of Series Issued, 2.

**OFFICERS:**

President – E.H. KRESGE  
Vice-President – PAUL K. SERFASS  
Secretary – H. MORTON SERFASS, Office, 4th and Vine Streets.  
Treasurer – J.H. WILY  
Solicitor – J.T. WOODRING, Esq.

**DIRECTORS:**

A.H. BUCK	FRANK P. STIRK
E.J. GANGEWARE	H.W. THATCHER
THOMAS E. GROMAN	MAX THIEL
JONAS B. KLEIN	W.W. UEBERROTH
E.H. KRESGE	DR. E.D. URICH
PAUL K. SERFASS	J.H. WILY

**WILBUR BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.**

Organized February, 1915.  
Number of Series Issued, 2.

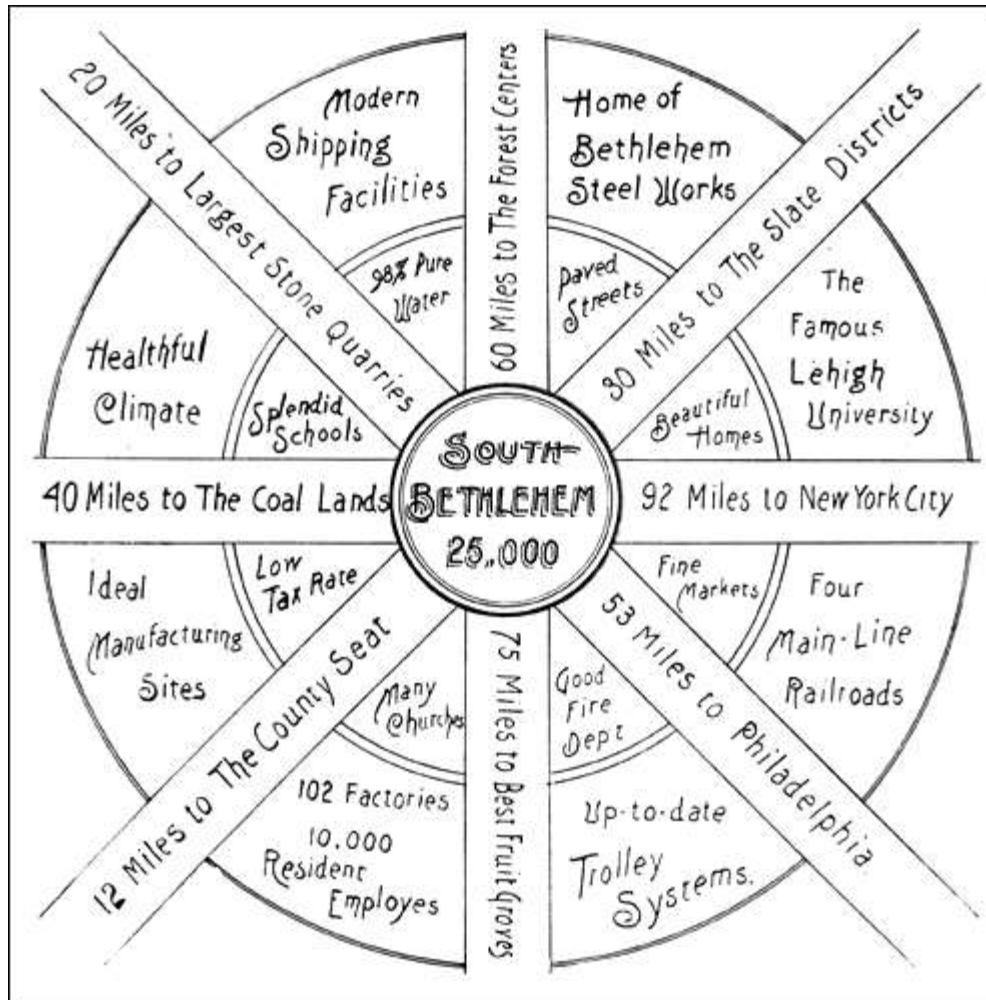
**OFFICERS:**

President – HARRY J. MEYERS  
Treasurer – ELDREDGE P. WILBUR  
Secretary – R.S. STEIN

Room 203, E.P. Wilbur Trust Building.

**DIRECTORS:**

A. CASTELLUCCI	MICHAEL O'REILLY
JAMES M. DEGNAN	ABE REFOWICH
CHARLES H. GREEN	THOMAS E. SEMMEL
ABNER H. GROSS	JAMES H. SHERIDAN
JERE S. HESS	R.S. STEIN
FRANK G. HOCH	OTTO TACHOVSKY
HENRY J. MACK	H.M. UEBERROTH
HARRY J. MEYERS	W.A. WILBUR
ARNON P. MILLER	ELDREDGE P. WILBUR
E.H. NEUMEYER	JAMES T. WOODRING



## Chamber of Commerce

The Chamber of Commerce of South Bethlehem, Pa., was organized under the name of "Municipal League" at a meeting held January 16th, 1903, in Council Chambers. The first officers elected were: — President, George W. Rhoad, now a resident of Phoenixville, Pa.; Vice-president, Alexander Worsley; Treasurer, Cyrus Tacoby; and Secretary, Michael Cunningham, deceased. Under date of October 27th, 1903, the name of the body was changed to "Commercial League", under which name the work was carried on until July 13th, 1914, the name was changed to that of "Chamber of Commerce."

The organization is composed of most of the business men and prominent citizens of the community, who have the welfare of our town at heart and is always ready to aid and develop its commercial, industrial and business interests.

The Chamber of Commerce occupies three rooms on the second floor of the Drissel & Eberts Building, No. 23 East Third Street. which are completely furnished and equipped.

The Officers for 1915 are as follows:

JAMES M. DEGNAN, President.  
 WILLIAM C. LAZARUS, First Vice-president  
 WARREN A. WILBUR, Second Vice-President  
 FRANK W. MARTENIS, Secretary  
 FRANK P. MARTENIS, Assistant Secretary  
 ADAM BRINKER, Treasurer.

Directors:

ROBT. K. BERKEMEYER  
HON. J. DAVIS BRODHEAD  
HARRY A.R. DIETRICH  
ALEXANDER C. GRAHAM  
CHARLES H. GREEN  
ABNER H. GROSS  
EPHRAIM H. KRESGE  
JOHN P. McFADDEN  
MICHAEL O'REILLY

ROBERT PFEIFLE  
OSMAN F. REINHARD  
ROBERT E. RICE  
CHARLES M. SCHWAB  
WILLIAM H. SCOTT  
WILLIAM SINWELL  
WILLIAM H. STUBER  
HARVEY M. UEBERROTH  
CHARLES A. WORSLEY

## Bethlehem Steel Company

### HISTORICAL SKETCH.

At the beginning of the year 1857, the project of building an iron works at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was inaugurated by residents of that vicinity, and a charter was taken out for "The Saucona Iron Company" on April 8th, 1857, the same being changed by Act of Legislature, March 31st, 1859, to "The Bethlehem Rolling Mills and Iron Company", and again, May 1st, 1861, to "The Bethlehem Iron Company".

On July 16th, 1860, ground was broken, but the early construction was much delayed by the disturbance of the Civil War then in progress. The first blast furnace was blown-in January 4th, 1863, the puddle furnaces were completed and began operations July 27th, 1863, and the first rails of puddled iron were rolled on the rolling mill September 26th, 1863.

The infant industry prospered from the first, partly due to its favorable location in the Lehigh Valley in close proximity to supplies of ore and fuel, but mainly to the mechanical genius of its then General Superintendent, the now world-famous Mr. John Fritz, and the plant, from an early period of its existence, has commanded the attention and interest of steel men both at home and abroad, both for the ingenuity and engineering skill shown in its design, and for the uniformly high quality of its output. Many of the methods and devices now in general use in the manufacture of iron and steel had their birthplace at Bethlehem. It was of these works that the late Alexander Holly, an Engineer of international reputation, said, "I never come but that I go away with something good".

In the early 70s the then recent invention of the Bessemer Process of making steel was taken up, and the first steel was made by this method October 4th, 1873, the first steel rail being rolled on the 18th of the same month.

Up to 1885 the output of this Company was pig iron, billets, rails and similar products, but during that year plans were made for a plant for the manufacture of heavy forgings and castings from Open Hearth Steel, including forgings for guns of large calibre. In 1886 it was decided to establish an Armor Plate works, and during the following year contracts were taken from the United States Government for Armor Plate and Gun Forgings. During the next twenty years the attention of the Company was directed more and more to the development of the Armor Plate plant and the plant for the manufacture of guns and other high-grade forgings and castings, the Bessemer Works and Rail Mill being abandoned. Recently (1906) an entirely new plant was built, adjacent to the then existing works, with furnaces and rolling mills for the manufacture of rails and structural shapes of Open Hearth Steel exclusively, the Company thus re-entering its original line of business.

In its ordnance work the Bethlehem Company has not only produced material of the highest quality, but has always been a leader in the design and development of ordnance equipment now in use not only by the United States, but also by the other great countries of the world.

The plant at Bethlehem is now equipped for the manufacture of the complete armor, armament, ammunition, shafting, etc., for the largest battleships, and, in conjunction with the affiliated shipbuilding plants (mentioned below) to build battleships complete.

Moreover, all the material manufactured at Bethlehem is produced by that Company from the ore, so that the entire chain of metallurgical and mechanical processes is under the direct supervision of that one great Company.

On April 17th, 1899, the Bethlehem Steel Company was incorporated with a larger capital stock, which was taken pro rata by the shareholders of the Bethlehem Iron Company, and the business was thereafter carried on in the name of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

As an example of the many contributions by this Company to the improvements in methods of manufacture, there may be mentioned the development, about this time, of the now universally-used "High Speed Tool Steel" which was invented and perfected at the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company by its Engineers, Messrs. Fred W. Taylor and Maunsel White. This tool steel was first exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1900, and astonishing results in speeds of cutting steel were publicly demonstrated. With tools treated by the Taylor-White Process it was possible to double or triple the best previous speeds of machining, and it is not too much to say that this invention has revolutionized machine shop practice the world over.

Another example of its enterprise in development along ordnance lines, may be cited in the two-hand drive for elevating and training gears for rapid-fire guns, patents covering which are in force in all large countries, and which is employed on guns of this type used by both the United States and Great Britain.

Since the formation of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, about nine years ago, Mr. Charles M. Schwab has devoted practically his entire time to the development of its properties. Not only have all of the plants of the Corporation been extended and enlarged, but in every department they have been brought to the highest possible physical condition for attaining the maximum output with minimum costs. Conjointly with the upbuilding of the plants Mr. Schwab has paid particular attention to the development of an organization modeled largely along the lines that proved so successful during his administration of the affairs of the Carnegie Steel Company.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation now embraces the following plants, and their full operation employs about 30,000 men:

#### BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY.

Plant at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, manufacturing pig iron, iron castings, puddled bar, staybolt iron, steel castings, steel forgings (including forgings from hydraulically fluid compressed ingots), gun forgings, gun mounts, disappearing gun carriages, finished guns of all calibres complete with sights, shields, firing mechanisms, etc., projectiles, both plain steel and armor-piercing, field carriages, limbers, caissons, range finders, and other ordnance material, armor plate for battleships and land fortifications, armor plate vaults, special machinery (designed and built), gas and pumping engines, brass and bronze castings, tool steel, drop forgings, rails, billets, and structural material of both standard and "Special Bethlehem" sections.

The plant covers an area of about 1,550 acres, comprises seven large modern Blast Furnaces, three Open Hearth Furnace departments with thirty-three furnaces, two steel forging departments, three treatment departments, seven machine shops, a crucible steel department with furnaces, hammer shop and rolling mills, an electric furnace for melting and refining, puddle furnaces and rolling mills for alloy steel bars and shapes, a drop forge department, with treatment department and machine shop, foundries for iron, steel and brass castings, and separate complete departments for the forging, treating and machining of armor plate, and for forging, treating and machining projectiles. The recent addition (in 1906) of rolling mills, referred to above, contains, besides its Open Hearth and Bessemer Converter Departments, two blooming mills, a rail mill, rolling mill for "standard" structural shapes, and a rolling mill of special patented design for the rolling of the "Bethlehem" structural shapes. These last are of scientifically planned section, and are much lighter for a given strength than the section rolled by other mills.

Among the contracts of interest that have been executed by the Bethlehem Steel Company, are the following:

Cast iron segments forming railroad and other tunnels under the Hudson River at New York.

Large turbines for the Niagara Falls Power Co.

A Sewage Disposal Plant for the City of Baltimore, the three engines included in this plant being the largest in the world.

Forged Nickel Steel Bridge Pins for the bridge now being erected across the St. Lawrence River at Quebec — the largest of which are 40 inches in diameter, hollow bored and finish machined.

Air Flask forgings for submarine torpedoes.

A high-duty pumping station (90,000,000 gallons per 24 hours) for the City of Detroit, the largest high-duty pumps ever built.

For the City of Pittsburgh, two triple-expansion pumping engines which have developed the highest duty yet obtained, namely, 200,490,000 ft. lbs. per 1,000 lbs. of steam.

For the Minnesota Steel Company Duluth, Minn., five gas-driven blowing engines with gas cylinders 45 x 60 inches, and air cylinders 81 x 60 inches, being the largest diameter gas cylinder built in the United States. Also five gas-driven blowing engines for the Maryland Steel Company, Sparrows Point, Md.

Gas Engine installations for Bethlehem Steel Co.

Special steel for the yachts defending the famous "America's Cup".

A complete Armor Plate Forging Plant for the Carnegie Steel Company, including 14,000-Ton Press, 200-Ton Cranes, 10,000-H.P. Pumping Engines, and all auxiliary machinery for same.

Several complete Car Wheel Plants for the manufacture of forged steel Car Wheels, including 10,000-Ton Press, making one car wheel per minute.

An Armor Plate Planer, 22 feet wide, 6 feet high, and 30 feet long, run by 125-H.P. reversing motor. The building of this Planer required 300 tons of the heaviest Bethlehem "H" Column Sections for bedplate.

The world's largest Boring, Drilling and Milling Machine, covering a surface 14 x 30 feet.

Car 110 feet long, of 300-tons capacity, for transporting heavy machinery and ordnance material.

Steel castings of 400,000 lbs. each.

Armor Plate Vault for the National Park Bank, New York City, weighing 338 tons, with main door 108 inches outside diam., 30 inches thick, and weighing with its vestibule 80 tons; also emergency door 53 inches outside diameter, 30 inches thick, weighing with vestibule 26 tons. This is the largest and heaviest vault door ever made.

12,000 tons of structural steel for the Gimbel Brothers' Department Store, which set the record for time of erection of large buildings in New York City. Also 7,000 tons of structural steel for the Baer-Kaufmann Department Store, Pittsburgh, Penna.

The annual capacity of this Company, which is the largest individual steel plant in the United States, is about:

Blast Furnaces — 1,000,000 tons of pig iron.

Open Hearth Furnaces — 1,400,000 tons of ingots.

Forges — 50,000 tons of treated forgings.

Puddle Furnaces — 15,000 tons of puddled iron.

Machine Shops — Machined forgings and castings, guns and mount special machinery, gas engines, pumps, etc.

Drop Forge — 1,500 tons.

Armor Plate (Krupp and Harvey Processes).

Projectile Shops.

Rail Mill — 480,000 tons of Open Hearth Rails.

Structural Mill — 480,000 tons of "I" beams, girder beams, columns, channels, angles, etc.

Smaller Rolling Mills — 300,000 tons of iron and steel bars, staybolt iron, alloy steel bars, etc.

Fabricating Shop — 50,000 tons of fabricated structural material for buildings, bridges, etc.

The Bethlehem Steel Company owns all the Capital Stock of: The Philadelphia, Bethlehem & New England Railroad Company, Bethlehem Steel Products Company, Juragua Iron Company, Titusville Forge Company, Bethlehem-Chile Iron Mines Company, and Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation.

#### PHILADELPHIA BETHLEHEM & NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

This is a railroad operating between the several departments of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Lehigh Coke Company's plant, and several independent industries along its line.

#### BETHLEHEM STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY.

A selling Company, organized and operated, to facilitate the selling of Bethlehem products in foreign States and Countries.

#### TITUSVILLE FORGE COMPANY.

The plant of this Company is located at Titusville, in Western Pennsylvania, and manufactures iron and steel forgings.

#### JURAGUA IRON COMPANY.

This Company controls about 10,000 acres of iron ore lands on the South Coast of Cuba, which for twenty-five years have furnished the base supply of high-grade ore to the Bethlehem Company. The shipping port is Santiago.

#### BETHLEHEM-CHILE IRON MINES COMPANY.

This Company controls large iron ore deposits in the Province of Coquimbo, Chile. The ore is of the highest quality ever used for the manufacture of pig iron, running about sixty-eight per cent. of iron, and free from deleterious impurities. A fleet of specially-designed ships, for carrying the ore from Chile to the United States, is being built by European concerns, under long-term transportation contracts.

#### FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION.

This is one of the largest shipbuilding plants on the Atlantic Coast, located at Quincy, Mass., and gives the Bethlehem Steel Company facilities for building on the Atlantic seaboard, complete battleships, fully armored. This Company has recently completed one of the largest and most modern battleships in the world, for the Argentine Government.

#### UNION IRON WORKS COMPANY.

This shipbuilding Company, at San Francisco, California, builds and repairs battleships and merchant vessels, and manufactures a line of mining machinery. Of the numerous vessels it has built for the U.S. Navy, this Company points with particular pride to the "Oregon", whose splendid performance during the Spanish War is a matter of history. This Company controls, by ownership of all its capital stock, the Union Iron Works Dry Dock Company, with floating docks and the largest graving docks on the Pacific Coast.

#### HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH CORPORATION

This Company, located at Wilmington Delaware, builds principally merchant vessels, ferry boats, etc., though it has built torpedo boats and destroyers for the United States Navy. It has also a large car shop, and its passenger cars are well and favorably known in South America, China, and other foreign countries.

#### SAMUEL L. MOORE & SONS CORPORATION.

Located at Elizabethport, New Jersey, this plant is engaged in a general foundry and machine shop business.

#### BETHLEHEM IRON MINES COMPANY.

This Company controls valuable iron ore deposits of great magnitude on the North Coast of Cuba, and in the Province of Camaguey in that Island. It also controls deposits in the Adirondack region of New York State.

The officers of the Bethlehem Steel Company are as follows:

C.M. SCHWAB, Chairman of the Board.  
E.G. GRACE, President.  
A. JOHNSTON, Vice-president  
H.S. SNYDER, Vice-president  
C.A. BUCK, Vice-president  
A.D. MIXSELL, Vice-president  
B.H. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.  
F.A. SHICK, Auditor.  
J.E. MATHEWS, Manager of Ordnance.  
W.M. TOBIAS, Purchasing Agent.  
G.H. BLAKELEY, Manager, Structural Steel Sales.  
E.S. KNISELY, General Sales Agent.  
W.F. ROBERTS, General Superintendent, Lehigh Plant.  
R.F. RANDOLPH, General Superintendent, Saucon Plant.  
T.O. COLE, Traffic Manager

**Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Co.**

Among the industries of South Bethlehem that have grown from small concerns into world-wide enterprises is one that stands among the first in this town. Started when South Bethlehem was a village, and continuing in growth, under careful management to the present day when it occupies a large space of ground in the town that has now reached nearly the 25,000 mark in population.

The Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Company was started as the Bethlehem Foundry in 1856 by Abbott & Cortright and was used as a foundry and car shop. Upon the death of Mr. Cortright, the business was taken over by Mr. Abbott. Upon Mr. Abbott's retirement, his sons R.A. and M.B. Abbott conducted the business for a number of years, and when R.A. Abbott retired, the other brother continued the business. Later, it was purchased by the Lloyd Valve Co. and was operated as a foundry and as a valve specialty shop.

In April, 1888, the present Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Company was incorporated, and its steady growth followed from then on.

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Upon careful direction, the business has expanded and grown until now the firm's name is rated among the first industries of this section. Departments were added and improvements made whenever it was found necessary. The finished products of the Company have always stood as their best advertisement, and satisfied Customers in all parts of the world will testify to the merits of the firm.

The Company is now engaged in general foundry work and the manufacturing of cement machinery, repair parts for the same, and chemical castings of all kinds.

### **Lehigh Coke Co.**

Recognizing the importance of South Bethlehem as a center peculiarly and advantageously adapted for the distribution of coke and its by-products, owing to the numerous furnaces and foundries located within a short distance from it, the Lehigh Coke Company was formed as a Pennsylvania Corporation in 1910, to erect and operate a by-product coke-oven plant at this place.

The Company has an authorized Capital Stock of \$15,000,000, divided into \$7,000,000 Preferred Shares and \$8,000,000 of Common Shares.

The Company has not as yet finished its program of construction, and it will be some time in the year 1916 before the present contemplated plans are completed. When the building program is carried out, the Company will be coking about 6,000 long tons of coal per day. A contract which they have with the Bethlehem Steel Company contemplates the latter taking the greater part of this output of coke. The balance of the coke will be sold in the open market. Besides the coke produced, the Company is making and delivering to the Bethlehem Steel Company under contract, such an amount of gas as it does not use for its own purposes. The Company is also a large producer of sulphate of ammonia and tar, the former of which is used in a mixture producing fertilizers, and the latter is used for a variety of purposes, such as road-making material, tar paper, roofing material and a large number of other products.

There is now being erected a plant, which will be in operation in December, 1915, for the recovery of Benzol, Toluol, Xylol, Solvent Naphtha and Naphthaline.

### **The Artificial Ice Co.**

The Artificial Ice Company, having Adam Brinker as its capable head, started business at 2nd and New Streets in 1898, occupying the lot bought by Levin C. Peysert in 1852, the first building lot bought in South Bethlehem. At the time of its infancy the Company was composed of Adam Brinker, President and Treasurer, and the late Oliver L. Peysert, Manager, our former highly-respected and well-known Burgess. At this time the firm had in its employ ten men and had Operating in the Bethlehems four ice teams and three coal teams, with an office force of two. Under the competent management of these able businessmen, the Company rapidly increased its operating force, improved its property and facilitated the handling and delivery of their products. All coal and lumber were put under cover, and an immense coal elevator and pockets with a capacity of 2,500 tons were installed at a cost of \$12,000.00 whereby coal is automatically unloaded from cars, screened and then loaded into the wagons; the ice plant capacity increased gradually from 30 tons to 75 tons daily, and many other improvements, including a new office, were made to meet the rapidly-increasing volume of business due to the demand of the citizens of the Bethlehems for the Artificial Ice



Company's brand of coal, ice and lumber. In the year 1914 between 24,000 and 25,000 tons of coal was delivered. At the death of Mr. Peysert on Christmas Day, 1911, the entire business was taken over by Mr. Brinker.

At the present time the Artificial Ice Company can boast of being by far the largest concern of its kind in this vicinity, employing an office force of eight men and a yard force of 45 men, ice deliveries being made daily with 14 teams, coal with 10 teams, and in keeping with their spirit of progressiveness 2 motor trucks have recently been purchased.

1898 – 1915, seventeen years of upbuilding, and the Artificial Ice Company is not stopping at the success they have so far attained. It continues to grow.

### **J.A. Eberts & Co.**

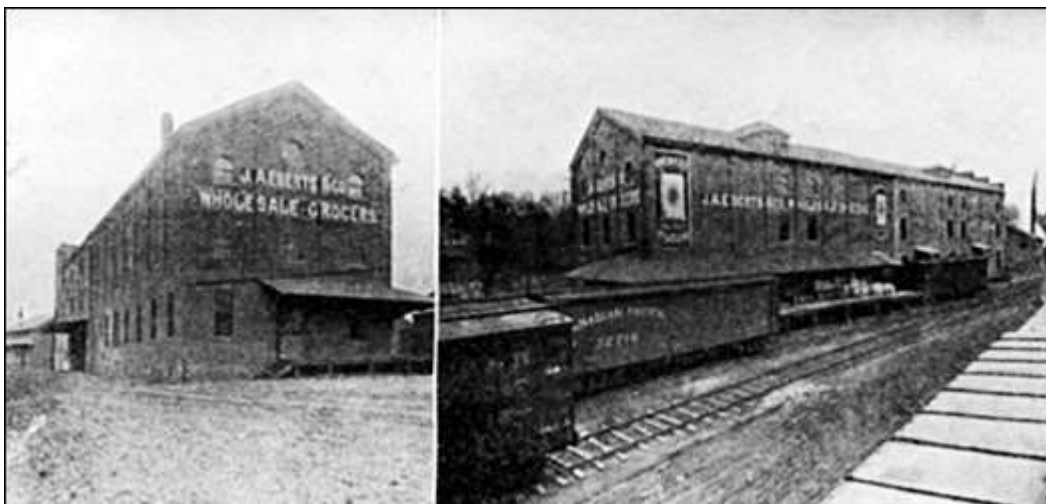
Closely linked with the growth of the Bethlehems is the wholesale grocery business of J.A. Eberts & Company, whose present warehouses are located along the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, immediately east of the freight depot of that railroad.

Just twenty-five years ago this business was started by a co-partnership composed of J.A. Eberts and E.F. Eberts, in a room which is now occupied by the clothing house of E. O'Reilly, Corner 3rd and New Streets. The business at that time was entirely of a fruit and produce nature.

The efforts put forth in the venture were soon repaid by a steady growth in trade which in a few years necessitated a change to larger quarters and better railroad facilities. The warehouse on Lehigh Avenue, Bethlehem, known as the old Newhard Mill, was then acquired and the business moved into it. With the increased facilities and the opportunities for branching out in the other lines, soon resulted in the addition to the fruit and produce business of a general line of groceries and confectionery. Traveling men were put on the road and solicited business through the entire Lehigh Valley.

The business continued growing until in 1897 a strictly modern structure was erected.

Shortly after located in the new building a branch house was located at Bangor. In quick succession modern warehouses were located in the cities of Allentown and Easton, completing a chain of warehouses covering about 60,000 square feet of floor space.



**BETHLEHEM WAREHOUSE**  
Showing Team Delivery Platforms and Railroad Facilities.

The business grew rapidly until it was necessary to incorporate the Company, which was done in 1901, with a capital of \$125,000. Increasing business soon demanded additional capital, and the Company is now capitalized at \$400,000, and is one of the largest food distributors in eastern Pennsylvania.

In the main warehouse in Bethlehem a modern coffee-roasting plant was installed, further increasing the scope of business. In this plant was also built an automatic refrigerating system giving ample storage facilities for perishable lines of merchandise. Truck delivery superceded the team delivery, and the trade of this enterprising firm is being served in the most effective manner resulting not only in an immense business, but tending to bring to the Bethlehems trade that would naturally be attracted to other wholesale centers.

The business is conducted from the main office at Bethlehem, where the officers of the Company reside. From this office and through the banks of the Bethlehems there is received and disbursed a total of almost a million and a half dollars per year.

The present officers of the Company are: Chas. M. Stauffer, President and General Manager; Lewis Semmel, Vice-President; Winfield S. Keck, Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Directors is composed of the above officers and E.H. Kresge, South Bethlehem; P.D. Giess, Bethlehem; Dr. A.W. Radley, Bethlehem; J.H. Scholl, Klecknersville. These are all men of long business experience, and with the support of the local merchants will continue to expand and keep pace with the growing community.

## **Roller-Smith Company**

This industry, located on West Market Street, Bethlehem, is the result of the consolidation of the Switchboard Equipment Company, formerly located on Vineyard Street, with the Whitney Electric Instrument Company of Penacook, N.H., and occupy their own buildings especially designed and arranged for the manufacture of Electric Measuring Instruments, Circuit, Breakers, Meters, and various sundry specialties for electric measurement and control. The principal office is at 203 Broadway, New York City, with District offices in Cleveland, Chicago and Detroit.

This company manufactures a standard line of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Integrating Meters, and Circuit Breakers, which have made their reputation and are carried in stock at their various distributing offices as standard commodities.

In addition to the above standard lines there has been added within the last four years a department for the manufacture of Ammeters, and Indicators for Automobile Starting and Lighting Systems. This latter field was entered very reluctantly because of the multiplicity of such devices that had given such general dissatisfaction. After a careful study of the situation they entered this field on the basis of producing a line of apparatus of superior quality and particular merit. The success of this department has more than justified the move. For the last three seasons this department has reached the limit of its output in this line of work before the demand for its product could be met.

An important part of the work of this company is in the designing, development and construction of special Measuring Apparatus and Controlling Devices. Among these are small Automatic Charging or Controlling Panels for special purposes, Automatic Steam Traps and Temperature Regulators, and several improved Measuring Instruments to be used in Wireless Telegraph work, which are now supplied in considerable quantity to the United States and Foreign Governments, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company and several other concerns engaged in the construction of wireless apparatus. An interesting Instrument of this class is an Ammeter for use in Aerial Circuits, which is good on all frequencies as high as 1,500,000 cycles per second.

This organization aims by carefully-planned systems and modern methods to bring the plant and its working force to the highest point of efficiency. The methods of manufacture, assembly, and test of delicate apparatus in considerable quantity must be seen to be appreciated. About 35% of the present working force are girls, who are selected and promoted entirely on the basis of their efficiency.

This factory has been in operation about six and one-half (6 1/2) years, and during that time the growth of the business has been constant. Building additions within the past year have doubled their capacity, and it is said that further enlargement is under contemplation.

## **Bayuk Bros. Co.**

Bayuk Bros. Co., entered South Bethlehem in 1908 for the purpose of manufacturing their well-known "Havana Ribbon" cigar. They first located in the Skating Rink at the Corner of Chestnut Street and Broadway, but soon finding

their facilities inadequate, contracted for the erection of a building on Fourth Street near Oak where they are at present located.

## HOME BUILDERS

The Commercial Real Estate Company of South Bethlehem, formed for the purpose of raising funds for building suitable dwelling houses in South Bethlehem, with a membership of 40 public-spirited and progressive citizens, each of whom subscribed \$1,000, purchased land and erected 73 dwellings up to this time. The firm of Brinker & Wagner, composed of Adam Brinker and S.S. Wagner, built a large number in the past thirty years.



CHARLES W. FINADY

Charles W. Finady, a prominent real estate man and builder, has erected 116 dwellings in South Bethlehem and Northampton Heights, most of which were built in the past six years. At the present time he has a large operation under way, involving 30 houses. In addition to this he has improved a large number of properties, and takes especial pride in having his property in good condition.

A great deal of credit is due to Miss Millie Graham who has successfully erected 55 houses in our Borough in the past seven years. The citizens of South Bethlehem feel very proud of Miss Graham as very few communities can boast of an individual woman who has a similar record, especially in view of the fact that she has also carried on an extensive real estate and life insurance business.

Benedict H. Birkel, a prominent contractor and noted especially for the building of large church edifices, has built about 60 dwellings in connection with general contracting, his largest operations being on Birkel Avenue and Chestnut Street.

W.F. Danzer & Co., the well-known contractors, in addition to their regular contracting, have erected a number of homes. Mr. Danzer has also built a number of school buildings and churches.

Groman Brothers, contractors and builders, have erected many homes in addition to several large factory buildings of which they are the owners, employing a large number of hands.

Among others who have built a number of homes are: Samuel Wiesenberger, L.O. Gramley, James M. Degnan, Bethlehem Steel Co., Michael O'Reilly, Lewis Phillips, Mrs. R. Gosztanyi, C.P. Hoffman & Co., Luigi and Antonio Castellucci, George Slofkosky, Stephen Gasdaska, Foering & Heller, Henry Repsher, M.L. Connolly, Albert Canning, Bingen Brick Co., Patrick Coyle, E.H. Kresge, A.L. Cope, and A. Hildenberger.



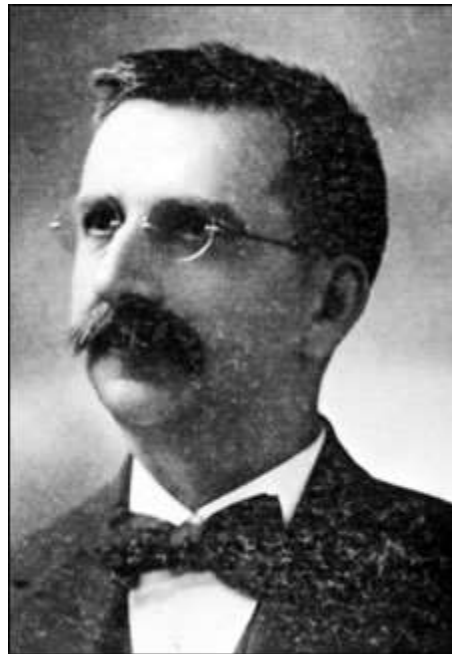
ROBERT E. WILBUR  
Chairman Finance Committee



JAMES M. DEGNAN  
Chairman Executive Committee



HARVEY M. UEBERROTH  
Vice-Chairman Finance Committee



WILLIAM C. LAZARUS  
Vice-Chairman Executive Committee

## PROGRAM OF EVENTS

### **Sunday, October 3 — Religious Day.**

Special Services in all Churches.

### **Monday, October 4 — Home Comers' Day.**

12:01 A.M. — Blowing of Steam Whistles and Ringing of Church Bells. Selections by Trombone Choirs of South Bethlehem and Bethlehem Moravian Churches. Illumination of Decorations.

10:00 A.M. — Informal Reception at Chamber of Commerce.

2:00 P.M. — Anniversary Exercises, Federal Park, Fourth Street and Brodhead Avenue.

#### PROGRAM

Opening Remarks by Chairman — A.H. Buck, Supt. of Schools.

Music.

Prayer — Rev. H.J. McGettigan.

Address — Memories of Old Time South Bethlehem — Dr. H.S. Drinker, President of Lehigh University.

Commemorative Oration — Rev. A.D. Thaeler.

Music.

Address — "The Democracy of South Bethlehem and The Greater Americanism" — Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, Bishop of Bethlehem.

Address — "The Greater South Bethlehem" — Hon. J. Davis Brodhead, Judge of Northampton Co.

Music.

Benediction — Rev. J.O. Leibensperger.

8:00 P.M. — Band Concerts.

### **Tuesday, October 5 — Educational Day.**

1:00 P.M. — Daylight Fireworks and Salutes, Fourth and Elm Streets.

2:00 P.M. — Educational Parade. Route: Form on Fourth Street, right resting on Elm; up Fourth to Broadway, to Wyandotte, to Fourth, to Broadway, to Third, to Linden, to Fourth, to Vine, to Packer Avenue and dismiss.

Laying of Cornerstone of New South Bethlehem High School Building immediately after dismissal of Parade.

8:00 P.M. — Band Concerts.

### **Wednesday, October 6 — Athletic Day.**

TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS — TAYLOR FIELD.

10:00 A.M. — Junior and Senior Events for Boys and Girls.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DRILLS.

Prizes: 100 Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals to be awarded.

1:00 P.M. — Senior Events under the Sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union of the U.S.A.

Events: Open to all Registered Amateur Athletes. 100-Yard Dash, 220-Yard Dash, 440-Yard Dash, 880-Yard Dash, 440-Yard Hurdle, High Jump, Broad Jump, Shot Put, 1-Mile Open Relay Races, 1-Mile Open Medley Race.

Special Events for World's Records: 3/4-Mile Match Race, 2-Mile Relay, 440-Yard Hurdle.

Prizes: Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Medals.

Local Events: Firemen, Patrolmen, Lehigh and Saucon Plant employes, Fraternal Organizations, Business Houses, Bank Clerks, Old Timers, Army and Navy Officials.

Gymnastic Contest: National Sokol and Catholic Sokol.

4:30 P.M. — Soccer Game: Hibernians; Philadelphia, Eastern Champions, vs. Bethlehem Steel Company, American Champions.

7:30 P.M. — Automobile Parade. Route: Form on Broadway, right resting on Fourth, down Fourth to Diamond, to Second, to Carbon, to Third, to Anthracite, to Fourth, to William, to Third, to Brodhead Avenue, to Broadway, to Fourth, to Wyandotte; to Third, to Delaware Avenue; to Bishopthorpe, to Broadway and dismiss.

#### **Thursday, October 7 — Bethlehem Steel Company — Military Day.**

1:30 P.M. — The Ascent of American Flags and Flags for All Nations with Aerial Salutes, Cor. Fourth and Locust Streets.

2:00 P.M. — Grand Military Pageant. Route: Form on Fourth, right resting on Pine Street, to Broadway, to Wyandotte, to Fourth, to Seneca, to Freytag, to Delaware Avenue, to Third, to Wyandotte, to Fourth, to Broadway, to Brodhead Avenue, to Third, to Poplar; counter-march on Third to New St. and dismiss.

8:00 P.M. — Band Concerts

#### **Secretaries — General Committee**



FRANK P. MARTENIS



RAY L. CROSLAND



THOS. GANEY



WM. H. MILLER



ROBT. A. EARICH



HARRY A. BODDER

## PROGRAM OF EVENTS

### Friday, October 8 — Fraternal Day.

2:00 P.M. — Fraternal Parade. Route: Form on Fourth Street, right resting on Pine Street; to Broadway, to Wyandotte, to Fourth, to Seneca, to Freytag, to Delaware Avenue, to Third, to Wyandotte, to Fourth, to Broadway, to Brodhead Avenue, to Third, to Poplar; counter-march on Third to New Street and dismiss.

4:30 P.M. — Five-Mile Marathon Race through the principal streets.

7:30 P.M. — Band Concert, Taylor Field, by the Bethlehem Steel Company Band.

8:00 P.M. — Grand Display of Paine's Fireworks on South Mountain (Persons entering Taylor Field must occupy seats on north and west sides).

### Saturday, October 9 — Firemen's Day.

2:00 P.M. — Big Firemen's Parade — "Bravest of the Brave of Eastern Pennsylvania". Prizes to be awarded. Route: Form on Northampton Avenue and Second Street, East and West, right resting on Third Street; to Linden, to Fourth, to Broadway, to Wyandotte, to Fourth, to Seneca, to Freytag to Delaware Avenue, to Wyandotte, to Broadway, to Brodhead Avenue, to Third, to Poplar; counter-march to New Street and dismiss.

## COMMITTEES

## **GENERAL**

*Chairman* — CHARLES M. SCHWAB; *Vice-Chairman* — Jas. M. Degnan, Dr. Mitchell Walter, Adam Brinker, Warren A. Wilbur, Dr. H.S. Drinker, Robert E. Wilbur, E.J. Lipps, Hon. J. Davis Brodhead, Mahlon Ritter, Edward P. McIlvain, Col. W.P. Baker, Arthur I. Ueberroth; *Secretaries* — Frank P. Martenis, Ray L. Crosland, Thos. Ganey, Wm. H. Miller, Harry A. Bodder, Robert A. Earich; *Treas.* — Adam Brinker.

## **EXECUTIVE**

*Chairman* — James M. Degnan; *Vice-Chairman* — Wm. C. Lazarus; *Secretary* — Frank P. Martenis; *Asst. Secretary* — Ray L. Crosland; *Treasurer* — Adam Brinker; Robert K. Berkemeyer, Hon. J. Davis Brodhead, Harry A.R. Dietrich, Alexander C. Graham, Charles H. Green, Abner H. Gross, Ephraim H. Kresge, Frank W. Martenis, John P. McFadden, Michael O'Reilly, Robert Pfeifle, Osman F. Reinhard, Robt. E. Rice, Charles M. Schwab, William H. Scott, William Sinwell, William H. Stuber. Harvey M. Ueberroth, Robert E. Wilbur, Warren A. Wilbur, Charles A. Worsley.

## **FINANCE**

*Chairman* — Robt. E. Wilbur; *Vice-Chairman* — Harvey M. Ueberroth; *Secretary* — Frank P. Martenis; *Asst. Secretary* — Ray L. Crosland; E.J. Lipps, W.A. Wilbur, Chas. H. Groman, Jas. L. Elliott, Chas. H. Green, A.C. Graham, Robt. A. Hinkle, S.S. Wagner, E.T. Gallagher, Harry A.R. Dietrich, W.H. Scott, Jas. M. Degnan, Chas. W. Finady, Adam Brinker, Jas. H. Sheridan, Aaron D. Keller, John P. McFadden, Thos. F. Rowan, Arthur W. Dietrixhe, Michael O'Reilly. Samuel Wiesenberger, William J. McConlogue. John T. Hart, Osman F. Reinhard, C.A. Buck, Harry Thatcher, George Ortwein, Samuel Henry, Jr., E.H. Neumeyer.

## **PUBLICITY**

*Chairman* — P.F. Enright; *Secretary* — Thos. Ganey; O.H. Mickley, E.D. Whetford. D.D.J. Gallagher, Marvin Fritchman, Otis Clapp, George W. Sampson. George A. Hildenberger, Jos. H. McGee, John L. Montgomery, J.R. Kleckner, Arnon P. Miller, A.H. Gross, W.F. Magee, A.H. Buck, W.F. Danzer, Geo. D. Dobbins, Frank T. Boyle, Jere F. Quinlin, Simon Worsley.

## **RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT**

*Chairman* — Robt. K. Berkemeyer; *Secretary* — Harry Bodder; Joseph W. Adams, Dr. Mitchell Walter, Abner H. Gross, William H. Stuber, William Sinwell, Otto Tachovsky, Michael O'Reilly, A.N. Cleaver, A.L. Colby, Alex. Worsley, C.P. Hoffman, W.H. Lauer, Dr. T.J. Butler. H.J. Hartzog. Dr. W.P. Walker. Albert Brodhead, Robert E. Wilbur, Eldredge P. Wilbur, E.P. Wilbur, Jr., Chas. H. Sorge, John J. Dempsey.

## **TRANSPORTATION**

*Chairman* — F.W. Martenis; *Secretary* — Joseph McGarr; J. Arthur Titlow, Edwin Young, J.F. Maguire. Osman F. Reinhard, H.E. Dengler, F.J. Donahue.

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George Kelly, *Secretary* — Court Olympia, No. 172, F. of A.  
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Herman Hauke — Trinity Council, No. 313, K. of C.  
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A. Sweden Worsley — Union Conclave, No. 22, I.O.H.  
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Stephen Check — St. Cyrillus and Methodius Society  
George Ortwein — Franz Joseph Beneficial Society  
John Yasko — Local No. 78, Catholic Sokol Society  
William Aust — First Hungarian Sick and Beneficial Association  
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Emil A. Grosset — German Kasino  
Anthony Romano — Italian Ind. Ben. Society  
Frank Piff — Wendic Sick and Beneficial Society  
Henry Hoffner — Young Men's Aloysius Society  
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John L. Agrest — Sheehan Athletic Club  
John B. Doran — Division No. 1, A.O of H.  
James T. Woodring — Northampton Club  
Nicholas Ujlaky — 1st Hungarian Singing and Literary Society  
Joseph Matnczynsky — Branch 365, Alliance of Polish Sokol of A.  
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 Albert Ruhf — Camp No. 39, P.O.S. of A.  
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 Henry Topfer — Troop No. 1, Boy Scouts  
 Joseph Karabin — St. John's Local Order of Woodmen  
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 Joseph Peters — Greek Roman Catholic Society  
 Frank Krol — Polish Society  
 Anton Kugler — German Brotherhood Singing Society  
 Charles Miller — Fraternal Patriotic Order, American Guards  
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*Chief Marshal* — Capt. A.W. Leh; *Bugler* — Spurgeon G. Sigley; *Color-Bearers* — Robt. A. Earich, Ray L. Crosland; *Aids* — E.J. Lipps, Robt. E. Wilbur, Wm. C. Lazarus, James M. Degnan, L.D. Ritter, Robt. E. Rice, Thomas W. Scott, A.H. Buck, H.M. Ueberroth, E.H. Neumeyer, Ed. H. Meglathery, W.P. Baker, E.A. Droll, Dr. R.J. Yost; *Honorary Aids* — E.G. Grace, A.D. Mixsell W.F. Roberts, Capt. Thos. O. Cole, Robt. M. Bird.

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A.H. BUCK  
 Educational Events



WILLIAM W. UEBERROTH  
 Music



ROBERT PFEIFLE  
Industrial



SIMON WORSLEY  
Official Program and Souvenirs



WM. P. BAKER  
Bethlehem Steel Co. – Military



P.J. MORRISEY  
Athletic



A.E. ANDERSON  
Firemen

72

### AIDS TO GENERAL STAFF



E.J. LIPPS



JOHN P. McFADDEN



ROBT. E. RICE



E.H. NEUMEYER



THOS. W. SCOTT



DR. R.J. YOST

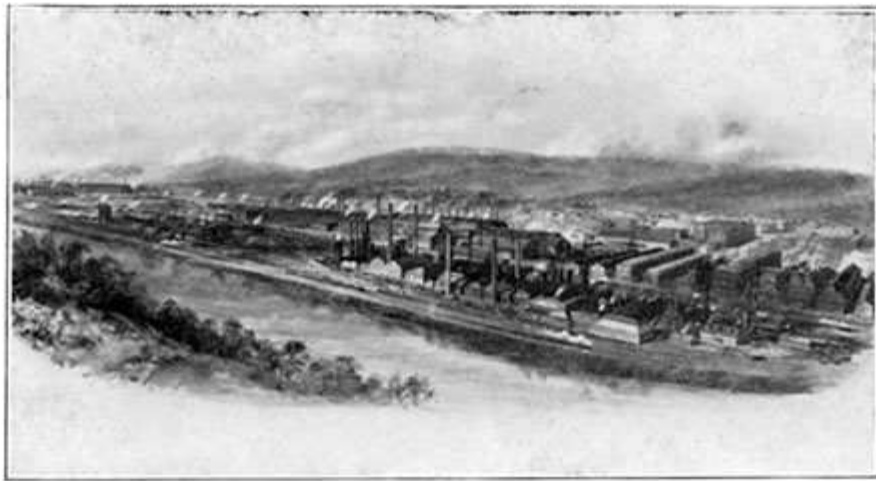


L.D. RITTER



EMIL A. DROLL

# Bethlehem Steel Company



Steel and Iron Products

South Bethlehem, Penna.







Organized more than forty-five years ago, as E. P. Wilbur and Co., Bankers, the first banking house in South Bethlehem, subsequently chartered as the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company, this institution has steadily grown until today it is recognized as one of the leading financial institutions in the Lehigh Valley.

The opposite cut is a reproduction of the vault used in our old home, the Anthracite Building, corner Lehigh and Wyandotte Streets, now known as the Lehigh and New England Railroad offices.

# E. P. Wilbur Trust Co.

## South Bethlehem, Pa.

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Capital and Surplus

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One Million Dollars

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Occupying a prominent position in our new home at the intersection of Fourth Street and Broadway is the huge armor plate vault designed and built by the Bethlehem Steel Company, a miniature of which is reproduced herewith.

This monster custodian is so constructed that it is absolutely fire and mob proof and is equipped with every known modern device for the safe-guarding of its contents.

A cordial invitation is extended during this semi-centennial celebration to come in and inspect this HOME product of HOME minds, molded and fashioned by HOME hands.





**The  
South Bethlehem  
National Bank**

(Opposite Market House)

**South Bethlehem, Penna.**

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ADAM BRINKER, *President.*

JOSEPH W. ADAMS, *Vice-President.*

HARRY A. CYPHERS, *Vice-President.*

OSMAN F. REINHARD, *Cashier.*

WILL W. KLINKER, *Assistant Cashier.*

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This bank metes out to the old and young, the rich and poor, alike—courteous, kind and considerate treatment in all its transactions.

Has kept pace with the growth of the town, and was the first Bank in the Bethlehems to establish "Open Saturday Nights" for the convenience of its patrons. Meets every obligation and assures absolute security, afforded a protection in adversity and a preparation for opportunity.



# J. H. JACOBY

## Electrical Engineering and Contracting Motors, Chandeliers--General Supplies

417 WYANDOTTE STREET

The proprietor of this electrical establishment has been a resident of our city since the year 1888, at that time the General Offices of the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. were moved from Mauch Chunk, Pa., to this place, he being in the employ of that Company at that time, came along with the moving and remained in their service until the year 1905 when he engaged in the electrical contracting business. For six years prior to that time he was in charge of the Telegraph and electrical department of the entire system, New York to Buffalo; and for the space of 12 years or more prior to that filled the position of Assistant to the Superintendent of Telegraph and electrical equipment. The knowledge and experience thus gained by years of actual service in the electrical field was of material value in the launching out in the business for himself; the success with which this business has met in the building up of a large trade, installation of various electric light plants, equipment of large buildings with all the numerous electric devices, being evidence of this fact.

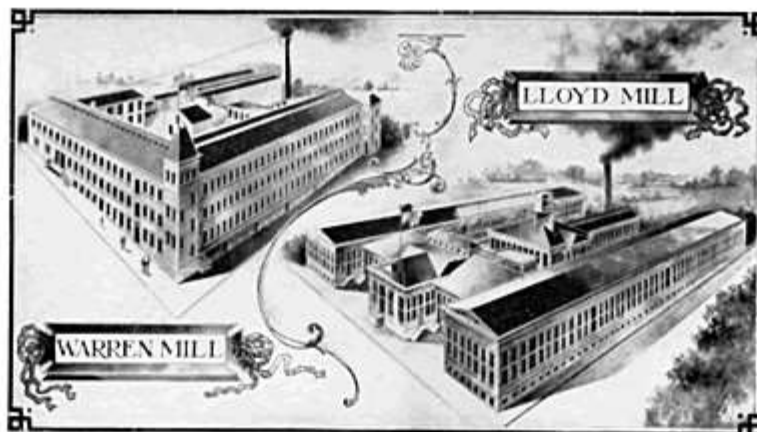
The store was first located on west Broadway, later removed to 417 Wyandotte St. which place was purchased and remodeled with new front and fully equipped for handling business with proper dispatch from the installing of a simple door bell to the equipment of an electric light plant; house wiring with a large variety of fixtures always in stock, is given especial attention. A working force of from 10 to 12 men with experienced foremen is on hand to take care of large volume of business that has come to this establishment, and the satisfied customers are the recommendation.

## Lehigh Valley Silk Mills

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

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Commission Silk Throwsters



BOTH TELEPHONES

ESTABLISHED 1898

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Night Calls promptly attended to

Am the best Equipped to handle funerals on short notice and have a fine place to keep bodies and hold funeral services, just as in your own home without an extra charge, have also large show room where are kept many different designs of caskets, robes, dresses, handles, and linings, so you see what you get, and employ the best of help, have always a lady to assist in taking care of ladies, and render the best of services.







**T**HERE is nothing which gives more satisfaction and comfort in the home than plumbing fixtures that are handsome and sanitary and which always retain their good qualities—

The "Standard" Green and Gold Label

is your assurance of satisfaction.

Thos. B. Briody  
No. 324 Locust Street  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

BELL PHONE 258

## National Cafe

W. E. DESH, Prop.

Choice Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars

Steam Bar Attached



123 E. THIRD ST.

## E. P. Laubach

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House Painter and  
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Estimates Cheerfully Given

No job too small  
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## Morris Wayne Fox Pharmacist

Dealer in Eastman's Kodaks, Premo and Brownie Cameras, the new autographic films and a full line of photographic supplies.

Developing and printing for amateurs at reasonable prices

**ALL WORK GUARANTEED**

*A drug store has been conducted continuously at this corner for nearly 35 years; we are proud of this record and thank you for the confidence imposed in us and for the success of our business. We think a great deal of this success has been due to the merit of the goods we sell, for merit is the greatest talisman the world has ever known and the greater the merit the greater the tattle. We may not be the nearest drug store to you, but we try to come the nearest to pleasing you.*

TRY US

Cor. Third and New Streets



SOUTH BETHLEHEM, THE HOME OF THE

# E. O'REILLY CO.

FOUNDED IN 1876

## 2 BIG STORES

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Clothing Store

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Cor. 3rd and New Sts

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# W. H. SCOTT

Thorough, Hearth, Cream and Rye Bread  
Moravian Sugar Cake, Cinnamon and  
Butter Buns.....

Wedding and Birthday Cakes to Order

11 W. THIRD STREET, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

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Alpha Portland Cement  
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Fire Brick, Fire Clay  
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Plaster Paris, Patent Plaster  
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Hard Vein Roofing Slate  
Slate Sink Tops  
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South Bethlehem, Pa.

72-74-76-78 Water St.,

Bethlehem, Pa., W. S.

### R. K. BERKEMEYER

Manager South Bethlehem and Bethlehem Stores



ADAM BRINKER

W. C. LAZARUS

# ADAM BRINKER & CO.

119 E. Third St., South Bethlehem, Pa.



In 1867, two years after South Bethlehem was incorporated as a borough, Adam Brinker organized the now famous harness and traveling goods house. For 48 years this establishment has maintained a policy of selling reliable and trustworthy goods until now it is acknowledged to be one of the leading stores of its kind in Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1884, William C. Lazarus connected himself with this house and with untiring efforts and close application to business was admitted to the firm as partner in 1900; under the new firm name of Adam Brinker & Co., the establishment has made still greater progress and carry a stock of goods which are unequalled to-day in Pennsylvania. Their goods have become a "trade mark" throughout the country, supplying harness of their manufacture to nearly every dealer, while their assortment of trunks, horse furnishing goods, lap robes, dress-suit cases, traveling bags, fitted dressing cases, or toilet cases, letter or brief cases, pocket books, razors, pen knives, playing cards, in cases, drinking glasses, and





## Judge the LUDWIG PIANO by its Quality not by its Price.

Compare it with any piano at any price. A majority of Ludwig Pianos are sold by comparison. The secret of the low prices at which Ludwig Pianos are sold is our large output and scientific management which *Keeps Manufacturing Cost Down*. We are thus enabled to sell at the price of ordinary pianos, the artistic Ludwig which was awarded the gold medal of merit at the Paris, London and Buffalo Expositions.



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10 West Third St.  
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—Tenth Anniversary—

Quality Gasoline  
Burning Oils  
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## MAHLON RITTER

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Groceries  
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Fresh Country  
Produce a Specialty

912 Delaware Ave.



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President

H. M. UEBERROTH  
Genl. Superintendent

# Bethlehem City Water Company

FURNISHES PURE FILTERED WATER IN SOUTH BETHLEHEM, FOUNTAIN HILL,  
NORTHAMPTON HEIGHTS, DIDIER, LOWER SAUCON TOWNSHIP,  
BETHLEHEM—WEST SIDE, RITTERSVILLE, HANO-  
VER TOWNSHIP AND SURROUNDINGS.



On opposite page you will find small reproductions of our Pumping Station and Filtration Plant, therefore, if you are looking for a good place in which to live, you should see to it that you locate in one of the above-named localities.

In addition to many other attractive features, you will be insured a supply of fresh, wholesome, filtered water, absolutely free from germs, bacteria, or any other impurities.

This water is tested bi-weekly by an eminent bacteriologist, and approved by the State Department of Health at Harrisburg.





EXTERIOR OF  
PUMPING STATION.



INTERIOR OF  
PUMPING STATION.

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Bethlehem City Water Company's  
Pumping Station and Filtration Plant  
located in Fountain Hill, South Bethlehem, Pa.

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# Artificial Ice Co.

2nd and New Sts., South Bethlehem, Pa.

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C. P. HOFFMAN

Telephone Connection

L. D. RITTER

# Penn Coal & Ice Co.

Dealers in

JEDDO COAL, WOOD, ICE, Etc.



Yard: Cor. Graham Place and Vine St., South Bethlehem

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## Arcade Hotel

Otto Tachovsky, Proprietor

15 E. Third St., South Bethlehem, Pa.



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Has Taught Us What We're Doing Now

Ours is the most extensive and comprehensive Retail Furniture and Floor Covering Store in this section. We are exclusive agents for a large number of well known lines, because the manufacturers of high-grade goods seek high-grade representation.



**Complete Furnishings for Home and Office**

**Furniture, Rugs, Carpets, Mattings,  
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**Worsley Bros.**



# John Donegan

Dry Goods  
and  
Groceries



507 E. Third Street  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

R. E. NEUMEYER

E. H. NEUMEYER

## SAUCON SUPPLY CO.

Our business is the supplying of Coal and Wood for domestic use. We screen all our Coal by machinery.

We have constantly on hand French's Portland Cement, Concrete Sand, Delaware Sand, Franklin Sand, and Trap Rock Sand.

For wall and sidewalk purposes we furnish broken Slag, any size, and guarantee it to give first-class satisfaction.

In addition to our seven teams we have a two-ton Auto Truck, so as to make prompt delivery. Inspect our plant, material and facilities. We try hard to please our customers.

OFFICE AND YARD  
1416 East Fourth Street  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

# A. H. GROSS

Confectioner

109 West Fourth Street  
South Bethlehem, Penna.



# Jos. McGarr

Real Estate and  
Fire Insurance

336 Birch St., South Bethlehem, Pa.



1901

1915



# Quinlin Printing Co.

South Bethlehem, Pa.

## Printers of This Program



JERE F. QUINLIN  
Member Chamber of Commerce  
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We are sole agents of the Bethlehems for the following high grade shoes:

FOR MEN: **BURT & PACKARD. REGAL.  
M. A. PACKARD AND BARRY**

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135-139 E. 3RD ST.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

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# HOTEL WYANDOTTE

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

MILTON LAUFER, PROP.



AMERICAN PLAN

MOST CONVENIENT AND PLEASANTLY  
LOCATED HOTEL IN THE CITY

ELECTRIC LIGHTS  
AND STEAM HEAT

ROOMS EN SUITE OR SINGLE  
WITH BATHS





# **REFOWICH**

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## **THE MAN'S OUTFITTER**

**M**ODERN methods and an enviable reputation of selling good ready-made Clothing and Haberdashery at prices consistent with good workmanship, style and honest wear has made the name *Refowich* a by-word in the Bethlehems. It is the pioneer clothing house in South Bethlehem, centrally located, and has kept pace with the progress of the town, and is one of the leading stores of its kind in the Lehigh Valley. The most popular makes of ready made clothing carried by this house.

Courteous treatment awaits every customer.

**A. REFOWICH**  
**Third and New Sts.**  
**South Bethlehem, Pa.**



# H. W. Thatcher

Groceries  
Green Groceries  
Notions, Etc.

Smoked Meats

Telephone Connections

1167 East Third St, South Bethlehem, Pa.

SEE  
SERFASS

NOTARY PUBLIC

SEE  
SERFASS

## H. Morton Serfass Real Estate & General Insurance

Mortgages, Deeds and Other  
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Representing the strongest and most reliable companies.  
Executing at this office over 120 different forms of insur-  
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Office: Fourth and Vine Sts.  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

SEE  
SERFASS

Surety Bonds Issued

SEE  
SERFASS

(INVERTED BY REQUEST)

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Budweiser Beer on Tap

S. STRAUSS, Prop.

Third and Pine Sts.

# Central Hotel

## A. W. LEH

### Architect

P. O. BUILDING,  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM







To Our Fellow Citizens:

South Bethlehem's Fifty Years of Progress have been a period of development marked by a wonderful advance in every field of activity. To be in touch with the spirit which has animated this forward movement has required energy and faith in results to be achieved. The Brown-Borhek Company has this confidence in the future of the community. We stand ready to aid every proposition for the good of local interests.

Anniversaries come and go, but it is the daily push and determination that brings the substantial results. Let us face the coming years with such a spirit, a liberal spirit marked by cheerfulness and patience, with a willingness to recognize everyone's capacity for usefulness.

Very sincerely yours,

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FINE GAUGE SILK AND SILK LISLE HOSIERY

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We are headquarters for **University** and **Preparatory School Text Books** either new or second hand, **Blank Books, Stationery, Magazines, Drawing Material** and other supplies at the lowest possible cash prices. **Waterman's Ideal, Moore's Non-Leakable** and **Boston Safety Fountain Pens** always in stock.

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## The Book Exchange

12 East Fourth Street  
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## The King Coal Co.

enjoys the unique distinction of conducting an unusually successful coal business for the past quarter century at No. 27 Vineyard Street, Bethlehem, Pa. This is largely due to their personal supervision and untiring effort to please their customers with **Old Company's Lehigh Coal.**

All coal under cover, having 11,000 sq. ft. roofing as well as concrete floors.



ESTABLISHED

1877

1915

## Sheridan's Pharmacy

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### QUALITY FIRST

Ladies—

Talcum  
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Shaving Soap  
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Doctors' Prescriptions made right

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FIVE POINTS  
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JOS. FRIEDMAN  
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Wholesale Dealer in


Confectionery, Fine Cigars and  
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A full line of Parade Lights and Colored Fire

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You get a  deal and  
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**Wm. N. Hann**  
Fancy and Staple Groceries  
13 E. FOURTH ST.  
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**C. C. LYNN & CO.**

Dealers in

Flour, Feed, Grain, Baled Hay,  
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**DORAN'S**

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Headquarters for  
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60c - 80c - \$1.00

WE GIVE VOTES—

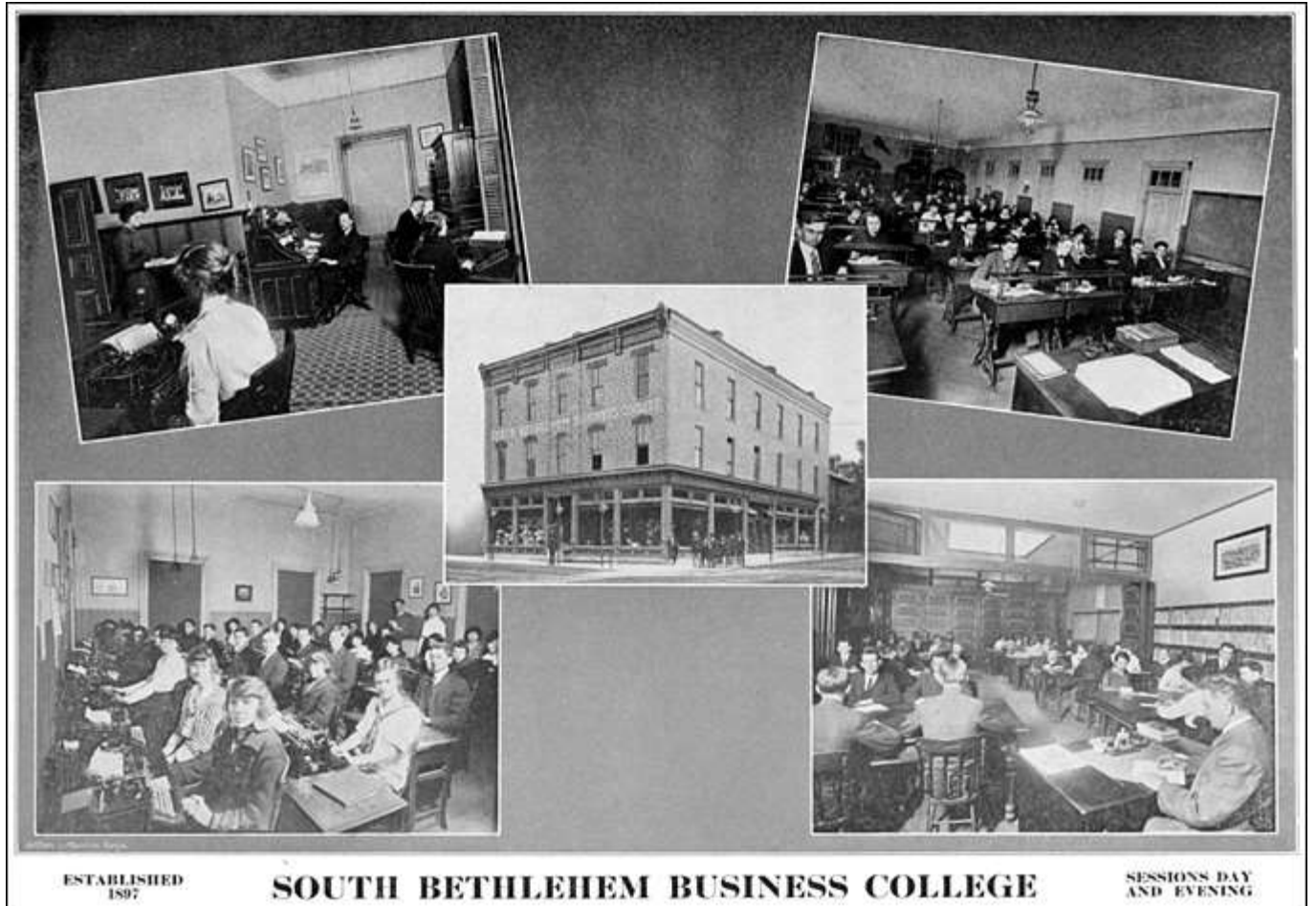
**YOUNG'S Grocery**

H. T. YOUNG, Prop.

Fancy Groceries, Provisions  
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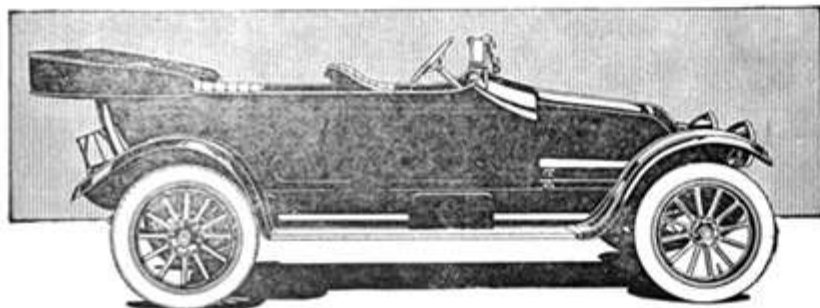
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The scientific light weight car **The Franklin**



Most efficient and comfortable car in the world today. Can brains realize their economy. Owners average 9000 miles to a set of tires, 500 miles to a gallon of oil and 20 to 22 miles to gal. of gasoline.

Touring \$1950.00.

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AMERICA'S FIRST CAR

23 years experience. Wt. 2950 lbs.  
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**The Product of Experience.** The car that astonishes the motor world. Baby Grand, \$750.00. Four-ninety \$490.00. Roadsters, \$720.00 and \$750.00. Amesbury Special,





## Wholesale Dealers in Meats, Provisions, But- ter, Eggs and Cheese . .

Try our famous H. C. HAMS AND BACON, the ham without that salty taste. Your dealer can supply you. We are also sole agents for MEADOW GOLD BUTTER, always in sealed packages, churned from pure pasturized cream. Try it; taste will tell; your orders solicited; satisfaction guaranteed. Order often, get it fresh, buy from us.

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COMPLIMENTS OF

**Mrs. R. Gosztanyi**

536 EAST THIRD STREET  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.



**One of the Historic Spots--Site of Beckel's Store**

1887

1915



1887

1915

**Just next to the "Wigwam," (See Borough History)**



# **John P. McFadden**

## **CAFE**

**110 East Third Street**

**South Bethlehem, Pa.**





Compliments of  
Chas. H. Rowan

"Native Son"

Hotel Linden, 3rd and Linden Sts.  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

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Victoria Cafe

36 West Third Street

Open Day and Night

Peter J. Sheehan, Proprietor.....



# Lehigh Valley Cold Storage Company

ORGANIZED 1894

FOURTH AND BIRCH STREETS

CAPITAL \$135,000

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## DIRECTORS:

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**EXCLUSIVE STORAGE OF EGGS (75,000 cases) A SPECIALTY  
PURE ICE (80 tons daily) manufactured under SANITARY  
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Wines, Beers and Liquors

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## Lehigh Steam Laundry

ESTATE OF W. H. GOSNER

320-324 New Street  
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The **L**AUNDRY where your  
CLOTHES  
LASTS  
LONGEST.



# E. H. KRESGE

Fourth and New Streets

South Bethlehem, Penna.

1879



1915

## One of South Bethlehem's Leading Department Stores

Thirty-five years ago, Mr. E. H. Kresge started his business career at No. 9 East Fourth Street on a very small scale and a very limited capital. He being very ambitious by hard labor early and late soon built up a very promising business so much so that in the year 1879, eighteen years later, he was obliged to look for larger quarters. He then acquired the Gradwohl building at the present site of Fourth and New Streets which was then only the extreme corner of Fourth and New Streets, 50 x 70 feet. A few years later, after purchasing the building, he was compelled to make still more room, and extended the building 50 more feet on Fourth Street, giving him a building 50 x 120 feet. The constant pluck and energy for which he is noted finally in the year 1911 found him akin to the times when he erected another addition to the building, giving him a new building practically 100 feet square. The First floor of this magnificent building, which is 6,000 square feet floor space, is stocked with the best of imported and domestic merchandise which the market affords. Mr. Kresge takes this opportunity of thanking his vast army of friends and co-workers for the patronage and labors which made possible this beautiful building at our most popular corner, Fourth and New Streets, and which shall stand as a monument to the untiring efforts and hard labor of the founder and proprietor, Mr. E. H. Kresge.

## Make this Store your Headquarters

You are welcome here whether you buy or merely look us over

SEE OUR GRAND DISPLAY OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS SPECIALLY PRICED FOR THIS THE TOWN'S FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

RIBBONS  
HANDKERCHIEFS  
NOTIONS  
TOILET ARTICLES  
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LEATHER GOODS  
HOUSE FURNISHINGS  
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SEWING MACHINES  
CARPET SWEEPERS  
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR  
DRESS TRIMMINGS  
LACES  
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SILK AND VELVETS  
INFANT'S WEAR  
CORSETS  
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SILK VELVETS  
CHILDREN'S DRESSES  
STATIONERY  
MEN'S SHIRTS  
AND FURNISHINGS  
KNIT UNDERWEAR  
(Men's, Women's and  
Children's)

HOSIERY FOR ALL  
GLOVES  
UMBRELLAS  
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ART LINENS  
GLASS-WARE  
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DRAPERIES  
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COMFORTS  
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PILLOWS

## A First Class Grocery Department Also Maintained

ASSURING YOU OF MY APPRECIATION FOR YOUR LIBERAL PATRONAGE AND WISHING YOU UNLIMITED SUCCESS.

E. H. KRESGE





# **J. E. McBride**

**Pharmacist**

**124 E. Third Street  
South Bethlehem, Pa.**

**Prescription Work  
a Specialty**

# **A. HAFNER**

Proprietor of the

**Uptown  
Meat  
Market**

Dealer in  
**Beef, Pork, Veal, Lamb  
and Poultry**



**429 WYANDOTTE STREET**

# **Bill's Cafe**

**Wm. M. Rodgers, Prop.**



**THIRD AND NEW STS.  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.**

**While Celebrating  
South Bethlehem's  
Home Week**

**MEET ME  
AT THE  
Lehigh Billiard  
Room**

**326 NEW STREET**

**5 TABLES**

**ALWAYS OPEN**

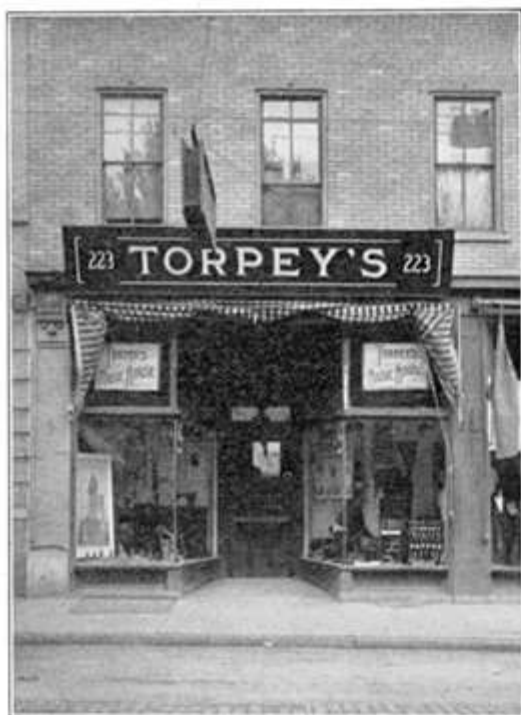


331 BROADWAY

**PIONEERS**  
of the Music Business

223 E. THIRD ST.

# TORPEY'S MUSIC HOUSES



We Sell  
Standard Goods Only

## NOTICE

A Few of Our Specialties

**Victor Victrolas  
and Records**

**Singer  
Sewing Machines**

**Musical Instruments**

**Columbia Grafanolas  
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**TORPEY'S Famous  
Orchestras**

**High Grade Pianos**

**Century X McKinley  
Editions.**

**Sheet Music**





**Railway Work**

Frogs, Switches, Crossings, Stands

**Structural Steel Work**

Bridges, Buildings, Stairs, Roofs

# The Guerber Engineering Co.

**Manufacturers  
and Contracting Engineers**

Office, Works and Stock Yard

**Bethlehem, Pa.**

Angles, Channels, Beams, Plates, Bars, Rails, Etc.

Carried in Stock for Prompt Shipment

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Compliments of

# Colonnade Hotel

Thos. W. Scott, Prop.

**Born in Town**

and still living here



## **We Welcome Visitors**

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All visitors attending the Semi-Centennial Celebration are invited to inspect the **SOUTH BETHLEHEM BREWERY**, which is known as the most modern in the Lehigh Valley. Its brew of **SUPREME BEER, PORTER** and **ALE** has become recognized as a standard throughout the State, possessing the elements that impart vigor and strength, being scientifically brewed from good Barley, Malt and Hops.

We make a specialty of bottling our own products for family trade in our modern Bottling Department.

It can be obtained at the leading Hotels, Clubs and Cafes in the Bethlehems.

**South Bethlehem Brewing Co.**





# Ruthardt's

7 E. Fourth Street



One of the oldest and best known places in  
the borough of 25,000 population for

Light Lunch

Oysters

Ice Cream

Sodas

BELL PHONE

# Stephen Soltis

## Meat Market

5th and Linden Streets  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

Six butchers at  
work all the time

# J. M. Althouse

Successor to A. H. BENNER

DEALER IN

Fish, Oysters,  
Groceries and Green  
Groceries

442 WYANDOTTE STREET  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

# Hart's Hotel

Cor. Third and North Streets

Choice Wines,  
Whiskey and Cigars

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Uhl's Celebrated Lager Beer

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Bethlehem  
Foundry & Machine  
Company

South Bethlehem, Pa.



General Iron Founders  
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W. A. Fuenfstueck

Dealer in

Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb,  
Pork and Poultry



534 BROADWAY  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

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W. W. UEBERROTH

Wholesale Liquor Dealer



Five Points, South Bethlehem, Pa.

C. H. GREEN

PLUMBING



425 WYANDOTTE STREET

South Bethlehem, Pa.

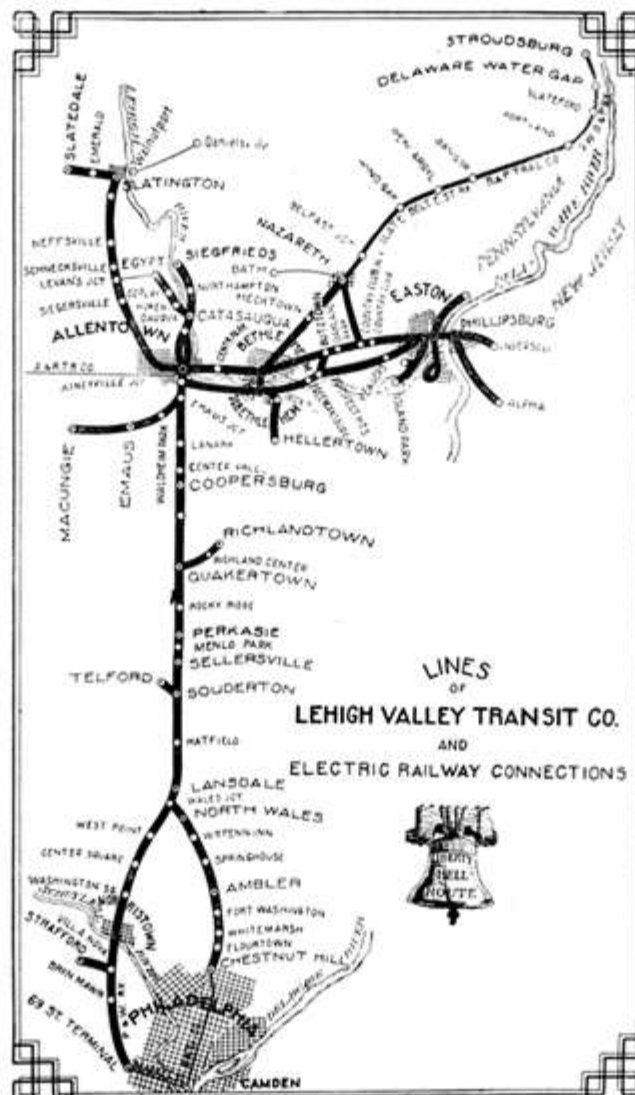


# SOUTH BETHLEHEM IS ON THE MAP

And in a Way That You Can Notice it, too!

But besides the map of publicity and enterprise on which it shines, it deserves a prominent marking on this map.

South Bethlehem is a connecting link in this great trolley system that carries one from here to Allentown for 10c and to Easton for 20c.



South Bethlehem enjoys a service that has helped build up the community, and knows how to show appreciation to its trolley company.

**HIGH SPEED STEEL CARS (hourly service)**

**EASTON TO ALLENTOWN 55 min.**

**One way 30c. Round Trip 60c.**

**ALLENTOWN to PHILADELPHIA 1hr. 58 min.**





GEORGE F. METZGER

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# M-Y Drug Store

Drugs  
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Sick Room  
Supplies

Toilet Articles



A. D. S.  
Remedies

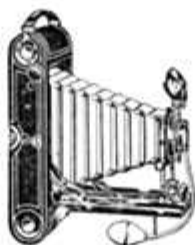
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Buy Your Eastman Films Here--We develop them FREE  
Quick Service. 24 hour Delivery. Best Amateur Printing

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4th and New Streets

South Bethlehem, Pa.



**FASHION** is harder to lead than to follow and we have succeeded in both.

**LEADER** in men's, women's and children's wearing apparel.

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**ROBERT LONG**

111-113 E. 3rd STREET  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

Opposite Market House

**GEORGE SOLTIS**

**East End  
Meat Market**

**Third and Trone Sts.  
South Bethlehem, Pa.**

**Handsomest Bar in Town**

**McFadden's Hotel**

4th and Spruce Sts.

**Choice Wines, Liquors  
and Cigars.**

**GIVE US A CALL**



**Bell Phone**

**J. A. CUNNINGHAM**

**Groceries  
and  
Provisions**

**552 Chestnut Street  
South Bethlehem, Pa.**



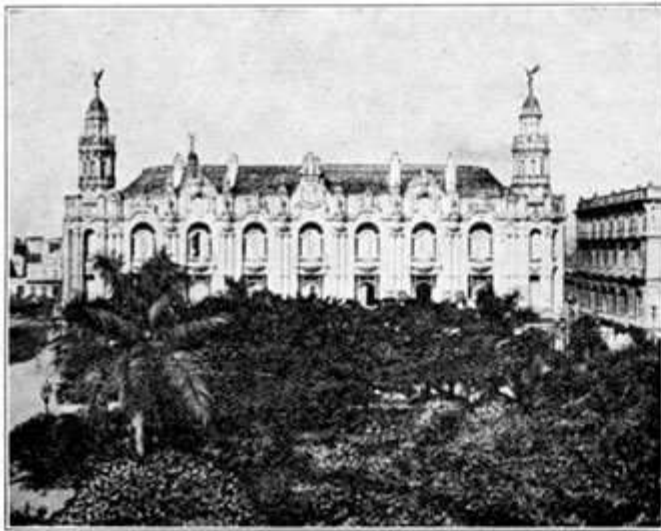
**BETHLEHEM, PA.**  
1st and 2nd Aves. and Union St.  
Phone Bell 678

**ESTABLISHED 1891**

**NEW YORK CITY**  
437 5th Avenue  
Phone Murray Hill 8652

# **KURTZ BROTHERS**

**Manufacturers of Entire Equipments for  
Banks, Hotels, Stores, Churches, Libraries, Colleges,  
Public Buildings and Fine Cabinet Wood Work**



**CENTRO GALLEGO BUILDING, HAVANA, CUBA**



**GERMAN BANK, WHEELING, W. VA.**



**1ST NATIONAL BANK, RICHMOND, VA.**



**NEW HAVEN COUNTY COURT HOUSE, NEW HAVEN, CONN.**

We have fitted up and installed our work in many of the largest and most handsome buildings



D. M. LEHMAN, PRES. AND GEN. MGR.  
SHAMOKIN, PA.

W. F. GARRETT, VICE PRES.  
LEBANON, PA.

W. G. HEAN, SECY. & TREAS.  
HARRISBURG, PA.

# 20th Century Shoe Company

E. A. PEARCE, MGR.

## DEALERS IN FINE FOOTWEAR

103 E. THIRD STREET  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

STORES AT St. Mary's, Pa., Mt. Carmel, Pa., DuBois, Pa., South Bethlehem, Pa., Tamaqua, Pa.,  
Harrisburg, Pa., Sunbury, Pa., Middletown, Pa.



## Scott House

James Scott, Proprietor

Third and Spruce Streets  
South Bethlehem, Pa.







JACOB WIDMAN

FREEMAN H. MOYER

# Jacob Widman & Co.

## Brewers

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania

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**Widman's Bohemian bottled at Brewery  
and by Samuel Weisenberger. . . .**

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# HOTEL RUDOLPH

RUDOLPH A. HESKE, Prop.



Five Points, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Conveniently located to Railroad and Trolley Lines. Board by the Day or Week.  
Bar stocked with the Choicest Liquors, Beers, Etc.

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## JOSEPH PEARL

### STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENCY

**Foreign Money Exchange**

**NOTARY PUBLIC**

**PRIVATE BANKER**



**Passage Tickets on all  
Steamship Lines. Four-  
teen years in Steamship  
Business.**

[Advertisement]



In crossing the canal bridge, at the foot of Main Street, the first object to strike the eye is the flour mill of T.D. Fritch & Sons. The main mill which consists of a large, rectangular, three and one-half story, frame building, was erected in 1886 by D.D. Fritch & Co. and was equipped with the most improved, modern, milling machinery of the "Long" type to grind wheat and rye into flour.

Shortly after the mill was put into operation, the demand for flour increased to such an extent that it became necessary to build an addition to the mill and enlarge its capacity from time to time; thereby, making it one of the best equipped mills in this section of the State. The policy of the firm, which has always been to keep abreast with the times, led in 1908 to the installing of the latest modern machinery, and in the following year to the modern concrete intake and mill-race, and also to the erection of an office building in which a large, fire-proof vault was installed.

In 1911 a large storage yard was built, and the firm branched out into the coal business, under the name of the Lehigh Coal Co. Employment is constantly given to twenty-five people who are employed in and about the mill. The daily output averages two hundred and fifty barrels. The grain used is secured from the surrounding territory and also from the Dakotas and Minnesota.

The firm has purchasing agents scattered about who secure and send in the best grain, and this, after being ground into flour, goes to the immediate vicinity and to their representatives in the large cities. Direct shipments are also made to Europe. Through their enterprise, zeal and business tact, their trade continued to grow, and the firm was compelled to make additions to the mill and enlarge its capacity from time to time. The mill is operated uninterruptedly every working day of the year, and it is often taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand.

The names of three leading brands of flour, manufactured by this concern, are household words in many of the homes of eastern Pennsylvania. These brands are: FRITCH'S BEST, DIAMOND BB FANCY and bakers' Spring patent flour called MONARCH. Besides these brands of flour the mill produces corresponding quantities of feed and bran. The wheat and rye flours have a large and ready sale, both in Bethlehem and in this section of the State.

#### FAMOUS MILLERS.

The Fritch family is about as well known in the milling business all over the country as the most influential men in it, for the reason that they have been identified so long with milling interests. Their great, great, grandfather was a miller, so was his son, so was their grandfather and father; and of this generation, the four brothers are all millers, and the original mill of the Fritch family still stands to-day in Berks County, in the vicinity of Reading.

In 1886 D.D. Fritch, T.D. Fritch, N.D. Fritch, and G.F. Egner, under the name of D.D. Fritch & Co., began their milling operations at the place before described. T.D Fritch, in 1895, purchased the share of his two brothers, and the firm was then known as Fritch & Egner. In 1904 T.D. Fritch secured the interests of G.E. Egner, and the mill became T.D. Fritch & Sons, under which name it is operated at the present time. Three years later the sons purchased the father's interests. The present firm consists of F. Nathan Fritch, Walter M. Fritch, Harry J. Fritch, and V.J. Bauer. The first two of the aforementioned look after the outside interests, and the other two take care of the mill and office.

# L. F. BITTRICH

Dealer in

**Heaters and Ranges,  
Hardware, Paints,  
Oils and Glass**

**Roofing and Sheet Metal Work.**

Metal Ceilings and  
Hot Air Furnaces a Specialty

210-212 E. 3rd St.  
209-211 Mechanic St.  
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

TELEPHONES



**Electric Laundry Co.**  
Bishopthorpe St.  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

HIGH-GRADE LAUNDRY WORK IN ALL  
ITS BRANCHES.

**We P** LEASE  
ARTICULAR  
EOPLE

We darn all stockings and do light mending  
FREE OF CHARGE

**Dr. J. B. Brougham**

**DENTIST**

121 EAST THIRD STREET  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

**WM. H. STUBER**

**Dry Goods, Notions  
Gents' Furnishings**

**Specials**

American Lady and R. & G. Corsets

Burson Hosiery

Arrow Collars and Interwoven Half Hose

Always the newest ladies  
and men's neck wear.

**Oil Cloths**

**Linoleums**

[Advertisement]



## The Bethlehem Roller Flour Mills

When the first people settled in the Bethlehems a flouring mill was, as a matter of course, one of the requirements, and so it is that 'the story of the community merges into that of the establishment of D. & A. Luckenbach which is as substantial an exponent of nineteenth century methods as its predecessor was for its day. In June, 1743, the site for a mill was selected on the banks of Monocacy Creek. The nearest mill where grist could be ground prior to this was that of Nathaniel Irish, two miles down the Lehigh River. Gotthard Demuth, of Germantown, was selected to erect the structure, and in due time the machinery was made and set up by Henry Antes, himself a miller and possessed of much mechanical skill. The building was of logs resting on a foundation of masonry, and the first miller was J. George Youngman, who was followed by Adam Shouse and Henry Moeller.

In 1747 a freshet undid the work of the pioneer builders, but by September of the same year it appears that a new structure of heavy stone masonry had been erected on the site of the frame one; its dimensions were 98 by 30 feet. By the close of the year 1751 an annex had been built to the mill which accommodated a fuller, a dyer, and a cloth weaver, the mill furnishing power for these industries. The list of millers who presided over the destiny of this venerable industry has been preserved unbroken until 1830, during which time it remained one of the industries of the so-called Bethlehem "Diacony", the profits, if any, reverting to the church fund. In this year, however, the mill property was sold to Chas. Augustus Luckenbach who modernized the plant and increased its capacity.

In 1847 he sold the mill to Jacob Luckenbach who managed its affairs wisely and well, establishing firmly the reputation of the Bethlehem Mill which was well maintained by his sons and successors, David O. and Andrew A. Luckenbach, to whom he disposed of the property in 1861. This venerable pile was destined to stand but for seven years longer, however, for the night of January 7, 1869, fire entirely consumed it. From the ashes rose the stately brick structure which the Messrs. Luckenbach erected, and which ground its first grist in August of the same year.

Increasing business demanded better and more reliable motive power than the more or less fickle Monocacy is wont to furnish, and this prompted the proprietors to introduce steam power in addition to the turbine wheels in 1877. The introduction of the Allis roller system was done to the exclusion of the time-honored nether and upper mill-stones in 1882. In 1884 the mill was connected by a siding with the Lehigh & Susquehanna Division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. In 1893 an elevator, having a capacity of 25,000 bushels, was built, and also a large storehouse for flour was added. In 1904 the mill was remodeled by the Allis-Chalmers Co., under the superintendence of the late Daniel Kratz, and the Universal Bolter took the place of the time-honored hexagonal rolls, these together with the increased



roll surface, 9 by 24 inch rolls replacing the 9 by 18 inch size raised the capacity of the mill from 175 barrels to 200 barrels of spring or 240 barrels of winter wheat flour per day. In 1905, on the death of the junior member, Andrew A. Luckenbach, a new partnership was formed, the three sons of David O. Luckenbach — Horace A., Robert M., and Paul J. Luckenbach — taking the place of their deceased uncle. One year later the senior member, David O. Luckenbach, died, and the surviving members continue the business, trading under the old firm name of D. & A. Luckenbach.

**W. F. DANZER & CO.**  
**CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS**

All kinds of Cement Work, Concrete Building Blocks, Walks,  
Curbs, Pavements, &c. Houses built and sold on easy terms.  
Jobbing a Specialty. Estimates Furnished.

518 SENECA STREET, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

BOTH PHONES

Of almost twenty (20) years of experience there is no job too large nor any job too small. As a memento of this assertion products can be found on the Lehigh University Campus, in the names of Taylor Hall, Drown Hall, Mining Laboratory, Power House and others in the Bethlehems, vicinity and along the Lehigh Valley. The most prominent among these latter are Palmerton Passenger Station, Lehighon Bank, Lehigh Valley Freight Station of this town, Pattern Storage of the Bethlehem Steel, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Bethlehem, which edifice shows a marked excellence in all lines of building work, and as a concluding memory one's mind will be directed in the right channel for honest workmanship in the person of Mr. J. E. Mathew's residence, Market and Linden Streets Bethlehem.

Finally there are still many other structures distributed about the town, which indicate my ability. In conclusion, I say look and be satisfied



# Fountain Hill Meat Market

Jos. R. Seiple, Prop.

Choice Meats  
and Provisions



718 Bishopthorpe Street  
Bell Phone 178

Telephone Connection

## Hotel Fritsche

Milton Kern, Proprietor

22 West Third Street  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

## GEARY & CO. Watches - Diamonds Jewelry

Largest jewelry store in South Bethlehem, noted for its qualities. We do lense grinding while you wait. Accuracy guaranteed.

Quality Jewelers  
415 Wyandotte St., South Bethlehem, Pa.

## "In the Heart of South Bethlehem"

Visit the big busy Department Store

The  
Drumbor-Bingell Co.  
6-8 W. 3d and 306 New St.

**Ladies' and Children's fashionable Millinery, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists and Furs a specialty.**

**Men's Ladies and Children's FURNISHINGS.**

## We Save You Money

Other Store:  
110-112 South Main St., Nazareth, Pa.



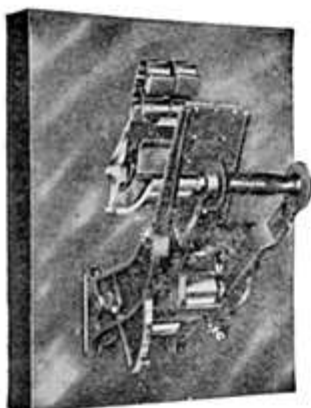


## The PLANT OF THE ROLLER-SMITH CO.

is located in Bethlehem and no plant in the country is better equipped for the manufacture of electrical, measuring and protective apparatus of the highest order. It is a precision plant for turning out precision apparatus.

The members of the company utilize a twenty years accumulated experience in their particular line in the spirit and with the ideal of having every device go out bearing the message that their twenty years have been well spent.

Printed matter is always available.



# ROLLER-SMITH COMPANY

## BETHLEHEM, PA.

CHICAGO  
Monadnock Block

OFFICES AT  
NEW YORK  
203 BROADWAY

CLEVELAND  
Williamson Building





THE **JUST WRIGHT SHOES**  
FOR MEN



YOU CAN PAY MORE  
BUT  
**You Can't Get Better  
Style, Fit and Service**

*The Just Wright*  
SHOE

Prices \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00



FOR SALE BY

**LYNCH SHOE COMPANY**

429 E. THIRD STREET

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

TWO BLOCKS WEST OF BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY MAIN OFFICE.

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**MRS. MARCELLA McGOVERN**

(Successor to late Thomas F. McGovern)

**UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING**

306-308 EAST THIRD STREET, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

Nineteen Years  
of Success

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**SATISFACTION  
GUARANTEED**



**COMPLETE  
FUNERAL  
OUTFITS  
FURNISHED**

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**Automobiles & Cabs  
for all Purposes—**  
Christenings, Social  
Functions, Weddings  
and Funerals.





# KREIDLER'S

## The Home of Good Shoes



About forty-four years ago we began to sell shoes and we are still at it. On October the 26th it will be fourteen years since we launched in business for ourselves. We sail under the same Slogan, "Honest Wear". Our first patrons are still with us. The lines of shoes that we sell are standard and exclusive makes as a rule. We know them to give satisfactory wear. The best evidence as to this is that our business has increased fourfold. During this celebration week we will give a souvenir to the boys and girls that will call at our store.

**M. E. KREIDLER**  
**HONEST WEAR SHOE STORE**  
17 E. Third St., South Bethlehem, Pa.



**Wyandotte Silk Co.**

**South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.**





ESTABLISHED 1865

E. F. EBERTS

# DRISSEL & EBERTS

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

## HARDWARE

21 and 23 E. THIRD STREET, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

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Specialties:—

Mechanics Tools, House Furnishing Goods, Sporting Goods, Shoe Findings and Leather, Automobile Supplies.

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This building was erected by the late John Drissel in 1865 who has been conducting a leather and shoe finding store here up to 1897, after which date the Hardware, etc., was added under the firm of Drissel & Eberts, which has continued doing business up to the present time under the management of E. F. Eberts, at the same location.

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We carry in stock at all times a large variety of builder's hardware, which we buy from first hands or factories only.

Window glass, roofing material, nails and wire products we buy in carload lots. We are in a position to compete with anyone in our line. Estimates cheerfully given; give us a chance.



C. Daniel Friebely

Const. Collins

# Friebely & Collins

## General Real Estate and Insurance Agency

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Money to Loan

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Broadway and West 4th St.  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

## South Bethlehem Plumbing Co.

For strictly first class workmanship and material in Plumbing and Heating. ☐ All work fully guaranteed. ☐ Give us a trial and save money and worry. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

453 Chestnut Street

# Evrard's Palace Pharmacy

Up-to-date Stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Surgical Dressings, Sick Room Supplies, Toilet Accessories, etc.

Your physician's prescriptions will receive careful attention and accurately compounded by registered graduate.

OUR SODAS with Reed's Ice Cream "It's the Best" are really delicious. Only true fruit flavors used.

Equipment and Service of the best.

JOHN J. EVRARD, P. D.  
122 E. 3rd St., South Bethlehem, Pa.

# S. Shamenek

Dealer in

## Groceries Provisions, etc.

222 East Second Street  
South Bethlehem, Pa.





**OUR MOTTO: ————— KEEP MOVING**



**F. G. LAZARUS**  
**20th Century Storage**

**Makes a Specialty**  
**of MOVING**

**Long Distance by Truck**

**We Store**

**Furniture, Pianos, Merchandise**

**Do Crating, Packing and Shipping**

**ESTIMATES GIVEN**

**Office: 108 W. SECOND ST.**



**ISIDOR REINER COMPANY**  
125 East Third St., South Bethlehem, Pa.

**The Jewelry House that Retains its First Patrons**



Like unto the oak, it has developed gradually into sturdy being one of the principal stores of its kind in the State. It remains in the same block of its birth. Humbly it began at Third and Elm Streets in 1899, 16 years ago. In 1901 it was removed to 127 East Third Street, and in 1911 to its present commodious and modern business home, the Reiner Building, three stories high. Even in this model structure, this leading enterprise has undergone changes until its housing is as complete as it is beautiful and its stock as new as it is attractive in price and quality. In business since 1879 the house of I. Reiner & Co. may be regarded as able to cater to all wants in its large and varied line from a dollar watch to the finest jewels.

With every facility for display of stock and the comfort and convenience of customers and the reputation of satisfactory dealing, patrons who were purchasers at the first location of the Reiner store, come miles to the newer and larger store to have particular needs supplied. Our generous treatment and service provide no opportunity to buy anything in the jewelry line elsewhere.

Especially attractive pricings in several lines every day of Semi-Centennial week.

**Welcome Visitors and Returning Native Sons,  
Daughters and Former Residents.**

**This is the  
Plug!**

- That develops more power on less gas.
- That eliminates Spark Plug troubles.
- That is guaranteed for the Life of the car.

**BETHLEHEM FIVE POINT SPARK PLUGS**

The best that brains and money can produce.

\$1.25 each—and worth it—a type for every motor.



[Advertisement]



**Lehigh Valley Hotel**  
**S.W. Cor. W. 2nd St. and Northampton Ave.**  
**SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA**

This property was designed and built in 1860 by some of the Wolle family of Bethlehem, Pa. The first landlord being Simeon Deeter, who later built the Lapierre Hotel, East Second Street; followed by Tobias Lynn, Napoleon Gauff, Jacob Harwi, James Moritz, August Long, Frank Young, John Rankey; the latter, together with his wife in 1881, sold the property of Henry Dietrich and wife, who took possession on April 3rd, 1882. Henry Dietrich remaining proprietor to his death. He was succeeded as proprietor by his widow who later relinquished same to her oldest son, the late B.W. Dietrich, who will be remembered as the blind landlord of the Lehigh Hotel, South Bethlehem, Pa., who was noted for his sagacity and self-helpfulness in spite of his affliction. Since his death the proprietorship has been taken up by his brother, H.A.R. Dietrich, who continues in this capacity, aided by his sister who conducts the household affairs in which capacity she is well known and has been connected with since the family's advent here.

The buildings have been much enlarged and modernized, a feature of the premises being a large Hotel Barn that caters to the team and farming trade.

The father of the present proprietor was the great-grandson of Philip Dietrich, who sailed from Alsace Alsace, Germany, landing in Philadelphia on September 30th, 1754, who settled in Manheim Township, Lancaster County, Pa., and who in 1754 was the largest land-owner on the taxable list in that township. His remains rest in the early grave on the family burial plot on the farm as was then the custom and which by the number of graves indicated represented a numerous following, all of which will ere many years be encroached upon by the growth of the city of Lancaster.

The present proprietor being a great-great-grandson of the original of this branch in America.



# The United Furniture Co.



This institution has in the short space of seven years grown to first place in its line of endeavor. The outlook is most encouraging as the Company's policy of

## Low Prices and Honest Dealing

has already merited the confidence of our townspeople.

We give convenient credit if desired, and only want your business if we can satisfy you.

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## United Furniture Co.

522-524 E. Third Street

South Bethlehem, Pa.





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## **The Bush & Bull Company**

offers its heartiest congratulations to South Bethlehem on its Semi-Centennial Oct. 3 to 9. Every visitor to the Bethlehems during this celebration is cordially invited to make this store their headquarters. Any information gladly furnished, parcels checked, rest rooms provided.

**WE BID YOU WELCOME.**

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**The Bush & Bull Company**  
**The Bethlehems' Home Department Store**  
**Main Street, Bethlehem, Pa.**

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# UHL'S BREWERY

1866 - 1915



# New Merchants Hotel



4th and **NEW STREETS**  
South Bethlehem, Pa.

