

Dreisbach Family Association

November 2013 Newsletter©

This issue contains a number of new discoveries, all of which must be interpreted. These interpretations may change as more discoveries are made.

*The newsletter covers the first part of the life of **Simon Dreisbach Jr** from his birth in Germany until he and his family settle in Lehigh Township, in Northampton County, PA sometime between 1759 and 1761. Subsequent years will be covered in other newsletters.*

Simon Jr - The Wittgenstein years: Long after Simon Jr was established in Pennsylvania, he wrote a brief family history¹ in which he said “*Erstling bin ich geboren in Teitsland im witgensteinerland in Oberntorff den 18te february im Jahr 1730 und zu der heihlichen Reformierten gemeine getaufft...*” “*First, I was born in Germany in the land of Wittgenstein in Oberndorf on the 18th of February in the year 1730 and I was baptized into the holy Reformed congregation...*”

The birth date given by Simon Jr disagrees with the baptismal record in the Feudingeng church which says that he was baptized on 24 January 1730. Clearly one of these dates is incorrect. The baptismal date in the church record is to be preferred so the assumption is that Simon Jr was born on the 18th of January 1730.

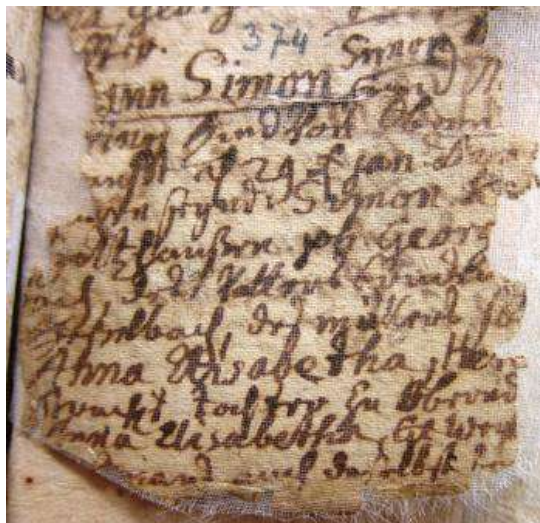


Fig. 1. Record of Simon Jr's baptism in the Feudingeng church. At some time the page was torn from the record book, lost and then found – in poor condition. Photo: Marcia Falconer, taken 2 June 2012.

Baptisms: In Wittgenstein at that time, baptism was a major and costly family event with celebratory food and drink and many people in attendance. The Dreisbach family, like most of their Oberndorf neighbours, was pressed for money and even so they had managed to host five baptismal feasts in the previous nine years². In spite of this, Simon Jr had five sponsors (godparents)! Each sponsor would have attended the celebration along with some (or many) of their family members! Baptism clearly was an expensive proposition.



Fig. 2. St. Martin's Church, Feudingeng where Simon Dreisbach Jr was baptized on 24 January 1730.

Baptismal sponsors: The records of St Martin's Church, Feudingeng, (see Fig. 1) show that the sponsors at Simon Jr's baptism were:

- 1) Simon Keller of Holzhausen (1681-1758). He was Simon Jr's uncle, the elder brother of Simon Jr's mother.
- 2) Georg Dreisbach of Richstein (1701-1748). He was another uncle, the brother of Simon Jr's father.
- 3) ...? Hesselbach. Baptismal document is illegible at this point.³
- 4) Anna Elisabeth Strack, daughter of Herman Strack of Oberndorf.
- 5) Anna Elisabeth ...? of Oberndorf, daughter of the late ...ian, also of Oberndorf.

Thus there seems to be one substantial, primary sponsor, the mother's elder brother. The remaining

four sponsors were younger unmarried persons and the choice of these baptismal sponsors seems to be a kind of matchmaking.

Simon Jr's education: We can be reasonably certain that Simon Jr, like his older brothers, attended school. We know by their signatures that all the men in his family were literate. Simon Jr's older brothers, Jost and Adam, were young men when they signed the Oath of Allegiance after landing in Philadelphia. Their signatures on this document are clear and well practiced, implying a reasonable amount of schooling when they were young.

Simon Jr probably began his schooling in Germany. He may have attended the "occasional" or "winter school" held in Oberndorf, or perhaps he walked the several miles to Feudingingen where there was a dedicated school house and a permanent school teacher, who often was also the church organist. At school Simon Jr would have learned the important questions and answers of the Heidelberg Catechism before being confirmed.

Confirmation: Twelve to thirteen was the usual age for confirmation which was both a religious ceremony that led to first communion as well as a rite of passage. Simon writes in his family history⁴ that he received holy communion for the first time in his thirteenth year in the Reformed church in Feudingingen, from Rev. Knöb. He may have taken his first communion at the Easter service and if so he was confirmed just a few weeks before the family headed for Pennsylvania.



Fig. 3. The Lydia was a two-masted galley ship of about 70 tons. Built in Philadelphia in 1738/39, the ship carried 3 guns and a crew of 9.⁵ There is no known picture of the Lydia but it may have looked something like the ship above.

Traveling together to America: The 1743 travels of the Dreisbach family will comprise another newsletter. For now we will mention that at the time of emigration the Dreisbach family consisted of Simon Sr (age 45), his wife Maria Katharina (Kettie) who was 47 and their six children. Their oldest sons were already young men – Jost was 21 and Adam was 20 years old. Simon Jr at 13 was growing into the age of responsibility. The three younger children were: Georg Wilhelm, 10, his younger brother John who was 8 and Anna Catherina, who had just turned 5.

People usually emigrated in groups that came from a particular geographical area⁶, often traveling with relatives, friends and neighbors.⁷ On board the Lydia, the Dreisbach family was part of a group of at least 23 people, all of whom came from Wittgenstein⁸.



Fig. 4. Philadelphia in late 1700's as seen from New Jersey shore. Engraving by George Heap.⁹

The Lydia docked in Philadelphia on Thursday, the 19th of September, 1743. The following day Simon Sr, Jost and Adam, along with the other adult males who were well enough to do so, were led from the docks to an office where they signed the Oath of Allegiance. Simon Jr was too young to sign and probably remained on board the ship with his mother and younger siblings.

What happened next? After all travel fees and debts were paid – or arranged for – the passengers on the Lydia were free to disembark and start their new lives. Some were taken to the homes of friends or relatives. Others became indentured servants – but we have no evidence that the Dreisbach family took either path. As will be discussed in an upcoming newsletter, we suggest, based on two much later documents that the Dreisbach family made its way to nearby Germantown, PA.

Germantown, Pennsylvania: A two hour walk from Philadelphia, in 1743 the town was a thriving village of German craftsmen noted for weaving, tanning and making shoes and stockings. Settled in 1683 by a small group of German Mennonites, the settlement was laid out in lots placed along a 60 foot wide “Main Street” that was bordered with peach trees¹⁰. Between 1719 and 1729 many members of the German Baptist Brethren Church (known as the Dunkers) settled in Germantown – including people who came from Wittgenstein. Several of these Wittgensteiners seem to have been instrumental in helping the newly arrived Dreisbach family (to be discussed in a later newsletter).



Fig. 5. Market Square in Germantown. The market place was established in 1703 complete with weighing scales, a whipping post and stocks. From: 'History of Old Germantown' p. 382.

The 1751 wedding document: This is the first document that mentions Simon Jr – then living in Germantown, PA. On 5 November in 1751 the 21 year old Simon Jr acted as one of four witnesses at the wedding of Johannes Legerom and Christina Bittinger which took place at St. Michael’s Evangelical Lutheran Church in Philadelphia.¹¹ The other witnesses at the wedding were: Daniel Lucan/Lukens, Jacob Weidman/Whiteman, and Johannes Reser/Roeser.

Based on an assumption that all the men knew each other and most likely were friends, we can see how they played an important part in the adult life of Simon Jr. The connections he made then and there laid the foundation for his later accomplishments. Exactly how they figured in the life of Simon Jr (and also in the lives and fortunes of the Dreisbach family as a whole) is a complex story which will be given a newsletter of its own.

1752 - Simon Jr marries Maria Dorothea Dies: Simon and Maria Dorothea were married on 7 April 1752¹²: Like the Legerom/Bittinger wedding, Simon

and Maria Dorothea's took place in the newly built, stylish and 'upscale' St. Michael’s Evangelical Lutheran Church in Philadelphia. The church was founded in 1742, built in 1743 and served by the famous pastor, Rev. Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg. The choice of a Lutheran church for the wedding was presumably dictated by the bride and her family because the Dreisbachs were staunch members of the Reformed Congregation.

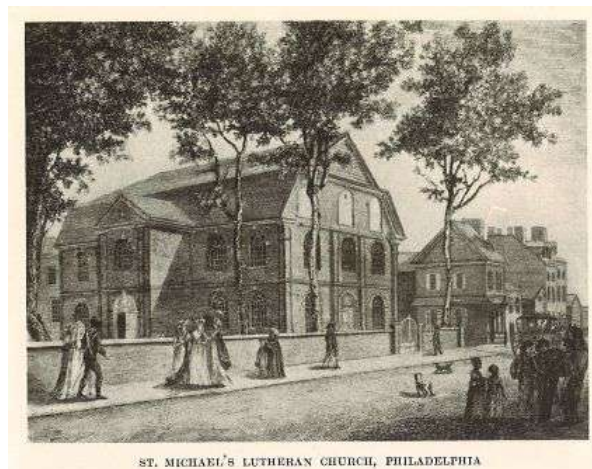


Fig. 6. St Michael's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, where Simon Jr and Maria Dorothea Dies were married on 7 April 1752. Image from "Old Churches and Meeting Houses In and Around Philadelphia" by John T. Faris, 1926

Little is known about Maria Dorothea’s background other than what Simon Jr wrote about her – specifically that she was the daughter of Peter Töss. Her maiden name was variously spelled as Döss, Töss, Dies, Dyce, Tice, etc. and at one time her family held considerable land in Lower Saucon Twp, Northampton Co.

At the time of their marriage Simon was 22 and the bride had just turned 18. She was also 5 months pregnant with their first child, John, who was born 21 August 1752. Probably quite soon after marriage, the couple moved to Alsace Township (Berks County), located just northeast of the city of Reading, PA. We find Simon on the Alsace tax list - enumerated about 1752¹³ - indicating that he owned land OR that he was practicing a trade.

What was Simon Jr doing in Alsace Twp? No documents have been found to show Simon farmed and/or owned land in Berks County. Nor are there documents to show he was practicing a trade. However while living in Germantown, Simon was closely associated with the Reeser family who owned a tannery. Later in life, both Adam and Simon Jr had

tanneries. They had not engaged in tanning while living in Germany so it is quite reasonable to suppose that both Simon Jr and his brother, Adam, learned the trade in the Reeser tannery.

A 'Philip Reaser' is listed on the Alsace tax list along with Simon Jr. We do not know if Philip was part of the 'tannery Reasers/Reesers'. Without evidence we can only hazard a guess that Simon Jr, could have been working with Philip Reaser, to set up and run a tannery in Alsace.

Simon's two sons are baptized in Reading: While Simon Jr was living in Alsace a second son, named Simon, was born on May 19, 1754. Baby Simon and his older brother, John, were baptized in the same ceremony in Reading, in 1754¹⁴. Their baptismal sponsor was Christian Leman and his wife.¹⁵ About this event Simon Jr wrote, in his own hand,¹⁶ the following:

Ano 1752 den 21te July alten Zait nach der neuen Zait nach den ersten Agust ist mir zur welt gebohren mein erster sohn Johanes ist getauft in rittintown (Reading) vom Reformierte faahre michael Tauff Zeigen waren Christian Lemed (Leman) seine frau daselbsten und hehrnach confermirt und das heilige abendmal Einghangen und der Reformierten gemeinde zu gethan in Lecha taunship. "On the 21st of July 1752 (by the old calender) or on the 1st of August (by the new), my first son, Johanes came into the world, (he) was baptized in Reading by the Reformed pastor, Rev. Michael¹⁷. His godparents were Christian Leman and his wife. He was confirmed and became a member of the Reformed Congregation in Lehigh Township."

Ano 1754 den 19te may der altenzeit nach sontags nacht, ist mir zur welt gebohren mein zweyter sohn Simon ist also getaufft vom Farher mihel und die tauff zeigen waren also Christian Leman oben namt. dan sie die beiden sind auf einen tag getauft. . . in ritten taun, und im Jahre 1769 den 9te may ist er gestorben. "On the 19th of May, 1754 (old calender) my second son, Simon, was born into this world. He was also baptized by Pastor Michael and his godparent was also Christian Leman (sometimes read as Loman), named above. Both boys were baptized at the same time, in Reading, and on May 9, 1769 he (Simon) died."

Upon thinking about this, we realized that Simon's first son had not been baptized as an infant, which is most unusual for a member of the German Reformed Congregation. We can offer a reasonable explanation for this anomaly – namely, that while Simon Jr was living in Germantown, his beliefs were

influenced by the Dunkards, who believed in adult baptism.¹⁸



Fig. 7. The old Dunkard Church and the Sexton's House in Germantown. From: 'History of Old Germantown' p. 73.

In support of this theory, we note that Simon Jr was a friend of Jacob Weidman – who was raised as a Dunkard. Both Simon Jr and Jacob Weidman were witnesses at the previously mentioned wedding of Johannes Legerom. Another witness, and presumed friend, was Johannes Reaser/Reeser whose family was closely associated with the Dunkards as well. Given these friendships, it is entirely possible that Simon Jr may have been worshiping with the German Baptist Brethren, at least for a short period. If so, he would not have had his infant son baptized.

After he moved away from Germantown, Simon Jr clearly returned to the Reformed church of his childhood, baptizing all subsequent children in the Reformed church

At this point in the narrative – we need to look at what the rest of the Dreisbach family was doing.

The Dreisbach family assembles a large amount of land in Lehigh Township, Northampton Co. While Simon Jr was living in Germantown, getting married and then moving to Alsace Twp, his older brothers, Jost and Adam, and his parents and younger siblings, were settling on and warranting land just south of Blue Mountain in the northern part of what today is called the Lehigh Valley.

The Dreisbachs had a 'grand plan' for homesteading (to be discussed in an upcoming newsletter). As part of this plan, Jost, Adam and Simon Sr settled along Indian

Creek in Lehigh Township and did so probably as early as 1746. We know that Jost Dreisbach filed the first warrant in June, 1747, thus setting in motion the process to gain legal title to land.¹⁹ Five months later a warrant for land was issued to Adam Dreisbach.²⁰ Then, 1 ½ years later another warrant for land was issued to Simon Dreisbach Sr.²¹ All of the tracts were near or beside each other, and formed the nucleus of what was to become a very large amount of land held by the Dreisbach family.²²

Dreisbachville! Over the next few years the number of Dreisbach families living close to each other would grow, forming an large group of lands occupied by the families of Jost, Adam, Simon Jr, George and John Dreisbach, and their sister, Anna Catherina Dreisbach Ulrich as well as a "mysterious John Dreisbach" (to be discussed in another newsletter). By the early 1760's there were at least 28 children and 12 or more adults all living close to each other – enough to make up a small village which became known as "Dreisbachville!"²³

1755 – Simon Jr moves to Lehigh Twp and the Indian War begins: According to a much later letter written by Simon Jr, he said he left Alsace and came to Lehigh Twp about 1755.²⁴ It was the wrong time to make this move. In Northampton County, the Indians were feeling injured and angry ever since the "Walking Purchase" of 1737. This infamous event saw the Penns and their government unethically take a large amount of land from the Delaware Indians.²⁵ By the summer of 1755 the Delawares were openly talking about "the Injuries they had receiv'd ... in being cheated of the Fork Lands..."²⁶ and decided that "wherever the white man was settled within this disputed territory" they would attack by surprise and without mercy - taking scalps and prisoners, burning homes, outbuildings and crops.²⁷

Indian attacks! What the Indians had threatened was exactly what happened. Starting on the 16th of October 1755, 13 settlers were killed at Penn's Creek and a few days later 93 settlers were captured or killed at Great Cove on the Susquehanna River. In subsequent days, the attacks moved closer to Lehigh township. On 24 November, the Moravian settlement at Gnadenhutten, just north of Lehigh Township, was attacked and 11 people were killed. By the 10th of December, the Indian attacks had reached the south side of Blue Mountain. Raids continued throughout December and by the end of that month "more than 100 people had been killed and the area laid waste to within 20 miles of Easton".²⁸



Fig. 9. Indian attacking settlers log cabin. From: <http://www.warpaths2peacepipes.com/the-indian-wars/>

The settlers responded by fleeing the area in panic, taking with them what they could but most often leaving behind livestock, tools, and clothing. Some fled to Bethlehem, the closest defensible town. Others, including at least some of the Dreisbach families, fled farther south to Tohickon.

Did Simon Jr's family move to Lehigh Twp? The timing of Simon Jr's stated move makes one wonder if Simon actually brought his family to Lehigh Township in 1755, or if he came by himself. We know Maria Dorothea had a two year old and a one year old and was pregnant. Her third baby was born in January 1756, in the Philadelphia area. Perhaps she elected to stay with her parents, or with friends, in comfort and safety near the capital – far from the Indian threat. Perhaps Simon Jr went to Lehigh Twp to inspect his land but then returned to the area near Philadelphia. What we do know is that Simon Jr warranted land in Lehigh Township in 1755²⁹ – and that he did not have to be living in Lehigh Twp to do so.

Simon Jr Warrants Land in 1755: We know that the 100 acre tract of land warranted on 21 March 1755 by Simon Jr was just upstream of his brother Jost's gristmill. No doubt Jost and the Dreisbach family had long controlled this important piece of land. In fact it seems to have been part of the land previously warranted by his father, Simon Sr, in 1749.



Fig. 10. Dreisbach lands in 1755. Simon Jr's first land warrant shown in orange. The blue, green and purple shapes show the area of land under ownership and/or control of Jost, Adam and John Sr (John Dreisbach Sr is a mysterious figure whose relationship to Simon Sr's family is not known). The yellow shape in upper right corner shows the land warranted by Simon Sr in 1750. White outlines indicate land warranted by other people. Blue line shows Indian Creek. Google Earth image.

The puzzle of Simon Sr: The whereabouts of Simon Dreisbach Sr, his wife and three youngest children, presents a conundrum. Simon Sr had warranted 50 acres of land in Lehigh Twp in May 1749.³⁰ Since there is no known survey map, we suggest that the land he warranted was the tract above Jost's mill and that most probably he settled his family near his grown sons in Dreisbachville.

Oddly, less than a year after he warranted this piece of land, Simon Sr warranted another 25 acres of land located several miles to the east of Dreisbachville!³¹ It appears Simon Sr moved away from the first settlement – away from his sons and their families.

It may be that Jost and Adam pressured Simon Jr to take over the land vacated by their father. It would have been important to prevent other claimants and

squatters from settling here since it was vital to protect water availability for Jost's mill. Perhaps another reason Simon Jr was chosen to warrant this land was because that he was the only Dreisbach who had the necessary hard cash to take over the vacated land.

In any event, Simon Jr took possession of this vital tract of land, and says he 'came there'³² in 1755.

Did Simon Jr remain in Lehigh Twp during the Indian raids? When Simon Jr came to see his property in Lehigh Twp, it is unlikely that he brought along his family given the threat of possible Indian raids. In support of the family remaining behind in Germantown, we know that his son John Georg, born 31 January 1756, was baptized in the Reformed Church in Philadelphia by Rev Steiner with the sponsors being Peter Döss (Maria Dorothea's brother) and Elisabeth Hart, both single.³³ So it is probable that at this time Simon Jr was living either with the parents of his wife or with friends who still lived in Germantown or perhaps he had rented a place for his family to live.

There is good indication Simon Jr was living in or near Germantown right through the summer of 1759. His next baby, Jacob, born 27 July 1759, was baptized in Germantown by Rev. Absons. The baptismal sponsors were Jacob Weitman (Simon Jr's Germantown friend and one of the witnesses at the Legerom wedding) and Jacob's new wife, Susana.³⁴

Simon Jr Warrants more land in 1759: Even though he may have mostly resided in Germantown, Simon Jr made application to buy another 135 acres on Indian Creek on 15 March 1759.³⁵ Like a great deal of land at that time, this piece may have become available after its occupant fled the Indian attacks, never to return. It was advantageous for Simon Jr to purchase this land, no matter what the circumstances, since it adjoined his other tract thereby giving him a relatively large parcel of land.

HOWEVER – almost immediately after warranting and surveying this tract, he put all his land up for sale! This would be a logical thing to do if Simon and his family were living in the safety and comfort of Germantown and had no desire to return to the rough woods of Lehigh Twp. Moreover, if he was serious about not living in Lehigh Twp and wanted to sell his land, Simon Jr had to complete the paperwork and obtain clear title by paying the costs for the "returns" on his tracts. This he did! And then he put up his land for sale.

Notice for a 1759 Land Sale: On June 5th, 1759, an ad was published in Christopher Sauer's Germantown newspaper, the *Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber*. It read: “**Simon Dreisbach, in Germantown, with Baltes Roeser, offers for sale a plantation of 200 acres in Lehigh Township, Northampton County, near Joost Dreisbach’s mill.**”³⁶ This ad is interesting both for what it says, and for the mention of Baltes Roeser /Reeser. Baltes is the brother of John Reaser/Reeser, one of the 1751 wedding witnesses and Simon Jr's friend. The fact that Baltes Reeser was Simon Jr's point of contact, suggests that Simon Jr did not have a permanent address in Germantown. Baltes Reeser, a fairly well known businessman, would have made a better contact for someone interested in buying Simon Jr's Lehigh Twp property.

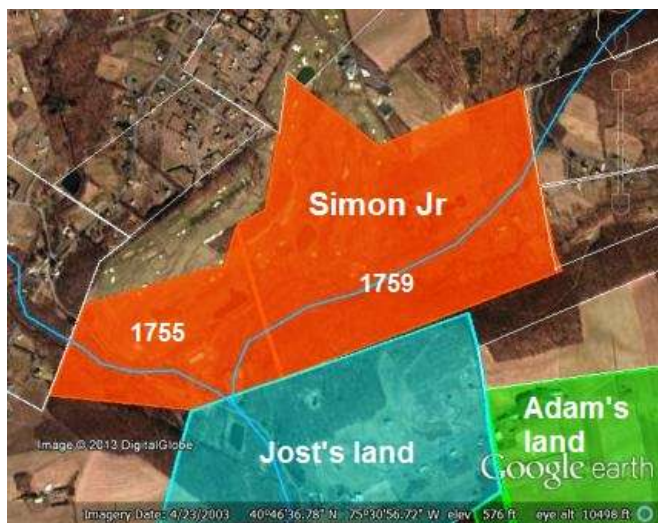


Fig. 11. Shown in orange, the two tracts of land that Simon Jr warranted in 1755 and 1759 and then put up for sale in 1759. The path of Indian Creek, traversing Simon Jr's and Jost's lands, is shown in blue.

Did Jost intervene? The sale of the valuable, upstream property owned by Simon Jr would clearly compromise Jost's control of the water in Indian Creek and Jost may have exerted pressure on Simon Jr not to sell. In any case, Simon Jr appears to have withdrawn the sale. Not only that, but by 1761 Simon Jr and his family were living near Dreisbachville!

Settling into Dreisbachville: Sometime between July 1759 and May 1761, Simon Jr brought his family and no doubt his household belongings, to Lehigh Twp. We don't know when this move took place, but travel was easiest in winter using a sled on frozen trails so Simon Jr may have moved his family early in 1761. His younger brother, John, also returned to Lehigh Twp this same year. On 8 May 1761 Simon's sixth

son, Adam, was baptized, not in the Germantown Reformed church but somewhere else, by the traveling minister, Rev. Gross.³⁷ So certainly the move was done well before the beginning of May in 1761. Unfortunately Simon Jr's record of the births and baptisms of his children has part of the bottom of one page torn off. Because of this, we know only the first name of baby Adam's baptismal sponsors. It was "Adam" and almost certainly this sponsor was Simon Jr's older brother, Adam. Lending support to this is that the baptismal sponsors for Simon Jr's next three children were his other two brothers (Jost and George) and his sister Catharina. The fact that the baptismal sponsors for all six of Simon Jr's subsequent children were local people who lived in Lehigh Twp makes it almost certain that Simon Jr and Maria Dorothea were permanently living there. At some point they had given up the idea of living in Germantown and decided to move to Dreisbachville.

Simon Jr makes a life for himself and his family in Lehigh Township: After he moved to Lehigh Township, Simon Jr, now about 31 years old, began a new chapter in his life. In the next few years he went on to become one of the largest landholders in the area as well as a tanner. More importantly, he began his career as an elected official. This will be explored in the next newsletter about Simon Jr.

Marcia Dreisbach Falconer
 Editor, Dreisbach Family Association Newsletter
 email: marcia.falconer@gmail.com

¹ Dreisbach, Simon Jr. His 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. Whereabouts of document not known after Fiedler's death in 2010.

² Baptisms of Jost b. 1721, Adam b. 1722, Maria Catharina b. 1724, Alexander b. 1725 and Anna Elisabeth b. 1728. The last three died in childhood and did not come to Pennsylvania.

³ Wittgenstein Historian Jochen Karl Mehldau interprets this as Johannes son of Georg Hesselbach, a miller.

⁴ Dreisbach, Simon Jr. Ibid.

⁵ Philadelphia Ships Register 1741-1742, #1321 and #542, Folio. Historical Society of Pennsylvania

⁶ Fogleman, A.S., *Hopeful Journeys, German Immigration, Settlement and Political Culture in Colonial America, 1717-1775*, Un. of Penna. Press, 1996.

⁷ Wokeck, M.S. *Trade in Strangers, the Beginnings of Mass Migration to North America*. Penn State Un Press, 1999.

⁸ Wittgenstein historian Jochen Karl Mehldau found names and birth information for 17 passengers in the church records of Wittgenstein who traveled on the Lydia with the Dreisbach family.

⁹ <http://teachingamericanhistory.org/convention/map/>

¹⁰ Keyser, N.H, Kain, C. H., Garber, J. P., McCann, H.F. *History of Old Germantown*, 1907, p. 45.

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 PA Arch. Series 2, Vol IX, p. 294

¹³ Montgomery, M.L. "Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County Pennsylvania" Vol. 1, 'History of Berks County, Pennsylvania', Chicago, 1909, p.8.

¹⁴ First Reformed church in Reading was built in 1753-1755 – at the time Simon Jr was living near Reading in Alsace Twp. It was replaced by a stone church in 1761-1764. No records of the congregation are known until 1791. Philip Michael served that church from 1752-1754 From C.H. Glatfelter, "Pastors and People, German Lutheran and Reformed Churches in the Pennsylvania Field, 1717-1793". Vol. I, Penna. German Society, Breiningsville, PA 1980, pp254-255

¹⁵ Dreisbach, Simon Jr., Ibid.

¹⁶ Dreisbach, Simon Jr. Ibid.

¹⁷ Rev Philip Michael, b. 1713, was a weaver and served as an independent pastor who was not authorized to preach by the Reformed Coetus. Served 16 congregations. From: Glatfelter, C. H, "Pastors and People, German Lutheran and Reformed Churches in the Pennsylvania Field, 1717-1793". Vol. I, Breiningsville Penna. German Soc. 1980, pp236-237.

¹⁸ The Weidman family is referred to in *A History of the German Baptist Brethren in Europe and America*, by M.G.Brumbaugh, 1899, p.69. The Reeser family originated in Schwarzenau. No mention of them as Dunkards has been found, but there are many documented associations with known Dunkards.

¹⁹ Warrant Register, Bucks Co., "T", no. 62¹⁹. To Yost Tricebaugh, 24 June 1747. 25 acres in the "Forks of the Delaware". No survey map known. This tract is doubtless part of Jost's larger 1765 tract shown on survey map A33-38.

²⁰ Bucks Co. Warrant Register, "T", no. 64. to Adam Tricebaugh, 25 acres at "Indian Creek", Bucks Co. (now Lehigh Township, Northampton Co.) No known survey.

²¹ Bucks Co. Warrant Register "T" 80. 25 May 1749. to Simon Tricebaugh, 50 acres. No location given. No survey or survey map known. Can be seen on the 1785 survey map, C234-133.

²² Details about the Dreisbach family warrants, including surveys and maps, will be in a subsequent DFA newsletter.

²³ Bauchspies, James Schmauch, "Genealogical Record of the Bauchspies Family" compiled by James Schmauch Bauchspies, Gateway Press, Inc., Baltimore, MD, 1995, p. 42. According to this book, Howersville was first called Dreisbachville.

²⁴ Stoudt, J. B., "Colonial Correspondence: Edited and Annotated" in "The Reformed Church Review" Vol. XVIII (1914) pp 206-218, Year of Simon Dreisbach Jr moving to Lehigh Twp. is on p. 209.

²⁵ There are many good books about the Walking Purchase. One is "Promised Land, Penn's Holy Experiment, The Walking Purchase, and the Dispossession of Delawares, 1600-1763" by S.C. Harper, pub. by Assoc. University Presses, 2006.

²⁶ Op. Cit. p.94

²⁷ Op. Cit. p.94

²⁸ Roberts, C.R., Stoudt, J.B., Krick, T.H., Dietrich, W.J, "History of Lehigh County Pennsylvania" Vol. 1. p. 77

²⁹ Warrant 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.

³⁰ 1749 Warrant to "Simon Tricebaugh" Bucks Co. Warrant Register "T" 80. 25 May 1749. 50 acres. No location given. No survey or survey map known. Can be seen on the 1785 survey map, C234-133.

³¹ 1750 Warrant to "Simon Treysbach" Bucks Co. Warrant Register "T" 93. 7 March 1750. 25 acres on Indian Creek. Surveyed on 16 June 1752. Shown to contain 39 acres and 136 perches. Survey map A7-82. No return or later information. However this tract appears on a later survey map (C43-210), made in 1782, where it is inscribed "late Simon Treisbach now Heirs of Henry Peigle". Later still, survey map C45-263, made in 1835, shows Simon's tract with the inscription, "late Simon Dreisbach now Susanna Deater".

³² Stoudt, J. B, Ibid.

³³ Dreisbach, Simon Jr., Ibid.

³⁴ Dreisbach, Simon Jr., Ibid.

³⁵ Bucks 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 Triesbach. Patent P3-48 of 10 September 1784 to Simon Triesbach.

³⁶ Hocker, E.W., "Genealogical Data Relating to the German Settlers of Pennsylvania and Adjacent Territory, From Advertisements in German Newspapers Published in Philadelphia and Germantown, 1743-1800". p 78.

³⁷ Dreisbach, Simon Jr., Ibid.