

Dreisbach Family Association

March 2014 Newsletter©

Lands of Simon Dreisbach Jr in Lehigh Township, Northampton County, PA

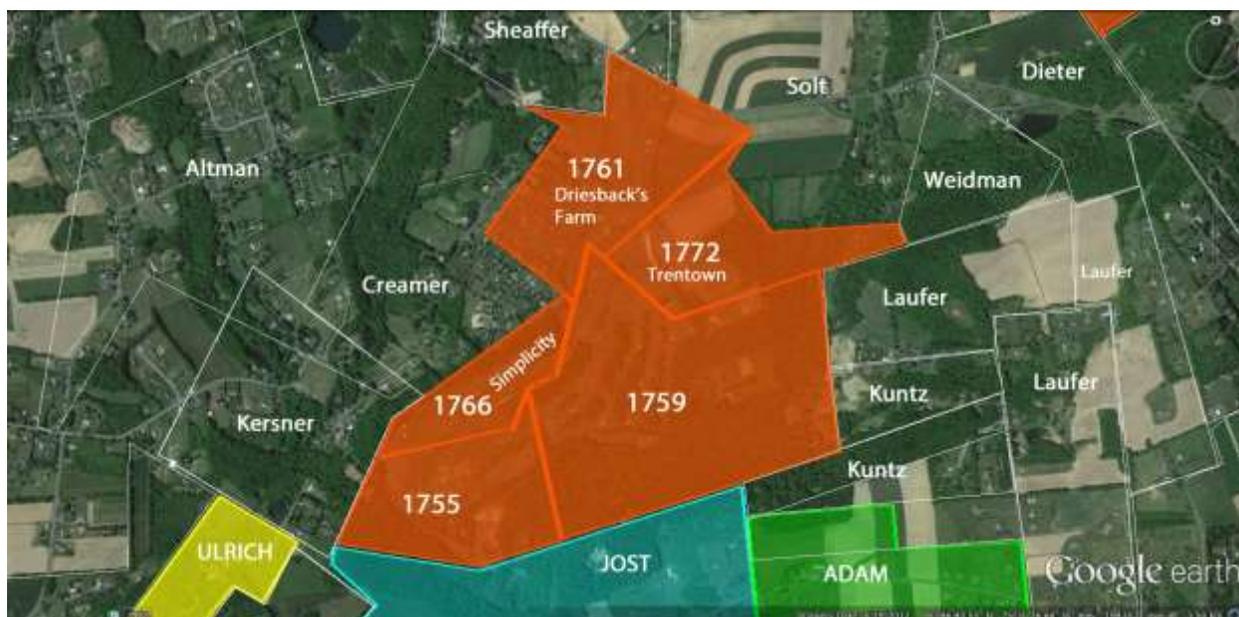


Fig. 1. Map showing Simon Dreisbach Jr's lands, in orange, and dates of acquisition. Green is land owned by his brother, Adam; blue is land owned by his brother Jost; yellow is land owned by his sister, Anna Catherina, and her husband Henry Ulrich. In white are plots and names of surrounding land owners.

In the Nov 2013 DFA Newsletter we traced Simon Dreisbach Jr from his birth in 1730 in Wittgenstein, to the settlement of Simon Jr in Lehigh Township, Northampton Co. Pa. by 1761 or earlier. This issue will follow Simon Jr to the death of his first wife and the first inklings of his future career in politics.

Early married life: Simon Jr and Maria Dorothea (nee Dies) spent the first part of their marriage living both in the more established portions of the colony near Reading, as well as later near Germantown. The rest of Simon Jr's family, his parents, his two older brothers, Jost and Adam, and his younger siblings, George, John and Catharina, were settled in Lehigh Township in the very sparsely populated area of Northampton County, just south of Blue Mountain

Simon Jr buys land in Lehigh Township: By the mid-1750s, if not before, there seems to have been pressure on Simon Jr to leave the more established areas of Reading and Germantown and join the rest of his family in Lehigh Twp, an area that was essentially the frontier. We know that Simon Jr began assembling land there beginning in 1755 when he bought 100 acres on Indian

Creek¹, just upstream from brother Jost's grist mill. It is doubtful, that he and his family lived here for long, if at all, since the purchase of the land was close in time to the beginning of the French and Indian War. Then, in 1759, and while still living in Germantown, Simon Jr purchased even more land² - but promptly offered all his lands for sale!

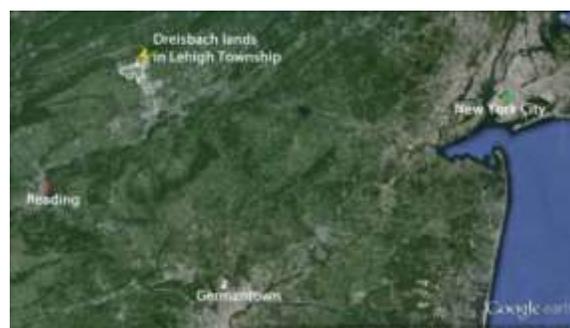


Fig. 2. Map to show how far away the Dreisbach lands located in Lehigh Twp were from the more developed areas of Reading, Germantown and New York City.

Brotherly discussions in 1760: One can almost hear the dialogue between Simon and his brothers. They wanted

him to move to Lehigh Twp to help hold the Dreisbach lands. Squatters were still a problem and maintaining ownership of land partly required physical presence and strength in addition to legal documentation. The presence of another adult male would solidify Dreisbach ownership of their large chunk of land, lying just north of the Indian Tract. Simon Jr, one can imagine, preferred the company of his friends and the relative comforts of the more settled areas. In the end “family” won out and by 1761 Simon Jr was purchasing yet another piece of adjoining land³ – this one was called Driesback’s Farm at the time it was patented in 1784.



Fig. 3. A log cabin probably similar to the one that Simon Dreisbach Jr occupied in Dreisbachsville. Photo: by C. Wayne Hennebert, courtesy of fineartamerica.com

Simon Jr's homestead: Simon Jr's house must have been a log cabin but where was it located? The best guess is that it was in Dreisbachsville which had its center at the intersection of what is now Cedar Drive and Walnut Drive. This puts the homestead on the first piece of property that Simon Jr purchased, near or on Indian Creek and on land we believe was first settled by his father, Simon Sr. Therefore, there may well have been a log house already on the property when Simon Jr arrived.

Simon Jr becomes a large land owner: Simon Jr made the move to Lehigh Twp, and apparently decided to become a large landowner. By May 1766, he had purchased another adjacent tract of land - 31 acres that had been warranted by Philip Clingersmith in 1751 and which was called “Simplicity”⁴ when patented in 1785.

A glimpse of Simon Jr in 1766: A 1766 Lehigh Township Tax⁵ list shows that Simon Jr had 12 acres of cleared land for crops. He had 238 acres of wood land, 2 horses, 3 cattle and was taxed at the rate of £ 2 1/2 , an average rate. His brother Adam had 43 cleared acres, 220 wooded acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle and 5 sheep and paid £4 a year. His brother Jost had 6 cleared acres, 100 acres of woodland, a grist mill, 2 horses, 3 cattle and 5 sheep and paid £5 tax. So while Simon Jr was acquiring land, his net worth was considerably less than that of his two older brothers.

Another purchase: Six years later, in April 1772, Simon Jr added another piece of land, this time of 43 acres which was later called “Trentown”⁶. We can see that

Simon Jr was expanding, buying land as it became available and planning to own as much contiguous land as possible.

Expansion comes to a halt: By the early 1770's Simon's land was surrounded by other owners. Brother Jost was ensconced to the south. The Kersner tract to the west had been warranted as early as 1748. Other tracts were spoken for by Philip Sheaffer, (formerly owned by Nicholas Kepple) and by Conrad Solt. To the east, expansion was blocked by the tracts of John Weidman, Christian Laufer, and George Smith (later owned by Bernard Kuntz) . This was no longer a pioneer area.

The John Weidman tract merits a comment. This tract and the adjoining property probably had been informally claimed by the Dreisbachs. Perhaps the Dreisbach family was not numerous enough to maintain a hold on such a large area but Indian Creek, which served Jost's mill, ran right through this bit of land. Too valuable to ignore, it is likely the Dreisbachs wanted this land to be warranted by a friend.

A friend of Simon senior? John Weidman may have been a friend of Simon Dreisbach senior from the time the Dreisbach family lived in Germantown, 1743 - 1747. If so, this suggests that contacts formed in Germantown continued after the Dreisbachs settled in Lehigh Township. Weidman was probably related to Simon Jr's friend, Jacob Weidman, (both were witnesses at the 5 November 1751 wedding which took place in Philadelphia⁷). Perhaps purchasing this tract was even discussed at the wedding - the timing would fit since the Weidman tract was warranted on 10 December 1751, a few weeks after the wedding. Quite possibly John Weidman bought the land as an investment (or a favor to the Dreisbachs) and never actually lived on the property.

Simon Jr's children: (*A more complete list of Simon Jr's children, their mates and children is appended to the end of this newsletter.*) Five of Simon Jr's children were born in Reading or in Germantown, PA. The remaining six were born after he moved to Lehigh Twp.

John - was born near Reading, Pa. in 1752, as discussed in the Nov. 2013 newsletter.

Simon - was also born when the family lived near Reading, PA. He died at age 15 on 9 May 1769.

John George - was born in 1756 in Reading or Germantown. He was the first of four deaf and mute children,⁸ with deafness probably due to a gene mutation.

Peter - was born in Germantown in 1757. Peter became a sheriff in Moore Township and there are numerous records of his activities in the Sheriff's Records found in the Archives of Northampton Co., in Easton, PA.

Jacob - born in 1759, was the last child to be born in Germantown. He eventually lived in Allen Twp.

Adam - born in 1761, was Simon Jr's first child born after the family moved to Lehigh Twp. Named for Simon's older brother, Adam was the second deaf and dumb child in the family.

Elizabeth - with six older brothers and as the first girl born in the family, her birth in 1762 must have brought joy to Maria Dorothea.

Daniel - born in 1764, was the third of Simon's deaf and dumb children.

Sophia - born two years later, in 1766, she was also deaf and dumb.

Maria Magdalena - was born in 1767.

Mary Catherine - whose picture is below, was born in 1769. She married John George Butz, a tavern keeper, in 1787.



Catherine Dreisbach Butz

Fig.4. Photo of Simons Jr's youngest child, Mary Catherine. This is the only known photograph of one of Simon Jr's children. Photo courtesy of Richard Musselman.

Simon's concern for his deaf children: Simon Jr was concerned about his four deaf and dumb children and made special provision for them in his will.⁹

"... I do give & bequeath to each one of my four dumb children his or her bed and bedding compleat (sic) with all appurtenances thereunto belonging and all their clothing in the compleatest and further ... the sum of Twelve hundred pounds shall be placed on ... real estate security by the Guardians of the person ... and the interest monies thence arising shall be paid until each of them share and share alike..."

The store in the Moravian settlement at Bethlehem:



Fig. 5. The large Moravian settlement at Bethlehem ca.1763. From a painting at the Moravian Archives in Bethlehem, PA.

Simon Jr, like others who lived in Lehigh Twp in the mid-1700's, made many of the things the family needed, but some items had to be purchased: metal tools, sugar,

tea and coffee, needles, pins and buttons, etc. There were no stores in Lehigh Twp, which meant that purchases required a long trip to the vicinity of Philadelphia. However there was a closer store in the large Moravian settlement of Bethlehem, PA. This store was intended to serve the Moravian community, but some non-Moravians purchased items here. These transactions were recorded in a ledger entitled "The Stranger's Store" but sales took place in the same physical building as Moravian purchases.¹⁰ Jost Dreisbach, the miller, made frequent use of this store. Simon Jr did not buy much from here - possibly he continued to visit friends in Germantown and bought his items there. Still, Simon made a few purchases from the Moravian store.

He purchased 35 yards of checked cloth on 8 June 1763 and paid for it over the next few months. In December 1765 he bought a blanket, and paid for it in June 1766. And in March 1767, his son ordered 3 yards of shalloon - a kind of cloth used to line coats - and paid for it in June.



Fig. 6. A list of 1763-1766 purchases by Simon Jr. If viewed on line, this can be enlarged. Source: "Ledger B, Stranger's Store", Moravian Archives, Bethlehem, PA. Photo by Marcia Falconer.

Simon Jr's Germantown contacts: The Germantown contacts that the Dreisbach family made as a whole, and that Simon Jr, specifically, made were very important and influenced their subsequent lives in numerous ways. We will come back to these people, and to their influence, many times as we follow the life of Simon Jr.

The Lukens family, one of Simon Jr's contacts: Simon Jr knew some members of well-positioned Germantown families, including the Lukens. The Lukens family came to Pennsylvania in 1683 as one of the 13 original families to settle Germantown and held a prominent position in Germantown society. Daniel Lukens (b. 1730, d. ca. 1789) was both a friend of Simon Jr (who was also born in 1730) and also a witness at the 1751 wedding in Philadelphia¹¹ - a topic discussed in the Nov. 2013 DFA newsletter. Through Daniel, Simon no doubt gained entry to influential people who helped him later in life.

The Lukens family was large, owned considerable property and had several business interests. John Lukens, a brother of Simon Jr's friend, Daniel, owned the oldest and largest gristmill in Germantown. It is logical to suppose this was where Simon Jr's older brother, Jost, learned to be a miller, the occupation he pursued for his entire life in Lehigh Twp.



Fig. 7. Roberts/Lukens mill built in 1683, torn down in 1873, it was the first mill in Philadelphia County.

The Lukens family also were prominent surveyors. John Lukens (a first cousin to Daniel Lukens) was the Surveyor General from 1761-1776 and again from 1781-1789. Another first cousin of Daniel Lukens, also named John Lukens, was a well known surveyor in Berks county. We believe it is through these surveying contacts that the Dreisbachs found out about the valuable land they settled on in Lehigh Twp.

Simon Jr begins his political career: Being able to say one had contacts like the Lukens family, provided advantages for Simon Jr. Even while he lived a farmer's life in Lehigh Township, it must have been evident that he was far better educated than his neighbors. When local politicians and judges looked for people to appoint to county positions, Simon Jr's name was bound to come up. This was probably the case when Simon Jr received his first known political appointment. On 1 October 1770, he was appointed a Commissioner for Northampton County¹². It was the beginning of his political career. To be successful, an extra "push" would help - and it came in the form of religion.

You shall well and truly cause the rates and sums of money by virtue of this Act Imposed to be duly and Equally aforesaid and Laid According to the Rates and Directions mentioned in the Act instituted An Act for granting to His Majesty - the Sum of Fifty five Thousand pounds and for Sticking the same in Bills of Credit and so to the best of your Skill and knowledge so far as relates to the duty and Office of a Commissioner and herein you shall spare nor perform for favour or Affection nor Greive any for Hatred or ill will.

Fig.8. Text of Simon Jr's appointment as commissioner. Original at Historical Society of Penna.

Importance of frontier churches: Religion, in the form of an organized church, was crucial for people in frontier communities. Here was a dedicated place to worship, and equally important, a place to socialize and to find support. In addition, for people like Simon Jr, sermons provided at least some intellectual exercise.

The church at Jost's: By 1748, or earlier, Simon Sr and his friend and neighbor William Dieter, along with Jost, and Adam Dreisbach, and others, had started a Reformed Congregation in Dreisbachsville. (Simon Jr was still in Germantown.) The congregation may have initially met in Jost's grist mill, but soon a log church was built nearby. It was called, simply, "the church at Jost's".

There were other small congregations in the area as well. St Paul's Indianland Church located to the north near Lehigh gap¹³, was essentially a Lutheran Church, while to the east, there was the Reformed congregation of Little Moore Church. All these churches were abandoned in 1755-56 when the Indian attacks began and people fled south, to safety. Settlers began returning about 1760 and the congregations were revived, but not always in the same place. St. Paul's Indianland Church, for example, moved to the border of the Indian Land Manor.¹⁴ Perhaps there was thought, already then, of moving "Jost's church" farther south to serve a larger community.



Fig. 9. A typical settlers log church in Elkhart, Texas. No doubt Jost's Church and the others in Northampton County in the mid-1700's looked much like this. From: tombstonetravels-beverly.blogspot.com

Forming "Union" congregations: During the late 1760's there was a move to combine Jost's Reformed church, which was the oldest and largest, with St Paul's Indianland church and Little Moore church¹⁵ to form a single "union" church that would house both Reformed and Lutheran congregations. Each congregation would have its own minister, elders, deacons and its own service, but they would share the costs of the building - and share some social events as well.

A union church made it easier to get a minister: It was difficult to find enough preachers to serve these small congregations. There simply weren't enough ordained ministers in south eastern Pennsylvania. And if one should be found, there were not enough families to pay his salary. So the small churches were served a few times a year by a circuit rider preacher who had to endure a long, difficult horseback ride between congregations. However with increased immigration, more German families were settling in Allen, Lehigh and Moore Townships. Congregations that began with a few families, grew larger. In 1765 there were over 300 adult

male members among the 5 small churches located close to each other including Jost's "Tresbacher" church.¹⁶

Simon Jr works to build a larger, union church: We don't have any records of the discussions that must have taken place as the elders and leading members of each congregation met to plan the merger, however Simon Jr must have been active in coordinating these efforts. We can infer this from his involvement in writing the church articles for the foundation for Zion Stone Church and by the fact that he kept the records about building costs and later kept the records of church dues and contributions.

Building Zion Stone Church: On the 25th of February in 1771, "a large number of citizens from Allen, Moore and Lehigh townships, met and decided to erect a union church of stone, 36 x 46 feet..."¹⁷ The building committee, for the Reformed congregation, consisted of Adam Dreisbach, Caspar Erb, and Simon Dreisbach (Jr) and for the Lutheran congregation, Balentine (Valentine) Waldman, George Edelman and George Michael Bastian¹⁸.



Fig. 10. Signers of the building committee to erect Zion Stone Church. Signatures "enhanced" and decorated by Simon Jr.¹⁹

Construction went quickly, although it was not without problems. By the time the building was dedicated on 15 November 1772, the Indianland congregation of St Paul's had pulled out of the agreement and built its own log church in what is now Cherryville, PA²⁰. A portion of the Moore congregation was in the process of doing the same thing.

Would there be enough people for Zion Stone Church to support a preacher? During the Indian attacks, most of Northampton County's population fled. After the attacks ceased, some returned but others abandoned their properties and headed west where new land was opening to settlement. This made already cleared areas, ready to farm, now available for purchase. Many were bought by German immigrants, especially in Allen township, and these people were looking for a church. Zion Stone Church was there, ready and willing to embrace them - assuring that the congregation grew and that it could support a preacher.

The "Treysbach" Church at Jost's is abandoned: After the consecration of both a new church and a new cemetery, there was no need to maintain the old ones. With the agreement of members of Jost's church, the leading members, Jost Dreisbach, Heinrich Strauss, Conrad Bachman, Simon Dreisbach (Jr), Adam Dreisbach and Christian Lauffer, transferred the communion chalice, the baptismal dish, the table cloth and the collection bags (the glingle Secklein), from Jost's church to Zion Stone Church.



Fig.11. Display of early Zion Stone Church pewter vessels. The chalice, top middle, the bowl to the right, and the small circular object, center front, (glingel Seck) were from the oldest congregation in Lehigh Township, Jost's Church. Photo taken at Zion Stone Church during the 1995 Dreisbach Family Ass. reunion.

A small aside - The "glingel Secklein": It is amazing that the collection bags used at Jost's church in the 1760's, or maybe even prior to this, still exist. The hoop with a handle, shown in Fig. 11, had a sack attached to a long pole (see Fig. 12) and an elder passed the sack in front of people seated on a pew. When someone put a donation into the bag, little bells at the bottom of the sack made a cheerful sound. Conversely, if a person chose *not* to make a donation, the bag was ominously silent and the "offender" was noticed!



Fig. 12. Left, original collection sack (glingel Seck) from Jost's church. Right, Harold Smith of Zion Stone Church, with reproduction of the glingel Seck. Photo: M. Falconer, 2009.

How was the founding of Zion Stone Church relevant to Simon Jr's later political career? This discussion of Jost's Church and the founding of Kreidersville Zion

Stone Church is interesting by itself, but it is also interesting to see how this could have benefitted Simon Jr's climb up the political ladder. To do this, we must 'read between the lines'.

As a young man in Germantown, Simon Jr was exposed to influential people and must have gained an understanding of the politics of the day. He may even have received some training in book-keeping, or perhaps even legal training, as he worked somewhere in Germantown. When he moved to Lehigh township and the frontier, Simon Jr was clearly more learned than most of the men around him. One suspects he may not have been shy to demonstrate this and volunteering to coordinate the amalgamation of many churches and the building of a new church would have been both rewarding to Simon Jr and allowed him to be perceived as the capable man he was.



Fig. 13. First page of the Church Articles from the founding of Zion Stone Church. Calligraphy, and perhaps the actual articles themselves, were written by Simon Jr and decorated by him as well.²¹

We can see proof of this when Simon Jr wrote the final version of the Church Articles. He probably was the only man in the congregation with the ability to do this. It is not clear how many people took part in the formation of the Church Articles, but it is quite clear that Simon Jr took the lead, wrote them in a flourished hand and even decorated them! "This" the document in Fig. 13. seems to say, "was written by a learned, intelligent man", perhaps with a shade of "important" implied in the description. Simon's church involvement, his organizational ability and his writing ability probably

came to the attention of politicians in Easton and perhaps even in Philadelphia, and almost certainly played a role in Simon Jr's subsequent rise in politics!

Simon becomes known: By 1773 one can imagine that Simon Jr had settled nicely into Lehigh township. His family was growing. He was an important figure in the congregation at Zion Stone Church. He was becoming known to influential and political figures in Easton, PA. where a courthouse had been built by 1766. Indeed, by the 1770's Easton was a bustling town was full of taverns to house county officials and other people who came to discharge their duties, political and otherwise.²² Simon was ready to move up.

And then.... tragedy struck! According to Simon's own recounting, on the 4th of July, 1773, between 2am and 10am, stillborn twins were delivered to 39 year old Maria Dorothea. Four days later, on the 8th of July, Maria Dorothea, Simon Jr's beloved wife, also died.



Fig. 14. The tombstone of Simon Jr's first wife, Maria Dorothea Dies Dreisbach, originally placed in the old cemetery at "Jost's Church" but now embedded in the monument located in the cemetery of Zion Stone Church in Kreidersville, Northampton Co., PA.

Maria Dorothea is buried in the old cemetery at "Jost's Church": Although the new Zion Stone Church had been dedicated on 15 Nov 1772, in July of 1773 the cemetery belonging to "Jost's Church" clearly was still in use, for this is where Maria Dorothea was laid to rest. Perhaps this site was chosen because the second son of Simon and Maria Dorothea, had died two years previously, at age 15, and was buried in this cemetery. The actual sites of their graves is lost, but it may well be that Maria Dorothea was buried beside the grave of her son.

The Monument: Over the years, this cemetery went out of use and was forgotten. The farmer who owned this piece of land, turned the cemetery into a plowed field. Fortunately, the tombstones that could be saved were moved to the side and propped against a stone wall. There they remained until they were brought to the "new" cemetery at Zion Stone Church in 1920 and incorporated into a monument. This monument was built "In Memory of the Founders of Zion Church" and occupies a prominent position beside the church itself. We are fortunate that Maria Dorothea's tombstone was among those that were saved.



Fig. 15. The monument located beside Zion Stone Church, Kreidersville, PA. which holds tombstones rescued from the old cemetery where "Jost's Church" used to be. Red arrow shows Maria Dorothea's tombstone. Yellow arrow shows tombstone of her son, Simon.

Her son's tombstone also survived and was also embedded in the monument.



Fig. 16. Tombstone of Simon Jr's second son, also named 'Simon'. Buried in the old cemetery at Jost's Church, the stone is now in the monument beside Zion Stone Church, Kreidersville, Pa.

Simon Jr the widower: Maria Dorothea appears to have been the love of Simon Jr's life, and suddenly he was left with many children including six and seven year old daughters, one of whom was deaf, plus a deaf nine year old son. His twelve year old daughter, Elizabeth, no doubt had to shoulder much of the work of caring for the younger children. Out of necessity and as was the custom, Simon Jr remarried soon - and began his political career in earnest, just as the stirrings of the Revolutionary War were being felt.
(To be continued in another issue of the DFA newsletter.)

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¹Warrant of 21 March 1755 for 100 acres. "On Indian Creek near the Blue Mountains" (Lehigh Township, Northampton County). Surveyed on 20 May 1758 to Simon Triesback, and shown to contain 52 acres and 107 perches. Survey map A45-240. Returned on 19 April 1759 to Simon Driesbach.

²Bucks Co. Warrant Register "T" A-24. Warrant of 15 March 1759 for 100 acres. "On Indian Creek near Blue Mountain." Surveyed on 19 March 1759, and shown to contain 134½ acres. Survey map A24-111. Returned on 19 April 1759 to Simon Triesback. Patent P3-48 of 10 September 1784 to Simon Triesback.

³Survey of 21 November 1761 to Simon Treisbach junior, "in name of Philip Clingersmith" (i.e. Simon had purchased the right to Clingersmith's warrant of 21 May 1751). Estimated in 1751, at the time of warranting, at 100 acres. Location: in the Forks of the Delaware (Lehigh Twp.) When Simon had this tract surveyed in 1761, it was shown to contain 65 acres and 40 perches. Survey map C25-110. Returned on 13 September 1784 to Simon Triesbach Jr. Patent P3-47 of 21 September 1784 to Simon Triesbach Jr. as "Driesback's Farm".

⁴Northampton Co. warrant "T" 28 of 15 May 1766 to Simon Triesback. Surveyed on 5 April 1787 and shown to contain 31 acres and 116 perches. Survey map A84-215. Returned on 10 February "1765" (obviously a copying error in the Warrant Register; should be 1795) to John Driesbach. Patent P23-259 of 23 February 1795. Name of tract: "Simplicity".

⁵ 1766 Lehigh Township Tax List, William Deeter, Collector. Northampton Co. Collection 3456, Northampton Co. Assessments, Lehigh Township, 1766, at the Hist. Soc. of Penna., Philadelphia, PA.

⁶14 April 1772, to "Driesbach Simon", the tract called "Trentown". Northampton Co. warrant "D" 34, of 14 April 1772, for 40 acres. Surveyed on 26 May 1785 and found to contain 43 acres. Survey map A9-161. Returned on 26 January 1795 to John Dresbach. Patented by John Dreisback (son of Simon Jr) on 4 February 1795 as part of patent P23-259.

⁷ Record of the Marriages in the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Philadelphia Commenced Anno 1745, in Pennsylvania German Church Records of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, etc., From the Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings and Addresses in three volumes, Vol. I, p. 603. Located in the Marx Room of the Easton Public Library, Easton,

⁸ Simon Dreisbach Jr's own handwritten account of the births and baptisms of his children. Last known to be in the possession of William Fiedler, a descendant of Simon Jr through his daughter Elizabeth Hower b. 1762. The whereabouts of document not known after Fiedler's death in 2010.

⁹ Will of Simon Dreisbach Jr, file #3762, Northampton Co. Courthouse, Easton, PA. Microfilm.

¹⁰ "The Transformation of Moravian Bethlehem from Communal Mission to Family Economy" by Beverly Prior Smaby, Pub. by Un. of Penna. Press, 1988. The book discusses a single store first located in the stone addition to Horsefield House in 1753. By 1762 the store was located in the Eastern Annex to the stone Single Brothers' House (p. 91). It was remodeled and rebuilt three times between 1763 and 1783. Needing more space, a two story store was built in 1794 (p.109).

¹¹ Record of the Marriages in the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Philadelphia Commenced Anno 1745, in Pennsylvania German Church Records of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, etc., From the Pennsylvania German Society Proceedings and Addresses in three volumes, Vol. I, p. 603. Located in the Marx Room of the Easton Public Library, Easton, PA.

¹² Provincial Delegates Collection, filed under John Tennings, Vol. 2, p. 133. Hist. Soc. Penna., Philadelphia, PA.

¹³ Mummy, Franklin, "In Search of the Original Location of St. Paulus Kirche (1748-1755)", pub by Lehigh Township Historical Society, Cherryville, PA, 2003.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Stoudt, John Baker, "Colonial Correspondence: edited and annotated", The Reformed Church Review, Vol. XVIII, (1914), footnote number 12, p. 212.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Ibid. p 207.

¹⁸ Ibid. p 207.

¹⁹ Taken from Book #11, "History and Record of Accounts for Building of First Church", in possession of Zion Stone Church, Kreidersville, PA.

²⁰ Mummy, OpCit, p.1.

²¹ OpCit, Book #11.

²² Chidsey, A.D., Jr. "A Frontier Village, Pre-Revolutionary Easton", Vol III in publications of Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society, Easton, Pennsylvania, 1940. p. 207.

A List of Simon Dreisbach Jr's children, their spouses and their (known) children:

Simon Dreisbach Jr

bap 29 Jan 1730 Oberndorf, Wittgenstein

d. 17 Dec 1806, Howertown, Allen Twp, Northampton Co., PA

m. (#1) Maria Dorothea Dies (Dice/Toess) 7 April 1752 at St Michaels and Zions's Luth. Church, Philadelphia, PA. She was born 26 April 1734, died 8 July 1773 after giving birth to stillborn twins

Children of Simon and Maria Dorothea:

1. John Dreisbach b. 21 Aug 1752 prob in Reading, PA d. 20 Sept 1825, bur. Zion Stone Ch.
m. Maria Catherine Nagle, dau of Frederick Nagle, sister of Geo Nagle, b.21 Dec 1752, d. 20 Sept 1818, bur Zion Stone Ch, m 17 Mar 1774.
 Johan Simon b 1776 d 1778
 Anna Maria b 1778 d 1846 m John Heffelfinger b 1775 d 1847
 Elizabeth b 1780 d1845 bur Zion St Ch m. Daniel Graver
 Catherine b 1783 d1849 Bur Zion St Ch m. John Andre
2. Simon Dreisbach b. 19 May 1754 in Reading, PA. d. 1769 bur at Dreisbach ch
3. John George Dreisbach (deaf and dumb) b. 1756 d 1826 bur Zion St Ch
m. Sophia Young (Jung) b 1755 d 1834 married 10 June 1774
 Jost William b 1775 d 1857 bur Numidia Ref, Locust Twp, Columbia Co, PA
 Abraham Dresback b 1777 d 1842 Pickaway Co, Ohio
 John Jacob b. 1779 d ?
- 4.(John) Peter Dreisbach b. 1757 in Germantown, PA, d. 1810 bur Dryland Ch
m. Susanna Beisel b 1758 d. 1812 married 1778
 Anna Maria b 1781 m John Stabp
 Daniel b 1782 Lehigh Twp, d 1853 Lewis Twp, Northumberland Co.
 Simon Dreisbach b 21 Jan 1785 Nazareth Twp, d 1842, bur Trinity Ev Luth Ch, Catherine Dreisbach b 1786 d 1816 m. Anthony Lerch b 1782 on 30 March 1806
 Frederick Dreisbach b 1792 d 1876 Olmstead Minn

5. Jacob Dreisbach b. 27 July 1759 in Philadelphia d 1817 Lehigh Twp
m. Anna Margaret Bieber b 1763 d 1857 bur Zion St Ch, married 1783
Simon Dreisbach b 1784 d? m
Magdalene b. 1786 Allen Twp, d 1867 m Jacob Boyer
Elizabeth b 1788 Allen Twp, m. John Siegfried 3 Sept 1808 in 1st Ref Ch Easton
Susanna b 1790 Kreidersville d 1879 m Jacob Rucksicker, then Jacob Becker
Mary Catherine b 1792 d 1865 m Abraham Helman
Jacob b 1794 Allen Twp, d 1825 Kreidersville m. Magdalena Bliem
Solomon b 1796 Allen Twp, d about 1796
John Henry b 1797
Joseph b 1798 died in infancy
Sara b 1801 Allen Twp d 1876 m. John Rothrock

6. Adam Dreisbach (deaf and dumb) b. 8 May 1761 Howersville, d 1842
m. Catherine Leidig m 28 Sept 1793 First Ref Ch, Easton
George William b 1794

7. Elizabeth Dreisbach b. 29 Aug 1762 d 1833, bur Zion St Ch
m. Johann Nicholas Hauer/Hower b 1751 d 1829 bur Zion, m. 1780
Elizabeth
John Hower
Susanna
Michael
Jacob
George
Katherine

8. Daniel Dreisbach (deaf and dumb) b 29 May 1764, d ? bur Zion St Ch

9. Sophia Dreisbach (deaf and dumb) b 1 Feb 1766, d 1834
Frederick Bethold (perhaps not married)
Elizabeth

10. Maria Magdalena Dreisbach b 9 Sept 1767 d 1825 Columbia Co.
m. John Hagenbuch b 1763 Albany Twp, Berks Co., d 1858 Columbia Co. PA
John Simon
Conrad
John II
Jacob
Michael
Daniel
Jonas
Charles

11. Mary Catherine (PHOTO!) b. 8 Jan 1769 Howersville, d 1849 bur Hecktown
m. Johan George Butz (tavern keeper) b 1762, d 1849 married 9 July 1787

Second wife of Simon Jr Anna Maria Fuchs, b 28 Oct 1736 m about 1773