In the summer of 1741 the Moravians purchased of the great field-preacher, George Whitefield, 5000 acres of land in what is now Upper Nazareth township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on which he had designed to establish a Negro charity school and lay out a town for English settlers. To this tract he gave the name of Nazareth, which in colonial records is frequently called the "Barony of Nazareth," because it was part of a grant Proprietary William Penn had given to his daughter, Letitia Aubrey, with the right of holding thereon court baron and views of frank pledge for the conservation of the peace. These dignities and privileges passed with the title through successive conveyances until the termination of the Proprietary government in Pennsylvania. The quit-rent, a red rose in June, led to the naming of the inn at Nazareth, of which mention is made in the following excerpts.

In 1743 the Moravians completed the large stone house that had been designed for the charity school, in which their first settlers lived, and the year following there was built the first of the cluster of houses and barns a few hundred rods to the south, which was known as "Old Nazareth," after the site of the present town was laid out in 1770. A second farm was laid out in 1745 two miles from Nazareth, and called Gnadenenthal, which is now owned by the Directors of the Poor of the county. Touching the line of this farm and on the headwaters of the Manocacy creek the third improvement, Christian's Spring, was commenced in
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1747, but with the yearly additions of colonists from Europe its mill was unable to meet the demands on it, so in 1750 a mill site on the Bushkill creek of 324 acres, held by William Allen, touching the east line of the Barony was purchased and named Friedensthal. Two more improvements were made prior to the Revolution, but no reference is made to them in these excerpts.

These old Moravian settlements were fashioned after an old-world type—a quadrangular area enclosed within solidly built structures of wood and stone, on one side stabling, on the second spacious barns, on the third a row of shops, and on the fourth the dwellings of the hard-working people, invariably hip-roofed, and one of them sure to be capped with a turret, in which swung the bell which was rung at sunrise and sunset and called the people to the sanctuary.

No wonder then that these quaint settlements with their splendid farms, orchards and manu factories attracted visitors from the provinces and abroad, who were also drawn to the Sun Inn at Bethlehem, ten miles to the south, where they were sure to be served with excellent meals and the choicest Madeira wine. While the British army and navy was operating against the city of New York and after its evacuation by the Continental forces, communication between Philadelphia and the Hudson was forced to more inland routes, and for several years Nazareth was on one of these. Owing to the limitations of the town, a hospital was not established or prisoners of war quartered there as in Bethlehem, but the passing of soldiers was frequent. That Lieut. John André nighted at the Rose Inn en route to Lancaster, there are good reasons to believe from the records of Nazareth and Bethlehem.

1775, December 4.—A strong column of Regulars, who had been made prisoners at the taking of Fort St. John, on Lake Champlain, passed through here on
their way to Bethlehem, and quarters over night for a considerable number had to be provided here. They were so orderly that we scarcely knew that there were soldiers in the town.

December 5.—A still larger body of the same troops arrived, and 20, 30, 40 were quartered at several places here; their conduct also was satisfactory.

December 6.—The first column left for Bethlehem yesterday morning, and the second early this morning, with their officers and the Provincial Commissioners, who lodged at the [Rose] inn.

December 31.—One circumstance caused temporary embarrassment. A traveler, passing through the town, spread the report that 100 prisoners of war with 60 guards, besides 30 sleighs full of soldiers’ wives and children would arrive and spend the night here. It proved to be a false alarm.

1776, January 31.—Yesterday and to-day very many sleighs with prisoners of war, their wives and children, passed through the town en route to Bethlehem. Some of the men marched on foot.

February 2.—To-day from 50 to 60 prisoners of war arrived from Esopus, N. Y., and were quartered here and Christian’s Spring over night.

February 3.—At 8 a. m. the soldiers marched away thankful for the hospitable treatment they had received.

December 3.—Many officers and soldiers passed through the town who came from Ticonderoga.

December 4.—Early to-day a company of soldiers entered the town with the beating of drums, and after a halt went on to Bethlehem. They came from the same place as those yesterday.

December 15.—The townspeople were busy preparing to receive 250 soldiers who were to arrive from Ticonderoga, as we were informed by Gen. Gates, but they did not come.
December 16.—In the afternoon the New England troops arrived and were distributed in the town. In the Hall, 60 were lodged in three vacant rooms. They were quiet and orderly, having received strict orders to that effect.

December 17.—After these soldiers had marched off, we had to receive some more this afternoon, for most of those who arrived early and were not too much fatigued, had to continue their march.

December 20.—Some of the militia from Mount Bethel and the Blue Mountains passed through the town on their way to join the army.

December 22.—This afternoon Gov. Livingston [of New Jersey] visited the Hall and was quite friendly.

1777, January 4.—Towards evening some of the militia from Wyoming marched through the town.

February 8.—During the past week soldiers from Ticonderoga marched through the town to join the army in Jersey.

February 22.—Scarcely a day passed this week that more soldiers from Ticonderoga marched through, going to the army. One of them, from Gracehill, Ireland, made himself known to the landlord of the [Rose] inn.

April 5.—A French officer of high rank [Brig.-Gen. M. A. R. de Fermoy] passed through en route to Ticonderoga.

April 10.—Arrived in the forenoon Rev. Ettwein with Gen. Gates, from Bethlehem; they breakfasted at Christian's Spring, and then to the Plains, from thence the General continues to journey to Ticonderoga.

April 13.—Two Delegates to Congress spent the day here, and on account of the rain lodged at the inn over night.

1 In the year 1759 that stately structure Nazareth Hall, erected originally for a residence of Count Zinzendorf, was opened as a boarding school for boys with 111 pupils and 19 tutors, which has been continued to the present time.

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May 30.—Gen. Schuyler passed through en route to Albany.

June 14.—Gen. Gates and some officers from Albany passed through the town.

July 8.—Capt. Webb, who is staying at Bethlehem as a prisoner of war, with his wife, who were visiting the town with Capt. Garrison and wife, left for Bethlehem owing to the rain.

August 6.—A battalion of militia were mustered near the inn.

September 4.—We were notified that we would have to receive a proportionate number of prisoners of war as they also in Bethlehem, and it was arranged to vacate two houses.

September 6.—An express from Bethlehem informed us that we would not receive any prisoners.

September 10.—Visitors to-day were a Prussian Colonel of Hussars, Kobasch by name, who was acquainted with the Moravians at Barby, when he was stationed there during the war at that time, and two English officers, prisoners of war, staying at Easton.

September 20.—By an express from Bethlehem we received word that prisoners of war and wounded soldiers are to be sent there, that the Single Brethren's House was to be vacated and its inmates provided for by us, and that eleven wagons be sent down to transfer their effects. It was arranged to accommodate part in the Hall and at Christian's Spring.

September 24.—Simon Meyer brought us word from Bethlehem that the baggage of Gen. Washington's army would be sent thither.

September 27.—At the beginning of the week Mr. Anthony Benezet with his wife and one child, and Mr.

*Capt. Thomas Webb, the Methodist preacher, a prisoner on parole, with his wife and family, arrived at Bethlehem, May 31.

*About 900 wagons with munitions of war were parked near Bethlehem from Sept. 24-Dec. 24, 1777.
Benezet's aged mother, Mrs. Frank Schlosser's daughter with his sister and some children, retired to this place from Philadelphia. Three wagon loads of goods that came from Boston were stored in the Hall. Some light horse foragers are at Gnadenenthal.

October 1.—Two French officers visited the Hall.¹

October 3.—Drs. William Shippen and William Brown, connected with the hospital at Bethlehem, visited the town. Jacob Weiss, Jr., of Philadelphia, brought his wife, children and mother-in-law from Bristol and were furnished with lodgings.

October 7.—This afternoon Rev. John Ettwein escorted from Bethlehem via Christian's Spring Gen. William Woodford [wounded at Brandywine] and Colonels Banister and Elliot of Virginia, who visited the Hall.

October 10.—Henry Miller, the printer of Philadelphia, in his flight arrived here, but after a few days left for Bethlehem.

October 31.—Robert L. Hooper, D.Q.M.G., is here trying to find lodgings for two gentlemen, who are prisoners of war.

November 29.—The company of Light Horse at Christian's Spring, with the crowd of camp-followers who have been there so long, have been ordered to camp.⁵

December 15.—As we were about to hold our evening service two wagons came to the door for the things we had collected for the army.

1778, January 6.—Towards evening Gen. Gates with his lady [en route to York, Pa.] arrived and stayed over night.

January 18.—Yesterday and to-day clothing for the

¹ Probably Baron de Kalb with one of his engineer officers, who on Sept. 25, had commenced to survey the heights in and about Bethlehem.

⁵ Probably of Bland's regiment, which had been sent there to recruit their horses.
army was collected here and in Gnadenhthal and Christian's Spring.

February 5.—Thirty soldiers on the march to Ticonderoga arrived and were quartered on our people for the night.

February 6.—The soldiers that arrived yesterday left, but 60 others came to spend the night, and when they left the next day our farmers had to assist them with horses and wagons.

July 3.—Rev. Ettwein brought four Delegates to Congress here, and after they had partaken of refreshments in the Hall, he accompanied them to Easton on their way to Philadelphia.⁴

July 7.—Many women who had fled from the Indians who attacked Wyoming came here, among them Mr. Brodhead's wife and children.

July 31.—We heard cannonading, which continued until afternoon.

August 2.—About 100 militia with their officers, on their way to fight the Indians in the Blue Mountains, arrived and nighted here.

September 19.—Towards evening the militia on their return from the mountains were quartered in the barns for the night.

November 26.—Rev. Ettwein brought the French Minister [Gerard] and some other gentleman [Don Juan de Miralles] from Bethlehem via Christian's Spring and Gnadenhthal, and they viewed everything. The Minister was very polite and friendly, and spoke German fluently.

December 31.—The long expected Light Horse [Pulaski's] came to stay over night—about 80—and later Col. Kobatsch. We arranged that some of them should go to Friedensthal, and 20 with their horses to Chris-

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⁴Titus Hosmer of Conn., and George Plater of Md., were in Bethlehem about this date.
tian’s Spring, where we have more stalls. Only a few remained here at the inn.

1779, January 23.—Col. R. L. Hooper was here and made arrangements for the quartering of six British officers, prisoners of war, with their servants, who are nearly all from Brunswick.

January 31.—The Brunswick Capt. C. von Geyso, who is staying here, attended the services held by Rev. Lembke.

February 18.—In the afternoon Rev. Lembke at the Hall, had a friendly visit from the chaplain of the Brunswick troops [Melzheimer]. Later we had another not so pleasant a visit of 150 infantry of Gen. Pulaski’s corps, and 20 of them were billeted in the Hall. As they were Germans, and nearly all of the Lutheran or Reformed Church, they requested a sermon, which Rev. Lembke preached for them on I Tim. 1:15. They and their officers were very attentive and orderly.

February 19.—The soldiers in the Hall attended the evening service.

February 21.—The departure of the soldiers appeared doubtful; they requested another sermon, which Rev. Lembke preached for them. At the close of the day a service of song was held, only Lutheran hymns used, at which the soldiers attended for the last time.

February 22.—At last the soldiers here and at Christian’s Spring left, going as far as Allentown to-day. When leaving they expressed hearty thanks for all they had enjoyed, and said they would never forget it.

March 3.—About noon Rev. Ettwein came by way of Christian’s Spring with two Brunswick officers, who looked about the town and Hall.

April 3 (Great Sabbath).—The two Brunswick officers billeted on us, attended the service.

Chaplain Melzheimer, married Agnes Mau, of Bethlehem, who was quartered with her parents.
April 9.—About noon Rev. Ettwein, with two gentlemen from South Carolina, visited the town.

April 30.—This morning seven or eight Brunswick officers with their Chaplain [Melzheimer] came up from Bethlehem, and in the Rose Inn baptized a little daughter of Capt. Carl von Geyso, born a few days ago.

June 1.—Gen. Sullivan, who had lodged at the Rose Inn, with a few other gentlemen, visited the Hall and spring, and were very polite.

June 4.—This morning the two Brunswick officers billeted here, after taking leave in a friendly manner, left for Lancaster where the other officers are quartered.

July 28.—Rev. Ettwein escorted from Bethlehem some officers from Virginia, who visited the Hall. [One of them a nephew of Gen. Washington.]

October 22.—Rev. Ettwein came up from Bethlehem in the afternoon with Gen. Riedesel and wife, and Gen. [William] Philips with their suite. After dining and visiting the Hall, they returned to Bethlehem.

NOTE.—Col. R. L. Hooper writing to E. Boudinot from Easton, May 26, 1778, states: “When I was at Yorktown in March General Gates was pleased to deliver them [Messrs. Finch and Hankey] to me and they have since been on their paroles at Nazareth and are still there. Mr. Hankey is the son of a noted banker in London and a genteel, well-bred man. They are men of honor and have behaved well, and they are prudent. . . .”

—Major-Gen. Riedesel, with his wife and three children first visited Bethlehem January 5, with a letter of commendation from Gen. Gates, and two days later left for Virginia; they again returned to that town October 10. Gen. Phillips’s second visit to Bethlehem was made October 11. Both were captured at Saratoga.