

UPPER MACUNGIE TOWNSHIP

Bicentennial

1776 - 1976



SOUVENIR BOOK

Township of Upper Macungie

R.D. 1, Box 404, Schantz Road
Breinigsville, Pennsylvania 18031
Phone 215-395-4892



1976 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

HARRY K. JOHNSON, President
KERMIT C. GORR, Vice President
HOWARD Y. SECHLER

1988 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

KERMIT C. GORR, Chairman
STANLEY E. LAUDENSLAGER, Vice Chairman
HARRY K. JOHNSON

Second Printing in 1988 from Original 1976 Bicentennial Book
By Macungie Printing Service, Inc.
Macungie, PA 18062

INTRODUCTION AND DEDICATION

So eager people have been to know about their beginnings, that they have created legends everywhere, because they did not know the facts. If you yourself enjoy this kind of curiosity, you are living at a good time, because the true knowledge of Upper Macungie Township is at last taking shape in this Bicentennial year.

The facts contained herein have been compiled through numerous sources and lifelong citizens of the Township. Therefore, I feel this booklet should be dedicated to our senior citizens. Without their continued efforts, this book would not have become a reality. Remember, our senior citizens have made life possible for today and tomorrow!

Rodney A. Grammes, Chairman
Upper Macungie
Bicentennial Committee



OFFICERS OF THE UPPER MACUNGIE BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Rodney Grammes, Chairman
Jack Parmer, Vice Chairman
Doris Gross, Secretary
Willard Bortz, Treasurer

The History Committee wishes to thank all those who have assisted the committee in making this book, "The History of Upper Macungie Township," possible.

It was through long research, information related to us by many people, and pictures loaned to us by local citizens, that we were able to compile the information in this book.

To all these people we wish to extend our deepest appreciation.

History Committee Luverne T. Hunsicker
 Oliver F. Ziegler
 Russel L. Peters

UPPER MACUNGIE TOWNSHIP

Macungie Township was divided into Upper and Lower Macungie May 3, 1832. The township of Upper Macungie, under this division is bounded on the northeast by South Whitehall, on the southeast by Lower Macungie, on the north and northwest by Lowhill and Weisenberg, and on the southwest by Berks County. The township is twenty-four and one-half square miles, or fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty acres. It is well populated.

EDUCATION

What was possibly one of the earliest schoolhouses, was built on the Jacob Moyer farm about, a half mile west of Fogelsville. This was a log schoolhouse. Another log schoolhouse, stood on the land of Samuel Kuhns, a mile east of Fogelsville. It was known as Kecks School.

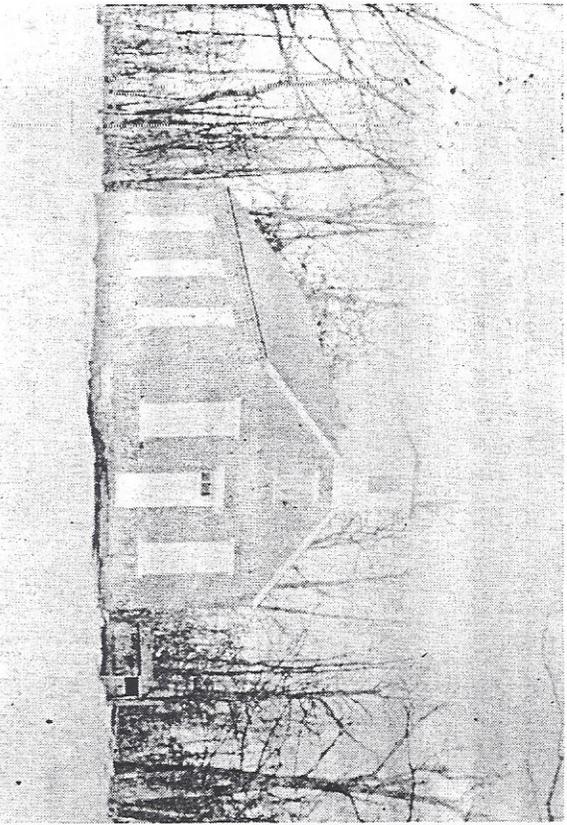
The common school law, for public schools was passed in 1834. This new law did not meet with the favor of the people at large. Very many were opposed to pay a tax for school purposes. The system was not accepted at once but, through the efforts of Solomon Fogel, David Schall, Solomon Kuder, and others, the people voted in favor of accepting it. It was accepted with the understanding that, in a year or so, if they felt so disposed, they could have the old system re-established. The school board levied a tax but, did not at once venture to collect it. With the money which was received from the state a number of schoolhouses were erected. After the schools were in operation for a few years, under this new system, the population finally completely supported it. This public school system was finally accepted by the township in 1842.

In 1856 the district had eleven schools and 590 pupils enrolled. The teachers received a salary of twenty-five dollars per month, which was regarded as a princely salary. In 1860 the salary was twenty-eight dollars per month, which was the highest paid by any district in the county, outside of Allentown and Catasauqua.

In the early nineteen hundreds schools located in the township were Breinigsville, Millers, Stettler's, Kuhnsville, Clover Dell, Leibensperger's, Schaeffer's, Kuhns also known as Rupperville, Krocksville, Trexlertown, Schlough's, Newtown and Fogelsville. In 1912-1913 the teachers received from forty to fifty dollars, the first year teachers received forty dollars, the second year teachers received forty five dollars, and after that, they received fifty dollars. The report of the school year of 1912-1913, showed 390 pupils and fifteen teachers. The total receipts for school purposes, \$10,704.60 and the valuation of the school property \$17,000.00. The school term was seven months.

An independent school district was formed in the township by an act of the legislature in about 1860. It was known as Grimm's Independent District. It had one school with seventeen pupils enrolled. The salary of the teacher was fifty dollars per month, for the 1912-1913 term. The school term was eight months.

Upper Macungie Township is now a part of the Parkland School District. The Parkland School District has one school located in Upper Macungie Township.



SETTLERS SCHOOL HOUSE

INDUSTRIES

Fogelsville Mills — The leading industry of Upper Macungie Township was the Fogelsville plant of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company. The company began to erect this plant in November, 1905. The product which was manufactured by this plant was the Lehigh Portland Cement. The brand of this cement became famous not only in America, but throughout the whole world.

The plant was located about one mile north of Fogelsville. For many years it was known that there were rich deposits of rock in this region suitable for the manufacture of cement, but at the time of its discovery it did not attract sufficient attention on account of the rich deposits of iron which were contained in nature's vast vaults of the township, which industry was then in its bloom. The importance of these rockbeds was in a large measure dwarfed by the colossal

operations in iron and because the manufacture of cement was then in its infancy in America. Finally efforts were made to interest the capital of the country in the manufacture of cement in this region. After several futile attempts to interest cement manufacturing companies of other states in the manufacture of cement in this locality, the attention of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company was called to the rich deposits of cement rock in this section of the county. After a careful survey of the premises it was soon discovered that the extensive formation of rock possessed all the qualities desirable for the manufacture of the best cements. The value of the deposits thus revealed was soon recognized by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company. Through the enterprise of the company steps were immediately taken for the acquisition of a large amount of desirable property in this cement belt. The properties of William Mohr, L. J. Mohr, Daniel Moyer, were immediately acquired and very soon afterward the property of Levi Kuhns and the Solomon Mohr, Jr., estate, was purchased. In the fall of 1905 the company took steps toward realizing upon their investment by beginning the erection of the mills. The plant, which was erected by the company, including a boiler house, with ten large boilers having a capacity of 3,000 horse-power, to which were attached ten automatic-feed stokers, an engine room fitted out with large and powerful engines and electric generators, which furnished the electric lighting for the plant, a crushing-plant, containing one No. 9, Allis-Charmer's crusher, and five No. 5, Gates crushers, which crushed the raw materials for the mills, having a capacity of 2,000 tons of rock in ten hours, a drying plant for the drying of the stones, a stone-storage, a raw grinding department, a kiln room, in which ten kilns were placed, each of which was eight feet in diameter, and 125 feet long, a coal house, a coal grinding department, a coal-storage, a clinker grinding department, a cement grinding department, all of which were in separate buildings. A large stock-house was erected in three sections, nearly 1,000 feet long and 125 feet wide with two large packing rooms, having a capacity of 700,000 barrels of finished cement. There was a large conveyor built in three sections to convey the finished product into the stockhouse. In the packing rooms were eight machines which tied bags before they were filled, and eight automatic cement-packing and weighing machines. The company also built a large machinshop, 185 feet long by 65 feet wide, a blacksmithshop, 65 feet long and 20 feet wide, a boiler shop, 45 feet long and 20 feet wide, a carpenter shop, 75 feet long and 20 feet wide, a ware-house, 90 feet long and 20 feet wide, a horse-stable, 75 feet long and 33 feet wide in which were thirty-three horses, which were used about the plant. There were also five cooling dams built to cool the water used for milling purposes, coming out of the condenser, which was used over again, to which was added a supply of fresh water pumped from the company's large dam by a rotary pump, having a capacity of pumping 20,000 gallons in ten hours. The company erected a residence for the superintendent, an office building, a boarding house, and dwellings for the employees.

In March, 1907, the necessary buildings having been erected the manufacture of cement was begun for the first time in this locality, from which the community has reaped a lasting benefit. In the development of this industry in this region the citizens of the community saw for the first time how cement was being manufactured. In view of the fact that many of the vicinity and the immediate community obtained employment in these mills it has and will ever prove a great boon to the community and proved a potent factor in the development, growth, and progress of the community.

In opening of the quarry in 1907, it was soon discovered that there was also a large deposit of limestone which avoided the necessity of importing this material from other places and which formed a valuable asset to this plant to manufacture a grade of cement to compete with any grade of cement manufactured.

The plant was located on about twenty acres of land, and the quarry contained about twelve acres. The resources were scarcely possible to be over-estimated. The company, having about 1,300 acres of land at its disposal for the manufacture of cement and agricultural purposes, this industry had practically unlimited resources and its continued operation secured.

The manufacture of cement is a very interesting procedure, as it was performed at these mills. A short description follows. The attention of the reader is first directed to the large quarry from which the raw material was gotten.

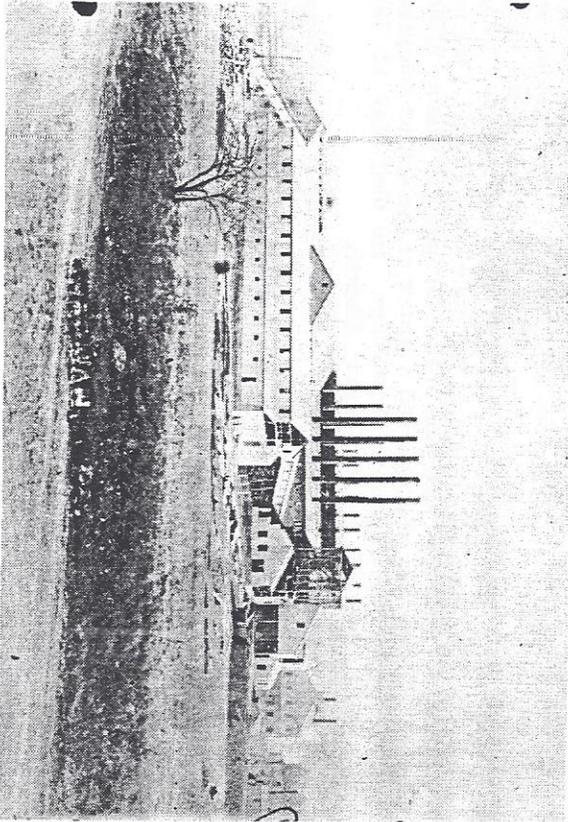
The quarry contained twelve acres of land. The breast of the quarry was sixty feet deep. The stone were drilled by two large well-drill machines. These machines drilled a six-inch hole the full depth of the quarry. After all the holes were drilled they were loaded with dynamite, sometimes as much as twelve tons of dynamite being loaded into these holes for one blast. This blast was set off with an electric current, from the large generator at the mills. Such a blast loosens as high as 75,000 tons of rock. This rock was then loaded on five-ton cars by large steam shovels. These cars ran by gravity to the foot of the plane whence they were hoisted and dumped into a large No. 9, Gates crusher. The crushed stone then passed up a large elevator into a stock bin. From this bin they passed into five No. 5 Gates crushers, from which they were taken by elevators on to belt conveyors to stone driers, of which there were five, being six feet in diameter by 60 feet long. The stone was here dried from the waste heat from the kilns. The stone was then carried from the driers to the stone storage, which held 30,000 tons of crushed dried stone. From here the stone was carried to the raw grinding department. The stone then passed through eight large commutators or ball mills. Here the stone was crushed to a fineness of 56 per cent. The material was then conveyed by means of conveyors and elevators into stock bins. From these bins it passed through tube mills, 16 feet long, by five feet in diameter. There were eight of these tube-mills. The material

passed out of these mills at a fineness of 95 per cent. From these mills it passed through elevators into stock bins about 180 feet long and 12 feet wide, and 15 feet high. The material passed out these bins by conveyors into kilns, eight feet in diameter, and 125 feet long. As the material passed through these rotary kilns, pulverized gas coal was added for burning purposes. This coal was pulverized by six Fuller mills to a fineness of 95 per cent. This coal was conveyed into stock-bins in the kiln rooms. Compressed air was used to blow the coal into the roasters to burn the material for cement. The material was then burned into a clinker. These clinkers then passed up large elevators into coolers from which they were tapped below into a large scraper line. The clinkers were then conveyed upon scales and weighed, from which they passed up through elevators, came down through four sets of rolls where it was crushed, after it passed up through elevators into large stock bins, holding 5,000 barrels of clinker, after which it passed through twenty griffin mills. These mills did the preliminary grinding. From these mills it passed through elevators into stock bins. From these bins it passed down through eight tubes, five feet by sixteen feet, out of which came finished cement at fineness of 95 per cent. From here it was conveyed to an elevator, through which it passed up to conveyors which conveyed the finished product into the stock house.

These mills had a daily output of 5,000 barrels of manufactured cement, ready and prepared for the market. For the performance of this work the company employed about 425 men, including quarrymen, and mill hands. The foregoing process of making cement was regarded as being the best method in vogue to produce a high grade of cement. This plant was modern in construction and the quality of the product compared favorably with the best produced in Europe or America. This type of cement manufactured by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company was used by the government for fortification and drydocks. The product as it was manufactured at the Fogelsville mills, was used on the greatest architectural feats of cement construction in the world. From these mills went cement for the construction of the Panama Canal and the large Allentown bridge, and vast railway improvements in this country. The superintendent of these mills was George Mortitz, and his assistant, Martin Lehr, both of East Fogelsville.

East Fogelsville, which was about three-fourths of a mile distant from Fogelsville proper, no doubt was given the foregoing name on account of its proximity to the parent town. This village was established in 1905, since the erection of the Fogelsville Mills of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company. This village was established by the company for the housing of its employees, for which purpose substantial and convenient dwellings were erected. A school-house was erected by the township for the convenience of the people living in this section. This village had a population of 135, occupying thirty-three dwellings.

There was also a village composed mostly of foreigners, who were employed at the Fogelsville Mills, situated about one mile northwest from Fogelsville. The dwellings were erected by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company for the housing of the foreign element, working at the Fogelsville Mills. The population of this village was about 200 living in about twenty-four dwellings.



LEHIGH PORTLAND CEMENT CO.

**PRESENT INDUSTRIES LOCATED IN
UPPER MACUNGIE TOWNSHIP ARE:**

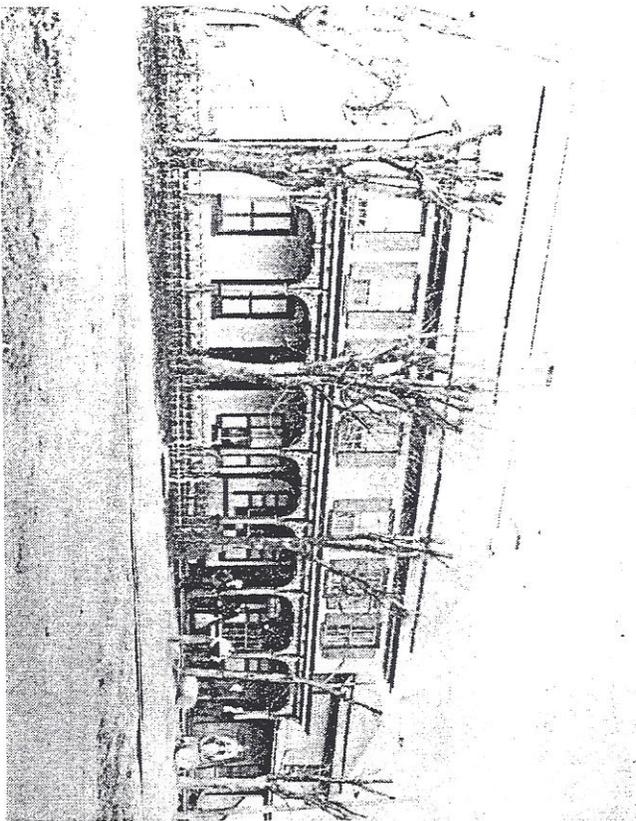
Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.
Airtex Products
Cotter & Co.
Dorr Oliver & Co.
Kraft Foods Div. of Kraftco Corp.
Lehigh Valley Refrigerated Services Division of Beatrice Foods
McGraw-Edison Co.
Metal Welding and Supply Co.
National Can Corp.
Olin Corporation Designed Products Division
Packaging Corp. of America
Precision Roll Grinders, Inc.
Schaefer Brewing Co.
Unarco Industries

BREINIGSVILLE

George Ludwig Breinig was born in Germany on January 31, 1733. He arrived in Philadelphia October 13, 1749 and settled in Weisenberg Township where records show that he was assessed 9 pounds tax in 1762. On May 10, 1771 he purchased 100 acres of land from Peter and Catherine Trexler along with a stone dwelling along "the great road leading to Philadelphia". The building still stands on the Clarence Boyd farm. George was one of the judges of election in Allentown, July 8, 1776, when the delegates to the First Constitutional Convention of the state were elected. He was a colonel of the Second Battalion of the Northampton County Militia and in 1786 he was commissioned a justice of the district comprised of Macungie and Weisenberg Townships. He died May 12, 1812 and is buried at Zion Lehigh Church, Alburdis.

Among his seven children was Peter, the youngest son, the founder of Breinigsville who owned a 120 acre farm. He built a tavern in the village and operated it for some years. Today it is the Breinigsville Hotel.

The village was a center for the mining of iron ore furnishing employment to many men. It was served by a branch of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railway, and the Reading-Allentown Traction Company, all of which have been abandoned.

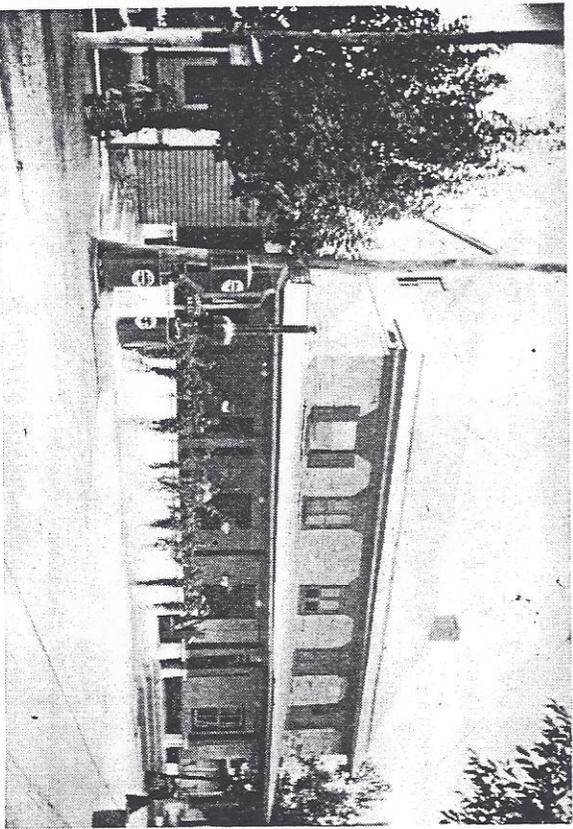


On the western edge of Breinigsville a United Brethren Church was built in 1880 whose membership at one time was between 35 and 40. However, regular services were discontinued in 1912.

At one time it had a lumber, grain and coal depot, a carriage works and a general store which are no longer in existence. A two room school house was built here with Miss Edith Walbert at one time teaching the upper grades and Mr. John Shoemaker teaching the lower grades. The school house is no longer being used for that purpose, but the building still stands.

The village has a Post Office, the Breinigsville Hotel, Schmoyer Funeral Home and Earl Wenz Memorials, Inc. The Robert M. Fegely Post 8282 Veterans of Foreign Wars maintains a baseball field and playgrounds used by the community.

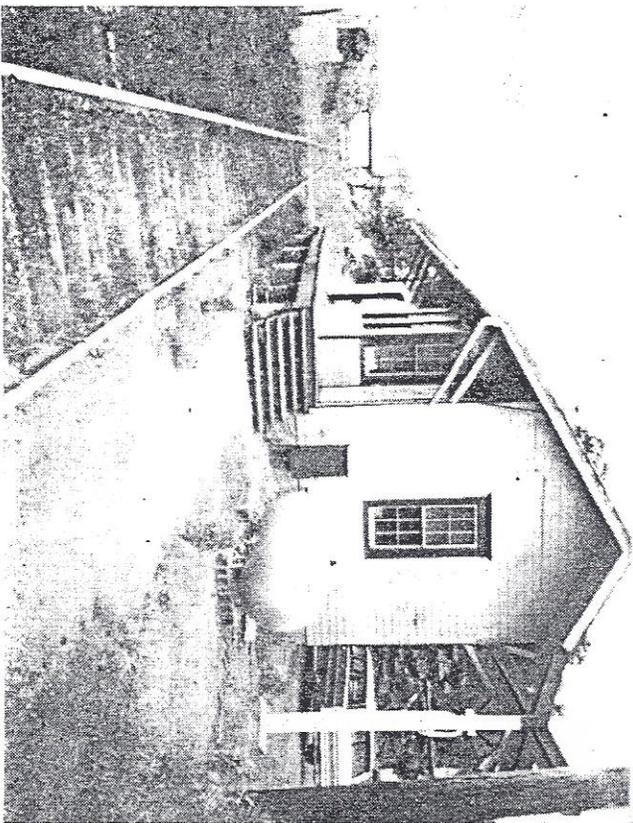
Interestingly, northeast of Stuttgart, Germany, is a small village named "Breuningsweiler."



CHAPMANS

Chapman's, a small village on the Catsaugua and Fogelsville Railway, and about eight miles distant from Allentown, was named after Charles W. Chapman, formerly a superintendent of the Catsaugua and Fogelsville Railway. The railway has a freight station, which was also used as a passenger station when the railway carried passengers between Catsaugua and Alburts. This station connected with major rail lines at either end.

The village had a postoffice named Litzenberg, which has since been discontinued. A dentist by the name of Edwin Koons was located here. Koons also served as Road Supervisor. A Blacksmith shop in the village was operated many years by George Marcks and Oscar Koch. They did all the horse shoeing for the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., in addition to shoeing all the horses used on their farms and quarries at that time. This property was later purchased by a group of farmers to organize a farmers co-op, known as the Lehigh Farm Bureau. The business is now owned by Agway Corp. A number of new industries and other small businesses are now located in and around Chapmans.



CHAPMANS STATION

FOGELSVILLE

Fogelsville was named after Judge John Fogel who built the old hotel in 1798. This was the first building in the area. This building was torn down in 1883, and on the same site a larger and commodious brick tavern, (now known as the Village Apts.), was erected by Kistler and Lenhart. Here Judge Fogel carried on the trade of dyeing, kept a hotel and a small store. At one time the village had three hotels, two of which are still in operation.

St. Johns Reformed Church was organized as a union church by members of Trexkertown and Zeigels Churches at a meeting held October 4, 1834. It was decided to build a Union Church consisting of the Lutheran and Reformed faiths. In 1874 the Lutheran congregation, with their Pastor Rev. O. E. Leopold, withdrew from the Union church and built the St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Church. There was an old wooden monument honoring the departed soldiers of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, and World War One located on the Fogelsville Union Cemetery. This was replaced in 1913 with a granite monument, with names inscribed and a statue of a soldier on top.

In Fogelsville a double schoolhouse of stone was built on land granted by Solomon Fogel, a grant of one acre. The building was the first schoolhouse in the area, supplied with a steeple and a bell. It was built in 1838 by the St. Johns Lutheran and Reformed Church. In one room, school was taught, and in the other part of the building the teacher lived. In 1882 it was torn down and a new building was erected on the site for use of the sexton of the church. Later Fogelsville build a three room schoolhouse located just south of the U.C.C. Church. This was later converted into a two room schoolhouse. Teachers that taught there for a long period of time were Miss Catherine Seibert, primary, and Phaon P. Mohr advanced. Upper Macungie build a new Consolidated School including first to eighth grades. In 1925 the first classes were held in the new building. Upper Macungie Township is now a part of the Parkland School District.

At one time the village had a cider press-creamery, three stores, a tailoring establishment, a saddlers shop, a printery, a shirt factory, a cannery and a grain-lumber and coal depot. A limestone quarry was situated here, from which stones were taken for building purposes, and from which lime was formerly burned in three kilns located on Lime Street. The stone was later used for the improvement of roads. There were several other businesses in town at the time. Solomon Fogel build the first steam roller mill in Fogelsville. It was the first flour and grist mill in the area. It was operated in the sixties and later dismantled. A blacksmith shop operated by

Charles Musselman, and a stone cutting shop, specializing in tombstones, operated by Morris Repp, were located on Main Street for many years. Luther Zeigler had a tinsmith shop on Main Street. This building is no longer standing. Later at a different location on Main Street, Howard Fritzinger, operated a tinsmith shop and plumbing business. Frank Desch, who was a painter by trade, also was the local undertaker, having his morgue in an old shed to the rear of his Main Street residence. His brother Alvin Desch was the local fish peddler for the area, making his rounds with horse and buggy. There is now a modern funeral parlor established on Church Street, owned and operated by Gilbert F. Keller and Son.

A nursery was located on South Nursery Street, from which it obtained its name. On North Nursery Street there had been a brick yard. It was located in the area where the houses, known as the Fogel Homes are now located. Fogelsville also had a bakery located on Nursery Street. At the time it was known as Hefelfingers Bakery, there was a fire which completely destroyed the bakery and three neighboring homes. This fire occurred in the early twenties. In 1922 George Peters erected a new building which housed a store and bakery. He purchased the bake oven, which remained after the Hefelfinger fire and moved it to the new Main Street location. He later added a restaurant and soda fountain. When the baking was discontinued the building was converted into a grocery store. Today the building houses a Pizza Parlor and Fashion Shop. A new restaurant was opened recently at the corner of Main and Nursery Street called the Cracker Barrel.

A barber shop operated by Jake Frye was located in the John J. Mohr building. When the Fogelsville Bank was organized the barber shop was moved to a small shop across the street. It was later taken over by Oscar Frye, a nephew, of Jake Frye. In 1966 the barber shop was moved to 6016 Main Street and is now operated by Frye and Wagner. Frank Mohr operated a grocery store on Main Street, also did photography and repaired bicycles. He later founded what is now known as the Mohrs Orchards, now operated by his nephew. Stanley Strohl had a bicycle shop next to his residence on Main Street. Later he took over a Chevrolet agency and then build a modern garage across the street from his small shop. The north west corner of Church and Main Street at one time had a general merchandise store and millinery shop. This was owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Miller. The property now consists of apartments, a jewelry store and State Liquor Store. The liquor store is located in the rear facing Main Street.

The leading industry of Upper Macungie Township, for many years, was the Fogelsville plant of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company. The company began to erect the plant in 1905. It is no longer in operation and has recently been dismantled.

Fogelsville had two savings banks at the time, however both closed during the Panic of 1873. In 1926 the citizens of the area organized a new bank known as the Fogelsville National Bank. It was located in the building of John J. Mohr, the father of the first cashier John P. Mohr. On Tuesday January 26th 1970, the shareholders held a special meeting to approve a joint plan and agreement of merger between The Merchants National Bank of Allentown and The Fogelsville National Bank. The bank today, at the same location is known as The Merchants National Bank.

The local postoffice was located in the general merchandise store of John J. Mohr. Mr. Mohr was also the postmaster. It is now located to the rear of the Merchants National Bank building on South Church Street. The present postmaster is Woodrow Lehr.

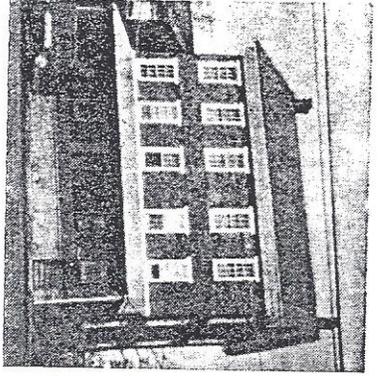
The Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge, located on Main Street, was organized in 1847. It is now 129 years old and still in existence. The Rebekah Lodge of Odd Fellows was organized in 1948 and meets in the same Lodge Hall.

Dr. Calvin E. Helfrich, the son of the late Rev. W. A. Helfrich D. D. was the local physician for many years. He was followed by Dr. Warren Endres who is still practicing. There also was a veterinarian located here by the name of Richard Kranlich. He was followed by Dr. Curtis Fredirici, who is no longer living. The practice is now being followed by his son David.

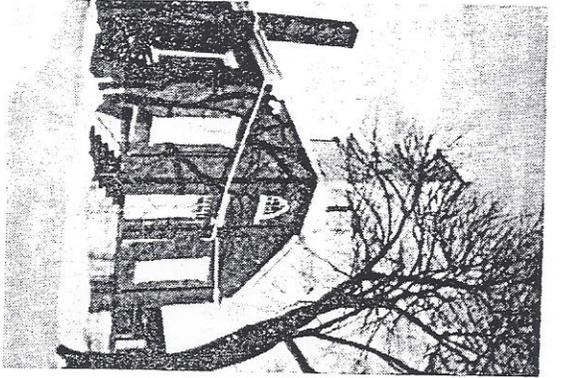
A formal organizational meeting was held on February seventh 1916 for the purpose of organizing a volunteer fire company. On February twenty sixth a two wheeled chemical engine was purchased at a cost of \$315.00. Also in 1916 a concrete engine house was built at a cost of \$524.80. This building located on Church Street still exists. In 1940 a new engine house was built on Lime Street, at a cost of \$2,700.00. In 1950 a large addition was added at a cost of \$47,272.00 and in 1974 a large truck room was added, at a cost of \$65,000.00. This now is one of the best equipped, rural, fire companies in the area. It has presently six pieces of equipment in service.

A senior citizens group was organized in Fogelsville in April, 1973. It has 72 members at the present time. The first president was and still is William Masters, a retired school teacher.

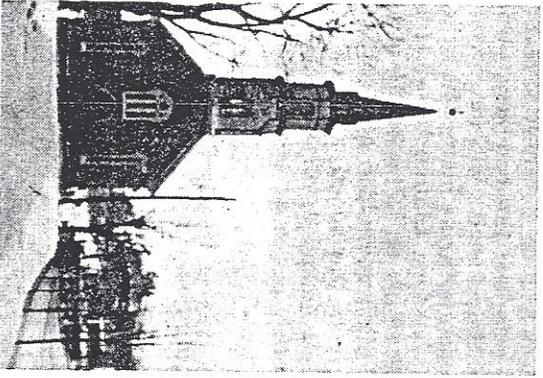
Fogelsville is the polling place for the Upper District of Upper Macungie Township.



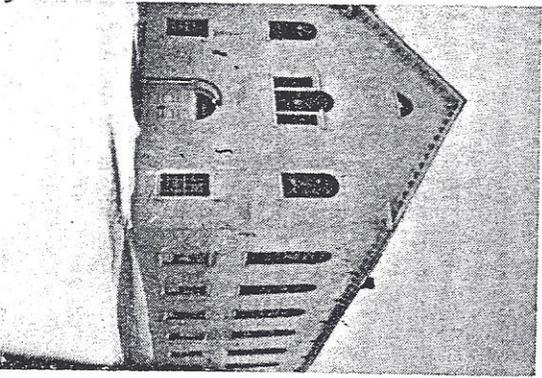
ODD FELLOWS HALL



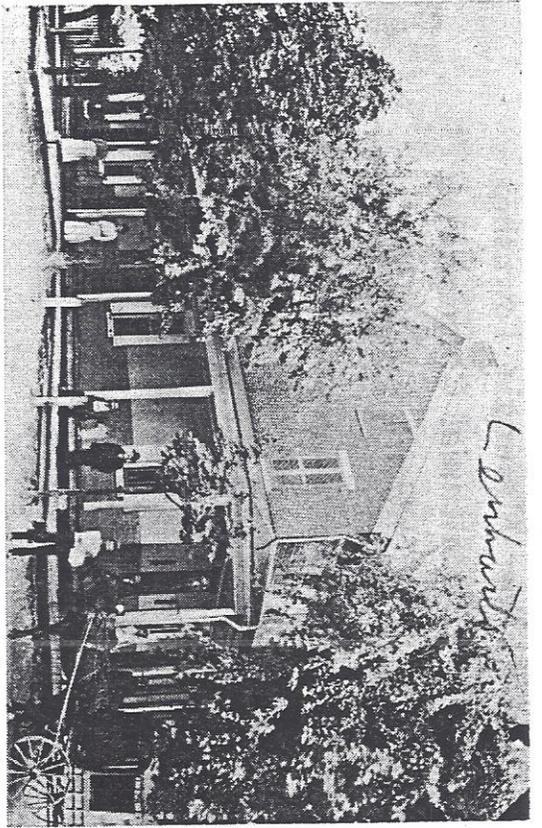
OLD SCHOOL HOUSE



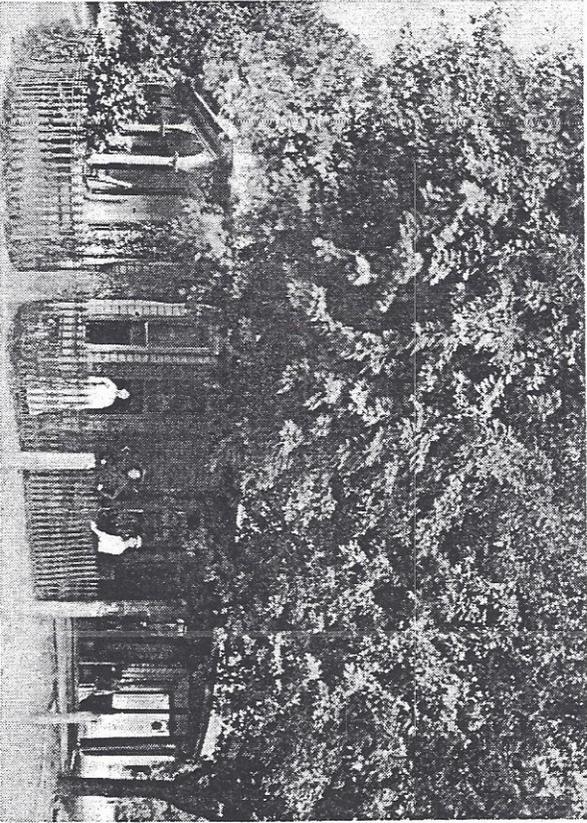
ST. JOHN'S
LUTHERAN CHURCH



ST. JOHN'S
REFORMED CHURCH

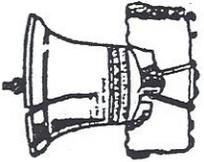


LENHARTS HOTEL



EDWIN MILLER STORE

Upper Macungie Township
Bicentennial Committee
Activities for 1976



All Activities Open To Public

GRAND PARADE

Sunday, May 16, 1976

Lehigh County Bicentennial Parade, Upper Macungie Township
is participating as a township division.

chrm. William Gerner, Doris Gross

Allentown, Pa.

Starts 1:00 p.m.

ECUMENICAL CHURCH SERVICES and PICNIC LUNCH

at Velodrome and Trexlertown Fire Co. Grounds

Sunday, June 20, 1976

Starts 4:30 p.m.

The five clergymen: from the five churches in the Upper Macungie Township are in charge.

Rain Place: St. Pauls Union Church, Trexlertown, Pa.

YOUTH DAY and DANCE

Saturday, July 10, 1976

Fogelsville Elem. School

Games - 1 to 4 p.m.

Dance - 7 to 10 p.m.

For children and teenagers from kindergarten to twelfth grade.

chrm. Sally Reichard

COMMUNITY FESTIVAL ! ! !

Trexlertown Fire Co., Velodrome and Playground area

Saturday, August 21, 1976

10:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.

OX ROAST

12:30 p.m. till ? ? ?

Trexletown Fire Co. — chrm. Thomas Bealer
Fogelsville Fire Co. — chrm. William Moyer

PENN.-KENTUCKY LONG RIFLE CLUB SHOOT and
EXHIBITION

Exhibition - 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.

2 Shoots - 2:00 & 4:00 p.m.

During the exhibition there will be a display of antique guns,
parts, flints, etc.

chrm. Willard Bortz

ARTS & CRAFTS

10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

Artists and working craftsman on the premises.

chrm. Flo Schadler

PUBLIC SQUARE DANCE

8:00 to 11:00 p.m.

Music: Northwesterners

Caller: Charles Kistler

chrm. Doris A. Gross

2nd day COMMUNITY FESTIVAL ! ! !

Sunday, August 22, 1976

ARTS & CRAFTS

10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Artists and working craftsman on the premises.

chrm. Flo Schadler

ALMOST ANYTHING GOES

2:00 p.m.

Final events from four previous competitions. Competitors from
local organizations.

chrm. Rodney Grammes

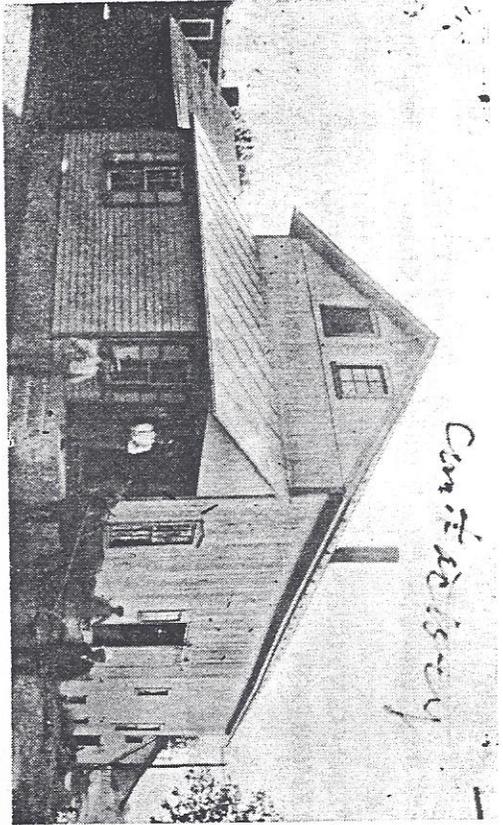
VESPER SERVICES

approx. 7:30 p.m.

Veledrome and Trexletown Fire Co. area

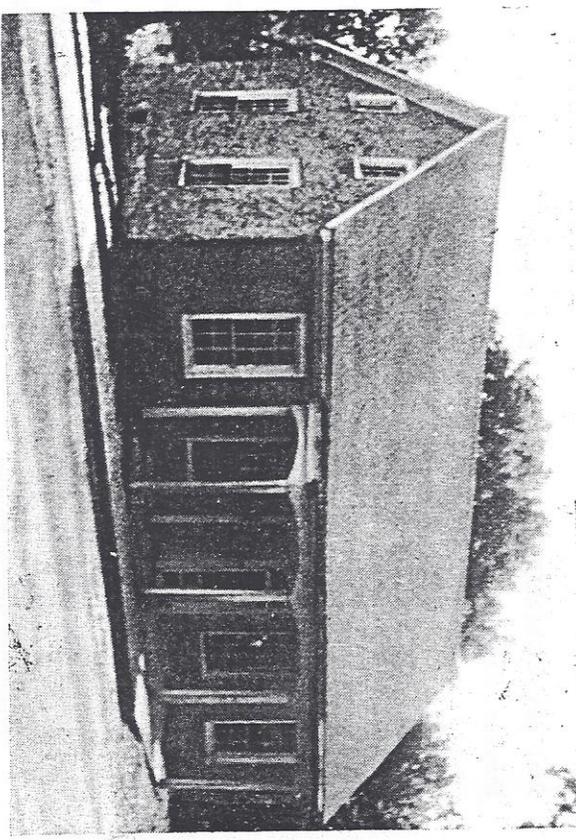
Five clergymen from the five churches in Upper Macungie
Township are in charge.

Rain Place: St. Pauls Union Church, Trexletown, Pa.

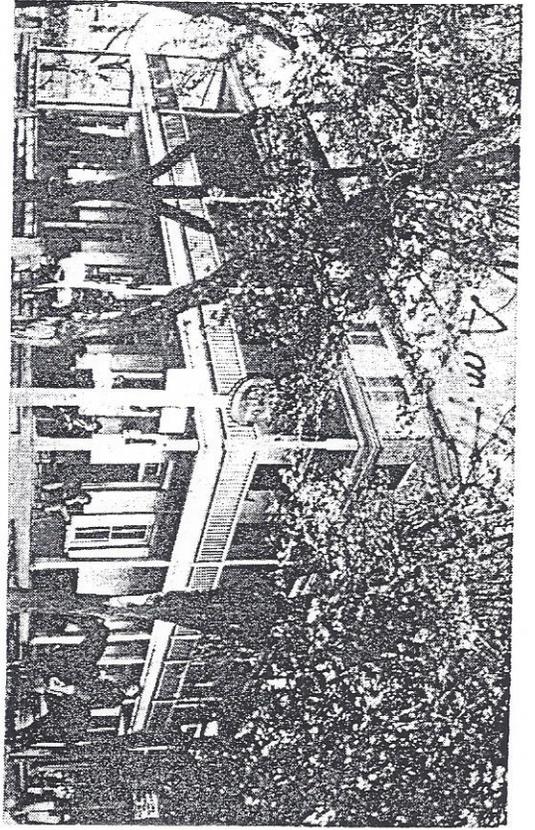


Constitution

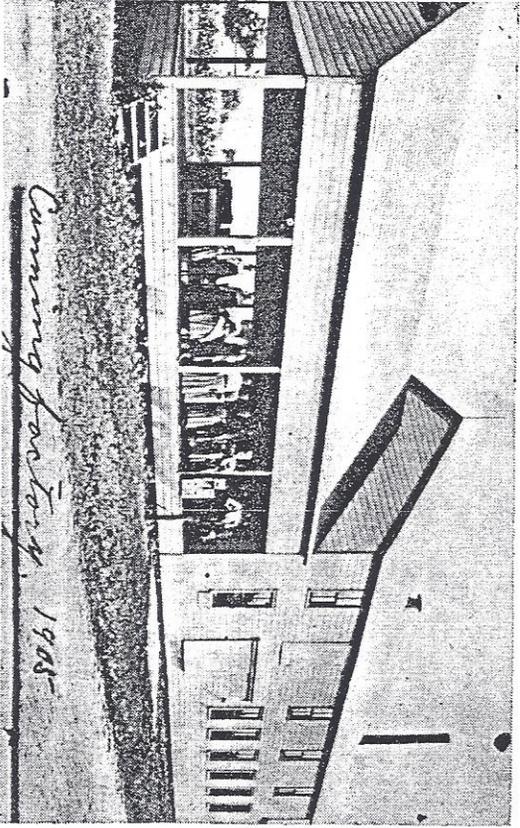
GRAIN AND LUMBER COMPANY



OLD PARISH HOUSE - SCHOOL

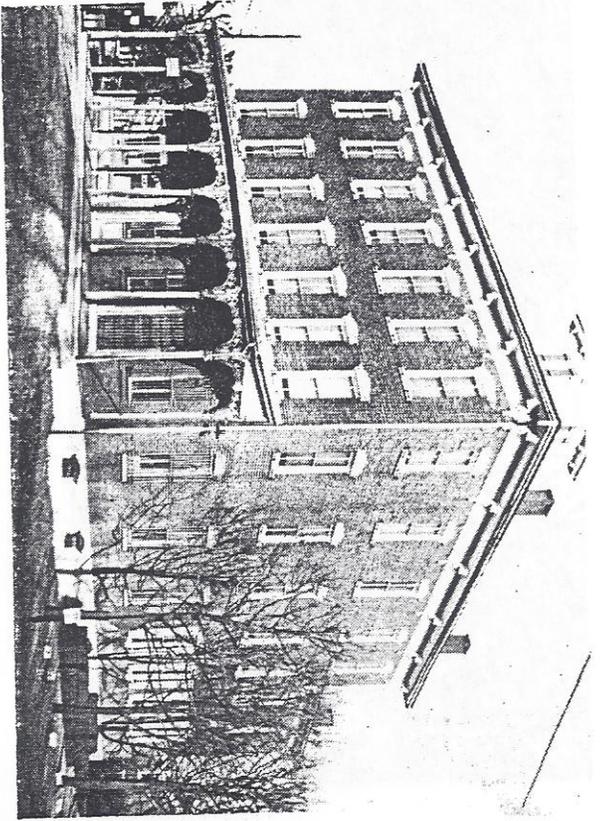


AMERICAN HOTEL



LEHIGH CANNING FACTORY

Canning factory, 1908



FOGELSVILLE BANK & STORE



HAFPSVILLE ALSO KNOWN AS FROGTOWN

Hafpsville, originally a small mining village, is located west of Fogelsville. The Miller school house was located just outside of Hafpsville. One of the school teachers was Samuel Gehring. On land owned by Jacob and Richard Lichtenwalner there was extensive mining of Iron Ore for many years. The village also had a feed station and coal yard, operated by Milton Herber. There was also a general merchandise store, and hotel. None of these establishments are in operation today. The last general merchandise store was operated from 1925 to 1965 by Edwin E. George. Twenty five years prior to that, he taught school in Upper Macungie Township. At one time Hafpsville had a hotel known as Bull Frog Inn.

KROCKSVILLE

Krocksville is located in the area of Schantz Road, near the eastern end of Upper Macungie Township. At one time it had a hotel, known as the Temperance House. In the eighteen hundreds the Temperance House was a "stopping-off" place for the transients. It served no alcoholic beverages. In the late eighteen hundreds it was owned by Willouby Guth. When the North East Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike was built, it was demolished. The village of Krocksville had a few homes and has been growing in recent years.

Krocksville also had a schoolhouse built in the early nineteen hundreds. It is now being used as a Sunday School.

KUHNSVILLE

Kuhnsville, a small community west of Allentown, on old Route 22 is located in Upper Macungie Township. It had a one room school house, taught by Irwin Stettler, which also served as a Sunday School. It was later renovated into a garage operated by Carl Meyers, presently operated by Carl Breininger. Today Kuhnsville consists of a number of motels, one hotel, a diner, Ritters Market, a midget race track, The Armstrong Cork Company, plus several other small businesses and garages.

TREXLERTOWN

Peter Trexler came to America prior to 1720, settled in Oley Township, Berks County, where his name appeared on a petition as early as September 5, 1720. He came to Macungie Township as the first white settler. On November 18, 1729 he bought 138 3/4 acres of land from Caspar Wistar west of Breinigsville and became a naturalized citizen in 1730. In 1732 Jeremiah Trexler established a public house in Trexlertown (now the 1760 House). John Trexler petitioned for a license to conduct a tavern or house of entertainment in 1746. The Eagle Hotel was established in 1817 and is still in operation today.

The first road in Lehigh County was laid out in 1736. It was 52 feet wide from "Goshenhoppen to Jeremiah Trexler's Tavern". The road from Easton to Reading passing through Trexlertown was laid out in 1753.

Regarded as the oldest town in Lehigh County Trexlertown was served by both the Reading and Allentown Traction Company and a branch of the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railway both of which are now defunct

A feature attraction at the Trexlertown Fair held on October 13, 14, 1826 was the Allentown Band. And on December 30, 1847, John Mohr, a miller at Albright's Mill was killed when his coat was caught in the water wheel while he was repairing a gear.

Varieties of industry were located in Trexlertown: Sittler Machine Works in 1892; Trexlertown Knitting Mills owned and operated by Silas C. Croll and John Schultz in 1912; Geisler Grain, Lumber and Coal depot; a blacksmith shop and a general store, all of which no longer exist. The Masonic Hall constituted in 1858 still stands in the center of town.

The Rev. Michael Schlatter, a Reformed Missionary who came from Holland in 1746, noted in his journal that he visited Christians in Trexlertown on June 25, 1747. The talking stages of building a church took place in 1772, but the project was delayed because of the Revolution. It was not until May 26, 1784 that erection began and St. Paul's Union Church building was consecrated for the worship of Almighty God on April 17, 1785. The Rev. John Helfrich represented the Reformed Congregation and the Rev. J. Casper Dill represented the Lutheran Congregation. The centennial of the church was celebrated on Whitsuntide, 1884 and in 1879 a steeple was erected with a bell weighing 1,100 pounds installed at an expense of \$1,400. On March 22, 1925 a new stone building was consecrated.

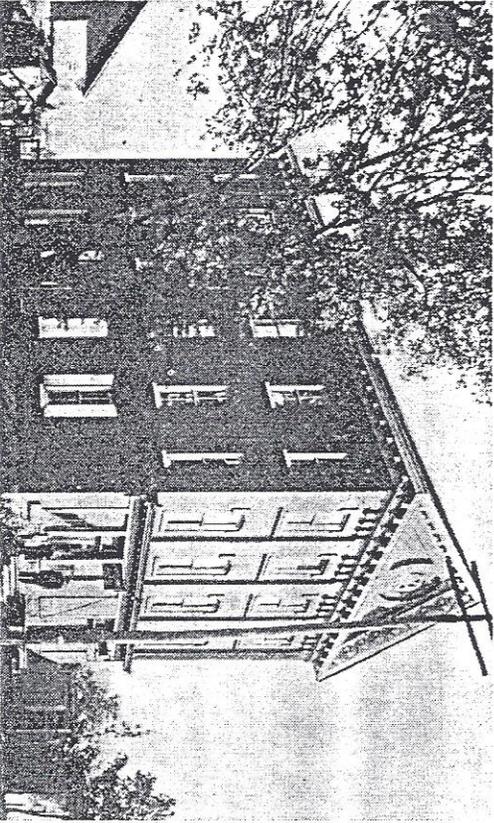
Trexlertown is the home of Air Products and Chemical, Inc., Owen Bastian Inc., the largest tile, carpet and linoleum contractor in the valley, and H. A. Rabenold and Sons, tinsmith, plumbing and hardware business, and a variety of shops under one roof known as "Center Shoppes" located here. Paul Marsteller, grain dealer, Mayo Motors and Nothstein Brothers Dodge also serve the area.

The village had a two room school house with primary and secondary grades located alongside the present Goodwill Volunteer Fire Company. Miss Eva Grammes and Harvey Walbert were among the teachers.

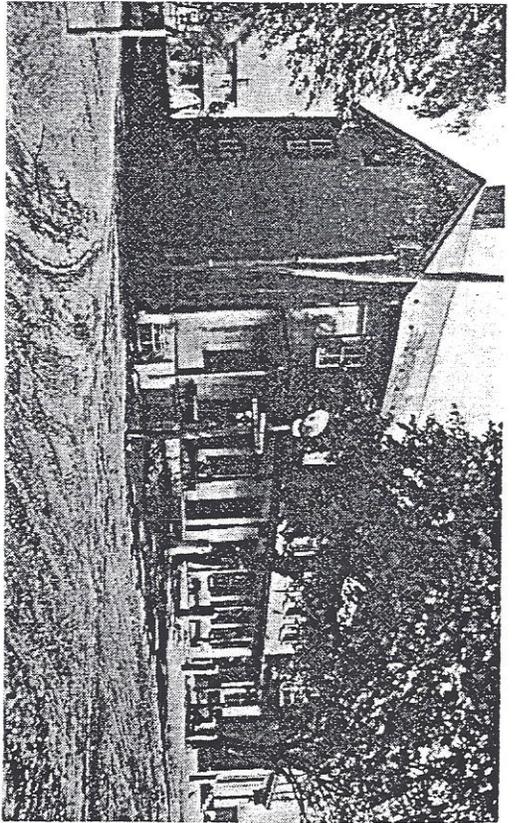
Many years ago Dr. Pulte practiced medicine here, but he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he founded a medical college. Dr. W. S. Herbst and Dr. H. H. Herb were among the other doctors who practiced here. The Trexlertown Medical Group, Ltd. are now in operation with Doctors John R. Lapp, Peter Miraldo and Robert G. Harman serving the community.

Trexlertown boasts of a Rod and Gun Club, a well equipped volunteer fire company — the Goodwill Fire Company — and a recently constructed Velodrome, the first in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

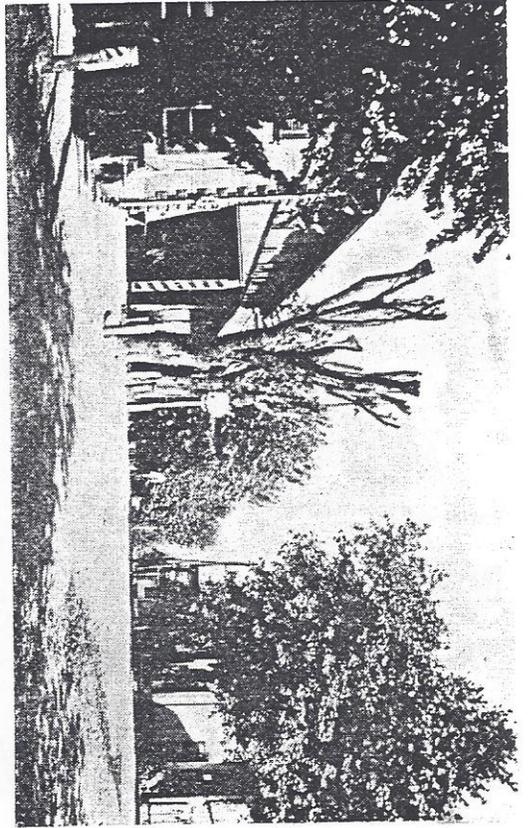
Trexlertown is also the polling place for the Lower District of Upper Macungie Township.



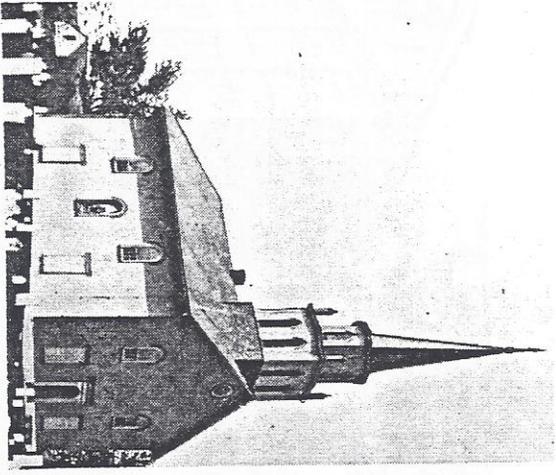
MASONIC HALL



EAGLE HOTEL



MAIN STREET



THE CHURCH

The Bicentennial Year 1976
The History of Upper Macungie Township
Patron List

Mr. & Mrs.	Mr. & Mrs.
Lewis Allen	Robert Dalrymple
Douglas Ambler	Henry W. Danenhower
Roger C. Antrim	Harry F. Daniels
Claude Arndt	Larry A. Deroner
Gene Arndt	Ralph Derr
Edwin Bastian	Eugene Dimovitz
Elias Bastian	James D. Downs
Harold Bastian	John Eck
Linford Bastian	Dennis Eltz
Owen M. Bastian	Richard Erle
Owen Bastian, Jr.	Franklin Faust
Preston Bastian	Joseph P. Fichter
Walter Bastian	Neal Frantz & Family
James Bausman	Carson Frey
John Baver	Joseph Frisch & Family
Roger Bealer	Donald Fritzing
Thomas Bealer	Oscar Frye
Irvin Beers	Maurice George
Leonard Beil	William Gerlach
Warren Bell	Henry J. Gerner
James Beidler	William Gerner
John R. Bell	Junior Getz & Son
Robert Bender & Terry	Donald Gorr
Robert Bennicoff	Earl Gorr
Gerald Berger & Family	Kernit Gorr
Roger Berger & Family	Thomas Gorr
Willard Berger	Archie E. S. Grammes
Warren Birch & Family	Forrest Grammes
Ernest Bleiler	Stanley S. Grammes
John Body	Jeffrey W. Grim
Harold A. Bortz	Joshua D. O. Grim & Family
Willard Bortz	Joshua M. Grim
Leroy Bowers	William Grim
Luther Brobst	Earl Gross
Robert M. Burns	Curtis Guth
Harold Christman	Richard Guth
Jess Clark	Francis Hahn
Daniel Clauser	Morris S. Hamn
Harold A. Clay	Robert W. Haines
Paul Clay	James Hare, III & Family
Roger R. Conrad	George Hartman
Michael H. Covey	Fred Hausman

Mr. & Mrs.

Woodrow Hausman
Thomas Held
Raymond Hessinger
Clarence Hoffman
Harry K. Johnson
Gilbert F. Keller
Gilbert F. Keller, Jr.
Paul Keller
Robert Knauss
Morgan J. Kneerr
Walter Kobasiuk
Carl F. Kocher
Robert D. Kocher
Michael Korello & Family
Robert Kresley
Willard C. Kuhns
James Kurtz
Arthur Laudenslager
Stanley Laudenslager
Charles Lehr
Charles M. Lehr
Woodrow Lehr
Sterling Leiby
James Locke
Bernard Mack
Michael Madigan
Oscar G. Marcks
Roy Marcks
Austin Masters & Family
Edmund Mantz
Charles Mertz
Richard Mertz
Henry Messner
Austin Miller
Charles E. Miller
Roger A. Miller, Jr.
Claude Mohr & Terry
Harold Mohr
John P. Mohr
John R. Mohr
Arthur L. Moser & Family
William F. Moyer
John L. G. Muth
Addison Muthard
Elmer Muthard
Ernest Neimeyer
Robert Neumoyer
James Nonnemacher

Mr. & Mrs.

Earl Notzstein, Jr. & Family
Wayne Notzstein & Family
Leonard Ohlinger & Family
Robert F. Ohlinger
Sherwood Ohlinger & Family
Harold S. Oswald
Stanley L. G. Oswald
Jack A. Parmer
Leon S. Peters
Ralph H. Peters
Russel L. Peters
John Plouffe
Rodney Queen
Edwin H. Rabenold, Jr.
Robert Raymis
Claude Redman & Family
Clarence A. Reichard, Jr.
Floyd Reichert
Michael Rimert
Larry R. Ritter
Henry Rockel
Archie E. Rohrbach
Archer A. Rohrbach
Gerald Roth & Family
Herman Rupp
Jerry Russo
Gary Schadler
Franklin Schaffer
Robert M. Schaffer
Terry Schaffer
Willis F. Schaffer
Victor Schell
Raymond E. Schellhammer
James Schelly
Carl Schmoyer
Harold Schmoyer
Harold M. Schmoyer
Marvin W. Schoch
Rodney Schoch & Family
Arthur C. Sell
Henry E. Sechler
Howard Y. Sechler
Leon Seip & Mark
Thomas C. Seip, Jr. & Family
Morris Shoemaker
Ed. Sladovnik & Family
Paul Slane & Family
Laird P. Smith

Mr. & Mrs.

Richard Smith
Mark Souders
Richard Souders & Family
Robert Soulliard & Family
Frank Spayd
William F. Stein
I. Gilbert Steiner
Ernest Stephens
Burton G. Stettler
Harry Stettler, Sr.
Walter C. Stettler
Francis Stoudt
John L. Strauss
Kenneth Strohl
Roderick G. Strohl
Edward Tanstis
Joseph Tercha
Wilbur Thomas & Family
Lloyd Trexler
Pete Trumbauer
Harold Tyson
Earl Wagner
Edward Wanitzke
Carl Warmkessel
Richard Weaver
Norman Wendling
William Wenzel
Alfred Wetzel
Arthur S. Wetzel
Larry Wink
William H. Wolford
William T. Wolford
Homer Wright
John Yurasits
Oliver F. Ziegler

PATRONS

Mrs. Lizzie Acker
Judy Arndt
Mrs. Lillie Bastian
Douglas, Timothy, & Kayellen Bealer
David Bender
Mr. Arthur Bortz
Bonnie & Brenda Bortz
David Bortz
Gary Bortz
Richard Bortz
Scott Bortz

PATRONS

Miss Verna M. Bortz
Mrs. Ellen J. Boyd
Mrs. Emma Breiningger
Kenneth & Mildred Brunner
Diane & Skip Burnett
Bernard Butosky Family
Cassandra A. Burns
Robert A. Burns
Mary E. Butz
Clover Leaf Motel
Dr. & Mrs. Nevin Cope
Mrs. Rudolph Daniel
Miss Darlee's School of Dance Arts
Alyce Diehl
Edna Doll
Mrs. Horace Eberwein
Jeff C. Eisenhard
Mrs. Samuel Eisenhart
Dr. & Mrs. Warren Endres
Dawn & Mark Erle
Mrs. Mary Everett
Rev. & Mrs. Joseph Evtard
Mrs. Sadie M. Fegely
Dr. & Mrs. David Fridrici
Mrs. Mable Fritz
Marie M. Fritz
Ben Gallardo
Rev. & Mrs. Robert L. George,
Sarah & John
Mrs. Walter Gombert
Mrs. Flossie Gorr
Debra, Michael & Kermit Jr. Gorr
Denise Grammes
Donald & Lorraine Grammes
Mrs. Emma Grammes
Jean A. Grammes
Mark S. Grammes
Roark Grammes
Rodney A. Grammes
Rosa Grammes
Tracy A. Grammes
Mrs. Verdie Grim
Mrs. Philip Groman
Doris & Fred Gross
Larry Gross
Leroy Gross
Linda Gross
Lucy Gross

PATRONS

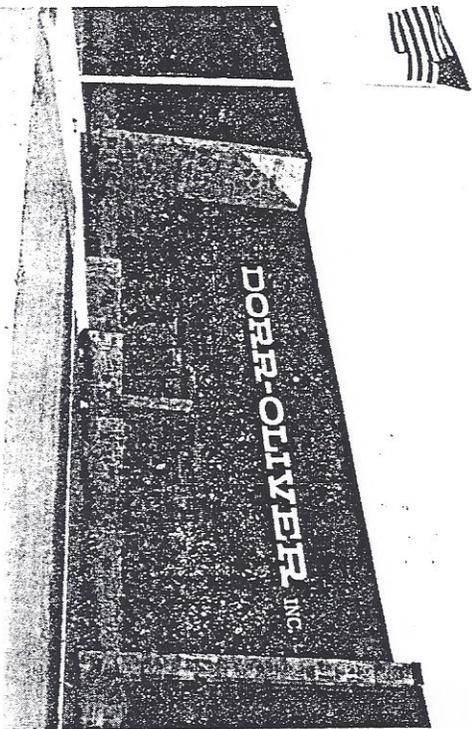
John H. Guth
 Mrs. Margaret Haas
 Cynthia M. Haines
 Jim Haines
 Forrest Hausman
 Curtis Hendricks
 Grace Hendricks
 Isabelle & Warren Henninger
 Yvonne Henry
 Mr. Clinton Hoffman
 Blaine Holden
 Mr. Luverne Hunsicker
 Iron Run
 Calvin G. Isamoyer
 Luther Johnson
 Mr. Lloyd Kratzer
 Mrs. Mary S. Kruse
 Mrs. Ruth Kuder
 Bryan Kuhns
 Miss Florence Laub
 Mrs. Florence Laudenslager
 Jayne Laudenslager
 Lisa Laudenslager
 Sharon K. Laudenslager
 Roger J. Lehr
 Roy M. Lehr
 Arthur T. Lichtenwalner
 Edward H. Lichty, Jr.
 Mrs. Evelyn M. Lichty
 J. B. Lichty
 Kara & Michael Madigan
 Keith Malcolm
 Mrs. Edith Martienssen & Granddaughte
 Mrs. Dennis Mertz
 Dean Vicky Miller
 Mrs. Edna E. Miller
 Evelyn E. Miller
 Josephine Miller
 Mrs. Margaret Miller
 Dr. & Mrs. Richard Miller
 Robert E. Miller
 Dr. & Mrs. Peter Miraldo
 Mohr's Orchard, Applewood Market
 Mrs. Hilda Mfortitz
 Laurie Moser
 Clarence Moyer
 Mrs. Lizzie Neumoyer
 Mrs. Sallie Notstein

PATRONS

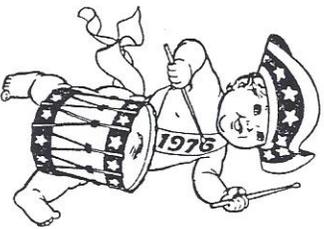
Lincoln S. Parmer
 Mark F. Parmer
 Rebecca L. Parmer
 Mr. Noel Peters
 Stacy Peters
 Stephen Peters
 Stacy Queen
 Brian Rabenold
 Grace Roberts
 Debra A. Rockel
 Mr. Harry W. Rockel
 William H. Rockel
 Maggie & Chester Rohrbach
 Dolores Saganowich
 Craig R. Schadler
 Cynthia L. Schadler
 Rev. & Mrs. Franklin Schaffer
 Mrs. Annie Schmoyer
 Mrs. Beatrice Schmoyer
 Mrs. Carl Schmoyer, Sr.
 Carl Schmoyer, III
 Stephen Schmoyer
 Mrs. William Schmoyer
 Mrs. Eva Schuler
 Richard Schuler
 Howard G. Schultz, Sr.
 Mrs. Edna Sechler
 Diane L. Sell
 Mr. Harold Snyder
 Mrs. Ruth Snyder
 Greg Souders
 Dawson Spohn
 Esther & Franklin Spohn
 Mrs. Harvey Spohn
 Rev. Joseph P. Smith
 Mr. William S. Smith
 Miriam Stettler
 Walter G. L. Stettler
 Ted Strohl
 Mrs. Neola Stufflet
 Leon Swoyer & Boys
 Rev. & Mrs. Robert Titus & Family
 Ron Trexler
 Ryan Trumbauer
 Craig G. Wagner
 Hilda Werley
 Mr. John Yeager
 Barbara, Bill, Byrne, & Ilsa Zumwalt



We Salute the Nation on its
Two Hundredth Birthday.



We're happy to have
our Parts Service and
Pump Manufacturing
Facility located in the
Lehigh Valley.



DORR-OLIVER INCORPORATED
"A step ahead in the design and manufacture of process
equipment."

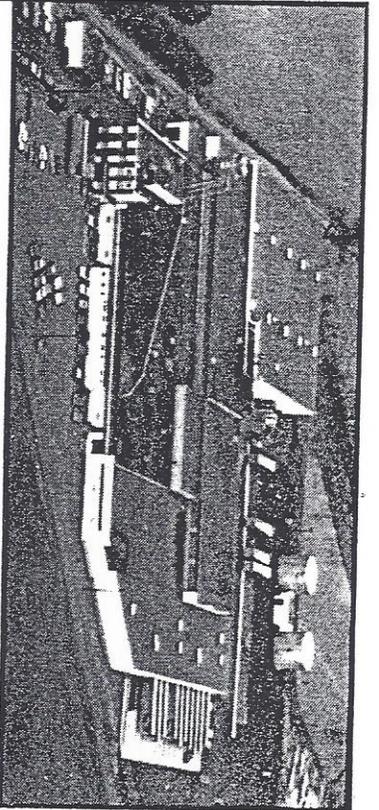
We're proud

to be part of the spectacular
growth in the Lehigh Valley.

good people
doing a good job....
making

omalon.[®]
patented carpet foundation
at the Fogelsville plant of
Olin Corporation.

*Produced under patented process Olin U.S. Patent No. 3506600.
OMALON[®] is a registered trademark of Olin Corporation.



Packaging Corporation of America
A Tenneco Company

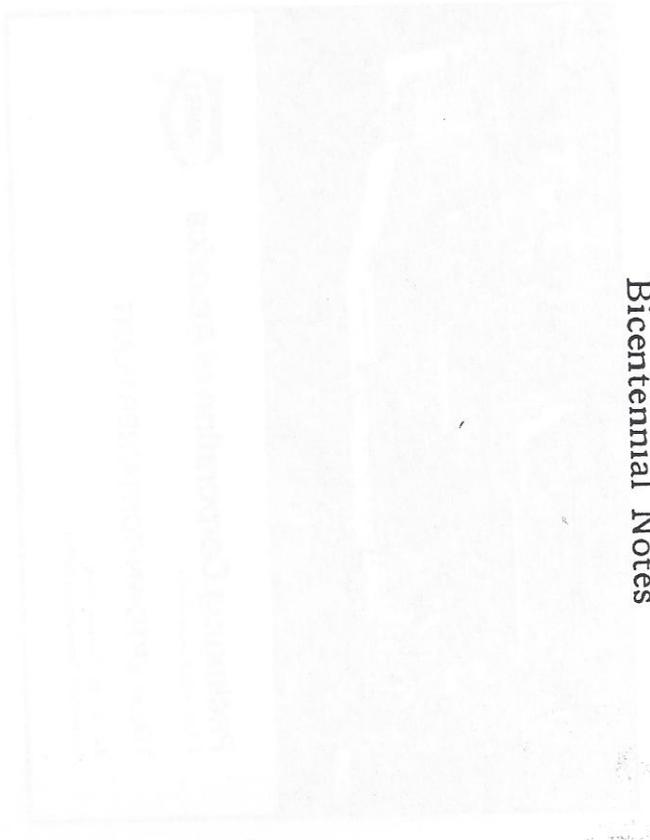


TREXLERTOWN CONTAINER PLANT

P. O. Box 58, Celrona Road
Trexlertown, Pennsylvania 18087

*Compliments of
A Friend*

Bicentennial Notes



to the Bicentennial
of the United States

