was moved and now stands on Heckewelder Street, Bethlehem, a short-distance from the Central Moravian Church.

The Indians ranged all through the county and their arrow-points and other stone articles have been picked up everywhere. They hunted in the forests, fished in the streams and probably locally cultivated some of the ground. They were never numerous and appear to have moved about frequently. The best hunting grounds lay to the north of Blue Mountain and some of their more permanent settlements were farther south in what is now Bucks County.

The Delaware Indians were generally friendly, but became incensed when the infamous Walking Purchase fraud deprived them of a large part of the land which they had long claimed. Since the whole of Hanover Township and, by implication, considerably more of Lehigh County was taken from the Indians by this transaction, a brief sketch of the transaction is given.

William Penn on his arrival in this country took the position that the land did not belong to him, regardless of the fact that he had been given a charter by Charles II on March 4, 1681, to a large tract of land "lying north of Maryland; on the east bounded by Delaware river; on the west limited as Maryland; and northward, to extend as far as plantable." He, therefore, from the first purchased from the Indians the lands which he desired and by so doing won and retained their friendship. This policy was continued by his successors, although his son Thomas, who, with his brother John, succeeded to the titles of the American holdings on the death of their father, was not highly regarded. His honesty was questioned in different transactions and especially when a few years before 1737, the Proprietaries' agents produced a document bearing the endorsement "Copy of the last Indian purchase." This was claimed to be a true copy of a deed made August 30, 1686, and signed by three Delaware Indian chiefs by which William Penn was given a tract of land north of the "Neshaminy Purchase" extending from its northern boundary as far as a man can walk in a day and a half and thence eastward to the Delaware River. This was shown to the Indians in 1737 and reluctantly accepted by them as genuine, although they had no previous knowledge of its existence and all the signatories were dead. The common belief is that the entire instrument was a forgery or an altered copy.

At sunrise on the morning of September 19, 1737, three trained walkers started from a place near Wrightstown, Bucks County. They walked until sundown and resumed the next morning. At noon they had walked about sixty-seven miles, to a point a few miles east of Lehighton. A line later surveyed to the Delaware River gave the Proprietaries a large part of Carbon, Monroe, and Lehigh counties, as well as all of Northampton County. The walkers probably spent the night near an Indian village on Hokendauqua Creek just east of the present borough of Northampton, although some claim that they passed Blue Mountain before the end of the first day and slept in the woods near an Indian village called Meniolagomeka in the valley of Aquashicola Creek. The route is also in doubt, but it seems that they crossed the Lehigh River just below the present site of Bethlehem and proceeded northwest across Monocacy Creek, passing near the