Salisbury, were settled, though the latter did not receive accessions to its population so fast as the former, owing probably to the fact that its lands were largely patented in large tracts to men who were not impatient to realize upon the property. In March, 1732, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn issued their warrant for the survey of a tract of five thousand acres of land for Thomas Penn, his heirs or assigns. Penn assigned the warrant to Joseph Turner, and Turner to William Allen, the last-named receiving it Sept. 10, 1736. A portion of the tract surveyed by virtue of the warrant lay in Salisbury, and a portion was upon the opposite side of the Lehigh. Other extensive tracts were surveyed along the river, one of them of three thousand acres granted the same year to Allen, including the site of Allentown, which was laid out in 1762. The region was principally settled by Germans. A few Moravians settled at what is now Emaus in 1747. Salisbury was not settled as a township until after Northampton County was organized in 1752, but the district extending to Allentown in one direction, to Saucon in another, and to Macungie in a third came commonly to be called "Schmaltzgass," meaning, freely translated, "a fine or rich region."

Gradually the tide of immigration rolled on into Whitehall, and then into what is now Washington and the back territory.

Whitehall received quite a large influx of pioneers who were of a superior class between 1730 and 1735. Among the first was Adam Deshler. In 1733 came John Jacob Mickley (a Huguenot, whose name was originally spelled Michelet). Then there came the Balliets, Troxells, Steckels, Burkhalters, Schreibers, Saegers, Schaadts, Keons, Knapps, Guths, and many others, among them Lynford Lardner, who built about 1740 the house which gave name to the township. It was visited by large parties of gentlemen, who came up from Philadelphia as the proprietor's guests to shoot game. It naturally was called "The Hall" by those aristocratic sportsmen, who imitated the English country nomenclature. A coat of whitewash gave reason for the rest of the name, and when the township was organized the name Whitehall was chosen to designate it.

The majority of the early settlers of old Whitehall located in that fertile, well-wooded, and well-watered region drained by Coplay Creek, which because of its productiveness was called Egypta, or Egypt, a name also applied to the church that was organized here in the infancy of the settlement.

In antithesis to this name Egypt is that of Allemängel, meaning "all is wanting," applied to the western part of Lehigh County and a part of Berks adjoining. Many of the early German settlers passed over the fine lands in the southern portion of the county and along the river to the hilly region of Lynn township, and of Albany in Berks, because it more nearly resembled the land which had been their home. They soon discovered their mistake, and in sorrow and disgust called the country Allemängel,—"all wants,"—"there is no water, no richness." The people like the soil became poor, and many of them went down into "Egypt" after corn.

After a score of years of peace and progress, the total population of the territory now comprising Lehigh County was in 1752, when it became a part of the newly-erected Northampton, about three thousand souls. These were distributed, according to the rude census then taken to ascertain the number of inhabitants of the new county, as follows:

Milford	700
Upper Saucon	650
Macungie	650
Upper parts of Lehigh County, forming subsequently the townships of Lynn, Weisenberg, Heidelberg, Salisbury, Lowhill, the Whitehalls, Washington, etc.	800
Making in all	2800

To this number must be added two hundred as the approximate population of that part of Allen township which is now Hanover, which makes a total of three thousand.[1]

The condition of the county in 1773, thirty odd years from the time it was first settled, was one exhibiting great improvement, and yet only a fourth part of the lands had been cleared, less than nine thousand acres was in grain, and the soil was tilled by less than nine hundred farmers.[2] The assessment lists for the year exhibit the following figures:

	Cleared Land.	Acres in Grain.	Number of Farmers.
Upper Milford	7096	1283	156
Macungie	6459	2002	136
Whitehall	6070	1223	117
Upper Saucon	5792	1028	84
Lynn	3412	860	118
Heidelberg	2905	904	101
Salisbury	2400	572	48
Weisenberg	2189	562	78
Lowhill	1131	435	48
Total	37,394	8869	886

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIAN RAID OF 1763.

Its Causes—Murders in Whitehall—Action of the Government.

SLOWLY receding before the incoming white race, there were but few Indians remaining on the lower Lehigh after 1740. They had passed away beyond the Blue Ridge as a nation, and only here and there an individual or family remained in tent or lodge at some chosen spot in the ancient hunting-grounds. Thus the Chief Kolapechka, called by the whites Coplay, resided for a long time after the first settlement near the head-waters of the stream to which his name has been given. He was on very friendly terms with

[1] Northampton County was supposed to have in 1752 a total of six thousand population.

[2] These statements and the table which follows them do not include the township of Hanover.